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M. S. S. G. NOTES

MEETINGS An interesting meeting was held at our usual meeting-place, the "Crown and Sugar-loaf", London, E.C.4., on 21st October, when a number of scarce and hitherto unrecorded varieties were shown by several members present. The next meeting will be held at the same place on Saturday 9th December, from 6.30 p.m. We look forward to seeing more members (and friends) there.

MEMBERSHIP We were very sorry to learn of the death of Mr. W.E. Stribling of Plymouth, who had been a meter collector for many years; he was one of our first members, as he had also been of the Meter Club in 1938. We learnt of his passing only through the receipt by our Hon. Secretary in September of the catalogue of the sale by a local firm of general auctioneers of the effects of "The late W.E. Stribling, Esq.", which included a collection of meter stamps in a cabinet of drawers. As it was received only a few days before the sale, there was no time to make any enquiries, but a "blind" bid was submitted by Mr. J.A. Wilson; as he suspected that a local bidder might be more interested in the cabinet than in the contents, he asked that his letter might be passed on to the successful buyer if his own bid was not enough, with the object of securing the collection. He has unfortunately heard nothing more. (Incidentally, this reinforces Mr. Jason T.W. Mann's remarks under the heading of "Why?" on page 102.)
Change of Address: Capt. G.K. Gillberry, to 1 Uplands, Llanrhidian, Swansea, Glam.

THE BULLETIN It is regretted that the last issue could not be sent out before the end of the due month. Not all members may be aware that since the introduction of the larger format, both the typing of the stencils and the actual duplicating have been carried out entirely by Mr. George Pearson, who is also the Hon. Sec. and Treasurer of the British Postmark Society, with the duplicator purchased by that Society; naturally, the work - by no means a small job - has to be fitted in with all his other commitments. Last time, it was not possible to undertake the duplicating until the end of the month; we feel sure that all members will appreciate the position, and not wish to blame anyone.

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THE BULLETIN (contd.) The next issue, the first of a new volume, will be dated January 1962; it is hoped to include with it an index to the volume now completed. Notes and news must be in the hands of the Editor before Christmas, though "Highest Numbers" can be inserted up to 30th December. (Don't forget: "Post Early for Christmas!")

OFFER TO MEMBERS Mr. Jason T.W. Mann (154 Coulsdon Road, Old Coulsdon, Surrey) offers to send to any of our newer members an occasional parcel of his surplus material for the cost of postage only.

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W H Y ?

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Referring to Mr. Parton's remarks in the last MSB on why collectors give up collecting meter stamps, Mr. Jason T.W. Mann writes as follows:

"There is another aspect of this matter on which I wish to write.

"The usual channel for the disposal of the philatelic collections of deceased collectors is the auction room. In my experience, meter mark collections or accumulations rarely find a buyer. This is true even where there is a fair content of unique items which have importance in relation to the history of metered mail. Philatelic auctioneers do not surprise me when they decide that a meter-mark collection is valueless and unacceptable for auction. When an executor is faced with this sort of situation the collection has little chance of survival.

"As one who has collected meter marks for over thirty years, I am concerned as to what might happen to my collection when I pass on. Inevitably a collection formed over such a period, even if of no great monetary value, will have some historical importance. I am also mindful that I have had much pleasure from what those who went before me left behind them and would like similar pleasure to be given to those who follow me.

"I too raise the query, Why is there such a lack of interest in meter marks? They are postage stamps and if collected on strip are not all that much more bulky than ordinary adhesive stamps. When the meter marks are printed on gummed tape, the analogy with adhesive stamps is even more real.

"The average postage stamp collector is very keen to emphasize that he is not a collector of sticky labels but only of such as are officially issued and are valid for, or have served to pay, postage. However, as he usually shuns meter marks, his main interest would seem to be in the label and not its purpose.

"There have recently been complaints in the philatelic press about stamp firms who use a meter machine for their own mail. Such firms could well defend their action by saying that they are trying to educate collectors to consider the type of stamp that is already used on about half the country's mail."

"STICK TO STAMPS"

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In March 1958 we reported an article in the B.P.A. journal "Philately" under the above title, alleging that the use of meter franking machines was bad for philately and that for anyone interested in the hobby to allow their use indicated that they were in effect traitors to it at heart. Although our member Mr. C. Delahoy made a defence of meters in the next issue of "Philately", the complainant Mr. R.W. Darracott was given the last word.

The "anti-meter" campaign has now been reopened in "Stamp Collecting" by a letter from Mrs. K.M. Dibben, of the old-established firm of dealers of Kingston-upon-Thames, published on July 7th, followed by a more vehement letter from a Mr. M.S. Forbes published on August 11th, which was thoroughly dealt with by our Hon. Secretary in a letter published on Sept. 22nd. He ended up: "After all, there are people who collect meters and bulk-paid impressions. They will only smile when you complain, Mr. Forbes: I am one of them as well as being a collector of the fast-disappearing adhesive." At the same time, "S.C." reported that the Ashford (Middx.) and the Hammersmith Philatelic Societies had passed resolutions supporting Mrs. Dibben; but it should also be added that an attempt at the London & Provincial Stamp Club (a much larger society than those just named) to do likewise was unsuccessful (your Editor was present!)

To be fair, we must make it clear that Mrs. Dibben seems to object specifically to the use of meters by stamp dealers and philatelic publishers, and evidently realises what it would be futile to try to discourage any other firms, corporations etc. from using them. It is not really unreasonable to expect stamp dealers to frank their mail with stamps, and their abstention from meters and bulk-posting marks would not have any noticeable effect either on meter-collecting or on the supply of common adhesives; with John Mann in his letter in "S.C." we can merely smile at the attempts to reverse progress!

We trust that any of our members who have the opportunity will at once express their opposition to any misstatements and remarks derogatory of meter stamps and their collection; information of any public "attacks" on meters will be appreciated.

(See also the concluding paragraph on the previous page.)

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KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

To avoid over-running two pages of typescript, it was necessary to restrict this list to the most essential items; Mr. J.A. Wilson has pointed out the omission of "Id.No." = Identification Number, being the number shown in the impression in order to identify the user of the machine, which may be either the L.No. or the M.No., or possibly not either. This may be regarded as an "approved" abbreviation.

In the first line of the last paragraph of the list, will members kindly correct "small" to "smaller".

With a view to possible inclusion in a later edition, further comments and criticisms will be appreciated.

THE 49th BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION

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by J.A. Wilson

Once again the Office Appliance and Business Equipment Trades Association staged their annual London "Business Efficiency Exhibition" at Olympia between the 3rd and 11th of October 1961. On the 7th Oct. the Mann-Pearson-Wilson trio visited the stands of the postal franking machine manufacturers.

Acral Ltd.

While not manufacturers of G.B. postage meters, Acral are the sole concessionaires for Postalia equipment in this country. We had a long and informative talk with the Postalia representative on the stand who demonstrated and described the very flexible Postalia range of postage equipment. Here was one machine which with its various adaptors could be used to open the mail, print receipt information on it, seal envelopes and frank them. At present we understand that Postalia are not considering trying to add G.B. to the list of 40 other countries to whom they supply postal meters, but when we change over to a decimal currency the situation might alter.

Pitney-Bowes Ltd.

This year P-B occupied two adjacent stands upon which nine postal franking meters were being used for demonstration purposes - six Automax and three Simplex Majors. Neither AV or FS P-B machines which have the LV6 CV meter fitted were on the stand. This we understand was because sales of these machines have outstripped their production and the demonstration machine has been sold.

The six Automax machines, with Id.Nos. AC856 to AC861 and M.Nos. 4856 to 4861 all had maximum values of 29/11½d. AC 856, 857 and 858 were hand operated machines while the remaining three were electrically driven. All six machines were fitted with Emblems frank frame dies, double circle townmarks inscribed "PITNEY - BOWES / SPECIMEN" and the slogan "Speed / your mail / with a / Pitney-Bowes / letter opener" in five lines, with an outline drawing of the machine at the top right and the P-B trade mark at the bottom left, as they were last year.

Standard Frankopost tape overprinted "SPECIMEN" down the centre in letters 3/16" high, the word being 1½" long and repeated every 2½", was being used.

The three Simplex Major machines were all fitted with Emblems dies and had identical townmarks to the Automax machines. Each machine was fitted with a slogan "SPEED / YOUR MAIL / with a / Pitney-Bowes / folding machine" in five lines with the P-B trade mark at the bottom left, just as they were last year. The machines had Id.Nos. ST 543, 544 and 545 and M.Nos. S15543, 15544 and 15545 respectively. All these machines were fitted with the latest (the 4th type) of Simplex figures of value.

An interesting white adhesive label was being used for demonstration purposes. It measured 2" x 4" and was inscribed "AX 357, London, E.C.4"

Roneo-Neopost Ltd.

Five postal franking machines were seen on the stand, but one of these, a Frankmaster hand-operated machine, was not in use during the time we were there.

Two Neopost RB machines, model 8VH, (the LV8 hand operated machine), were being demonstrated. Both had M.Nos. D65 and were fitted with standard value range 881 (2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 4½d, 6d, 9d and 1/-). Four other standard value ranges were advertised as being available, namely 866, 882, 883 and 884. (See MSB Vol.V, page 148.) The impressions given by both machines consisted of an Emblems die (die 2) numbered N 001, broken inner circle townmark with arcs inscribed "NEOPOST / SPECIMEN" and each was fitted with a slogan. One slogan, which was used last year in the 8VH machine, was inscribed "Speed the post / USE NEOPOST" in two lines, the last word followed by the R-N trade mark, the whole being enclosed in a single line rectangular frame measuring 2 x 15/16 inches. The other slogan was inscribed "RONEO-NEOPOST LTD. / AUTO - ENVELOPE FILLING MACHINES / - UP TO 8 INSERTS AT 6000/Hr." The R-N trade mark appears at the top right. The machine fitted with the latter slogan had an incorrect date setting (7 XI 61 instead of 7 X 61) during the time we were at the stand.

A model 180E electric Frankmaster machine was on show. This machine was numbered D194 Mk III, model MV180 and had a value range from ½d. to 29/11½d. The impression consisted of an Emblems die numbered RN-001, a double circle townmark "NEOPOST / SPECIMEN" and a slogan "Speed the post / USE / NEOPOST" in three lines, with the R-N trade mark to the left of the bottom two lines, the whole being enclosed in a single line rectangular frame measuring 1¾ x 1½ inches, this being identical to the impression used last year.

A hand operated Frankmaster machine model 180H numbered D192 Mk II with value range from ½d. to 29/11½d., was also being demonstrated. The impression was identical to that of the electric machine described above.

The easiest way to distinguish between the impressions from the above two machines is to examine the right hand upright portion of the slogan frame. This is broken about ⅛" from the bottom on the electric machine, while it is unbroken on the hand machine.

Standard Neopost tape was being used on both Frankmaster machines. The tape was inscribed at the bottom "RONEO-NEOPOST LTD. / LION HOUSE / RED LION STREET, / RICHMOND, SURREY." in four lines with the word "Specimen" at an angle across the tape. The address occurs three times and the word "Specimen" six times every 6 7/16 inches.

Before I close this report I would like to express my thanks to all the firms and their representatives for allowing us to obtain the specimens we required. As will be seen from the items enclosed with this issue of the Bulletin, we were able to obtain sufficient copies of the impressions from the electric machines RN-001 and AC859 (on our own covers) to let all members of the Group have one example from each machine. I have no doubt you will all wish to join with me in saying "thank you" to P-B and R-N.

G. B. NOTES

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CHANNEL ISLANDS MACHINE. The old "Meter Club Bulletin" list (May 1939) gives the user of P 14 in Jersey as "Imperial Institute of Psychology etc.", but Mr. Barfoot considers this attribution very doubtful and suggests it was probably a firm of printers. His only copy is a ½d. dated 8 JAN 1938.

MIDGET AND PITNEY-BOWES ON "TAPES". Mr. Barfoot points out that the "METERED MAIL" tape used on Midget machines was imperforate (straight-cut) along the top; the only two known to him are Alloa, Clackmannanshire, M 4 (as reported in the last MSB), for which he adds the 2d. and 3d. values, and Oldbury, Birmingham, M 4, with values ½d. and 6d. Both are GvIR dies and dated in VII 42.

He also has the error "PB 2" (for P 2, London N.W.4.) on similar tape but imperf. at bottom, along which the imprint reads "P.2. LONDON. N.W.4." (not, it will be noted, "PB 2"), with values 1½. and 2d. used 1 DEC 1947. And also "H 46", London E.C.2., GvR die, on tape with the usual zig-zag recoulette top and bottom, 2½d. value used 31 VIII 39.

NEOPOST GvR DISCOVERIES. Mr. J.A. Wilson showed the following at the recent meeting of the Group:

B. & S./49/, catalogued as issued in 1934, dated 11 X 29 and 2 XII 29; machine N 98, London E.C.2., ½d. and 1½d., used by Melbourne Hart & Co. The date is however rather suspect; has any other member any example of this variety used before 1934?

B & S./50/, hitherto unrecorded 2/6 value; machine N 55, London / E.C.2., used by Walker Brothers (London) Ltd. (Also 6d. and 1/- from the same machine which was probably denominated in 3d. or 6d. units.)

NEOPOST "EMBLEMS" DIES. Referring to the notes on page 92 of the last MSB, Mr. Barfoot reports that his earliest dates for Dies 1, 2 and 3 as there described are respectively 30 X 59, 9 III 60 and 2 XI 59, so that it would appear that our "Die 2" should correctly be "Die 3" and vice versa. However, until further confirmation is received, we think it inadvisable to make any change. Denominations reported by Mr. Barfoot are as follows:

Die 1. Thin F. of V.: 2d., 3d., 4½d., 6d., 7½d., 9d., 1/-.

Die 2. Thin F. of V.: 2d., 3d., 4½d., 6d., 1/-.

Taller F. of V.: 3d. only.

F. of V. with segments of frame line below, as in Royal Cypher design, taller figures: 3d. (Wolverhampton N 75).

Die 3. Thin F. of V.: 2d., 3d.

Taller F. of V.: 2d., 3d.

Reports of additions are invited.

SIMPLEX: NEW F. of V. A second type of value figures was reported nearly four years ago; two new types have now to be recorded. The original type consisted of thick and curly figures about 4½ mm. tall with small "D". The second type was very similar but distinctly larger, about 5½ mm. tall, and appears to have been introduced at the

beginning of the "SZ" group. The third type is again 5½ mm. tall, but thinner and with smaller "D", and apparently came in early in the "ST" group; we have so far seen very few of these and cannot yet say whether they can readily be distinguished from the second type in all values. (Incidentally, ST 99 with this type seems to have the "S" inverted). The first two types also are not easily distinguished when seen apart. The fourth type is however wholly distinct, being plain and thin like the Automax figures; moreover, the "D", attached to the figures on the three earlier types, is now part of the frame die instead, close under the right-hand side of the crown (so that it must be shown even on the =1/- and 1/0½ values.) The last two types occur of course only with the "Emblems" dies. We hope soon to be able to publish a note on the precise positions of the changes of type.

HIGHEST NUMBERS. The Automax has again progressed to a new prefix but the other series seem to be advancing more slowly. In the Simplex, no higher number than that reported last time has been noted in postal use, but at the Business Efficiency Exhibition the much higher number ST 545 was used on a demonstration machine.

AD 227 NH-676 PC 36 ST 394 (London W.1.) N 1534
 Thanks for reports to Messrs. G.R. Pearson, W.C. Teasdale and
 J.A. Wilson; (cannot we have a few more contributors?)
Stop Press: Just received ST 536.

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BANNED SLOGANS

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Last year (see MSB VI/38), we referred to several slogans used on meters in G.B. which the G.P.O. ordered to be discontinued as being objectionable on political, or in one case social, grounds. Recently, the Bulletin of the American Metered Postage Society described a slogan used in the United States which likewise had been prohibited for political reasons - the first such case we have heard of there.

This was used with P.B. Meter 175412 at Sevierville, Tenn., and read in three lines of imitation typescript: "This is a republic, / not a democracy - - / Let's keep it that way!" with the name of the user, Cherokee Textile Mills, in smaller letters below. As almost everyone must be well aware that the U.S.A. is a Republic and at the same time claims to be the world's leading democracy, this must be puzzling to those not acquainted with the details of American politics; we learn however that it is the motto of the "John Birch Society", an extremist anti-communist society which alleges that ex-President Eisenhower, the late John Foster Dulles and many other respected Americans, not to mention most of the clergy, are or were agents of the Communist Party!

As in the case of Great Britain, the American Post Office (and Messrs. Pitney-Bowes) took exception to the slogan not because of any wish to censor unpopular opinions but because, when used alongside the officially approved meter stamp and townmark, some people might think that the slogan message was likewise officially approved.

BANNED SLOGANS (contd.)

"Linn's Weekly Stamp News" (Sidney, Ohio), quoted by the A.M.P.S., says that the President of the Cherokee Textile Mills has defied both Pitney-Bowes and the Postmaster-General, and insisted that he would continue to use the slogan until stopped by a Court order. We are not told whether he has got away with it, or the precise period of usage, but examples dated May 25, '61 and Jul 10, '61 are illustrated. From references in a letter from Pitney-Bowes quoted by "Linn's", it appears that a similar slogan was used also by several other firms, but their names and meter numbers are not given.

A recent British slogan would certainly be regarded by many economists as controversial, to say the least! It reads, in four lines between bars, "SOUND CURRENCY DEPENDS ON GOLD". The users are, not surprisingly, the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., (Transfer Office), with machine N 632 of London E.C.2. (EiiR die, used in VI 60 - and probably earlier and later.)

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC: There has been some confusion over the date of introduction of the frank type worded "DEUTSCHE BUNDESPOST" in place of that worded "Deutsche Post"; the B. & S. Catalogue gave it as "1951", but an amendment published in our Bulletin in 1956 changed it to "1949", on what authority we cannot now determine. The German "Katalog der deutschen Freistempel" by Durst and Glasewald (1959) again gave 1951, and the question appears now to be decided by the quotation in the "Mitteilungsblatt der Briefmarkensammlergruppe Vereinte Nationen/Europa" for April last of two Federal Post Office Orders, one of 9th May 1951 stating that all "postage paid" marks inscribed "DEUTSCHE POST" must be changed to "DEUTSCHE BUNDESPOST" and a second of 31st October 1951 declaring that this alteration had been completed.

I T A L Y : The first type of Italy, from the Hasler "F2" FV machine, issued in 1927, is not particularly common, but a small collection I recently acquired included two of them, both uncatalogued varieties!

The first, like the Catalogue illustration (Type A1), has narrow slogan at left of the DC townmark but is without Licence No., thus corresponding to B. & S. /1a/ but is the 0,10 value (only 0,25 and 0,50 being hitherto listed.) The name of the user, as shown in the slogan, is "COMPAGNIA GENERALE DI ELETTICITA'" with monogram "CGE" above. Town and date are "MILANO 09.IV.32"

The second has the firm name in a straight line below the townmark, again without L.No., as B. & S. /2/. According to the Catalogue, only two machines are known thus and this is from one of the two named, used by "CORRIERE DELLA SERA"; its value of 0,25 is an addition to the two catalogued (0,50 and 1,25). Town and date are "MILANO 15.XII.30"

BRAZIL - THE "UNIVERSAL MULTI-VALUE" MACHINES

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by Ernst Muhr (Rio de Janeiro)

There were only three countries outside the British Commonwealth in which Universal Multi-value machines were used before Brazil - Chile and Colombia (1931), with only a handful of meters in each, and Mexico (1932). MV machines were officially licensed in Brazil in October 1932, and the first machine, 1001 (MV.58), was granted a permit in May 1933.

There is no doubt that all wide-setting machines were actually of Francotyp manufacture. These are 1003-8 (MV.73-78), 1010-2 (MV.80-82), 1017 (MV.89) and 1019-20 (MV.91-92). 1001 and 1002 (MV.58-59) are in doubt, as no old impressions are known. In 1947, 1001 was normally narrow, but that would of course mean that the machine had been rebuilt. 1009 (MV.79) and 1018 (MV.90) were probably the same type, but no impressions are known. 1013-6 (MV.85-88) had narrow setting, TM lowered and R.No. at top. Although date figures and F.of V. were all of Francotyp make, the actual machines may have been manufactured at UPF, as the setting coincides with that of revenue machines, which are definitely known to be UPF made. Meters 1021-3 (MV.93-95) had narrow setting, with TM in line, and the same doubt persists.

Figures of value up to 1329 (MV.2560) were C4(b) in both III- and IV-bank machines, with the exception of 1289 (MV.2081), which had them C4(a). Oval F.of V. in this range indicate replacement figures. II-bank machines, of which there were 94, had always CE figures. Their lowest No. was 1057 (MV.702) and the highest 1274 (MV.2260). No II-bank machines were supplied after that, i.e. after 1941.

All machines up to 1278 were originally supplied for "Rs." (rêis) currency, which meant 0 to 3 large F.of V. and 3 small ones. No.1086 which had Rs. Oio is an error and should have read Rs. oio. No.1078 was originally licensed for Rs. oio also. All these dies had 1 or 2 fixed zeros. Original dies up to 1135 (MV.1140) had the figure "1" in L.No. with small inclined stroke; from 1136? (MV.1241) or 1137 (MV.1242) up, this figure is a straight vertical bar.

CURRENCY CHANGED.

When currency, after 4th March 1942, was changed to Cr\$ (cruzeiros; Cr\$.1 = Rs. 1,000), all meters in use had the last fixed zero removed. The original die was normally kept, but the "Rs." removed, as indicated in the B. & S. Cat., with "Cr\$" substituted for it. The normal "Cr\$", as replaced by the agents for U.P.F., had the "C" and the vertical stroke in "g" 5 mm. high. The "r" may be recognized by the fact that its arm had two quite visible changes of direction. There are several varieties, one only in Porto Alegre, where the arm of "r", after a turn, goes down (1066, 1073, 1105, 1127, 1140, 1166), another in Rio, where the "C" is only 4-4½ mm. high (1106, 1158, 1160, 1278), as well as 5 or 6 other hand-made ones, generally unique.

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BRAZIL - THE UNIV. MV MACHINES (contd.)

No.1289 (MV.2081) has the replacement "Cr~~g~~" but, as the meter was only licensed in August 1944, it probably was never used with "Rs." The maker's No. indicates that the meter was supplied in 1940.

The first shipment after the War consisted of meters 1290-9 (MV.2416-25) and came into use around March 1946. These new meters, up to 1496? (MV.6966) or 1497 (MV.6967), all have an original "Cr~~g~~" wherein the arm of the "r" is practically straight and the stroke in "g" 6 mm. high. From 1498 (MV.6968), a new die was used, being quite different in the size of all lettering and the length of the lines above and below F. of V.

From 1330 (MV.2561) on, meters were supplied with normal oval F. of V. Anything after that, such as 1377 (MV.3411) with C4 figures means a rebuilt meter.

Some of the meters before 1278 received complete replacement dies, sometimes with angular, other times with oval fixed zero, regardless of the actual type of F.of V. They can be told by the "r" and "g" as indicated above, and include 1003, '08, '17, '28, '30, '39, '45, '50, '74, 1102, '03, '19 and '32. They can also be easily told by the style of the L.No. figures

The highest No. is around 1660, and no more will be issued. Automax machines, which replaced the Multivalue type, are being numbered in the PB-R series, from around 5550 up.

CATALOGUE AMENDMENTS.

There are some additional remarks to the B. & S. Catalogue, which are due to recent research. Under "M.Nos.", Universal MV should read: 1001 up. 1004, as mentioned after B.& S. /41/, does indeed exist. It is as /A35/ but with F.of V. x0oio. B.& S. /54/ is x00i and not x0lo. The slogan below TM and frank as in /57b/ and /76c/ is restricted to the meters of one user, Banco de Credito Real de Minas Gerais. The meters are 1046, 1120?, 1149 and 1577. As these machines are in series with others, it would be reasonable to expect that such slogans would be adaptable to any MV meter. There are of course many additions to the Catalogue, but they will have to wait for more space in the MSB.

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U. S. S. R.
Latvian Design.

Mr. Barfoot was fortunate recently to acquire an interesting (commercially used) cover from Riga franked with an adapted pre-war Latvian meter design, similar to that listed as /10/ under "Russia" but with large Hammer and Sickle to left of value and Francotyp CE model; red impression dated in 12.60. The user appears to be the State Bank.

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

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The following list of Israel has been drawn up mainly from information and examples furnished by Dr. E. Bowman (Haifa). The remainder of the supplement is as usual due to Mr. S.D. Barfoot.

I R A N

Essays exist for Universal M.V. - long rect. design with "perf." border, portrait of Shah in centre; F.of V. (۰001) in Persian above European. (1) Portrait in rectangle, without M.No. (23 I 51) (2) New portrait, with M.No. 45 (28 IX 53).

P.O. MACHINES

1957. Type P.1. Universal M.V. Long rect. design with "perf." border, large crown over posthorn in centre, date left and F.of V. right. Town and IRAN in Persian at top, English at bottom. Rm. M.F. in date. No M.No. /P.1/ 0001 (Persian / European figs.)

1958. Type P.2. Hasler F88 (or F99?). Vert. rect. with "perf." border; Persian and IRAN top left, crown top right. F. of V. and RIALS at left centre, Persian and POSTES in rect. at bottom, with solid rect. for M.No. below. TM left, date (Eur.) - Town - date (Persian) below 8 wavy lines. /P.2/ 01,00 (Persian / European figs.)

I S R A E L (A)

Note - all makes except Francotyp and Hasler have "Key letter" Aleph (A, resembles X), TMs normally have name in Hebrew at top and Arabic and English at bottom as described.

Type 1. Neopost LV.

/1/ Add: 60 pr.

/1a/ Var., TM has English at left and Arabic at right instead of vice versa as in illustration. (Haifa, No.2)

/1b/ Var., TM SC. (Petah Tikva, No.2)

Type 2. Universal MV.

/A5/ N O 001 (ov.) (A 67 &c)
(F.of V. are central; cf./20/, /21/.)

/7/ F. of V. may be either 0001 or 0010

/A7/ N O ۰010 (A,CB) (A 11 rebuilt)
(Slogan left and below TM)

112)

CATALOGUE SUPPT. (contd.)

ISRAEL (contd.)

1955? Type 4A. Francotyp C. As type 2 but date figs. small, narrow, with Ar.M.F. and slogan central.

/9/ W 4S-TC *01 (A,CE) (L.No.2, Haifa)

/10/ W O 001 (G) (L.No.5, Haifa)

Type 4B. Francotyp C or Cc. As last but key-letter "fei" (F, resembles inverted "G") at left; Nos. 01 up. TM DC-A with English at left and Arabic at rt.; date figs. narrow with stops between, Ar.M.F. Slogan L.

/11/ N O z001 or z010 (ov.)

/11a/ Var., TM SC with English at left, Arabic at rt.

/11b/ Var., TM SC with Arabic above English at bottom

1955. Type 5. Francotyp C or Cc. Thick curved lines at sides, stag at bottom, no outer border; key-letter "fei" at right TM SC with Arabic above English at bottom. Date figs. as in type 4B. Slogan L.

/12/ VN O z001 (or z010) Fr. 33 x 33 mm.

/13/ VN O z001 Frank 29 x 29 mm.

1955. Type 6. Hasler F99. Plain rect. frame with very large "perf." border; key-letter "hei" (resembles "n") at left, Nos.01 up. TM DC, stops between date figs., Rm M.F.

/14/ VN 5S-TL 001

/15/ VN 5S-TL 0010

1959. Type 7. Simplex. Similar to type 2 but 25 x 27 mm. TM DC, date figs. small; Rm M.F.

/16/ 010 to 250 (?)

1959. Type 8. Roneo-Neopost Frankmaster. Square design. TM DC, Rm M.F.

/17/ N O 0-010

Currency Changed, 1 Jan. 1960

(100 agora instead of 1,000 pruta = 1 Israeli ₪)

1960. As type 2. Universal M.V.

/20/ N O 001 (ov.) (F. of V. are to left by removal of last zero; cf./A5/ above.)

/20a/ Var., slogan below TM.

/21/ N O 001 (ov.) (F. of V. centred; this is distinguishable from /A5/ only by date.)

/22/ N O 0001 (ov.) (distinguishable from /7/ only by date.)

CATALOGUE SUPPT. (contd.)
ISRAEL (contd.)

1960. Type 9A. Francotyp C or Cc. As type 5
 but stag removed, leaving gap. Fr. 33 x 33 mm.
 TM as in type 5.

/23/ VN 0 z001

Type 9B. Stag removed except for legs.
 Frank 29 x 29 mm. TM as before.

/24/ VN 0 z001

1960. Type 10. Francotyp C or Cc. Similar
 to type 9B but bottom of frame continuous,
 and oval tablet containing inscription as at
 bottom of type 2 (= Postage Paid) in place of
 stag. Frank 29 x 29 mm. TM SC as before.

/25/ VN 0 z001

/26/ VN 0 0.01

1960. As type 6. Hasler.

/27/ VN 5S-TL 00,01

1960. As type 7. Simplex

/28/ 01 to 25 (?)

1960. Type 11. Lirma. Similar to type 2 but
 frank 28 x 28 mm. Date figs. very small,
 with stops; Ar.M.F. Slogan left, also below fr.

/29/ VN 0 *001 TM DC with Arabic at
 left, English at rt.

/29a/ Var., TM SC with English at left,
 Hebrew at rt., no Arabic ?

1960. Type 12. Postalia. Similar to type 2
 but fr. 26 x 30 mm. TM SC with Arabic above
 English at bottom. Date figs. very small,
 with stops; Ar.M.F. Slogan left.

/30/ VN 0 001

1961. Type 13. Automax. Similar to type 10
 but bottom inscription not in frame. TM DC
 with Arabic at left, English at rt. Rm M.F.
 in date. Slogan left.

/31/ N 0 0.oi

1961. Type 14. Havas Model M. Similar to
 type 2 but fr. 35 x 35 mm. TM DC with Arabic
 at left, English at rt. Date figs. very
 tall, without stops; Rm M.F. Slogan L.

/32/ VN 0 *001

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CATALOGUE SUPPT. (contd.)

ISRAEL (contd.)

POST OFFICE MACHINES

1955. Type P.1. Francotyp Cc. As type 5
but key-letter "dalet" (D, resembles T) at rt.
TM and date as in type 5.
/P.1/ VN 0 z0.010

1960. Same type, new currency.
/P.2/ VN 0 z0.01

I V O R Y C O A S T

1960. Type 1. Satas D. As France design A
but inscribed COTE D'IVOIRE at top. TM in
one line, =(date)=TOWN= with slogan above;
Rm. M.F. Prefix "SD" to M.No.
/1/ #001^F

1961? Type 2. Satas R. Similar to type 1
but without "F"; TM SC, Ar.M.F. Prefix
"SR" to M.No.
/2/ #001

POST OFFICES MACHINE

1960. Type P.1. C.A.M.P. As France design
A but inscribed REPUBLIQUE DE / COTE D'IVOIRE
at top, without "F". TM SC, Rm.M.F., with
hour after date. On small white adhesive
labels. Prefix "PR" to M.No.
/P.1/ #001

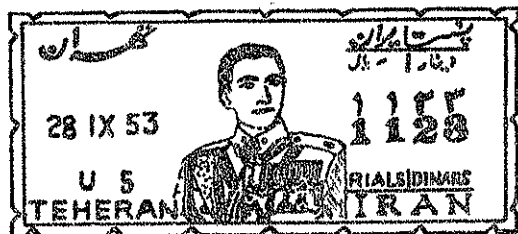
SOME RECENT ISSUES

(Will be chronicled in detail in due course.)

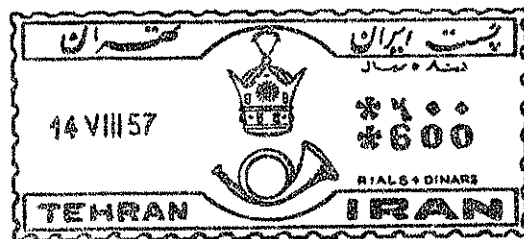
ARGENTINA. Automax; similar to type 12 but "PESOS" above value.
ANGOLA. Universal MV; circular design similar to Portugal.
BOLIVIA. Postalia; value as Bs 00010
BRAZIL. Automax; similar to type 6 but much larger.
GRENADA - WEST INDIES. Frankmaster, similar to type 3 of Trinidad
HONG KONG. Automax; similar to type 2. Prefix "U".
ICELAND. Univ. MV, as type 3 but value 00010, with dropped TM
Simplex date-figs., or with normal TM.
PAPUA & NEW GUINEA. Automax; similar to Australian "Flag" design.
but Bird of Paradise instead of flag.
THAILAND. Automax; similar to type 1. Prefix "U".

LATE NEWS

G.B."Simplex" F. of V. (see pp. 106-7). SU 364 has the third
type, but SU 237 and SU 377 have the second type.



Iran - Essay for Universal MV.



Iran - issued Universal MV (Type P.1)



5.VIII.59 تهران ۲۸.۰۱۲
TEHRAN



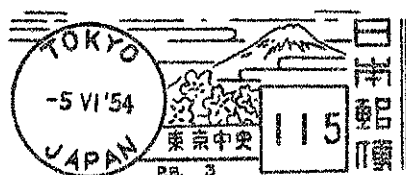
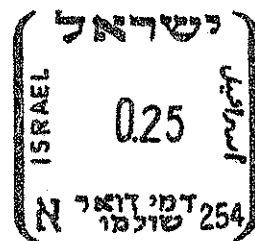
Iran - Hasler (Type P.2)



Israel - Franco-type (Type 5)



Israel - Automax (Type 13)



Japan - F.B. Model R.



Japan - Hasler

