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SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1961

Members will find enclosed with this issue of the Bulletin the annual statement of accounts for 1961. I think that this is all quite self-explanatory and I need not say anything about them except to note that the "profit" is still very small. As to membership, we again have had a small decline, one or two of our older members resigning because of advancing years.

The bulletins published this year again were of a high quality, and I wish to express my thanks to the Editor, to Mr. Pearson for the typing and duplicating, to our tracer and to our contributors. I hope that we shall be able to maintain and even improve on the quality in the future.

Next meeting: At the usual place ("Crown and Sugarloaf", London E.C.4) on Sat. 14th April, from 6.30 p.m., when the topic will be the "Midget" machines of Great Britain. All members and friends welcome

EDITOR'S REMARKS

I am glad to have had during the past year contributions from several new names (though not all of them new members), but there are still too many members who have not yet contributed anything to the Bulletin. We consequently have to rely (as we fortunately usually can) on the "regular" few to keep the Bulletin supplied with sufficient articles and notes; this is surely hardly fair either to those few or to the Group. We do not only need deep technical studies, anything relevant to the subject will be welcome, even - indeed especially - quite brief notes, and references to items published elsewhere. We would also welcome suggestions for articles which the member himself would like to see but is not able himself to write.

Next Bulletin: To be dated June 1962; contributions to be in the Editor's hands by 19th May ("highest Nos." up to 31st May.)

 Mr. L.E. Head

We greatly regret to report the death, suddenly on 1st February, of Mr. Leslie E. Head, of Roneo-Neopost Ltd., who had been a member and good friend of the Group for a number of years. He has suffered a serious illness a few years ago, but recovered and returned to his work though he also had a short illness following last year's Business Efficiency Exhibition in which he took part

He had provided us with much interesting and useful information concerning meters - one item appears in this issue of the MSB - and was known personally to the Editor (living only a short distance from him). He had served his Company for over 35 years, and, as the General Manager wrote, was much liked and respected both by customers and by his colleagues, to whom we extend our sympathy.

VALUATION: WHAT DO YOU THINK ?

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From time to time, the Editor receives letters from non-members and non-collectors of meters who have bulk lots of meters, mainly or entirely G.B., to dispose of (often for a friend, maybe deceased), asking how much they are worth or how much is usually paid for these. This perhaps the most difficult question that is ever asked of us, for there seems to be no regular market for such material and no recognized price.

Will all members in this country be kind enough to help by indicating what they would consider a "fair" price per hundred (or per thousand) items, so that we may arrive at a reasonable average valuation which can be communicated to enquirers? It is to be assumed that the material consists almost entirely of G.B. items not earlier than 1930, with a moderate amount of duplication, from normal commercial mail (no Parcel items). Would you make any difference between entires, "fronts", and cut strips? Postage is to be counted extra.

G.B. NOTES

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FISCAL USE IN CHANNEL ISLANDS. For the benefit of foreign readers, it may be advisable to explain that although the Channel Islands (Guernsey, Jersey etc.) are within the British postal system, they are fiscally independent of Great Britain, so that many goods sent from the Channel Islands to Great Britain become liable to British import duty and purchase tax. It has long been permissible for the exporters of such goods by parcel post to prepay the duties and taxes by means of ordinary postage stamps attached to the parcel label (hence this has always been a good source of used high-value stamps!)

Mr. L.E. Head, of Messrs. Roneo-Neopost Ltd., recently informed us that one firm of exporters in Jersey is now using a Frankmaster meter for this (ND-788, JERSEY / CHANNEL ISLANDS) and submitted a specimen. The meter stamp impression (on the usual patterned "tape") which pays the postage is stuck to the upper part of the special

G.B. NOTES (continued)

parcel post label, and the impression which pays the duty together with the Post Office "Clearance Fee" is stuck to the lower part of the label, below a "sum" written in appropriate spaces on the label thus: "Amount prepaid for Purchase Tax / Customs Dues" (e.g., 12s.0d.) and "Post Office Clearance Fee" (e.g., 2s.0d.), the value on the meter stamp being the total of 14/==.

There is no difference whatever in the meter stamp used for payment of taxes etc. from the one used for payment of postage, so it is only of interest on the entire parcel label. It is noteworthy, however, that meter stamps are inscribed only "Post Paid" and bear no mention of "revenue" like adhesive stamps.

PITNEY-BOWES "MODEL H". Mr. Wilson, in No. 4 of "Pages from My Notebook" (p.6 in the January MSB) gave H 30 (Ashford, Kent) as being the last known "Model H" machine in use in this country, with a date of -8 VII 60, but its user was unknown to him. Impressions from this machine in 1939 had a slogan indicating its user then as Geerings of Ashford Ltd. for Adding, Duplicating and Calculating Machines; a recent enquiry to this firm has produced a reply from Redmans (Kent) Ltd., whether as successors to Messrs. Geering or as later owners of the machine is not clear, but they kindly inform us that "H 30" was returned to Messrs. Pitney-Bowes last year in exchange for an up-to-date model. They are unable to give further details about the old machine.

UNIVERSAL M.V. PREFIX LETTERS. It was suggested not long ago that it would be interesting and useful to record the earliest dates known for use of each of the prefixes UA, UB, etc., with the GviR cypher, of course. Our regular tabulation did not start early enough to show this, and it does not appear to have been done. Will all members please help? To form a starting point, the earliest dates in the Editor's collection are as follows:

UA: 11 IX 40 (UA 14)	UD: 11 XII 51 (UD 63)
UB: 17 IX 48* (UB 11)	UE: -9 XII 52 (UE 3)
UC: -3 VIII 50 (UC 19)	UF onwards, no GviR dies

* We have UB 158 with date 23 II 44, but this is suspect, since the next is over four years later as given above.

As, however, our examples were not selected primarily for early dates, it is probable that the above dates can easily be beaten. When reporting, please give, as well as the exact date, the number and the town for reference purposes - and only clear and unmistakable dates, please! Although machines were not necessarily issued in exact numerical order, the earliest dates will almost certainly occur in the first hundred of each group, so members (if they keep them in numerical order) need not trouble to search beyond this figure.

ERROR OF TAPE. Neopost GviR die N 17 with TM "GREENFORD / MIDDX" had the imprint along the bottom of the white tape at intervals reading (in three lines) "N.17. / Perivale / Middx." Perivale is in the postal district of Greenford, but the name on the tape should correspond to that in the TM. As the date in our copy is -3 IV 52, it is doubtless now obsolete; the name of the user is not known.

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G.B. NOTES (continued)

PRINTED PAPERS REBATE. When the minimum inland printed-paper rate was increased from 2d. to 2½d. as from 1st October 1961, the G.P.O. introduced a system of rebates on large bulk postings. Subject to special conditions of posting and delivery, a rebate is given amounting to 10% of the total postage for 5,000 items and 20% for 25,000 or more items. To indicate metered mail subject to such rebates, the Post Office require a large letter "R" to be shown in the slogan position, the letter being not less than ½ inch high and ¼ inch wide, and of a plain, bold style. Three examples have been shown to us by Mr. J.A. Wilson: Frankmaster NB 188 (Tunbridge Wells, Kent) showing unframed "R" 16 mm high, and Pitney-Bowes Model CV P 10 (GviR) (Liverpool) and P 63 (Emblems) (Cardiff) each showing "R" in a single-lined box about 22-23 mm square. Although P 63 shows a normal date, P 10 has the date omitted and NB 188 shows only the month, thus - X ; presumably these are analogous to the omission of date on third-class mail in the United States. Messrs Pitney-Bowes have shown us a "specimen" of the letter for use with Automax machines, which is similar to that used with their "P" machines.

We imagine that this "R" will sometimes, especially by foreign administrations, be taken for "Registered" - the use of the same symbol to denote both low-priority printed papers and registered mail cannot but be confusing !

HIGHEST NUMBERS. The first report of the Frankmaster's advance to the "NJ" prefix came from Mr. G.R. Pearson late in January; as with the Universal M.V., the letter "I" has been passed over. For other reports we thank Messrs. J.T. Brown, W.C. Teasdale and J.A. Wilson. The latest position is now:

AD 846 NJ-173 PC 61 ST 758

UNIVERSAL M.V. "UB 52"
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by George R. Pearson

This machine had the usual type of frank, originally with the GviR cypher but now with the EiiR cypher, but has the distinction of being the only machine with townmark inscribed "LONDON / F.S." The letters stand for "Foreign Section", not a London Postal District, and it may therefore be wondered why such a townmark is used.

The reason is that this apparently "private" machine is in fact used by the General Post Office ! It is used to frank mail of the Post Office and other Government Departments to firms or private individuals in foreign (i.e. non-Commonwealth) countries, and the amount of the postage is debited to the Department concerned. The black "Official Paid" design or "certifying" handstamp is, apparently, valid only in the U.K. or to Commonwealth Countries; however, mail to overseas postal administrations is not prepaid but is marked "ON POSTAL SERVICE" and receives a normal black postmark or a red "Official Paid" marking.

/ continued at foot of page 16.

NEW ZEALAND: THE FIRST METER STAMP

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The "trial impression" of the first New Zealand meter stamp offered at the Bournemouth Stamp Auction on 3rd February last, as briefly mentioned in the last MSB, fetched £15 against the auctioneer's valuation of £25, - nevertheless a very remarkable sum for a meter stamp, and not a postally used cover at that !

Our note in the last MSB was based on the B. & S. Catalogue, but in the light of later research, the details of these early types given there appear to be not altogether correct. What is doubtless the most authoritative account appears in the large and costly work "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand" published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand in 1955; chapter XXXIII of Volume III is devoted to a very detailed account of "Franking Machines (Meters)" with many illustrations, and we have condensed the following account therefrom.

The first mention of an "automatic stamping machine" found in N.Z. Post Office records appears to be an enquiry which the Secretary of the G.P.O., Wellington, addressed in June 1903, to his "opposite number" in Melbourne about such a machine invented by a Mr. Hollingworth, but Melbourne replied that though such a machine had been tried in Brisbane (this was in April-June 1903), it had been found very unsatisfactory.

In October of the same year, a Mr. E. Featherstonehaugh Dombraim submitted a machine to the G.P.O., Wellington; early references seem to suggest that Mr. Dombraim was the inventor, but he was in fact the financial backer and business manager for Mr. Ernest Moss who was the inventor and actual constructor of the machine. After some private tests, Messrs. Moss and Dombraim's first machine was given a public trial at Christchurch, where it was erected on the steps by the public posting boxes and used from 31st March to 15th April, 1904. This printed a design, in black from a rubber die, similar to Type 1 in the B. & S. Catalogue except that the lettering was relatively somewhat smaller, with stops after the "D" of the value and No. "1", while the stop follows instead of being beneath the "o" of "No.". A total of 3,425 impressions were taken during the period of use. As the impression had not been legally validated for postage, franked letters for places within N.Z. had to be stamped with the usual "PAID" handstamp in red, and letters for places beyond the Colony had to have adhesive stamps affixed by the P.O. The "P.S. of N.Z." mentions seven covers in the possession of named collectors, without implying that this is the total in existence.

After certain alterations to the machine, a second trial, still using the same rubber die, took place at Wellington from 4th May to 23rd May 1904, when a total of 4,321 impressions were taken from the machine. How many of these are still extant is not stated.

Lastly, a new steel die of the same design but somewhat larger was fitted, and a third trial undertaken at Wellington from 23rd June to 4th November 1904, when 8,545 impressions were taken. Examples of this are however much rarer, and "The P.S. of N.Z." says that they knew of only two (?) posted on the first day and in the possession of a Wellington collector.

N.Z.: THE FIRST METER STAMP (contd.)

We suggest therefore that the description of B. & S. /1/ of New Zealand should be replaced by the following:

1904. Type 1⁺. Single-value die, TM nil; No. 1 only.

"Penny-in-the-slot" machine, used experimentally outside the Head Post Offices at Christchurch and Wellington for short periods as below. All used covers bear the red "PAID" hand-stamp or adhesive stamps in addition.

/1/ 1d. Black impression from rubber die. (Used at Christchurch, 31.III to 15.IV.04; at Wellington, 4.V to 23.V.04)

/A1/ 1d. Black impression from steel die, slightly larger. (Used at Wellington, 23.VI to 4.XI.04)

+ as illustrated in the Cat. but with stops after "D" of value and after "No.1."

We hope to deal with the later machines in subsequent articles.

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POSTALIA METERS: WHERE ARE THEY USED ?

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According to Mr. J.A. Wilson's account, in the November 1961 MSB (VI/104), of last year's Business Efficiency Exhibition in London, the Postalia representative claimed that these machines had been supplied to forty countries.

Mr. Werner Simon asks where all these are, as he can trace from his collection only 26 countries, namely, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Yugoslavia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet-Nam, plus a doubtful Czechoslovakia⁺ and Japan from which he has a "specimen" but understands that the machine is not in postal use.

If we include these last two, and also count in both Eastern Germany and Western Germany, Berlin and the Saar, the total is brought up to 31; we can also add Burma as shown in the January MSB. This still leaves at least eight to be found.

(+ since confirmed by Mr. G.R. Pearson)

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UNIVERSAL M.V. "UB 52" (continued from page 14)

Official mail addressed to firms or individuals in overseas, non-Commonwealth, countries, must accordingly be prepaid either by adhesive stamps or by this "Foreign Section" meter.

G E R M A N Y

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"BUNDESPOST" INSCRIPTION. Reference was made in last November's MSB (VI/108) to the official date of the alteration of the inscription "Deutsche Post" to "Deutsche Bundespost", namely, May 1951. Mr. Werner Simon has informed us of several meters in his collection where this change was much delayed, namely,

B. & S. /346/, Francotyp C, Karlsruhe (Baden) 1, used by
Badische Heimstätte G.m.b.H., dated 16 3 55;

B. & S. /352/, Francotyp Cc, Tauberbischofsheim, used by
Landratsamt, dated 12.6.58 ;

B. & S. /354/, Postalia, Bamberg 2, dated 6 11 58.

We do not know when, or whether, these have since made the change. Of course all meters in Eastern Germany (the "Democratic Republic") still retain the "Deutsche Post" inscription, and it is necessary to know the location of the town in order to distinguish between belated use in the Federal Republic and normal use in the Democratic Republic.

PITNEY-BOWES SANCTIONED. Towards the end of 1961, it was announced that the West German Postal Administration had approved a model of the P-B postal meter for use in that country, with some changes required to fit its meter system. These machines will be marketed by Adrema-Werke, which had been acquired by the American Pitney-Bowes Inc. (parent of the British Pitney-Bowes Ltd., formerly Universal Postal Frankers Ltd.) on 1st May 1961; Adrema-Werke are manufacturers of addressing machines and business systems equipment, with main plant in West Berlin and a smaller factory in Frankfurt.

Hitherto, the only meters used in Western Germany have been the Francotyp and Postalia, both manufactured by German firms. It will be interesting to look out for the new P-B machines, which might be based on either the British "Automax" or the American "Model R", or, less likely, on the smaller British "Simplex" or American "Model 5500". In any case, they should be readily recognizable.

POSTAL ZONE NUMBERS. Some time during the War, apparently (can anyone tell us the date?), Germany was divided into numbered postal zones, running from 1 (Berlin) to 24, many of them subdivided (e.g., 22a, 22b, 22c), which had to be shown within a circle preceding the name of the town in all postal addresses, postmarks and meter townmarks. These seem largely to have fallen into disuse in recent years (the system covered both Western Germany and Eastern Germany, and possibly, German-occupied territories), but a new system is now being introduced for Western Germany (the Federal Republic and Berlin) in order to make possible the mechanical sorting of mail. Every city, town and village is allotted a number of 1 to 4 digits, the first of which indicates the main district and the following digits (if any) the successively smaller subdivisions.

The main district numbers are as follows:

1 = Berlin; 2 = Hamburg; 3 = Hannover; 4 = Düsseldorf; 5 = Köln
(Cologne); 6 = Frankfurt am Main; 7 = Stuttgart; 8 = München (Munich).

/ continued on page 20.

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NETHERLANDS

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FRANCOTYP DIE VARIETIES

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The curious "peg-top-shaped" design of the Francotyp franks is by far the commonest of the Netherlands, and as the list in the B. & S. Catalogue shows, there is a multiplicity of varieties, chiefly of the figures of value (both in number and style). Most machines have wide setting, with a slogan between townmark and frank, but some of the newer machines have townmark and frank close together, with slogan only to the left of the TM; these are probably Model Cc. The Catalogue lists two varieties with this narrow setting, 3 figures of value (x01) or 4 figures (x001); there appear to be none showing the obsolete ½ ct.

What the Catalogue does not mention is that with this narrow setting, the frank is smaller than those with the wide setting. The top tablet (containing NEDERLAND) measures 25mm. wide instead of 27½ mm. and the height (exclusive of the number below) is 23½ instead of 25mm. I have, however found one exception: FR 5337 though in the narrow setting (3 f. of v.) has the larger frank. Also, its machine number is much larger than on most other franks, and the letters "FR" smaller, almost as if they had been added as an afterthought (though in fact all numbers above 5056 should have the prefix).

I have three varieties of date figures in the narrow setting with 3 f. of v.: Arabic month figure, without stops between day and month or month and year; Arabic month figure, with stops between; Roman month figure, with stops between. The odd FR 5337 has the second variety. In the narrow setting with 4 f. of v., I have so far found only the first and third varieties.

-- A.A. Dewey

B R A Z I L :

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NEOPOST MACHINE WAS USED !

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The first two editions of Harris's Meter Stamp Catalogue listed and illustrated a Neopost L.V. type under date 1934, with six denominations 20, 50, 200, 300, 700 and 1,000 reis; his third (1940) edition added a seventh denomination, 500 reis. The Barfoot & Simon Catalogue however has a note "Essays of Neopost machines for use in Brazil are known. Their use was not sanctioned.", and no listing is given.

Sr. Ernst Muhr has now found, from examination of Post Office records, that in fact six Neopost machines were introduced into Brazil in 1934 by their agents, Paul J. Christoph Co. Their licence Nos. went from 1 to 6 and serial numbers correspondingly from 2 to 7; they were intended for printing values of 20, 50, 200, 300, 700 and 1,000 reis (or 1,000 ?).

One machine, L.No. 1, was sold to Francisco Aguiar & Cia., Sao Luiz, Maranhao, on 3 V 35. It was returned to the agents on 3 VII 35, repaired and returned on 30 V 36, and finally delivered to the G.P.O. stores in 1938. The machine was destroyed in 1950, due to its "being no good".

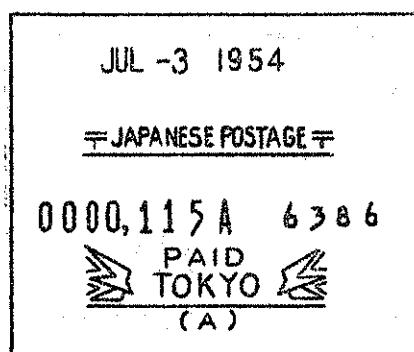
What happened to the other five, Sr. Muhr does not say. Harris's illustration shows No. "N 2" with townmark "RIO-DE-JANEIRO" (with hyphens) and date -9 VII 34 and was almost certainly taken from a proof; on what grounds he added the 500 reis denomination, we cannot tell.

THE N.C.R. LABELS OF JAPAN (Post Office Machines)

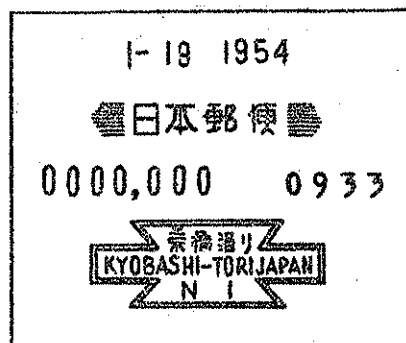
by George R. Pearson

The National Cash Register Company's postage meter machines were introduced into Japan in 1950, and these apparently used at Post Offices have had only one basic design but there are small variations. Machines known to be used by private firms (from 1953) have a different design. Both are illustrated below, but only the P.O. type is dealt with here.

Post Office
dies



Private
dies



The labels are printed in two operations with the value line printed through a ribbon. Red ink is mostly used, but magenta is also found, and occasionally the two in combination. (In the list, the basic colour is given first). The labels measure approximately 54 x 46 mm., but may vary a millimetre or two either way; originally they were white, but from about late 1951 pale green labels have been used, though I have seen a white label dated Aug. 1952. It should be mentioned that the colour both of ink and of paper will run badly if the labels are submerged in water, so it is best to leave them on paper.

The value line gives in order: the value (5, 6 or 7 figures), the key letter of operator, and the record number (3 or more, usually 4 figures). There was however a Yokohama machine which gave the key letter first. The key letters known to me are A, B, D, E, H, K, L and M, and I do not know if there is a reason for the intervening letters being missing.

The date is normally shown as: month in letters, day in figures, then year in figures, but less frequently examples may be found with the month in figures also (placed first in the American style).

Most of the machines listed - perhaps all - are apparently used at post offices, and there may well be several machines with the same town name but it is not always possible to say with certainty that there are two or more machines at an office. Sometimes, however, letters are used to distinguish machines; these may be alongside the town name or beneath it.

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THE N.C.R. LABELS OF JAPAN (contd.)

The list which follows gives all the examples in my own collection as well as those in the collections of Messrs. Dewey and Mann, and to these gentlemen I express my thanks for loan of same. It will be realized that where similar items are listed in, say, both red and magenta, the same machine may be involved for both.

Note: Date - MF = month in figures (first); ML = month in letters.
Colour - r = red; m = magenta; m-r or r-m = combination of red and magenta (frame colour first)

Value as R.No. Date Towns and Colours
(A) On white paper.

B-00,001	4-fig.	ML	YOKOHAMA (r) (Key-letter at left)
0000,001	"	"	KOBE (r), OSAKA (r, m), TOKYO (r)
0000.001	3-fig.	"	TOKYO (r)

(B) On green paper.

00,001	4-fig.	MF	KITAHAMA (r-m)
00,001	"	ML	KITAHAMA (m-r, r), KOBE (r), TOKYO (r)
000001	"	"	KOBE (r)
000,001	"	"	NAGOYA-HIGASHI (m-r, r, r-m), OSAKA (r) OSAKA-HIGASHI (r)
000,001	"	MF	NAGOYA-HIGASHI (r)
0000,001	"	ML	KITAHAMA (m, r), KOBE (r-m, m, r ⁺), KYOBASHI (r), NADA (r), NAGOYA (r ⁺), NAGOYA (A) (r), NAGOYA NAKA (r), NIHONBASHI (r), NIHONBASHITORI (r), OSAKA (m, r), OSAKA HIGASHI (r), OSAKA HIGASHI/(B) (r), OSAKA HIGASHI/(C) (r), SEMBA (r), SHIBA (r, m-r), TOKYO (1) (r), TOKYO (2) (r), TOKYO (3) (r, m, m-r), TOKYO/(A) (r, m), TOKYO(A) (r), TOKYO(B) (r), TOKYO(C) (r), TOKYO(D) (r), YOKOHAMA (r), YOKOHAMA/(A) (r).
0000,001	"	MF	KOBE (r), TOKYO (3) (r, m-r), TOKYO(B) (r).

+ two distinct dies.

TOKYO (1) - square O's; TOKYO (2) - narrow O's; TOKYO (3) - wide O's
(the numbers do not appear on the dies.)

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GERMANY : POSTAL ZONE NOS. (continued from page 17)

As with the odd numbers, the new number is to be shown in all postal addresses, postmarks and meter townmarks, and is intended to be in general use by the end of 1963. It has been suggested that after 31st December 1963, mail not showing the correct district number should be charged a higher postage because it would involve more costly hand sorting.

To avoid possible misunderstandings, we think we should - however belatedly - explain the scheme which we have been following. We are dealing with the countries in the arrangement of the last edition of Harris's Catalogue, or Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue of adhesive stamps, rather than in the purely alphabetical sequence of Barfoot and Simon, that is, (1) Commonwealth Countries, (2) European Countries, (3) Non-Commonwealth Countries of America, Africa and Asia (with alphabetical order in each of the Groups). Once we have dealt with any country, we do not revert to that country (except to correct mistakes) until all the following countries have been dealt with for the first time. However regrettable it is that the Supplements given in the earlier MSB's have by now become seriously out of date, we fear that, if we were to attempt to keep them continuously up to date, we should never reach the end!

As it is, we are happily now in sight of the end, having only a about a dozen more countries to cover, all except China and Morocco apparently quite short. Then we can go back to the beginning and fairly rapidly, we hope, clear off the arrears.

The following lists are (except for Japan) again due to the work of Messrs. Barfoot and Simon themselves, plus a few additions by the Editor. The information about the Japanese N.C.R. meters has been derived from Bulletins of the American Metered Postage Society published in 1953-54 which had been overlooked when the last Supplement was compiled.

J A P A N (54)

Delete the items in the last Supplement "195?. Type 3... /4/" and "195?. Type 4. .. /5/" and substitute the following:

1953 (12 May). Type 3. National Cash Register.

As illustrated on page 19; date, value and

R.No. in same style as for P.O. machines.

M.Nos. "N 1" up. Printed in red or magenta on pale greenish adhesive labels.

/4/ 0000,001 with letter and 4-fig. R.No.

Ar.M.F. in date (M D Year) (N 1)

/A4/ 00,001 with letter and 4-fig. R.No.

Month in letters (M D Year) (N 2)

(Originally, N 1 had the English town-name spelled "KYOBASHI-DORI" but from 6.17.1953

(i.e. June 17, 1953) this was changed to

"KYOBASHI-TORI". Whether there are more than the two machines has not been reported.)

195? Type 4. Francotype Cc. Single-lined

horiz. rect. with four Japanese characters at top, letter "F" and No. at bottom left.

TM SC, town name in Japanese at top and

English at bottom + JAPAN. Sl. L.

/5/ N 0 0,001 (ov.)

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CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT: continued.

K A T A N G A

1960. Type 1. Francotyp Cc. Plain rect.
frame inscr. KATANGA at top and ETAT DU
upwards at each side. "F" and No. in boxes
at bottom left and rt. respectively. TM SC;
Ar.M.F. with stops. (F1 and F11 known.)
/1/ VN O z00.10 (or z00.01) (thin ov.)

1961? Type 2. Universal MV. Upright rect.
with imitation perf. border 27 x 29 mm. inscr.
KATANGA at top and ETAT DU upwards at each
side. Key-letter U and No. in boxes at
bottom left and rt. TM DC. Rm.M.F.
/2/ N O 0010 (? FO) (ov.)

L E B A N O N

Essays exist of (1) Universal Simplex (all
inscriptions in Arabic with large Arabic
F. of V. in centre; Cedar of Lebanon at T.C.;
TM DC dated 29 X 51), which was not sanc-
tioned, and (2) Francotyp Cc (double-lined
transverse rect.; Cedar Tree at left of value;
POSTES above and Arabic inscriptions above
and below F. of V. in Arab over European figs.
TM DC dated 17.VIII.59). This latter was
illustrated in an A.M.P.S. Bulletin dated
15 Nov. 1961.)

L I B Y A



1959. Type 1. Universal M.V. As illustrated
Nos. U 1 up. Slogan L, if any.
/1/ N O 0001 (ov.)

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THE METER STAMP STUDY GROUP

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER 1961

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£ s d		£ s d
	<u>RECEIPTS</u>	
(27 18 2)	Subscriptions (45)	22 11 0
(11 10 9)	Advance Subscriptions (12)	6 0 9
(- 10 0)	(Subscriptions from previous years)	- - -
(39 18 11)		28 11 9
(3 5 3)	Donations	1 10 0
(6 8 8)	Sales of "Introduction" booklet	16 3
(2 1 9)	Sales of back numbers of Bulletin	2 6 0
(3 3 9)	Sales of Town List	13 0
(54 18 4)		33 17 0
(11 10 9)	Deduct advance subscriptions	6 0 9
(43 7 7)		27 16 3
(4 10 0)	Add subscriptions received previously	11 10 9
(47 17 7)	Adjusted Income for the year	£ 39 7 0
	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	
(18 4 0)	Duplicating Bulletins and Supplements	19 5 10
(5 5 11)	Postage on Bulletins	5 17 9½
(2 15 6)	Stationery	17 7
(6 14 3)	Postages (nett after stamps received)	6 7 11
(4 17 4)	(Balance of cost of Town List)	- - -
(6 10 0)	(Duplicating "Introduction" Booklet)	- - -
(1 16 7)	Miscellaneous	1 1 0
(46 3 7)		£ 33 10 1½
(1 14 0)	Excess of Income over Expenditure	£ 5 16 10½
	<u>BALANCE IN HAND</u>	
	Balance in hand 31st December 1960	17 3 11½
	Deduct advance subscriptions	11 10 9
		5 13 2½
	Add excess of Income over Expenditure	5 16 10½
	Add Subscriptions in advance	6 0 9
	Balance in Hand 31st December 1961	£17 10 10

John C. Mann

Examined and found correct
George R. Pearson

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

