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#### SECRETARY'S NOTES

Henry J. Howard

We were deeply sorry to hear recently of the death, some time last year, of Henry J. Howard at the age of 98. Mr Howard was one of our original members and, although confined to a nursing home for the last few years, still retained a keen interest in the Group's affairs. In his earlier years he had been employed at the G.P.O. and took some part in the introduction of meters into Great Britain; he also remembered posting covers in the "Wilkinson" machine in 1912. Our sympathies go to his family.

(In the earlier years of our Group, Mr Howard was a frequent correspondent in spite of being handicapped by arthritis, and provided much valuable information. He possessed a unique collection of proofs and essays made by Universal Postal Frankers for many countries, as well as many early G. B. specimens.

In an article by him published in the October 1951 issue of "The British Philatelist" - now defunct - entitled "Some Designs of Meter Postage Stamps" though actually describing and illustrating a number of "essays" for the first G. B. designs, Mr Howard showed his original drawing for the Crown and Cipher design which was, after only slight modification, adopted for all the makes then in use; this was towards the end of 1926. - Editor.)

#### Membership Notes

Changes of address:-

Dr J F Tick now P.O. Box 251, Mafeking, South Africa;  
Capt. G. K. Gillberry now 4 S.P.R.D., R.A.S.C., c/o G.P.O., Singapore.

#### Group Projects

As some members will already know, at our recent meetings in London we have, at Mr Dewey's suggestion, devoted the evening to the study of a particular subject. The first one was Parcel Machines, both Post Office and Railway, at which we all brought as much information as we had on the subject and pooled it. The second meeting was devoted to the Midget machines of this country. The intention is that when all this has been collated and added to in the light of what we come to know, it will be published as a part of the projected G. B. Catalogue.

Next Meeting

Saturday 23rd June, from 6.30 p.m., at the usual place - "The Crown and Sugarloaf", Garlick Hill, London E.C.4. Subject not yet fixed. All members and friends welcome.

Next Bulletin

To be dated September 1962. Contributions to reach the Editor not later than 25th August ("Highest Numbers" receivable up to 1st Sept.)

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PITNEY-BOWES WORKS MOVING AGAIN  
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It was stated in the "Financial Times" at the beginning of April that Messrs Pitney-Bowes Ltd. were expecting to move to their new works and offices, now under construction at Harlow New Town, Essex, towards the end of the year. They or their predecessors Universal Postal Frankers Ltd. have been at their present premises, Frankopost Works, Edmonton, London N.18 since 1947. Before that, from 1935 to 1947, their works were at Canonbury Street, Islington, London N.1., but their first works were at Lavington St., Southwark, London S.E.1., where they were established when they took over their own manufacture from Sterling Telephone and Electric Co. in 1929.

Mr S. T. Roberts, Managing Director of Pitney-Bowes Ltd., tells us that one of the objects of moving out of the London area is to allow more space for expansion, and the new works will be about twice the size of the present ones (which have already been extended since 1947.) A point of special interest to collectors is that it is intended to manufacture certain of the small American machines for supply to overseas markets. Being only in decimal currency, these machines will not be available in Great Britain (at least, for several years to come!)

SO NOW WE KNOW !

In the "Sunday Express" of 1st April there appeared an article by Anne Edwards describing how, in the U.S.A., advertisements use the "pretty girl" approach in selling almost everything.

After describing how this technique is used to sell beer, banks, copying machines, trips to Mexico, etc., etc., the article goes on:

"More encouraging still to know that what really gets the Managing Director to buy a Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter is the raven-haired lovely in a yellow suit who is photographed peering over the boss's shoulder.

'Come to think of it,' she purrs huskily into his ear, 'metered mail is another indication of good management.' "

So there!

- J. C. M.

(In England, on the other hand, Messrs P-B recently advertised their meters by pictures of a Managing Director, faultlessly attired with bowler hat, umbrella and monocle, in various incongruous situations - attending to his rose bushes, fishing in a river, or rowing out to his yacht - always with an Automax meter at his feet, the accompanying text ingeniously tying up the M.D.'s hobby with the time-saving advantages of the meter.)

## G. B. NOTES

Automax. Mr W. C. Teasdale has reported the existence of "AB 1000"; there is no doubt that, unlike the Universal M.V., all Automax series run to 1000 and not 999. With the "Emblems" design, there is of course no restriction of the space available for insertion of the number. AB 1000 is used at Orpington, Kent.

Neopost "Emblems" Dies. Referring to the notes in the September and November 1961 Bulletins (VI/92 & 106), Mr J. T. Brown reports still earlier dates for Dies 2 and 3, namely, Die 2 - 5 II 60 (Bristol, N 325) and Die 3 - 12 X 59 (London W.C.1., N 474). There is therefore now little doubt that what we have termed "Die 3" actually preceded "Die 2". However, to avoid confusion we think it inadvisable at the present time to reverse the numbers.

Simplex. Mr S. D. Barfoot has ascertained from the Pitney-Bowes records that the new large "Automax-style" figures of value with fixed "D" appeared first on ST 351 up to ST 950; there was a reversion to the previous style for ST 951-991. ST 992-994 could not be traced in the records, but the new style resumed for ST 995 upwards. This model, continuing its backward progress, has now entered the "SS" series. All the machines just mentioned have, of course, the "Emblems" dies.

"Rebate" Mail. Referring to the para. in the last MSB (page 14), Mr J. E. Cope submits several items showing the large framed "R" of the standard Pitney-Bowes type: UG 76 (Ilford / Essex), UH 606 (Borehamwood / Herts.), P 98 (Aylesbury / Bucks.), PA 77 (Aylesbury / Bucks.). UH 606 omits both day and year, showing only the month as " II "; the other three omit only the day and show month and year (MAR 1962 or - III 62).

Universal M.V. Prefixes. Referring to our enquiry in the last MSB, Mr Barfoot has found from the U.P.F. records the earliest date of use of each of the prefix letters, as follows:-

UA: 6 IX 40 (UA 6)	UD: 9 X 51 (UD 5)
UB: 13 IX 48 (UB 3)	UE: 31 X 52 (UE 12)
UC: 31 V 50 (UC 3)	

In each case, the lower numbers with the respective prefix were introduced a few days later. The fact that it took eight years to run through the UA prefix but little over a year for the subsequent prefixes is of course explained by the War.

Mr Barfoot has likewise noted the dates for the later prefixes, with "EiiR" dies; these are:-

UF: 29 I 54 (UF 5, 7, 10)	UJ: 12 III 57 (UJ 3)
UG: 21 VI 55 (UG 4, 6, 10, 13)	UK: 26 II 58 (UK 4)
UH: 16 V 56 (UH 7)	

There arises a puzzle over UH, because in May 1956 two members reported respectively UH 109 used 16 IV 56 and UH 219 used 20 IV 56, a full month earlier than Mr Barfoot's record; the dates on which these were reported to us preclude the possibility of a wrong setting of the dates by the users, such as "IV" instead of "VI". It is, further, curious that such high Nos. were the first in the "UH" series to be reported.

The final number, UK 590, was issued on 23 XII 58.

G. B. NOTES (continued)

Universal M.V. Machines. A booklet bringing together all the recorded information on these from their beginning, including full details of the difficult "Eiir" dies with a list of the relative Nos., has been compiled by the Editor. It runs to 16 pages in the size and style of this Bulletin, and it is hoped that copies will be available in the autumn.

In the meantime, can any member help to fill in a few gaps by submitting examples of any of the following numbers (with "Eiir" dies):-

UE 991-999; UF 171, 965-967; UH 591-592, 613-614; UJ 11;  
UK 551-580.

Highest Numbers. Thanks to Messrs G. R. Pearson, W. C. Teasdale, and J. A. Wilson, the records now stand as follows:

AE 619      NJ-379      PC 73      SS 116

Two new prefixes will be noted.

VALUATION: WHAT DO YOU THINK?

It is disappointing that only two members, Messrs Jason T. W. Mann and W. C. Teasdale, sent us their ideas on this matter, which defeats our object of arriving at an acceptable average among the Group. To avoid prejudicing other members who may now write, we refrain from giving Messrs Mann's and Teasdale's figures just yet; both made interesting comments on the differences they would make between entires, "fronts", and strips. (Please see page 12 of the March Bulletin.)

IRISH UNIV. M.V. VARIETY

The peculiar TM variety on U 20 listed as /19a/ in the B. & S. Cat. - SC with three thick arfs at base - was in use as recently as -4 XII 61, though appearing somewhat worn. The town, shown as INIS CORTHAIDH, is in English, Enniscorthy, as printed with the user's name on the back of the envelope we have. The meter has the slogan "USE / WHITE ROSE FLOUR / & / COMPONUS FIG MEAL" (also somewhat worn.)

NEW ZEALAND: THE FIRST METER STAMPS (Part 2)

(This second instalment of the story of the first meter stamps used in New Zealand - the first country in the world to use such machines commercially - is again based on the book "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand" published by the Royal Philatelic Society of N. Z. in 1955, but additional details regarding the usage in Australia have been taken from a "Philatelic Bulletin" published by the Commonwealth of Australia Postmaster-General's Department in October 1954.

- A. A. D.)

NEW ZEALAND: THE FIRST METER STAMPS (continued)

As mentioned in the first instalment, the New Zealand G.P.O. had in June 1903 enquired of the Australian G.P.O. about a franking machine invented by a Mr W. Hollingworth (the N.Z. book spells the name "Hollingsworth"); this, like Moss's, was a penny-in-the-slot machine for public use, and had been tried outside the G.P.O. at Brisbane, Queensland, from April intermittently until June 1903 but was eventually withdrawn as it was constantly getting out of order. Apparently, no examples of its impressions are now known, but they are believed by the Australian P.O. to have been of a very rudimentary design consisting of the words "PAID ONE PENNY" or "ONE PENNY" or "POSTAGE PAID" in circular formation, without frame, and with code letters and figures in the centre, or similar wording in straight lines.

One of these machines, designated the "Hollingworth Automatic Postage Stamping Machine", was imported into New Zealand by a Mr A. J. Park of Dunedin in April 1903 and demonstrated by him to the Chief Postmaster of that city; he too found it unsatisfactory, and it was taken away by Mr Robert Wales, an engineer apparently acting for Mr Park who had formed the New Zealand Franking Machine Company Ltd. to promote the machines. During the ensuing fifteen months, Mr Wales developed a new machine (how far this was based on the Hollingworth machine cannot be determined), which was submitted to the G.P.O. in June 1904 (just after the second trial of the Moss machine) and given a trial outside the Chief Post Office, Dunedin, from 7th July 1904 to 7th February 1905; during the seven months, no less than 47,024 impressions were taken from the machine, but there are now known only one used example and one which did not pass through the post. The former came into the possession of Mr A. H. Harris who illustrated the frank in his catalogues and the entire cover in the "Stamp Collectors' Annual" of 1939; the illustration of the frank is included in the Barfoot & Simon Catalogue of 1953, but it may briefly be recalled that it is an elongated upright double oval lettered "N . Z" at top, "ONE PENNY" at bottom, and "1<sup>D</sup>" at each side between the ovals. Like the other early impressions, it is in black (which is rather strange when "Postage Paid" postmarks were normally in red.) We have no record of where it is now.

The Chief Postmaster of Dunedin, whose anxiety was aroused by the use of metal washers to operate the machine in place of pennies, reported that he considered the use of such a machine unnecessary, and wished it to be converted into a stamp-vending machine; having regard to the contemporary trials with the Moss machine, the P.M.G. declined to sanction its continued use and ordered it to be removed. There does not appear to be any reference to its satisfactory working, and what became of it is unknown.

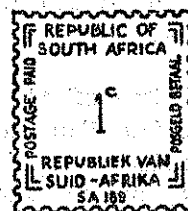
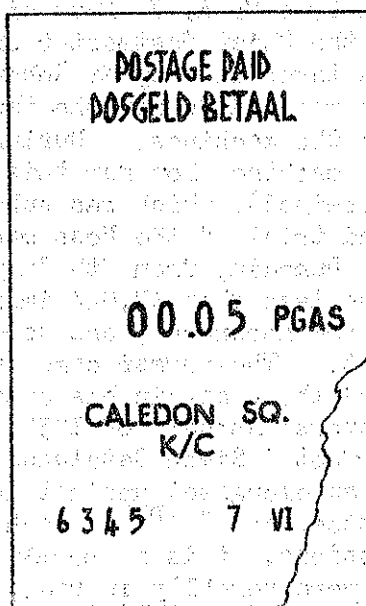
The listing in the B. & S. Catalogue (Type 2, /2/) thus requires to be amended by the deletion of "Make unknown" and "This machine does not appear to be a Moss model, but details are lacking.", and substitution of "Wales machine, manufactured by the N.Z. Franking Machine Co., Ltd." The note "Cancelled by P.O." also is not quite correct; as with the impressions from the Moss machine, letters for places in New Zealand and Australia had to be marked with the ordinary "PAID" handstamp, and letters for places beyond had to have adhesive stamps affixed by the post office.

SOUTH AFRICA: Further Notes on Recent Changes

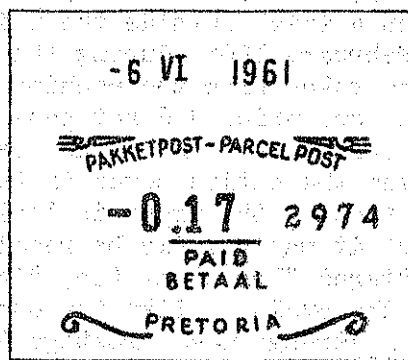
by George R. Pearson

Since I wrote the notes published in the June 1961 MSB (VI/82), I have obtained many more modern meter stamps of South Africa, and several are new items. I shall deal with them in the order the corresponding sterling items are listed in the Catalogue, and the following notes should be read in conjunction with the forementioned article so far as applicable.

Below - fig. 3



Above - fig. 1      Below - fig. 2



Universal Midget

Surprisingly, these machines have appeared with the new decimal currency. I know of only M 19 and M 200 which, besides having decimal values (as 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c), have "UNION OF", the crown, and "UNIE VAN" removed, leaving blank spaces. This is of course following upon South Africa becoming a Republic. I have a copy only of M 19 which is dated 13 III 62.

Neopost L.V. Old Design (Cat. type 3)

A few machines of this type have been converted to decimal currency with the same small value figures as used with the later frank design (type 8). These figures are placed slightly above centre, and, being so small, look rather ridiculous when compared with the large ugly figures used when values were in sterling. I have three machines so far, including No. 469 without "N" prefix. Values seen are 1c and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SOUTH AFRICA Further Notes on Recent Changes (continued)

Universal M.V.

A large number of these machines have been converted, but below U 992 I have only two examples with "R" (= Rand) included, these being U 257 and U 281. If reference is made to the Catalogue, it will be found that machines U 253-281 are "Junior" machines. On the two examples I have, the value is stated as "R=.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and the "0" is of a rather rough design and much different from the usual shape. As Junior machines have only two wheels for the value figures, one for the whole pence or cents and the other for the " $\frac{1}{2}$ ", it is possible that a piece of metal with the "R=.0" was merely inserted into the frame die. On these machines the value figures etc. fill the width available.

Of the other Universal M.V. machines, some have the value as .02 $\frac{1}{2}$  and some as =.02 $\frac{1}{2}$  and from the meter numbers given in the Catalogue it can be ascertained that the former are the "Intermediate" models which had the value as =/0 $\frac{1}{2}$  in sterling, while the latter are the "Original" models which had the value as 0/0 $\frac{1}{2}$  in sterling. The machines U 992 and above have the values as R=.01 but I have only U 992, 994 and 996.

Hasler Model F88.

At least one machine (H 8) has been altered to decimal currency, and the value now reads as 0.02 $\frac{1}{2}$  with the first "0" larger than the other figures and sloping fraction bar in " $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Has anyone examples from any other converted machine in this series?

Neopost L.V. Springbok Design (Cat. type 8)

No actual new varieties here, but several additional values have been seen and the following are those I have:-

Plain style: 1c, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 5c, 10c, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c (the last having the "c"  
Ornate (shaded) style: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c (NA 242 and NB 108) / over the " $\frac{1}{2}$ ".)

Simplex

A new design is in use and is illustrated on the previous page as Fig. 1, with the inscription "REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA". This is the first Republic meter to be reported; my copy is dated 19 I 62. I understand that SA 170 was the first of the new machines with this design, but no doubt older machines will in time have it fitted.

Mr Barfoot also tells me that SA 12 was the first new machine to be made with decimal currency.

Francootyp Cc

At least two of the machines with large capacity which showed values as 0/00/0 $\frac{1}{2}$  have been changed and my examples have the value as z0.01 $\frac{1}{2}$  (or with dash - instead of  $\frac{1}{2}$  as usual on Francootyp machines). I have machines F 50 and F450 like this.

Mercury

No decimal currency seen, and no recent examples in sterling either.

Frankmaster

In my previous notes, I suggested that the "RA" prefix started at 100 or 101; however, I now have a copy of 101 with "R" prefix. Mr Barfoot says he believes the change was made to "RA" to avoid possible confusion with Revenue machines. I am unable to say on which number the change-over was made, as I do not have any copies between R 101 and RA 143; can anyone assist here?

SOUTH AFRICA: Further Notes on Recent Changes (continued)

Automax

It would seem that this series did in fact start at UA 1 as Mr Mann has shown me UA 2, but this does not have the "R" for rand as do higher numbers; my lowest with the "R" is UA 8. This series has already passed the 100 mark. Where the value does not involve a "1/2" a small double dash (=) is printed, these being smaller than those preceding the decimal point. On the first 20 or so machines, the first = is shorter and slightly wider apart than on later machines.

Post Office Machines

I have so far only one example of an "N.C.R." Parcel Post machine in the new currency. This is from Pretoria and has value as -0.17 in violet ink on white paper (illustrated as fig. 2.)

A new type of Parcel-Post label issuing machine is in use, although whether it is experimental or in general use is not known. An example is illustrated (fig. 3) but the year date is missing from the original (due to a tear). I do not know the meaning of "PGAS" or the make of machine. "K/C" presumably means "Kapaastad / Capetown", and "6345" must be a record number. In violet ink on thin white paper.

... ..

The above brings the story of South African decimal meters up to date (May 1962), but I feel there must be other varieties, so please let us know if you have any. It will be interesting to see the results if (? when - Editor) Britain goes over to decimal currency!

SOUTH AFRICAN METERED MAIL REGULATIONS TIGHTENED

According to newspaper reports sent us by a local correspondent, as from the beginning of 1962 firms using franking machines would have to deliver their mail by hand to the post office specified on their licence; hitherto, they have been permitted to post up to 20 letters franked by their meter in a street post-box, but many firms have been abusing this privilege and posting larger quantities in post-boxes, with the result that post offices have found it impossible to keep proper check on such mail.

In addition, the mail must be handed in within two days of the date shown in the meter impression.

These changes mean that firms are no longer able to send franked envelopes to their correspondents for reply, nor to their branches for use at other centres.

S A T A S DESIGNS ILLUSTRATED

Until recently, these French machines have been practically confined to France and the French Colonies, though a few were introduced into Belgium during the War and one or two were used from 1951, presumably by way of trial, in Argentina, Belgian Congo, Egypt and the Netherlands. During the past few years, they have become more widespread, and we illustrate (thanks to J. C. Mann) a few more of their designs.



S A T A S Designs Illustrated

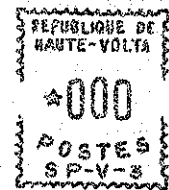
together with Postalia from Japan already recorded.



17"

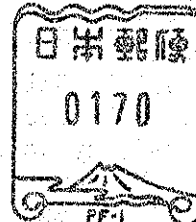


8"



OSAKA  
NIPPON SYSTEMS MACHINES CO., LTD.  
OSAKA

OSAKA  
GENERAL IMPORTERS  
POSTALIA  
FERRARI



POSTALIA METERS: WHERE ARE THEY USED ?

Referring to the recent remarks under this heading in the last MSB (page 16), Mr J. C. Mann has shown us a letter he has received from Herr Alfred Geisendorfer of the Postalia firm, Frankfurt/Main, which he sent a list of the countries where Postalia meters have been approved by the Post Office for general use.

In addition to the 31 listed in our last Bulletin (of which however he omits Norway and does not count Berlin or the Saar), there are: Angola, Belgium, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Iceland, Indonesia, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Trinidad, and U.S.S.R. These would bring the total to 47 countries (if we include the four "Germanies").

None of these additions have yet been seen here, and some probably have not yet come into use. Reports of them will be welcome.

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RARE METER STAMP DISCOVERED AT "STAMPEX"

Unrecorded Early Belgian Type

The annual National Stamp Exhibition, "Stampex", held at the Central Hall, Westminster, was this year as usual devoted almost entirely to "traditional" adhesive stamps, and as the emphasis this time was on Design, no meter stamps were to be seen in the frames. But, again as usual, a number of the dealers included meter-franked covers among the miscellaneous assortments of covers in boxes for sale individually. It would have taken more time than I had at my disposal to examine all these lots, but those I did find were (at least from the meter collector's point of view) only ordinary items at high prices.

However, shortly before leaving the Hall, I spent a little time looking at the fine and rare stamps displayed on the stand of "The World's oldest and best-known dealers", when I found standing next to me a well-known philatelic writer and editor whom I have known for 20 years or more; he at once said "I have just seen an item here which may specially interest you", and asked the dealer to let me see one of a batch of covers (not displayed on the stand) which he had just inspected.

The item in question proved to be a cover from Belgium addressed to the dealers themselves, bearing three of the first (small octagonal) type of the "A" series together with a townmark printed by the meter. Now, I remembered that these early Belgian types are not often found with townmarks, and that the "A" series is considerably scarcer than the "B" and "E" in the same type - in fact, I possessed none of them - so I was happy to acquire it at the price of 2s. asked.

On looking up the B. & S. Catalogue when I got home, I was astonished to see that it recorded that these "A" machines, made by the firm of Franco A.G., Lucerne, had "No TM"; my acquisition is therefore the first to be found with a townmark. Moreover, the Catalogue lists seven denominations, to which an eighth (30c.) was added in our Supplement a few years ago, but this cover bears two impressions of yet another denomination, 25c. The third is a 1 f., making up the then foreign letter rate of 1 f. 50c. The townmark, to the left of the franks, is a single circle, 24mm. in diameter, inscribed "ANTWERPEN" at top and "ANVERS" at bottom, separated at each side by a large upright figure "6"; the date 11 XII 26 is in very small figures without stops. This particular type of meter was issued in that year. The M.No. is "A 105" (the Catalogue records that A 101 to A 106 exist) and the users were Messrs Pierard & Bernard of Antwerp.

I imagine that an adhesive stamp of equivalent rarity would be worth something in the hundred-£ class, so it seems quite a bargain!

A.A. Dewey.

POSTALIA METERS IN THE U. S. A.

The design of the impression was illustrated in the January 1961 MSB. The first machine used, at New York, N.Y., on Oct. 7, 1960, had the frank inscribed at the bottom "POSTALIA METER" with the number 300032 below "METER", it being the intention to number them in the 300000 series.

POSTALIA METERS in the U.S.A. (continued)

Meter 300033 (also New York) followed, and it was then realized that this series was already being used by Pitney-Bowes, and, although the designs were entirely different, a change was demanded. The dies for the first hundred machines had apparently already been made, so as a temporary measure they were altered by deleting the first "0" of the numbers, making them read "3 0030" and so on. After "3 0099" a new series has been started, with numbers 600100 onwards. At or about the same time, the name "POSTALIA" in the die was changed to "T - N", denoting Tele-Norm Corporation, the American subsidiary of the Postalia manufacturers whose full title is "Telefonbau und Normalzeit G.m.b.H." of Western Germany.

It is apparently the intention eventually to renumber the first hundred as 600000-600099. Whether there are any with the name POSTALIA in the 600000 series, or any with T - N in the original series, we do not yet know.

(The above details have been derived from Bulletins of the American Metered Postage Society, Clintonville, Wis.)

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CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT

In continuing the lists from information supplied by Mr S. D. Barfoot we have departed from the principles mentioned previously by inserting certain former French Colonial territories; Morocco has been held over in order to avoid splitting up the rather long list.

MADAGASCAR

Cancel listing in Catalogue Addenda (page 119)  
and substitute:

1952. Type 1. Similar to illustration in Cat.  
except for slogan.

A. Satas D. Nos. SD 001 - SD 016.

/1/ F.of V. as \*00io

/2/ " " \*001<sup>F</sup>

Some of /1/ have been used by P.O.s with slogan above TM; known from Diégo Suarez, Fort Dauphin, Tuléar, Tananarive.)

B. Satas C. Nos. SC 001 up, SC 0033, SC 0035.

/3/ F.of V. as \*00io

1953. Type 2. Universal M.V. As illus. in Cat. but smaller frank. MV 001 only.

/4/ F.of V. as 001<sup>F</sup>

195?, Type 3. Satas D. As type 1 but inscr. MADAGASCAR RF at top and CPA / POSTES at bottom. SD 3116, 3117 known.

/5/ F.of V. as \*001<sup>F</sup> Month in letters.

/6/ as last but Ar. M.F. (? P.O. machine)

CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT (continued)

MALAGASY REPUBLIC (MADAGASCAR)

1959. Type 4. As Type 1 but inscribed  
REPUBLIQUE MALGACHE at top and POSTES at btm.

A. Satas C. SC 001 up. Slogan above TM.

/77/ F.of V. as \*00io Rm. M.F.

B. Satas D. SD ...

/78/ F.of V. as \*00io Rm. M.F.

/9/ " " \*001<sup>F</sup>

a. Var., town name missing (SD 3124, used  
at Fianarantsoa.)

MALI FEDERATION

(formerly part of French West Africa)

1960. Type 1. Havas MG. Large rect. as France  
Type 9A but inscr. FEDERATION DU MALI at top.

Only MG 1063 known.

/1/ F.of V. as \*001<sup>F</sup>

1960. Type 2. Satas D. Type as France but inscr.  
as Type 1. Only SD 3194 known.

/2/ F.of V. as \*001<sup>F</sup>

1960. Type 3. Satas R. Type as France but inscr.  
as Type 1. TM SC, Ar. M.F. Only SR 1006 known.

/3/ F.of V. as \*001<sup>F</sup>

Later in 1960 the Federation broke up into the  
Republics of Mali and Sénégal.

MARTINIQUE

As an "Overseas Department" of the French Republic,  
Martinique uses stamps of the normal French types,  
distinguishable only by the town names and therefore  
not calling for separate listing. However, the New  
Franc has not yet been introduced.

SOME RECENT VARIETIES

ADEN. Universal M.V., design as Jamaica type 2.

ARGENTINA Univ. M.V. with fixed zero on frame at right (angular f.of v.)

AUSTRIA. Nine Simplex machines have been supplied, but no used examples  
yet seen.

BELGIUM. Hasler with slogan in green.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. Satas SD in usual French design.

DENMARK. Hasler with slogan in black.

FRENCH POLYNESIA. Satas SP in usual French design; P.O. machine.

GIBRALTAR. Eight Simplex machines in use.

MALAYA. Automax; design as for Univ. M.V. and with "U" prefix to No.

34) \*\*\* 000 \*\*\*