



SECRETARY'S NOTES

Election of Officers. Members are reminded that nominations for Officers of the Group should be in the hands of the Hon. Secretary by the 1st October.

Membership Changes.

New members:-

- (153) Joseph J. Gudonis, 934, West Lycoming Street, Philadelphia 40,
(introduced by Wm. Pamperien) Pa., U. S. A.
(154) J. R. Foulds, 5, Shelley Drive, Herringthorpe,
Rotherham, Yorks.

Change of Address:-

- (145) D. R. Williams now: "St.Ropa", Lichfield Drive, Fairview,
Brixham, Devon.

Meetings. During August, a few of the London members were able to spend an evening with Mr R. T. Needels, of Akron, Ohio, who was in London with Mrs Needels for a very brief stay. We were able to see a large number of interesting items, and in turn were able to show Mr Needels various new additions etc. We are always pleased to welcome oversea members if they happen to visit England, and only wish that the visits were more frequent.

The next meeting has been arranged for Saturday, 10th November at our usual place ("Crown and Sugarloaf", Garlick Hill, London E.C.4.) beginning at 7 p.m.

Next Bulletin. To be dated November 1962; contributions to reach the Editor by 27th October ("Highest Numbers" up to 3rd November.)

The Business Efficiency Exhibition

This year's B. E. E., organized as usual by the Business Equipment Trades Association, is the 50th and will again be held at Olympia, London, from the 2nd to 10th October.

U. P. U. "SPECIMENS"

In reply to a recent enquiry, the Postal Services Department of the G.P.O., London, has informed us that:-

"Under Article 107 of the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention, all Administrations are required to surcharge (sic - presumably "exchange"), on a reciprocal basis, postage stamps and impressions of their postal franking machines. There is no definition given in the Regulations as to what constitutes a new "impression" of a franking machine and it is left entirely to an Administration to decide what impressions to send to the International Bureau of the Union for distribution to member countries. .. Until a definition as to what a new impression is in fact written into the Regulations - and this appears unlikely at present - then the present state of affairs will probably continue."

(The grammar is the G.P.O.'s, but it is evident that they are unlikely to receive anything like a complete collection of meter impressions considered from the collector's point of view.)

VALUATION OF LOTS

Apparently, very few of our members have any idea of a reasonable price to pay for mixed lots of G.B. meters, unsorted, but we have now heard from Mr D. R. Burchell (who has had much experience) as well as from Messrs Jason T. W. Mann and W. C. Teasdale as already mentioned.

For entires, per hundred, two of these three suggest a price of 2s., and the other, 3s.6d. For Mr Teasdale, cut strips have no value whatever, but the others suggest 1s.3d. and 2s.

As a guide to prospective sellers or buyers of such material, i.e., mainly current and recent types, with some degree of duplication, and unsorted, we might therefore suggest rough averages of 2s.6d. per hundred for "entires" and 1s.6d. for cut-out strips of reasonable size, say not less than 6 x 1½ inches (15 x 4 cm.) Seriously damaged or defective pieces cannot of course be counted.

UNIVERSAL M.V. vs AUTOMAX

According to a count we have made from the B.& S. Catalogue and our Supplements, Universal Multi-value machines are, or have been, in use in a total of 63 countries:-

15 countries with Sterling currency, of which 3 are now obsolete and 2 later changed to decimal currency;
4 countries with Indian (annas/pies) currency, of which one is now obsolete, and the other 3 later changed to decimal currency;
49 countries with decimal currencies, of which 5 are now obsolete.
This leaves 10 Sterling and 44 decimal currencies still in use. Of these, we have so far reports of the Automax machines (which are of course superseding the Universals) in only 4 of the Sterling countries and 15 of the decimal currencies. Thus we still have quite a number to look for.

We do not yet know of any country using the Automax which had not previously used the Universal.

G. B. N O T E S

NEOPOST TM ERROR. N 25 (EiiR die) has TM (BIC) reading "BOURNEMOUTH" at top and "POOLE" at bottom in narrower letters as if it were the county in which Bournemouth were situated! Not new, as our example is dated 13-V 54; the user was the Town Hall, Bournemouth. The same error was reported some time ago on NB 51 and NB 460; are there any more?

UNIVERSAL M.V. TAPES. We have come across an example of the pale yellow "tape" with machine Number and town printed along the bottom in the normal style: U.J. 2. BEDFORD but lacking the patterned background of wavy lines incorporating the name "FRANKOPOST". The impression from that machine (EiiR die) is dated 12 XII 61. Is this an error?

POST-OFFICE CANCELLED METER STAMPS. Miss M. E. Thornton writes: "I occasionally see a meter which also has a post-office cancellation of the town of origin, and I have been told that the reason for this is that a small number of envelopes that are too late to be handed in at the Post Office may be put into a letter box, in which case they will receive a postal cancellation."

This may be done sometimes, but we doubt whether the practice is officially authorized (unless the special covers referred to in our January Bulletin (VII/3) are used.) Another reason for a postmark on a meter may of course be due to redirection of the letter from its original address.

HIGHEST NUMBERS. These are now reported (thanks to Messrs G. R. Pearson and J. A. Wilson) as follows:-

AF 223 NJ 869 PC 73 SS 335

The Automax has begun another prefix; unlike the Frankmaster, it has not "skipped" the letter "I".

PITNEY-BOWES ADVERTISEMENT ODDITY

Our last MSB mentioned recent Pitney-Bowes advertising in Great Britain. One of their more recent advertisements portrays the same "Managing Director" (still wearing his bowler hat and monocle), with text and a small drawing of a hand-operated "Automax" machine above what is presumably intended to represent an impression from that machine. It is basically of the current "Emblems" design, with townmark (illegible) and slogan "SPEED YOUR MAIL with a PITNEY-BOWES postage meter" at left, but it shows some odd features. Firstly, the value (3^D) is in the style of the Simplex machines (though not their latest style); secondly, the number below the frank, though small, can be deciphered as "PB 999" (the old "PB" series did not run beyond 172* and has not used the "Emblems" design); and thirdly, the floral emblems have been misplaced, the rose appearing at bottom right, the daffodil at bottom left; only the thistle remains in its correct position at top right. The top left, correctly the rose, is concealed by the machine. We wonder if these alterations were all deliberate or due to carelessness on the part of the artist?

* - PB 186 was an error for 168 on one die.

To counter any suspicion of undue partiality for one firm, we should perhaps state that we have not mentioned their competitors simply because we have not recently seen any of their advertisements in the daily press.

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MORE SLOGAN ERRORS

AUSTRALIA. Mr D.R. Burchell told us some time ago of an early one in his collection, on a "Midget" machine (No. 269) used at the big exhibition "VICVI" held in Melbourne in 1934; it includes the words "Sixth Australian ..", the second word being spelled with "O" for "A". Mr Burchell's cover bears eight impressions of the 3d. value with TM "MELBOURNE VIC," dated 14 XI 34 and was sent to him direct by the "First All-the-way Air Mail." It appears, Mr Burchell says, that the slogan had been in use for three days before the error was discovered.

U. S. A. In January 1961, we mentioned the error showing double "P" in "TRANSPPORTATION", used with PB Meter 323215. Another of the same kind has just been found: "BUSES / TO CHARTER / FOR ALL / OCCASSIONS", this being on PB Meter 455221 (NEW YORK, N.Y., dated Apr 20 '62). Strange that both these errors emanate from the transport industry; stranger still that our American members seem never to notice them!

GREAT BRITAIN. An error of a rather different kind - wording no longer appropriate - has been reported by Mr Jason T. W. Mann, as follows:-
"Machine N 16 of Sutton, Surrey, used a slogan which read "SAVE TONS - BEAT HUNS / J.B. JEFFERY AND CO. LTD. / FUEL CONTRACTORS". My earliest date is 3 V 43; clear impressions were being received as late as 31 V 46, that is, over one year after the end of the war against Germany. The slogan block appears to have remained on the machine for some time after this but without being inked as I have a faint impression of the part nearest the date stamp as late as 4 X 46. There was an error of dating on the machine at the end of September 1944 with the year given as "54". By 11 XII 46, a new slogan die was in use, reading "J.B. JEFFERY & CO. LTD. / COAL & COKE MERCHANTS."

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FACTORY TOWNMARKS

When sorting a quantity of South African meters preparatory to writing my article on the recent changes, I came across an interesting and unusual change of townmark. This concerns Universal MV machine (with decimal currency), No. U 994;

I have an example dated 24 IV 61 which has TM "CAPE TOWN" in the old style, with the user's name on the back of the envelope as "African Explosives and Chemical Industries Ltd., Capetown." My second example is dated 19 XII 61 and has the TM as " - P.O. DYNAMITE FACTORY - " in the new narrow style; the user remains the same.

I should think it unlikely that the Post Office is running a dynamite factory (!) but rather that it signifies a post office at the dynamite factory, though it is strange that no town name is included in the TM.

/ continued

FACTORY TOWNMARKS (continued)

(This reminds us of the New Zealand Universal MV No. U.519 reported by Dr Avery in the January 1962 MSB with TM reading "DROMORE LINEN CO.LTD." and again no town-name; and of one we have from India - Neopost, Republican design, values in annas, the TM reading "SOLAN BREWERY P.O." with, as usual, the user's initials and licence No., "D.M.B. L-129". The full name of the user is Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd., Solan Brewery, Himachal Pradesh. Incidentally, a post-office backstamp on the registered cover which we have spells the name "SOLON BREWERY". This is dated 24 VII 54, and whether it is still in use with the changed currency is not known.

Can anyone recall any other similar "factory townmarks" ? - Editor.)

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AUSTRALIAN VARIETIES

NEOPOST. The first Neopost design - large figures of value in circle - is described in the Catalogue as "F.V.", and the extremely large size of the value figures certainly makes it seem hardly possible for them to be changeable on the normal Limited-value principle. But two covers from Angus & Robertson Ltd., booksellers etc., Sydney, N.S.W., each franked with a pair of the 1/- value seem to disprove this. The frame of the frank, No. "N761" uncoloured on coloured oval (as B.& S. /4/), is almost certainly the same on each, but the first, dated -8 XIII 54, has the "1/-" in very thick figures, 7 mm high and 10 mm in overall width (including the dash), whereas the second, dated 6 V 57, has the figures smaller and thinner, 5½ mm high and 7 mm in overall width. The value wheel must have been changed, presumably in order to change one of the values comprised on it, but the frame was left unaltered; the TM also seems to be the same. It must therefore be a "L.V." machine. Unfortunately we have no other values from this machine to compare.

AUTOMAX. There are two distinct types of the recently-introduced "Map" design of the Pitney-Bowes Automax, which our Australian friends have named the "Script" type because the inscriptions "Postage Paid" and "Australia" appear in script (cursive) lettering, unlike all the other designs. In the first, there is a large break in Australia's south coast, below the value; in the second, the map is redrawn slightly larger with no break in the south coast. Other differences are that, in the first, the aeroplane at top left is flying downwards from the north-west, and the head of the water-skier at right breaks the coast-line while his left hand is outside the continent; in the second type, the aeroplane is flying horizontally, immediately below the box containing the licence number (its nose almost touching the "P" of "Postage"), and the water-skier's head is inside the coast-line and his left hand just breaks the coast.

So far, we have the first type only with IV-bank value, both without (=2/3) and with (=2/3=) dashes in place of the "½", and the second type with IV-bank (=2/3=) and with V-bank (=1-2/3=) value, both having = for the ½ penny. Incidentally, we believe that at present no Australian postal rates include an odd ½d.

Since the licence numbers do not run consecutively, there is no object in recording the numbers occurring in each type.

C A N A D A : "Maple Leaves" Varieties

Varieties of the style of Meter Number, date figures, and value were dealt with about two years ago (see MSB VI/51, 63, 71); some interesting peculiarities in the townmark can be found, as follows:-

Meter 143333: VICTORIA / F.M.O. (no Province) (= Fleet Mail Office?)
" 152423: C.A.P.O. /5052 (no town) (= Canadian Army Post Office)
" 153040: C.A.P.O. /5051 (as last but larger lettering)

Meters 152209 (LACHINE), 152835 (MONTREAL), 153649 (MONTREAL) have Province name, QUEBEC, in full, but the neighbouring numbers, 152010, 152072, 153860, from the same cities respectively have the abbreviation, P.Q. (There are of course other examples of both forms.)

Meter 140425, with TM TORONTO / ONTARIO, has slogan UNDELIVERABLE / MAIL OFFICE / BUREAU DES REBUTS / TORONTO - CANADA. Value shown on our copy (date 5 VIII'54) is *00

Many meters are used by various government departments, with facsimile signature of the responsible official in place of slogan but with no other distinguishing feature.

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N E W Z E A L A N D: The First Meter Stamps (Part 3)

(This instalment, like the preceding ones, is based on the book "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand" published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand in 1955.)

The first machines as previously described, both in New Zealand and in Australia, were designed for public use, being installed outside main post offices and operated by insertion of a penny in a slot. But at the time of the trial of the "Moss" machine at Christchurch (March/April 1904), numbers of business men remarked that a similar machine for use in a private office would prove of great convenience. Accordingly, Mr Moss worked on a suitable machine for such usage, provided with an "enumerator" (for counting the number of items mailed), and was able to put one before the Post Office as early as June of the same year. This was operated by insertion of a sovereign in the slot and allowed the impression of postage to this value in total; it had two dies, for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., of rubber and similar in design to the first 1d. die. Like all these early machines, they were impressed in black, the ink being obtained from a pad.

It was decided that the Christchurch Meat Company was a suitable firm to test and to report on the machine, and it was installed in their office on 11th July 1904 for one month, until 10th August. During this period, 3,840 letters were passed through the machine "without a hitch of any kind." The Meat Company were so satisfied with it that they wrote to the Chief Postmaster "We found this machine so useful that we regret parting with it. Not only does it save the trouble of keeping a separate stamp book with the necessary labour and trouble of checking the same, but it saves all the disagreeableness of actual stamping. We should be exceedingly pleased if you could arrange to have one installed in this office permanently."

NEW ZEALAND: THE FIRST METER STAMPS (continued)

The actual machine is still in existence and was displayed at the Canterbury (N.Z.) Philatelic Exhibition in 1950, but the rubber dies have become badly warped; recent impressions are almost illegible. Apparently all the covers franked by the machine in 1904 were destroyed, none now being known. It is possible that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value was not in fact used.

The date for Type 3, /3/, in the B. & S. Catalogue should therefore be changed to 1904 (11.vii - 10.viii), and the rarity indication of "RRR" is obviously too modest when it appears that no copies now exist.

Because of the success of this second machine, Mr Moss had proceeded with the production of a more intricate machine, suitable for telegrams as well as for letters, and this was submitted to the Post Office in September 1904 (Mr Moss was evidently a quick worker!). This was designed to print any of the seven values, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., or 6d., and was again worked by the insertion of a sovereign but arrangements were made for "tokens" to be used instead of coins. A dial on the top showed the amount of postage expended since insertion of the last coin, and the machine locked automatically when 240 pence had been expended, except that if, say, a 6d. stamp was required when the remaining balance was only 2d., it would still give this and debit the 4d. to the next £1. Various safeguards were incorporated in order to satisfy the Post Office, including the use of a special ink, the genuineness of which could easily be tested.

This being the first proposal to introduce the machines for regular use, a Board was set up with representatives of the Treasury, the Stamps Department (i.e., fiscal stamp duties), and the Post Office, to report on the adoption of the machines, and in December 1904, the Board informed the P.M.G. that they had satisfied themselves that the machines might safely be used by business firms, subject to certain conditions. The dies should be of steel and engraved under the supervision of the P.O. Department, and each should include an initial or other distinctive mark to make possible the identification of the user of the machine. The values of the dies should be $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. A maximum of 50 machines should be installed at approved business places for the purpose of thoroughly testing them.

The Company claimed that the Board's proposal to replace the 5d. die by a 1s. die was not possible, and found also that steel corroded quickly and that a brass-copper alloy was better, though in the event the dies were made of zinc. The design submitted by the Company was not approved by the Board, who suggested another design which in turn was not liked by the Company, and after discussions, the double-circle design of the original machine was adopted with the alteration of the inscription to "NEW ZEALAND" (at top) and "POSTAGE PAID" (at bottom) and the insertion of "No 5" (or other number) below the value as in B. & S. Type 4. One of the suggested designs was a double circle, worded at top "NEW ZEALAND" and at bottom "POSTAGE" with bold ornamental figure of value (with "D") surrounded by scrolls in the centre; the other was a double-lined equilateral triangle inscribed "NEW / ZEALAND" and "POSTAGE PAID" with outlined value outside it at left and right. Which of these was the Company's, and which the Board's, idea is not made clear in the book.

Negotiations with the authorities, and commercial manufacture, took much longer than the designing of the prototype machine, and it was not

NEW ZEALAND: THE FIRST METER STAMPS (continued)

until 8th February 1906 that the first machine was placed in use, in the office of the Christchurch Meat Company. The franks were impressed in violet or purple, the ink being obtained from a typewriter ribbon. Although numerous orders were received for similar machines, and they proved to be efficient, only five had been placed in service by October 1906, but manufacture was speeded up in 1907. Exactly how many machines of this model were produced is not stated, but in mid-1906 an entirely new and further improved model was introduced, which had however franks of the same design and so cannot be distinguished by the impressions. This will be described in our next instalment.

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G E R M A N Y

Postal Zone Numbers. Referring to the note in the March MSB (page 17), Mr Alf Harper, of the German Study Group of the Stockton and District Philatelic Society, and Mr Werner Simon, of Memphis, U.S.A., have kindly sent us full details.

These numbers ("Postleitzahlen") were introduced at the end of 1943 to facilitate the sorting of mail by women and unskilled labour necessitated owing to the call-up of postmen to serve in the armed forces, and their addition to postmarks was ordered as from June 1944.

We have unfortunately at the moment not space to reproduce the full list supplied to us, nor to record the variations in arrangement described by Mr Simon.

Use of Slogans. It is compulsory for meter users in Germany to print a slogan (name, post-box address, or occasionally trade mark - even without words) in order to show his identity. If however he has a machine only on trial, he may, for not longer than four weeks use a large number in place of a specific slogan; the same applies if a new meter user has not had time to get his own slogan-plate made. Judging from the Editor's own collection, these temporary numbers are scarce, the only example found being "F104" in a box 17½ x 10 mm. used with a Francotyp Cc meter (3 f. of v.) with TM "(16) FRANKFURT (MAIN) 1" dated 25.2.54. The envelope bears on the back the name and address of "Werbung im Rundfunk G.M.B.H."

All slogans have, incidentally, to be sanctioned by the District Head Post Office concerned.

"Thematic" Slogans. The journal of the above-mentioned German Study Group is to carry an article by "The Happy Wanderer" entitled "Why Not Meters?" This refers to the attractive "advertisement dies" (as he styles them) used on many German meters which can be tied up with thematic collections of many kinds, such as Olympic Games, railways, animals and birds, town scenes, etc., as well as with similar slogan or pictorial cancellations.

The writer of the article supports our opinion as to the futility of the recent campaign to persuade firms not to adopt franking machines. (We have to thank Major W. A. Shepherd, T.D. for a copy.)

ALGERIAN VARIETY

Mr G. R. Pearson recently showed us an interesting variety occasioned by the adoption of ordinary French stamps in Algeria. It is of the normal design inscribed "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" at top and "ALGERIE" below value, but the "IE" of the latter word has been deleted. Machine SP 2001 with value as *025 (no "F"), TM SC with "ALGER R.P.", date 30 5 60 and hour 19H.

The recently granted independence of course necessitates a further change, but none has yet been reported.

BELGIUM: CANADIAN FORCES

Hasler meter B 1546, of the normal Belgian design (value as *0010) with TM (DC) "BRUXELLES /13/ BRUSSEL /13/" has a slogan device "S" in oval over a horizontal "wing", and was apparently used by the Canadian Department of National Defence. Date seen is 28.II.61 (Thanks to J.C.Mann.)

DOMINICAN CITY RENAMED

The only meter we have seen used from this Republic, of the familiar Pitney-Bowes Model R type, with "M.F. No 1" below the Arms in the centre, has been in use since 1954, at least. Originally, the town-name read "CIUDAD TRUJILLO / D.S.D.", the user being the Royal Bank of Canada in that city. Following the assassination of the Dictator, General Rafael Trujillo (who had the city renamed after himself in 1936) at the end of May 1961, it reverted to its original name of Santo Domingo, but the meter die was not altered until early this year. We have an example as late as -2 I '62 still showing "Ciudad Trujillo" although the user's "corner card" had been changed by means of an overprint; our earliest example of the corrected meter, "SANTO DOMINGO / R.D.", is -2 IV '62. (The initials after the names denote respectively "Distrito de Santo Domingo" and "Republica Dominicana".)

We have also what appears to be a "proof" or "specimen" imprint in the same design from "M.F. No 3", likewise with TM of Ciudad Trujillo, dated 28 I '53, but do not know whether this was actually used.

NETHERLANDS: FRANCO TYP DIE VARIETIES

Referring to the note in the March MSB (page 18), Mr R. T. Needels has now shown us an example of the narrow setting, 4 f. of v., with the second variety of date figures, namely, Arabic month figures with stops between; this is FR 5280.

To date, no one, here or in the Netherlands, has reported another example of the larger die with the narrow setting, and our FR 5337 would appear to be an uncommon error.

U.S.A.: POSTALIA METERS

Mr Werner Simon reports that 600682 and all lower numbers he has are all inscribed "POSTALIA", while 601007 and all higher numbers have "T-N". Presumably the "T-N" prefix started with No. 601000.

BRAZIL NOTES - by E. Muhr (Rio de Janeiro)

Automax. F.of V. exist as =00oi, =0oi, =00io, =0loo, and the same with an extra fixed zero, as =00oio, =0oio, =00ioo. There is usually a stop between large and small figures but very often it does not show in the imprint.

Pitney-Bowes Model RF. An extra fixed zero is being added, so that the values are as *0o5o. The first machine correctly so installed is M 5606. If the rectangle is not closed, the die was altered; if it is closed, as in 5606, it is either a completely new die or, in lower numbers, an actual replacement die.

Midget and New Zealand Models. Some machines still exist; a list is being compiled.

Universal MV. P.O. records indicate that the highest L.No. is 1666.

NEW ISSUES IN BRIEF

AUSTRIA. Simplex machines now in use.

BELGIUM. Safag?. Plain rectangular frame with inner lines; BELGIE / BELGIQUE at top, posthorn at bottom, f.of v. as *00,10; M.No. preceded by letter "A" below. TM SC, Roman month figure in date.

BERMUDA. Machines at last introduced, for internal use only. Automax.

CHILE. Postalia now seen.

COLOMBIA. For Express Delivery. Usual P-B Model R design with "EXTRARAPIDO" vert. at left. Green impression.

ICELAND. Postalia now seen.

INDIA. Neopost LV, new currency, new values: 0.18, 0.72, 2.00 Rupees.

MEXICO. Automax introduced.

PANAMA REPUBLIC. Pitney-Bowes Model DM: smaller design than for Model R.

PAKISTAN. Francotyp Cc and Postalia; frames similar to type 5 (Simplex and Universal MV), Francotyp having "Rs. Ps." below value (z0.01) but unengraved solid blocks for Urdu equivalents above, Postalia having "PAISA" above value (01) and no Urdu equivalent. Postalia seen has no M.No. or L.No., nor any slogan to identify user; TM reads simply "KARACHI CITY P.O. / PAKISTAN".

PERU. Pitney-Bowes Model R in use; llama in centre. (Date on first example seen is "33 V '62" !) Automax also introduced.

RHODESIA & NYASALAND. Automax: design as for Universal MV, with "U" prefix.

RUANDA-URUNDI. Francotyp Cc, design similar to Type 9 of Belgium but with "RUANDA URUNDI" around upper part. (Now of course obsolete.)

VENEZUELA. Automax introduced.

(Acknowledgements for above to S.D.Barfoot, Dr E.Bowman, A.A.D.,
G.R.Pearson, and Werner Simon.)

CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT

As usual, we have to thank Messrs S. D. Barfoot and Werner Simon for the following list. So far, the only effect of Morocco's Independence is the inclusion of the name in Arabic letters as well as in French.

CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT (continued)

MOROCCO (A)

M.Nos. - Havas: also M, MG;
Francotyp C: also CW
Adhesives - Havas C, CG, M, MG: mauve labels
125 x 45 mm., as France; also CG: white with
red borders as France Model J. (R)

19??. Type A1. Havas Tiranty A. As Type 1 but
design as Type 2 (MAROC at top.)
/A1/ Value: 15F (R)

Type 2. Havas Grandjean.
/2/ Delete 65c., add 3F.
/3/ Add 15F, 20F, 30F (all B 0872)

Type 3.A. Havas Francotyp C. Blank, 8 wavy lines,
or slogan above TM. "MAROC" large, medium, or
small (5, 4 or 3 mm. high.) Insert:
/A6/ TM with town in Arabic above French. (1957)
/7a/ Var., Date only (town-name in slogan)
(C.0338)
Replacement machine, CW 056 ("MAROC" 3 mm.)
/A7/ W 0 *001F (TM 8 wavy lines)

Type 3.B. Havas Francotyp CG. "MAROC" 3 mm. only.
/9a/ Var., Date Only (town name in slogan)

Type 4 has "MAROC" 3 mm. only.

Type 5. Also with 8 wavy lines at left. Add:
/12/ F.of V. *0.01 has "POSTES" curved.
/A12/ " *01. " " curved.
/B12/ " *01. " " straight.

Type 6 (Satas) normally has month in letters.
/14a/ Add: SC 0488 (P.O. machines)
/15a/ Var., Date only, slogan above (SC 0495)
/A15/ W 0 F.of V. *001F (Roman M.F.)
/B15/ Replacement machine. As /15/ but prefix
SCW (SCW 150 known)
/A16/ Satas Model D. As /16/ but Roman M.F.
/A17/ in Cat. Addenda should be :
Satas Model B (FV.1)
/18/ Value: 15F (R)

Type 6.D. Satas Model E. Prefix SE.
/19/ W 0 *001F (Roman M.F.)
a. Var., Date only in TM (SE 0098)

