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### SECRETARY'S NOTES

The only membership item to record for this Bulletin is a change of address for Dr J.F. Fick: now P.O. Box 19, Kokstad, C.P., South Africa.

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 \* MEMBERS! PLEASE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION \*  
 \* TO THE NOTICES ENCLOSED WITH THIS BULLETIN \*  
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Meetings. At the meeting of members held on 10th November, the final draft of the Editor's book on the Universal M.V. machines of Great Britain was considered, and a few minor amendments and additions were suggested. Several other matters of concern to the Group also were discussed, and various novelties were shown by some of those present.

The next meeting, at which all members and friends will be welcome, will take place as usual at the "Crown and Sugarloaf" (near Mansion House station,) London E.C.4., on Saturday 19th January, from 6.30 p.m.

Next Bulletin. Subject to what is written in the enclosed notices, the next Bulletin will be dated January 1963, and contributions must be in the Editor's hands not later than 29th December (the earlier, the better), though "highest numbers" reports are acceptable up to 7th January.

#### WANTS AND OFFERS,

Mr. D.R. Burchell (Eastfield House, Portobello, Edinburgh 15) urgently wants Great Britain, Univ. M.V., K.E.8, value 0/- $\frac{1}{2}$  (date figs. small and narrow), 0/- $\frac{1}{2}$  (date figs. standard), 0/0 $\frac{1}{2}$  (wider 0), i.e. B.& S. Cat. Nos. 84, 85, and 86 (N.B., only the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d values in each case.)

He also wants Neopost N 1 of Cambridge (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d value) and of Oxford.

Fl./Lt. Hugh Russell (Officers' Mess, Royal Air Force Hospital, Ely, Cambs., offers to exchange current German and other meters for anything philatelic from Holland.

See also bottom of next page.

## THE BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION, 1962

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The fiftieth Business Efficiency Exhibition, organized by the Business Equipment Trades Association, took place at Olympia, London, from 2nd to 10th October. Pending our usual reports on the exhibits of Messrs Pitney-Bowes and Roneo-Neopost (who had, we understand, nothing particularly new to interest our members), we give a report by our Hon. Sec., J. C. Mann on the stands of other firms who are concerned in the meter field, though not in this country.

### POSTALIA.

As in previous years, Postalia were exhibiting their range of franking machines, both hand-operated and in conjunction with electrically-driven feed mechanisms, on the stand of Messrs Acral Ltd., their agents in Great Britain. Because of the peculiarities of our currency, the machines have never been offered for use in a Sterling currency country, and according to Herr Alfred Geisendorfer, the Export Manager for Postalia, whom I once again had the pleasure of meeting, they have no intention of developing a variant of the basic machine to cater for a non-decimal currency. The machines are however sold in limited quantities for non-postal use and it was possible to see them and compare them with other types. Naturally, when (or should it be, if?) we go over to decimal currency, the position would be changed.

Incidentally, the German Francotyp, and the Swiss Masler have both made machines for sterling currency as well as their normal decimal machines, but both have been used only in South Africa (and neighbouring countries) and in New Zealand.

Among the many things we talked about, it may be of interest to members to learn that Herr Komusina, the actual inventor of the "Postalia" machine, died about three years ago, his rights having been taken over by the Postalia firm when he found financing difficult before the war. In the words of Mr Geisendorfer, "he provided the brains and we provided the money." This seems to be not unusual in the meter field.

### NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO. LTD. and FRIDEN LTD.

Both these companies, whose postage meters are in use in the United States, were showing their ranges of computers, accounting machines, and the like, but had nothing on show here concerning meters.

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### SPECIAL OFFER

Advertiser offers approx. 3,000 meter stamps in exchange for foreign and/or colonial stamps plus cost of postage, or would accept cash; the meters are chiefly G.B., with some overseas, on entires - wide variety though inevitably some duplication. Write:- E.S. Hardman, 40 The Drive, Seedfield, Bury, Lancs.

## BANNED SLOGANS

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We have referred in recent MSBs (see VI/38, 107) to several meter slogans which had to be discontinued owing to objections by the Post Office, but proposed slogans which have been banned before actual use do not, of course, usually come to light.

However, earlier this year, "Daily Mail" columnists have described two such slogans. In January, Paul Tanfield devoted quite a lot of space to one put forward for use on its mail by a so-called "satirical club" in the Soho district of London, named "The Establishment". The proposed wording was "If You Can't Join, Beat Them". According to Paul Tanfield, the legal department of the G.P.O. informed the makers of the franking machine - which they were, we do not know - that such a slogan would be "an affront to good taste, and moreover would be a danger to public morality and an incitement to violence".

At the beginning of June, another gossip writer, Charles Greville, mentioned another, to be used by the publishers to advertise a "Crime Club" book, reading "A Crime Club discovery / SARA WOODS / Bloody Instructions"; the G.P.O. refused permission for this on the ground that the title of the new book by Miss Woods "might offend quite a number of people". The "Daily Mail" actually illustrated this slogan in conjunction with the Frankmaster meter NE-647, Emblems design with TM "Glasgow" dated 22 V 62 on a "tape" showing the imprint of the user "WM COLLINS SONS & CO. LTD. / 144 CATHEDRAL STREET / GLASGOW, SCOTLAND"; but the illustration is obviously faked, because the slogan block is far too large for the machine and the user's imprint stops short and does not extend under the slogan; also, the value is a =1/3= which is unlikely for a proof.

Even "The Times" mentioned the banning of this slogan!

Another slogan proposed but banned before use, we have heard, was one to advertise the film "The Nudes of the World", but we do not know whether it was to be pictorial!

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## UNIVERSAL M.V. vs AUTOMAX

==== A Re-count ====

We should apologize to Messrs Pitney-Bowes for seriously understating the number of countries which use, or have used, their "Universal MV" and "Automax" meters. Mr R. L. Wynne-Jones, the London firm's Export Manager, tells us that the Universal machines have been used in as many as 88 countries, not 63 as we stated, namely, 18 with Sterling currencies, 5 with the former Indian currency, and 71 with decimal currencies, from which have to be deducted 2 Sterling countries and 4 "Indian" countries which are also counted among the decimal countries. The machines remain in use in 13 "Sterling" countries and 69 "decimal" countries.

The Automax is already in use in all but one of the former and all but 18 of the latter. It has so far been authorized in 11 additional countries where the Universal was not previously used. Our statement that we did not know of any country using the Automax which had not previously used the Universal was a lapse of memory, for we had already recorded Bermuda, Panama, and Cyprus, and in this Bulletin record the Philippines.

UNIVERSAL M.V. vs AUTOMAX (continued)

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In cases such as these, it is always difficult to give a precise figure for the number of countries, because of the uncertainty as to how to count countries which have changed name, amalgamated, or split up. We would have, for example, no hesitation in regarding "Eire" as the same as "Saorstát Éireann", and Ghana as the same as Gold Coast; but Israel and Palestine must be considered distinct; there would also be little doubt that Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland all have to be counted separately in addition to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Should, however, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika be counted as one, since they use a common series of stamps, or three as they are politically? Still more difficult is the question of how many to count Federated Malay States, Negri Sembilan, Perak, Selangor, Straits Settlements, "Malaya", and Singapore, all of which are included in the Malayan Postal Union though they have distinctive postage stamps.

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G. B. NOTES  
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Automax. Mr D.R. Burchell has submitted an unusual variety of townmark showing the postal district number after the town: AD 933 with TM reading "PORTOBELLO D.O. / EDINBURGH 15". The user is the Regional Electricity Board.

Pitney-Bowes Single-Value. The forty-year old meter PB 5, originally used at Bristol by Messrs Fry's, was in September this year used by Pitney-Bowes Ltd. Head Sales Office with 2½d "EiiR" frank, TM "LONDON / W.L." in the new narrow lettering, and slogan reading "IF UNDELIVERED / PLEASE RETURN TO: / 175 TOTTENHAM COURT RD. / LONDON W.L." in a plain box. We may even yet see an "Emblems" die in the "PB" series!

Universal M.V. "Intermediate" with O/. Some five years ago (see MSB IV/121 and V/5), we listed a few of the "Intermediate" (3-bank) model machines which showed a 0 instead of = in place of the shilling figure, recognizable by having the stroke / to the left of the cross on the crown and insufficient space for a second shilling figure. Ten M.Nos. were recorded with EiiR dies, and one with GviR die, some of which have been found with both O/ and =/ at different times. We have recently found two more with GviR dies, - UC 285 (Leicester) and UC 976 (London W.L.) and one with EiiR die - UJ 809 (Die 9) (Manchester) which is the highest number found in this variety. UJ 803 (Workington, Cumberland) is a puzzle, as it corresponds in regard to the centering of the value to an "Original" (4-bank) model, yet UJ 799-801 and UJ 804-806 are all definitely "Intermediates" with =/ (UJ 802 has not been found.)

G. B. NOTES (continued)

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Universal M.V. Townmarks. Notes in the MSB during 1958-59 and research by Mr J.A. Wilson showed that the newer style of TM with the circles closer together and smaller lettering was introduced generally about the time of issue of UG 500; many examples found with lower numbers are due to the replacement of old-style TMs due to change of address or to wear, while the few higher numbers with the old style are mostly with exceptionally long names - why this should be so has not been explained. We have now found the anomaly of UG 610 (Sheffield) having the new style on 15 VII 58 but changed to the old style on or before 23 V 62.

Universal M.V. Tapes. Two further examples of the pale yellow "tape" having the background pattern omitted (see page 37 of the last MSB) have come to light: (i) tape printed for "AA.721 LONDON W.C.2" with impression of UK 85 (likewise London W.C.2), dated 8 III 61, used by W. & G. Foyle Ltd.) and (ii) tape printed for "U.H. 550 TONBRIDGE" with impression from that machine (TM reads "TONBRIDGE / KENT"), dated 28 IV 61 and 31 V 61. These are six to nine months earlier than that previously reported, and the two examples a month apart with UH 550 indicate that the omission was not just a casual fault at the end of a roll. Incidentally, the use of the wrong tape with the particular machine as in the first item above (and numerous similar instances) continues to display the uselessness of the printed imprint of the number and town or name of user.

Highest Numbers. Thanks to Messrs S.D. Barfoot, J.C. Mann, G.R. Pearson, W.C. Teasdale for their reports. Not much progress this time.

AF 488                      NJ-869                      PC 89                      SS 505

(To avoid confusion in the "Simplex" series, members are reminded that the prefixes are now running backwards alphabetically: after SX, SY, SZ, they go SW, SV, SU, ST, SS, and next will presumably come SR.)

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Some Notes on the

Roneo-Neopost Meter Stamps of Wolverhampton

by F. Lloyd Parton

Now that the Roneo-Neopost Postal Franker, "N" series, has largely been superseded by the Frankmaster, designated NA, NB, etc., it seemed an appropriate time to the writer to review his collection of Wolverhampton franked covers of the first Neopost postal stamping machine.

Wolverhampton N 1 was installed, probably in 1928, by the well-known firm of Mander Brothers Ltd., with Geo.V Royal Cipher, changed later to Geo.VI and then to EiiR. Geo.V ciphers are seen on N 8, 9 and 10, so it is assumed that Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive all had this cipher and that Geo.VI dies came into being with N 11.

No covers with GviR appear in the collection after N 76; N 77 is the first machine to be sent out with EiiR die and the lowest number to carry the new Emblems design appears to be N 116. Three earlier machines, N 75, N 90 and N 102, have had their original frank dies changed over to the

RONEO-NEOPOST METER STAMPS of WOLVERHAMPTON (continued)

Emblems. 21 machines are known to have had their original dies of Geo.VI changed to EiiR.

The townmarks of these machines are varied. Early impressions have "WOLVERHAMPTON, STAFFS" reading clockwise continuously. Later machines came out with "WOLVERHAMPTON" in the upper part of the mark and "STAFFS" in the bottom portion, with innersegment lines between the two words, both right and left. There are two different sizes of lettering used, and a further variety in which the inner short segment lines are left out.

A curiosity is to be found in N 16 (Beattie's) where the "STAFFS" has been omitted (8 XII 58) but the county name appears on impressions both earlier and later. Query: Are there two machines with the same N number?

An oddity is provided by what looks like the supply of two machines with the same number to two different firms. A cover quite clearly impressed with N 30 and dated 9 V 47 carries a slogan advertising Lister Tools. Then the writer has numerous covers impressed with N 30 on various dates and sent out by Fischer Bearings Co.Ltd. Later, Lister Tools Ltd. used N 39. Did somebody write a bad figure?

A similar puzzle is provided by N 65. One cover in the writer's files, dated 20 II 57, carries a name and address imprinted by the machine of William Whittingham Ltd., but N 65 has regularly been used from 1955 to 1960 by Meynell and Sons Ltd., these people being brassfounders and the other firm building contractors.

It rather seems that Wolverhampton firms do not fully appreciate the advertising value of the slogan plates possible with the machine. A noticeable exception is Beattie's, who have up to date used not less than 13 different announcements on their outgoing mail. A large motor agent, Chas. Attwood Ltd., has used 8 different slogans, the Wolverhampton Steam Laundry 6, and five firms have each used 3.

What is the life of these office helps? It appears that these frankers are sent out with dating dies to cover 20 years. It is the writer's view that these machines are good for 15 to 20 years according to the amount of usage. Take the two following cases:-

N 6 - this must have been put into use round about 1930 with a Geo.V frank die. This was changed later to Geo.VI and again in 1958 to EiiR; this last time with a different die for both frank and townmark and probably a new range of years for the dating dies.

N 8 - in this case, the writer has impressions with ciphers of Geo.V, Geo.VI and EiiR (1958). The users of this machine changed over in 1959 to a Frankmaster, NC 946, after having something over 20 years' service from their first machine.

Some queries -

- (1) Has a higher number than N 129 (Wolverhampton) been used?
- (2) Who used the following numbers? -

Wolverhampton N 11, 12, 13\*, 14, 19, 28, 51\*, 53, 55, 56\*, 79, 83, 86, 89, 93, 94, 96\*, 98, 104, 106, 112, 114 to 117, 120, 126, 127, 128.

(\* - impressions from these numbers have been seen but the users are not known.)

If any member of the Group can supply the information, or any of it, this will be much appreciated. (Write c/o The Editor.)

## TWO MORE NEW COUNTRIES

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In "Stamps" of New York, dated June 9, 1962, Mr Werner Simon reported the use of the first postage meters in Korea and in Netherlands New Guinea. The former is a British "Universal M.V." used at Seoul in South Korea (the "Republic of Korea"), and shows the so-called "monad" emblem at lower left and right; the meter number is reported as "U 12158" - presumably a manufacturer's serial number.

The latter is a Francotyp but uses a design similar to that used by Hasler in the Netherlands (B. & S. Type 7); M.No. "F 2" was used at Hollandia. Now that the Netherlands have relinquished the administration of this disputed territory, now named "West Irian", this is presumably already obsolete and scarce.

The report that the Automax meters recently introduced into Bermuda were for internal use only proves to have been incorrect: the first example we have seen is on an air-mail cover from Hamilton to London, dated "22 VIII 62"; in the standard colonial design, with M.No. "P.B. 3".

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### MALAYA AND SINGAPORE

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The remarks above under "Universal M.V. vs Automax" have recalled a curious point that first occurred to us some years ago. The meter stamps used in the former Colony of Singapore since the end of the war have been exactly the same as those used in the independent Federation of Malaya, both being inscribed only "MALAYA" and distinguishable only by the name in the TM (Singapore is, we believe, the only town in the colony.) With the establishment of the self-governing State of Singapore in May 1959, it would have been reasonable to expect that distinctive designs would have been introduced, especially as the name "Malaya" has been omitted from subsequent adhesive stamps. However, no change has been noted, and with the imminent creation of the larger Federation of Malaysia, to comprise Singapore and the British Borneo territories as well as the present Federation, it seems unlikely that a change will be made for Singapore.

We would suggest that collectors should nevertheless regard meter stamps inscribed "MALAYA" used in Singapore as belonging to the State of Singapore and distinct from those similarly inscribed but used in the Federation (e.g., at Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Penang). We have not yet sorted out whether there are any types peculiar to only one or other of the two territories.

- A. A. D.

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FACTORY TOWNMARKS: An Apology. By an oversight when preparing the stencils, the name of the writer was unfortunately omitted from the notes under this title on page 38 of the last MSB. They were, as most readers would no doubt recognize, due to Mr G. R. Pearson.

Can no member give any further examples?

NEW ZEALAND: The First Meter Stamps (Part 4)

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

All the machines used hitherto had been actuated by insertion of a coin (penny or sovereign) or similar token, but this was neither necessary nor convenient for machines installed in business offices, and in June 1906 Mr Dombraïn informed the Chief Postmaster, Christchurch, that they proposed to modify the machine so as to do without coins or tokens and to show the amount expended by dials - "the same as a gas-meter dial" as the Postmaster remarked\* - though how the amount due to the P.O. was collected, whether by advance deposit or at regular intervals in arrears, is not explained. It was also found possible, and more convenient, to have values of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s, thus abandoning the 2d., 4d. and 5d. but adding a 1s. The joint Treasury/ Stamps Dept./ Post Office Board approved this new model, which is designated "Model C" in the R.P.S.N.Z. book, though the Barfoot & Simon Catalogue terms it "Model A" (the book does not refer to any machine as "Model A" or "Model B").

The franks were of the same design as for the prototype machine used from February 1906 by the Christchurch Meat Company, and were impressed through a wide typewriter ribbon in a variety of colours - purple, violet, blue, green, red, or black. In machines numbered from 1 to 22, the die no. was prefixed by "No." but in a replacement set of dies for No.22 and in No.23 onwards, the "No." was omitted.

Manufacture in quantity proved to be slower than was anticipated by the company, and by October 1906 only five had been installed in offices; whether this includes the Meat Co.'s machine and any more of the same model is not stated. By the next year, manufacture was speeded up, and as numerous orders were received, permission was granted for an increase in the number of machines to be installed. According to the B. & S. Catalogue, the highest number known is 44.

Until 28 September 1906, covers bearing the machine franks had to be handed in at post office counters, but after that date they could be posted in the normal way.

In mid-1907, the Company sought, and readily obtained, approval for a change in the design of the franks so as to include the name of the town and to number them from 1 up in each town; these dies, of a single circle, apparently came into use early in August. The first dies, which were for use in Wellington, had the name abbreviated as "WELL<sup>CTN</sup> N.Z." but the Post Office did not like this and instructed the Company in future to show the town name in full even if they had to omit the "N.Z." The omission however proved unnecessary, though it was, strangely, accepted for the shorter names of Napier and Gisborne. The values were the same as before.

\* A photograph of this (with the other Moss machines) seems however to show dials of a "cyclometer" type rather than like a gas-meter - at least the normal meters used in this country.



NEW ZEALAND: THE FIRST METERSTAMPS (continued)

Again the B. & S. Catalogue states that it was "Model A" that used these first town-name dies while the R.P.S.N.Z. book gives it as "Model C."

For a demonstration machine, special dies were used, worded "FRANKING MACHINES" round the upper half of the circle and, round the lower half, respectively the words "ECONOMICAL" ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d.), "SAVE MONEY" (1d.), "PREVENT FRAUD" (3d.), "SAVE TIME" (6d.), and "RELIABLE" (1/-). Though this demonstration die had "1/-", the postal shilling die had the value in words.

At least two "Model C" machines were used with this type of frank by Government Departments, with the abbreviated title of the Department in place of the town name. (No details additional to those listed by Barfoot and Simon are given.)

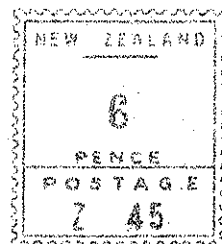
Late in 1908, a further change was made in the dies for these machines (B. & S. describe the machine now as "Model B" although the R.P.S.N.Z. book says it was still "Model C".) Each had a circular outline, slightly larger than before, but with a different pattern inside for each value ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 3d., 6d., 1/- as before.) The initials "N.Z." were not included this time. Special dies were made for certain Government Departments, with smaller outer circles, and although B. & S. say that "no departmental franks are known" on these types, the book mentions "TOURIST" with letter "A" in place of the die no. for the Tourist Department, Wellington, and "ADVANCES" with die-letter "B" for the Advances to Settlers Department, Wellington. The values known are not listed, but presumably all five exist.

These were the last dies of circular format and remained standard for no more than two years, although some continued in use for at least ten years longer. Subsequent dies were all of upright rectangular format, resembling adhesive stamps in size, and will be dealt with in our next instalment.

NEW MACHINE FROM NEW ZEALAND: The "Regent"

New Zealand, which has been so prolific in inventing franking machines, has given birth to yet another make, termed the "Regent". According to information supplied to Mr J. C. Mann by the distributors of these machines, Messrs Armstrong & Springhall Ltd., agents for office machines and systems, this was designed by Mr L. H. Smith, a member of their staff, and is manufactured by Perry Bros. Ltd., also of Wellington. Messrs Armstrong and Springhall formerly distributed the "Rotex" machines (now out of production), and introduced the German "Francotyp" machines to the country.

As seen from the illustration herewith, the design is very plain, and the machine cannot print townmark, date or slogan (Consequently, like most N.Z. meters, the impressions have to be cancelled by the P.O. like adhesive stamps.) Although Messrs Armstrong & Springhall describe it as a "multi-value" machine, it is capable only of printing values from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 pence, and so would appear rather to be on the principle of the U.P.F. "Simplex" than a true multi-value as meter collectors use the term.



/Continued at foot of next page./

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (Luxembourg)

Three years ago, we recorded a meter stamp from Luxembourg with a slogan showing that it was used by the European Parliamentary Assembly; this was a Hasler, No.150, with TM SC. Mr John Mann has now shown us another very similar item, but with M.No. 132 and TM DC. Further, the order of the French and German languages has been changed and the slogan now reads: "EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT / ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE EUROPÉENNE / ASSEMBLEA PARLAMENTARE EUROPEA / EUROPEES PARLEMENT"; English is still left out!

### NEW ISSUES IN BRIEF

- ANGOLA. Automax; circular design as for Portugal and Mozambique, with letter "A" at bottom left (outside the circle.)
- AUSTRIA. Meters are again in use for mail from the Law Courts, amounts to be paid by the recipients; blue impressions.
- BAHRAIN. Automax; rect. design with "perfs."; "P.B. 2" at bottom.
- BELGIUM. Satas, similar to B.& S Type 7 but TM SC with large date-figs. Lion at foot even more dog-like! H-194 (BELGIQUE above BELGIE) seen. Postalia machines now in use; C 101, C 102, C 104 seen by J.C. Mann.
- CEYLON. Automax; similar to Univ. MV but smaller; Number continues Univ. MV series (no prefix letter), 294 lowest seen.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Many machines are fixed to Post Office counters and used by the public, similar to the Mailomat system in the U.S.A. (J.C. Mann)
- FRANCE. Satas? Usual design, prefix SJ; TM SC with very large date figs. user's initials vertically between TM and frank; narrow F.of V. (as \*50)
- JAMAICA. Automax; standard colonial design, prefix "U" at bottom left.
- JAPAN. Pitney-Bowes (American) Model R - not itself new - on pale greenish tape with background pattern showing Fuji-Yama, clouds and flowers in white.
- LIBYA. Automax; elaborately ornamented design, crown at top and "UNITED KINGDOM OF LIBYA" in English and Arabic in scrolls at bottom. Number with "P.B." prefix, very small at bottom centre.
- PORTUGAL. Automax; circular frank as usual but with "ESC" and "CTVS" at bottom left and right instead of "\$" between F.of V. (as =00.io with fixed zero, probably). Prefix "IX" at left of frank.
- SUDAN. Automax; similar to Univ. MV and still with "U" prefix to M.No., but currency indicated as "M/MB" instead of "MILLS"; F.of V. as =001 U 63 has town-circles blank (used by The Oriental Shipping and Commercial Agencies, Khartoum.)

### NEW ZEALAND: "REGENT" (continued from page 55)

The prefix letter adopted is "Z", and the first machine, Z.1, was installed at the offices of the Wellington Harbour Board on 5 February 1962. Some fifty machines appear already to be in use.

Writing in "The Australian Stamp Monthly" of August last, Mr R. M. Startup says that, although no official figures can be obtained, it is thought that the proportion of all postage in New Zealand collected through meters is now about 40.

CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT

We continue with the listings of independent countries in Asia and Africa, with thanks again to Messrs Barfoot and Simon. The brevity of these lists is very welcome!

PHILIPPINES

Type 5. Hasler F88. /9/ has TM SC, diam. 28½ mm.  
? also /10/. All have setting VN.

Add:

/A10/ F.of V. z0,oi Date with time, as /9a/;  
TM SC, diam. 27 mm.

/B10/ F.of V. 000,oi (smaller) Date as  
VII.16.59 without time; TM SC 23 mm. diam.

Type 7. Pitney-Bowes Automax. Square frame with  
"perforated" border, inscr. "REPUBLIC OF THE /  
PHILIPPINES" at top; "PESOS" below F.of V.;  
"POSTAGE" at bottom left; "P.B." and No. below  
frame. TM DC, Rm. M.F.

/12/ F.of V. =0.oi

SENEGAL REPUBLIC

1961?. Type 1. Satas D. Design as France Des. A  
but inscr. "REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL" at top. TM  
with name in one line; Rm. M.F. in date.  
/1/ W 0 F.of V. \*001<sup>F</sup>

1961?. Type 2. Havas MG. Design as France type  
9A similarly inscribed. Rm M.F. in date.  
/2/ W 0 F.of V. \*001<sup>F</sup>

1961?. Type 3. Satas R. Design as France inscr.  
as above. TM SC, Ar. M.F. in date.  
/3/ N 0 F.of V. \*001<sup>F</sup>

S I A M

The "Midget" proofs or essays illustrated in the  
Cat. are in values 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 stg.  
(See also Thailand below.)

S U D A N

Type 1. Universal MV. The TMs normally have name in English at top and in Arabic at bottom; add  
/1a/ TM with English only (U 3, Port Sudan)  
/2a/ TM with English only (U 25, Khartoum)  
/2b/ TM without town name (U 22, Port Sudan; 1956)  
Note: U 1 to U 4 are as /1/ etc., and U 5 to U ? as /2/ etc.

1960? Type 2. Automax. Similar to Type 1 but slightly smaller and currency shown as "M/MS" in place of "MILLS". Prefix "U" at left, continuing Univ. MV series. TM DC as before.  
/3/ N 0 F.of V. =001  
a. Var., without town name (U 63)

Proofs or essays are known of the "Universal Simplex", similar to type 1 but with prefix "S" at left, but it is not known whether any were used.

S Y R I A

Essays are known from a "Universal MV" machine, No. "U 1" with F.of V. as \*00 $\frac{1}{2}$ , dated 9 vii 49 but none are known used.

T H A I L A N D

Type 1 (Universal MV) should be re-numbered as Type 1A.

1961? Automax. Type 1B. As Type 1 but thin F.of V. Prefix "U" at left, continuing Univ. MV series.  
/2/ N 0 F.of V. =0.oi

T O G O R E P U B L I C

Used by Post Offices

1959. Type P.1. Satas P. As France Des. "A" but inscr. "REPUBLIQUE DU TOGO" at top. TM SC, Ar.M.F. with hour between TM and frank.

/P.1/ N 0 F.of V. \*001<sup>F</sup> (SP 2000 up)

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