

SECRETARY'S NOTES

Officers for 1963. The following were the only persons nominated for Officers of the Group for 1963, and in accordance with the Constitution they are declared elected:

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|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| President: | S.D. Barfoot, B.Sc. |
| Hon. Secretary & Treasurer: | J.C. Mann |
| Hon. Editor of Bulletin: | A.A. Dewey, M.A., B.Sc. (Econ) |
| Hon. Exchange Secretary: | J.A. Wilson |
| Hon. Assistant Exchange Secretary: | J.T. Brown |
| Committee Member: | G.R. Pearson |

Membership. We are pleased to welcome two new members:

(155) Frederick Neumann-Rogers
Konrad Witz-strasse 10,
(68) Mannheim - Neuostheim,
GERMANY.

(156) Irving Keiser
3783 Pukalani Place,
Honolulu 16, Hawaii, U.S.A.

(Mr Neumann-Rogers offers material from all parts of the world in exchange for particular G.B. items; please write first.)
(Mr Keiser, who is an entomologist, is particularly interested in meters with an "insect" flavour.)

Meetings. As it has been found to clash with another meeting, the meeting of the Group announced for 19th January has had to be postponed to Saturday 16th February, at the same time and place.

Next Bulletin. The next issue is to be dated March, and contributions should reach the Editor by 2nd March; "highest numbers" as usual a week later.

PLEASE DON'T OVERLOOK THE NOTICE ACCOMPANYING THE LAST BULLETIN.

** Finally, may we wish all members a happy and prosperous New Year **

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BOOK REVIEWS

1. "The Slogan Postmarks of Great Britain - An Illustrated Reference Catalogue" by C.R.H. Parsons and G.R. Pearson.
(published by the British Postmark Society, 42 Corrance Road, London S.W.2.; price 10/- plus postage 9d.)

To those of our members who are also members of the British Postmark Society - the majority of those in this country, we believe - this book will need no introduction, but for the benefit of the others, we ought to refer to it. It contains 74 pages, double-sided, listing, with dates of use, number of dies etc., all the "slogan postmarks" of G.B. from 1917 to 1962 (nearly 400 items) each accurately illustrated and priced with estimated market values. Besides the slogans proper, it includes chapters dealing similarly with "Paquebot", Air Mail, and other markings applied by machine in place of the usual wavy-lines cancellors. There is also a valuable introductory section giving the history of slogans and other relevant data.

What is of particular significance to meter collectors is a chapter listing the slogans used by the Post Office Savings Bank on their Pitney-Bowes franking and sealing machines (as can be used with postage meters), which are dismissed very briefly at the end of the G.B. listing in the B. & S. Catalogue but which we think should be included in a meter-stamp collection. The book under review gives very full details of the slogan blocks used but barely mentions the town and frank dies which are combined in the standard townmark-circle and show a code instead of the value, without detailing their variations. We ourselves endeavoured to list these some years ago, but had to abandon the attempt mainly owing to the numerous small variations which were recognizable only by close comparison, as well as to insufficient material in spite of help by several members.

The book is a truly remarkable piece of work - in compilation as well as in production (by the authors themselves) - and is strongly recommended to anyone with even a slight interest in G.B. postmarks. - G.A.D.

2. "Parcel Post Meters of Great Britain" compiled by John C. Mann.
(published by the Meter Stamp Study Group, 11 Althorp Road, London S.W.17; price 4/- plus postage 6d.)

This book, by our Hon. Secretary, will, it is hoped, be the first of a series of handbooks on various topics relating to meter stamps issued by the Group. On 19 pages, it lists, with illustrations and details of places and dates of usage, all the types of impressions made by meter machines for franking parcels conveyed either by the Post Office or by the railways; very little of the information has been published anywhere before. Mr Mann has been bold enough to quote "valuations" for each, excepting those of which only a single copy has yet been found (of which there are as many as four types of the railways' labels). The current Post Office "Setright" type is valued at 3d., but we think it unlikely that anyone will be able to acquire many at that price! The "Festival of Britain" type is valued at £5, the dearest of them all. - G.A.D.

PAGES ON SHOW

Mr C. Delahoy writes as follows:-

"Mine is what would probably be called a "Simplified" collection by many who keep up to date with all the technical details. I often wonder how my pages would compare with other collections, whether it is put together on the same lines, and so on, and having no opportunity of seeing other people's pages have often wondered if short articles describing their collections, page by page taken at random, would be of general interest. I have therefore sent along the enclosed as a suggestion for a series that could be contributed by various members under a common heading."

(Mr Delahoy has submitted sketches of the lay-out of several of his pages, and also verbal descriptions; it is a little difficult to reproduce these satisfactorily with the limitations of our typescript bulletin, but we hope that the following will give the idea and will bring forth similar contributions from other members.)

Page No. A1

METER POSTAGE STAMPS

A Study of the Meter Stamps
of Great Britain

(written up-)

Meter Stamps are printed by the user under licence from the G.P.O.

Printing is direct on to the envelopes, wrappers or labels to be posted, by means of a "Franking Machine", which records, by a "meter" the amount expended.

Designs are restricted by the Post Office, and impressions are not negotiable. Stamps are valid on mail of the licence holder on the day of printing only, indicated by the date printed with the stamps.

The user may also print his own advertisement or slogan, if he desires, at the same time.

(contains-)

Used wrapper from "The Philatelic Magazine" franked with square design value 1d., machine No.1, postmarked in black LONDON } 13 OCT 1922 }
W.C.2 in wavy lines.

(footnote-)

Early Universal machines printed "frank" and "postmark" in two separate operations.

Page No. A6

MACHINE CLASSIFICATION

(written up-)

All modern impressions can be divided into three groups, determined by the type of value die used. For brevity they are referred to by the initials F.V., L.V., M.V.

(contains-)

Four franks cut close round the perforations:-

1. GviR, M 9, 2½d. Sub-headed "F.V. Fixed Value Dies" (followed by description of the printing method &c.)
2. GviR, N 210, 1d.
3. GviR, P 73, 1d.
Sub-headed "L.V. Limited Value Dies" (followed by description of the printing method etc.)
4. GviR, UC 176, 1½d.
Sub-headed "M.V. Multi Value Dies" (followed by description of the printing method etc.)

(footnote-)

It is therefore possible to collect all values of F.V. and L.V. dies. In the case of M.V. dies it is more practical to collect one impression from each machine, as some models print all values from ½d to 99/11½.

PAGES ON SHOW - continued.

Page No. C11

VARIOUS

(contains-)

2 covers, franked by GviR, N 15,
townmarked LONDON E.14., -

(1) dated 5 XII 61

(2) dated 13 XII 71

with slogan advert, by user:

Frederick Allen & Sons (Poplar) Ltd.,
Chemical Manufacturers.

(written up-)

These covers were in my possession in 1951.

The post clerk altered the date segment "51" by mistake. It was later altered again, but in the wrong direction, this time from "61" to "71".

Page No. C21

VARIOUS

(contains-)

2 covers, franked by GviR, U 86

(1) Townmark LONDON E.C.3,

16 XI 48, with "U"

centrally placed;

(2) Townmark LONDON E.C.3,

11 VIII 48, with "U" close

to left border.

(written up-)

Machine fitted with replacement frank die, in this case improvised by removing the second letter from a "U" die. (*)

(*) Editor's Note: It is now thought more likely that the master die left a space for the second letter to be inserted if required.

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G. B. NOTES.

Several years ago, it was briefly noted that most of the Frankmaster "Emblems" dies showed a dash between the prefix letters and the figures, as e.g. NA-196, (unlike all other series), there were some dies which omitted this dash. However, we can find only three without the dash:-

NA 65 and NB 297 (both RICHMOND / SURREY)

NC 248 (LONDON / W.C.1.)

all of which were used by offices of Roneo-Neopost Ltd.

Although NH-911, also from Roneo-Neopost Ltd., Richmond, Surrey, has a dash, it seems unlikely that the omission is a mere coincidence. Can anyone report others without the dash, or others from offices of the firm with a dash?

Early Date. Sorting through an old collection, we found an example of a "Midget" with "circles & squares" die, No. M1 with TM of Coventry, Warwickshire, clearly dated 30 VI 20. This is of course more than two years before the recorded introduction of meters into this country (and six years before the "Midget" model, but further confirmation of an error (if such is needed) is provided by the slogan which reads "T. T. 1926 / 3 Races - 3 Firsts" so that the true date must be in or after that year. In fact, a previous owner of the piece has written on it 'Error for 27'.

Highest Numbers. Very few reports (no interest, or no new items?) but thanks as usual to Messrs G.R. Pearson and W.C. Teasdale.

AF 560

NJ-883

PC 89

SS 739

In Neopost L.V., we have N 1599 for London W.1.

NEW ZEALAND: The First Meter Stamps (Part 5)
 = * * * * * =

(This instalment, like the preceding ones, is based mainly on the book "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand" published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand in 1955. All the illustrations are however from proof impressions or photographs thereof kindly sent us by Mr C.R.Hawkins, of Wellington, who worked with Mr Moss on these early machines.)

No explanation is provided of why it was necessary to change the type of the dies on these Model C* machines for the fourth time, only two years after the previous change. The new dies, introduced some time in 1910 (the precise date is not mentioned), were of upright rectangular format with rounded corners and showed the town-name in a diagonal band, "POSTAGE PAID N.Z." being in the upper left segment and the machine number above the value in the lower right segment, the numbers running as before from 1 upwards in each town. A curious detail not mentioned by Barfoot & Simon is that the ½d had one large dot to the left of the value ($\cdot\frac{1}{2}^D$), the 1d had two dots ($\cdot\cdot 1^D$), the 3d three dots ($\cdot\cdot\cdot 3^D$), the 6d four dots ($\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot 6^D$), while the top value had ^{ONE}SHILLING with no dots. When the inland letter rate was raised from 1d to 1½d in 1915, many machines had the 3d die replaced by a 1½d die which was in a modified design with wavy instead of straight border and having "N.Z." omitted.



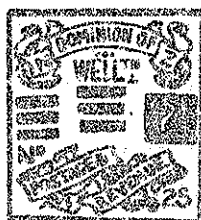
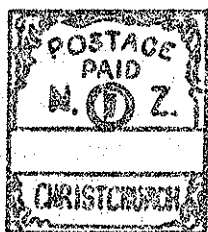
A number of machines with this type of die were used by Government Departments and had the town-name replaced by an abbreviation of the name of the Department and the machine number either omitted or replaced by a letter. Proofs in the possession of Mr C.R. Hawkins include "MARINE" for the Marine Department, Wellington; "P.T. AUCK." for the Public Trust Dept., Auckland; "P. & S. DEPT." for the Printing and Stationery Dept., Wellington; as well as the "P.T. CH. CH." for the Public Trust Dept., Christchurch, which alone is listed in the B. & S. Catalogue, each in all the five values. Only the "Marine" has a machine letter, "A", and this has "N.Z." omitted; the "P. & S. DEPT." dies have "OFFICIAL" instead of "POSTAGE" and the dots preceding the values are omitted.

A demonstration machine at an exhibition held at Christchurch on 25th October, 1919, had a set of special dies of this design, three of them being worded "SAVE/MONEY" as illustrated, one worded "SAVE/TIME" and the fifth, "PREVENT/FRAUD".

 * Barfoot and Simon call the machine using this type of die "Model D" and add that "Model C", intended for high values, use on bills, etc., was not used; no such machine is mentioned in the R.P.S.N.Z. book.

NEW ZEALAND: THE FIRST METER STAMPS (continued)

We have however run somewhat ahead. Towards the end of 1912, as the result of reports that the Model C machines were "capable of fraudulent manipulation", a Committee of the Post and Telegraph Department hastily recommended that the licences of all machines should be cancelled and that authority for their use should be repealed; fortunately, however, the then Postmaster-General was more level-headed, and instructed the said Committee to hear representatives of the manufacturers first. In consequence, the proposed action was deferred, and in February 1913 the P.M.G. approved a request that the Company should be given an opportunity to submit an improved machine and that in the meantime the Model C machines should continue in use.



After a year's work, Mr Moss succeeded in evolving an entirely new pattern of machine, noteworthy as being the first "multi-value" machine invented and capable of printing any value from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to £9. 19. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. He made two machines, one of which was tried at Christchurch in May 1914 and the other at Wellington in June. No details of its construction are given, but the Chief Postmaster of Christchurch reported that it appeared to be accurate and fool- and fraud-proof. A specimen impression of the frank used at Wellington is preserved in the G.P.O. collection and shows the body printed in purple with the value in green; an illustration is given above, also of another type of die made for this machine. They were made of rubber and all are still in existence. Unfortunately, the outbreak of War in August 1914 prevented the introduction of these machines as it was not possible to get the necessary machinery for their manufacture.

Mr Moss was also endeavouring to overcome the objections to the Model C machines. Early in 1915 (probably about the end of February), a model of a new machine was installed for trial in the offices of Messrs Dalgety and Co., Ltd., Christchurch, but it did not prove satisfactory; there are no records as regards the design of the frank impressed by it. By the end of September, yet another new machine had been completed and after testing by the Controller of Workshops, Wellington, was favourably reported upon. Owing to war-time difficulties in the obtaining of skilled mechanics and new machinery, it was not until the end of February 1916 that the manufacture could be started. The design of die approved for these machines was as Type 13 in the B. & S. Catalogue; the principles of having the town name in the frank, and numbering from 1 upwards in each town, were continued. The first of these machines, designated "Model D", was placed on trial in the office of the Christchurch Gas Company on 11th May, 1916, and at the end of the same month two were sent to Wellington. The G.P.O. still con-

NEW ZEALAND: THE FIRST METER STAMPS (continued)

sidered them capable of "fraudulent manipulation", but slight modifications rectified this, and the Company received official instructions to proceed with the replacement of the Model C machines.

Like the Model C, they were fitted with five value dies, originally 1/2d., 1d., 1 1/2d., 6d., and 1/-. However, in 1923, when the inland letter rate was reduced again to 1d., some machines had the 1 1/2d. die replaced by a 3d., and in 1931, as a result of a new increase, a few machines had the 3d. die replaced by a 2d.



These machines likewise were installed in many Government Departments and an extensive list is given in the B. & S. Catalogue; two dies are illustrated above together with a demonstration die having value 0. and "ANYWHERE" in place of town.

Model C machines had printed through an inked ribbon like a typewriter, but in the Model D the dies printed direct, though they made use of a ribbon to ink the dies. Black ink was used until 1921 when the colour was changed to maroon or red (a few machines used purple), and from 1926 a pink ink was used.

These were the machines in use when, in December 1921, the Universal Postal Union recognized franking-machine impressions as valid for international postage. The book on which we have based this account continues to describe all new machines (of Moss's and other makes) up to date of its publication, but these are fully listed in the B. & S. Catalogue and can in any case no longer properly be described under the heading of the "First Meter Stamps"; we therefore conclude our story at this date.

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NEW ZEALAND-- YET ANOTHER MAKE!
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In our description in the last MSB of the new "Regent" machine, we commented how prolific New Zealand had been in inventing franking machines; yet another seems to have just appeared! A cover received from the Central Statistical Office, Wellington, bears a new design, unfortunately not clear enough to illustrate but having an upright rectangular chequered border, about 22 x 26 mm, broken at top by "NEW ZEALAND". The value 1/9 appears in bold figures in the centre with "POSTAGE" above and what is presumably the machine number "A 19" below it. The impression is in dull red.

The value is the minimum airmail rate to Great Britain. We have as yet no further information, and we cannot determine whether it is a multi-value, L.V., or even F.V. There is, as usual in N.Z., no townmark or date but it is post-cancelled "WELLINGTON C.1. N.Z. 21DE62".

Automax also now received; frame as for Universal M.V., prefix "U".

AWARD FOR METER SLOGANS DESIGN

The Bulletin of the American Metered Postage Society for 22nd November last quotes from "The New York Times" dated October 18 as follows:-

"Madison Avenue, like Hollywood, gives awards to the best in almost every conceivable field. But, until recently, one facet of the advertising industry went unsung - postage meter ads, the small promotional blurbs appearing beside postage meter stamps on letters. Now, however, Pitney-Bowes Inc. has rectified this oversight by selecting the 10 best meter advertisements for 1961 from among 25,000 in use on Pitney-Bowes meters. First place was awarded to Mars, Inc., for the advertising of its Milky Way candy bar. P. & O. Orient Lines took second place with an ad. for its new passenger ship, the Canberra."

What particularly interests us is that both the firms are English!

U. S. ARMY POST OFFICE METER

In the MSB of last September, we recorded two Canadian meters used by Army Post Offices, showing the A.P.O. number in their town circles. The Bulletin of the A.M.P.S. quoted above illustrates a similar one used by the United States Armed Forces Base in Western Germany. The frank is of the normal U.S. Pitney-Bowes "Model R" type, P.B.Meter 369905, with the town circle inscribed "ARMY & AIR FORCE POSTAL SERVICE" around the top and "APO 108" at the bottom.

PALESTINE AND ISRAEL MACHINES

Dr E. Bowman, of Haifa, is engaged on compiling a list of all the meters used in the former Mandated Territory of Palestine and in the present State of Israel, and has sent us a copy of his detailed list covering all the machines of Palestine and the first 200 numbers of Israel. This shows the number on the die, the name of the user, the name in the townmark, and period of use, together with cross-references indicating the new number when a Palestine machine was changed to the Israel die.

The Palestine machines were Nos. A 1 to A 5 - Universal Midget; A 6 to A 38 - Universal Multi-value; B 1 to B 33, also JM 1 - Roneo-Neopost L.V. No. A 36, though allocated to a user, appears not to have been put into use before conversion to Israel. B 11 and B 22 have not been found, and Dr Bowman writes "With regard to the 'B' machines, it must be said that the dates stated (in his list) are not reliable, as official information beyond 1934 was not available. The dates enumerated are compiled from items seen in various collections. Even so, the condition of the impressions were more often than not so bad as to prevent identification. Readers are therefore asked to forward any information gathered from items in their collections." If any of our members thinks he may be able to help, we shall be happy to let him see Dr Bowman's lists.

In Israel, the Neopost L.V. machines, not yet reached in Dr Bowman's listing, have as prefix the initial letter of the town, but all other makes appear to be numbered consecutively irrespective of make, with the prefix א ("aleph") which is conventionally transliterated by "A" (though we understand that in fact it has no distinct sound).

PALESTINE AND ISRAEL (continued)

There have been two machines numbered 13, a Universal M.V. from 1950 to 1959, replaced by a Lirma in 1959, with the same user, "Hamashbir Ha Merkazi" at Tel Aviv - Yafo, and there appear to be two numbered 20: a Universal M.V. used at Jerusalem from 1950, and a Postalia used at Tel Aviv - Yafo from 1962. Nos. 30-36, 38 and 39 have apparently not been used, and examples of Nos. 102, 115, 147 and 148 have not so far been found.

Dr Bowman explains that in about 1958, the two towns Tel Aviv and Jaffa (Yafo) were amalgamated into a single municipality and so the townmarks of Tel Aviv were changed to "Tel Aviv - Yafo"; there appear to have been none previously in Jaffa, but A 63 is exceptional in showing the name "Tel Aviv - Jaffa".

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Some Recent Research on the
"NEW ZEALAND" & "MIDGET" MACHINES
in BRAZIL
by E. Muhr (Rio de Janeiro)

Why the "Lozenge" design (B. & S. Type 1) was abandoned in favour of the "Globe" design (Type 2) will probably remain a mystery for ever, unless U.P.F. Ltd.'s files about 1928 still exist. A complete search into the Post Office files failed to supply even a reference to Type 2. As far as Official notes go, the "Globe" design appeared by spontaneous creation!

One reasonable guess would be that, NZs having neared 100 (actually, the licence numbers were 1 to 95, 97 and 98; 111 to 116 were an afterthought in 1936), it was decided to restart numbering with a different design. At that time, Type 1 Midgets had reached 44, and the Globe design, from early 1928, incorporated both models in one series:-

NZ: 1-6, 12-21, 44-47, 106-135

M: M7-11, M22-43, M48-105, M136-179 (they forgot to put the "M" in the dies of 171, 177 and 178)

The following were P.O. machines: Type 1, Nos. 1-5, 31, 44, 63; Type 2, Nos. 1-2, 44, 106-135. There were no Midgets.

The earliest private licences were granted: Type 1, NZ - 8-14 in April 1925, Midget - 4 in April 1926; Type 2, NZ - 3 in May 1928, Midget - 7-8 in May 1928.

All NZs are FV.6. Maker's numbers go from 751 up to 942 with some interruptions, and then there suddenly appear machines with numbers between 26 and 310; as the latter did not appear till late 1928, they might indicate a "Model 2" NZ. There were 59 Type 2 FV.3 Midgets (1601-3634) and 70 FV.5 (2096-3378).

Licence numbers usually go together with maker's numbers, regardless of user. There are however some notable exceptions. NZ Type 1 machine 817 was first fitted with "87" dies, and 823 with "73" dies; they were then exchanged and each user kept the original dies. Machine 817 was employed by the second user for the printing of cinematograph tickets (probably with

NZ & MIDGET MACHINES IN BRAZIL (continued)

amusement tax) and later was restored to postal use with No.73 dies. There are three other cases of one machine having served with two licence nos. but the evidence is partly contradictory, and further research is needed.

At one time or another, the following values were fitted to the several machines; + indicates a value additional to those listed in the Barfoot and Simon Catalogue. (Note by Editor: items marked "o" are listed in the Catalogue but not included by Mr. Muhr.)

T.1 = B.& S. Cat. type 1 (Lozenge design in centre);
T.2 = B.& S. Cat. type 2 (Globe in centre).

| Réis | T.1 | T.2 | Réis | T.1 | T.2 | Cr.\$ | T.1 | T.2 | Cr.\$ | T.1 | T.2 |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ---- | NZ M. | NZ M. | ---- | NZ M. | NZ M. | ---- | NZ M. | NZ M. | ---- | NZ M. | NZ M. |
| 10 | x+ | x+ | 1000 | x x | x x | -- | | | 1,00 | x x | x x |
| 20 | x x | x+ x | 1100 | x+ | x x+ | 0,02 | | x+ | -- | | |
| 40 | x x | x+ | 1200 | x+ | x+ | -- | | | 1,20 | x+ x+ | x+ |
| 50 | x x | x x | 1300 | x+ | x x+ | 0,05 | x+ | x+ | -- | | |
| 80 | | x+ | -- | | | 0,08 | | x+ | 1,50 | x+ x+ | x+ |
| 100 | x x | x x | 1700 | x+ | x+ | 0,10 | x x+ | x x | -- | | |
| 200 | x x | x x | 1900 | x+ | | 0,20 | x x | x x | -- | | |
| 250 | x+ | | 2000 | x x | x x | -- | | | 2,00 | x | x x |
| 300 | x x | x x | -- | | | 0,30 | x x+ | x+ x | 2,50 | x+ x+ | x+ |
| 400 | x x | x x | 3000 | x | | 0,40 | x x | x x | 3,00 | o | |
| 500 | x x | x x | 4000 | x | | 0,50 | x x+ | x+ x | 4,00 | o | |
| 600 | x+ x+ | x+ x+ | 5000 | x x | x | 0,60 | x x+ | x+ x | 5,00 | x x+ | x+ |
| 700 | x x | x x | 10000 | x | | 0,70 | x+ | x+ x | 10,00 | o | x+ |
| -- | | | 20000 | | x+ | 0,80 | | x+ | 20,00 | | x+ |
| 900 | x+ | x+ | -- | | | -- | | | -- | | |

Note: 10 réis = Cr.\$0,01 (1 centavo); 1000 réis = 1 milréis = Cr.\$1,00 (1 cruzeiro)

Values from 1000 réis may appear as 1000, 1.000 or 1\$000 with RÉIS or MILRÉIS.

NEW ISSUES IN BRIEF

ARGENTINA. Neopost L.V. still in use! Exactly as B.& S. type 4A but number 597 at bottom (no "N" prefix) and value "PES." over large "20"; TM as in cat. illus., "BUENOS AIRES 9 X 62"

HONG KONG. Automax - similar to Univ. M.V. but smaller frank, prefix still "U" Simplex - similar but smaller, prefix "S" (values multiples of 50.)

IRELAND (EIRE). Neopost L.V.; 2d adapted from 2½d (space between "2" and small "D"; N (illeg.), BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH.

KENYA UGANDA & TANGANYIKA. Frankmaster has three varieties: (i) KENYA UGANDA / AND / TANGANYIKA at top in 3 lines, value as =0/01; (ii) ditto but value as 00.01; (iii) names in 2 lines, without "AND", values as 00.01.

Nos. seen: (i) N 202; (ii) N 207, 514, 522; (iii) N 546.

SIERRA LEONE. Simplex - small rectangle, "ELIR" in sunrise at bottom; "S" prefix. Values ½d to 1/- ?.

See also under New Zealand on page 65.

C A T A L O G U E S U P P L E M E N T
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As before, the following lists are due to Messrs S. D. Barfoot and Werner Simon. Taiwan was inadvertently omitted from the correct alphabetical position in the previous instalment.

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

1954? Type 1. Universal M.V. Long rect., as Type 4 of China, with inner frame and Chinese inscriptions only. TM DC (Chinese at top, English at bottom); Rm M.F.
/1/ N 0 *001
(This was a P.O. machine transferred from Mainland China.)

T U N I S I A

(see Cat. Addenda, page 119.)

Type 1 should be renumbered Type 1A. Insert:
/B1/ W 0 F.of V. *01 Style c (R)
/A3/ W 0 " *001^o
/A5/ W 0 " *001^F Style a
Type 1B. Havas Model CG.
/A6/ W 0 F.of V. *01^F
/B6/ W 0 " *001^F

Type 2 should be renumbered Type 2A. Insert:
/9a/ Variety, frank only (SC 0059)
/9b/ Variety, star omitted (001^F) (SC 0058)
/A9/ As /9/ but Rm M.F.
/B9/ As /9/ but "F" removed.
/10/ No. SCW 015 known.

Type 2B. Satas Model D.
/A 11/ has slogan above date and town name.
/B 11/ W 0 F.of V. *001^F (M. in letters)

Type 3. Havas K.
/A12/ N 0 F.of V. *01.

Type 4. Havas B.
/13/ has 5 wavy lines above town & date.

Type 5. Havas M, MG. Larger design, as Type 9A of France. Slogan above TM.
/14/ Prefix M. W 0 F.of V. *001^F
/15/ Prefix MG. W 0 " "

TURKEY

Three types of Universal M.V. essays are known, dated 25 I 46, 31 X 46, and 27 IV 51.

1954?. Type 1. Universal M.V. Large square design with "perf" border, broken by Crescent and Star at right; "TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ" at top and "POSTALARI" in frame at bottom. TM SC containing L.No. at bottom. Rm M.F. in date.

/1/ N 0 000 $\frac{1}{4}$ (blank if no fraction) TM SC.

a. Var., solid block in place of fraction.

/2/ N 0 000 $\frac{1}{4}$ TM DC. Serifed lettering.

a. Black impression.

/3/ N 0 00010 TM DC. (L.No.71)

19?. Type 2. Pitney-Bowes Model R. Design of usual format, "TÜRKİYE" Above Crescent & Star in centre with "P.B." and No. below. TM SC, Ar.M.F.

/4/ F.of V. =00 $\frac{1}{2}$ (?)

(It is uncertain whether this was put into use.)

1955?. Type 3A. Postalia. Similar to Type 1 but smaller. Ar.M.F. in TM., slogan C.

/5/ W 0 001 TM SC.

/6/ W 0 001 TM DC-A.

Type 3B. Similar to last but smaller crescent, frame line continuous above and below crescent & star; "POSTALARI" smaller.

/7/ W 0 001 TM DC.

1961. Type 4. Satas R. Design ?.

/8/ N 0 *001

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Type 1. Universal M.V. As Egypt Type .. but inscribed "R.A.U."

/1/ N 0 *01 TM DC.

Type 2. Satas. Inscr. at top "UAR" in Arabic over English. Rm M.F.

/2/ F.of V. *001 (Arabic/English figs.)

Note: Types of Egypt also continue in use.

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