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SECRETARY'S NOTES

We are again pleased to welcome two new members to the Group:-  
 (159) Curt Lange, 56 Wuppertal-Barmen,  
 Viktorstrasse 37,  
 German Federal Republic

(He will be pleased to answer any queries members may have regarding German meters) ... and

(160) J. A. Daynes "Littlebrook", Ray Park Road,  
 Maidenhead, Berkshire.

Next Meeting: fixed for Saturday, 29th June at usual place and time, but this Bulletin is unfortunately likely to be out too late.

Next Bulletin: to be dated September 1963, but may again be a little late owing to holidays. Latest date for "Highest Numbers", 31st August.

Remittances: will members (and intended members) please send all remittances, whether for subscriptions or for publications, direct to the Hon. Sec. and NOT to the Editor, which involves unnecessary work and delay.

WANTS AND OFFERS

Mr D. R. Burchell, Eastfield House, Portobello, Edinburgh 15, offers -  
 G.B. Meters, all reigns, majority obsolete (possibly some duplication);  
 on covers, 2/6 per 1,000, plus 2/6 for part postage.  
 Ditto but cut-outs (limited number), 16/6 per 1,000 plus 2/- part postage.  
 World metered air mails, on covers. 50 different 3/- plus 9d. part post.

Mr Harold Michalovitz, P.O. Box 1255, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin, U.S.A. wishes to exchange parcel-post meters of the U.S. for similar material from Great Britain and other countries.

- = - = - = - = - = -  
 \* ADVANCE NOTICE: Members are reminded that in accordance with the \*  
 \* Constitution of the MSSG, nominations for the Officers for 1964 \*  
 \* must be in the hands of the Hon. Secretary by 1st October. \*  
 - = - = - = - = - = -

Next meeting: fixed for September 21st 1963 at the usual place

NEW BRITISH MACHINE -

THE "NEOPOST 205"

An advertisement in the "Daily Telegraph" on 23rd April was the first announcement of a new multi-value machine from Roneo-Neopost Ltd. It is available in two models, the "205" with a value range of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to  $4/11\frac{1}{2}$ , and the "205/9" with a value range from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to  $9/11\frac{1}{2}$ . Both are electrically driven and designed to be portable and suitable for use on a desk; the height is only 6 in. Selling prices are £97,10s. for the "205" and £105,0s. for the "205/9", though they are of course also available on rental terms.

One feature of the "205" unusual for a British machine is that the dies are mounted horizontally along the drum instead of around the periphery as on all other Roneo-Neopost machines; this means that the impressions are printed from top to bottom, and the machine resembles in outline the "SATAS" Federal machine. Any resemblance ends here, however, as the "205" was completely designed and developed at Romford and is fitted with both ascending and descending meters and a locking device, whereas the French machine has only the one meter and no locking device.



From impressions kindly sent us by Roneo-Neopost, it is seen that the date figures are taller than previous Neopost types and the month is shown in Arabic figures. The figures of value are only 5 mm tall; when no shilling value is shown, it is replaced by a small star. A short shilling bar is attached to each of the figures for shillings, including the star.

Adhesive tapes are  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, with zig-zag separation at the top and bottom, giving a label approximately  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to 2 in. high. They are on white paper with a pale yellow underprint consisting of wavy lines and "NEOPOST" repeated vertically.

The licence numbers are from J 1 upwards numbered throughout the country and presumably we can expect to see JA 1, JB 1, etc. in due course. Machines J 2 and J 3 were installed first at the Romford factory, and J 1 was expected to follow at Richmond shortly afterwards. A "specimen" has the number "RN 002".

As will be seen from our illustration, the standard "Emblems" design has had to be considerably compressed in width for these machines, and the details of the die for RN 002 differ from those for J 1 and J 3. All have the typical Neopost BIC townmark circles.

Machines are also being made in decimal currency, and trials are being carried out by several Post Offices overseas.

- J.C.M.

THE WILKINSON FRANK

by George R. Pearson

IN 1909 an automatic franking machine was offered to the G.P.O. by Mr. F. Wilkinson of Braintree, Essex but it was considered by the Post Office engineers to be unacceptable on the grounds that it was imperfect in operation. Two further years went by during which the inventor made improvements and the G.P.O. eventually agreed to allow the machine to undergo public trial.

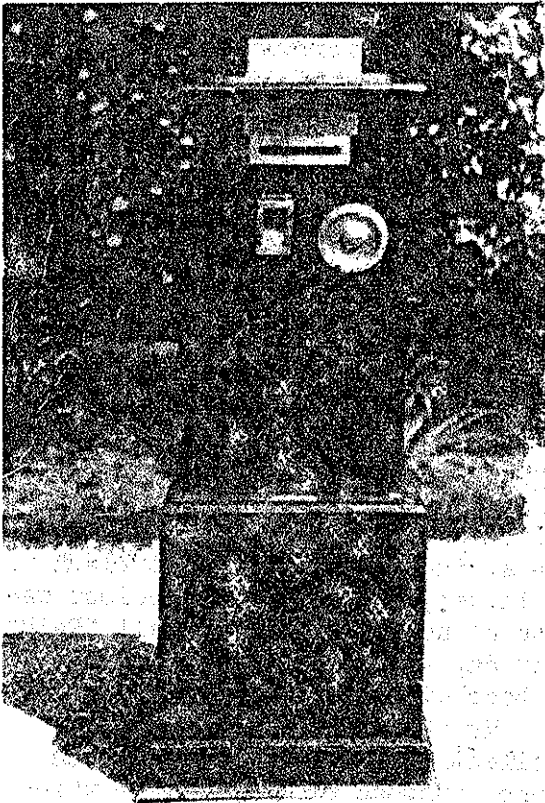
The machine was five feet high and was erected outside the G.P.O. in King Edward Street and its impending introduction announced - as was its withdrawal - in the Post Office Circular. The first day of use was 25th January 1912. The means of operation was that a letter would be placed face upwards in a slot at the left of the machine and a handle turned after a penny had been inserted; the letter, thus franked, then had to be posted in a slot at the top of the machine. The red impression given was as illustrated and it appeared towards the centre of the envelopes; during the period that the machine was in use the ink used varied in shade from scarlet to dark red.

The box was cleared hourly by a Postal Inspector and the contents taken to the E.C. office where each item was postmarked with a double circle hand-stamp inscribed LONDON.E.C. / 172 and it would seem from covers examined that this particular hand-stamp was kept for this purpose at the time. At first black ink was used but by early February red ink was in use; presumably the colour was changed to conform with the Post Office practise of using red ink for all "Paid" work. I do, however, possess a cover - a first day - which bears a standard double circle postmark in black but with 73 at base with a time of 8.3 PM which is the latest recorded on a "Wilkinson" cover. My theory is that this item was discovered in the evening after the last collection from the box had been dealt with and the most convenient hand-stamp used instead of the 172 one which had been assigned for the purpose.

At the time the machine was quite a novelty of course and it aroused interest with the public including philatelists. It is recorded that one man offered a first day cover service (!) at a cost of 1/- per cover and a collector in the U.S.A. is reported to have 13 covers, all identical, and one assumes that these were from such a first day cover service. I have in my collection a cover which contains the original letter which reads " ... this is quite a new thing, it is an automatic stamp. It will probably be quite valuable in time." Those words have certainly come true as covers are today worth about 60/=.

On the first day of use 1,060 covers were passed through the machine but by the time the machine was withdrawn on 31st August 1912 the number had dwindled to only a few per day and examples with dates other than first day are more desirable. This drop in numbers is not really surprising when one considers that little, if any, time was saved by using the machine when the G.P.O. was so close at hand and it only printed the one penny value. Such a machine would, perhaps, have been useful for providing franking facilities outside an office when the office was closed, but stamp vending machines were soon to come into wide use and provide a much better service. The machine was also cumbersome and far too large to be fitted to pillar boxes.

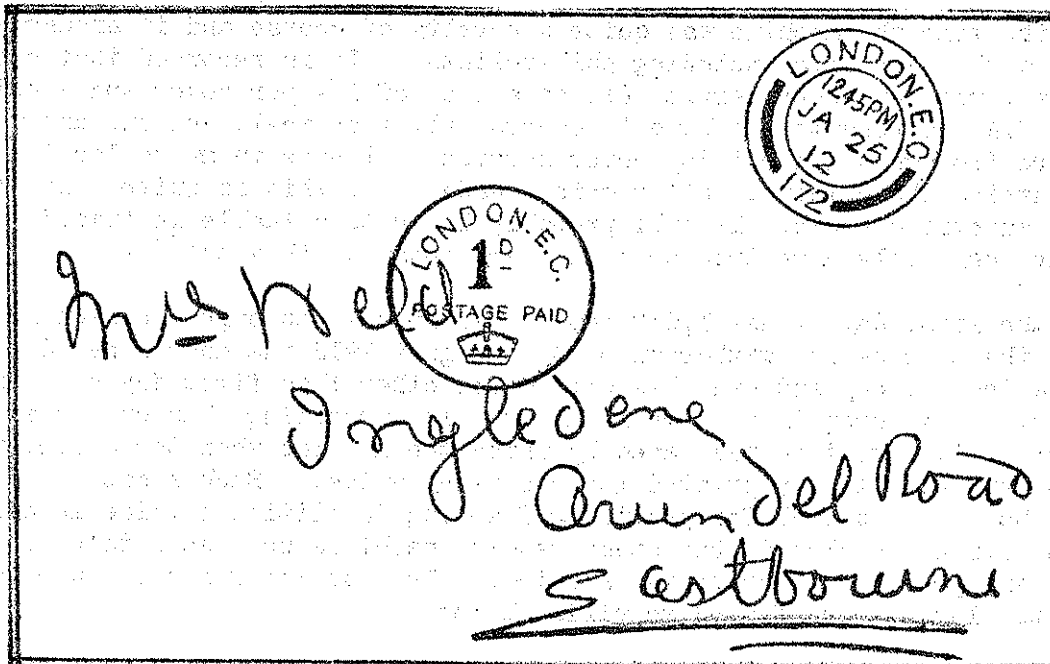
The Post Office decided that the machine should not have further trials and gave as their reasons - (a) the mechanism could easily be upset, (b) the impression could easily be forged, (c) much attention was needed for cleaning and re-inking.



Of course no time was saved for the Post Office as each item of mail required similar attention to any other letter. The machine was also unsatisfactory in that small items passed through without being franked and, unlike the modern multi-value "Mail-o-Mat" meter machines in use in the U.S.A., the machine did only one value so that it was not possible to frank heavy letters and a change in the basic letter rate would necessitate a lot of work in changing the dies and mechanism of the machines if they were to be installed throughout the country.

Thus ended another chapter in the fascinating story of British postal history. I should be most grateful to any members who are in possession of Wilkinson franks if they would record details of date, colour of ink of frank and postmark and address on cover and send them information to me at 42 Corrance Road, LONDON, S.W.2. or c/o The Editor.

(This article also appears in "G.B. Journal" for February 1963).



## G. B. N O T E S

London Town Names. Unlike the machine postmarks, which show the local district name preceding the district letters and number, the townmarks of meter stamps are normally inscribed "LONDON" with the letters and number; there are however a very few meter townmarks inscribed like the postmarks.

The commonest of these are the original Pitney-Bowes F.V. machines used by the big department stores of John Barker & Co., Ltd., (No.3) and Derry & Toms Ltd. (No.4), both having "KENSINGTON W.8.", though we believe these have now been superseded by L.V. machines with "LONDON W.8." townmarks. Three others are included in the extensive Town List compiled by Mr K. F. Jennings in 1958, namely, "CHINGFORD E.4." with UA 487 (GviR die), "VICTORIA DOCKS E.16." with M 16 (? die), and "PECKHAM S.E.15" (in wavy lines) on (NZ) 2 (circles and squares die).

Another which has only just come to light is "HARLESDEN N. W. 10." on (NZ) 14 (circles & squares die), which is further remarkable in that the machine postmarks of this district are worded "WILLESDEN". The date of our example is -5 V 7 and may be either 1927 or 1937, though most likely the earlier year; the name of the user is not recorded.

Can anyone inform us of the names of the users and the dates of currency of the above-mentioned Chingford, Peckham, and Victoria Docks varieties, and report any other similar cases ?

Pitney-Bowes Model CV. Until recently, the "Emblems" dies of this model, like other models, showed the letters and number at the foot without any stops, as for example PC 57 and PC 31, but we have noticed that P.C. 67 has stops after the letters as indicated. Will members please let us know the arrangement of other "PC" series numbers ? The user of P.C. 67 is Alfred Herbert Ltd., Coventry, Warwickshire.

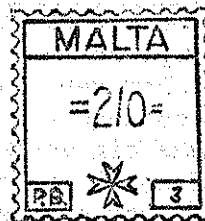
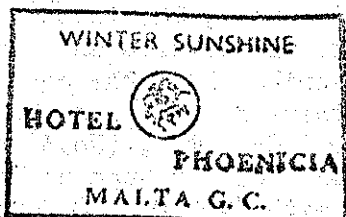
P.O.S.B. Machines. A new type of die has been introduced for the Pitney-Bowes franking and sealing machine used by the Post Office Savings Department, Stock Branch, now at Lytham St. Annes, Lancs. (formerly at Harrogate, Yorks.) The usual DC town die is worded "LYTHAM ST ANNES / PAID B.S.D." and has a group of seven wavy lines 27 mm in length at each side when seen on a large ( $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  in.) envelope (12 MAR 1963), but on a smaller envelope ( $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  in.), there is only one group of wavy lines 24 mm in length at the left. In the absence of more than one example of each, we cannot be sure whether or not the difference is consistent.

Highest Numbers. Only one member - Mr G. R. Pearson - has reported anything since the last MSB; as we have no reason to conclude that the manufacturers have been idle since March, we can only suppose that our members have ! Please read again the suggestion on page 74 of the March MSB.

The record now stands at:

AG 77      NK-541      PC 89      SS 739  
and perhaps we may add J 3.

## AT LAST! METERS IN MALTA



Malta introduced meters at the beginning of this year, thus leaving as the only countries in Europe not yet using them (so far as has been reported) Albania and Andorra; even the no-longer independent countries which had their own postage stamps since 1920, such as Danzig, Estonia, Bohemia and Moravia, all used distinctive meters. Why Malta has been so backward in this respect, we do not know - an enquiry addressed to the P.M.G. at Valletta some years ago received no reply.

As our illustration shows, the first machine is a Pitney-Bowes "Automax" in the standard plain "Colonial" design with the addition of a Maltese Cross at the bottom. This number "P.B. 3" is the only one yet seen.

## FEDERATION OF THE WEST INDIES

The Federation comprising all the British West Indian islands (except Bermuda and the Bahamas) was inaugurated in April 1958 but was brought to an end in May 1962 owing to the secession of Jamaica and Trinidad; it had adopted the inept title of "The West Indies" (officially abbreviated "T.W.I."). It never got as far as issuing its own postage stamps, and its only souvenirs in the stamp album are the set issued by each of the component colonies to commemorate its inauguration and a few stamps of Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Lucia having the words "West Indies" appended to the name of the colony.

There seem to be even fewer reminders of the Federation in a meter stamp collection. So far as the franks are concerned, the only one we have found is the "Frankmaster" type of Grenada, which has a design similar to that of the Universal M.V. of Trinidad and Tobago but with the name either side of the crown reading "GRENADA - WEST INDIES". We have seen only No. N 1 with townmark "ST. GEORGES".

In Jamaica, Neopost L.V. number N 105 has the townmark "BOG WALK JAMAICA" at top and "- T.W.I. -" at bottom. Automax U 54 has the townmark "KINGSTON" at top and "JAMAICA W.I." at bottom. Possibly there may be others similarly inscribed.

Trinidad & Tobago seems to have made no reference to the Federation.

## RHODESIA AND NYASALAND: Some Variations

### Neopost (L.V.) and Frankmaster.

As was recorded some years ago (though not in the B. & S. Cat.), the earlier Neopost dies have the word "POSTAGE" at each side of the Royal Cipher die, while later dies have "PAID" at the right instead. A list sent us by Dr J. Fick has prompted us to examine our own collection, and Mr G. R. Pearson has also lent his for the purpose.

It appears that all numbers (so far as seen) from 1 to 183 are of the first type, and most numbers from 187 up are of the second type (424 is the highest yet found); exceptions which revert to the first type are 201, 204, 206, 283, 306, 376 and 379, but 379 had the first type only when used at Salisbury in VI 58 and had changed to the second type when used at Bulawayo in XI 60. There are however many gaps in our combined lists, and additions will be welcomed, especially 184-186 and any between 198 and 212 (inclusive) other than those just detailed.

It has not, we think, been noticed before that the Frankmaster (M.V.) machines, although having a different type of frank and the prefix "RN" instead of "N", are numbered in the same sequence. The lowest number we have found is RN 174, followed by RN 237.

### Universal M.V. and Simplex.

These machines with the "Federation" dies, used in either Northern Rhodesia or Southern Rhodesia, have the usual prefix letters, "U" for the Universal and "S" for the Simplex, but the machines used in Nyasaland appear to be numbered in a combined series irrespective of model, with prefix "SU" and numbers from 501 up. We find SU 501 (Blantyre), SU 502 (Blantyre), SU 504 (Limbe), SU 507 (Zomba), all Univ. "Intermediates", III-bank models, and SU 506 (Blantyre), a "Simplex". One exception is U 53 (Zomba), used by the Department of Agriculture, Nyasaland.

With the impending break-up of the Federation, it is likely that all these types will soon be withdrawn; early investigation is therefore advisable. Incidentally, when the territories separate, at least two of them are expected to adopt new names and not to retain their old names.

- A.A.D.

## FINLAND: Currency Change

Although Finland revalued its currency as from 1st January last, on the French pattern of 100 old markka becoming one new markka, we have not yet seen any altered meters and those used since the beginning of the year still have the values shown for example as z4500 (with fixed last zero), meaning 45.00 old markka = 45 new penni (the "z" is as usual used here to represent a small lozenge.) The new markka is worth about 2s.3d.

Very few meters have been seen with the "Mk" to take the place of the last two zeros, and this type seems likely to be scarce.

### NEW AMERICAN MACHINE: Friden

A recent Bulletin of the American Metered Postage Society reported the introduction of the first postage meter manufactured by the Friden Calculating Machine Company of San Leandro, California, since they acquired the Commercial Controls Corporation of Rochester, N.Y., in April 1956.

A considerable number of the C.C.C. machines have been in use in the U.S.A. and in Canada, but the firm - which had itself taken over several of the early meter manufacturers - had not built any new machines for some years prior to its acquisition by Friden.

The frank printed by the new machine is rather similar in style to those of the familiar Pitney-Bowes "Model R", but in place of the flying eagle shows a hand holding a torch; below the value-box is "F METER" with the number below. The value appears as  $\equiv 05 \equiv$  with three short wavy lines at left and right. Messrs Friden inform us that the first day of use, for the meter 010104 at the factory, was Mar 1 '63, no machines as yet having been sold.

### Coffee-Coloured Meter Stamp

A Road Safety slogan has just come into my possession which has such a bearing on my article in the last MSB that I am hoping to browbeat the Editor\* into printing this. It is a brown meter used by the Pan-American Coffee Bureau, and the slogan reads: Reduce Highway Accidents! For Safety's Sake - Stop - for a Coffee Break.

This suggests to me that the Bureau has deliberately inked their meter with a colour that closely resembles their product. In fact, I would say that I have a "coffee-coloured" meter. And would the fact that this meter was addressed to Brazil add a coffee flavour too?

- Rex Haggett.

/\* Short items of meter interest are always welcome. - Editor. \*/

BRAZIL. Some extensive notes on Postal Rates and Meter Capacity; Revenue Meters and their Adaptation to Postal Use; and Meters used by Brazilian Embassies, Legations, and Government Offices Abroad; sent us by Sr Ernst Muhr (Rio de Janeiro) have regrettably have had to be held over owing to shortage of space.

COSTA RICA. From "Gibbons' Stamp Monthly" of April 1963:-

"Mr A. A. Cohen reports that a drastic shortage of postage stamps has existed in Costa Rican post offices since Christmas. He sent us a newspaper cutting of a lively article headed 'Escandalo en el Correo!', alleging negligence on the part of the authorities. Not even revenue stamps were available for surcharge, and the main P.O. at San José had to borrow meter machines from banks and business houses totake care of public mail."

(An amusing contrast with the neighbouring republic of Guatemala! - see the note on page 80 of the last MSB.)



C A T A L O G U E   S U P P L E M E N T

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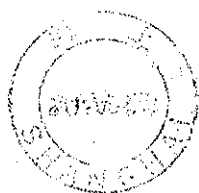
At last we are able to publish a list of China, which has long been delayed owing to the necessity of preparing illustrations. The Barfoot & Simon Catalogue actually included two lists of this country, one in the proper alphabetical sequence (pp. 23-24) and a completely "revised listing" in the Addenda (pp. 117-8). It was since found that even the latter is substantially incomplete, and it seems clearer to cancel both these lists and to start afresh. The following listing has been adapted from a list compiled by Mr H. G. Morgan (of Plymouth, Devon) and published in "The China Clipper" for January 1956, the organ of the China Stamp Society Inc. of the U. S. A. It is used here, together with their table of characters for the values, by kind permission of that Society, which is gratefully acknowledged.

Our listing unavoidably involves re-numbering, and in order to avoid confusion with the previous B & S numbers our numbers up to 23 are, as a temporary measure, all prefixed by "n". The B & S numbers quoted here are those of the "Revised Listing" in the Catalogue Addenda.

C H I N A

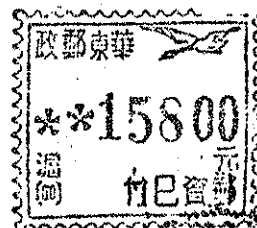
NATIONALIST REPUBLIC

NATIONALIST REPUBLIC



Type n4

EAST CHINA



Type n7

Essays. Midget: frame based on 1913 "Junk" design adhesives, centre containing large F. of V. over "REPUBLIC / OF CHINA", and at bottom "POSTAGE PAID". Sent for trial in 1928 but not put into use.

Neopost L.V.: resembling "Junk" type adhesives of 1913; value at lower left and "REPUBLIC / OF CHINA / POSTAGE" at lower right. Prepared in 1931 but not put into use.

/continued.

CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT: C H I N A (contd.)

Essays (contd.) Universal M.V.: simple "perf." frame, Chinese inscription in oval tablet at top and unframed at left; "U 1" in bottom corners; F.of V. as 05½ over "CENTS". Sent to China in 1935 but not put into use at that time.

number  
New(B&S)

1936. Type 1 (as in B&S Cat.) Univ.M.V. TM BIC, Rm M.F. No. "U 1" only.

1 (1) 00½ (A)  
(Used for only a short period in mid-1936.)

1947. Type n2 (similar to type 1 but wider die). Univ. M.V. Two Chinese characters (= hundred yuan) in small box below last two F.of V. TM DC, Rm M.F. "U 1" only.

n2 (-) 0001 (ov.)

Note: In the following items, down to 27 and also T.3 to T.5, the sign \$ or \* preceding the ) before the F.of V., and the sign following the ( after the F.of V. are fixed in the die. The letter denotes one or two Chinese characters in accordance with the illustrations below. The F.of V. are all oval unless otherwise noted.

厘	分	分	圓	元	0元	0元	00圓
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
00元	百圓	百元	百元	佰圓	仟圓	萬圓	萬
J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R

1948. Type n3 (similar to type n4\* but "U 10" vert. upwards and "NO.6" horiz. in bottom left corner. Universal M.V.

n3 (2) \$ ) \*001 (00  
(Only one machine, used at Nanking.)

\* type illustrated herewith.

CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT: C H I N A (contd.)

number  
New(B&S)

1948. Type n4 (illustrated). Universal  
M.V. Abbreviation of City name above  
M.No. in parentheses in Chinese in bottom  
left corner. TM DC, Rm M.F.

- |     |     |    |    |      |   |   |
|-----|-----|----|----|------|---|---|
| n4  | (-) | \$ | *) | *001 | ( | 0000  |
| n5  | (-) | *  | *) | *001 | ( | A = li (1/10 cent) large                                  |
| n5a | (7) |    |    |      |   | ditto but A small   |
| n6  | (-) | *  | *) | *001 | ( | B = fen or cent, large                                    |
| n6a | (5) |    |    |      |   | ditto but B small   |
| n7  | (6) | *  | *) | *001 | ( | C = fen with dot below                                    |
| n8  | (8) | *  | *) | *001 | ( | D = yuan or \$  |
| n8a | (-) |    |    |      |   | as last with handstamped sur-<br>charge of "silver cents" |
| n9  | (3) | *  | *) | *001 | ( | H = yuan centred under 00                                 |
| n9a | (-) | *  | *) | *001 | ( | H = yuan under second 0 of 00                             |
| n10 | (-) | *  | *) | *001 | ( | N = hundred yuan  |
| n11 | (-) | *  | *) | *001 | ( | P = thousand yuan   |
| n12 | (4) | *  | *) | *001 | ( | Q = ten-thousand yuan                                     |

1949. Type n5 (As type 11 illus. below  
but characters at top as in Type n4 and  
M.No. in English.) Pitney-Bowes Model R.

- |     |      |    |    |      |   |                  |
|-----|------|----|----|------|---|------------------|
| n13 | (16) | \$ | *) | 0,00 | ( | R = 10,000       |
| n14 | (14) | *  | *) | 001  | ( | K = hundred yuan |

No. n13 was probably not put into use.

1949. Type n6 (As type n5 but M.No. in  
Chinese. Pitney-Bowes Model R.

- |     |      |   |    |     |   |                       |
|-----|------|---|----|-----|---|-----------------------|
| n15 | (14) | * | *) | 001 | ( | K = hundred yuan      |
| n16 | (15) | * | *) | 001 | ( | Q = ten-thousand yuan |

EAST CHINA POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

(As types n4, n5 and n6 but third and fourth Chinese  
characters at top altered as shown in type n7.)

1949. Type n7 (illustrated). Universal  
M.V.

- |     |      |   |    |      |   |                         |
|-----|------|---|----|------|---|-------------------------|
| n17 | (9)  | * | *) | *001 | ( | E = yuan or \$          |
| n18 | (10) | * | *) | *001 | ( | F = zero and yuan       |
| n19 | (11) | * | *) | *001 | ( | J = two zeros over yuan |

1949. Type n8 (as type 11 illus. below  
but characters at top as in type n7 and  
M.No. in English.) Pitney-Bowes Model R.

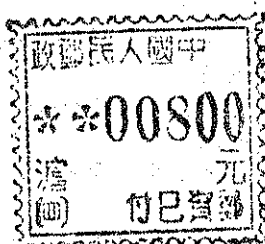
- |     |       |   |    |     |   |                    |
|-----|-------|---|----|-----|---|--------------------|
| n20 | (18a) | * | *) | 001 | ( | G = zero over yuan |
|-----|-------|---|----|-----|---|--------------------|

Shanghai No.3 only known.

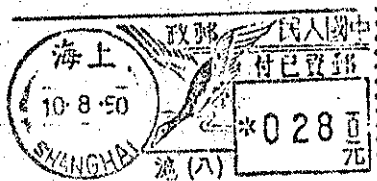
1949. Type n9 (As type n8 but M.No. in  
Chinese. Pitney-Bowes Model R.

- |     |      |   |    |     |   |                    |
|-----|------|---|----|-----|---|--------------------|
| n21 | (17) | * | *) | 001 | ( | E = yuan or \$     |
| n22 | (18) | * | *) | 001 | ( | G = zero over yuan |
| n23 | (19) | * | *) | 001 | ( | L = hundred yuan   |

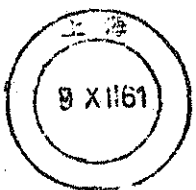
CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC



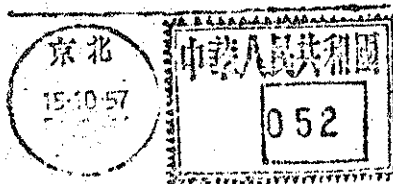
Type 10



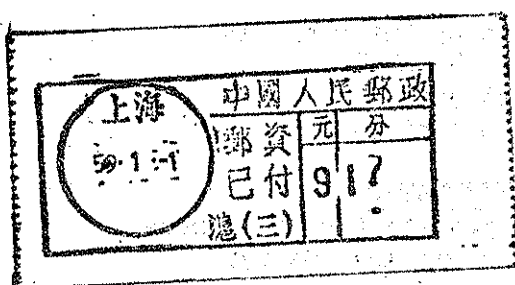
Type 11



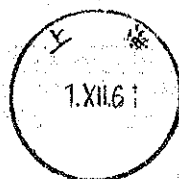
Type 14



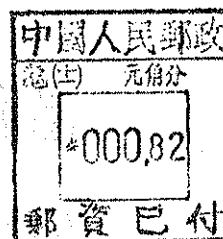
Type 15



Type 17



Type 18



1950. Type 10 (illustrated). TM DC,  
Ar. M.F. Universal M.V.  
24 (13) \* ) \*001 ( J = two zeros over yuan  
25 (12) \* ) \*001 ( H = two zeros over yuan

1950. Type 11 (illustrated). Ar. M.F.  
Pitney-Bowes Model R.  
26 (20) \* ) 001 ( L = hundred yuan

CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT: C H I N A (contd.)

CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC (contd.)

1950?. Type 12 (as described for B&S type 9).  
TM SC, Rm M.F., raised. Hasler F88.  
27 (22) \$ ) 0,000,001 (no suffix)  
(possibly 0,000,100)  
(Only No.6, Shanghai, known.)

1950. Type 13 (as B&S type 8). ? F.V. or  
M.V. TM SC-B below frank, M.No.(Chinese)  
between frank and TM. Make unknown.  
28 (21) 800 (the only value known)  
(Shanghai Nos.10 and 11 known.)

1950. Type 14 (illustrated). Hollow five-  
pointed star at left. Universal M.V.  
29 (-) \*001

195?. Type 15 (illustrated). Ar.M.F.  
(D.M.Yr) Pitney-Bowes Model R.  
30 (-) 0 01

195?. Type 16. Frank 33 x 28 mm with "perf."  
and straight frame lines, containing smaller  
rect. (18 x 16 mm) round F.of V.; Chinese  
inscriptions between inner and outer rects.  
TM SC-B, Rm M.F. Universal M.V.  
31 (-) \*001

195?. Type 17 (illustrated). Ar.M.F.,  
either D.M.Yr or Yr.M.D Pitney-Bowes  
Model R.  
32 (-) 0 01

1961(?). Type 18 (illustrated). TM SC,  
Lowered. Rm M.F. Hasler.  
33 (-) \*000,oi

/continued overleaf.

IRAN. The Hasler machines appear NOT to be used only by P.Os., as stated  
in our recent Cat. Supplement. An example recently seen has a  
slogan which shows what looks like an ancient ceremonial group in an  
elaborately decorated oval, with a lengthy Persian inscription (which we  
unfortunately cannot translate!) The user is named as Javid Export Co.,  
Ltd., Teheran, the date being 3.X.62. The F.of V. are probably as 00,io  
rather than 01,oo (Persian figures above European figures.)

CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT: C H I N A (contd.)

POST OFFICE MACHINES

(Note: Although some of the foregoing are believed to be P.O. machines, the "Teltax" machine(s) - possibly only one machine with successively altered dies - were/was exclusively a P.O. machine originally intended for use on telegrams. None of these were listed in the B&S Cat.)

1947. Type T.1. Design as B&S type 1 but wider and "T" at bottom in place of "U".  
TM BIC, lowered; date figs. small, Simplex type. 4-fig. R.No. above TM. Universal Teltax M.V.

- T.1. \*001 (Angular) (No fixed prefix or suffix.)  
No. T 1, Shanghai, only.  
T.2. \*0010 (Ang.) (Fixed zero added)  
Same machine.

19??. Type T.2. As type n4. TM DC, date small as last. R.No. removed and TM raised to normal level.

- T.3. \* ) \*001 ( D = yuan or \$  
T.4. \* ) \*001 ( Q = 10,000 yuan  
same machine, renumbered Shanghai No.5.

19??. Type T.3. As last but frank changed to Type 10.

- T.5. \* ) \*001 ( J = two zeros over yuan



Type T.4

195?. Type T.4. (illustrated). Frank similar to type 14 but solid star at left. TM DC, lowered. Date figs. small as before.

- T.6. \*001 (Angular)