METER STAMP BULLETIN

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METER STAMP STUDY GROUP

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SECRETARY'S NOTES

Because we have so much material to squeeze in we are keeping our notes until later, but there is one point we feel we must make.

In his article on the Model R in Brazil Ernst Muhr uses a method to show large and small figures that may not be too familiar to some of our newer members.

When he sows the value as, for instance, *0,o_5 he means that the last two figures are small but that in this particular case the final wheel can only print 5 or zero, so that ---5 is the lowest possible value that can be shown. The * of course indicates a star preceding the value.

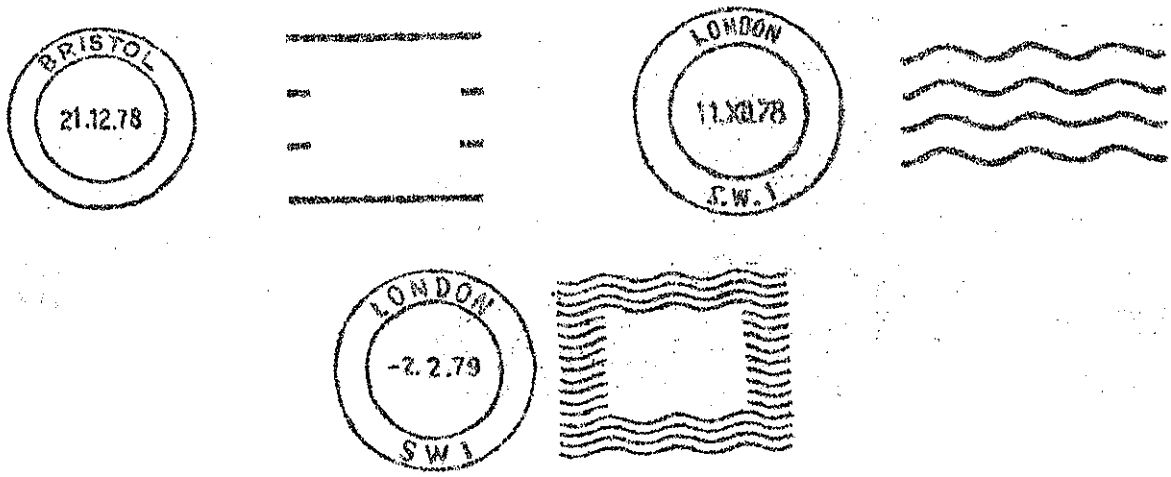
"METERS" USED FOR COSTING EXERCISE

Several members were very quick to report the use of impressions from what looked like meter franking machines on Government mail that also had the usual "Official Paid" imprint or label.

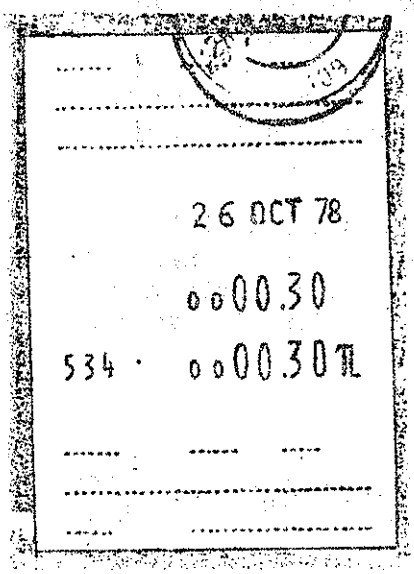
As was reported in the Bulletin of the British Postmark Society (from which we have taken the illustrations) these are the result of a three-month trial from December 1978 to see what effect there would be by changing from the present imprint/label system to one using franking machines.

About 70 machines were used at a variety of establishments. We show a Pitney Bowes, Hasler and Roneo-Neopost. This latter also exists with a more traditional meter style townmark with broken inner circle and additional arcs. Two of the types, the Pitney Bowes and the Roneo-Neopost, have been reported on "tapes" (presumably to cater for thick envelopes etc) and the Hasler probably also exists thus.

(Illustrations are on the next page)



"PRIORITY MAIL" in SOUTH AFRICA



This service was introduced in ?1976, at first between only three or four main centres but later extended to a number of other large places. Letters have to be handed in at a special counter before about 5pm on Mondays to Fridays and can then be claimed at the special counter at the town of destination from 8am the following day.

There is no advice of receipt to the addressee so that it is necessary to know that a letter is arriving (if it is to a box number at the destination's priority office it is put in there and is available from 5am) and if letters are not claimed by the end of the working day they are then delivered through the normal mail channels.

The additional cost is 20c on top of the normal postage.

Charges paid are shown by a cash-register type receipt which has only the date, amount paid, total and a small number at the bottom left which may be the number of the machine or a consecutive record number. There are a series of lines on the receipt which could eventually have some description on them. The label is affixed to the letter and "tied" by a normal handstamp, its only indication so far of postal use. (GRP)

We continue overleaf with our article on Brazil by Ernst Muhr, the first part of which appeared in our last issue. We would remind readers that the illustrations referred to in brackets, apart from the last two, also appeared in that issue. We are hoping to do a reprint of these pages at some time in the future.

The Pitney Bowes Model R in Brazil (Contd)

Earliest dates shown are for replacement figures, except as indicated. Values shown after date indicate lowest possible value printed, expressed in the currency of the day (old cruzeiros with centavos, old cruzeiros without centavos, new cruzeiros with centavos or new cruzeiros with no need for the N)

✱0o$_5$		28 2 47	(Std)	00,05	2	0,oi=	B	11 1 70		0,01	37
		10 1 77	(R)			✱,oi=	BY	7 8 70		0,01	15
✱0o$_5$o		8 8 62	(Std)	000,50	9	✱o,o5		2212 70		00,05	
		10 8 61	(R)		22	001		8 1 71		0,01	
✱00$_5$o		25 3 63	(Std)	000,50	10	✱,oi	BX	18 1 71		0,01	
		10 7 62	(R)		21	✱,ol-		11 6 71		0,01	
✱0o,$_5$o		26 3 64		000,50		0,oi••		1910 71		0,01	
✱005oo		412 64		0005,00	25	0,oiw		2112 71		0,01	
✱01-		15 6 65		001		✱o,05		3 3 75	(Std)	00,05	32
✱005		22 6 65	(Std)	0005 or	11	✱0,05		19 3 75?	(Std)	00,05	
		22 6 65	(R)	00,05	29			712 77			33
✱005,oo		6 7 65		0005,00	27			15 4 75	(R)		
✱0i=	CX	1 6 67		0,01		✱0,o$_5$	AX	7 5 75		00,05	17,24
✱0i		5 6 67		0,01		✱,0i=		29 7 75		0,01	35
✱,oiw	B	6 9 67	(Std)	0,01	31	00,o$_5$		18 6 76		00,05	8
		8 5 68	(R)		12	✱01		20 7 76		0,01	
✱,oi-	AX,BX	18 9 67		0,01	13	✱0,05a		7 4 76?	(Std)	00,05	7,34
✱0,oiw		9 9 68		00,01				2910 76			
✱oi		19 9 69		0,01		✱0,o$_5$b		28 5 77		00,05	4

(a - narrow second FV, 7 seriffed. b - very small centavo FVs.)

Most of the above combinations exist in the standard frame (i.e. not altered as a replacement frame, listed above). Again, of course there are the various Cr$, NCr$ and so forth. The following varieties have been noted:

Cr$	Latest date in angular: 4 8 55	✱0o$_5$	✱005	✱0,05	✱0,o$_5$	4,7,29,32
	ED in DCT series: 28 2 47	✱o,05	0,oi=	001	✱01	33,34,36
	ED in 5000 series: 2 10 47	✱01-	✱,0i	✱0i	✱,ol-	37
		✱oi	✱,oi	✱,oi-	✱,oi=	
		✱,oiw	✱0,05a	✱0,o$_5$b		
NCr$	ED 6 9 67	✱0o$_5$	✱0,o$_5$	✱,oi	✱,0i-	12,14,
		✱,0i=	✱0i=	✱,0lw	✱,oi-	23,31
		✱,oi=	✱,oiw			
XCr$	ED 17 7 70	✱0,05	✱0o$_5$	✱0,o$_5$	✱o,o$_5$	16,17
	(✱,oiw should always have had NCr$)	✱,0lw	✱,oi-	✱,oi=	✱,oiw	19
	5595 & 50023 never had N					
	5458 exists without $					
XX	ED 7 4 71	✱0,o$_5$	✱,oi-	✱,oi=	✱,oiw	18
NCr$	N left of square ED 11 7 72	✱,oiw				

The Pitney Bowes Model R in Brazil (Contd)

NCr$\not\emptyset$	do., typewriter N, ED 11 5 72	⁂Oiw	35
NCR$\not\emptyset$	ED 24 1 69	001	
XCR$\not\emptyset$	ED 11 12 71	⁂0,05 ⁂0,o_5 ⁂,oi ⁂,oi- ⁂,oi..	

The styles indicated in the previous lists as A, B, BX etc and a) and b) also exist here, for the same combinations of FV.

Townmarks

Townmarks must be viewed having in mind that, as usual with RF all over the world, the outer circle is part of the design of the frame.

Contrary to British-made meters (where it is possible to find an un-engraved TM as a circular crown between two concentric circles), in model RF the TM engraving seems to be an inset, which can apparently be changed without difficulty (as it seems to happen all the time at the Sao Paulo central PO). Thus the circular crown is within the outer circle, without there being a pre-engraved inner circle (see specimen, Fig 38). Therefore the BIC which appears on some earlier meters is part of the inset with the lettering (Fig 1, 3). Standard of course is the SC style, where most meters originally had the town factory-engraved in exactly the same style of lettering used in the U.S., of which there is a wider form (Fig 5) and a narrower one, not known on the earlier meters, possibly because no P.O. with a long name had a meter. The same style is still being used after more that 30 years, both in wide (Fig 4) and narrow (Fig 39) lettering; both of the latter belong to the series of 400 meters, obviously with TMs engraved at the factory - except for a few which probably had their destinations changed after being shipped.

Apart from that, all sorts of styles have been used and an attempt at classification will have to be made at some later time, probably in conjunction with meters of different makes, which also show similar styles. Some have changes grafted into the old TM (Fig 14, 22, 36). Many of them are engraved in a very crude style, which is becoming more common in recent years (Fig 7, 8, 18). The same mechanical feature makes possible TM nil and DC. Thus, some P.O. meters must have been supplied in a hurry, before the TM could be engraved (Fig 40). This happened with at least 16 meters, but all of them later received lettering. In a few cases a DC townmark was engraved on an inset, as can easily be seen because there are two outer circles (Fig 30, 41); in the case of the former, the inset must have been too thick and that prevented the frank from being printed in its entirety (See also Fig 8).

In the oval type, the outer circle is of course engraved on the same plate as the frame (contrary to other makes, where each is separate). This means that all of the above remarks would apply to it too; except of course that not enough meters were ever made in this style (Fig 1A, 1B, 3).

The Pitney Bowes Model R in Brazil (Contd)

Dates

Five different date styles were used in Brazil. The first is remarkable due to the fact that PB bothered to have the month in Portuguese, as they did bother to have angular FVs. What is more, they bothered to do it for a total of four machines, after which the effort was abandoned (see below notes on Model Omni JC)

Standard for many years on RF was Rm. M.F. in D.M.Yr, in what the author has come to call the J style, as it originated with model J. It is slightly larger than the regular R style and continued to be used on the latter (Fig 1, 2, 3). It does appear in other countries in the Americas but apparently was never used elsewhere. It is standard on 1280-89 and therefore on DCT 1-10, and on 5001 upwards till around 5315. After that it is found, part as standard, part as replacement, on a certain number of meters, with 50062 as highest number. It should be noted in this connection that date figures seem to be easily exchanged on RF meters, so in many cases worn-out wheels were replaced with wheels of different styles.

The third style is month in letters in M.D.Yr, the style used in the U.S., slightly smaller than the first two (Fig 42). The abbreviation is in English, as can be seen in MAY and a few other months (which coincide with other languages but not Portuguese). This style was original only on 5187, 5230, 5231, 5235 and 5242. In late 1976 five meters used at the Sao Paulo central p.o. - 5306, 5443, 5595, 50017 and 50037 - suddenly began to use it for about three months (Fig 24) but then reverted to a more common style. The first five could reasonably be explained by the fact that somebody goofed at Stamford when assembling the meters, the second five are more difficult - how did the Sao Paulo P.O. get hold of these date wheels (which, by the way, were used simultaneously) ?

The next style is again Rm.M.F, same size as the previous one, with the arabic 1 seriffed at the bottom (Fig 6, 12). The Rm.M.F. however is not seriffed. It is standard on certain (but not all) meters between 5316 and 5381, and exists on a few more before and after these. It also exists on 50192 and 50230, within the two recent lots supplied to the P.O. Corporation. (These two probably arrived with defective date wheels and had them replaced.)

The fifth and last style is as the fourth, but with Rm. figures seriffed. It seems to be standard from 5383 onwards (Fig 47). This is the same style as found on Canadian meters and on those of many other countries.

One style which is not found in Brazil is Ar.M.F. and stops, in which the month figure is slightly larger than day and year (as in Britain's PBR)

Some of the P.O. meters are real workhorses and their franks, townmarks and dates were often replaced. This explains the successive existence

of all three Roman styles on, for instance, 5378. It may also explain why certain meters have styles which do not fit into the series to which they should belong; what may have happened was that wheels were taken out to be used as a replacement and another style was then used to complete the meter for shipment.

Two P.O. meters, 5108 and 5411, were used part of the time without a date. This happened when the frank was also lacking the TM (Fig 43). The converse is not necessarily true. A normal postmark was then used on such letters. It should be noted that RF meters are built in such a manner that the date may be omitted; certain classes of mail in the USA which do not rate priority must not show the date of mailing.

Earliest Dates.

The earliest date known for the oval type is 4 12 44, with angular figures, and 4 12 46 with oval figures. The latest are 27 4 46 and 7 10 49. In the flag design the earliest in oval figures is 28 2 47 in the DCT series (R. dies for the 1280 series) and 2 10 47 in the 5000 series. However, the licences for the 1280 series must have been issued between mid-41 and mid-44 for the adjoining L. Nos in the MV series indicate so. The earliest licence in the 5000 series was granted in August 1946 for 5001. Later ones were not necessarily in the same order as numbers; the latest licences made note of by the author was September 1951 for 5147, the highest number made note of was 5174, licenced July 1949. Other earliest dates are

5045	28 2 47	5223	20 6 49	5380	24 7 51	5398	17 6 52
5059	1 7 48	5311	26 12 49	5381	21 8 51	5474	18 6 52
5066	17 11 48	5315	2 1 50	5383	26 11 51	5498	3 12 52
5072	7 12 48	5360	12 7 51	5384?	3 12 51	5499	18 12 53
5186	27 4 49						

As shown at the beginning, the numbering was first interrupted at 5523. The earliest date for 5517 is 14 5 55, which shows that by 1955 all 533 meters were in use. After that earliest dates are

5600	13 10 60	5933	5 4 63	50047	13 6 67	50074	10 2 76
5601	6 3 61	50003	3 3 64	50054	2 4 68	50076	7 12 77
5602	20 12 61	50021	28 12 64	50059	21 8 69	50077	11 1 78
5606	16 7 62	50027	22 6 65	50068	4 2 75	50599	30 5 77
5723	9 8 62	50032	23 5 67	50069	21 3 75	50600	3 1 78
5729	22 2 63						

This would mean that between 1955 and 1960 only 13 meters were put in commission, between 1960 and 1965, 47; between 1965 and 1969, 32; none till 1975; then 20 till the present, plus the 120 meters of the 50078 series (ED 7 4 76? or 29 10 76, probably the latter), and the 400 meters of the 50198 series (ED: 28 5 77). These 520 meters belong to, and are used by, the PO Corporation, as are many, if not most, of those numbered above 5584, and a few of those below. This makes the P.O. the largest customer of PB and -

as most of the meters below the 50000 series have by now been retired - the largest present user of the RF meters by far. The reason?, cost. An RF meter on a 4150 mailing machine is so expensive that only the P.O. with many customers at the window can afford to have it.

Standard Issues

As stated previously, the various combinations of frames, FVs, TMs and dates are so many that a complete listing becomes impossible for the MSB. The following list includes such combinations as can be considered standard issues, i.e. as having been supplied in the combination described by the agents, having been supplied by PB as such or having been modified by the agents before commissioning. It also includes the modified 1280 series, and the 5001-5020 series said to have been modified.

Oval Frame

0 -	1a	Standard oval	✱0o$_5$ ang.	1280-1289(?)	Fig 1A
	1b	do.	✱0o$_5$ oval	do. 5001-5020(?) incl. 5003, 5014	1B 3

Flag Frame

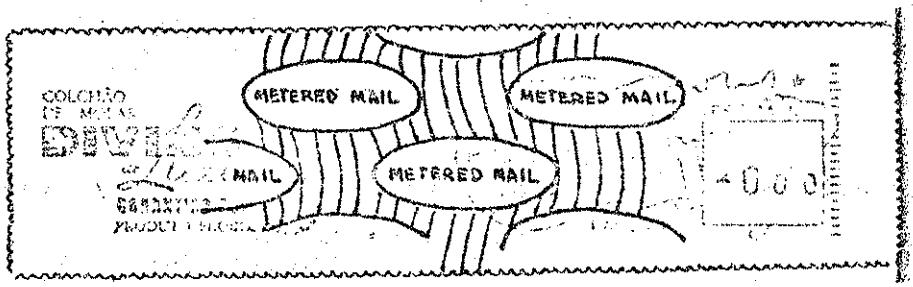
F -	1a	Standard flag	✱0o$_5$ ang.	5011	(B&S 90)
	1b	do.	✱0o$_5$ oval	DCT 1-10 5001-5602(?)	2 5, 6, etc
	2	R.1. frame (see above)	✱0o$_5$o	5606?-5934?	9
	3	R.3a frame	✱00$_5$o	5933 50001-50025	10, 41
	4	R.3f frame reconstituted	✱005	50026-50029 (50028/9 only with R. FVs)	11
	5	Standard flag	✱005	50031-50074 (except types 6, 7 and 50064)	29
	6	do.	✱,oiw	50048-50059	31
	7	do.	✱o,05	50065, 66, 69	32
	8	do.	✱0,05	50075-50077 50599-	33
	9	do. (2nd FV narrow and 7 unseriffed)	✱0,05	50078-50197 50064?	7, 34
	10	Standard flag, very small seriffed centavo figs.	✱0,o$_5$	50198-50597	4, 39

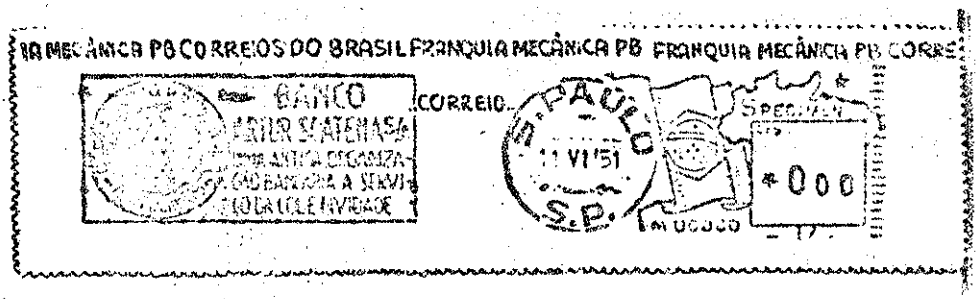
The Pitney Bowes Model R in Brazil (Contd)

The Omni JC Meter

As stated in the introduction, the Omni JC meter had been approved by the P.O. in 1937. Only four meters were used in Brazil, numbered 1077 and 1277-1279, in series with MV. The design is oval, though of different size than either MV or RF; the date is the J type, described above; FVs at first were 000ioo, prefixed by Rs. (i.e. printing 100 reis to 999$900, read as 999 mil and 900 reis, with the $ sign not printed, contrary to Portugal, where the milreis of 1000 reis became the Escudo of 100 centavos), and then one fixed zero was removed, to print Cr$ 000io (i.e. 10 centavos to 999,90 cruzeiros (Fig JC)

TMs were single circle. It may have been a good machine, for all the author knows, however, PB produced the RF meter which was better so the JC meter and the 3-bank J meter were dropped, both in the U.S. and in Brazil. The really remarkeable thing about it was that PB produced angular FV and Portuguese lettering for month figures (FEV, OUT and DEZ are necessarily Portuguese).





Tape.

Two basic types of tape were used on RF meters, the standard US METERED MAIL (Fig 44) and a Brazilian PB-FRANQUIA MECANICA (Fig 45). Prints were also made on plain white paper and glued on envelopes.

The author would like to thank Mr A. D. Johnson, Director, International Postal Affairs, and Miss Janine Lichacz, of Pitney-Bowes Inc., Stamford, US, for their help and their patience in replying to his questions.

And now, having finished this lovely study on one particular type from one particular country, we must carry on with our "normal" reporting, starting with some G.B.

"Highest Numbers". Not in fact much advance to report. The new Hasler makes its appearance with the "HF" prefix and apart from that only one of the HGB, RR and the PBT seem to have moved. For the latter we have jumped from suffix U to suffix W. Has anyone seen V or was it not used. As we have done before we have enclosed in brackets those without movement.

Hasler	HGB	1387	(2019)	(3058)	(4025)	(5040)	(6036) (7005)
	HAS	(1229)	(2019)	(3018)	(4011)	(5011)	(6012) (7007) (8003)
	HF	18514					

Francotyp	(AC.A40)	Singer Model 410/420	(G.0822)
		Model 9010/9020	(G.1099)
Pitney Bowes	(PBL 1631 B)	(PBR 766 A)	PBT 1026 W
		(PBR 018 G)	
Roneo-Neopost	(J 718 M)	(W 93 C)	(TN 576)
	(N 693 M)	(NX 996)	(RR 11438)
	(2N 458 K)	(PX-40)	RR 23835

As always with these reports, our thanks are due to several members for reports, even if some of them have, on this occasion, overlapped each other.

IRISH NOTES

Hasler. We have only had two reports of these machines in Eire, 27907 which we illustrated in our GB book as Type 41 and another similar one, 27909.

Mr Stelfox tells us he has recently seen another one numbered 012457, we can only assume at the moment that it is also a Hasler but one of the newer models.

"Highest Numbers" There has been some movement and slight developments.

Roneo-Neopost	Model	605	has reached J 190
"	"	205	" " NP 1354
"	"	505	" " RV 264 and RV 1157

but he has also seen several copies of NP 2000, is this the Model 2205?

In the "GB" series PBL has reached 317Z and PBT reached 1058V - we have in fact queried whether this suffix was used in Great Britain, the fact that it has been recorded for Eire makes it almost certain that it was, but we like to be sure !

NOTES AND NEWS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

In our last report in Bulletin 125, we had in fact just started at letter "A" again, so we continue with them but with a further note on one country.

ARGENTINA. As we expected, further versions and machines have turned up with the value ending with either ⁼ or something similar, which we have assumed replaces the centavos.

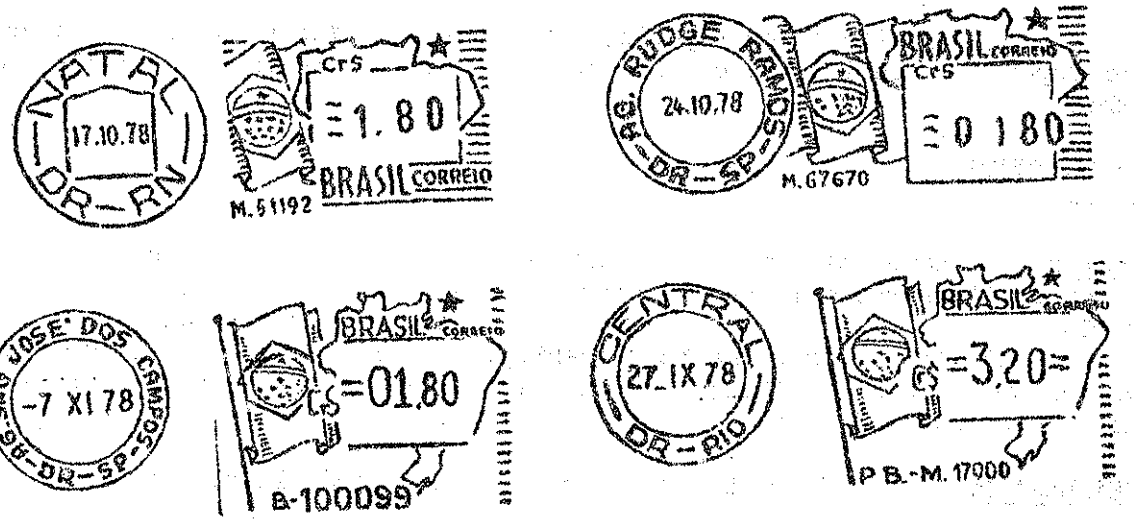
Universal MV Permiso 1018, with angular figures, has now had the Ley No at the left of the frank removed and has been fitted with ⁼ very close to the right hand frame, it looks almost certainly fixed.

A Francotyp TME machine used for Parcel Post has an "A" instead of the usual "R" (for Registered) in the townmark. (GRP)

AUSTRALIA. Richard Peck tells us that a new Pitney Bowes model now available in Australia is the Model RF3, used for the large mailing machines. They are in the usual style for Pitney Bowes and will be using the numbers PBR001 upwards.

BELGIUM. Some time ago (XIV/34) we showed a Hasler in what was then a new design (multi-lined frame, B and number in box within design). This had Belgie at the top and Belgique at the bottom.

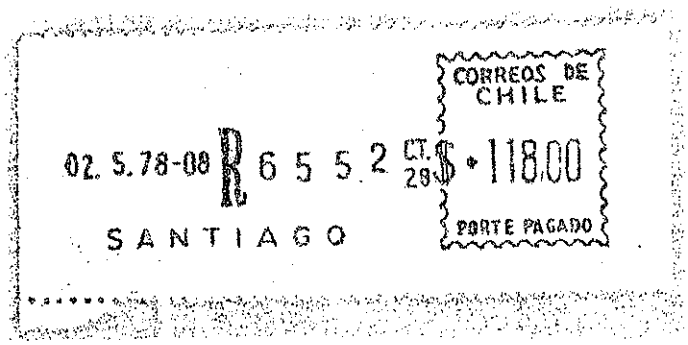
Ed Lapham shows us the matching one with Belgique at the top and with Belgie at the bottom.

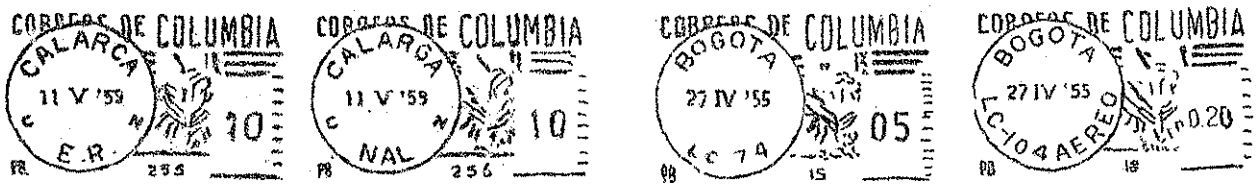


BRAZIL. Some oddities from Ernst Muhr. M 61192 is a Pitney Bowes Model 6300 with a ? locally produced townmark, M.67670 is the first in a series with a fixed zero at the right, B-100099 is one of a new series with no P in PB and PB-M 17000 is one of the small group 17000-33

Notes and News from Other Countries (Contd)

CHILE. Thanks to George Pearson we show one of the Francotyp TME machines used for Registered Post with the ℔ sign replacing the former "E". This seems to have figures of value as z000.00 (or, more possibly z001.00 with two fixed zeros at the right).



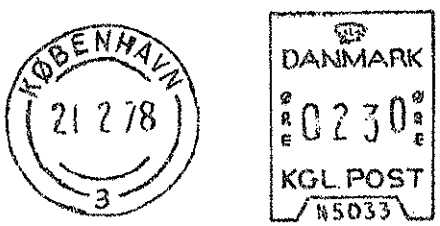


COLUMBIA. For many years separate machines have been necessary in Columbia for Air Mail as opposed to "Ordinary" postage. One machine which we have mentioned before in the "Aero" version is the Pitney Bowes Desk Model (DM)

Mr Lapham shows us these two pairs of impressions, the first with "E.R." in the townmark and one with "NAL" - what do these mean ? - as well as the small C and N

The second pair do not have the C and N but LIC-104 AERO has much smaller figures of value and he suggests that it goes up in steps of 10c instead of 1c for the other three.

The impression of 255 is in Blue, 256 in Purple and both 15 and 18 are in Red.



DENMARK. Roneo-Neopost Model 205 (or even ? 2205) now with four figures of value and numbered in the 5000 series. We showed the 3-bank version in MSB XII/9 - this may of course have a fixed zero and thus be 0010 (ESL)

Notes and News from Other Countries (Contd)

EAST AFRICA. An addition to our listing of the Automax - name as TANZANIA UGANDA KENYA numbered with PB prefix is 11-6-2-2 with value 5-bank as either =00.oi or =00.io P.B.108 from Nairobi on 18 VI 77 (ESL)

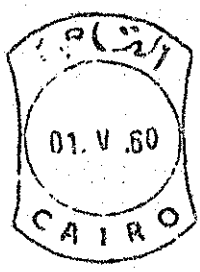
Since it was formally set up about 1967 (to carry on from the earlier administration) the "East African Posts and Telegraphs", one of the common services set up by the East African Community, has had a chequered career and on more than one occasion seemed to be facing a sudden end. By the summer of 1977 "The Times" reported that it had been so far de-centralised as to be separately managed and financed in each country.

What we have not mentioned before, was that the Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation was legally launched on 3 Feb 1978, following the break-up of EAPT.

ECUADOR. A Postalia with value in 4 figures followed by SUCRES has POSTALIA underneath the townmark starting at the mid point, a number 08 813 to the bottom left of the frank and the permit number, 283, inside the lower left of the frame. We had previously recorded this under the townmark.

It looks as if there is only one series of permit numbers, common to all makes (ESL)

We showed a Pitney Bowes Model 6300 some time ago used from Guayaquil. Mr Lapham shows us P.B.218, otherwise the same but with Permiso 278 shown in the townmark, but this one from Quito in November 1977. He had always assumed that the number in the frank was the permiso number.



EGYPT. Another of the peculiarly shaped townmarks is this one, on a Hasler from Mr Lapham.

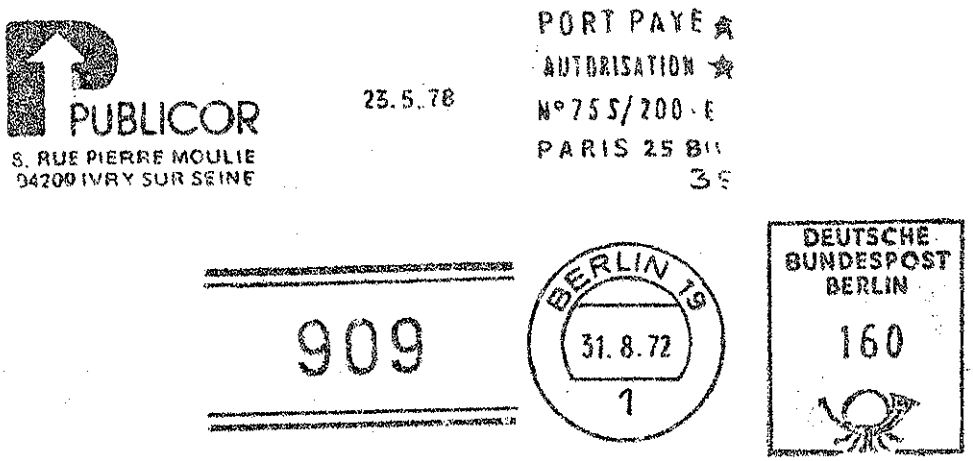
FINLAND. Pitney Bowes Model R has the usual single-circle townmark with date as 25.8.77 and a small rectangular frame in horizontal form, three posthorns at top, SUOMI FINLAND, value as w001p and in an inset at the bottom left the number, one of the newer 6-figure ones, 250002 (ESL)

The Roneo-Neopost was apparently introduced before the change-over to 6 digit numbers. Mr Lapham shows us 6077 (like the one we have already shown the number is vertical between the townmark and the frank), used from Helsinki on 4 3 77

Notes and News from Other Countries (Contd)

FRANCE. Relief numbers for the NJ series have the normal W added, giving us NJW 51 and similarly for the SD series SDW 020

Michel de Wailly also shows us this new type of Bulk Paid impression produced by a meter type machine, although no value is shown.



GERMANY. We wrote about the use of temporary identification numbers when the usual slogans are not available. That this also applies in Berlin is shown by this one, from Ed Lapham.

INDIA. Although we have never mentioned it as such there are two quite distinct types of both date and value figures on the "K" machines - see the two illustrated in MSB 118 - one rounded and seriffed and one straight and generally sans-serif.

The second type of figures are uaed for a new design for these machines shown us by George Pearson.

This has a single line "perforated frame" with ---/INDIA (Hindi/English) at the top with RUPEES under the name, 4-bank value as 00.01 in the centre, unengraved square at the bottom left, "Wheel of Asoka" bottom centre and the "K" at the bottom right. It occurs to us that the unengraved square has now almost become a recognised part of the design even though it is no longer necessary, apart from balancing the design in some way.

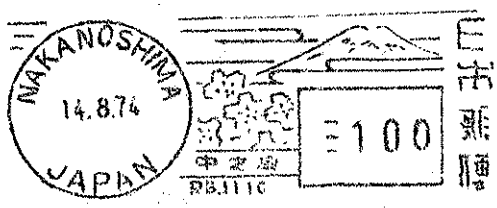
INDONESIA. George Pearson shows us some more versions of the Satas with the "POS & GIRO" at the top. A private machine - with slogan - has much smaller date figures than those we have shown and a Post Office machine - no slogan and time between townmark and frank - has no "rays" from the diamond at the bottom. This latter used from Jakarta on 19 7 77

Notes and News from Other Countries (Contd)

JAPAN. Mr Lapham shows us several Pitney Bowes Model R impressions which add to the list we published from Mr Yamamoto in MSB 121 etc.

P.B.115 in Type 2-1-3 has a date, quite clearly -6. 5 .39 and he suggests that this is the year of reign of the Emperor rather than the actual year as we count them.

P.B.1005 in Type 2-4 with a date, -4 XII 62 earlier than the one listed - it also has "Original" type date figures and this is the same machine that is listed under 2-4-2 with the smaller "Simplex" figures.



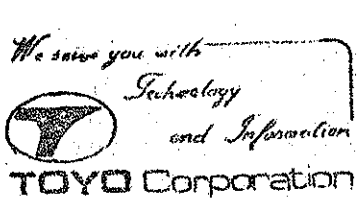
The numbers used for 2-5 should start at 678 (as noted for 2-5-1) and should also include PB 1116 (NAKANOSHIMA on 14.8.74) (There may also be a 1116 A to fit in with Type 2-5-7)

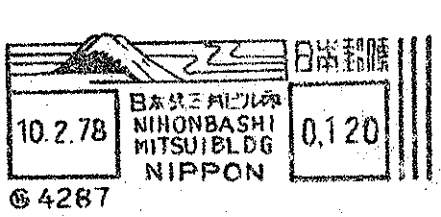
We might also have referred to the essay for the Model R shown in MSB VIII/47 which was in a more elongated design and value as 11100-- numbered P.B.No 000

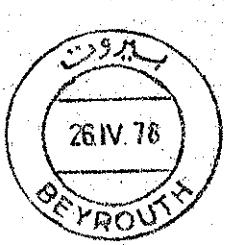
He also shows us PB.7152A like Type 2-5-12 but with NIPPON instead of JAPAN.

Exceptions prove the rule ! Ed Lapham shows us this Hasler, quite clearly used by a private organisation but with NIPPON.

In our table showing the differences between the old and new Pitney Bowes designs in MSB 122 (XV/28) we appear to have reversed the headings, sorry.







LEBANON. Frama, a new make for this country. (ESL)

(we should start off at Lesotho next time, in what will be the next volume)