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France & Colonies



Philatelist

"COMBINATION COVERS" OF CHINA SENT THROUGH INDOCHINA

By J. Desrousseaux

China only adhered in 1914 to U.P.U. However, some bilateral agreements for exchanging mail were arranged long before. The first one was concluded with France, therefore with Indochina; it took effect from 1st January 1902.

Previously, according to Chinese regulations, the Chinese sender of an international letter could stick on the adhesive of Indochina, and he had only to add the internal Chinese postage, paid in cash down or with Chinese adhesives. He could also pay the foreign Chinese postage, cash down or with Chinese postage stamps, and the Chinese frontier post office put on the postage stamp of Indochina, at its own charge. Then the letter was delivered to the Indochinese exchange post office, that cancelled the Indochina stamp and forwarded the letter. So those letters have either a "mixed franking," or only an Indochina postage stamp, but with Chinese side postmarks, dated before the Indochina cancellation.

Passed through Hong-Kong or the foreign post offices of Shanghai, such "combination covers" are well known. But via Indochina is a rare way.

As the first South-China post offices only opened in 1893, these letters lasted theoretically from 1893 to 1901. Indeed, the earliest cover I have seen is dated 1895, and we know some pieces of 1902, after the postal agreement between China and France.

On the accompanying figures, we distinguish the three types of Chinese postmarks:

- i.) First period, the Chinese maritime customs managed the post (Fig. 1).
- ii.) From 1897, the Imperial Post Office succeeds, using spectacular postmarks during about 2 years (Fig. 1 also).
- iii.) Afterwards, the postmarks of I.P.O. are simple (Fig. 3), and small post offices had rectangular postmarks without date (Fig. 2, Nanning).

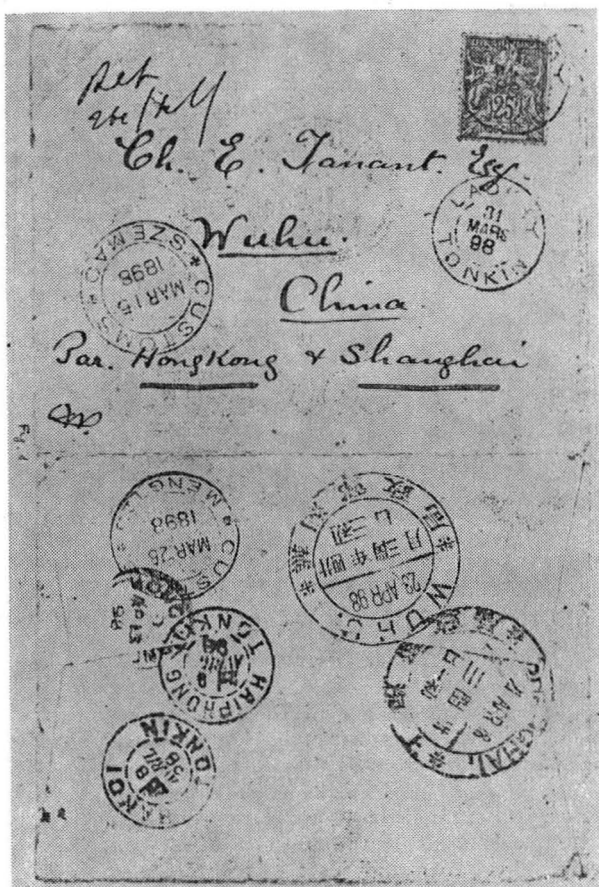


Fig. 1

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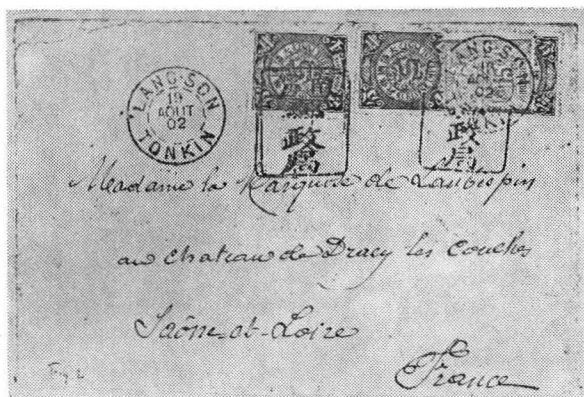


Fig. 2

1st exchange points: MONG-TSEU (Yunnan) and LAO-KAY (North Indochina). Covers known from 1895 to 1901. In the Yunnan post offices, they paid the postage cash down, so that the covers bear no Chinese stamps. The route of the cover in Fig. 1 is interesting: SZEMAO, March 15, 1898; MENG-TZO (old spelling of MONG-TSEU) March 25, both postmarks are of the "customs type"; LAOKAY (exchange, after 6 days on mules) cancellation of March 31 on 25c Indochina postage stamp; HANOI April 8; HAIPHONG April 9; HONG-KONG April 13; SHANGHAI April 21; WUHU April 23, both Chinese post offices had already the new I.P.O. postmark. So, for achieving a "rapid" journey of 6 weeks from Yunnan to North-Eastern China, they had to pass through Indochina and to pay... the international postage rate. China covers via Mongtseu are scarce.

2nd exchange points: LUNG-CHOW (KWANGSI) and LANGSON (North-eastern Tonkin). Covers known from 1897 to 1902, very rare before 1900, but not in 1901. Here, the covers bear Chinese postage stamps. Curiously enough, we know some "combination covers" of 1902. Fig. 2 shows the latest piece I know. It started from NAN-NING, rectangular postmark on 10c Chinese postage stamps. The postmark of LUNG-CHOW, August 18, 1902, is on the back; this office stuck on the Indochina 15c postage stamp, on top of the cancelled Chinese ones. Cancellation of LANG-SON, August 19, 1902. Other postmarks on the back: HAIPHONG August 21 and France Sept. 24.

Why that belated date? An annex to the new postal agreement probably fixed the mail exchange points without mentioning LUNG-CHOW. Indeed France intended to open an Indochina post office in that town, and wanted to exchange there the mail with China. But this post office could not open, although it was officially authorized and decided: the French post employee died just before and, under pressure of the Chinese, the French gave up the project and destroyed the lot of Indochina postage stamps that they already overprinted with "LONGTCHEOU".

Here also, for sending to North-China, it was more rapid to pass through Indochina. For instance: 10c Chinese stamp (foreign rate), cancelled LUNG-CHOW, May 3, 1900; LANG-SON, May 4, on 25c Indochina, foreign rate; HAIPHONG, May 6; HONG-KONG, May 11; SHANGHAI (British Post office) May 15; KIUKIANG (Chinese P. O.) May 18, 1900.

3rd exchange points: PAKHOI (Chinese port in Kwang-Tung) and the mail-boat of the Indochinese line from HAIPHONG to HOIHAO, KWANG-CHOWAN and HONG-KONG. The Indochina post office of PAKHOI only

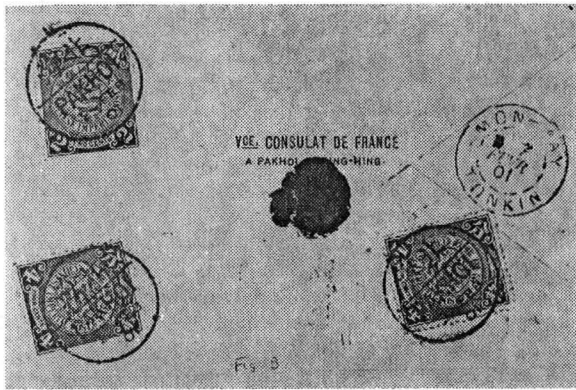


Fig. 3

opened at the beginning of 1902. Before that, letters with China and Indochina postage stamps were posted on board the boat by the China post office during the call at PAKHOI. They are specially rare. Fig. 3 shows the back of a cover sent from PAKHOI, toward the west, to TUNG-HING (China). The 10c postage stamps are cancelled with the PAKHOI postmark, 3rd type, February 2, 1901. A 15c Indochina postage stamp, cancelled HAIPHONG, February 3, is on the other side. The postmark of MON-CAY, sister-town of TUNG-HING on the frontier river between Tonkin and China, is dated February 7, 1901.

Another cover is in a British collection. It started from PAKHOI, December 3, 1901, and was transported towards the east; the 30c Indochina postage stamps were cancelled on December 7 at the mail boat call at HOI-HAO, by the Indochina post office of this Chinese port. This post office opened in May 1900 and used Indochina postage stamps in 1900-1901.

It is the only cover known, on which Indochina postage stamps bear "I.P.O." markings with rectangular frame. This marking was put on by the Imperial Post for preventing removal of the mint foreign postage stamps during the trip between the Chinese and foreign post offices: they could not then be used by a thief. This I.P.O. marking is common only on HONG-KONG postage stamps, but extremely rare on "combination covers" passed through French post offices.

P.S. In the Philatelist #157 of July 1974, I described the mail of the Siberian French operation Forces in 1918-20. I have since found a postcard of another stopping-place of this postal service through the States, OGDEN, Utah, between SACRAMENTO and OMAHA. I think the list of those places is now complete.

A Tokyo Mini-Meeting of France and Colonies Philatelic Society

By Ruth and Gardner Brown

Before we left for a business trip to Japan last fall, we investigated and found we have three members living there. Of the three different towns involved we could only find one on the map. That is because we didn't know that Nara-Shi means Nara City. We toured the old historic city not knowing a fellow member lived there.



Instead, we wrote Dr. Shoichi Wakakuwa in Tokyo, and suggested we meet for dinner one evening. This turned out to be a delightful experience. Dr. Wakakuwa (pronounce every syllable) is a young doctor interning as a surgeon in Toranomom hospital. He and his wife Misao were married just last summer, and spent their honeymoon at ARPHILA 75 where he bought stamps, and she photographed the exhibits. He has been collecting France only a few years, but in between operations has been able to assemble a very creditable collection of the classics, including a few Yokohama cancellations.

We arranged to have dinner at the rooftop restaurant of the Palace hotel overlooking the grounds of the Imperial Palace. We can recommend both the salmon and the trout, both raw and cooked. Afterwards we went to our room to examine the treasures he had brought with him. Language was no problem as Dr. Wakakuwa reads English very well, and his wife Misao is truly fluent as a conversationalist.

The Japanese stamp dealers do not display signs in English as does MacDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken so we never did visit such an establishment. We understand they have French classics in stock (the source of most of Dr. Wakuakuwa's collection) but are not too well informed about the fancy cancellations. We reproduce here a rough sketch of one on a 20c non-laureated Napoleon issue that none of us in New York has been able to identify.

Knowing of our interest in balloons, Dr. Wakakuwa brought with him the issues of the Japanese philatelic publication Yushii (or Yushu) dealing with the two known balloon covers addressed to Japan. He has promised to translate them for us, and when he reads this in F&PS, it will remind him! translate them for us, and when he reads this in FCP, it will remind him! had commissioned us as his personal roving ambassadors before we left, at the Empire Chinese restaurant, where the menu comes in English, not in Japanese.

We urge all of you to take advantage of this fringe benefit of membership in the France and Colonies Philatelic Society. It's fun.

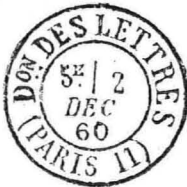
TYPES OF ACCESSORY FRENCH POSTAL MARKINGS

French postal markings, especially of the 19th Century, are notable for their high degree of specialization—as the late Dr. Chase used to say, the logical Gallic mind had to have postmarks specifically for each function. One sees therefore a great variety of markings on covers, and not just those that cancel stamps, give the place and date of posting, and whether paid or unpaid. For there is a plethora of so-called accessory or auxiliary markings, which often excite the curiosity of collectors. One only has to look through

6^e L^vée



VERSAILLES 1^e DIST.



P. P. EST.



P.P.P.P.



952	POIDS	CACHETS
	GR C.	NOM COUL. EMER.

the great "Catalogue des Estampilles" (1929 ed.) to see what we mean. There are a number of general categories of these marks and a brief description of their characteristics may be helpful to the beginner or non-specialist. (Illustrations are from art. of Chapier and Lejeune in FM #186).

(1). **Marks Indicating Mail Collected at Specified Normal Hours** (Cachets de Levées).—These usually carried the word "Levée" or some abbreviation of it ("Lev.", etc.); they were used at some main postoffices, especially Paris, since before the Revolution. The number with the "Levée" refers either to the hour of the collection or the sequence no. of the collection of the day, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. ("1E," etc.).

(2). **Marks Indicating Letter Posted After Last Regular Mail Collection** (after the "dernière levée").—From 1863 on such letters were usually marked "Après Le Départ" in a box, so the sender or recipient would know why it was delayed (i.e., why it didn't go out until the next day).

(3). **Marks Indicating a Special Collection After Normal Hours**, for which an extra fee was charged, 1863 on at Paris and at a few other large cities (Levée Exceptionnelle).—This was shown by a special circular postmark in which an "E" was placed before the figure for hour or number of the collection, or in which the words "Levée Exceptionnelle" were inscribed or abbreviated; not common. After 1901 postcards and printed matter could be serviced this way too. The fee was fairly high and increased with each added $\frac{1}{4}$ hour after normal hours (up to $\frac{3}{4}$ hour).

(4). **Postmarks Showing Mail Was Distributed by the Same Office in Which it Was Posted**.—Some marks contained the word "Distribution" or the abbreviation "Dist-on", "Dist", "D", or "Don" for this; not widely used, mostly at Paris 1790s on. The number or hour of the distribution is often included in the mark.

(5). **Marks for Identifying the Postoffice**.—On early letters (1790s) a "P" was struck for Paris; at Bordeaux an "A" or "B" in a circle. The "P" was also added to paid marks, thus "P.P.P.P."="Post Payé pour Paris" (18th Cent. and early 19th). Framed letters or numbers for substations of Paris. Framed letters or letters with numbers, used by facteurs for rural boxes or routes (see FCP #154, p. 73-4). (The large framed letters were used also to designate postal crews on the ambulants, 1870s-.)

(6). **Marks to Indicate Collection from Rural Mail Boxes** (Boites Rurales).—A letter in an oval was generally used on letters from rural communes lacking a postoffice, 1830-36, plus a "1D" mark for the "Décime Rurale" extra charge on letters coming to or from a rural commune. (See FCP #154, p. 73).

(7). **Marks Indicating Carriage by Rural Postman** (Facteur).—"OR" (for "origine rurale"), "OL" (for "origine locale), "CL" (for "correspondance locale"), "CD" (for "correspondance locale distribution")—often cancelling the postage stamps, 1833 on. (See FCP #154, p. 73-4).

(8). **Marks Indicating Mail Collected from a Travelling Box** (Boite Mobile).—Mail from post boxes mounted on trains, boats, wagons, etc., was collected and deposited in nearby or terminal postoffice which stamped it with mark inscribed "BM". (in an oval) from 1869 on, or a circular-dated postmark

inscribed "Boite Mobile", "Bte Mobile", "Bte Mle", "Boite Bateau" (boat box), etc., used Jan. 1862 to 1869. (See FCP #163, p. 19).

(9). **Marks Indicating Mail Returned to Sender** for some reason or other (cachets de retour).—Used 1865 on, usually in form of straightline handstamps, boxed or unboxed, reading: "Retour à l'Envoyer" (sometimes with number of the postoffice added), "Inconnu" (unknown), "Refuse" (refused), "Décédé" (addressee deceased), "Porte sans laisser d'Adresse" (left without leaving new address), "Evacué" (evacuated), "Tué à l'Ennemi" (killed by the enemy), "Accident de Service" (accident in mail service), "Incendi wagon poste" (mail-wagon burned), and numerous others of similar import: "Non-admis" (inadmissible matter), "Pas de Communication Cause de Guerre", "Voie Inconnu", "Adresse Incomplet", "Rejeté", "Inondation".

(10). **Marks Indicating Unclaimed (or "Dead") Letter (Rébuts)**.—From 1808 on dead-letter offices were established to which unclaimed letters were sent which would be opened there to see if an address could be found to forward to or return to: Letters were marked "Rébuts" (some in an oval), "Lettre en Rébut ouvert conformément à la loi" (opened in conformity with the law), "Rébuts rejeté", or circular date stamp of the p.o. with word "Rébuts" inscribed, "Non-reclamée" (not claimed). If a party requests a letter from the rébuts it was marked "Reclamée" or with a postmark including word "Reclamation".

(11). **Marks Indicating Valuable Letters Sent By Special Courier (Estafette)**.—Marks with word "Estafette" or abbreviation "EST" used 1829-40s.

(12). **Marks Indicating Special Delivery, Carried to Domicile as Soon as Possible (expres)**.—For a supplementary fee such letters would be delivered and marked with a straightline cachet "EXPRES", usually boxed, 1893 on. (In 1973 the mark "VILLEXPRES" was introduced.)

(13). **Marks Describing Contents, etc., Of Money and Insured-Registered Letters (Chargé)**.—Marked on back by so-called "cachet descriptive", a rectangular box subdivided into a number of compartments each identified by a word or abbreviation where certain data were to be entered by the clerks in pen; spaces were provided for the weight ("Poids"), name of the P. O. (and its number), for indicating the number and color of postmarks on the letter ("Cachets"), and for the registration "No." Used 1859 on. They varied considerably in the details. Official mail of this type was marked on front "Chargé d'Office", but civilian mail simply by a "Chargé" mark, or a postmark with word "Chargements," plus the "R" for registration (or a printed registry label).

(14). **Marks Indicating Money Collected on Delivery of Letter (Recouvrement)**. A sort of C.O.D. service for collecting bills by mail, established in 1880, which used official P.O. forms and envelopes sent to the receiver for his signature and return to sender. These were cancelled with a straightline handstamp or circular datestamp reading "Recouvrements", 1880-.

(15). **Marks Indicating Parcels Sent Registered-Insured with Matter Containing Valuables (money, etc.)**.—In addition to the usual marks for registration and insurance, these pieces would be postmarked with dated town marks inscribed "Articles d'Argent", or "Garantie" (Paris only); 1883-.

(16). Marks Indicating Improper Posting or Handling of Some Sort.—

- “Affranchissement Insuffisant”—insufficient postage paid (or stamps)
- “Détaxé”—detaxed (charge removed)
- “A taxer pour écriture”—taxed for including written material
- “Taxe pour encluse”—id.
- “Double taxe/contravention”—double tax for violation
- “Double taxe pour fraude”—double tax for fraud
- “Saisie en fraude/taxe double”—sieved for fraud, double taxed
- “Pour complement de taxe”—for the additional tax
- “Trouvé à la boîte”—found in the wrong kind of mail box
- “Timbre insuffisant”—insufficient stamp(s)
- “Timbre tombe en service”—stamp fell off in course of mail
- “Retard de la convoi”—delay of mail conveyance
- “Hors limites”—outside the limits of pneumatic mail service (Paris)
- “A distribuer comme correspondance postale”—delivered as ordinary mail
- “Affranchissement obligatoire en timbre poste”—franking in stamps required
- “Lettre arrivée non-cachetée”—letter arrived without postmark
- “Non-admis”—inadmissible matter
- “Epaisseur des parois insuffisante”—thickness of wrapper inadequate
- “Débit interdit”—deposit forbidden
- “Griffe omis”—cachet (killer) omitted
- “Ordonnance Du 17 Nov. 1844”—suspected irregularity
- “Imprimées non-declarés”—official printed matter not declared

(17). Marks Explaining Delay in Delivery:—

- “Diron Genale des Postes—Ouverte pour Renseignement”—opened to find information.
 - “Trouvé à la boîte”—found in wrong kind of mail box
 - “Absent”—addressee absent
 - “1er Appel”—first call (for delivery)
 - “Livre comme lettre”—sent as a letter
 - “Retard imputable au journal”—delay imputed to the newspaper (magazine)
 - “Retard du convoi”—delay in mail conveyor
 - “Réexpédié — — ” forwarded; sent out again
 - “Correspondance retardée—par suite d’un incendie”—delay due to a fire
 - “Vol des dépêches—correspondance retrouvées”—mail stolen, then recovered
 - “Lettre volée — — ” letter stolen
 - “Accident de service”—accident in service
 - “Lettre en rebut—ouverte conformément à la loi”—letter in dead-letter office, opened in conformity with the law
- (See also some marks in 9 and 16 above, which have similar implication.)

(18). Marks of Special Windows at the Postoffice—

- “Poste Restante”—general delivery
- “Caisse”—cashier
- “Guichet”—window

(19). Marks of Franchise—

- “Vu”—seen and verified
- “Service -----”—official service of ----- (some administration)
- “Franchises Verifiée”—franchise verified
- “Contre-Seings”—countersignatures
- “Affranchi par Etat”—franked by the government

Also manuscript paraphes, and handstamped names of various government offices and high persons

STILL MORE COLONIAL FLAMMES

By Robert G. Stone

I started a classified listing of colonial slogan cancels ("flammes") in FCP #111 (1961), because most of them have not been catalogued or reported any place. In FCP #142 (Oct. 1970) I gave an addendum of additional flammes. Since then a number more have come my way, which are described below. In FCP #111 were indicated the publications wherein some flammes of certain colonies were being or had been listed, and in general I shall not repeat here items in those sources, some of which are of a continuing nature. With regard to flammes issued to postoffices in the Overseas Departments (former colonies since 1947 converted to integral Departments of France), more of them are being noted in the French philatelic press in the last few years than formerly, but they still seem to miss some of them. The flammes of the Territories are likewise sometimes reported in the press, sometimes not (and we may not have caught all the reports). The First Day cancels and the standard-format so-called "Oblitérations Temporaires" are still being regularly and completely reported in *Le Monde* (since 1953) and therefore we do not list any (our Type IV). Many of the flammes used prior to 1970 are difficult to find in clear strikes on commercial covers and there seems to have been very little interest among collectors in obtaining philatelic strikes. Someday somebody will put together a complete catalog of these flammes, which would be very useful especially to topical collectors.

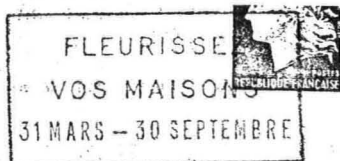
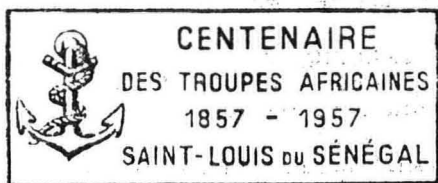
Type I. Rectangular or square box with slogan and/or a fancy design, in duplex with a circular date postmark:

A. Without Illustration or Design:—

- "FLEURISSEZ / VOS MAISONS / 31 MARS-30 SEPTEMBRE" in rect. box with cds to right, of Fort de France, Martinique, 1970.
- "GUINEE FRANCAISE / ————— / PAYS des FRUITS / DELICIEUX: / BANANES / ORANGES / ANANAS" in a square box (Daguin type) in duplex with cds of Conakry, Guinée Française, 1930s.
- "CARREFOUR De L'A.E.F. / SON AERODROME / MODERNE", in rect. box with horizontal flag lines at right side, with cds of Brazzaville, AEF, 1953-54.
- "JOURNEES NATIONALES / DES DEPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER / MARSEILLES—DECEMBRE 1975", with cds of Fort de France RP, 1975.
- "ILES CHEQUES POSTAUX / TIENIENT / VOTRE CAISSE" in rect. box with Noumea, New Cal., cds, 1961.
- "GUINEE FRANCAISE / Jardin de l'A.O.F. / Ses BANANES 1er CHOIX / SES ANANAS SAVOUREUX", in rect. format but unboxed, with cds of Conakry R.P., Guinée Française, 1954.
- "LUTTEZ / CONTRE LES / FEUX DE BROUSSE" in rect. box, with cds at right, of Noumea RP, Nouvelle Calédonie, 1968.
- "FESTIVAL DE NOEL / MARTINIQUE / 5 DEC-11 JANV", in rect. box, with cds of Fort de France, Martinique, Dec. 1969 to Jan. 1970.

B. With Fancy Illustrated Design:—

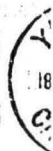
- "FLORALIES / MARTINIQUE / 20-3 JANVIER / 1973", in rect. box with flower design at left, with a cds of Fort-de-France, Martinique, 1973.



CELEBRATION
DU PREMIER ANNIVERSAIRE
DU
MOUVEMENT CAMEROUNAIS
10 MAI 1958



CELEBRATION
DU PREMIER ANNIVERSAIRE
DU
GOUVERNEMENT CAMEROUNAIS
10 MAI 1958



GUINEE FRANÇAISE
Jardin de l'A. O. F.
SES BANANES 1^{er} CHOIX
SES ANANAS SAVOUREUX



L'AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE FRANÇAISE
PARADIS DE TOURISME ET DES CHASSES
AVION, AUTO, BATEAU, CHEMIN DE FER

- “ELDO-CECLES / BASE EQUATORIALE / EUROPA II / F 11” and a stylized design to the left, in rect. box with cds to left, of Kourou, Guyane Francaise, 1971.
- “CENTENAIRE / DES TROUPES AFRICAINES / 1857-1957 / SAINT-LOUIS Du / SENEGAL” and anchor design at left, in rect. box with cds of Saint Louis RP, Senegal, to right, 1957 (used as a first day cancel for stamp of same subject).
- “TERRES AUSTRALES ET ANTARCTIQUES FRANCAISE / TERRE ADELIE / Manchois Empereurs / DUMONT D'URVILLE” with picture of Emperor penguins, in rect. format unboxed, with to left the cds of Dumont D'Urville, TAAF, 1975.
- “TERRES AUSTRALES ET ANTARCTIQUES FRANÇAISES / ILE KERGUELEN / Leopard de mer / PORT-AUX-FRANCAIS” with picture of

a sea leopard, in rect. format unboxed, with cds of Port-aux-Francais, Kerguelen TAAF, 1975.

"TERRES AUSTRALES ET ANTARCTIQUES FRANCAISE / ILES ST. PAUL ET / AMSTERDAM / MARTIN DE VIVIES" with picture of a seal, in rect. format unboxed, with to the right the cds of Martin de Vivies, St. Paul Ams TAAF, 1975.

"TERRES AUSTRALES ET ANTARCTIQUES / FRANCAISES / ILES CROZET (Grands Albatros / Parade Nuptiale / ALFRED FAURE" with picture of albatroses, in rect. format unboxed, with to the right the cds of Alfred Faure, TAAF, 1975.

Type II. Rectangular Slogan Box in an endless roll format in duplex with a cds:—

"SITES DU MATUMBE / RICHESSES DU CIARI" in rect. box with flag lines at right, in duplex with cds of Dolisie, AEF, 1957.

"CASABLANCA / (picture of buildings and airplanes flying above) / PORTE DU MAROC" in rect. box with cds of Casablanca, Maroc, 1957.

Type III. Unboxed Slogan in endless roll, wavy, straightline, or flag format combined with a cds (Krag machines):—

"MADAGASCAR / VOUS OFFRE SES / —VANILLES— / GASIUERSES. PAR - - - S", in combination with cds of Tananarive, Madagascar, 1946-48 (sometimes seen with cds missing).

"CELEBRATION / DU PREMIER ANNIVERSAIRE / DU / GOUVERNEMENT CAMEROUNAIS / 10 MAI 1958", with cds of Yaoundé, Cameroun, May 1958.

"VISITEZ LA / FOIRE DE TUNIS / 17 OCTOBRE 1953" in wavy format between cds of Tunis RP, 1953.

"DIZAINES AUTOMOBILE / —DE TUNISIE— / 7 AVRIL-6 MAI 1928", in straightlines between cds of Tunis R.P., 1927-28.

Type V. Rectangular Boxed Inscriptions used solo (includes boxes broken off from cds of Daguin handstamps):—

"1853-1953 / CENTENAIRE / DE LA PRESENCE FRANCAISE / EN / NOUVELLE CALEDONIE", in horiz. rect. box, Noumea, 1953.

"INAUGURATION / DU BARRAGE D'EDEA / CAMEROUN / FEVRIER 1954", in horiz. rect. box, Edea, Cameroun, 5/2/1954 (used on FDCs of Edea barrage stamp).

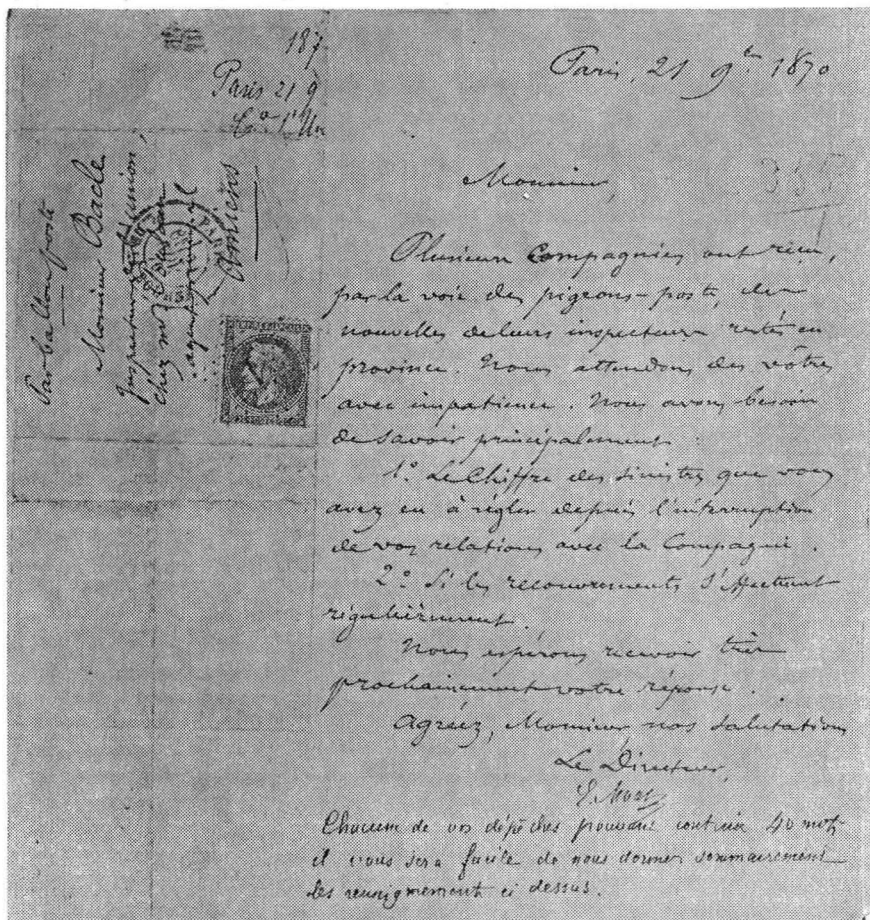
"AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE FRANCAISE / OKOUME ET PRODUITS — — ? / OLEAGINEUX CO — — ? CAFE / TOURISME ET CHASSES" and vertically at the left end: "EXPOSITION / BRAZZAVILLE", in rect. box, Brazzaville, Congo 1937.

Type VI. Miscellaneous:—

A 18-mm-diam. single-ring circle inscribed horizontally "AU COEUR / DE / L'AFRIQUE / NOIRE", and fanning out to the right three lines of wording each with an underscore line: (1st line) "L'AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE FRANCAISE", (2nd line) "PARADIS DU TOURISME ET DES CHASSES", (3rd line) "AVION, AUTO, BATEAU, CHEMIN DE FER". Used at Bangui, Oubangui-Chari, 1936-37.

A BALLON MONTE CIRCULAR

By Ernst M. Cohn



When François listed the private circulars in his *LES CORRESPONDANCES PAR BALLON MONTE* in 1925, p. 19, he noted that it was quite incomplete. Le Pileur's *LA POSTE PAR BALLONS MONTES* of 1943, pp. 152-153, lists nine private circulars; ten years later, he knew of twenty (pp. 113-116), including—for the first time—the one illustrated here, originating from an insurance company. (Note that the left half of the sheet, as large as the message portion, has been folded under so that it fits on a normal album page.) It would be easy to mistake this ballon monté for an ordinary letter, of course.

A photo of that particular one, addressed to Amiens and hence not delivered during the war (Amiens was occupied), was sent by Mr. H. Cappart to the U. M. for their comments. Here they are, in part:

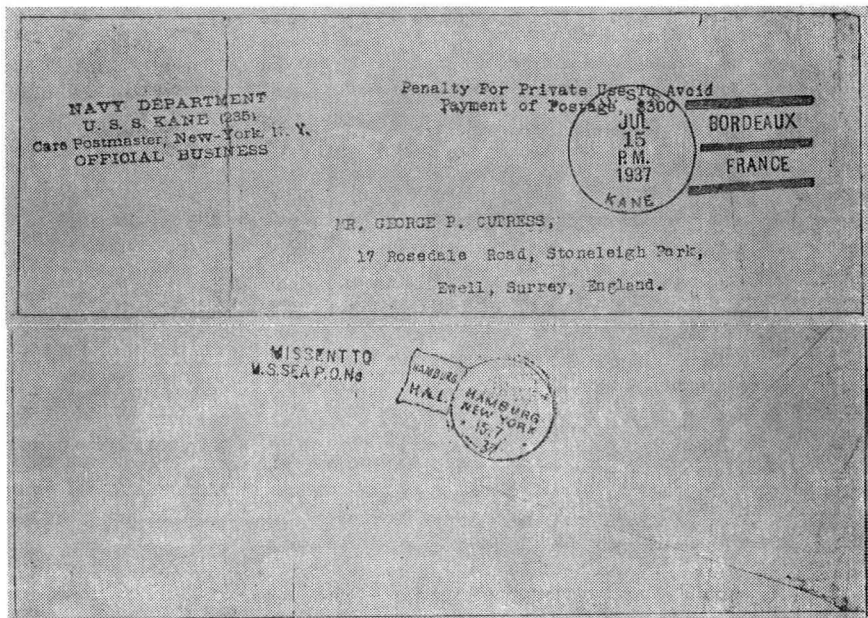
(The circular was) sent on 21 November 1870 by our director at that time, M. Edmond Maas, to his inspector M. Bacle, by the way of our agent at Am-

iens, M. Poulain, who exercised his functions from 1868 to 1932....Concerning the notation 355/1 carried on the letter, we regret that we cannot tell you the origin thereof (anymore).

In view of the lack of transit and arrival marks, we can only assume that the circular went via the balloon "La Ville d'Orléans" and ended up on Tunet farm in Norway, before being transported back to France by the balloonists.

THE U.S.S. KANE, BORDEAUX 1937

By Henri Tristant



From the beginning of the Spanish Civil War of 1936-39 naval vessels of various nations patrolled Spanish territorial waters, both Atlantic and Mediterranean. Among them the ships of the U. S. Fleet have left some souvenirs of postal markings recalling the places where they were active in these duties, consisting particularly of evacuating refugees and victims of the War.

One of these documents from the U.S.S. Kane shows a handstamp postmark having the name of the ship, the date 15 July 1937 and a flag ("flamme") of three horizontal bars between which is inscribed "Bordeaux / France". The cover, sent under official franchise, was addressed to England. In the upper left is the usual handstamp "corner-card" indicia of the Navy Department, ship's name, c/o P.M., N.Y., and "Official Business." The penalty indicia, however, was separately struck at upper right.

On back is a strike of the seapost mark of the S.S. Hamburg of the Hamburg-American Line, Hamburg-New York service, dated 15/7/36 the same date as the Kane postmark. Also there is on back a cachet "Missent to / U. S. Sea P. O. No.". Since the date of this German packet mark is the same as that of the Kane postmark, we presume that the packet was calling at Bordeaux that day and the letter by mistake mixed in with the mail intended

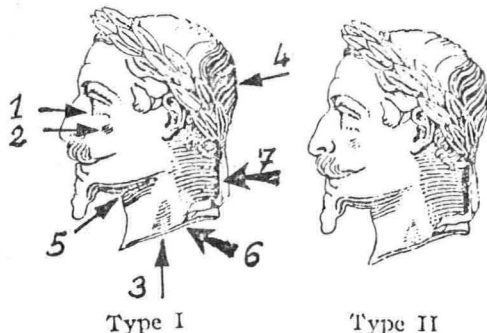
for U. S. (The US and German POs at that time had a convention for sea-post service on the boats of both countries running between NY and Hamburg; according to the late R. S. Gordon this mark of the S.S. Hamburg was in use from 1926 to 1937.—R.G.S.) If the packet was headed for New York the letter may have been carried all the way to US and then back to England, but the boat may have been on the way to Hamburg via England.

This document, apart from the very unusual combination of markings, is also of exceptional interest as a witness to some of the dramatic events that preceded the 2nd World War.

There is reported a cover with an analogous postmark of the same U. S. ship, the U.S.S. Kane, but dated 14 Sept. 1936 and in the flag the words "AIDS REFUGEES / BILBAO SPAIN" (see Colas: "Censures, Marques, et Correspondances de la Guerre Civile d'Espagne et des Suites, Juil 1936—Dec. 1945". One may conclude that the Kane was engaged in taking refugees from Bilbao to Bordeaux for almost a year at least. Also reported is a cover with postmark of the U.S.S. Raleigh with flag reading "Barcelona / Spain". It was probably taking refugees to Sete or Marseille, and marks of the Raleigh may exist with names of French ports. The author would greatly appreciate hearing from readers having information about other material of this sort. (1 rue de la Mission Marchand, F75016-Paris).

FOR THE RECORD

(cont. from FCP #163, p. 20)



282). The discovery in recent years of the two Types of the Empire Laureated 2c and 4c was reviewed by DeLizeray in Doc. Phil. #54 (1972). Although the existence of two types of the 2c was implied in a letter of Hulot's in the Bentley collection quoted some years ago by DeLizeray in Bull. Phil. du Midi, Dr. Fromaigeat from archival research proved the existence of two Types of the 2c and 4c (pub'd in his books on the Empire stamps). The types resulted from two successive states of the master die, which was never hardened, that was used for the low denominations of the issue. The die was degraded somewhat in course of making the first plates of the 2c and 4c; so in Aug. 1864 retouches were made by Barre in various parts of the die, upon Hulot's request. Type I is the state before the retouches and Type II is that after the retouches. (Seen in the 1c and 5c also which are thus only

in Type II). The Types can be identified by the details shown in the accompanying figure (after DeLizeray).

283). In the Koerber Sale of 19 Sept. 1975, lots 1862-3, were stamps of Switzerland (Sc #s 84, 87-8) cancelled in Marez du Jura, France, a Swiss postal agency at the terminus of the Swiss stage route from Nyon; the agency was closed on 31 Dec. 1913.

284. The so-called "non-dentelées," or imperfs of France and colonies, which have been available for all issues since about 1939-40, are said to have resulted from the desire of the Administration to avoid overprinting perforated stamps with "SPECIMEN" and at the same time to be able to present undisfigured prints to officials, the UPU, and foreign postal administrations that could not be used for postage. From 1940 to 1960, 200 to 1000 imperfs of each issue in the large format and 1000-2000 of each in the small format were made; from 1960 on 1000 of the large and 2000 of the small. There is considerable difference of opinion as to what these imperfs should be called, whether they are "presentation proofs," "imperf stamps," or "special printings"—none of these terms is quite accurate. They are not proofs, nor stamps, nor were they made by "special" printings. They are simply from sheets of the first regular press run left imperforate—the coin datés seem to be of the same date as the first regular printings.

285). The French Navy has visited Clipperton Id., claimed by France, every few years. The Jeanne D'Arc and Victor Schoelcher visited there in March 1968, and the naval postoffice on board the latter ship used a special cachet for the occasion (see FCP #133, p. 56). According to Parlange, visits were also made in 1933-34, and in March 1969 there was another visit by the Victor Schoelcher (see FM #188). Early letters from the phosphate diggers with local stamps (1890s) are mentioned in FCP #153, p. 55. The Victor Schoelcher when visiting Raiatea island in French Polynesia during 19-27 Dec. 1971, used a fancy cachet illustrated in F.M. #192, p. 15.

286). Collectors of French Colonies may be interested to know which colonies stamps were faked by R. C. De Thuin in Mexico. The Amer. Phil. Soc. has published a large study of all de Thuin's material ("The Yucatan Affair—the Work of R. C. De Thuin," APS 1975). In that work we find the following issues recorded: Benin 1892; Cochinchina 1886-7; Diego Suarez 1892; Fr. Off. in China 1903, 1922; Fr. Guiana 1892; Morocco 1893, 1903; Fr. Sudan 1894; Gabon 1886, 1888-9, 1889; Ivory Coast 1903 parcels post; Madagascar 1889, 1891, 1895, 1896; Martinique 1886-91; New Caledonia 1892; Nossi Be 1889, 1890, 1893, 1891 dues; Obock 1892; Reunion 1891; St. Pierre 1886 labels; Senegal 1887, 1892; Tahiti 1882, 1884, 1893, 1893 dues; Tunis punched dues; Fr. Guiana airmails in Sanabria. It will be noted that these are all overprints or typeset issues. One should consult the book to find out the particular stamps faked and their characteristics.

287). An interesting oddity of the first Empire issues of France is the discovery of a number of covers with mutilated stamps, ones trimmed on 4 sides right along the borders or cut into the design, and tied thus by the obliterations. The dates of these covers are from 1855 to 1858 and the sources are varied, but the manner of trimming is usually so similar that one suspects it was done intentionally. Why?

288). H. Ploughmann of Cape Town reports odd cancels on the 15c Group Type of Indochina: a straightline mark in red sloping capitals 4½ mm high of the word "— — ECENDRE", and a circular 21-22 mm diam. killer in black of small rhombic points with an opening in the center.

THE POSTAGE PAID MARKS USED AFTER 1819

Although prepayment was not generally required before 1849 there was nevertheless a considerable proportion of the mail which was prepaid and the main postoffices used a number of special marks to denote that postage was paid. Collectors first taking up stampless letters of the period may wish to better understand these marks. An article by Rachou in *Doc. Phil.* #50 (1971) gives a useful survey. A prepaid letter should always have a postmark of the postoffice where it was mailed and prepayment made. From the main POs these were of several types, well known to French collectors by the De-Beaufond numbers 18, 19, 19bis, 20, and 21—these are the earlier straightline types—and numbers 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15—those are the circular-dated ones used more and more after 1826; illustrations of these types were given in FCP #126, pp. 5-6. Up to about 1831 the postmark was accompanied by an unframed "P.P." or "Port Payé" to show prepayment, and a few POs had a straightline town postmark and "PP" combined. In Aug. 1831 a large "P.P." in a rectangular box was furnished the POs, at first struck in black but from Oct. 1834 on in red. In 1835 a small "P.P." in rectangle was issued generally struck in red; its use could mean prepayment to destination within France or to some specified point (a foreign port, e.g.) outside France. In 1836 a small "P.D." in rectangle appeared which was meant more specifically for payment to destination, although the "PP" marks continued in use often seemingly with the same significance as the "PD" marks (at least to French colonies and offices overseas). But the "PD" was generally applied on paid letters to a foreign port from where foreign postage would have to be paid by the receiver. At the same time the PD marks came out, a small "PF" mark in rectangle was also issued which meant "Paid to the Frontier" on letters sent overland to foreign countries. For registered letters an "R" in a rectangle was supplied from 1 Jan. 1835 on.

Special "PP" marks combined with a number or a letter, or in circular date stamps for Levée, Distribution, or Boite, were used at Paris. And the printed matter and journals were from 1840s on postmarked with various circular cachets worded "Imprimées P.P." or "Journaux P.P."

From January 1849 to 30 June 1850 letters to the colonies sent via merchant vessels (voie de commerce) had to have the domestic postage prepaid by a 20c Ceres stamp and the 10c for the voie de mer collected in cash and the cover marked "PP" in red to show the 10c had been paid (if letter was double weight two 20c stamps + a "PP"=50c; if triple weight 1Fr stamp + "PP"=1.10F). From July to September 1850, the domestic rate having been raised to 25c, these letters to colonies had to have 15c collected in cash in addition to the 20c stamp along with the "PP"—but no such covers have yet been recorded. After the rate went to 25c, domestic letters were franked with 20c stamp plus the "PP" to show 5c had been collected in cash—such covers are scarce; the issue of 10c and 15c stamps soon made this unnecessary.

From Nov. 1870 to Aug. 1871 the "PP" mark served on letters when stamp supplies ran out on account of the War and Siege.

In 1830, when rural Bureaux de Distribution were first created, a mark "1 D" in an oval was given them to use on letters on which the so-called "décime rurale" was charged, in red if letter going from a rural locale to a postoffice, black if to a rural location (see FCP #154 p. 73)—seen on unpaid and paid letters.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

The Paris-Rio Concorde stamp came out on 21 January; the 0.25F Centre (region) on 31 Jan. The Venus of Brassempouy 2F and 2F Linteaux on 8 March; on 13 March the 0.80+0.20 Journée du Timbre stamp giving a replica of the Sage design of 1876 (100th Anniv.) was issued at many P.O.s.

On 10 April the 3F Chateau de Malmaison will appear; on 26 April the 1.00F Cent. de l'Assoc. Centrale des Officiers de Reserve de l'Arm. de Mer and the 0.80F Rouen for the 49th Congress of the Fr. Fed. of Phil. Soc.; on 28 April the 0.60F stamp and a postal card for the Juvareouen (World Phil. Expo. for Youths); on 10th May the two Europa designs: 0.80F faience de Strasbourg, and 1.20F porcelaine de Sevres. A 1.00F Centenary of the first telephone use is to come out some time in April or May. On 17 May a 1.20F for the U. S. Bicentennial (effigies of Vergennes and Franklin); on 24th May the 0.60F Aquitaine (region), and the 0.80+0.20 Maréchal Monvoisin; on 31 May the 0.80F Limousin (region).



It is expected to issue the following stamps in June and July: 1.00F 60th anniv. of the battle of Verdun and 1.20F La Communication on 14th June, 1.00F 30th anniv. of the Association des Français Libres and 0.70 forest of Tronçais on 21 June, a 2.00F Ussel 12 July, 1.00F centenary of the reserve officer corps 15 July, 1.20F Montreal Olympics 19 July, 0.80+0.20 Max Jacob on 23 July, 1.00F Chateau de Bonaguil sometime in July.

The PTT has chosen the painting of Delaunay "La Joie de Vivre" and a fragment of the Rameses fresco on the Abu-Simbel temple in Egypt for two of the painting series stamps to be issued later; the work of Vlaminck previously mentioned for the program will be his "Nature Morte." A stamp outside the program announced last November will be issued on the occasion of the celebrations at the Tuileries in Paris on the theme "La Fête."

The 1.20F Olympic Winter Games stamp for Andorre was issued 2 Feb. and a 1.00F Cent. of the telephone 20 March; and on 10 May the two Europa designs (same as France) will come out.

The philatelic windows of POs in larger French cities are selling the new precancelled regular issues of Monaco. Monaco will issue 21 stamps on 3 May relating to the 26th Anniv. of the founding of the Conseil Litteraux de Monaco, the 21st Olympic Games at Montreal, the two Europa designs, and miscellaneous commemoratives.

The first flight of the Concorde on its Paris-Rio service of Air France on 21 Jan. carried about 152,000 pieces of mail marked with the special cachet.

On 1 Jan. 1976 some changes were made in the French postal tariffs for international mails of heavy weights, such as first class over 100fr, printed matter over 20gr, and small parcels. In general these categories were raised 10 to 50%. The special rate on mail to Canada was raised for heavier weights (over 250 gr). Rates on periodicals, books, etc., over 20gr were raised about 10%.

This year is the 100th Anniversary of the birth of the Sage Type of France. Some French philatelists are complaining that not enough celebration of this important event is being planned. However, a number of articles in the press are being devoted to resumes of information on the Sage issues and the Journée du Timbre stamps (issued 13 March) this year has a replica off the Sage on it. The French Federation of Philatelic Societies is issuing a card in colors showing 3 essays for the Sage design and special envelopes for it with notations in either French or English. The Journée du Timbre celebrations in 23 cities will issue local cards of this sort too.

The Union Marcophile is organizing an exposition (Marcophilex III) on the Sage issue at the Musée Postal during 22 May to 4 June, to commemorate the Centenary of the Sage Type. The exhibit, which members of the Union may enter, will not only be of stamps but also of cancellations and usages on cover. A special issue of Feuilles Marcophiles (#205) will be devoted to articles on cancels, frankings, and usages of the Sage.

The relations of the French overseas territories to France remain uncertain and the situation is different in each case. The Comores, except Mayotte, have already last July declared their independence, eliminating Mayotte which did not wish to go along. Mayotte will probably stay with France in some form, either as a Department or Overseas Territory—a plebiscite will be held shortly to decide. St. Pierre-Miquelon has several times turned down the Metropole's proposals to become a Department of France, and will soon very likely do it again. St. Pierre feels neglected by France but doesn't see that it would fare any better as a Department. Polynesia and Wallis/Futuna have a weak attachment to France but lack a sufficiently viable economy to become independent. New Caledonia is more apt to keep its close ties to France, if only because of the important nickel mines. Afars and Issas (former Somali Coast) are in a state of political turmoil which presents a dilemma to France. The area is of little economic importance to France. But its strategic position and its racial affinities incite the desires of Ethiopia and Somalia to annex it, and that gives US, Russia, and the Arab states much concern as to the fate of their strategic interests. If the natives can be kept reconciled to French allegiance, France may be able to hold on for awhile. All these changes have philatelic consequences, which collectors will be watching with interest or regret.

The Republic of Dahomey is in the process of changing its name to "République Populaire du Benin" or simply "Benin," the term originally given to it in the 1890s. In the 19th-Century the area was known as the Benin Coast

or Gulf of Benin. The stamps printed for Dahomey in 1975 are expected to be overprinted for Benin.

The Comore Islands (excepting Mayotte), having declared themselves an independent country called "Etat Comorien" last summer, in November overprinted the current Comores territory issues with that name. In December its first new issue bearing this new title appeared. If Mayotte decides to become a French Overseas Territory it may continue to have its own definitive stamps, but if it wishes to become a Department of France (or part of Reunion Dept.) it will use French stamps.

The Direction Générale du Service des Postes (the postal part of the PTT organization) last October created a new section called Service Artistique et Philatélique. A Mon. J. Susini has been appointed its chief. Susini has had a long career in the PTT since 1944 including Sub-director of the Posts 1963-65, Receveur Principal des Postes de Paris 1965-70, and Directeur de Cabinet of the President-Commissaire General of Arphila 75 last year. In the latter position he was responsible for preparing the exhibit at Arphila devoted to L'Art du Timbre. The appointment is regarded in France as auguring a change in the trend of designs for French stamps. This move has a political background, coming from the President of the Republic who had expressed the hope to see established under the Secretary of State for Culture an institute of studies and creation of industrial esthetics. Giscard d'Estaing and other highly placed people have complained that the French banknotes, coins, and administrative publications are ugly. But results from all this spilling over into the philatelic area will depend on a continuing cooperation between the PTT and the Culture Ministry. Susini stated at Arphila that stamps were messengers of the history, culture, and activities of a country and of its artistic expressions both classical and modern. He was exposed at the Arphila colloquiums on Art of the Stamp to the resolutions of the assembled representatives of many countries, to wit: that postal administrations should give the stamp artists as much freedom as possible, allow the artists to be consulted on the mode of printing, colors to be chosen, etc., that responsibility for the stamp program be exercised by an objective non-controversial person not afraid to change old traditions, and finally that a fraction of the stamps issued should be "avant-garde" artists. The latter advice seems already to have taken root with the PTT, since it announced in November that two of the stamps for 1976 would be designed as original paintings of contemporary French artists. So it will be interesting to see what comes of all this. In January, a new Secretary of State for PTT was appointed, Norbert Segard, to succeed Aymar Achille-Fould. Some people have expressed concern that he might not continue the policy of his predecessor, but there are no indications yet that he will be reactionary. At the same time a Mon. P.-C. Taitinger was appointed Secretary of State to the Prime Minister. Mon. Taitinger is an art patron who has been on the jury for the Grand Prix de l'Art Philatélique Française (Salon d'Automne each Nov.), and when he was member of the Municipal Council of Paris he often intervened in favor of the outdoor stamp market in the Carre Marigny. Thus he may exert some influence on philatelic policy. Mon. Susini's office is located in the Musée Postal; both he and the new director of the Musée, M. Levaud, report to the same higher office in the headquarters of the Service des Postes, if that implies anything.

In *Le Monde* for Feb. (p. 59) are illustrated 8 different designs for an Arphila stamp made by designer Oscar Bonnevalle but not entered in the regular contest for choosing the Arphila stamps. Any one of these Bonnevalle designs would have made a better stamp, qua stamp, than those issued. How-

ever, Bonneville's subjects all seem to have been copied right out of Utrillo, Toulouse-Lautrec, and Maillol, and that is not exactly cricket. He was probably making a point. Bonneville has designed over 30 stamps issued by France and Belgium.

The syndicate of French dealers C.N.E.P. has voted that its members could send to the Chambre secretary any fake stamps they found, which the Chambre will mark "FAUX" on back and record. While this did not go as far as some advocates of sanitization of the stamp trade had urged, it stands as a break-through in the dealer ranks. It remains to be seen now how well it works.

Our team of Franco-Prussian War experts, Ruth and Gardner Brown, have been working on a "project" to prepare a set of maps of France, one for each balloon flight, showing the delivery date at each known location of letter receipt. These maps should be, they believe, a powerful tool to aid collectors in identification of the balloon on which letters they have were probably carried, assuming the delivery dates should have some reasonable pattern in relation to the landing spot.

They have also prepared a 2-way table showing dates of the balloon departures versus numbers of letters recorded with various delivery dates after balloon landing, for each balloon. They will be glad to send a copy to any FCPS member who forwards a self-addressed long stamped envelope for it. They were runners up in the awards for Best Article in the Collectors Club Philatelist during 1975 for their article on detoured mail during siege of Paris.

The French P. O. of Andorre-la-Veille started using its first commemorative machine flamme postmark last fall. It was for the Festes Populaires de Cultura Pompeu Fabra held at Andorre-La-Vielle Oct. 4-5. The flamme is reported with dates running from 3 to 17 Oct.

More on the special gum for overseas use (see FCP #163 p. 5). Dr. Rouques thinks it may have been used for issues of St. Pierre-Miquelon, which is hardly tropical though humid, and hence the gum should not be called "tropical" (as the stamp printery has termed it) but "overseas gum." He doesn't believe it was used for Reunion issues prior to May 1972. Not all the Reunion stamps since then have it—notably the low denominations, some of which had phosphor bands (though they have no sorting machines there to use it). However, even some Reunions with special gum had phosphor bands too. Thus there is the prospect of finding some of these stamps with various combinations of bars and gum type.

Readers interested in obtaining FDCs of TAAF as the issues come out, can subscribe to a TAAF new issue service including stamps, FDCs and non-dentelees, offered by G. Mingers, 9 Longtye Dr., Whitsable, Kent, CT5 3NG—a \$6 deposit required.

The indefatigable Pierre deLizeray continues his serial called "Timbres et Types" in *Le Monde* every month, a very valuable series for anyone interested in 20th Cent. France regular issues varieties, the printing methods, etc. He still has some of the volumes of reprints of the past articles for sale:—Vols. IV and VII at 6Fr ea., vol. VIII 7Fr, vol. IX 10Fr, vol. X 7Fr, vol. XI 12Fr (all postpaid). He also has available several volumes of his earlier series called "Timbres de France," which was more wide-ranging including things about 19th issues too: Vols. V and VI at 10Fr, vols. VII and VIII at 12Fr, and his "Poinçons Semeuses" vol. I at 6Fr. He can supply Mignon's booklet "Les Timbres à travers les Décrets" at 3Fr and Tessier's cat. of booklets at 23Fr. Address: 65 rue du Bac, F75007-Paris.

We have seen the first no. (Oct. '75) of a new Italian journal, *Il Nuovo Corriere Filatelico*, resuming a name of an old journal that ended in 1943. It is very sumptuously printed and illustrated. It will be devoted to articles and technical notes on philately, aerophilately, postal history, many bilingual, etc. Mostly the subjects are in the Italian area but some will deal with the French occupations and relations. Vito Salierno is the editor. Issued 6X a yr, subscr. 10,000 lira. Societa di Studi Filatelico e Storico Postali, Via Cavour 18, 50129 Firenze.

At the 29th Salon Philatélique d'Automne last November the following prizes were awarded, as usual: 25th Gd Prix for best French stamp since the 1974 Salon—to the 0.85F Theatre du Bussang of E. Lacacque. The 1.40 Chateau Rochechouart was in 2nd place, and the Schweitzer st, in 3rd. The 16th Gd. Prix for stamp of a Pays Francophone d'Afrique—to the 40Fr Année de la Femme de Mauretania by Huguette Sainson and E. Lacacque. The 5th Gd. Prix for stamp of a country of Europe, to the "Dessins de l'Infant" of Bulgaria. The 15th Gd. Prix for stamp of a French Territoire d'Outre Mer, to the 32Fr Arphila st. of Polynesia by Ch. Bridoux and J. Combet. The Prix Jean Goujon for the overall work of a designer, to Mme. Odette Baillais—she has made designs for various stamps of the African republics.

We illustrate here two more of the new flammes of TAAF—these for Crozet and St. Paul/Amsterdam, courtesy of Ice Cap News and Henri Tristant. (See FCP #161, p. 55 for the others.)



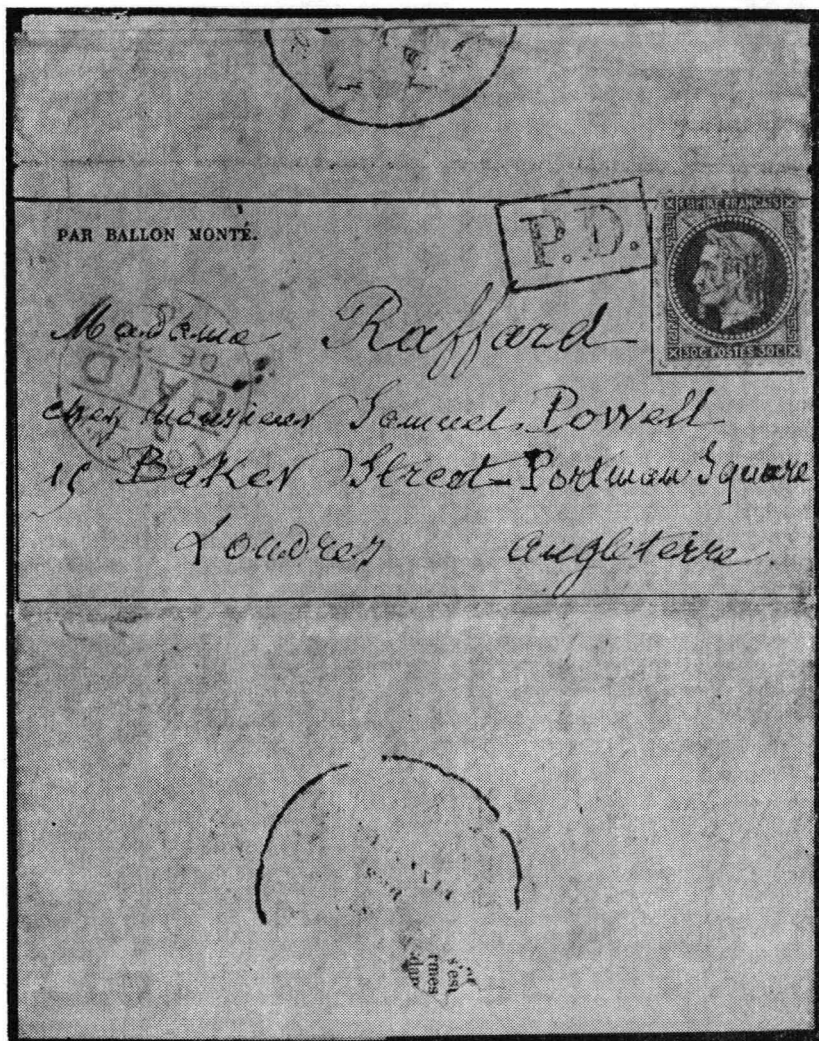
Maurice Giraud has begun the publication in *Le Monde* (Feb.) of a study of the early Martinique stamps using principles of sampling statistics compared to years of auction records (of the Roumet firm) in order to arrive at a more valid estimate of their true rarity.

R. M. Willecocks, a leading British postal historian, gave the France and Colonies Philatelic Society of GB last November a talk with display of remarkable historical material, which included some rare and interesting items involving British-French relations. These were: a letter from the siege of Harfleur 1440, an early letter from Lorient; letters from the British occupation of Corsica 1796; a letter from a private in Napoleon's advance on Moscow; various mail from Napoleonic Wars, Crimea, Franco-Prussian War blockade letters from Reims to Nantes via London; the mark "P ROME P/ Jusqua Douvres" of 1816-17; letters from abortive French attacks on Ireland 1796 and on Wales 1797.

The collecting of pictorial post cards (Cartophilie) is rapidly becoming a rage in France. Prices have doubled and tripled in the last several years. The catalogues of G. Neudin has no doubt been a factor. Philatelists are considerably involved as many cards have a philatelic subject or aspect. The popularity of card collecting had already hit US and England, Germany, etc., some years ago.

THE DEVELOPING POSTAL HISTORY OF A "P.D." MARKING

By Ernst M. Cohn



During the 19th century, a number of postal administrations used the marking "P.D." on covers, to indicate that postage had been Paid to Destination abroad. Style, shape, and size of the different cachets can serve to identify countries of origin.

Students of postmarks on *ballons montés* have long known of the occurrence of two types of those markings on such Paris siege letters as were sent abroad. There was never any doubt that the small PD cachet, about 11x7 mm, upright letters, no periods, single rectangular frame, usually red or more rarely black, exceptionally even struck in blue, was used in Paris and through-

out France at that period, to indicate full payment of domestic plus foreign postage, except that in some instances the recipient might still have to pay some or all of the postage within his country.

On the other hand, uncertainty has persisted about the place of use of the large P.D. cachet, about 20x12 mm, upright letters, with periods, single rectangular frame, usually struck in black or red. It is seen much less frequently than the small PD.

Here is what François thought about it in 1925: "We have found a special type (Fig. 70), of larger format than the preceding one, which we have seen only in black and red. We had thought it to be a Belgian postal cachet, because it occurs generally on covers sent to Belgium. But it has also been found on letters addressed to England, and we have not been able to obtain information on the subject of its origin.

"Both types of P.D. cachet have served, but only exceptionally, as obliterating markings, on covers with foreign destinations."

When LePileur published his first book in 1943, he said that, "contrary to what François thought, it is most frequent on mail addressed to England. Here are two examples:

"In red on a letter that left Paris-Gare du Nord on 23 January and arrived at London on 27 January 1871.

"In black on a letter, the 30 c. Empire laureated of which had received the red Paris (CS=Secteur Centrale) mark of 11 January. It arrived at London on 21 January 1871.

"The cachet had also served as a canceller: We have seen it on a 40 c. Empire laureated (letter dated 21 October 1870, addressed to Germany). Such documents are very rare."

The next edition of LePileur's book, published in 1953, states categorically that the marking is French; its origin is, so far, unknown, as are the places where it was used. He refers to a paper in the *Echo de la Timbrologie* of 31 December 1952 (which I have not read). By that time LePileur had seen that P.D. on mail to England, Belgium, Germany, and Russia. Additional examples cited are:

Gare du Nord on 6 January, France-Midi 12 January, Brussels 13 January 1871.

Gazette with SC, arrived St-Petersburg on 27 October (8 November our calendar).

On cover where the stamps were canceled P la R, which arrived at Brussels on 5 November.

On a wreck cover from Rue Bonaparte of 24 November, arrived at Abbeville 6 December.

To these can be added several more, both with the SC and with the Gare du Nord date stamps, e.g., in the 75th and 77th Robineau sales of 1966.

Thanks to the acquisition, with the help of Mr. Raymond Pittier, of the cover illustrated here (probably lot No. 2118 of Robineau sale No. 75) just before Arphila, I was able to show it there and get some incidental opinions on the origin of the P.D. on it.

The main interest in this *Gazette* No. 10 resides in the fact that it is cancelled with a Paris SC of 23 November. Hence it should have been transported by the "Ville d'Orléans." The SC mail from that balloon landed on Tunet Farm in Norway, was carried back by the balloonists via London to Tours, and was distributed in France on 10-15 December, so that it arrived at London around the same time, certainly before 20 December. Yet this cover has a London postmark of 22 December.

The late arrival is proof of its being part of the mail from the subsequent balloon, "Le Jacquard," that perished in the Channel near Falmouth on 29 November. Some of its mail was salvaged on the beaches there, in the first few days of December. But other portions of the mail drifted ashore much later, several packages being in a bag found on Bryher Island, one of the Scilly Islands, on 20 December. The sole known surviving *pli confié*, i.e., a letter personally entrusted to the balloon builders or a balloonist rather than mailed at Paris, from the "Jacquard" was in that bag, and so was the SC package. Several SC letters are known with London arrival marks of 22-24 December, those addressed to France apparently not arriving there before 25 December. (Thus, the "Jacquard" mail with LaRochelle transit marks of 21 December and with transit or arrival markings of 21-23 December in France must have been salvaged a few days earlier.)

How does one account for a French P.D. on the illustrated cover? One suggestion was that it was applied at a French harbor town, when the mail was shipped from Bryher Island to France. Mr. Gardner L. Brown, to whom I mentioned that, pointed out that the distances involved and the speed of ships in those days precluded any such routing, even if one assumed speeds of 10 miles per hour, within two days. But that clearly proves that the large P.D. was used at the main P.O. in Paris, since the red SC marking originated there, and since these covers cannot have been routed through any other French post office; we know of at least one SC of 21 November and two SC's of 23 November, all with the large black P.D. and the red London PAID of 22 December in addition.

This inevitable conclusion at first met with some incredulity that is not surprising. As was shown in the paper on the red SC cancel by Mr. Hubert Cappart, in the CENTEX catalog of 1970, the Secteur Central's usual tasks were concerned with routing mail inside Paris. It clearly did not need to use any P.D. cachet in normal times. Indeed, SC letters with foreign destination are known without any P.D. indication, e.g., 27 October and 17 November to London, and one of 24 November to Constantinople.

Nor is the large P.D. the sole such marking in conjunction with the red SC cancel. The small PD can also be found, e.g., on 15 October to Brussels, 16 November to Geneva, 28 December to Belgium, and 5 or 6 January to Basel.

And the large P.D. is known on SC's of 15 October, 21 November and 23 December (all to London); 6 January to Ghent, 7 and 12 January to London, as well as 12 January to Brussels, all in addition to those cited by the French authors above.

There is, thus, no discernible pattern in the habits of the SC personnel, as concerns the use or non-use of the two types of PD's. Since the Secteur Central was part of the main post office, it is conceivable that that portion of the mail, which was addressed abroad, was taken to some other room for stamping with any available PD device—if time permitted or if someone remembered to do it.

Whereas most "Paris (60)" markings on covers sent abroad are seen with small PD's, that particular cds of the main post office also is found combined with the large P.D.; e.g., on 21 November to Roelenge (Belgium) and 26 December on a German Havas to Berlin. That last, in the collection of Mr. Herbert Schlegel, partly coincides with the mute dotted-star cancel on one of the stamps. It may, therefore, be surmised that both stamps had already been cancelled when the P.D. was applied. That, by the way, appears true also for the illustration shown here, where the P.D. was struck after

the SC, judging from an examination of the small overlapping portion under 25-fold magnification.

A different finding resulted from examining the overlap of the large, black P.D. with the "Paris (60)" cds of 3 January 1871 on a German Haxas sent to Copenhagen. Here it looks as though the cds is on top of the P.D. at the five points of intersection, thus proving that that old-format P.D. was used, at least temporarily, at the main P.O. in connection with its usual date stamps as well.

For that is what the large P.D. represents—a discontinued cachet that one can find on letters sent some years prior to 1870/71. Was it used at the main P.O. only when there was a large load of mail to be processed?

It seems quite probable that another one of the large P.D.'s was put back into use at the Gare du Nord as well, whence it is also known on two Gazettes No. 13 to Paisley, one with cds 7E/14 Dec and the other 7E/18 December.

The mail from the 7th collection period wasn't processed until the next day, so the earlier of these two just missed being captured in Prussia with the "Ville de Paris." But interestingly enough, the one that was processed on 19 December also missed the next balloon, the "General Chanzy," and Bavarian captivity. In that special case, we have proof from the contemporary Paris press (the *Gaulois* and the *Moniteur Universel*) that Postmaster Rampont had a mail bag taken off, for the safety of the travelers. Hence that other Gazette was probably transported on the "Lavoisier." Both arrived safely in Scotland.

Perhaps a reader can find a Gare du Nord cds that covers an overlapping large P.D., thus nailing down its use at that railway station.

All sorts of *plis confiés* are known with the large P.D., immediately proving that the same ancient devices were used outside of Paris as well. But where? That is virtually impossible to ascertain now. Messrs. Robert Bous-sac and Hubert Cappart think it likely that exchange post offices used the marks to verify the postage and keep the accounts with the various countries straight. It would be desirable to have proof of this very reasonable assumption.

At the risk of exposing gross ignorance, I'd also like to have an explanation of the purpose and the normal (i.e., peace time) usage of a PD mark: Was it intended mainly for the benefit of the originating office, the transit offices, the domestic exchange office, the foreign exchange office, the foreign transit or receiving offices? At a time when stamps in easily recognized colors and with readable numerals clearly indicated how much postage had been paid, its use was evidently not an absolute necessity but was intended to make someone's work easier; whose? I have occasionally seen two PD marks from two different countries on the same cover, too.

After some 50 years, we have finally succeeded in identifying one of the French offices that used the large P.D. Perhaps it won't take another half century to identify some of the remaining ones.

Acknowledgments:— In addition to the philatelists already mentioned, Messrs. A. Ph. Krijff and Leo Stawecki have helped in tracking down evidence.

References:

Louis François, "Correspondances par Ballon Monté," Vyert et Tellier, Amiens 1925, p. 58.

Dr. Jacques Le Pileur, "La Poste par Ballons Montés," Amiens 1943, pp. 81-82.

idem, "Les Aérostats Poste," Au Comptoir des Timbres, Paris 1953, p. 171.

The Regular Issues of France Since 1876

By Stanley J. Luft (#915)

XII. Engraved Large-Format Regular Issues of 1946-54

A. Monuments and Sites Stamps of 1946-48

(Cont. from FCP #162, p. 94)

10F

The 10F Palais de Luxembourg (Sc 569, Yv 760) replaced the 10F engraved Marianne de Gandon (Sc 549, Yv 726) beginning on 29 July 1946. Printed in sheets of 50 stamps (18 press runs) between 23 July 1946 and 3 April 1948; issued 29 July 1946-19 Sept. 1948; 124.269 million stamps printed.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Feb. 1946) (until 30 April 1948):

*Letters, to 20 gm (printed in UPU "blue");

Registry fee;

Printed matter, from 200 to 250 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1946):

Letters, from 100 to 300 gm;

Supplementary value.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1947) (for 1-2 days only):

Letters, from 50 to 100 gm;

Registry fee.

Left without specific domestic usage by Tariffs of 2 Jan. and 1 March 1947; retained for foreign usage and as a supplementary value.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 July 1947):

Registry fee, for other than letters and parcels;

Letters and printed matter, increments of 500 gm, between 1000 and 2000 gm.

Replaced by the 10F lilac (typographed) Marianne de Gandon (Sc 600, Yv 811) beginning in May 1948.

12F

The 12F Palais de Luxembourg (Sc 591, Yv 803) was printed in sheets of 50 stamps (4 press runs) between 23 April and 30 July 1948, and issued 10 May-19 Nov. 1948; 25.285 million stamps printed.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 May 1948):

*Postal cards (printed in UPU "red");

Letters, to 20 gm, to Canada and Luxembourg, and to nearby areas of Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland;

Letters, additional increments per 20 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 July 1947):

Printed matter, from 300 to 500 gm.

Airmail usage (effective 1 March 1948):

Airmail letters and postal cards, to 20 gm, to French North Africa;

Airmail letters and postal cards, to 5 gm, to Europe, Near East, Iraq, and Iran.

15F values

The 15F Roc-Amadour (Sc 570, Yv 763) replaced the 15F engraved Marianne de Gandon (Sc 550, Yv 727) beginning in October 1946.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1946):

Printed matter, from 500 to 1000 gm;

Special delivery (express) fee.

Printed in sheets of 50 stamps (8 press runs) between 17 Sept. 1946 and 15 Sept. 1947; issued 21 Oct. 1946-5 June 1948; 46.84 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1947) (1-2 days only):

Registered letters, to 20 gm.

Left without specific usage by domestic Tariff of 2 Jan. 1947; retained as a supplementary value.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 March 1947):

Registered letters, from 20 to 50 gm;

Parcels, from 2000 to 3000 gm, to military personnel in the field.

Left without specific usage by domestic Tariff of 8 July 1947; retained as a supplementary value.

Used concurrently with an eventually replaced by the 15F Abbaye de Conques (Sc 590, Yv 792), beginning in Dec. 1947.

Printed in sheets of 50 stamps (5 press runs) between 18 Nov. 1947 and 13 April 1948; issued 18 Dec. 1947-19 Sept. 1948; 22.69 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 15F Palais de Luxembourg (Sc 592, Yv 804).

Printed in sheets of 50 stamps (2 press runs) between 23 Nov. and 15 Dec. 1948; issued 9 Dec. 1948-20 April 1949; 8.04 million stamps printed.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1948):

*Postal cards (printed in shade of UPU "red");

Printed matter, from 100 to 150 gm;

Letters, to 20 gm, to Canada and Luxembourg, and nearby areas of Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland;

Letters, additional increments per 20 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1949):

*Letters, to 20 gm;

*Printed matter and samples, from 50 to 100 gm;

Letters and printed matter, per 200 gm, between 100 and 500 gm.

Replaced by the 15F rose-carminé (typographed) Marianne de Gandon (Sc 602, Yv 813) beginning in Jan. 1949.

18F

The 18F Abbaye de Conques (Sc 593, Yv 805) was issued 10 May 1948, for the foreign letter rate.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 May 1948):

*Letters, to 20 gm (printed in UPU "blue").

Printed in sheets of 50 stamps (7 press runs) between 23 April and 11 Oct. 1948; issued 10 May-Dec. 1948; 44.03 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 July 1947) (until 20 Sept. 1948):

Printed matter, from 300 to 500 gm.

Left without specific use by foreign Tariff of 1 Dec. 1948 and retired from sale.

20F

The 20F Pointe du Raz (Sc 571, Yv 764) replaced the 20F engraved (small format) Marianne de Gandon (Sc 551, Yv 728) beginning in late Oct. 1946.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1946):

Letters, from 500 to 1000 gm;

Printed matter, from 1000 to 1500 gm;

Supplementary value.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Feb. 1946):

*Registered letters, to 20 gm;

Special delivery (express) fee.

Printed in sheets of 50 stamps (26 press runs) between 17 Sept. 1946 and 24 June 1949; issued 21 Oct. 1946-1 Dec. 1949; 185.31 million stamps printed.

Left without specific domestic use by Tariff of 2 Jan. 1947.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 March 1947):

Printed matter, from 500 to 1000 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 July 1947):

*Registered letters, to 20 gm;

Letters, from 100 to 300 gm.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 May 1948):

Printed matter, from 200 to 250 gm;

Letters, from 20 to 40 gm, to Canada and Luxembourg, and nearby areas of Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 21 Sept. 1948):

Letters, from 50 to 100 gm;

Registry fee, for other than letters and parcels;

Printed matter, from 300 to 500 gm.

(to be continued)

RAYMOND SALLES

Philately has lost its greatest connoisseur of the maritime posts of France. Raymond Salles. Severely wounded during the War and often in painful condition ever since, he nevertheless with indefatigable effort for years studied the history of the French maritime lines, the related consular and army post-offices, and all their postal markings, from mid-18th to the 20th Centuries. The result of this enormous perseverance was the publication of nine volumes of detailed and concise information on over 20,000 voyages of French mail steamers, reproducing all the markings with indications of their rarity, and organized systematically—"La Poste Maritime."

Raymond Salles treated with greatest kindness the numerous philatelists who helped him with information and in turn he showed his appreciation by generous sharing of his knowledge and time with those who asked for his counsel.

Salles died the 27th January 1976, at 76 years, after a severe spell of angina during the preceding months. He was a Knight of the Legion d'Honneur and Honorary Counsellor of the French Chamber of Commerce. In 1962 he received the Grand Prix of the French Federation of Philatelic Societies, a vermeil medal at Philatéc in 1964, the international Nugent Clougher Award in 1968, a gold medal at Philylmpia in 1970. All these in recognition of his maritime studies. Member of the Académie de Philatelie, Paris, since 1949. Member of the Académie de Philatélie de Belgique. Elected to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1974 and received the Crawford Medal of the Royal Philatelic Society.

All collectors of French maritime history will remain in his debt for many years to come. And those who had the good fortune to know him personally or by correspondence will gratefully remember the endless kindness and friendship of Raymond Salles.—Joseph Schatzkès, Neuilly 5/3/76.

(Edit. Note:—The pages of the Philatelist will remain open for reminiscences of any readers who knew him as a friend or postal historian.—R.G.S.)

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Le Nouveau 'Bleues de France'—Timbres de 1849 a 1876, Accidents, Retouches, Variétés, Tirages Speciaux, Empreintes, Perforations, Spécimens, Oblitérations, Faux, Etc." By Pierre-J. Barat, based on the original editions by André Suarnet of 1933 and 1964. 355 pp., illustr., 1976. 205Fr p.p. The author, 1 rue des Venêts, Bat I-Esc. 2, F92000-Nanterre. (Following the general plan of Suarnet's books, but with up to date info and greatly expanded. Covers more than the "bleues"—actually all stamps of 1849-76; priced listings, incl. various cancels, ballon montés, 1870-71, etc. Very concise, extensively illustr., convenient for reference.)
- "Catalogue des Cachets Courriers-Convoyeurs-Lignes 1877 a 1966." By J. Pothion. 1976 ed., 86 pp. illustr. 44Fr p.p. La Poste aux Lettres, 17 rue du faubg. Montmartre, F75009-Paris. (Brings the 1972 ed up to date of 1966; lines listed alphabetically; coeff. of rarity for each mark.)
- "La Philatélie Thématique." By Marc Dhotel and J. L. Nagel. 1976. 40 pp. Etude #1 of the "Groupement d'Interets Philatéliques," 7 rue St. Lazare, F75009-Paris. 10Fr plus p. (Suggestions on how to make a thematic coll.; FIP rules discussed; written by two leading exponents of thematics.)
- "La Catalogue des Coins Datés et des Millésimes." Ed. 1975-76. 1975, 96 pp. Société des Collectionneurs des Coins Dates et Millésimes, 5 rue du Comdt. Guilbaud, F75016-Paris. Price not stated. (The annual priced cat. of the specialist society.)
- "France: Oblitérations 1849-1876." By J. Pothion. 1976 Ed. 1975, 102 pp. 54 Fr p.p. Poste aux Lettres, 17 rue du faubg. Montmartre, F75009-Paris (A revision of the 1972 edition, prices brought up to current market. Covers all obliterations, griffes and postal markings used 1849-76, ballons montés, boules, occupation by Germany, poste militaire, dues, etc.)
- "Repertoire du 20c Noir." By G. Prugnon. 1975, 20 pp. Le Monde Brochure #189. 10.80 Fr p.p. Le Monde, 11 bis Blvd. Haussmann, F75009-Paris; CCP Paris 18.382.12. (Covers cancels and special uses of the 20c.)
- "Timbres et Entiers Postaux des Postes Locales d'Alsace-Lorraine." By J. Dumont. 36 pp. 1975. 13 Fr p.p. Le Monde Brochure #190. (See above.)
- "Napoleon Ier et les Timbres-Poste." By J. Bruneaux. 1975. 20 pp. 10.80 Fr p.p. Le Monde Brochure #191. (See above.)
- "Sélection Philatélique" (Vol. III). 1975, 32 pp. 13 Fr p.p. Le Monde Brochure #192 (see above). (A reprint of several short articles from Le Monde on various subjects.)
- "Les Souvenirs d'Un Timbre-Poste." By Y. Vartan. 1975, 24 pp. 12.85 Fr p.p. Le Monde Brochure #194 (see above). (An imaginary biography of the vicissitudes of a stamp over the years to date.)
- "Histoire Postale des Iles de la Manche" (Vol. I.). By Y. M. Danan. 1975. 32 pp., 13.00 Fr p.p. Le Monde Brochure #195 (see above). (Of interest to French collectors for the mails passed thru Channel Isles during the War and strikes in France.)
- "La France en Thématique" (Vol. III). By ?. 32 pp. 1976, 13 Fr p.p. Le Monde Brochure #196 (see above.)
- "La Poste dans Le Perche." By Jacky Lecomte. 1975. 48 pp. Cahiers Percherons #44, Assoc. des Amis de la Perche, 1975. 10 Fr Maison des Comtes du Perche, 8 rue du Portail-Saint-Denis, F61-Montagne-au-Perche. (A postal history of the Perche region from 18th Cent. on.)

- "Le Timbres de Fantaisie et Non-Officiels." Vol. III. By A. Bourdi. 1975. 228 pp. illustr. A. Bourdi, 1 rue du Bat-D'Argent, F69001-Lyon, France. Price? (Covers cinderella material of countries or places beginning with letter "F", continuation of the work started some years ago by G. Chapier)
- "Terres Australes Antarctiques Francaises." C. Demarest. Prix Courant, Feb. 1976. 15 pp. Gratis. 58, rue LaFayette, F75009-Paris. (New edition of his price list of TAAF covers.)
- "Hier en Terre Adélie." By Rene Merle. 1975. 220 pp. 35 Fr. Ed. Le Hameau, 44 Blvd. Exelmans, F750016-Paris. (Story of the life of the men on the expeditions to Terre Adélie, TAAF.)

REVIEW

"Le Nouveau Bleues de France, Timbres 1849-1876." By Pierre-J. Barat, based on the original works of André Suarnet 1933 and 1964; 1976, 355pp., illustr. with preface by P. deLizeray. The author, 1, Rue des Venêts, F92000-Nanterre, France; postpaid 205F, deluxe ed. 275F.

Covers all the regular issues of the period, not just the bleus, with much broader scope than Suarnet's 1933 edition. The listing and illustration of varieties (with prices for more than 1500) is three times more extensive than the 1975 Yvert Specialized; and specialists will find that this is the best single source now in print. The inclusion of printing history for each issue and checklists for cancels (many illustrated, but not priced) in the traditional 6½x9½" format enhance the utility of this book for quick reference. This is an ambitious undertaking, and the intent to provide a base for comparison rather than an annual priced catalogue is well considered.

Plating specialists will be disappointed that much of the pioneering work of Suarnet has not been revised into the left-right plate notation now in general use. And I was astonished to find that inadvertently the majority of varieties of the 25c 1871 have been renumbered, compounding the confusion of the previous edition. Advanced collectors will recognize the many virtues, and will be able to make good use of this book. At the price, general collectors will probably prefer the Yvert Specialized. (J.E.I.)

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

Le Monde Des Philatelists (CC, SI, APRL)

- #282, Dec. 1975: Cont. of Joany, Bertoni, Baudelocque, DeWailly, Savélon, DeLizeray, Rouques, Joffre, Danan, Lebland; Dumont: Suppl. #3 to ACEP Cat.
- #283, Jan. 1976: Duxin: "Les 56 timbres Fr. de 1975 et leurs auteurs"; Cont. by DeLizeray, Joany, Fromaigeat, Frybourg, Melot, DeWailly, Savélon, Gavault, Rykner et Gobillot, Rouquès; La Fr. en thématique.
- #284, Feb. 1976: C. R-W: "Du ler timbres de la Croix Rouge aux timbres de la C-R Fr. 1975"; Savina: "Echos des vallées d'Andorre" (cont.); Joany: "Propos sur un centenaire (Sage type)" (begin); B. A.: "Pendant la Guerre 1914-15, les avis de capture"; Moresnet: "Le père Duchesne et Badinguet, Oscar Bennevalle"; Giraud: "Martinique" (begin); Cont. of Joany, DeLizeray, Lebland, Bertoni, Brémard, Gavault, Baudelocque, Savélon, Rouquès, Joffre, Frybourg, Rykner et Gobillot, La Fr. en thématique.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie (CC, SI, APRL)

- #1461, Dec. 1975: Goubin: "Les griffes de propagande postale en faveur

des empreintes nationaux de 1915 à 1920—essai de classification”; Storch et Francon: “Découvertes recentes sur le type Blanc” (end). Cont. of Deshouillers.

Philatélie (CC)

#92, Dec. 1975: “L’archipel des Comores un état independant de plus L’Etat Comorien”; “Note sur l’application eventuelle d’un impot sur les plus-values à la philatélie”; “A Lyon les pigeons font la Bourse”; “La poste aux cheveaux sous Louis Phillippe—les malles poste en perte de vitesse”; “Le dernière chapitre de l’histoire coloniale commerce”; “Le centenaire du type Sage”; Neudin: “Les timbres en cartes postales”; cont. of Sinais.

#93, Jan. 1976: “Vers un moralisation de la profession”; “Concorde”; “Air France et la poste”; “Alexis Gensoul—le deputé des maitres de poste (1790s)”; Cents cinquante ans de chemins der fer”; Comment le 1er timbres Fr. a faillé etre Anglais”; “Le destin du 2nd Prix du Couours de 1875; Cont. of Sinais.

Feuilles Marcophiles (CC)

#202, 3rd Trim. 1975: Sambourg: “Après le Depart”; Cornejois: “Les cachets GC refaits ou modifiés de France 1863-76” (cont.); Noel: “Les surtaxes provisoires de Sept. 1871”; Baur: “Monaco avant 1885”; Alexandre et Sinais: “Les bureaux de payeur”; Bouquet: “Les cachets de la poste militaire Allemande 1939-45”; Lux: “Quelques mots sur les cachets hexagonaux Fr.”

Feuilles Marcophiles, Informations

#8, Nov. 1975: Lejeune: “Bureaux de Distribution, envoi des correspondances en P.P. entre 1 Jan. 1819 et 1 Apr. 1853”; Lejeune: “Les timbres-monnaies”; Barbey: “Affranchissement insuffisant des imprimées.”

Journal of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (GB)

#131, July-Sept. 1975: “Service en Lagunes”; Mayhurst: “The postal code and the binary system”; Cohn: “The other homing pigeons of 1870—a highly fragmentary story” (begin); Hellebrekers: “French rural bus routes—appendix”; Bellac and Holder: “The re-occupation of Alsace 1914-18”; Reader: “The Legion of French Volunteers 1941-44” (begin); cont. of list of French P.O. numbers.

#132, Oct.-Dec. 1975: “Trésor et Postes”; Holder: “The service rural” (cont.); Cohn: (cont.); Bellac and Holder (cont.); Reader: (cont.); French PO nos. list (cont.)

L’Echangiste Universelle (CC)

#903, Dec. 1975: “Grands Prix de l’Art Philatélique”; Michon: “Les timbres telephone de France” (begin); Bilhaut: “Les campagnes du Marion-Dufresne Nov. 1974 à Aout 1975” (begin); Addenda to Francon et Storch Spec. Cat. 1900-45; Sinais: “La poste aux armées pendant la Gd. Guerre d’après un document officiel de 1916” (begin); Storch et Francon: “Le type Marianne de Gandon” (begin); Vigier: Enquete sur un nouveau catalog: ‘Cours et valeurs de Timbres de France’ (La Bourse du T.)”

#904, Jan. 1976: Vigier: “La France et l’Indochine” (cont.); Bilhaut (cont.); Michon (cont.); Storch et Francon (cont.); Sinais (cont.); Tristant: “Les nouveaux timbres des TAAF et leurs emploi postaux”; Regnaud: “Hugnette Sainson—auteur du timbre de Mauretanie Année Int. de la Femme.”

#905, Feb. 1975: Savina: “Aqui Andorra” (new regular dept.); Cont. of Michon, Bilhaut, Sinais, Storch et Francon; Panet: “Lettres en 1852 pour les Etats Unis.”

Egyptian Philatelic Topics (CC, APRL)

- #43, Nov-Dec. 1975: "Napoleon's campaign ms town marking (in Egypt)"; Tilles: "Perfins of the Middle East"; Pierce and D'Humières: "France in Egypt—an 1838 Overland Mail entore."

S. A. T. A. Bulletin (CC)

- #22, Dec. 1975: Dupraz: "Courrier du 'Sapmer' en 1951 et 52"; Dupraz et Tristant: "Remarques et questions sur quelques courriers des TAAF"; "Changement du Tarif pour TAAF."

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain (CC, SI, APRL)

- Sept. 1975: Johnson: "Mails to the East 1860-75—how the Franco-Prussian War affected the transit of British mails."

Bulletin du Club Spécialistes de France

- #43, Nov. 1975: Guyot: "Réflexions sur quelques cotes du Cat. Spécialisé de France Vol. I 1975"; Mironneau: "Les perforés d'Alsace-Lorraine"; Bermudez: "Le Napoléon 20c NL ND TI."

Bulletin de l'Assoc. des Collectionneurs de Timbres de la Libération

- #31, Oct. 1975: Duvergey: "L'émission d'Aiguraude sur Bouzaim (Indre)"; Bouttes: "La France Libre" (cont.)

Bulletin du Club Philatélique Toulonnais

- #57/58, 1975: "Identification des cachets à date accompagnant les étoiles de Paris" (end); "Les préos du type monnaie Gallois."

Revue des PTT de France

- #4, 1975: "Du nouveau dans l'automatisation des cheques postaux"; "Le système Paris les cheques postaux"; "Les nouveau timbre-poste Fr."

Bulletin de l'Assoc. Coll. de Flamme (ASCO FLAM)

- #24, Nov. 1975: "Les flammes Croix Rouge."

Philao

- #15, Oct. 1975: Mendelsohn: "Les vols et vols speciaux ayant transporté du courrier du Laos"; Gagneux: "Les premières contacts entre le Laos et l'Europe"; Drillien: "Le Mekong"; Melle: "L'éléphant."

- #16, Dec. 1975: T. B. Souk et Drillien: "Le sanctuaire du Vat Xieng Thong"; "Les animaux de Laos" (cont.); Melle (cont.); Dutreix: "Un peu sérieux."

Bulletin de l'Union Philatélique Libournaise—Section Andorre

- #2, Nov. 1975: Savina: "Le courrier d'Andorre pendant la deuxième Guerre Mondial"; Goudard: "La correspondance en franchise de Co-Prince Evêque"; Savina: "Les oblitérations de la poste Française en Andorre" (cont.)

Spécial Andorre

- #2, 1976: Savina: "Le courrier d'Andorre pendant le 2nd Guerre Mondiale"; Bacquer: "Le semi-precursers de la série Alphone XIII utilisé sans surcharge en Andorre"; Goudard: "Correspondance en franchise du Co-Prince Evêque"; Battesti: "En marge de l'émission du timbres commémoratives de fondation d'église de la Sed d'Urgell"; "Les deux types de gravure du 10 pts carte d'Andorre émis 1951"; Savina: "Oblitérations de la poste Fr. en Andorre."

Il Nuovo Corriere Filatelico

- #1, Oct. 1975: Binchi: "Le lettere della Grande Armée."

Balasse Magazine (CC)

- June 1975: Grasset: "Faux pour tromper le poste de Marianne de Gandon"

Sammler Dienst (CC)

- #26 Dec. 1975: (Study of ambulant cachets in Alsace-Lorraine after the 1870-1871 War).

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

Notices

At the Board meeting in February, the jury for the Rich competition was announced as: Ira Zweifach, Martin Stempien, Ira Seebacher (for the slide exhibits), and Peter Blank (as apprentice). The Editor was authorized to expand the April Philatelist up to 12 pages extra, as a Special Interphil issue. The membership total at end of 1975 was reported to be approximately 529. The annual Banquet date this year will be 15 May (out-of-town members interested request details from the Treasurer). It was decided to hold a regular meeting on 1 June, in spite of Interphil coming up at same time, to accommodate local members who would not be at Interphil.

The Annual Meeting will be held on 4 May, when elections of all officers and for two expiring 3-year Board terms are to take place.

There will probably not be any meeting at Interphil as originally planned, owing to inability to obtain a place to hold it.

Correction

We hope all you novices have by now ceased looking for 5-pointed Paris Star cancels which were hinted to exist in the report of the December 2 meeting (FCP #63, p. 22). There ain't none. (A gremlin at work no doubt.) According to Lievsay the roster of Stars shapes up like this:

Mute Star, Central Bureau—1

Numbered Stars of sub-stations:

different locations, having Star no.—39

differences in cachet—spelling or punctuation—28

varieties in the numerals of the Stars—23

Unnumbered Stars (evidées)—2

Lozenges "20" and "24" used in place of Stars—2

Totals 123 varieties, plus red and blue colors for some.

Meeting of 6 January, 1976

Gus Wittenberg showed his NOJEX-prize-winning exhibit of French Military Postal History. It consisted of 20 frames of covers, folded letters, dispatches and collateral documents dating from the 1700's through the beginning of World War II. In addition to his descriptions of the history of the military postal system, Gus also described the make up of the army during these periods, with charts and documents. During the Napoleonic period, the military mail service eliminated the need for town addresses on letters written to soldiers. Letters were addressed directly to the soldier care of his regiment or corps. In this way valuable information would not be lost if the mail were captured. Letters were carried by the civil mail service inside France itself, but were delivered to a special border office where the military mail service took over the delivery. These army post offices moved with the troops; however, sedentary offices were instituted for military camps and hospitals. At the end of this period, the mail service was taken over from the military by the Ministry of Finance. In addition, during all of this period soldiers were expected to pay for their own postage, but those overseas paid only the domestic postage. After the Franco-Prussian War period, most French military mail came from overseas, as France was expanding its empire. It was during this period that the free military franchise during wars or colonial

campaigns started. After 1900, each soldier received stamps for 2 letters each month, during peacetime; this system was carried on until 1 July 1972. At the beginning of the First World War, the mail service was reorganized, and each regiment or division received a number for its Post Office. All mail was addressed care of this number. There was, in addition, much prisoner-of-war mail. Most of this passed through Switzerland via the Red Cross. In addition to letters, money could be sent in either direction. The last major change in the system took place in 1924, when the military mail system was cut away from the finance Ministry and became independent. This lasted through the beginning of World War II (fall of France).

Meeting of February 3

Our Editor Robert G. Stone, who happened to be passing through town carrying a satchel was able to find a few old letters in his bag which Zweifach hung in the frames, and a talk ensued. Subject was Stampless Covers of French Colonies. This was stretched to include even covers of the adhesives period which happened for some reason or other not to have been franked with stamps (except meter mail). Examples were shown of early stampless both without and with postal markings of origin in the colony (though almost always with mark of arrival at destination or some port of entry), from 1765 on. It was noted that the only common letters of this type were from the old well-settled colonies, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion, after 1840; others are rare. Letters with early markings of most colonies were exhibited, some British occupation marks included. After 1864 the colonial postmarks were quite standardized in style, whereas early ones were more or less individual and often quaint. In the period after adhesives were available, stampless letters still occurred; these were of several types: unpaid letters, mostly before 1876 (UPU); later unpaids without any postage-due stamps; various sorts of free franchises (military, government business, postal-administration business, to and from high officials); provisional handstamped franks when the postoffices ran out of stamps. The range of styles of the markings was mentioned: from straightlines to ovals, to circles (rimless, single-ring, double-ring, etc.), "griffes" (such as "PP," "R," etc.).

A humorous episode was introduced by Zweifach who brought out an old gold cup found in the late Steve Rich's attic after his death—it was intended for an award to Jan Kindler for his Sowers Exhibit years ago, but he never got it. He was at the meeting to claim his due.

Meeting of March 2: The Stephen G. Rich Competition

The Rich exhibit and contest this year was deferred from February to March. There were 12 exhibits in all, including two in form of slides and one not in competition. The judges were: Ira Zweifach, Martin Stempien, Peter Blank (as apprentice), and Ira Seebacher (for the slides). The awards were as follows:

Best In Show: for two one-frame entries by Robert G. Stone: "Colonial Maritime Posts," and "Small Post Offices of Guadeloupe 1765-1900" (in the Colonies class)

Colonies: Two frames by Mary Hasson: "How Did Fezzan/Ghadames Die?" and "French Occupation of Libia"

Modern: Two frames of "Cameo Sowers" by Gus Wittenberg

Classics: No entries for competition, but an exhibit of "19th Century Essays of France" by Marc Martin was shown not for competition

Felicitations of the Jury: To Philip Ham for his exhibit of photographs of scenes found on French commemoratives

Slides: A tie between two exhibits, with commendations of the jury, to "Ambulant Griffes Cancells of France" by W. H. Schilling, Jr., and "Cancells of 19th Century France" by Ralph Malmgren

Other entries were: "Lined Sowers" by Raymond Gaillaguet, "French-Algerian War 1954-1960" by Wilhelm Von Height, and "Colonial Airmail Proofs" by Eugene Borys.

Meeting of March 13 (Interpex)

Items from Ira Seebacher's collection of French Aviation Meetings material was shown and discussed by Ira Zweifach; Seebacher was unable to attend and make his own presentation. (FCPS had a lounge at Interpex at which local members congregated, publications were sold. Several out-of-town members came by, including Paul Dinger and R. G. Stone. In the Collectors Club competition at Interpex Ruth and Gardner Brown and R. G. Stone had exhibits which garnered awards.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR 1975

March 8, 1976

Balance on hand 1/1/75:			
Savings Bank		\$ 689.50	
Checking Account		1,717.74	\$2,407.14
Receipts			
Dues (including prepaid 1976 dues \$801.50)		\$2,775.80	
Savings Bank Interest		132.85	
Banquet Auction		110.25	
Publications:			
Back Issues	\$105.30		
Correlator	69.00		
Index	22.00		
Auction List	11.50		
Sage article	7.00		
Luft Handbook	165.00		
Glossary	36.00	415.80	
Samples		36.00	
Miscellaneous		33.12	3,503.82
			<u>\$5,910.96</u>
Expenditures			
Meeting expenses		\$226.81	
President's expenses		9.86	
Editor's expenses		125.66	
Secretary's expenses		182.76	
Advertising & Membership		100.35	
Philatelist		921.19	
Printing & Stationery		43.50	
Exhibits and Awards		444.52	
Banquet expense		23.21	
Collectors Club		70.00	
Collectors Club Library		72.60	
Miscellaneous		15.24	2,235.70
Balance on hand 12/31/75			<u>\$3,675.26</u>
MEMO:			
Savings account	\$2,510.49		
Checking account	1,164.77		

—B. M. Berner, Treas.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY FOR 1975

Membership as of January 1, 1975	506	
Plus: Total New Members	74	
Reinstatements	13	87
Less: Resignations—Deceased	15	
Non Payment of Dues	49	64
Net Membership Gain	23	
Total Membership as of December 31, 1975	529	

NEW MEMBERS

- 1640 SCHERER, Robert E., 14403 Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. 11355
(Modern France: intm, used, air mails. Colonies General Issues: mint, used. Air mails. Philatelic literature.)
- 1641 BAILEY, Lorraine E., 2303 N. 10th St., #304, Arlington, Va. 22201
(Specialized France: used abroad and all interesting items in this category. Modern France: maximum cards. Special issues and usages: Air meetings, First flights, crash covers. Andorre, especially very early items. Colonies General Issues: on cover. Pre-1950 maximum cards of Algeria. Zeppelins from Andorra, Algeria, other Nor. African countries)
- 1642 HOLSONBACK, T. Joe, 5701 Musket Lane, Stone Mountain, Ga. 30083
(General France all major varieties: mint and on cover. Specialized France: military posts. Modern France: mint, on cover, semi-postals, air mails, coils, first-day covers. Special issues and usages: telephone and telegraph, dues, parcel post, newspaper, franchise militaire, stationery, revenues, air meetings, first flights, crash covers, Liberation issues, flammes, precancels, occupation issues of and by France. Offices abroad. Philatelic literature.)
- 1643 STUDNITZER, Solomon, 100-02 Dreiser Loop, Bronx, N. Y. 10475
(All major varieties used air mails of France. Used air mails of modern France. Used air mails of French Colonies and all Independent Republics. Exchange. Philatelic literature.)
- 1644 PODOLSKY, Sherwin D., 16035 Tupper St., Sepulveda, Cal. 91343
(Topical: Olympic Games postal history 1896 to 1948, especially Paris 1924 Olympics; Chamonix 1924 Winter Olympics; also Chamonix 1962 Winter Olympics. Used Abroad (Palestine). Exchange. Olympics postal history includes picture postcards, postmarks, and covers. French Southern and Antarctic Territory covers.)
- 1645 JOHNSON, Alan, N. E. 445 Campus Ave., Pullman, Wash. 99163
(General France all major varieties: mint and used. Andorre. Colonies General Issues: mint and used. All Colonies and Territories, major varieties. Exchange.)
- 1646 URKO, William, Jr., Villa Camino, 2051 Geneva St., Apt. 82, Oceanside, Cal. 92054 (Andorre. Conaco. Stamps and covers of individual colonies. Monaco essays, deluxe proofs, imperfs, artist's proofs, color trials, specimen, postal stationery, covers, classics, etc. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1647 GOLDBERG, Eli J., 400 East 55th St., New York, N. Y. 10022
(General France all major varieties: mint and used.)
- 1648 TRAVERS, Christine M., 7691 Dufresne St., Ville LaSalle, PQ, Canada H8N 1V7 (General France all major varieties, mint. Andorre all stamps. Monaco: only paintings and frescos. French Southern Antarctic: mint stamps, covers. St. Pierre & Miquelon: mint. Imperfs of France.)
- 1649 AUSTIN, Jerry C., 5737 Cedars East Court #6, Charlotte, N. C. 28212
(Forerunners of Dahomey and Niger.)

- 1650 RAY, Eugene, 7426 Fay, LaJolla, Cal. 92037
(Colonies General Issues: used and on cover. Covers of French West Indies, French Africa, French Pacific, Especially French Guyana. Postal cards from above areas. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1651 LAUREN, Seymour, 18536 Burbank Boulevard, Tarzana, Cal. 91356
(Offices abroad and CFA. Colonies General Issues: mint. French African colonies pre-independence. Exchange.)
- 1652 HAYDON, John P. K., 302 Birkwood Place, Baltimore, Md. 21218
(Postal History in general. Classics 1849-1876 used. Modern France: mint, used, Blanc, Mouchon, & Merson, Types, Sowers, semi-postals, air mails. Special issues and usages: imperforates. Philatelic literature. Dealer full time.)
- 1653 LACKEY, Patricia, 612 Pamela Rd., Glen Burnie, Md. 21061
(General Collector all issues.)
- 1654 DeBON, Roland M., 719 2nd Ave., West #3, West Fargo, N. Dak. 58078
(General Collector all issues. General France all major varieties: mint. Postal history in general. Classics 1849-1876: mint, used. Sage Type, 1876-1900. Modern France: mint, Blanc, Mouchon, & Merson types, semi-postals, air mails, coils. Special issues and usages: Dues, Liberation issues, strike stamps, occupation of and by France issues. Monaco. Europa and U. N. Colonies General Issues: mint. All colonies and territories, major varieties. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1655 BARKER, Ernest F., Apartment 1504, 1550 Rue McGregor, Montreal, Que., Canada H3G 1C2 (Topical: stamps on stamps, UPU, Chess. General France all major varieties: mint, used, on cover. Postal history in general. Classics 1849-1876: used. Modern France: mint, used, on cover, Blanc, Mouchon, Merson types, Sowers, semi-postals, airmails, first day covers, miniature sheets. Special issues and usages: Expositions, special and temporary bureaus. Occupation of and by France issues. Andorre. Monaco. Europa & U.N. Colonies General Issues: mint and used. All colonies and territories major varieties. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1656 RITCHIE, A. Greig, P. O. Box 664, Fort Wayne, Ind. 46802
(General Collector all issues. General France all major varieties used. Colonies General Issues used. Exchange. Dealer part time.)
- 1657 BRODOWS, Robert, 192 Harwood Circle, Rochester, N. Y. 14625
(General Collector all issues. General France all major varieties mint. Modern France mint. Philatelic literature.)
- 1658 DEMERS, Yves J., 276 St. Jacques #105, Montreal, Que., Canada
(General France all major varieties mint and used. Classics 1849-1876: mint, used, on cover, dues. Modern France mint and used. Special issues and usages: Dues. Monaco. Stamps: Algeria, Tunisia, Cameroun, FEA, Oceania. Exchange.)
- 1659 STREET, H. Michael, 163 Terrace Hill St., Brantford, Ont., Canada N3R 1G5 (General France all major varieties used.)
- 1660 PRINCE, Nancy, 611 North 25th St., Reading, Penn. 19606
(General France all major varieties: mint, used. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1661 BROOMALL, Charles L., 7 Harned Ave., Somers Point, N. J. 08244
(All colonies and territories, major varieties. Particular interest French Morocco.)
- 1662 CLARK, Larry, 2036 Coquitlam Ave., Port Coquitlam, Brit. Col., Canada
(General collector all issues.)

REINSTATEMENT

- 1453 GUARDIOLA, Pedro, Box 12, Perryman, Md. 21130
(General Collector all issues. General France all major varieties mint, used, on cover. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)

CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS

- 1020 JANNECK, Mrs. Irene H., 11855 E. Beverly Drive, Whittier, Cal. 90601
(Change of Name from Mrs. Maurice Janneck.)
- 1638 GERWIN, Ronald P., 1862 Rowland Road, Abington, Penn. 19001
(General Collector 19th and 20th Century. Topical: U.S., U.N., Europa, art, coins on stamps, General France all major varieties on cover.. Modern France: On cover, first day covers. Special Issues and Usages: Air meetings, first flights, crash covers, flammes (slogan cancels), essays, (projects, rejected designs), deluxe proofs, imperforates, artist's proofs, color traits. Europa and U.N. cancels and postal history and covers of individual colonies. Philatelic literature.)
- 872 SMITHEEN, Dr. A. H., 1286 Glen Douglas Dr., Sarnia, Ont., Can. N7V 3N7
- 1600 LICHER, Bruce, 12536 Woodbine, Mar Vista, Cal. 90066
(TAAF, Martinique and Guadeloupe: mint, postal stationery, proofs, covers, errors. Algeria mint, postal stationery, proofs, covers, errors, imperfs, telegraph stamps. Also to an extent mint Comoros, St. Pierre & Miquelon, Wallis & Ftuna, French Polynesia.)
- 1633 NATHANSON, H. M., Box 10509, Johannesburg, South Africa 2000
(Colonies General Issues mint and used. All colonies and territories, major varieties. Philatelic literature.)

NEW ADDRESSES

- 1290 MASTER, Bernard F., 340 Tucker Drive, Worthington, Ohio 43085
- 1337 MAHONEY, Ronald J., 29489 Burrough Valley Rd., Tollhouse, Calif.
New Zip 93667
- 1379 STRONG, Philip G., P. O. Box 16, Delavan, Wisc. 53115
- 1570 MOLBERT, Robert A., RAM Stamp Co., P. O. Box 1301, Marion, Ind.
46952
- 1478 SMITH, Leon J., Jr., Box 589, Durham, N. Car. 27702
- 1002 CHAITE, John J., 412 South St., Asaph St., Alexandria, Va. 22314
- 1334 SEEKE, Robert J., R. D. 1, Box 137, Nassau, N. Y. 12123
- 1562 ALBIEZ, Henry O., 1901 Courtney Dr., North Augusta, So. Car. 29841
- 385 KENNEDY, Arthur M., Jr., 1800 Tyris Drive, Pittsburgh, Penn. 15241
- 1553 SMILEY, Gerald R., 521 W. Doty, Madison, Wisc. 53703
- 1516 LEVIN, Robert A., Route 1, Cleveland, Wisc. 53015
- 955 MENDELSON, Bertram M., 3 Larchfield Ave., Newton Mearns, Glasgow G77 5PW, Scotland
- 984 MONTROSE, George E., P. O. Box 75186, Los Angeles, Cal. 90075
- 1557 GIBSON, Giles A., Von Stephan Haus, Rio Nido, Calif. 95471
- 1072 ZABELINSKY, Mauricio, Calle Tacuari 1306, 1139 Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 1127 LANNERET, Pierre, 737 Woolsey, San Francisco, Cal. 94134
- 1529 LANGDON, Colonel Leonard C., Jr., 125 Inner Circle, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. 36113
- 1440 SCHWARTZ, Michael, Ninth Floor, 15760 Ventura Blvd., Encino, Cal.
91436
- 435 OAKES, Frank E., 15 Beverly Place, St. Louis, Mo. 63112

DECEASED

#17 Dr. A. J. Charles Vaurie, Paris, France

769 Richard W. Hamilton, Darien, Conn.

RESIGNED

Gary M. Panknin, Dr. M. Mires, Col. V. N. Scott, Wm. H. Buckley, Walter J. Cahn, Richard S. Clover, Jon L. Allen, Paul A. Olson, Dr. Richard J. Boucek, Dr. Arthur M. Groten, Lauretta V. Garabrant, Charles M. Nininger, Louis Munoz, Lawson F. Bernstein, Nancy Lutts, Sandra I. Deakins, Dr. Fred C. Brock.

REMOVED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Robert T. Allen, Jon Goldberg, Philip Kass, Joseph N. Lacerte, E. Walker Marchand, John F. Richardson, Richard E. Rothbaum, Rev. Eugene R. Schweizer, David P. Steinman, Harvey R. Warm, Gerard Yvernault, Mrs. Rochell Abraitis, Bill A. Aten, Dennis Baler, Michael J. Barie, W. H. Bennett, Richard A. Brown, Norman R. Cleaves, Curtis H. Clement Jr., J. Laurence Davis, Norman M. Dodge, Carol E. Dodson, Edward F. Keith, Robert A. Kemp, Mrs. Robt. L. McAbee, John M. McGarry, Paul E. McKee, Charles M. Norwood, Frank R. Rusin, Herbert A. Spady, Dudley B. Thomas, Richard H. Tyler, Robert W. Emerson, Harold J. Finn, James Fuellhart, Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, Flavio Graciaa, H. D. Haga, Judy Harackiewicz, Edward H. Hayman, Antoinette C. Hoffacker, McKay H. Hoke, Charles Kankovsky, David E. Kaplan, Robert L. Larzalere, Mary Jane Culverhouse, Charles K. Johnson, Raymond H. Gilbert, Gerald S. Keryczynski, Frank LeVay, Jerry G. Raymond, Joseph Williams, George J. Alexander, R. L. Walker.

MEMBERS APPEALS**(Members Advertising)**

- WANTED:** Xerox copies of the Yvert et Tellier pages from the late 1930s for French Congo, Gabon, Middle Congo and Ubangui-Chari. Will pay copying costs, postage, etc. Steve Slavik, 401 Ker Ave., Victoria, B. C., Canada V9A 2B8 (Member #1549)
- OFFER:** To form a study group on the philately of the 1924 Paris Olympics and 1924 Chamonix First Winter (Olympic) Games with objective of compiling a handbook. Also wish to buy covers and postcards related to same. Sherwin Podolsky, 16035 Tupper St., Sepulveda, Calif. 91343 (Member #1644)
- WANTED:** To exchange my duplicate 1924 Paris Olympics postal card (tennis) for one (rowing) that I lack, will add bonus as inducement. Stanley J. Luft, 3048 Village Dr., Ft. Mitchell, Ky. 41017 (Member #915)
- OFFER:** Ballon monté "Les Etats Unis" cover, VF (stamp only F); Paris E. d' Amsterdam, 26 Sept. 1870 and Star 18; arrival backstamps Cantal 13 Oct. 1870. First \$42.50 check gets it via registered mail. Contact Stanley J. Luft, 3048 Village Drive, Ft. Mitchell, Ky. 41017 (Member #915)
- WANTED:** To buy or tradé, French covers of the issues from 1849 to 1870 inclusive, only very fine material. Dr. Francisco Velez, Air Mail Box 4720, Medellin, Colombia. (Member #1520)
- WANTED:** For postal historical study of the State of Louisiana, all kinds of correspondence from that area to France and vice versa. Especially desired are postal markings of Louisiana from the 18th Century to present; eventually also postal history documents on the State. Send offers to D. De Vries, Waalstraat 53-1, Amsterdam-1010, The Netherlands. (Member 1213)