

France & Colonies Philatelist



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FRENCH ARMY A.P.O.s W.W.I 1914-18

H. C. LACEY

Birmingham Philatelic Society

We would like to publicly thank Mr. W. W. Wylie, Editor of Western Stamp Collector for his thoughtfulness in sending Mr. Lacey's fine article to the late Stephen G. Rich for publication in this journal. It contains much useful information of the type not easy to find in this country and will be followed by a similar article dealing with French Naval Postmarks also steered our way by Mr. Wylie . . .

At the time of the outbreak of war, the 15th Army Corps were out on manoeuvres and, following the usual practice, had been allocated special handstamps for canceling all correspondence sent out by the troops. These handstamps were in use until the regular post offices were opened and can be said to produce the first postmarks of the Army during the war. The postmarks were four in number and consisted of a double circle with a 22 mm. outer rim and 13 mm. inner ring, a three-line date in the center and the designation placed between the circles as shown in Type 1 illustration. The four marks in use were:

1A Cavalerie De Corps 15e Brig 1C Infanterie 29E Div
1B 15E Corps Quartier Genal 1D Infanterie 30E Div
War covers date from August 1, 1914; covers used prior to that date were used during the manoeuvres.

Following mobilization, a number of offices were set up to deal with the intake of new troops; these used The Central Bureau types. Frontier offices were also set up and later offices dealing with prisoner-of-war control.

As far as is known, the following is a complete list of individual offices. Types as indicated in the Type 2 illustration (27 mm. single ring):

Postes B.C.M. Conservatoire	Dieppe Centralisateur
Postes Bureau Central de Paris	Marseille Gare Centrilsateur
Postes Bureau Central	Narbonne Centralisateur
Bureau Cal Milre Postal Paris	Pontarlier Centralisateur
Bureau Cal Milre Postal Marseilles	Bureau Frontiere De Dunkerque N.
Postes Bureau Central Militaire	Epinal Militaire
Chateau Thierry Centralisateur	Pontarlier Frontier Doubs.
Bar le Duc Centralisateur	Beaune Prisonniers de Guerre
Beaune Centralisateur	Pontarlier Prisonniers de Guerre
Bellegarde Centralisateur	Prisonniers de Guerre Besancon
Bourg Centralisateur	

During date September 3, 1914 to October 13, 1941, the Paris Bureaux handstamps were in use in Bordeaux

following the French Government's evacuation to that town.

An office worthy of mention, though not in the strict sense a military one, was at Tours; this office dealt with correspondence undeliverable to parts of the country invaded. The handstamp read: Tours-Centre Provisoire.

Also in the Central Office category were the Poste aux Armees marks; those were lettered as (illustration Type 3) A B C D E F K M N W with stars each side of the letter. A B C E D F G K M N W without stars (illustration Type 3A) and an odd one as: G with Postes instead of Poste.

It has been stated that December 15th, 1914, was the date that regular army post offices were created. This may be so for the majority, but I have several examples of marks prior to this date, the earliest of which is September 13, 1914. These post offices with their "Tresor et Postes" marks are by far the most numerous of Army marks and can be listed under four different types as illustrations Type 4, 4a, 5 and 5a. Type 4 consisted of a double circle 13 mm. inner and 23 mm. outer with a three line date in the center and the words "Tresor et Postes" and the office number between the circle. Type 4A is as Type 4 except that the number is thinner and more clearly defined. Type 5 consisted of a single ring of 28 mm. with Type 5A, the same, but with letters following the number.

The following are the numbers of Post Offices relating to each type:

Type 4. No number
1 to 20 80 to 88 138 to 177 215 to 220 222 404 407 to 415
22 to 78 90 to 136 179 to 213 224 400 to 402 405

Type 4A.
20 28 60 to 63 92 107 180 198 209 219
23 29 77 93 109 183 to 186 199 211 to 213 220
26 45 to 48 80 106 170 191 to 196 207 215 to 217

Continued on Page 13

EDITOR'S

CORNER

Slowly, but surely we are catching up and there is no reason why the deadline set for No. 103 cannot be met on time. We hope to have the issue in your hands the first week of June.

We are pleased to announce that it will contain, in addition to other material, the beginning of a 3-part major article on printing and printing methods by Charles Neidorf as well as a follow-up to Mr. Lacey's article covering French Navy Postmarks of WWI. Watch for them!

As you know, this is the first issue of the Philatelist to carry advertising. We would appreciate hearing what you think about it. Should the innovation prove successful it will enable us to expand this journal further.

At this point we'd like to offer our congratulations to Corresponding Secy., Bretagne and Treasurer, Queroy, who were given awards by your Board of Directors for their "Unswerving devotion, arduous labours and outstanding contributions to the Group." Mr. Queyroy, who holds membership number 3, has been with the Group since its founding and has never failed to be of help over the years. Mr. Bretagne has carried on the onerous task of Corresponding Secretary for more than eight years — not a light job, as those of us who witness his labors can attest. Both of these men deserve a hearty vote of thanks from all of us.

FRENCH COMMUNITY Contd.

publics of DAHOMEY, VOLTAIQUE, SOUDANAISE and STATE OF SENEGAL, formed the Mali Federation.

The explanation of this word will surely please to every collector. MALI in Bambara language means HIPPOPOTAMUS and symbolizes Strength. It first appeared in the World history in 1050 with the conversion to Islam of a Malinke king.

In the 13th. Century king Soundatia Keita greatly extended the Mali Empire; until then it had been dominated by the Peuls, but soon passed under the rules of the Madingos of Guinea. With the reigns of those new chiefs the Mali reached its height extending along the Niger valley from Niamey to the Senegal and rio Grande rivers, covering SENEGAL, GAMBIA, South MAURETANIA, GUINEA, where the town of Mali is situated, part of Ivory Coast and UPPER VOLTA.

In 1325 king Mansa Moussa made a pilgrimage to Mecca. Surely it was a great event because it is reported by Ibn Batuta, the most distinguished Arab geographer of his time. Unfortunately the successors of Mansa Moussa were unable to maintain the boundaries of their Empire. In 1469 it was submerged and superseded by the Songhai Empire and at least disappeared from History until now.

CORRECTION

Par. 4, Col. 2, line 8 on page 1 of issue No. 101 should read 2,000,000 stamps instead of 2,000 stamps.

THE FRENCH COMMUNITY

FREDERIC MUHLENHEIM

Mr. Muhlenheim, who never fails to come up with something of real interest, has supplied us with this most useful study of the status of former French Overseas Territories . . .

By the right of "SELF DETERMINATION" provided in the French Constitution of September 28, 1958 the "OVERSEAS TERRITORIES" that voted YES to the Constitution might choose between three possibilities:

A) Keep their previous status of Overseas Territories that they have had during the recent years.— Did it: New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna Isl., Comorro Islands, Polynesia, Somali Coast and St Pierre et Miquelon.

B) Change their status to that of an "OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT" integrated more closely with the French Republic as did by the end of 1946 French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion.

C) Choose the status of an "AUTONOMOUS STATE" belonging to the FRENCH COMMUNITY on the same basis as the French Republic. Have chose: Madagascar, the territories forming French Equatorial Africa (4), French West Africa (7)^o and were proclaimed Republics.

(^o) On September 28, 1958 the former French Guinea having voted NO to the Constitution was immediately given her full independency. Since she is no more in the French Community.

Below we list members of the French Community and for further identification of the country if stamps must be issued we keep on the second column the new names with their French spelling; we add the capitals and dates of proclamation.

Former Overseas Territories	NEW NAMES	CAPITALS	DATES
MADAGASCAR	Republique MALGACHE	TANANARIVE	10/14/58
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA			
CHAD	Republique du TCHAD	FORT-LAMY	
GABON	Rep. du GABON	LIBREVILLE	11/28/58
MIDDLE CONGO	Rep. du CONGO	BRAZZAVILLE	
UBANGUI SHARI	Rep. CENTRE-AFRIQUE	BANGUI	12/1/58
FRENCH WEST AFRICA			
DAHOMY	Rep. du DAHOMEY	PORTO-NOVO	12/4/58
IVORY COAST	Rep. de la COTE d'IVOIRE	ABIDJAN	12/4/58
MAURITANIA	Rep. ISLAMIQUE de MAURITANIE	NOUAKCHOTT	11/28/58
NIGER	Rep. du NIGER	NIAMEY	12/19/58
SENEGAL	ETAT du SENEGAL	DAKAR	12/25/58
SOUDAN	Republique SOUDANAISE	BAMAKO	11/24/58
UPPER VOLTA	Rep. VOLTAIQUE	OUAGADOUGOU	12/11/58

TOGO and CAMEROONS

TOGO is a totally independent country, capital is LOME. Issues its own stamps.

CAMEROONS (ETAT DU CAMEROUN) will be independent by January 1960. Those two countries do not belong to the French Community.

MALI FEDERATION

FEDERATION DU MALI: On January 17 1958 the Re-

THE FIRST LINE ENGRAVED STAMP OF FRANCE

CHARLES NEIDORF

In this, the third of the controversial article on the now famous B-27, Charles Neidorf, winner of the Collectors Club Philatelist Medal for his amazing work on the Tour Hassan issue of Morocco, undertakes to refute both Mr. Lesgor and M. de Lizeray whose articles on the subject appeared in issues 99-100 and 101 . . .

De Lizeray's article in the last number of the Philatelist is so obviously an important contribution, since it brings to light a considerable amount of new information about the production of the first French engraved stamp, that one might get the impression that the subject could now be considered closed.

In this writer's opinion, however (and no doubt de Lizeray would agree) there are still important gaps in our information. The details about how the sheets were printed by means of a press specially devised by Mr. Chassepot are most interesting, to be sure, but when it comes to the crucial matter of accounting for the peculiar distribution on the plate of the "types" of this stamp it must in all fairness be pointed out that de Lizeray's explanation does not tie up all of the loose ends.

On the basis of information supplied by his informant, de Lizeray suggests that the way the transfer roll was used was as follows: first the vertical column at one side of the plate was rocked in, then the column on the opposite side, then the columns in the interior, ending with the "five positions of state III" of the transfer roll, as indicated in the diagram of the plate layout shown in fig. 4 of Lesgor's article.

Now, whatever else may be true about de Lizeray's explanation, the reference to "state III" must be incorrect. What both Lesgor and de Lizeray overlooked was the fact that the type numbers (I, II and III) in the aforementioned diagram do not correspond with Lesgor's variety numbers (1, 2 and 3). Lesgor's variety 2 (the one with a single broken frame line) is equivalent to type III, and his variety 3 (with two broken frame lines) is equivalent to type II. This can be confirmed by referring either to the original description of the types by Baron de Vinck, (1) to the Yvert & Tellier Specialized Catalogue(2) or to the current Thiaude, Y & T-Champion or Wanos & de Belleville catalogues. Only Berck's catalogue, as far as the writer is aware, arranges the types in the same order that Lesgor does.

On the basis that the frame line breaks found on the stamps were the result of progressive relief breaks on the transfer roll, which seems entirely plausible, it is obvious that Lesgor's variety 3 (de Vinck's type II) identifies the final state of the transfer roll. Therefore, the last positions laid down on the plate could not have been type III, as de Lizeray states, but must have been some other positions, identifiable as type II.

To clarify matters it would help to indicate the plate layout on the basis of Lesgor's three logically-arranged varieties, rather than on the basis of de Vinck's confusing types:

1	3	1	1	1
1	3	3	1	1
1	3	3	1	1
1	3	3	1	1
1	3	3	1	1
1	3	3	2	1
1	3	3	2	1
1	3	3	2	1
1	3	3	2	1
1	3	3	2	1

Analyzing this setup, one is struck by the plausibility of the assumption that the laying down of the impressions on the plate must have proceeded down the lefthand vertical column, then down the righthand vertical column (or vice versa), then down the fourth and third columns, finishing up with the second vertical column. (Bear in mind that these locations refer to the sheet of stamps; on the plate the order would be reversed.) It is not at all clear why laying down the impressions on opposite sides of the plate would insure success, but one must assume that de Lizeray's informant knew what he was talking about.

Everything in the foregoing reconstruction appears to be quite clear and logical, and not inconsistent with what de Lizeray has to say. But there is one fly in the ointment which sticks out like a sore thumb once attention has been called to it. What about the single type I (variety 1) position at the top of the third vertical column? If the first relief break occurred while the transfer roll was being used to lay down the impressions in the fourth vertical column and if this was done before proceeding to lay down the impressions in the third column, then no explanation is provided for the existence of this anomalous type I position. It is primarily for this reason that the writer feels that the whole story concerning the preparation of the plate has not yet been revealed.

Several explanations are possible (including some, no doubt, not mentioned by the writer, which may occur to readers of this article). The simplest is that Baron de Vinck might have been mistaken in his identification and that the position in question is actually variety 2 or even variety 3. It may seem sacrilegious to question the findings of so eminent a philatelist as Baron de Vinck. Furthermore, one would assume that if he did originally make an error this would long since have been corrected. Nevertheless, taking into account the scarcity of this stamp, which makes it possible that this particular point has not been checked for a long time, it would seem worthwhile to pose the question: can any reader of this periodical confirm that position No. 3 on the sheet is

CONTINUED

actually type I? Frankly, the writer is inclined to believe that the answer is yes, and therefore that the explanation for its existence is to be sought elsewhere.

A second explanation is one put forward by de Vinck in the original article describing the types. On certain positions on the plate, he suggests, the broken frame lines were "touched up", thus restoring the original type I condition. De Vinck gives a brief description of the process of "repiquage" (which undoubtedly is the same process called re-cutting or "touching up" by Baxter⁽³⁾). In this procedure the plate is examined carefully immediately after all of the subjects are entered and, with an engraving tool, weak (and broken) lines are strengthened. De Vinck's discussion sounds so authoritative that it requires some effort to realize that as far as this particular stamp is concerned, none of it is based on first hand information. At the time he was writing (1934) it was the deliberate policy of the Atelier de Fabrication des Timbres-Poste to keep all details concerning the production of engraved stamps secret. Thus he could only indulge in speculation, based on analogy with what he says was accepted practice in private industry, although this may not be sufficiently clear from the manner in which he expresses himself.

He says, "After the impressions were struck by the transfer roll it is quite certain that all of the stamps in the third vertical row appeared as type II and that all of the stamps in the fourth vertical row were type III." This is sheer speculation, and definitely mistaken at that, based on the assumption that a bizarre five-subject transfer roll was used to rock in an entire horizontal row of subjects in a single continuous operation.

But then he goes on to say that "the defects which existed in positions 3, 4, 9, 14, 19 and 25 were corrected in the course of the operation of "touching up" and this can be seen very readily on the stamps". Now this is a definite statement, subject to verification. And once again the writer feels compelled to question de Vinck's findings. In this connection, readers who have in their possession material of the positions in question or even single copies of this stamp can be of assistance. The thing to look for (on type I stamps only, of course), in those specific small areas where the breaks characteristic of types II and III would otherwise show up, is any evidence of re-drawing, in the form of sections of the frame lines appearing thinner, more sharply defined and deeper in color than the rest of those same lines.

Frankly, the writer doubts that any such evidence is to be found. It may or may not be significant to note that five months after the original article was published de Vinck published a second article⁽⁴⁾, discussing this stamp, among others, in which no mention is made of "touching up" of the plate.

This second article is of particular interest in that it refers to official statements regarding the manufacture of the early French engraved stamps, made by R. Pouget in an article in the Oct. 1934 number of the "Bulletin d'Information, de Documentation et de Statistique" of the Ministry of the P.T.T. Pouget was at that time assistant to the director of the Atelier and later on director himself.

In this article Pouget definitely stated that all of the early engraved stamps, both flat plate and rotary press, were prepared by means of single-subject transfer rolls. This needs to be pointed out because of the possibility that readers of de Lizeray's article might get the mistaken impression that this particular piece of information had only recently been revealed by his informant.

To be sure, de Lizeray was quite right in calling attention to the use of a single-subject transfer roll to prepare the plate for this first French engraved stamp, in order to refute Lesgor's theory that some electrolytic process might have been used (a theory understandably enough but mistakenly based on Pouget's cryptic references⁽⁵⁾ to such a process). Evidently Lesgor had overlooked Pouget's clear-cut statement, made twenty years earlier, regarding the use of transfer rolls.

Referring to the diagram of the plate layout, it is apparent from the distribution of the "types" that the transfer roll must have been used to enter the subjects in vertical columns. It should be noted that this implies that the relief impression was arranged across the transfer roll, with its short dimension following the circumference of the roll, that is, at right angles to the normal arrangement. Instances of the use of this sort of transfer roll are not commonly encountered, to be sure, but are by no means rare in the practice of stamp manufacturing establishments other than French. Current French practice in preparing plates for engraved stamps requires the use (probably invariably) of transfer rolls having the relief impression arranged in the normal manner. It must be borne in mind, however, that this applies to rotary press plates, which are curved before the impressions are laid down. In order to utilize the available space on the plate cylinder in the most economical manner it is no doubt mandatory to use a normal transfer roll. With a flat plate product like this first engraved stamp, however, it probably made no difference whether the relief impression was arranged lengthwise or crosswise on the transfer roll.

Continued on Page 15

FRENCH MOROCCO

Regular Issues — Specialized Varieties

Used Covers — Airmail — Specialized Postal Markings

MOROCCO LOCALS

Regular Issues — Cheriffien Covers

Also — British and German Morocco Issues

**A. L. CORDS 1351 W. NORTH AVE
MILWAUKEE 5, WIS.**

A. P. O. S.

Contd.

Type 5. No number.

1 to 240 400 to 423 630
250 501 to 530
302 to 311 600 to 615

Type 5A.

2A	112A	501A,B,C,D	516A	610A
3A	123A	502A,B,C,D	517A,B,C	615A,B,C
4A	138A	503A,B,C	518A	
5A,B	147A,C	504A,B,C	520A,B,C,D,E	
14D	159A	505A,B,C	524A	
20A,B	161A	506A,B,C	526A,B	
24A,B,C	168A	597A	527A	
42A	181A	508A,B,C	528A	
51A	189A,B	509A,B	530A,B	
77A,B,C	191A	510A,B	600A,B,C,D,E,F	
88A	192A	511A,B	601A,B	
92A	210A,B	513A	603A	
102A,B,C	237A	514A	606A	
109A	317A	515A	607A	

Generally speaking, it has been possible to allocate the various numbers into spheres as follows:

Nos. 1 to 225 and 400 to 415 ..France
300 to 311 ..Poland
416 to 423 ..Morocco & Dardanelles.
501 to 530 ..Near East
601 to 615 and 630 ..Greece, Levant and Palestine

The following individual numbers have been located as applying to more defined places. Nos. 16, 46, 77, 77A, 77C, 88A, 112, 120, 184, 192 Italy (October 1917) to Nov. 1918). 194 Mudros (Lemnos Island Greece) 198, 409, 410, 415, 505 Dardanelles. 502, 502A, 503, 503A, 508, 509, 510, 510B, 513, 514, 515, 516 Salonika 506 Constantinople, Turkey. 506A Mythelone (Base), Greece. 512 Salonika, then Corfu, Isle off Greece (June 16th, 1917). 525 Taranto (closed Feb. 10, 1918. 600 Beyrouth, Syria 601 Port Said Dec. 1915, Palestine, 1918, Beyrouth. 601A Port Said, Dec. 1915, Palestine, 1918 Beyrouth. 601B, Port Said, Dec. 1915, Palestine, 1918, Beyrouth. 602 Athens, Greece. 603 Taranto, Italy, Feb. 1918, Livorna, Italy, Dec. 1918. 606 Livorna, Italy.

The Offices of Transit or Corps Bases, were issued with handstamps of the double ring type with the words "Postes Rassemblement Corps" and the Corps number preceding the word "Corps" within the circles. Types 6 and 6A illustrations.

The corps numbers ranged from 1 to 20 and there were also four marks of slightly different pattern as: No. 14 bis. No. 22. 21 Corps Colonial and 21 Corps with a blank space where the word "Colonial" was deleted.

The marks of the Frontier Offices were in three distinct types as illustrations 7, 7A, 7B and were defined by letters as —

Type 7 A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N
Type 7A C, E, H, I
Type 7B W

Other handstamps in use were those of the single ring type bearing the words "Bureau Amb't D'Armees"

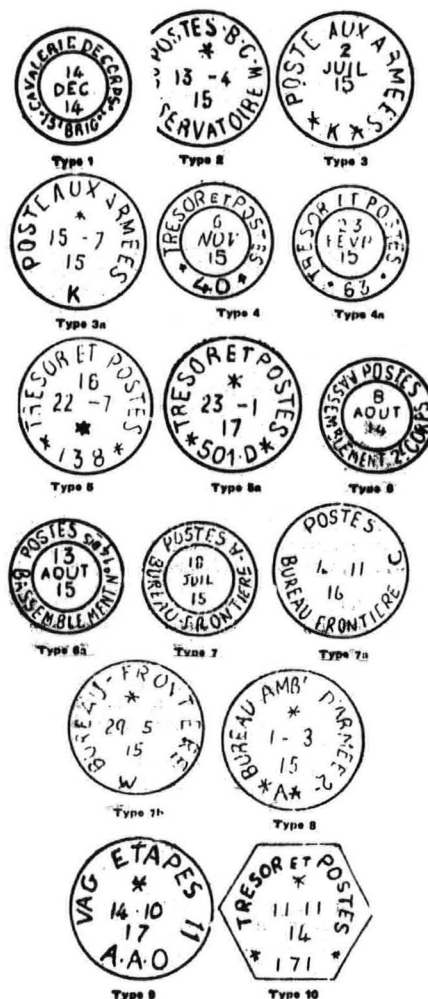
with special identification numbers 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 1B, 2B, 3B, 4B (Illus. Type 8). The indication is that these handstamps were for use in post offices attached to military trains, but no evidence is forthcoming that these were used as such; however, it is known that they were put to use in training army postal staffs in the French Army Training School (Posts).

The Army in the Middle East was also issued with special handstamps for the exclusive use of the units stationed in the Levant — these were as Type 9 Illus. and were numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 18, 22, 23 and 36.

It has been stated that the commissariats set up in Italy and Northern Salonika used single ring handstamps inscribed "Vagumestro de Etape 1" and "Vagumestro de Etape No. 1-SP604" but as yet I have not been able to trace these marks as having been used during the war period.

Also recorded is an orphan handstamp, hexagonal in shape, which was in use for Sectour 171 (Type 10 Illus.).

This article has dealt with some 815 different postmarks of the French Army Postal Service and is as far as is known, a complete record of the dated marks used during World War I. There is still a great deal of delving into records to be done, and if I have been a means of reviving interest in the study of French Army Postal Services my effort will have served a useful purpose.



GROUP NEWS

C. R. HIGBY WINNER AT "INTERPEX"

G. R. Higby of West Bend, Wisconsin, came off with top honors in the France and Colonies Group Competition held at "Interpex", New York's recent successful stamp show. Competing in what was almost certainly one of the best exhibitions ever put on by the Group, Higby's showing of French newspaper stamps and precancels was given the Grand Award by the judges.

First prize in this more than excellent exhibit, went to a truly magnificent piece of research on the 10 centime red Sower stamp of France, shown by Jan Kindler of New York. Second prize went to an original study of the overprints on the stamps of French Syria submitted by Harry Moller of Acton, Mass. The French emissions of New Hebrides, entered by Nathan Hals of New York was awarded third prize.

French Oceania Complete, the entry of Adrien Boutrelle of Ocean Grove, New Jersey; The Rene Caillee Issues of the French Colonies of W. J. Connelly, Middlesex, New Jersey and the 10 sentime red Sower exhibit of Louise Clemenccon of New York were all awarded Honorable Mention by the judges.

A unique part of this competition was the prizes awarded the winners. Each trophy given was one of those won by the late Stephen G. Rich at one of the many shows at which he regularly exhibited and usually came away from with honors. This sentimental gesture was done as a tribute to the man who had run so many previous exhibitions and competitions for the Group. Each trophy will have a plate suitably engraved, explaining the tribute to Mr. Rich.

Three eminent judges made up the board at this exhibit. They were Henry M. Goodkind, editor of The Collectors Club Philatelist, Stanley Rice, Member of the Board of Governors of The Collectors Club and Treasurer of The Philatelic Foundation and Malcolm G. O'Reilly, former Secretary of the Collectors Club and also a member of its Board of Governors.

"INTERPEX"

- A REPORT

"Interpex", as an excellent, all-round, worthwhile philatelic exhibition was by all odds a success — and from the Group viewpoint, a resounding smash!

The show, held at the Park Sheraton in New York, was one of the pleasantest, most comfortable and best lit show of any we have seen. Unobtrusive music and well-carpeted floors made it even pleasanter. Staged with great dignity in attractive surroundings, it offered visitors a great variety of interesting exhibits supplied by ten foreign governments, the U.S. Post Office, a fine Court of Honor and the many superb frames filled by the participating societies.

Our Group was given a salon of its own and attracted an unusual amount of visitors in addition to much favorable comment. Most seemed to think that our exhibit led

all the rest in solid philatelic worth and knowledge as well as in attractiveness.

Our booth on the main floor was the mecca for many out-of-town members, as well as a meeting place for the Parent Chapter, and many new acquaintanceships were formed.

All in all, "Interpex" was a show that stressed beauty of display, pleasant atmosphere, fine exhibits and entertaining attractions for the visitor. We are all delighted to have participated.



"Interpex" winners pose with Chairman of Judges, Henry L. Goodkind. From left to right: Nathan Hals, 3rd prize; Harry Moller, 2nd prize; Louise Clemenccon, Hon. Mention; Jan Kindler, 1st prize; Henry Goodkind; Adrien Boutrelle, Hon. Mention.

THE GERARD GILBERT MEMORIAL AWARD TO ROBERT G. STONE

The annual Gerard Gilbert Memorial Award of The France and Colonie Group has been presented to Robert G. Stone for the best article in English on French or or French Colonial stamps written during the year 1958. Mr. Stone's fine article, "The Postal Rates of France and Colonies" appears in the American Philatelic Congress Year Book, 1958 and has already won the Walter McCoy Award given by the Congress for the paper adjudged best in the Congress Book.

The Gilbert Award, established in 1950 at the instance of Mr. Raoul Lesgor, has been awarded for all the years since that date. Its purpose is to foster the writing in English and further study of the stamps of France, her colonies and overseas territories. Our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Stone!

FRANCE; 200 different — \$1 500 different \$3.
FRANCE & COLS.: 100 different \$1. — DANIEL HEBERT.
21 RUE ALBERT de MUN, CAEN, FRANCE

SECRETARY'S REPORT

To April 1st, 1959

NEW MEMBERS. WELCOME:

- 744 Thern, Elsa P., 246 E. 46 St., N.Y. 17, N.Y. (France).
 745 Stefanik, Maryann, 46 Pearl St., Holyoke, Mass.
 (France & Col.).
 746 Farbenbloom, Marcus, 2301 Walton Ave., N.Y. 68, N.Y.
 (France & Col.).
 747 Meier, Alfred P., 8473 W. Sunnyside, Dunning Station
 31, Ill. (France & Col.).
 748 Archambeault, L.H., Rang Cyprus St., Michel des
 Saints, Co. Berthier, Quebec, Canada (Dealer)
 749 Norbeck, John L., 5828 Halifax Ave. So., Minneapolis,
 Minn. (France Specialized, Pneumatic Post, Sta-
 tionary, etc.).
 750 Blum, Seymour E., 6302 Maiden Lane, Bethesda, Md.
 (France & Col.).
 751 Forno, Leandro, 135-08 78th Drive, Kew Garden Hill,
 Flushing 67, N.Y. (France & Col.).
 752 Pantell, Leon J., 652 Burke Rd., N.E. Atlanta 5, Ga.
 (Madagascar).
 753 Wirth, Walter A., P.O. Box 1202, Woodhaven 21, N.Y.
 (Dealer).

APPLICATIONS PENDING:

- 754 Kaho, Billi Jo-Anne, Box 4-616 Spenard, Alaska

RE-INSTATEMENTS:

- 65 Mozian, Gregory, 505 5th Ave., N.Y. 17, N.Y.
 279 Anthony, Pierce W., 1002 E. Keim Drive, Pheonix,
 Arizona.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

- 113 Dayton, James Mrs., to APO-928, Postmaster, San
 Francisco, Calif.
 146 Peterson, E.N. to RD 2, Montgomery, Alabama
 188 Burkhart, Harry L. to 761 N.W. 147 St., Miami 68, Fla.
 257 Hunnewell, E.E., to 175 Mountain Ave., Malden, Mass.
 349 Goerth, Leo F. to 3207 Debbie Drive, Orlando, Fla.
 364 Neidorf, Charles to 1604 E. 22 St., Bklyn. 10, N.Y.
 435 Oakes, Frank E. to 805 Blanchard Ave., Flint 3, Mich.
 473 Walls, Clarence W. to 4024 S. Tualatin Ave., Port-
 land 1, Oregon
 546 Marder, John L. to 1728 Monteciello Drive, Coldwater
 Canyon, Beverly Hills, Calif.
 561 Horowicz, S. to 176 W. 87th St., N.Y. 24, N.Y.
 590 Marlow, Harry A. to 46 CH. E. Sarasin, Grand Sac-
 conex, Geneva, Switzerland
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1. De Vinck de Winnezele: "Les Trois Types du Timbre
 de 1f.50 8f.50 Emis au Profit de la Caisse Autonome
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3. Baxter, James H.: "Printing Postage Stamps by Line
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4. De Vinck de Winnezele: "Les Timbres-Poste de
 France Imprimés en Taille-Douce", L'Echo de la
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