

France & Colonies Philatelist



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THE FRENCH CONGO DEFINATIVES Part I

W. J. CONNELLY

Little is known or has been written on the stamps of the French Congo from the specialists point of view. Mr. Connelly rectifies this serious gap in French philatelic literature with this four-part article on the "French Congo Definatives.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

During the short life span of French Congo, from 1888 to 1906, 53 stamps were issued bearing its name. However, only 17 definitive stamps were issued. Of the 17 stamps, 15 were of the famous "Leopard," "Bakalai Woman," and "Palm Trees" set that was the forerunner of the designs of the more prolific Middle Congo stamps. The remaining two definitive stamps were the 30-centime and 2-franc values of the issue overprinted with new values.

Issued in 1900, the definitives served Gabon, Moyen (Middle) Congo, Oubangui-Chari, and the Tchad Military protectorate, all of which had been combined into an "enlarged" French Congo.

In 1906, a decree issued on February 16th partitioned French Congo back out of existence and Gabon, Moyen Congo, Oubangui-Chari, and Tchad became separate entities. Actually Gabon, as early as 1904, had begun to issue stamps again in its own name, as had been done by Gabon previous to becoming part of French Congo in 1900. The stamps were designed for two-color printing having separate borders and centers and were produced on flat bed presses.

The leopard, a feared animal in the French Congo as well as other parts of Africa, is shown on the 1-

centime to 15-centime stamps (Figure 1) in tall grass, one of its favorite stalking surroundings.

A warrior woman of the Bakalai, a Bantu tribe, is featured on the 20-centime to 75-centime stamps (Figure 2). These proud people were excellent warriors and usually lived on the banks of rivers and lakes.

The high values of the issue 1-franc, 2-franc, and 5-franc (Figure 3) carry an illustration of an aisle or street through a grove of palms. These represent an important export crop to French Congo of palm oil, raffia, etc.

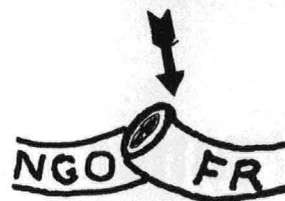
The definitives were privately printed in France by Chassepot of Paris. P. Merwart was the designer of the stamps in the issue and B. Damman the engraver.

The low values, 1-centime through 15-centime, as the 20-centime through 75-centime, were printed in sheets of 100 stamps (10x10). The high values, 1-franc, 2-franc, and 5-franc were printed in sheets of 50 (5x10).

It is interesting that all major design varieties appear on the bottom row of the sheet in the 1- to 15-centime and the 20- to 75-centime issues. In the case of the constant elephant tusk error in the 1- to 15-centime variety, it appears in the 91st stamp (Figure 4, right illustration). As you can see from the illustrations



Type 1



Type 2

Fig. 4

the end of the one elephant's tusk is missing from the design of stamp 91. It is evident in stamps 81, 82, and 92 in the (Figure 5) block of 4 which was taken from the lower left side of the sheet.

Three distinct varieties are to be found in the 20-centime through 75-centime. These are clearly illustrated by (Figure 6). Type 1 is the three leaves of vegetation unmarred. Type 2 is to be found on stamps 91, 93, and 94 of the sheet, while type 3 is the 92nd

stamp in a sheet of 100.

The variety of the missing elephant tusk end in the low values remains constant but there are many variations of the three types of vegetation (seen in Figure 6) due to the deterioration of the metal printing plate and the constant effort to repair it. As a result, the neat blades of vegetation sometimes appear blunt, twisted, pointed, "chewed away," or stumpy.

Fig. 5



Type 2



Type 1

Type 2

Type 3

Fig. 6



Type 1



Type 2



Type 3

HOW MUCH MAIL WAS THERE FROM THE COLONIES IN THE 1860's - 1880's?

ROBERT G. STONE

Mr. Stone's informative article should prove to be of especial help to the collector of the General Issues of the French Colonies on cover as well as to all students of French philately.

I am often asked for an opinion about some early cover from this or that colony; how rare is it, and how much is it worth? Few collectors seem to have a very clear idea about the extent of correspondance from the colonies prior to 1890; probably few see sufficient material of this sort to form a judgment. The more experienced collectors of 19th Century colonies can judge from what they have seen and what they have had to pay, but it is a rather hit or miss business, and more concrete guidance would be welcomed by expert and beginner alike. For the period of the use of the general issues of the colonies (1860-90), very detailed guidance will be given by the series of works in preparation by groups of members of the Academie de Philatelie in Paris, the first of which appeared a little over two years ago (Dubus, Pannetier and Marchand: "La Guadeloupe ---", Paris, Marchand, 1959). Less detailed indications were given for the same period in my own article on the French Colonies General Issues which appeared serially in Coll. Club Phil. 1958-59 (and will be reprinted as a Steinway Memorial Fund hand book).

For the period prior to 1860 to 1865, when the mail was predominantly or entirely stampless, a few simple statements can be made: anything from Cochinchina, Nossi-Be, Mayotte, Madagascar, New Caledonia, Oceania, St. Pieere-Miquelon, and West Africa outside of Senegal and Goree is extremely rare and very desirable with or without postmarks of origin. From Reunion, Senegal & Goree, French Guiana, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, letters are not rare after 1815, or perhaps somewhat later for Guiana, Goree and Senegal; from the latter three they are not common either. However, when bearing postmarks of origin such material is always much more desirable; in some cases the marks are very rare while letters without marks but for the same date and origin would be almost common. These early marks are listed but incompletely in such works as the "Catalogue des Estampilles" (Yvert, 1927) or Langlois and bourselet's well-known book; a more complete list is given in a serial article by E. Fregnac which appeared in Cahiers Philateliques and L'Echo, 1945-49. Those of Martinique have been described by Holtsizer and the writer in a serial in FCP nos. 37 to 47, and those of Guadeloupe by me in Coll. Club Philatelist, Sept. 1945 to March 1955.

In the course of much browsing around in the files of the old Revue Maritime et Colonial, which is a mine of information on the colonies during the 19th century, I came across a few statistics which have an interesting bearing on the problem of this article. These are data of two types, first on annual postal receipts of certain

colonies, and the second on the number of ships entering and the value of imports and exports for certain years for each colony.

Postal Receipts

Reunion: 1877 - 182,318 fr
1878 - 207,189 fr
1879 - 419,440 fr

Guadeloupe and Martinique: (same order of magnitude as Reunion)

Cochin China: 1864 (nine mos. during which Eagles were sold) - 17,718 fr
1882 - 110,000 fr

Senegal and Goree: 1882 - 25,000 fr (! ?)

New Csledonia: 1862 - 10,849 letters originated
1863 - 13,112 " "
1864 - 17,108 " "
1882 - 40,000 frs receipts

St. Pierre-Miquelon: 1880 - 11,570 fr

Oceania: 1882 - 5,500 fr

Fr. Guiana: 1881 - 12,000 fr

Mossi-Be: 1881 - 3,500 fr

Gabon: 1877 - 1,014 fr

1878 - 1,185 fr

India: (no data) Probably less than 50,000 fr in 1880. These figures speak better than any one's opinion as to the rarity of letters around 1880; in case of the 1860's, however, so much mail was still going stampless and unpaid that the figures on receipts of those years would lead to a great underestimation of the actual of mail. After 1870 most mail was stamped, or prepaid in cash.

Now for the export and import and shipping data: -

Colony	No. of Ships Entering				Total Value of Imp. & Exp	
	1864		1875		(millions of francs)	
	Total	From France	Total	From France	1864	1875
Mqe	692	98	978	112	10.4	65.1
Gpe	725	76	571	75	6.4	56.3
Guy	100	36	82	29	3.	7.9
Reu	318	67	238	41	17.	47.2
Sng	87	46	85	35	5.4	10.2
Gor	718	54	640	79		14.8
Inde	488	8	802	15	6.5	22.6
Spm	436	160	1972	752	3.1	18.4
Ocn	489	-	150	7	4.8	6.3
Nce	55	8	152	21	1.7	14.4

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FRENCH AND RELATED PHILATELIC DUBIETIES

JAN KINDLER

In this, the second of his series on the fakes, frauds, fantasies and dubieties relating to French postal issues, Jan Kindler gives the fascinating history and chronology of the most interesting of all French-based bogus issues, that of the stamps of....

COUNANI



The stamps of Counani are, of course, not true stamps; indeed, there never really was any such country as Counani. No more dubious state ever existed yet it survived, in the world of speculation, for some twenty years. And, philatelically, if that's the word, it continued to bedeck the scene with new issues from 1887, when the ephemeral nation first rose into view, until 1908, three years after the pretence of its existence was finally punctured into bankruptcy.

During the period in question, no less than ten different kinds of Counani postage were floated on the world market and several others were proposed and announced but not actually made up. This history of the stamps is bound up with that of a visionary scheme to create an independent nation in the disputed and ill-defined territory between the Amazone river and French Guiana. Both France and Portugal had claimed the area and, in 1841, it was neutralized pending the outcome of negotiations then undertaken to settle the matter. Such muddy circumstances were made to order for adventurers and speculators. In 1887, one of these, a faze singer and sometime novelist, Jules Gros, having paid a brief visit to the territory and been elected by some tribal chieftains, proclaimed the existence of the Republic of Counani with himself at its head. This Athena of a self-proclaimed Zeus lived only a few months but it produced one stamp on which, logically enough, the value (25 centimes) was printed backwards. Gros survived the demise of his nation by only a year.

In 1892, the phantom republic was revived by one Adolph Brezet. Where Gros seems to have sincerely believed in the project, Brezet appears to have been a swindler. But, like most con-artists he eventually managed to convince himself. While the speculation never took hold, being ill-financed and poorly promoted, Brezet continued to issue prospectuses and decrees, to produce postage, and to pose for photographers in a

resplendent uniform until, around the turn of the century, he too faded from the scene.

In 1905, a third party (unknown) printed an elaborate document proclaiming a reorganization of the Counani postal service under the direction of its secretary, Count Charles Douhet de Monderand. New stamps, printed by Naerum and Van der Chijs in London, duly appeared. They were of the design illustrated above. Unfortunately, in that same year, a Senor Sarrion de Herrera was arrested in Madrid on charges of conspiring against the government of Brazil in favor of the Republic of Counani, of which he claimed to be the minister plenipotentiary to Spain. De Herrera seems to have escaped without harm but the resulting publicity broke up a movement, then under way in France, Spain and England, to recruit soldiers and purchase arms. Counani did not survive the blow. The fact is that, in 1901, a Swiss arbitration commission had already awarded the territory to Brazil.

The successive issues of Counani postage are all that remain of the story. They themselves are elusive and have never before been completely catalogued. It is quite possible that, even at this late date, unrecorded varieties are floating about still to be discovered. But here, as I have been able to determine, is the chronology of the known issues.

1887 Issue of Jules Gros: 25c. (reversed) Black on white. T. I

ISSUES OF ADOLPH BREZET

- 1892 Type I corrected and reduced to 5c. Actually issued Jan. 1, 1893 on thin paper of seven different colors. (150 of each.)..... T. II
- 1893 Redesigned: date added. Printed on glace paper of eight different shades probably in June. T. III
- 1893 August. Overprinted "Presidence" in black. (200 of each color.) T. IIIa
- 1893 September. Typographed and, for the first time, perforated. 8 values "postage"; 4 values "unpaid"; 2 values "registered". (Three envelopes and a postcard, announced in August, did not appear.) T. IV
- 1897 An "Amazonie" local issue of a fancy design and bogus appeared in this year. It was apparently from the same source.

ISSUES OF DE MONDERANT

- 1905 Three low values in a small, upright format. T. V
- Two high values in a large size. (Same design.) T. VI

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA: 1937-40 Flat plate & Rotary Printings

BEN HAMILTON

Some philatelic discoveries are accidental. Such was the one leading to the finding of the flat plate and rotary press printings of the 1937-1940 stamps of French Equatorial Africa. Thanks are due to James B. Hatcher for permission to reprint this interesting article from Scott's Monthly Journal.



Stamps of the 1937-40 series of French Equatorial Africa have been in my album for years. But a recent and rather casual examination through a magnifying glass revealed that obviously two kinds of photogravure plates were used to manufacture these pictorials.

As a result of this discovery, I submitted an article on it to the editor of S.M.J. In the first draft, it was possible to describe the two printings simply as coarse and fine screen printings. Upon receipt of this draft, Mr. Hatcher wrote to the Parisian printers of these stamps, Impressions de Vaugirard.

That firm's reply brings out the following interesting data:

(1) Two screens (150 lines to the inch and 175 lines to the inch) were used to manufacture the 1947-1940 FEA stamps.

(2) Impressions de Vaugirard states that these two screens were used indiscriminately. In order to keep both their flat bed and rotary presses busy, both screens were used simultaneously.

As the second statement is ambiguous, it needs to be explained:

The first values of the 1937-1940 FEA stamps to appear were the following, issued in 1937: 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c green, 40c, 45c blue, 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c, 1f violet Gentil, 1.25f, 1.40f, 1.50f, 1.60f, 1.75f, 2f, 3f, 5f, 10f and 20f. These stamps all appeared printed with coarse screen plates (150 lines to the inch). This coarse screen apparently was applied to the plates used on the flat bed presses.

Starting in 1938, new values and certain of the old values appeared printed with the fine screen (175 lines to the inch). Of the old 1937 values in their original colors, the 10c, 15c, 25c and 90c have been seen by myself. When the 30c and 45c denominations appeared in new colors in 1938, the fine screen was used. Other values known to exist in the fine screen printing (besides those just mentioned) are: 3c, 35c, 55c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 1f cerise de Brazza, 1f green Gentil, 1.75f blue Gentil, 2.15f, 2.25f and 2.50f. Apparently the 175-lines-to-the-inch

plates were used on the rotary presses.

The statement that the flat bed and rotary press printings were made indiscriminately and simultaneously, was not true in 1937 for there is no evidence of any stamps printed that year existing with the fine screen. However, doubtless in 1938 and in subsequent years additional printings of the 1937 values with the coarse screen were run off on the flat bed presses at the same time printings of the new values and colors printed from fine screen plates were run off on the rotary presses.

The differences in the flat plate and rotary press printings are as follows:

Logging on the Loeme, Type A1

Flat Plate Printing. 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c. Details of train crossing viaduct are not too clearly indicated. Dots on viaduct quite conspicuous. Shading on back of native and on logs and river consists of noticeable dots and details not as sharp as on rotary press printing. Vertical side panels consist of medium-sized dots close together. These values only known in flat plate printing.

Rotary Press Printing. 3c. Details of train crossing are more sharply defined. Very fine dots on viaduct. Shading on back of native and on logs and river with very fine dots, which are almost solid color in places. Vertical side panels solid color. This value only known in rotary press printing.

Chad Natives, Type A2

Flat Plate Printing. 10c, 15c, 29c, 25c. Shading in sky consists of visible dots that suggest pale coloring. Houses and foreground shading represented by conspicuous dots.

Rotary Press Printing. 1pc, 15c, 25c; 35c. Shading in sky either absent or represented by dots very fine and difficult to see. Houses and foreground represented by more solid coloring.

De Brazza, Type A3

Flat Plate Printing. 30c green, 40c, 45c blue, 50c. Shading on face and shirt of de Brazza, leaves of palm fronds (at left) and loin cloths of natives represented by conspicuous dots separated.

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COLONIAL MAIL continued

May	258	7	112	—	1.5	1.9
Nsb			—	—	—	3.0
Smm*	91	—	293	—	—	.28
Gab	94	11	—	—	3.0	—
Cch	—	—	455	—	—	37.5
						Exp. only

* Smm — Ste. Marie de Madagascar.

It is the number of ships entering from France that is most indicative of the amount of commercial mail; much of the other shipping consistad of local schooners and native traders from nearby places, fishing boats, etc. However, a large number of British steamships (not going to or from France) called at MQE, GPE, SNG, GOR, GAB, and CCH. The large number of ships for SPM in proportion to its export-import trade was due to the small size of the vessels engaged in the cod-fishery on the Grand Banks; these boats often called at SPM for mail and supplies, but did not load or unload much cargo. Most of the SPM trade was with Canada, Newfoundland, and the West Indies. Note that the trade of French India was largely with British India; the establishment at Pondichery was by far the most important, Chandernagore next, then Karikal, Yanaon, and Mahe, all very small. Guadeloupe and Martinique had a considerable trade with other West Indies, U.S., Canada, Peru, and England. Oceania and New Caledonia had only a small part of their trade with France; more with Pacific Ocean countries. Likewise Reunion, Mayotte, Nossi-Be, and Ste. Marie traded more with Indian Ocean countries than France, except for the Reunion sugar crop. These diversities in trading partners are reflected to some extent in the destinations of letters one sees from the colonies, but not in proportion because by far the most letters seen from any colony are addressed to France.

From 1860 to 1880 the chief French ports handling the colonial trade were, in order of importance: Havre, Bordeaux, St. Nazaire, and Marseille. Most colonial letters of that period are addressed to these places and to Paris. Prior to 1850, however, the colonial trade and the mail went into many other French ports in volume; but as the ships became larger the smaller ports could no longer accomodate them. This fact is revealed in the port-of-entry marks (Marques d'entree) on the letters from the colonies. These marks, incidentally, often influence the worth of a colonial cover, some of them being very rare or "fancy" and much sought after (see Noel: "Catalogue des Cachets a Date d'Entree, France, Algerie, Levant", Paris, 1959).

LITTLE KNOWN FACTS: The 500 franc value of the Air Mail Issue of 1954, C31, comes in two sizes. The dimensions of the design are unchanged, but a new perforating machine must have caused this overall difference. R.L.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA continued

Rotary Press Printing. 30c chalky blue, 45c green, 55c, 60c. Shading on face and shirt of de Brazza, leaves of palm fronds and loin cloths of natives (in background) represented by very small dots very close together suggesting solid coloring.

Gentil, 5type A4

Flat Plate Printing. 65c, 75c, 1f violet, Shading on face of Gentil and buildings in background represented by conspicuous dots separated.

Rotary Press Printing. 70c, 80c, 90c. 1f green, 1.75f blue. Shading on face of Gentil and buildings represented by small dots close together like solid color.

Crampel, Type A5

All values exist only in the flat plate (coarse screen) printing. Facial shading consists of conspicuous dots separated. Background shading like facial shading.

Liotard, Type A6

Flate Plate Printing. 2f, 3f, 5f, 10f, 20f. Facial shading consists of conspicuous dots separated. Background shading (especially on boats) like facial panel, colors not completely solid, occasionally screen dtos visible.

Rotary Press Printing. 2.15f, 2.25f and 2.50f. Facial shading consists of microscopic dots. Background shading like facial shading. All panel colors solid.

A quick (but not accurate) examination of the preceding stamps with various Free French overprints reveals that some of the values which exist only in the flat plate printing unoverprinted also exist in the rotary press printing with certain Free French overprints. This appears to be true in the case of the 1c type A1 and 1.50f type A5 stamps. All unoverprinted copies of these two stamps I have seen have only the coarse screen characteristic of the flat plate prints. But the matter of what values, bearing Free French overprints, are found with flat plate and rotary press printing characteristics must remain the subject of further study.

COUNANI continued

One fiscal of a different design: red, 0.60 c.

25x39mm) T. VII

All values - overprinted "Postage Due"

(Large T in a circle)

/ ? / Date unknown but probably the same year. Stamps of the above issue overprinted in four varieties.

1 franc/ S*O (Service Officiel) Va

C.P. 5fr. (Colis Postaux) VIa

50c C.P. Vb

5 CINQ 5 (In red on the 50c value) VIb

/ ? / Consular stamp. New design (24x38mm) black on red, 1fr. 25 T. VIII

/ ? / The same overprinted with two new values in violet: 2fr. 50; 10fr. T. VIIIa

1908 One H.G.Titchener announced that a new issue was to be printed for which he was to be the agent. Nothing is known of this but it is possible that this was the consular issue.

GROUP NEWS

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO ALL MEMBERS:

Please take notice that a special meeting of all the members of the France and Colonies Group will be held at No. 22 E. 35th St., in the City of New York, N.Y., on the 5th day of September, 1961 at 8:00 o'clock P.M. to consider and take action on a proposition to change the name of the organization to the France and Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. and on a proposition to incorporate the organization pursuant to sections 11 and 12 of the Membership Corporation Law of the State of N.Y.

Dated, Tuesday, June 6, 1961. Wm. J. Connelly
President

CONNELLY RETURNED TO OFFICE

At the annual meeting held at the Collectors Club in New York, Tuesday evening, May 2, 1961, last year's slate of officers were reelected unanimously. Those returned to office were:

President:	William J. Connelly
Vice-President:	Eric Spiegel
Treasurer:	Edmond Queyroy
Corresponding Secretary:	Charles Bretagne
Recording Secretary:	Nora Lock

Returned to the Board of Directors were Frederick M. Joseph and Gustave Wittenberg. Newly elected to the Board were Walter Parshall and George Miller.

BRETAGNE AND HALS RECEIVE GILBERT MEMORIAL AWARD

It is a pleasant duty to announce that the 1960 Gerard Gilbert Memorial Award has been given to Charles Bretagne and Nathan Hals for the best article in English on French philately written during the past year. Their excellent three-part series, "The Fiscal and Postal History of the Postmarks and Stamps on Newspapers - 1797 to 1794" appeared in "The Collectors Club Philatelist" and was given a Certificate of Merit by that publication.

The Gilbert Award was established in 1950 at the instance of Mr. Raoul Lesgor and has been awarded to outstanding studies for all the years since that date. Some of those who have received the award in the past are: Robert G. Stone, who was honored three times, Raoul Lesgor, Stephen G. Rich, Henry M. Goodkind, Daniel Roberts, Brainerd Kremer, E. Tolkowsky and Charles Neidorf. Their contributions have done much to help the student of French philately.

INTERPEX WINNERS

The Group exhibit at the recent Interpex Show proved to be one of the finest there. As a result it was chosen by "The Voice of America" to be described in one of their broadcasts presented weekly by them over the Paris radio. Those participating in the taping, which was in French, were Louise Clemenceon, Eric Spiegel, Frederick Joseph and Paulette Neumann. In addition to describing our own exhibit, those who were in on the broadcast took the announcer on a guided tour of the complete show, commenting on various displays and other items of interest.

There were six winners among those who showed in the France and Colony Group section of the show. They were:

GRAND AWARD: WALTER PARSHALL for MONACO - prestamp covers, cancellations, proofs, essays, etc.

FIRST PRIZE: ERIC SPIEGEL for France, Early Classics - covers, proofs, essays, etc.

2ND PRIZE: GUSTAVE WITTENBERG for the Sower Issues Specialized.

3RD PRIZE: WILLIAM CONNELLY for French Congo Specialized

HON. MENTION: BENJAMIN LIPSET for Red Cross Issues Specialized, France & Colonies - errors, proofs, etc.

HON MENTION: BEATRICE BERNER for Camels on French Colonial Stamps

GROUP AUCTION PROVES A SUCCESS

The recent mail auction held by the Group to raise funds for printing a twenty-year index to the "Philatelist" has proven a success. A great many items were sold to bidders who used the mails. The remaining lots were auctioned off at the annual banquet and were snapped up to the very last item, adding a little over \$130 dollars to the amount already received from the mail bidders. A full report on the total receipts, expenditures and profits of this venture will be published in our next issue. The index is now assured of publication and will appear following the last issue of this volume of the "Philatelist."

CORRECTIONS AND CHANGES

1960 MEMBERSHIP LIST

Resident - add

773 Simpson, Dorothy G. Mrs., 55 E. 86 St., N.Y. 28, N.Y.
(France & Col)

Non-Resident - add

758 Welch, John C., 3315 Braemer Rd., Shaker Heights,
Cleveland 20, Ohio (France & Col)

724 Butler, D. M., 512 Dougherty St., Prescott, Arizona
(France, Morocco) Should read 713.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

To May 1, 1961

NEW MEMBERS WELCOME:

- 777 Larsen, Paul A., 3374 Western, Park Forest, Ill.
(French Equatorial Africa (including Chad, French Congo, Middle Congo, Gabon & Ubangi)
- 792 Frank, Paul H., 210 Myrtle Ave., New Milford, N.J.
(France)
- 793 Simmons, David R., 1430 Esterbrook Ave., Rahway, N.J. (France)
- 794 Marsh, John O., Univ. of Illinois, Navy Pier, Chicago 11, Ill. (France)
- 795 Casperson, Ralph A., 1303 Buchanan Road, Niles, Mich. (France & Col).
- 796 Arseneau, Everett B., 274 W. Delevan Ave., Buffalo 13, N.Y. (France & Col)
- 797 Wenger, Leo, 170 Woodruff Ave., Brooklyn 26, N.Y. (Monaco)
- 798 Long, Theodore, 701 E. So. Temple St., Salt Lake City 2, Utah (France "Specimen & Annule, French Community)
- 799 Hauck, Fred P., 49 Montgomery St., Bloomfield, N.J. (France & Col)
- 800 Staub, Louis, 16 Sutton Terrace, Jericho, L. I. N.Y. (Air Mail on cover, proofs & imperfs)
- 801 Duman, Jacob, 7 Pitt St., New York 2 N.Y. (France & Monaco)
- 802 Fadem, Leroy Mrs., 19 Melrose Dr., New Rochelle, N.Y. (France & Col)
- 803 Lemkuil, Norman H., 1124 7th Ave., N., Texas City, Texas (France & Indo-China)
- 804 Falerdeau, Cletus J., 5154 Campanile Dr., San Diego 15, Calif. (France & Col)
- 805 Heath, C. A., P.O. Box 209, Port Hawksbury, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada (France & Col)
- 806 Keppler, J. D., 117 Renison Dr., Westbury, N.Y. (African Colonies)
- 807 McManus, W. F., 917 Bank St, Painesville, Ohio (Red Cross, Coats of Arms, Imperfs, Proofs, DeLuxe)
- 808 Norris, Paul F., Md., 37-32 79th St., Jackson Heights 72, N.Y. (France)
- 809 Eppelsheimer, Daniel S. II, Route #1, Box 271, Rolla, Missouri (France, RF)
- 810 Holloway, Richard J., 1004 Walnut Ave., Baltimore 29, Md. (France & Cancellations)
- 811 Casentini, Ronald, Box 3465, Stanford, Calif. (France & Col)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

- 79 Morton, John B. to 605 W. Ferry St., Buffalo 22, N.Y.
- 278 LaRue, Wm., to 941 Gregson Ave., Salt Lake City 6, Utah
- 441 Sturznickle, Donald M. to 5648 Ella Lee Lane, Houston 27, Texas
- 480 Scott, V.N., Col. to 10362 Chaney Ave., Downey,
- 642 Howes, Alfred S. to 342 Madison Ave., N.Y. 17, N.Y.
- 644 Sharp, Harry, to 8623 Concord, Detroit 11, Mich.

MEMBERS APPEALS

Want and exchange notices only: members only: no charge: one or two insertions only. Those who reply will please offer only what is asked for.

WANTED: Guadeloupe Typeset Dues, Scott J4 & J5 only and all Obock triangles. Will buy or exchange even against Somali Coast triangles. Clifford H. Adams, c/o American Embassy, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1, England. (Member 688) Above address effective on and after Sept. 15, 1961.

WANTED: France Imperfs. Submit list of those available with lowest net prices. Joseph E. Roussel, Box 633, Lowell, Mass. (Member 643)

WANTED: France postage dues on cover in Millesime Pairs or Corner Date blocks. Submit with lowest net price. A. P. Merrick, 7204 SE 32 Ave., Portland 2, Oregon. (Member 743)

WANTED: France to USA 19th Century covers. Submit with lowest net price. A.P. Merrick, 7204 SE 32 Ave., Portland 2, Oregon (Member 743)

BUY OR EXCHANGE: Any French colonies in Africa except Algeria, Tunisia or Morocco. Also want Reunion, Madagascar, French Guiana, St. Pierre & Miquelon and Laos. **CANCELLED ONLY.** Have vast amount of mint and used duplicates for exchange — also better stamps. Helge Plougmann, P.O. Box 3174, Cape Town, South Africa. (Member 714)

EXCHANGE: Have several thousand Sages to swap for general foreign — or what have you? Jacques A. Musy, P. O. Box 7, Valrico, Florida. (Member 16)

WANTED: APO 418 covers (French Guiana, World War II). John M. McGarry, 189 Ashuelot St., Dalton, Mass. (Member 710)

670 Gadbois, Charles to 1345 Elmer Dr., Denver 29, Colorado

671 Giebert, Robert D. to 1616 Grove Hill Rd., N. Little Rock, Ark.

703 Berner, Beatrice M. to 200 E. 36 St., N.Y. 16, N.Y. Apt. 10-D

713 Butler, D. H. to 2000 Clinton Ave., Alameda, Calif. Apt. 4

720 Schlenkoff, Carl to 10060 Meadow Lane, San Jose 27, Calif.

756 Smith, Raymond L., M/Sgt. to Hq. 2nd Comm. Group, APO 12, N.Y.

767 Lombardi, Ralph E. to 2 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

784 Bern, Arthur to 1629 Arkansas Dr., Valley Stream, N.Y.