



# France & Colonies Philatelist

USPS #207700

## DÉBOURSÉ MARKS\*

By Dr. Martin F. Stempien, Jr.

Between 1730 and about 1830, each large French city had, in general, three different marking devices:—

- 1) a simple departure mark for unpaid letters
- 2) a *port payé* mark for prepaid letters
- 3) a *déboursé* mark for forwarded letters

They are listed here in order of their scarcity: the first fairly common, the *déboursé* mark much more scarce. The smaller post offices were never issued a *déboursé* mark, while the medium-sized ones only received them after 1792 as a part of the general issue of marks with the new department numbers. During the Napoleonic period, they were also issued to sizable towns in annexed areas; this went hand in hand with the introduction there of French administrative procedures. In addition, many offices of the army postal system were also issued with them, as the system during this period merely mimicked the civilian one. In Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, they continued to be used after the occupation had ended as a part of normal postal practice—one of the many legacies of the Napoleonic era to be found throughout Europe.

During the 1700's and first half of the 1800's, most mail was sent unpaid—that is, the addressee paid the postage. Moreover, postage was calculated as a function of both distance and weight. These practices resulted in a great deal of record keeping, as each of these unpaid letters in transit was carried as a debit on the account books of the central post office (Paris) until it was paid for. In the 1700's, this accounting was no great chore for postal employees, as the number of letters carried in each mail was rather small. However, with the beginning of the Napoleonic era, there was a gradual increase of both private and commercial mail, which made keeping an account for each letter increasingly burdensome.

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[ N° F. ]  
A l'usage des Bureaux simples ou qui n'ont pas de Contrôleur.

BUREAU

A M. le CONTRÔLEUR du Bureau d

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint le nombre de  
lettres taxées, dont j'ai été chargé en vertu par les bureaux de ma correspondance, et  
qui, n'ayant pu être distribués par moi, sont bonnes à diriger sur d'autres bureaux.

L'enregistrement en a été fait sur mon état n° 41. Veuillez en faire autant sur  
l'état qui est dressé ci-dessous, dans l'ordre des numéros que j'ai donnés à chaque  
lettre pour en faciliter la vérification à Paris, et veuillez aussi envoyer la présente, sous  
changement, à M. le Chef du bureau des déboursés à l'Administration générale, à Paris.

NUMÉROS des lettres	TIMBRE D'ORIGINE de la lettre nombre en déboursés	ADRESSE DE LA LETTRE TROUVÉE AU BUREAU		MONTANT qui correspond à la somme de la taxe dans le bureau d'origine SAISON et le nombre de lettres taxées par le bureau de déboursés	TAXE appliquée sur chaque lettre nombre en déboursés	TOTAL DES TAXES
		NOM du destinataire	NUMÉRO de la destination correspondant à l'état n° 41			
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
TOTAL DES TAXES						

CERTIFICAT DU CONTRÔLEUR.

Certifie véritable l'état détaillé ci-dessus des lettres à allouer en déboursés, au Directeur du  
Bureau de , au nombre de lettres.

A Jc 182

Fig. 1

## FRANCE &amp; COLONIES PHILATELIST

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Postmaster: Send form 3579 to 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kans. 66044

In practice, unpaid letters either were picked up from postboxes or put in at the post office, and, after being rated and stamped with the departure stamp of that office, sent on their way to the offices which would distribute them. As mentioned above, such letters in transit were carried as debits by the central P. O. against the account of the distribution office until such time as they were paid for by the addressees. The postmaster of the distribution office then transferred the monies collected from the addressees to the postal authorities in Paris to cancel the debit against his office. Such a system works fairly smoothly until one gets an unpaid letter that is undeliverable. If the addressee had moved, the letter can be re-addressed to the distribution office serving his new domicile. However, the amount of postage due must also be changed to account for the new distance traveled to reach the addressee. On the other hand, if the addressee refused to pay the postage due on the letter, was unknown, deceased, or had left without a forwarding address, the letter had to be forwarded to the dead-letter office (*rébuts*). In either case, however, the postmaster gave up proof of his debit, the letter, while the debit itself was still carried on his account books. His accounts would not balance. In French postal language, these unpaid amounts on the account books due to forwarded letters were called *déboursés*. The letters corresponding to these amounts were all marked on the reverse *déboursé* followed by the name of that office before being sent on. In addition, a report (Fig. 1) was made to the central authority about the letter. This procedure kept a constant flag on the letter with its changed amount of postage due, and allowed a postmaster to transfer the debit resulting from this letter from his account books, either to those of another distribution office, or in the case of

*deb. de St Eupre*      *deb. de Versous*

DÉB. DU N. BRISACK

DÉB. DE THION

DÉB. 24 BESANÇON

*Déboursés de Sarrelouis*

*Deb. de 87. VOGHÈRE*

DÉB 26 LES THILLIERS

Fig. 2

dead letters to those of the central postal administration. Thus the postmaster could balance his books.

Before 1792, déboursé marks had no special form (Figs. 2 and 3), in fact, most were in manuscript. They merely indicated déboursé de or déb. de plus the name of the distribution office. During this period, postmasters were responsible for providing their own marking devices, so only those cities large enough to have numbers of déboursé letters had devices fabricated for stamping letters. After 1792, the central postal authority provided the stamping devices. These new stamps contained the department number in addition to Déb. and the name of the distribution office which used the mark. Due primarily to the increase in quantities of correspondence, the déboursé marks were gradually phased out after 1830 in both France and the Low Countries.

With the advent of circular date stamps in the mid 1830's, no consideration seem to have been made for déboursé letters. There was no corresponding new issue of déboursé marks. Moreover, the 1833 edition of "Instruction générale sur le service des postes" surprisingly does not even mention the word déboursé. This indicates that the practice by that name had disappeared. Letters, however, continued to be forwarded for the same reasons as before: change of address, defective address, and misdirection by postal people. According to the directions in this manual, these letters were to be re-addressed,

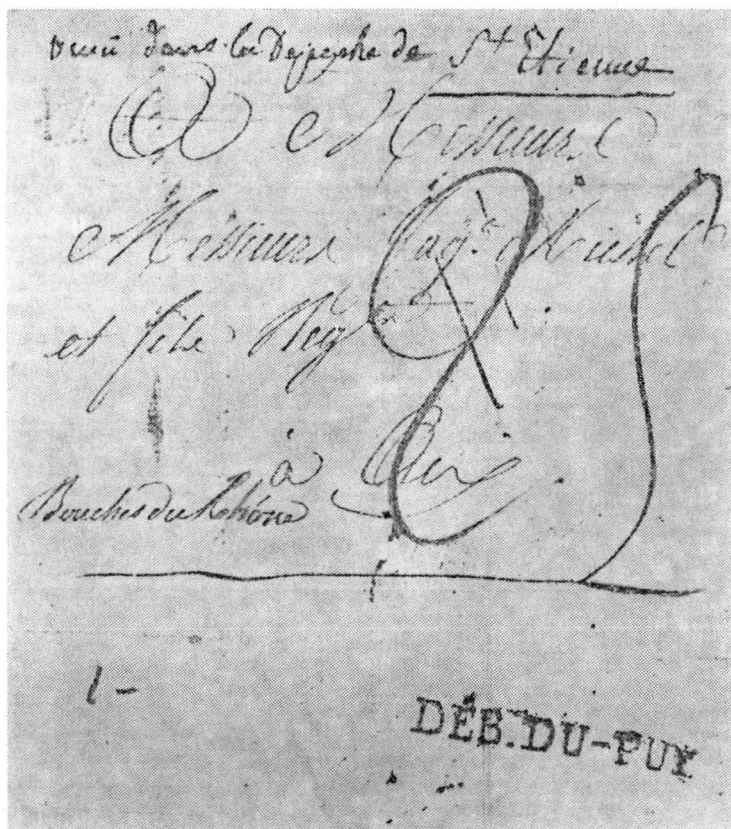


Fig. 3



stamped on the reverse with the date stamp of the distribution office, and sent to their new destination after being re-rated. Paperwork corresponding to these transfers continued to be sent to the central authority in Paris. As before, undeliverable letters were also sent to the dead-letter office (rébuts) in Paris. A comparison of these "new" procedures with those used previously shows little change in form, only in name. For the individual postal employee, it merely meant one less stamping device to be used and accounted for: a slight concession to modernization. In reality, this whole procedure would not disappear for another twenty years, until a uniform postal rate was adopted for the whole country. This took place on 23 July, 1849. Then, and only then, did the distance-weight equation for the calculation of postage disappear. Letters could then be moved within the system in bulk rather than as single pieces. Under these conditions, a forwarded letter need only be re-addressed and sent on without any surcharge or complicating paperwork.

### References

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## MEMBERS APPEALS

### (Members Advertising)

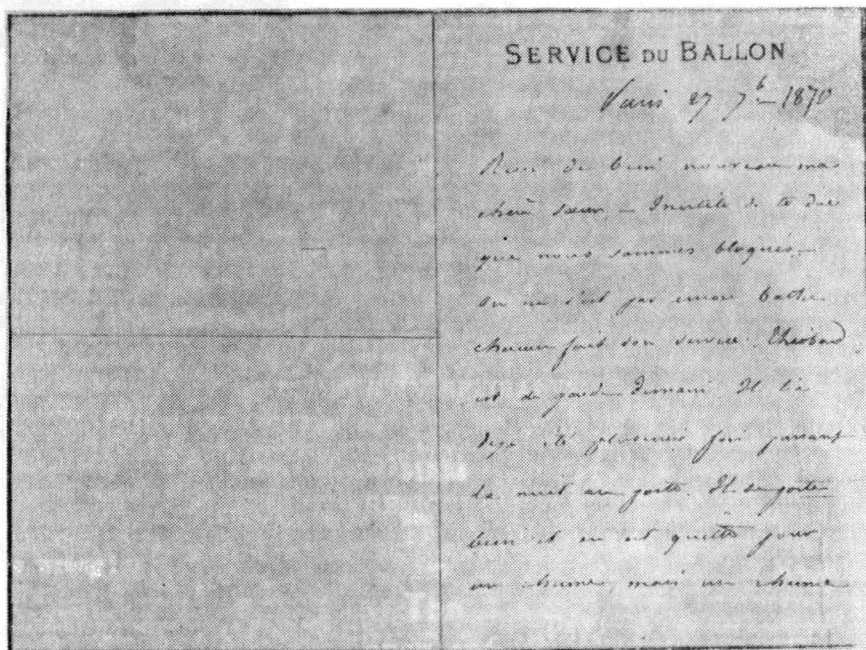
- WANTED: For a study collection of all the stamps in the Marianne de Bequet type (Sc. A555), dated corner blocks, gutter blocks, other blocks with selva attached, booklets and panes and coil strips of 11. Send on approval, will give deposit if desired, dealers welcome. Robert Seeke, R. D. 1, Box 137, Nassau, N. Y. 12123 (Mb. #1334)
- WANTED: French Liberation issues, preferably on cover or postally used. Specializing in this material. Gerald Herman, 3407 Topsail Place, Davis, Calif. 95616 (Mb. #1783)
- WANTED: Paris cancels on 20th Century, especially hexagon postmarks of the Annexes. Also Europa issues (all countries) used only. J. B. Morton, 704 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. 14209 (Mb. #79)
- OFFER: I have some copies of Pierre Mayer's Liberation Catalogue 3rd ed (see review in Jan. FCP, p. 26), which I will dispose of to members for the cost of the postage. Ray Gaillaguet, 221 Waterman St., Providence, R. I. 02906 (Mb. #621)
- WANTED: Mail from, to, and within all besieged forts of the Franco-German War 1870-71. Ernst M. Cohn, 203 No. Pontiac, Dothan, Ala. 36303 (Mb. #1492)
- OFFER: Set of Moheli, Sc. 1-10, 12-16, on pieces cancelled Moheli 9 Sept. 1906, very early use (may be FD). (Most Moheli stamps are canc. in Madagascar).—\$30.00. R. G. Stone, Box 356, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. 17214 (Mb. #61)

## THE EARLIEST PRINTED AIRMAIL STATIONERY

By Ernst M. Cohn

Corresponding Mb., Académie de Philatélie

Associate Mb., Académie d'Etudes Postales



Airmails by man-made conveyances go back to the 18th century. For a long time, no one seems to have considered them worth special stationery. In peace, it was a matter of one ascent in one place for the most part; who would buy enough stationery to make it worth printing? In war, there had been no time for, nor thought of, such frills.

All that changed with the 1870 siege of Paris, when a large number of well-to-do, literate people were affected, who represented a lucrative market.

On September 21, Postmaster Rampont already had promulgated a Public Notice: "In view of the difficulties of sending letters to provincial and foreign destinations, the Director General of the Posts has the honor of requesting the public to use only very thin paper, and to fold each letter so that it won't be necessary to use an envelope."

After two unsuccessful attempts at balloon mail on September 20 and 21, and two successful mail-balloon launches on September 23 and 25, the public had become quite aware of that mode of mail transport.

It cannot have been too great a shock, then, to see the balloon-post decrees published on September 27. Nevertheless, everyone in and out of the post office must still have considered the manned- and unmanned-balloon mails as mere experimental modes of conveyance and on a par with the more conventional terrestrial ones.

As for the unmanned-balloon mail, it was sufficiently characteristic so as to need no endorsement of any kind, consisting of cardboards no larger than 11x7 cm. That was the only mail at Paris to which "postcards" were

admitted. Their imprints were due purely to private initiative and varied widely.

Sealed letters, however, had to be especially marked if they were to go by balloon. Hence the requirement for "par ballon monté" (=by mounted or manned balloon) that was to become a standard endorsement. This formula could have been known only to insiders on September 26, when it was first decided upon. It was then printed in the *Journal Officiel* for the next day.

I recently acquired the note shown in the illustration. Remember that "7bre" means September: This letter was written on the very day on which the balloon decrees were published. Unfortunately, it lacks an envelope, which it must have been in at one time, bearing neither adhesive stamps nor postmarks. Fortunately, it is the fourth letter I now have of that same correspondence out of Paris (plus one intended to reach the writer in Paris), which permits some conclusions to be drawn.

The earliest of these letters is on the same kind of ribbed paper of almost identical dimensions, and still in its original envelope. The heading on the sheet is a little horseshoe, the date September 24, evening. "I write to you by each balloon, that is to say, one knows when they leave, not when they arrive." Thus, on the day after the very first launch, of the "Neptune," the writer was conscious of the new-fangled balloon mail.

The envelope of this "pli confié" (=letter entrusted to) the second balloon, "La Ville de Florence," was torn open so the name and address of the stationery manufacturer are visible: Maison Giroux, 45 Bt. des Capucines, Paris. Clearly, that house jumped the gun and printed its "Service du Ballon" paper before the decree of September 27 was published. The same, plain envelopes may have held the new paper just as easily as they did the old. The writer must have bought a package of it.

He used another sheet of his "Service du Ballon" stationery in November, giving it to the smuggler Grimbert. It was without envelope that time, sealed by a 20-centimes stamp that was torn in half when the letter was opened upon arrival. It is cancelled with the lozenge "85" of Amiens, carrying the Amiens circular date-stamp of November 14 next to it. The last such sheet that I have is dated at Paris on November 22 and is again without its original envelope.

Was "par ballon monté" put on the envelopes? Quite probably, though many letters went by airmail all through the siege without that endorsement as well. He apparently did not stop using envelopes, both sheets and envelopes being much smaller than the standard size.

Was Maison Giroux stuck with its premature product? Did they print "par ballon monté" on some of their envelopes? I know of no other correspondence on these sheetlets.

"Par ballon monté" paper might have gone on sale on September 27. Does anyone KNOW the earliest date? There is little doubt, however, that "Service du Ballon" paper preceded it, making this the earliest known printed airmail stationery.

## THE POSTAL MARKINGS OF ST. PIERRE-MIQUELON: ADDENDA

By Robert G. Stone

A.) Henri Tristant has kindly given me some further information about several of the types of postmarks described in Sect. I of my article in FCP 173, which lead to the following revisions or additions:

XII-M: three sub-varieties can be distinguished: (1) is as illustrated in my



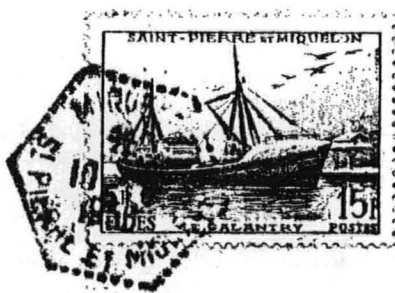
XII-La



XII-M(8)



XII-M(2)



XII-Ma

article, used 1926-48 at least; (2) has a "Q" with the single foot and an "O" of MIQUELON opposite a vertex of the hexagon used 1954-57; and (3) with single-footed "Q" and vertex of hexagon opposite a point midway between the "L" and "O" of MIQUELON, seen in 1967.

XII-Ma. New variety, inscribed MIQUELON, in dashed hexagon, 30 mm diam., 14 mm on a side, used ca. 1956-1959.

XII-La, seen used 1957 on.

XII-L, seen used 1937 on.

XIV. Several variations can be discerned in the spacing between "S" of SAINT and the "N" of MIQUELON.

B.) New type of postmark recently received:

XXI. Single-ring 23.5 mm diam., inscribed in non-serif caps.:

"975 ST PIERRE/ST PIERRE ET (in smaller caps) MIQ.", date block in three lines, e.g.: "8 H 30/15-1/1979". A machine canceller, with 5 parallel wavy lines of flag (flamme) 49 mm long 8 mm to the right of the ring, and a set of 7 short (11mm) wavy lines to the left at 20 mm. Probably used from sometime in 1978 when or after the use of French stamps was authorized on 1 April 1978. "975" is the abbreviated postal code no. for SPM Department (97500) assigned in accordance with the French administrative reform of the 1960s. (SPM became a Dept. on 19 July 1976.) (Illustr.)

C. Type IX-M is reported with date as early as 1888.



**PAPIER COUCHÉ—  
THE CHALKY-PAPER VARIETIES OF THE FRENCH COLONIES 1915-24**

**By Robert G. Stone**

Papier couché (not laid paper) is paper which has its printing surface coated with a layer of kaolin in a gelatine or other binder, giving a thicker paper with a smooth brilliant-white satiny finish. A slightly tarnished piece of silver drawn across the surface will leave a gray crayonish streak of oxide. Stamps printed on such paper come out with sharper images than on the ordinary more porous paper. In some British countries a very heavy chalky paper was used for stamps in order to discourage removal of cancels for fraudulent re-use—in water the chalky surface tends to disintegrate. Its use for French colonies stamps does not seem to have been for that reason.

Nothing official or documentary has appeared, that we can find, which explains why the Ministry of Colonies had the printery order such paper. But there are some clues. A. Montader, a one-time French painter who turned stamp dealer and editor of the magazine *Le Postillon*, was the designer of the 1915 pictorial issue of Somali Coast. He had been a vociferous critic of the colonial stamps and was now going to show people how they should be done. (But then he committed some of the very things he used to criticize; later he even admitted it.) He was, he says, charged along with G. Brunel with surveillance of the execution of this issue, presumably as a representative of the Governor of the colony. They wanted various improvements over past issues, such as certain deep colors and a thick paper like British colonies used, etc., but the bureaucrats of the Ministry and printery frustrated them on many of their wishes. However, it may be inferred that perhaps the importuning of Montader and Brunel succeeded in getting the printery to order a supply of the chalky paper in 1914 just before the printing of the Somali Coast stamps. Montader may have obtained the intercession of the Governor, his friend, with the Ministry to buy the paper. In as much as the administration became very economy-minded once the WW I began, we suspect that the order for this more-expensive paper was entered in 1914 prior to the War. The facts that this paper was never used for stamps of France and it first appears in colony printings of late 1914 and early 1915, give credence to the hypothesis of Montader's influence. Moreover, the pattern of its use after 1915 implies that probably the stock of the paper procured in 1914 was a considerable one but that no further procurements were made thereafter.

The stamps printed on the papier couché were listed and generally priced in the *Yvert et Tellier Specialized Catalogue of the Colonies of 1936*, from which apparently Scott and Gibbons have copied some listings or made a mention of their existence. But the current French catalogs do not list them. J. Chappier has summarized the listings with some additions and questionings of his own in an article in *Bull. Assoc. COL. FRA.*, no. 3, 1978. Cte. DePom-yers made some comments on the couché varieties in his books on several of the colonies. Some of the Yv. et T. listings could not be verified by DePom-yers or Crappier and are questioned.

The consolidated list below will be convenient for our English-speaking colleagues not having access to the above mentioned sources; we compiled it in terms of the Yvert catalog nos. and added the equivalent Scott and Gibbons nos., though the latter two do not actually list all of these nos. as being known on chalky paper. It will be noted that the paper was used in a very scattered and random manner among the various colonies and issues and denominations within issues. A few stamps exist only on chalky paper (these

are marked with an asterisk) and many on both ordinary and chalky paper, and among the issues involved there are some stamps only on ordinary paper. This irregular pattern suggests that the printers had a large stock of the paper starting in 1914 which they doled out rather haphazardly concurrently with the ordinary paper over the succeeding years until the stock of couché was all gone around 1924. Some of the stamps on the couché were later overprinted or surcharged, using up stamp stocks still on hand from before 1925. Judging from the prices given in the Yv. et T. some of the stamps on chalky are rarer than the same stamp on ordinary paper, and for other stamps the ordinary paper is scarcer or of equal frequency.

Items whose existence has been questioned are followed by a "?." A "mystery" is posed by Dahomey Yv. 44 (Sc. 43) which is not reported on chalky paper but when overprinted for Togo (Yv. 85, Sc. 177) some copies are on chalky paper! However, this overprint was made in Paris and there may have been a few chalky-paper sheets of Yv. 44 there at the Agence none of which had ever been sent to Dahomey.

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- A. Montader: ("Colonies Francaises"), Le Postillon, 1918, pp. 163-164.

### Cameroun

Yv.	67	68	69	70	71	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	83	83
Sc.	130	131	132	133	134	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146
Gib.	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45

### Dahomey

Yv.	43 (44?)	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	67	69
Sc.	42 (43?)	44	45	47	50	51	54	56	60	62	63	64	70	75	84	86	B1	88	90
Gib.	43 (44?)	45	46	47	61	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	69	88

### French Equatorial Africa

Yv.		2	3	7	9?	11*	13?
Sc.		2	3	17	6?	21*	9?
Gib. (Middle Congo)	94	95	99	101?	103*	105?	

### French Guiana

Yv.	89	90
Sc.	85	86
Gib.	96	97

### French Guinea

Yv.	66	67	68	70	80	94?
Sc.	66	68	71	77	B1	89?
Gib.	67	68	69	71	82	96?



**Ivory Coast**

Yv.	44	45	46	48	50	58	60	67?
Sc.	45	47	50	52	58	B1	82	56?
Gib.	46	47	48	50	52	60	84	66?

**Madagascar**

Yv.	94?	103?	104?	107?
Sc.	79?	97?	98?	107?
Gib.	53?	62?	63?	66?

**Martinique**

Yv.	70	72
Sc.	81	83
Gib.	71	73

**Mauritania**

Yv.	20	21	22	35*	37*
Sc.	21	23	26	132*	56*
Gib.	21	22	23	36*	58*

**Middle Congo (see also Fr. Equatorial Africa)**

Yv.	48	49	50	51	52	54	56	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	66	73	74	78	82*	85*	86*	87	88	89	90
Sc.	1	2	3	4	6	9	12	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	B2	24	25	30	38*	43*	45*	48	50	51	52
Gib.	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	20	27	28	33	41*	46*	48*	51	53	54	55

**Senegal**

Yv.	53	56	57	62	70
Sc.	79	82	84	97	B1
Gib.	80	83	84	89	97a

**Somali Coast**

Yv.	83	84	85	86	87*	88	89	90	91*	92*	94*	95*	96	97	98	99	101	108	109
Sc.	80	81	82	83	85*	88	89	92	94*	98*	100*	101*	106	111	116	118	119	121	122
Gib.	47	48	49	50	51*	52	53	54	55*	56*	58*	59*	60	61	62	63	65	72	73
(cont.)	Yv.	110	113	116	193*	194*	195*	T1	T2	T3	T4*	T5*	T6*	T7*	T8				
	Sc.	123	126	129	183*	184*	185*	J1	J2	J3	J4*	J5*	J6*	J7*	J8				
	Gib.	74	75	80	161*	162*	165*	D1	D2	D3	D4*	D5*	D6*	D7*	D8				

**Togo**

Yv.	84	85	86	87	88	89*	90	91*	92	93*	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Sc.	176	177	178	179	180	181*	182	183*	184	185*	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
Gib.	20	21	22	23	24	25*	26	27*	28	29*	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

**Ubangui-Chari-Chad**

Yv.	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9*	10*	11*	12	13	14*	15*	16*	17*	18	19(*?)
Sc.	1	2	3	4	6	9	10	12*	14*	15*	16	18	19*	20*	21*	22*	B1	B2(*?)
Gib.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8*	9*	10*	11	12	13*	14*	15*	16*	17	18(*?)

**Upper Senegal and Niger**

Yv.	21	22	23
Sc.	21	22	23
Gib.	21	22	23

## THE REGULAR ISSUES OF FRANCE SINCE 1960, ACCORDING TO THEIR NORMAL POSTAL USAGE

By Stanley J. Luft (#915)

(of the Académie d'Etudes Postales)

Corrections to Handbook Vol. II (Supplement to April '79 FCP):—

p. 12, 40c "Broken Chains": 2nd line should read: (Sc 457 and 501) not (Sc. 457 and 50).

p. 42: the 2-line paragraph between F. Sports Issue of 1953 and its 20F value should be deleted.

Minor corrections to Interlude V (Wh. #175, Jan. 1979) are to be found in the Handbook, Vol. II, on pp. 70-71.

On 2 January 1960, the first business day of the year, the New Franc (1 NF=100 "old francs") became the currency of the republic. Decimals replaced centimes on the new stamps. The 6 January 1959 tariff rates, however, remained in force for some years, attesting to the relative stability of the franc during the early 1960's.

Wherever two "first" dates of issue are given, the first is the ceremonial first-day of issue and the second, the first day of general sale at post offices.

We are now citing Cérès catalog numbers, which are generally the same as Yvert and Maury except for some subsidiary numbers.

### I. Low-denomination, small-format issues of 1960-68

#### A. Typographed issues of 1960-65

##### 0,05 Lille; Oran; Amiens

The 0,05 Lille (Scott 938, Cérès 1230) was issued 18 Jan. 1960-13 May 1961, replacing the 5F Lille (Sc 902, Cs 1186).

Printed in sheets from 2 plates, 1 Dec. 1959-29 Sept. 1960; 143.58 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 0,05 Oran (Sc 973, Cs 1230A) beginning in October 1960.

Printed in sheets from 1 plate between 20 Sept. 1960 and 6 June 1962; issued 15-17 Oct. 1960-20 Nov. 1962; 255.50 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 0,05 Amiens (Sc 1040, Cs 1352) beginning in July 1962.

Printed in sheets from 6 plates between 5 July 1962 and 18 Nov. 1965; issued 21-23 July 1962-10 Sept. 1966; quantity not divulged.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

\*Newspapers and magazines, per 100 gm, "ordinary" (individual rate);

#Newspapers, increments of 100 gm above first 200 gm, bulk rate.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

Newspapers and magazines, increments of 50 gm above first 50 gm. Commonly used as a complementary value, when domestic 1x letter-rate and postcard rate went up 0,05 (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965).

Replaced by the 0,05 Auch (Sc 1141, Cs 1468) beginning in January 1966.

##### 0,10 Paysanne

The 0,10 Paysanne (Sc 939, Cs 1231) was issued 2 Jan. 1960-20 April 1963, replacing the 10F Paysanne (Sc 833A, Cs 1115A).

Printed in sheets from 8 plates between 25 Nov. 1959 and 11 Dec. 1962; 892.53 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

\*Printed matter and samples, to 50 gm;

\*Visiting and greeting cards, without written messages;

Newspapers and magazines, from 100 to 200 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate;

Airmailed newspapers, to 25 gm, to military personnel in Algeria.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

Newspapers, magazines, and books, to 50 gm.

Replaced by the o,10 Troyes (Sc 1041, Cs 1353) beginning in January 1963.

#### **o,15 Alger**

The o,15 Alger (Sc 940, Cs 1232) was issued 2 Jan. 1960-24 Nov. 1962, replacing the 15F Alger (Sc 903, Cs 1195).

Printed in sheets from 2 plates between 14 Dec. 1959 and 1 June 1962; 143.76 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

Postal cards and greeting cards "of 5 words";

Newspapers and magazines, from 200 to 300 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

Newspapers, magazines, and books, from 50 to 100 gm.

Replaced by the o,15 Nevers (Sc 1042, Cs 1354) beginning in July 1962.

#### **o,20 Semeuse de Piel**

The o,20 Semeuse (Sc 941, Cs 1233) was issued 2 Jan. 1960, replacing the 20F Marianne de Muller (Sc 755, Cs 1011B).

Printed in sheets of Type I from 8 plates between 12 Nov. 1959 and 1 Oct. 1964. Stamped postal cards of Type I (ACEP 200) issued in 1960. Coils of Type II issued in January 1961; used coil stamps are very scarce.

Used concurrently with the o,20 Marianne de Cocteau (Sc 985, Cs 1282) beginning in late February 1961.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

\*Postal cards;

Printed matter, to 20 gm, "urgent" rate;

#Newspapers and magazines, from 300 to 400 gm, individual rate.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

\*Printed matter, to 20 gm;

Postal cards to Canada, Belgium, West Germany, Italy, San Marino, Luxembourg, and nearby areas of Spain and Switzerland;

Visiting and greeting cards;

Invoices, unsealed, to 20 gm;

Newspapers, magazines, and books, from 100 to 150 gm.

Retired from sale on or shortly after 15 Jan. 1965.

#### **o,25 Marianne à la Nef**

The o,25 Marianne à la Nef (Sc 942, Cs 1234) was issued 2 Jan. 1960-10 June 1965, replacing the 25F Marianne à la Nef (Sc 927, Cs 1216).

Printed in sheets of Type I from 11 plates, 4 Dec. 1959-27 May 1960. Booklets of 20 stamps of Type I (Braun No. 396) issued 12 Jan. 1960. Coils of probable Type I issued January 1960; used coil stamps are scarce. Booklets of 8 stamps of Type II (Braun No. 397) issued January 1960. 390.30 million stamps (total, or from sheets only?) printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

\*Letters, to 20 gm;

Printed matter and samples, from 50 to 100 gm;

Newspapers and magazines, from 400 to 500 gm, individual rate.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

\*Letters, to 20 gm, to Canada, West Germany, Italy, San Marino, Belgium, Luxembourg, and nearby areas of Spain and Switzerland;

Newspapers, magazines, and books, from 150 to 200 gm.

Eventually replaced by the 0.25 Marianne de Décaris (Sc 968, Cs 1263) beginning in June 1960.

(to be continued)

## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

♦ The 1.20 + 0.30 Journée du Timbre ("Paris L'Hotel des Postes") was issued on 10 March, the 1.30 "F. Paulbot 1879" on 24 March. The 1.00 Abeille (the bee) is to appear on 2 April, the 1.70 Palais des Rois de Majorque-Perpignan and 1.40 Abbaye de St. Germain des Prés on 21 April, the 1.20 Aviation Postale Intérieure and 1.70 Boule de Moulins (Europa issues) on 28 April. The 1.50 Grotte de Niaux scheduled for 17 March will be delayed to come out 7 July. The 1.20 Congrès de FSPF will appear on 7 May, the 1.20 + 0.30 Léon Jouhaux on 14 May, the 1.20 Moulin de Steenvoorde on 14 May, the 1.00 Palais Royal on 21 May, the 1.70 Monument Hommage à Jeanne d'Arc (not in the original stamp program) on 28 May.



◆ For Andorra the 1979 program will include 8 stamps: two Europas ("Facteurs des Poste Francaises vers 1900" and "Premier Bureau de Poste Fr. en Andorre"), two nature protection (Isard and Perdrix blanche), Frèsque de l'Eglise de Sant Cerni de Nagol, Monument de la Rencontre des Co-Princes, Ann. Intern. de l'Enfant, and Championnats du Monde de Judo. The 1.00 Isard appeared 26 March, the Europas will come out on 30 April, the Perdrix blanche on 9 April.

◆ The four Zodiac-type precancel stamps issued only last July are already obsolete owing to the raise in rates and issue of four new precancels in the mushrooms designs (FCP #175, p. 19). The Zodiac issue is probably going to be scarce and now is the time to pick it up.

◆ The 0.80 and 1Fr Sabines with overseas ("tropical") gum, now superceded, have become so popular that they have almost disappeared from the new-issue market.

◆ The Thiaude catalog has dropped the UN and Europa issues noting they have been subject to too much speculation!

◆ The Secretariat d'Etat for PTT stated at the end of 1978 that "certain adjustments" in postal rates would be necessary in the course of 1979 without doubt—that means a lot of new colors and denominations in the regular designs.

◆ The PTT informs the public that philatelic covers carried by aviation crews or individuals on first flights and not sent in closed mail made up by the PTT, do not constitute "correspondances-avions," even if it bears a postmark of the airport p.o.

◆ Although the PTT has generally refrained from including the Postal Code nos. in the postmarks of civilian POs in France, it appears that most if not all of the postoffices of the Army and Navy in France have the code nos. in their postmarks, as do those of the overseas Departments.

◆ The PTT reports that in the last year (1977-78) it had refused over 600 requests for subjects to be commemorated on the stamps.

◆ R. Duxin's annual review of the French stamps issues has now appeared. There were 78 stamps, the highest in years (60 in 1978), not counting coils, booklets, etc. All but the 4 in helio were in recess; 48 of them were covered in Documents Philatéliques Officielles. The total face was 90.73F, plus 1.95 surtaxes. The monthly distribution was quite uneven, August had 0, Jan. 9 and Oct. 10. There were 31 artists used, 15 only designed, 16 designed and engraved, and 1 only engraved. 13 of the artists also worked on 1977 stamps, and 17 artists used in 1977 were not used in 1978. The denominations were distributed thus: one each: 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20, 0.30, 0.58, 0.61, 0.73, 0.78, 1.15, 1.30, 1.50, 1.80; two each: 0.50, 2.10; three each: 1.20, 1.40, 3.00; four each: 0.80, 1.10, 2.00; seven each: 1.2; nine each: 1.70. The artists and number of stamps done by each were: Andreotto (3), Andrieu (1), Bail-lais (2), Bequet (4), Bétemps (12), Birr (1), Brayer (1), Bridoux (1), Buffet (1), Caussin (1), Combet (3), Decaris (1), Durrens (4), Forget (4), Gandon (13), Gauthier (3), Goffin (2), Guillaume (2), Haley (2), Halpern (1), Houllère (1), Ibock (1), Jubert (2), Lacaque (5), Lambert (1), Louvera (1), Monvoisin (3), Pheulpin (1), Pons (1), Quillivic (1), Sainson (1), Winckler (1), plus two unknown.

◆ In case you need to know what the different currencies of the various French community countries are and their equivalents in French francs, here they are: 1Fr New Hebrides=0.062 FrF; 1Fr FCP used by Polynesia, New Calendonía, and Wallis/Futuna=0.055 FrF; 1FD used by Djibouti=0.024 FrF; 1Fr CFA used by Empire Centrafricaine, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Haute

Volta, Benin, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Chad, and Togo=0.02 FrF; 1 Dinar of Tunisia=1000 milliemes=10.68 FrF; 1 Ougiya of Mauretania=5 khoumas=0.095 FrF.

◆ Mon. Leon Dubus, president of the Académie de Philatélie, of the Société des Amis du Musée Postal, and of the Union Marcophile, and Honorary Vice-Pres. of the Federation des Sociétés Philatéliques Françaises, was promoted as an Officer in the Ordre National du Mérite by a Govt. Décret of 17/12/78. Dubus, an old-time omnivorous collector of wide interests, and extremely knowledgeable, author of a number of books on French and British postmarks, is the doyen of French philatelists.

◆ We have just received the sad news that our member Maurice Jamet of Paris died suddenly on 22 February at 75 years. Jamet is well-known to many of our members for his very fine Ventes sur Offres and auctions which he ran since 1953. Several years ago he retired and Jean-F. Baudot, his former assistant took over the firm. A one-time collector, Mon. Jamet was a sympathetic correspondent and often did favors for other collectors. With Madame Jamet's assistance he has been working for some time on a definitive treatise about the French colonial marques postales. We hope Madame Jamet can see it to completion—it was a work of love for them. Our sincere condolences to all his family.

◆ The annual prize for 1978 given by the Administrative Council of the Belgian Philatelic Federation was awarded to Dr. J. Fromaigeat for his philatelic activities. Dr. Fromaigeat is Vice-Pres. of the French Phil. Fed., an international juror, and leading specialist in the Empire and Bordeaux issues. He runs the Federation program for young collectors, and his regular column for the "jeunesse" is notable for its great good sense and very informative for adults as well.

◆ Thierry Wirth who left the editorship of Le Monde after one year, is now editor of L'Echangiste Universelle. Coincidentally the name of this old journal was changed (in Feb.) to Le Philatéliste Universelle, a title more accurately descriptive of the contents. Wirth is up-grading the contents to be more competitive with the other French philatelic journals. The quality of the paper and illustrations is now first class. A few pages in each issue are devoted to postal card collecting, which is the rage in France. Subscription is \$12/yr for US and Canada—Editions Dumenil, 6 rue Turgot, F78100-St. Germain en Laye.

◆ The two French dealer syndicates, CNEP and CSFP, are considering a merger. It is thought it will be to advantage to have a united group to collaborate on the next Paris international philatelic exposition in 1982.

◆ The "Ancienne Maison Theodore Champion," famous old stamp firm of Paris, was recently signalled by the Moniteur du Commerce International as one of the leaders in French exports, the only stamp firm so honored among 2000 principal exporting firms of France. Most of its business is now presumably in modern stamps.

◆ The Chef du Service P.T.T. of St. Pierre et Miquelon informed Le Monde in late 1978 that the stocks of SPM stamps (from 1976 and earlier) are still being used until exhausted, and meanwhile the current French issues have been authorized for use since 1 April 1978. As a result mixed frankings can occur. We have not yet ascertained whether French stamps were actually sold and used immediately from 1 April on. But we have a cover of Jan. 9, 1979, bearing three Sabine stamps of 0.20, 1.20, and 1.40 denominations, all with phosphor bars. Our correspondent implies these are the chief or only French stamps currently in much use there. A new style of postmark, typical



of those issued to the overseas Departments, is now in use at St. Pierre, including the postal code no. "975" (abbrev. for 97500), in the inscription. We do not know when it was put in service, perhaps in 1976 or not until 1978.

◆ At the Salon d'Automne last November, the Grand Prix des Territoires d'Outre Mer was awarded to the 10F Otaries stamp of TAAF, the Grand Prix des Territoires Africaines et Malgaches de Langue Francaise to Mali Yv #326, the Grand Prix de l'Europe to the trees set of Poland, the Grand Prix de l'Art Philatélique Francaise to the Pont Neuf of Decaris (Yv #1997).

◆ The Andorra administration has decided that from 1 Jan. 1979 the official designation of the towns and country in its stamps, postmarks, and stationery, etc., will be in the Catalan language: thus "Andorra La Vella/ Principat d'-Andorra" in place of the French "Andorre la Vieille/Vallées d'Andorre."

◆ Some snide critics of the recent Année de l'Enfant stamp think the infant looks like it is suffering some skin disease—dermatographia philatelica perhaps?

◆ The polar collectors group (SATA) of the Amicale Philatélique de Metz has decided to become independent as "La Société Française de Philatélie Polaire—S.A.T.A." It has now over 700 members with regional chapters in various parts of France.

◆ The buildings of the research base at Martin de Vivies, Terre Adélie, were totally destroyed by fire last November, and the program for the coming winter will have to be curtailed.

◆ Frederick A. Brofos a long time Scandinavian specialist, last Christmas sent out as his Xmas cards a nice block print made by his son Alex M. Brofos (see illustr).—which surprisingly is a head of Ceres. Alex is a gifted fellow:



currently a sophomore at Kearsarge Regional High School in New Hampshire, has been on high honors list for 4 years, twice won the Simonds-Davis award for highest scholastic achievement, member of the N. H. Collectors Club and N. H. Numismatic Assoc., junior champion at annual stamp-club exhibitions, began collecting in an old Scott album (1890 vintage), now interested in 19th Cent. whole world, reads Mekeels Weekly, The Philatelist, and Phil. Journal of Great Britain regularly. Bravo to Alex.

◆ The French philatelic journals are all facing difficulties, mostly due to financial stringenceis resulting from inflation of costs, competition for articles and advertising, and the niggardly attitude of the French philatelic public toward supporting the journals. In 1978 several journals were irregular in appearing, or had to cut down on number of issues or contents, or changed editors or managers several times.

◆ The recent French law taxing capital gains ("plus-values"), according to what we read, works this way: all persons are taxable except non-residents; the tax for over 20,000 Fr gain is 3% for individual sales, 2% for public auctions; should be paid by the agent or otherwise by the buyer who can recover from the seller; gifts to national institutions (museums, etc.), do not require an added tax against the donor.

◆ It is reported by several students that two transfer rollers ("molettes") have been used so far for making plates of the 1Fr Sabine (but only one master die). The roller #2 is usually identifiable by a small "beauty spot" on the neck of Sabine though its absence doesn't necessarily prove a roller #1. The "spot" is due to a short thickening in the neck shading. It is assumed that a given cylinder was all made by the same roller, which appears to be true in some cases at least.

◆ Various essay dies for stamp designs that were never adopted were in Hulot's hands when he left the employ of the government in 1876. They were included in the auction of Hulot effects after his death, and were acquired by the late Arthur Maury. After Maury's death they disappeared, but recently the present director of the Maury firm (J. Vavrosky) was able to acquire them. J. Storch and R. Francon are presenting illustrations and explanations of them in a serial which will run for some time in *La Philatéliste Universelle* starting Feb. 1979.

◆ Some cases are reported of coil stamps, used, soaked off covers and degummed, that still have traces of the numeral on back. These are not due to decals off an adjacent stamp but to spots which missed getting the original gum, which is put on and dried at high speed, so the numeral printed through such spots onto the paper. Phosphorescent spots sometimes show on the backs of the stamps—due to the phosphor "ink" being too fluid so that it penetrated through the paper in places.

◆ Dr. Grasset reports that the postal forgery of the 50c Bequet was generally sold in the Paris suburbs to North African emigres and were used thus mostly on mail to North Africa. It is not known when these counterfeits first appeared and were suppressed, but the covers with them were being passed during the first 6 months of 1977.

◆ A correspondent of *L'Echangiste Universelle* (Nov. '78) did a little research on the relation of wholesale prices at which dealers sold certain stamps or set to one another to the retail catalog prices. The wholesale prices of course were generally low compared to retail, occasionally higher—the ratio varied greatly. Stamps before 1939 went at 30-40% of Yvert, and for higher-priced items 20-25% of Yv was not unusual. In general, issues before 1964 averaged around 50% of cat. But some popular items were wholesaled at well better than 50%.

◆ The first two issues of a new journal, *The Arab World Philatelist*, have appeared. The scope of this journal will include some French related areas such as French offices in Levant, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Syria, Lebanon, etc. It is well printed and illustrated by offset. The editor, R. Howard Courtney, is desirous of receiving articles and notes for future issues, and needs more subscribers to expand the size. The cost is \$16/yr for 4 issues. R. H. Courtney, 2135 No. Bigelow, Peoria, Ill. 61604.

◆ The annual RIPEX exhibition will be held in Providence, R. I., on Sept. 22-23. FCPS members are invited to exhibit, and in past shows have done well with the awards. Write to Ray Gaillaguet, 221 Waterman St., Providence, R. I. 02906.

◆ Our member Bill Schilling has just published a very useful little pamphlet

on the Gros and Petit Chiffres numeral lozenges—see the “New Books” section.

◆ Members John Lievsay and R. G. Stone set an innovative mark when both had articles appearing in Documents Philatéliques #79: Lievsay on the 25c Ceres of 1871, Stone on an unusual cover from Martinique (property of member Jeff Bohn).

### SPECIALTY MATERIAL OFFERED BY OUR DEALER MEMBERS

Members should be interested in the following types of material that are generally (or currently) available from our dealer-members. Although we didn't hear from all our dealer-members, we think this is a fair representation of what may be available at this time in France and Colonies collecting fields.

#### Specialties

Dealers (see listing below)

#### France

General, mint and used — 4, 9, 10, 12, 16  
 Unused only — 6  
 New issues — 8, 9, 15, 16  
 First Day Covers — 9, 16, 17, 22  
 Classic stamps — 3  
 Cancellations — 17  
 Covers — 1, 7, 16, 20  
 Postal History — 1, 3, 11  
 Imperforates (XX Century) — 17, 19  
 Coins datés and Millesimes; Precancels — 17  
 Errors and Varieties — 17, 19  
 Annulés; Specimens — 3, 17  
 Proofs; Essays — 3, 11, 19  
 Color trials — 19  
 De Luxe sheets — 19  
 Booklets and Coils — 17, 22  
 Red Cross booklets — 16  
 Art Stamps and covers — 16  
 Ballons Montés; Franco-Prussian War — 3  
 Expositions material — 12  
 Air semi-officials — 19  
 Cinderellas — 12  
 Philatelic Literature; Catalogs — 12, 18, 20  
 Postal Stationery and Catalogs — 21  
 Maximum Cards — 22

Andorra — 9, 17

Monaco — 9, 17, 21

#### French Colonies

General, mint and used — 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17  
 Covers and Postal History — 1, 7, 11, 20  
 Imperfs., color trials, de luxe sheets, die proofs — 1, 7, 19  
 French Pacific area: covers and postal history — 14  
 French Polynesia — 13  
 French Offices and Colonies in Asia — 1  
 Overseas Territories — 17  
 Independent Africa — 5  
 Independent (French) West Africa FDC — 2  
 Guinea — 2  
 Postal stationery and catalogs — 21

## Dealers Numerical Listings, and special comments

1. George Alevizos, 320 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 307, Santa Monica, CA 90401 (Auctions only, catalog subscription forms on request).
2. P. Brenner (Blackstamps), P. O. Box 402, South Orange, NJ 07079.
3. Arthur J. Brown, c/o Argyll Etkin, Ltd., 55 New Bond St., London W1Y 9DG, England.
4. Frank J. Buono, P. O. Box 1535, Binghamton, NY 13902 (Occasional mailing lists; no charge for lists).
5. Robert C. Burnett, Box 968, Scottsdale, AZ 85252 (Stamps from mounted collections, at 50% Scott).
6. Denali Stamp Co. (G. S. Zimowske), 36513 Nasa Terrace, Fremont, CA 94536 (Regular mailing list).
7. Alex D. Gage (Higgins & Gage, Inc.), 23 No. Altadena Dr., Pasadena, CA 91107 (Auctions only; catalogs free in U.S., \$1 each foreign).
8. Giles A. Gibson, Von Stephan Haus, Rio Nida, CA 95471.
9. R. L. Goodrich (The Stamp Corner), P. O. Box 981, Worcester, MA 01613 (Mainly France, Andorra, Monaco; send SASE for lists).
10. Bob Greggs, P. O. Box 7, Rock Tavern, NY 12575 (Monthly lists; no charge).
11. Gary Hendershott, 1637-B East 15th St., Little Rock, Ark. 72202 (Postal History lists).
12. HJMR Co. (Robt. Hagler), P. O. Box 6638, Hollywood, FL 33021.
13. Rick Horne, 4080 Bay St., Fremont, CA 94538.
14. Howard Lee, P. O. Box 5950, New York, NY 10017 (No lists; approvals against references).
15. MJH Philatelics (M. R. Hrycak), P. O. Box 288, Flushing, NY 11352 (Free lists; no minimum nor postal charges for new issues).
16. Frank del Ponte, P. O. Box 123, Sound Beach, NY 11789.
17. R. C. Rausch (The Heritage Co.), P. O. Box 350, Hollywood, CA 90028 (Price list to members for 28c postage; want lists serviced).
18. Louis K. Robbins, 147 West 42nd St., New York, NY 10036 (No lists).
19. S. Serebrakian, Inc., P. O. Box 448, Monroe, NY 10950.
20. Theo. van Dam (Postal Covers), Box 26, Brewster, NY 10509 (Mail auctions; catalog \$5/yr, \$10/yr foreign; literature and supplies lists on request).
21. Classic Philatelics (Mel and Pat Feiner), P. O. Box 5637, Huntington Beach, CA 92646.
22. John J. Chaite, 412 So. St. Asaph St., Alexandria, VA 22314 (No lists).

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## NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

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Note: In connection with our review in Jan. FCP of P. Mayer's *Libération Catalogue*, Ray Gaillaguet comments that he thinks the main purpose and utility of the catalog is to establish a base price for the issues. For more background information one should refer to the book by Jacques Lion published in France in 1964 and to the issues of the journal "*Bulletin de l'Assoc. des Collectionneurs des Timbres de la Libération*" the contents of which are regularly listed in our Current Journal Articles section—this Bulletin is now running a revised updated listing of *Libération* issues, and Mayer has been in cooperation with them. Ray believes all the fantasies and fakes have now

been eliminated from the catalog; Mr. Mayer provides an expertization service which is at the disposal of our members. One should recall the great difficulties in clearing up the questions about the Liberation issues due to the great surge of patriotism at the time which induced the local authorities to go ahead and deface the Petains by any means at hand without first getting permission from Paris.

"Berck 1979—34eme Edition." 109 pp. illustr. 10Fr. Ed. Berck, 6 Place de la Madeleine, F75008-Paris. (France, CFA, Europa, colonies omnibus sets—classified by types of issues and topicals; prices are for never hinged.)

"French Numeral Cancellations—or Les Petits (small) and Gros (large) Chiffres (numerals) de France, 1852-1876." By Wilbur H. Schilling, Jr., 1979. 13 pp. illustr. \$5, the author, 5712 Schaefer Road, Minneapolis, Minn. 55436. (Brief text giving history and explanation of use of the numeral lozenges, with excellent illustrations of each type and the various transformations and errors, etc.)

"Histoire Postale de la Capitale de Bretagne." By F. Son Gerateo and Gen. Bernardos. 1979, 324 pp. Subscription price to Feb. 15, 100Fr+post. M. Herbinet-Bretagne Philatélie, 15 rue Saint-Mélaine, F35000-Rennes. (Postal history of Rennes.)

"Meetings Aériens d'Avant 1945." By G. Naudet. 1979, 120pp. Price? The author, 26 rue Désiré-Richebois, F94120-Fontenay sous Bois.

"Les Bigrammes." By R. Cesne. 22 pp. 1979, Bull. #11, Philatélie Mantaïs. The author, 86 rue de Cales, F78200-Mantes-la-Folie. (Marks of mail automatisation centers.)

"La Poste Militaire Italienne in Africa." By L. Buzzetti (ed.). 1978. 177 pp., illustr. Sarani Editore, via Dagana 3, I-20123 Milano, Italy. (Includes Italian military posts in the Fezzan.)

"Rimeco Catalogue: Francobolli de Libia." 1978, 84 pp., illustr. (In French, Italian, and English). Rimeco S. A., via Cantonale, CH-6818 Melano, Switzerland. (Incl. French occupation of Fezzan and Ghadames.)

"Michel Katalog 1979." Section F (France, Andorre, Monaco). 1978, 224 pp. Schwannenberg Verlag GMBH-Munich. Price?

"Michel CEPT/UNO-Katalog." 1979 ed. 1978, 119 pp. Schwanneberger Verlag, Muthmannstr. 4, D-8 Munich 45, Germany. (Convenient cat., excerpted from the Standard-Michel, of listings for all Europa issues, Conseil de l'Europe, etc.)

"American Philatelic Congress, 44th Annual Book," 1978. Jersey: "Letters New Hebrides Islands 1842-1865."

## REVIEW

"Les Entiers Postaux de France et de Monaco," 2nd edition, by Jean Storch and Robert Françon, 1979; 188 pp. 75Fr plus postage, Editions du Vivorais, B. P. 51, F07103-Annonay Cedex.

The game of leapfrog between the Association des Collectionneurs d'Entiers Postaux (ACEP) and the indefatigable team of Storch and Françon (S&F) is alive and well. The first (1974) edition of S&F filled a great need as the then French stationery catalogues were the long out-of-print ACEP of 1949, its disappointing 1965 abridgement, and the Higgins & Gage (H&G) catalogue of 1967 edited by Ed Fladung. The 1974 S&F burst among us with a twofold surprise (see FCP #158, p. 89). The cataloguing system and order were purely monographic (following the path blazed by Ginestet) and replete with strange catalogue numbers, and to the uninitiated, quoted prices were unbelievably high. These prices reflected current market (selling) valuations,

or else became the bases for such selling prices (—you can take your choice). The S&F was quickly adopted (cataloguing, pricing) by a number of dealers in France.

ACEP "countered" in 1975 by "rushing" to completion its long-awaited, monumental, expensive, looseleaf 7th edition, for which the prices appeared separately in 1976. Those prices were, on the whole, similar to or only slightly higher than the S&F 1974 ones. ACEP cataloguing, incidentally, is chronological and consecutive rather than monographic. H&G cataloguing follows ACEP fairly closely, but is far less detailed than either French work. New H&G prices appeared in a 1978 supplement, and are similar to those in ACEP.

Now we have the 2nd edition (1979) of S&F before us. Prices are moderately to considerably higher than ACEP's 1976 ones. Be prepared! As always, one can beam with satisfaction at the advances for our possessions, and groan at those of what we still lack.

The new S&F, thicker and heavier than its predecessor, is up-to-date through late 1978. The useful introductory remarks are virtually unchanged. Minor changes have been effected within some chapters. There continues to be somewhat less overall detail than in the ACEP. For example, ACEP lists all known imprinted dates for any one item of stationery whereas S&F gives only the range in dates. ACEP's treatment of the multitudinous and worrisome 1902 provisional overprints on pneumatic-tube stationery is easily followable and far superior. ACEP is also a little stronger on minor (oftentimes obscure) varieties of papers, shades, and impressions. S&F, however, devotes more space to essays, printers' waste, and imprinted-to-order items. The one major new feature (upward pricing excepted) in the new S&F is the inclusion of numerous "repiquages"—private cachets on stationery to commemorate or promote stamp exhibitions, dealers, etc.—from 1972 onward. This "advance" may have dubious importance and interest, particularly as most repiquages listed trend to be priced the same for any given item of stationery. But undoubtedly there must be collectors for this sort of ultimate specialty.

Is there a need for this catalogue? I would answer with a qualified yes. The ACEP catalogue is expensive (perhaps even out of print?), unwieldy and, although the standard in the field, it is not very easy to use away from one's stamp den; definitely not when trying to leaf through a dealer's stock or cover box while in a crowd. Although thicker than before, the new S&F remains easy to carry and use on a shopping expedition or at a bourse table. One could perhaps wish for the "ultimate" readily useable catalogue: a S&F with an added column for ACEP numbers! Perhaps ACEP doesn't allow this additional encroachment upon its old private preserve.—S.J.L.

## CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

### Le Monde Des Philatélistes (CC)

#316, Jan. 1979: "Le programme 1977 sous la loupe"; Duxin: "Les 76 timbres Fr. de 1978 et leurs auteurs"; C-R.W.: "Les vignettes du croissant rouge Algérienne"; "Affranchissements mixtes de SPM"; Leblanc: "Les timbres de roulettes avec perforés de firmes"; Mazabrey: "Faux de Spérati du 75c du Monaco Yv #8"; conts. of "Fr. en Thématique," Joffre, Frybourg, DeLizeray, De la Mettrie, Perrin, Bayle.



- #317, Feb. 1979: Brun: "Quelques faux"; Henry: "Le 25c Décaris"; Mazabrey: "Faux de Spérati 2c et 4c Bordeaux"; Fromaigeat: "Le rôle didactique de la Philatélie"; conts. of Perrin, Bayle, Rouques.

#### **L'Echo de la Timbrologie (CC, APRL)**

- #1494, Dec. 1978: Sinais: "Les oblitérations des Forces Fr. Libres"; Fioretti: "Les Europas de Monuments"; Storch et Francon: "Les types Droits de l'Homme de Mouchon" (begin); Tristant: "TAAF Campagne 1977-78, I—Terre Adélie" (begin); cont. of Leblond.  
 #1495, Jan. 1979: Conts. of Storch et Francon, Tristant, Munier.  
 #1496, Feb. 1979: Cohn: "Les passeurs aériens professionnels 1870-71" (begin); cont. of Storch et Francon.

#### **La Philatélie Française (CC, APRL)**

- #295, Jan. 1979: Duxin: "Les émissions Fr. de 1979"; "Timbres et plus-values" (gains tax); Mérot: "Aux Nouvelles Hebrides—les surcharges locales de Port Vila"; cont. of Blondelle.

#### **Les Feuilles Marcophiles (CC)**

- #215, 4th Trim, 1978: "Colonies Fr.—lettres locaux de jour de l'an (Guyane et Guadeloupe)"; Mathieu: "Les bureaux Français de Crète"; Guiraud-Darmais: "Les cachets 'Monaco Principauté' Type 18-II-1B sans levée"; Devages: "Campagne d'Italie contre l'Autriche 1859-60"; Baudot: "Marques Bureau de Correspondance"; Martin: "Cachet linéaire routes"; Delvaux: "Les nouveaux en matière de Guichés Annexes"; Servières: "Une marque postal en occitan"; Demaux: "Tunisie—type Bureau de Recette Français"; Martinache: "Le poste à Valenciennes des origines à 1935"; Niedermeier: "La censure postale Fr. en Palatinat en 1918-1920"; Stone: "Les marques postales des Iles St. Pierre et Miquelon" (begin); Berri: "Les comités Italiennes de Libération en France"; Daudemard: "A propos du 'F' des machines à affranchir."

#### **Feuilles Marcophiles Informations (CC)**

- #20, Nov. 1978: Lejeune: "Les papillons de Metz en 1870"; Frybourg: "Le tri automatique du courrier"; Lejeune: "Le contrôle du monopole postale"; Lejeune: "La petite poste de Bordeaux"; Lejeune: "Type 18 et Port Payé—utilisation du P.P. encadre après 1831."

#### **Le Collectionneur Philatéliste et Marcophile (CC) (45Fr/yr, Mme. Messy, 33 Cours Franklin Roosevelt, F69006, Lyon)**

- #40, Oct. 1978: Rayssiguier: "Teintes du 15c semeuse à fond lignée #130"; Cuny: "Note a/s/ du 25c semeuse #138"; Magnard: "Les flammes de la Foire de Lyon"; Reysiguier: "Boîtes mobiles du Finistère"; Fradois: "Timbres fiscaux en Savoie"; Fradois: "Timbres fiscaux à Monaco"; Laborde: "Notes de lecture a/s/ des cachets GC refaits"; Auriacombr: "Poste navale"; Lamar: "Les RAGG du Var"; Grasset: "Les faux 50c Bequet"; Lamar: "Imprimées déclarés".

#### **Documents Philatéliques (CC)**

- 79, 1st Trim, 1979: Brun: "Le cinquantenaire de l'Académie de Philatélie expositions et conférences"; Fromaigeat: "Ballon monté long voyage"; Robineau: "Gazette des absents No. 1 exceptionnelle"; Michon: "1F vermillon en 1851; fraude du 25c Cérès"; Henry: "25c Cérès de 1871 Type I"; Livesay: "25c Cérès de 1871"; DeFontaines: "Belfort assiégé 1870-71"; Stone: "Martinique inhabituelle de 1872"; Perrin: "Algérie sur France de 1900-1925"; Tristant: "Antilles: St. Bra-thélémy."

**L'Echangiste Universelle (CC)**

#935, Nov. 1978: Michon: "Nouvelle Caledonie—les surcharges de Fevr. 1902"; Podovin: "Le marque postale d'Aquitaine"; "Cinquentenaire de l'Académie de Philatélie"; CSFP: "Cote et prix nets des timbres-poste—qu'en penser?"; Mirabel: "Cartophilie—l'Afrique en automatisation"; Sinais: "Cartes postales officielles de FM 1er Guerre Mondiale" (cont.); Mirabel: "L'Ardeche" (post cards).

#936, Dec. 1978: "Grands Prix de l'Art Philatélique 1978"; Robineau: "La Marianne de Bequet"; Sinais: "Les cartes postales de franchise militaire de la Marine, les et 2 eme Guerre Mondiales"; Pelégrin: "Les cartes postales touristiques anciennes de la Tunisie"; cont. of "L'Histoire de la Poste."

#937, Jan. 1979: "Un timbre, un artist, Yves Brayer"; "A Strasbourg hier et aujourd'hui"; DeLizeray: "Les roulettes"; Sinais: "Le Detachement Fr. de Palestine 1916-18"; Pellégrin: "Des incertitudes d'un collectionneur sur une carte postale des plus singulières"; Gachot: "Les premières cartes postales illustrées"; cont. of "L'Histoire de la Poste."

**La Philatéliste Universelle** (new name for L'Echangiste Univ.) (CC) (12/yr, G. Dumenil, F55130-Bonnet)

#937, Feb. 1979: Michon: "NCE—les surcharges de Feb. 1902, rectificatif"; "Expo au Musée Postal—la Musique"; "Repertoire des timbres Fr. émis en 1978"; Narjoux: "Les premiers timbres Fr. et les tarifs postaux" (youths col.); Rabineau: "Les deux molettes du 1<sup>er</sup> Fr Sabine"; Storch et Francon: "Les poinçons inédits (begin): 1: les entier"; DeLizeray: "Premiers jours des Bordeaux"; Sinais: "Les cartes officielles de Franchise Militaire de la 1<sup>er</sup> G.M.—les cartes de la fin de la Guerre."

**France and Colonies Philatelic Society (GB) Newsletter (CC)**

#30, Dec. 1978: Moffat & Barker: "Marianne de Bequet" (end); Coles & Barker: "The study of the 5F Merson of 1900-29" (begin); Quesnel: "The fake 5F Merson of France"; Haworth & Barker: "The 5F Merson Type of France"; Cohn: "British pigeongrams" (end); Robinson: "Postmarks of Bureaux de Passe—addendum."

**Bulletin de la Société des Amis du Musée Postal (CC)**

#60, 4th Trim, 1978: Cohn: "La valise diplomatique des Etats Unis pendant le siège de Paris 19 Sept. 1970-28 Jan. 1971"; Levett: "Une curieuse lettre codée acheminée par ballon monté"; M.P.: "A propos d'un entier postal France-Monégasque"; Dreyfus: "Pli mal dirigée."

**Bulletin de la Assoc. de CONFRA (CC)**

#6, Jan. 1979: Drye: "Actualité postale et philatélique des Depts. et Territoires d'Outre-Mer"; Michon: "NCE—les surcharges de Fevr. 1902, Yv. #s 65 et 66"; "NCE—liste de bureaux de poste en 1976"; "SPM"; Renollaud: "Madagascar Yv #122; Zanzibar Yv #4"; Crappier: "Algérie Yv #353"; Drye: "Les émissions sans 'RF' des colonies Fr. 1941-44—leur utilisation à la colonie."

**Essay-Proof Journal (CC, APRIL, SI)**

#140, Fall 1978: Stone: "Pictorial issue of Fr. Colonies—Ch. II E-1—Morocco 1917-23 (monument series)"; Mueller: "More essays which are not what they seem."

**The Indo-China Philatelist (CC)**

#29, May 1978: Kerr: "Viet Nam—orchids on stamps"; Isaacs: "Viet Nam air mail flights, 1950 on"; Stone: "A boat cover—Hanoi to

Haiphong"; Uhler: "Indochina cinderellas"; Mendelsohn cont.

#30, July 1978: Kerr: "French Indo China—a unique usage"; Gravelat: "Indo-china—the first airmail flights in 1921"; Carol: "Cambodia—a strange mesh, politics and philately"; Aspnes: "Viet Nam—the FDC"; "Viet Nam airmail souvenir booklets of 1952"; Carol: "Tributes to Laos and Viet Nam."

#32, Nov. 1978: Wade: Viet Nam #29A coil and booklets 1966"; Kerr: Post cards (of Stung Treng) Laos 1904"; Isaacs: "Viet Nam airmail flights."

#33, Jan. 1979: Carol: "Cambodia mystery solved"; Kerr: "Laos—early military cover (Camp du Tran-Ninh 1958)"; Poole: "Indochina, some of its peoples"; Carol: "Viet Nam—a philatelic puzzle"; Wade: "Viet Nam, the coil and booklet issues"; Moorefield: "Marc Leguay in Laos"; Carol: "1975 sets of Laos."

Messages (de PTT de France)

#276, Jan. 1979: "Sécurité: la coute des marins-pecheurs"; Moutier: "Football et timbres poste."

Philandorre

#4, Dec. 1978: "1st addendum to 'Catalogue Spécialisé Andorre'."

Postscript (CC, APRL)

#136, Oct/Dec. 1978: Dodd: "Crimean War"; Vandervelde: "French routes to the Far East"; Coles: "Thurn et Taxis (Fr. relations)."

Bulletin de Liaison de la S.A.T.A. (CC)

#35, March 1979: "A propos des nouveautés"; Dupraz: "Adèle Dumont-Durville—la femme dont Terre Adélie porte le nom"; Lafargue: "Incendie en Terre-Adélie."

Le Philatélie au Quebec (CC, APRL)

Nov. 11978: Dufresne: "L'Ile Barbe—des timbres au Poil."

Feb. 1979: Nolet: cont.

The Arab World Philatelist (CC)

#2, Fall 1978: Hudson: "Lebanese forgeries."

The Posthorn (CC, APRL, SI)

#137, Feb. 1979: Jones: "Mail from Norway to France and UK 1744-1844."

## F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

### Notices

The Board voted to rent a lounge at Interpex, March 6-8. Edward Grabowski has agreed to assume the chairmanship of the membership committee, in lieu of Eric Spiegel who asked to be relieved owing to illness. Treasurer Bea Berner's report for 1978 was unanimously accepted by the Board at 27 Feb. meeting (see below). The date of the **annual banquet** will be Saturday, May 19, again at the La Veranda Restaurant, 60 East 54th St. The tab will include all you can eat and drink. Out-of-town members and guests are welcome, but suggest you write to Treas. Bea Berner, 200 E. 62nd St., to assure reservation and other information.

Those who had not paid dues by 1 April were removed from the mailing list.

With this issue of the Philatelist, Vol. II of the handbook by Stan Luft covering the issues of years 1944-1959, is being distributed as a Supplement. Additional copies may be obtained from the Secretary at \$5.00 each. This issue when sold as a back issue will not include the Supplement, but new members joining for year 1979 will get it.

#### Meeting of 2 January 1979

It was a pity that terrible weather conditions kept all but about a dozen hardy psychotics from attending the meeting because Charles Neidorf's dissertation on, and showing of, the 15-centimes of French Morocco's 1917 recess-engraved issue deserved better. Mr. Neidorf started by telling us that the existing literature on this issue was not only scant, but misleading in suggesting that a study would prove philatelically unrewarding. The case turned out just the opposite. He has identified at least four major plates, based on a study of retouches in the vignette, the Arabic inscriptions, and the engraver's name below the bottom frame-line. The study was made possible only because Mr. Neidorf was able to secure a large number of perforated and imperforate specimens including some very attractive multiples that today would be very difficult, if not impossible, to assemble. Mounted, and with each variety enhanced by an enlarged illustration, the whole study made a beautiful presentation. Particularly impressive was the study of plate "A," of which 42 of the 50 positions are identifiable solely by virtue of variations in the engraver's name below the vignette. Plates "A" and "B" are noted for their retouching of the lettering of the names of the printer and engraver at the bottom; Plate "C" by the extensive retouching of the central view; and Plate "D" by the almost total absence of retouching. Of the four plates, B&D have been positioned largely through the use of mint panes in his collection, whereas A&C have not yet coughed enough multiple pieces to permit positioning of the constant flaws seen only in single or small multiple copies.

The message has been often given, but seldom learned the patient study of a single (seemingly common) stamp can yield great knowledge and build valuable collections.

The study was previously published in the Collector's Club Philatelist in 1961.  
—Don Shannon and J.E.L.

#### Meeting of 6 February 1979

Speaker for the evening was Ed Grabowski, the subject the First (Eagle) Colonies General Issue. There were seven frames of material, but the presentation was made from color slides photographed by Bill Wallace. The color fidelity and close-up enlargements of detail were excellent and greatly appreciated by the audience of 16 members and guests.

Somewhat difficult to make notes in the dark, but some unusual pieces shown in the slides were checked in the frames after the show. In the collateral material, the printers' waste, was a block of four 20c blue double-printed with the 1c green. The slides were particularly good to show the several points of identification of the better forgery of the 80c, and the details were clearly visible to the audience. Among the covers selected to show different rates there was a strip of three 10c, Reunion to Mauritius, the middle stamp one of the three *tete-beche* (sideways) settings from the 180-cliché plate. One of the rare oddball rates, 12c for printed matter, was shown on an entire franked with a 10c and two 1c from Guadeloupe to France. Ed's predilection is toward cancellations, and using the Stone Handbook as a basis he presented a formidable showing of the types in use throughout this per-

iod, on single examples as well as some fine covers.

The full range of cancels on single stamps was in the frames, but even more striking in the enlargements shown in the slides. Dr. Grabowski summarized the blind and lettered lozenges, showing the points of identification by the use of singles and groups of stamps in the slides. Postes Maritimes and Correspondance des Armées were well represented on selected covers. Some exquisite unused examples were utilized to show the fine points of design, as well as to compare the genuine with the fraudulent.

Nojex, one of the better annual exhibitions in the metropolitan area, conferred a large silver award on Ed's collection in '78.

The membership was introduced to Bill Wallis, one of Ed's fellow stampers from New Jersey, who had used his photographic skill to prepare some beautiful slides of the material.

—J.E.L. and Don Shannon

#### Meeting of 6 March 1979; Stephen G. Rich Memorial Exhibit

There are always three fascinating things about this annual event: first whether anybody is going to enter any material; second, if they do, what new and fascinating items are going to show up; and third, how will the panel of hapless judges wriggle around the announced classifications to make the awards appropriate to the competition?? The first intent of the exhibit was to promote original research, and with the passage of time a corollary feature has been to encourage members to venture into and learn from competitive exhibiting. They did; there were; and you haven't seen wriggling like that since Little Egypt.

This year there were only six entrants, but with the latitude of extra frames (space permitting) there were again 17 frames of exhibits. With no thanks to the postal unservice which has damn near killed this event, all of the exhibitors were present and commented on their material while the jury was doing their snake dance in the library. The entries and awards were:

First Award, French Community—French Oceania, Bob Stone, four frames. The extra frames improved this exhibit from last year's first try, with additional material from the out-islands and a diversity of 20th Century covers adding to the early rarities and provisionals previously seen.

First Award, Postal History—New Orleans/France 1826-1876, Harvey Warm, two frames. The first showing of this material, stampless and stamped in both directions, with careful attention to analysis of the rates and markings on each of the choice covers shown. The time period includes both U.S. Civil War usages and Franco-Prussian War, and the examples on display gave a tantalizing glimpse of what might be possible in a melding of U.S./French postal studies. From both the U.S. and French postal history angles there were some very remarkable and rare covers in this exhibit.—J.E.L.

Honorable mention went to Ira Seebacher for a kaleidoscopic miscellany of interesting and oddball items from the French community. Certificates of Participation were awarded to Jan Kindler for a beautifully mounted exhibit of unusual French aviation semi-officials, aviation meetings, etc., and to Gilbert Loisel for an extensive display of Type Sage stamps attractively selected for cancels and shades. Not in competition was a very unusual and rare selection of covers from Marc Martin's great maritime collection—these being covers by French packet from non-French countries, either posted at the docks on the packet or sent in the closed mail but sorted on the packet with sorters postmark. The audience was very appreciative that all they had seen was "real good stuff" well worth the effort to come and see. The judges were John Lievsay, Eric Spiegel and Marc Martin.—R.G.S.

**TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1978**

Balance on hand 1/1/78		
Savings Account	\$3,532.23	
Vaurie Fund	1,349.60	
Checking account (incl. early 1978 dues)	2,136.27	\$7,018.10
Receipts:		
Dues	1,498.00	
Back Issues	65.50	
Correlator	31.88	
Index	37.90	
Luft	97.50	
Stone—Lozenges	80.50	
Glossary	56.50	
Samples	31.51	
Miscellaneous	20.00	
Auction	86.00	
Bank Interest	313.89	
Vaurie Fund	5,813.91	8,133.09
		15,151.19
Expenditures:		
Meetings	257.07	
Publications:		
Philatelist	1,406.59	
Stone Supplement (Vaurie account)	252.00	1,658.59
Administrative:		
Editor	337.14	
Secretary	346.03	
President	40.82	
Advertising and Membership	99.69	823.63
Printing and Stationery		99.65
Exhibitions		211.50
Banquet		32.23
Collectors Club		100.00
Bank Charges	1.49	3,184.21
		\$11,966.98

Beatrice M. Berner, Treasurer

## Memorandum:

Savings Account	\$3,874.21
Vaurie Fund	6,911.51
Checking Account	1,181.26
	\$11,966.98

(a \$10,000 Certificate of Deposit comes due 7/23/79)

Unanimously approved by Board of Directors, 2/27/79

**Annual Membership Report of the Corresponding Secretary, 1978**

Membership as of January 1, 1978	567
total New Members for year 1978	76
Reinstatements for the year 1978	11
Resignations for the year 1978	less (8)
Deceased members	less (4)
Members dropped for non-payment of dues	less (69)
Net membership gain for the year 1978	16
Total membership as of 1 January 1979	583

—W. E. Parshall



## NEW MEMBERS

- 1880 KARAYIANNIS, Anastasios, 605 South University, Carbondale, Ill. 62901 (Offices Abroad. Exchange. Stampless covers, covers and stamps of Dedeagh, Castellorizo, Cavalle, Crete, Samos, Vathy.)
- 1881 DUCHESNEAU, Allen, 989 Rockland Ave., Outremount, Quebec, Canada H2V 3A3 (General France all major varieties used. Modern France: Gallic Cock types. First Day Covers.)
- 1882 HARWOOD, Jerry, 4916 Trend Terrace, La Crescenta, Calif. 91214 (General France all major varieties mint and used. Specialized France: Railway posts. Classics 1849-1876 mint and used, 1870-1871 issues, Commune, ballons, Alsace-Lorraine. Dues. Sage type 1876-1900. Modern France mint: Blanc, Mouchon, Merson types, Sowers; Semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coin datés. Telephone & telegraph, dues, parcel post, newspaper, franchise militaire, DeLuxe proofs, imperforates, precancels, occupation issues. Offices Abroad. Philatelic literature. Exch.)
- 1883 KUNSTADT, Lawrence P., 140 West 74th St., New York, N. Y. 10023 (General Collector all issues up to 1945. General France all major varieties: mint, used, on cover. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1884 BRUNI, Robert R., 3361 Pinole Valley Rd., Pinole, Calif. 94564 (General France all major varieties used. Classics 1849-1876: cancellations, small and large numerals. Precancels, perfin. Exchange.)
- 1885 LICHARDOPOL, Michel, 4 bis de la Daurade, F31000-Toulouse, France (Dealer.)
- 1886 LOEUILLET, Roger, c/o Cérès, 23-25 rue du Louvre, F75001-Paris, Fr. (Dealer.)
- 1887 PARNIAK, Dr. Michael, P. O. Box 191, Washington Grove, Md. 20880 (Colonies & Territories: cancels and postal history. Stamps, covers of Fr. Morocco. Philatelic literature, Exchange, pertaining to Fr. Morocco. Collects all aspects Fr. Morocco philately incl. locals, Cherifien iss.)
- 1888 TAYLOR, James R., 7033 South Indianapolis Ave., Tulsa, Okla. 74136 (Saint Pierre & Miquelon stamps and postal history. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1889 MARTINE, Jose-Luis, Rio Tigris 99-5, Mexico 5, D. F. (General collector 20th century. General France all major varieties mint, used. Topical: from 1945 to 1979. Modern France mint and used, air mails. Exchange.)
- 1890 SPIVACK, Boris, 499 East 48th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11203 (General France all major varieties used. Modern France used, First Day Covers. Colonies General Issues, used. Dealer part time.)
- 1891 AMON, Dr. Rene, 6007 North Sheridan, Apt. 7-J, Chicago, Ill. 60660 (Topical: USA, France, Turkey, Israel, Great Britain, Ireland. General France all major varieties mint, used. Classics 1849-1876 mint, used. Sage Type, 1876-1900. Modern France mint: Blanc, Mouchon, Merson Types, Sowers and other types. Semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils, miniature sheets, dues, franchise militaire, air meetings, first flights, crash covers, Liberation issues, strike stamps, essays, DeLuxe proofs, imperforates, artist's proofs, color trials, specimen, annule, fictifs, precancels, occupation of and by France. Alexandretta, Cilicia. Offices Abroad: Levant only. Monaco, Europa and U.N. Exchange.)
- 1892 CHAPMAN, Harry, 20 South Dorado Circle, Hauppauge, N. Y. 11787 (General Collector all issues. General France all major varieties mint, used. Military posts; used abroad. Classics 1849-1876 mint, used, 1870-1871 issues, Commune, ballons. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France,

- mint: Blanc, Mouchon, Merson types, Sowers, other types; Marianne de Gandon. Semi-postals, air mails, Franchise Militaire, Liberation issues, precancels, occupation of and by France. Offices in China and Indo-China. Offices Abroad. Saar. All colonies certain omnibus issues only. Dealer part time, mail sales, approvals. Philatelic literature. Exchange. Looking for Colis Postaux stamps.)
- 1893 MERCHANT, Ronald D., P. O. Box 337, Holt, Mich. 48842  
(General Collector all issues. Topical: insects, botanical subjects. General France all major varieties mint. Classics 1849-1876 mint. Modern France mint: Blanc, Mouchon, Merson types, Sowers, semi-postals, air mails. Dues, newspaper, Franchise Militaire. Occupation of and by France. Offices Abroad. CFA. Andorre. Monaco. Saar. Europa & UN. Colonies & Territories major varieties. All independent republics. Dealer part time, mail sales, approvals. Exchange.)
- 1894 JENNINGS, Robert Conrad, 4033 Walnut Grove Ave., Rosemead, Calif. 91770 (General Collector all issues 20th century. General France all major varieties mint. Colonies General Issues mint, on cover. All Cols., Territories major varieties. Polynesia, New Hebrides, New Caledonia. FDC French Polynesia. Philatelic literature.)
- 1895 WESTNEAT, Arthur S., 1 Hart St., Providence, R. I. 02906  
(Specialized France: military posts, maritime post, railway posts. Col. General Issues mint, on cover. Cols. & Territories cancels, postal history. Stamps, covers of A.O.F., Upper Senegal, Niger, Soudan, Upper Volta. Dealer, new issue service.)
- 1896 HOPKINS, Samuel W., Jr., 226 Tena, Jacksonville, Texas 75766  
(General Collector all issues. Topical: former French colonies. Offices Abroad. Cols. General Issues, mint, used. All Colonies & Territories major varieties. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1897 KARNAPKE, Arno, 35 2nd St., N. E., Tilley, Alberta, Canada T0J 3K0  
(Topical Collector: Buildings. Classics 1849-1876 used on cover. Alsace-Lorraine locals. Sage type 1876-1900. Modern France, used: Blanc, Mouchon, Merson types. Colonies General Issues used, Napoleon and Ceres. Dealer part time. Philatelic literature.)
- 1898 CZARNOWSKI, John, 133 Fitzwater St., Philadelphia, Penn. 19147  
(General Collector all issues. General France all major varieties used. Europa, U.N. Colonies General Issues used. Philatelic literature. Exch.)
- 1899 GAGNON, Robert E., 60 Rue Matte, Sainte Therese De Blainville, Que. Canada J7E 2W7 (General Collector 19th & 20th century to 1944. Classics 1849-1876 used, 1870-1871 issues, Commune, ballons, Alsace-Lorraine locals, dues, cancellations. Sage Type. Modern France used: Blanc, Mouchon, Merson types, Sowers, Semi-postals, air mails, booklets. Dues, parcel post, newspaper, Franchise Militaire, Liberation, precancels, perfins, occupation of and by France. Algeria 1924 to date. Philatelic literature.)
- 1900 FEINER, Melvin ("Classic Philatelics"), Box 5637, Huntington Beach, Calif. 92646 (General Collector all issues. Dealer full time, mail sales, new issue service, approvals. Philatelic literature. Owner of H & G Postal Stationery Catalog and Stationery stock.)
- 1901 CUBBERLY, Ray E., 210 Aikane St., Kailua, Hawaii 96734  
(General France all major varieties mint, used. Modern France mint, used, semi-postals. Offices Abroad. Saar. Colonies General Issues mint, used. Exchange.)
- 1902 BEEBE, Maurice, 1011 Serpentine Lane, Wyncote, Penn. 19095

- (General Collector all issues. Topical collector. Writers and other literary associations. Classics 1849-1876 used. Modern France mint. Semi-postals. First Day Covers. Exchange.)
- 1903 NUSSBAUM, Ralph J., 285 Vail Rd., Parsippany, N. J. 07054  
(General Collector all issues.)
- 1904 GITTELSON, Robert, J. Vasquez Ledesma, 2969 Montevideo, Uruguay  
(General France all major varieties. All phases postal history. Classics 1849-1876 mint, used, on cover. 1870-1871 issues, Commune, ballons, Alsace-Lorraine, locals, dues, plating, flaws of Scott numbers, cancellations, Sage type 1876-1900. All phases Modern France, all special issues and usages. Colonies General Issues. Philatelic literature. Exch.)
- 1905 CERRATO, Peter A., 47 Old Post Rd., Edison, N. J. 08817  
(Dealer full time. Philatelic Literature. Exchange.)
- 1906 SCHNEIDER, Albert, 4 Rue Drouot, F75009-Paris, France  
(Postal history, used abroad. Postal history in general. Andorre. Dealer full time.)
- 1907 LIPPMAN, John E., 90 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y. 10024  
(French Community, all colonies and territories major varieties up to independence time.)

#### REINSTATEMENTS

- 1507 YVERNAULT, Gerard, 71 Summit Ave., Bronxville, N. Y. 10708  
(Classics 1849-1876 used and on cover.)
- 583 REVARE, Jack L., 8420 Cedar, Prairie Village, Kans. 66207  
(General France all major varieties mint, used. Modern France mint. Andorre. Monaco. French Polynesia. French Antarctica.)

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1761 PETRI, Erwin A., Jr., P. O. Box 111, Roseland, N. J. 07068
- 1454 BRIDGMAN, Richard H., Jr., 1845 Lotus Lane, El Cajon, Calif. 92021
- 892 CIMINO, Amerigo M., P. O. Box 1081, 69 Blaine Ave., Palm Coast, Fla. 32037
- 1425 de CHARLEVAL, Alexis, 421 East Carson St., Las Vegas, Nev. 89101
- 1735 NAHRA, Joseph A., 1341 W. Carmen, Chicago, Ill. 60640
- 1765 JOHNSEN, Lee M., 1918 Granger St., Camarillo, Calif. 93010
- 783 FOLEY, Joseph H., 1700 Third Ave., W 509, Bradenton, Fla. 33505
- 1396 STALEY, Mrs. E. V., 600 Valley Stream Dr., Naples, Fla. 33942
- 1856 SANFORD, Kendall C., 4A Route de St. Loup, CH-1290 Versoix, Switzerland
- 1759 STEINER, William E., Apt. 505, 8845 Fountain View Dr., Lawrence, Ind. 46226
- 1523 WINEHOLT, Melissa S., 625 Hummel Ave., Lemoyne, Penn. 17043
- 1817 LAYTON, R. Phillip, 18522 Split Rock Lane, Germantown, Md. 20767
- 1659 STREET, H. Michael, P. O. Box 230, Ancaster, Ont., Canada L9G 3N6
- 1614 HASSON, Mary M., 5108 Kodiak, El Paso, Texas 79924
- 1691 WILLMARTH, Richard V., 1546 Hunt, Unit C, Normal, Ill. 61761
- 1439 HOBERG, John L., 352 Shiloh St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45220
- 1833 HENDERSHOTT, Gary, 1637-B East 15th St., Little Rock, Ark. 72202
- 385 KENNEDY, Arthur M., Jr., 1400 Redfern Dr., Pittsburgh, Penn. 15241
- 903 SPRINGTHORPE, Arthur A., R.R. #2, Wheatley, Ont., Canada N0P 2P0
- 1633 NATHANSON, H. M., P. O. Box 6699, Johannesburg, South Africa
- 1536 SCHMALBERGER, Donald C., c/o Elysee Stamps, P. O. Box 308, Albany, N. Y. 12201

- 1470 **BRENNER**, Paul ("Blackstamps"), P. O. Box 402, South Orange, N.J. 07079
- 1377 **WHEELER**, James S., 13864 West 76th Ave., Arvada, Colo. 80005
- 1531 **WICHELMAN**, Allan F., 1001 North Quantico, Arlington, Va. 22205  
(In effect through July 1979 only)
- 1611 **PERRY**, A. T., 6180 Ralston, Indianapolis, Ind. 46220
- 1630 **CASSEM**, B. N., P. O. Box 644, Sylvania, Ohio 43560
- 1451 **HORNE**, Rick, 4080 Bay St., Fremont, Calif. 94538
- 1795 **HRYCAK**, M. R., P. O. Box 288, Flushing, N. Y. (Dealer)
- 963 **WINTER**, Richard F., Commander USN, 6657 Chandler Court, Burke, Va. 22015 (Dealer full time)
- 1282 **O'GRADY**, Patricia, 660 North Mountain View #2, San Bernardino, Calif. 92401
- 1167 **BEER**, Jacob, 81 Richard Court, Pomona, N. Y. 10970
- 1709 **BURTON**, Henry B., P. O. Box 17318, Seattle, Wash. 98107
- 1690 **SIMONS**, Richard P., 9564 Fern Hollow Way, Gaithersburg, Md. 20760
- 1835 **COUZIN**, Roy, 2106 Manhattan Beach Blvd., Redondo Beach, Cal. 90278
- 1770 **JERSEY**, Stanley C., P. O. Box 679, Oak Park, Ill. 60303

### CHANGE IN SPECIALTY

- 946 **VOSSLER**, Vernon R., M/SGT., 2442 South 140th E Ave., Tulsa, Okla. 74134 (Blanc issue and philatelic literature only.)

### RESIGNED

- 1723 **Gerald P. McOsker**, 1745 Howell A. Lamar, 1640 Robert E. Scherer, 1718 Dr. Alvin B. Blaustein, 1357 Robert C. Martin, 1344 Mrs. Wm. A. Mazurie, 1179 Joseph D. Edens, 1580 Charles E. W. Ward

### DECEASED

- 417 **Chandler Bates**, Box 280, Gloucester Pt. Va.

### ADDRESS LOST

- 1787 **Jay Schneider**, 1700 Louis T. Milie, 1241 Dr. Bernard Rubin, 1569 Walter K. Love. (Any readers knowing present address of these please notify the Secretary.)

### REMOVED FROM MAILING LIST FOR NPD

Nils Agrell, Walter R. Angell, Refugio Arellona Jr., Sidney Axelrod, Capt. John D. Bailey, Michael J. Barie, Buck Boshwit, George Brooks, Chas. F. Buchner, Robert Belanger, Robert J. Clark, Ed. Cointreau, Georges DeHeptner, Paul Dobin, Louise J. Dodds, Stanley H. Duke, Robert F. Duncan, Sletus J. Falardeau, Donald A. Fink, J. Stuart Freeman Jr., John R. Gentile, Frank A. Greenbaum, George T. Guzzio, Dr. A. S. Hagan, Mihran B. Hagopian, Robert C. Hazelton, Terrence E. Highland, Gerald S. Kerczynski, Charles A. Kondor Sr., Alfred J. LeRocque, Russell Mascieri, Charles E. Meyer, James G. Miguel-gorry, John B. Mudge, Henry Nadata, Jacques Nolet, Ronald M. Nosel, Herbert J. Peterson, Samuel C. Plummer, Peter S. Puhlick, Arthur A. Rauchfuss, Harold Rosenbaum, John B. Savard, H. Seraphim, Michel Strecko, K. E. Van Every, Dr. M. Vermeer, Wilhelm Von Height, Harvey R. Warm, John P. Wynns, Mauricio Zabelinsky.