



France & Colonies Philatelist



USPS #207700

ON THE USE OF THE "T"-IN-TRIANGLE MARK ON POSTAGE STAMPS

Robert G. Stone

Introduction of the T Cachets

The T-in-triangle mark of France and colonies to indicate postage is due was introduced in the early 1800s in France, but not extensively used until after GPU/UPU came in, and in the colonies it appeared around 1876. Apparently, the UPU rules for marking covers at origin to show that additional postage is due at destination, on international mail, stimulated the French and colonial postal administrations to supply nearly all offices with the T-in-triangle. At the same time they decided to make it the practice to apply the T also on domestic mail; which was probably seen to be desirable because the colonies as a group had adhered to the UPU separately from France, and mail between colonies and France had something of the character of international mail.

The UPU had not yet recommended use of postage-due stamps as a means of collecting the due charges, and the early French postage-due stamps were limited to local domestic mail. In 1881 France finally issued dues stamps for general use on all types of insufficiently franked mail. Several colonies issued locally-printed dues stamps for domestic mail only, between 1876 and the 1880s. In 1884 the General Issues of dues for the colonies were first printed and made available to those colonies that requested them. From 1905 on some colonies were supplied definitive issues of dues but the General Issues were still used someplaces until the 1920s. For many years, however, the use of these dues was spotty, offices were often out of them or some offices never got them, and even when on hand they failed to use them consistently. In France the use was probably more general and consistent.

In addition to the T mark, international due-charged mail was supposed to be marked at the office of origin with a written or handstamped numeral indication of the amount due (after 1878 the amount deficient) in Swiss centimes (much later, 1922-, in gold centimes) and this was generally done, although many small offices had difficulty understanding the complex UPU

rules. It became the practice too on domestic mail, but the due (incl. penalty) was marked in local currency. The old handstamps reading "Affranchissements Insuffisant" available since the 1840s continued in occasional use (though recommended by GPU) at some places after 1876, either in lieu of the T or in addition. After some years a few unframed Ts in large type began to appear at a few places, and more and more after 1920, so that after the War the T-in-triangle became scarce. (From 1908 UPU required marking double the deficiency.)

Occurrence of the T on Stamps

With the above background we now come to face the odd, or perhaps not so odd, fact that one finds some postage stamps, off or on cover, struck by our familiar T-in-the-triangle, in some cases the only postmark on the stamp. It happens in both France and colonies. The reported cases seem to be from the 1880s up to the 1940s. We will be discussing mostly examples from the colonies as we are more familiar with them, but one episode from France will be described.

The reported cases from the colonies are all between 1888 and ca. 1949, with perhaps some concentration around the 1890s and 1940s. Where mentioned in the literature or catalogs, there is usually some reference to an authorization for marking postage stamps with the T when dues stamps were not available. It is not always clear whether the T was just a cancellation or an overprint struck in advance of use. Most of the authorizations we have seen imply or state that the T is a cancellation, but in several cases the term "surcharge" was used. Examining the stamps with T, on or off cover, one cannot tell whether the T was struck before or after stamp was affixed, unless the T ties the stamp to cover, in which case it was obviously no overprint! But in the majority of cases the T is centered on the stamp. Often a regular date

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**All communications about membership, subscriptions, activities, and services of the Society be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, Walter E. Parshall
103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003**

All contributions to and questions concerning the contents and policy of this magazine should be sent to the Editor:

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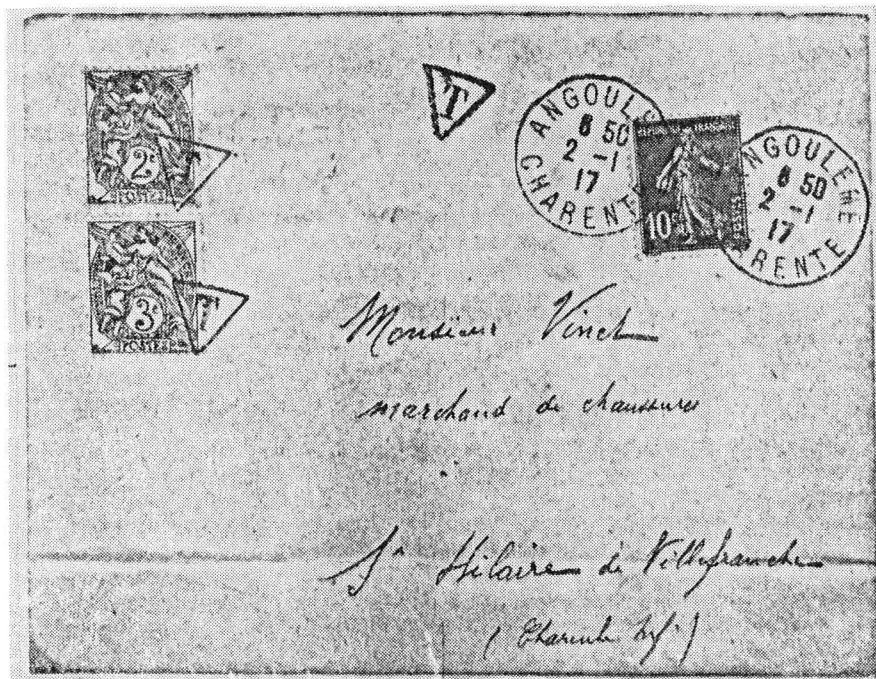
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postmark also cancels the stamp. Whether the postmark is on top of the T or vice versa does not really prove anything, i.e., if the T was just a cancel. But with mint stamps off cover or when T is on top of postmark, there is reason to suspect fraud. No doubt forgeries of the T on postage stamps, at least on those cases listed in the catalogs, are likely to be numerous. On the other hand, we see some commercial covers on which the T accidentally hits part way on the already-postmarked stamps, as on part-paid covers, and that is of no interest here. Even the apparently "legitimate" uses of the T on postage stamps tend to have a "philatelic" look, as one might expect for things of this sort.

One may ask why these uses of the T were authorized or done. The authorizations we have seen mostly give as the reason, if any, that there is a lack or shortage of dues stamps, which seems plausible enough. We know that shortages or total lacks of due stamps were frequent or enduring in some places, especially small postoffices, and brief shortages of some denominations occurred in even the large offices. Presumably it was a matter of poor administration or carelessness, but sometimes Paris delayed in sending out resupplies ordered by the colony. The impulse to use or authorize the use of the T on postage stamps as provisionals probably came about when either some postal inspector "wrote up" an office for not having or not using dues stamps or some philatelists or local speculators importuned the post to use the T (even if they didn't need to or had alternatives). Of course it was important to have and use dues stamps, else collecting due charges in cash without stamping would be an invitation to defalcation of funds by the postal clerks; a postoffice had to return cash to the treasury equal to the face of the dues stamps it used or sold. (Parenthetically, we remind you that various colonies on several occasions also made provisional dues stamp by typo-



graphically surcharging other stamps or bisecting dues, which were mostly philatelically inspired and abused.)

We will see that the philatelic factor played a large role in the uses of the T even when the authorization was justified.

In France

Before describing the colonial examples, we call attention to an interesting case from France:— In January 1917 many covers passed through the mails with low-denomination Blanc or Sowers stamps cancelled by the T-in-triangle sometimes with a regular postmark in addition. Many collectors have seen them and they are reported in various publications (see *Fr. Cols. Phil.* #142, p. 76). The reason for these (we have not seen a formal authorization) was that the postage rate on single-weight letters was suddenly raised from 10c to 15c by a law of 30 Dec. 1916 effective 1 Jan. 1917(!), which caught many senders in January unaware and underfranked letters were numerous. The due charge on these covers was generally 5c (apparently no penalty charged) but no 5c dues stamps were then in current stock and the available 1c dues stamps were in short supply, so the postoffices were obliged to makeshift use of the T on postage stamps (other alternatives such as collecting by cash or marking with the "PP," may have been procedures frowned on by the PTT). Obviously, if it was not formally authorized, it was tolerated else the postoffices would have been told to desist.) (Note: Many French dues stamps were cancelled "T.")

Colonial Uses of the "T"

We will take these up chronologically as in that way we may be able to see some pattern suggestive of influences and copying.

1. Tunisia, 1888-1901.—

The stamps punched with a T-pattern of holes on the first issues of Tunisia are famous and have long excited the attention of collectors. They are

Fig. 1. Cover of 1897 from the Tunis Postoffice addressed to the Austrian "Consul General," in Tunis, then forwarded to "Stuttgart" (German or Austrian town?) with 10c Tunisia stamp of 1893, punched by the T of holes, Yvert Type I, pencrossed as regulation (pen lines tie to the paper thru the holes). T-in-triangle mark and the required "à percevoir" handstamp on cover front. A ms notation at top right: "a taxer 0f10/avis de paiement" and postmasters initial. Postmark Tunis/21 July, but on back is another dated 22 July. Also on back is a ms note "Absent ler Dtion du 22/6 97." The cover did not originally require postage as it was official correspondence of the Chief of Posts. But when attempt to deliver to the Tunis address was made, the addressee was "absent at time of first distribution"; the postoffice was then (upon a second attempt to deliver?) apparently asked to forward the letter to Stuttgart, which required 10c be charged for "notice of payment due." For this the punched stamp was affixed and properly cancelled and due marks put on. Question is who paid the due, a party in Tunis town, or the recipient in Stuttgart (sic! postmark on back)?—there is a large "10" in blue crayon which may have been put on at Tunis in accordance with UPU rules for showing due at destination. But then it should have been marked in Swiss centimes. More likely the "10" was for the Tunis PO to show what was due when the letter

a special case since we are dealing here with a perfin not a handstamp, but the situation is basically the same. The Tunisian postoffice put out a circular on 1 July 1888 announcing the new 1888 postage stamps, in which one Article stated that there would be no postage-due stamps issued but that postage stamps would be used for dues after being punched with a "T." these not to be postmarked but a "A Percévoir" mark to be struck to the side and the punched stamps to be cancelled by a large pen-cross. Each office was given a punching device. In 1889 another Circular said that the pen strokes must be at least 2 mm thick and cross the stamp diagonally. Some postoffices folded rows of stamps in the sheets and punched them through, making some tête-bêche pairs. There are three types of the punch, varying in size and in number of holes of the T, and one of these types when genuine is very rare. One puncher became damaged so that it had fewer holes than normal. The punched stamps were not to be sold to the public, but many apparently genuine mint ones are seen, probably by favor. When some dealers asked for a stock of them and gave certain P.O.s an unofficial punching device to make them with, the great game began. Then some dealers themselves used devices imitating the punches, and the market was soon flooded with fakes. One should preferably collect the punched stamps only on cover with proper punch type and cancel and evidence of proper handling of the cover. Covers are scarce and mostly philatelic. Several P.O.s made up handstamp crosses to cancel the stamps, and by favor many were also postmarked. From 1 April 1901 on the use of the punched stamps was no longer valid as postage-due stamps were issued then, and the punching devices were withdrawn. The opportunities for both philatelic and faked pieces were manifold, and there are many about. It is very difficult to expertize these pieces, and few "experts" have the knowledge and reference material needed. All the postage stamps of the 1888-1901 period that were legally punched are cataloged (mint! and used) in Yvert et Tellier, but the punches of the 1893 and 1897 reprinting of the first issue were only made by favor.

2. Guadeloupe, 1890s-ca. 1905.—

Around 1903 there were numerous reports from collectors finding Group-Type stamps of Guadeloupe cancelled or "overprinted" with the T, especially the 30c value (which was the commonest due charge on local letters). The Receveur Comptable des Postes of the colony was queried on these in 1905 and stated in reply that they "have no official character and have no value." There are indications that the Guadeloupe postoffices were generally well supplied with dues stamps in that period.

However, we have two covers of 1903 of a peculiar sort, on which Group-Type stamps cancelled with the T and postmarked (both on 8 Mai) are affixed. The small envelopes are with printed indicia of one of the island's local telephone companies (headquartered at Pointe-à-Pitre?). They are addressed to persons in the village of Baie Mahault, and the stamps postmarked there, one of the addressees being c/o of the telephone office there. The frankings are high:— 80c and 30c. Both covers also have the "BM" in oval mark of the postal mail-wagon that circled daily around the island. So it is not clear where they were posted, whether on the wagon near Pointe-à-Pitre or en route to Baie Mahault, or at Baie Mahault P. O. (no other postmarks). We theorize that the stamps were used to collect for delivery of a telephone message or bill—it was customary for the telephone "cabine" to be located at the postoffice. Such uses, if legitimate, might account for some of the other reported stamps with the T, though they they should bear postmarks in addition.



Fig. 2. A part cover with 10c+15c Group Type New Caledonia stamps cancelled by the T-in-triangle in blue (extra strike on cover front) and also post-marked Noumea 6/Mai/94. Postmark repeated again on front and back, same date. See text for our "analysis" of this piece.

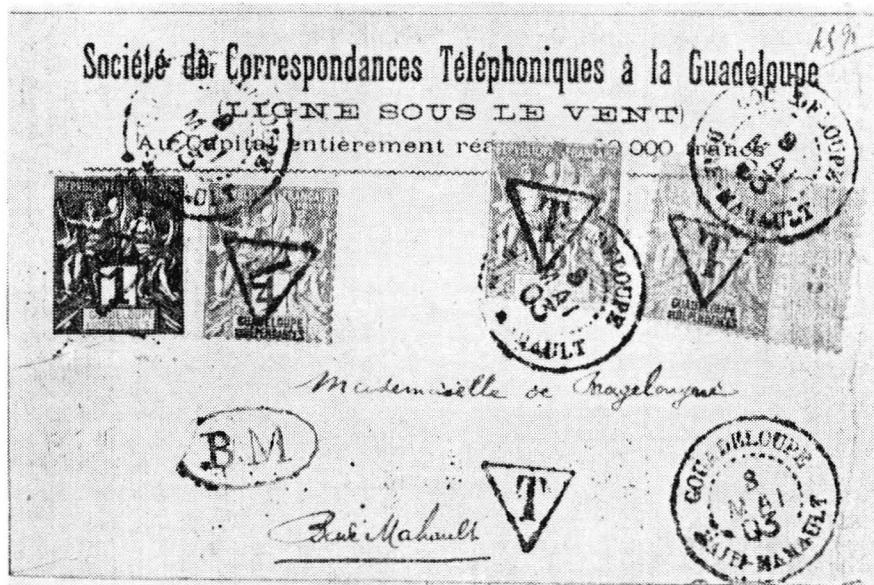


Fig. 3. One of the two Guadeloupe telephone company envelopes of 1903 described in the text. Note 80c franking which does not correspond to any regular due charge for a local letter.

3. New Caledonia.—

In late 1894 some stamps of the 1892 Group Type of this colony were noted by collectors overprinted or cancelled by the T-in-triangle. Upon inquiry to the Chief of Posts at Noumea, the latter replied on 28 Dec. 1894 that "... during several days the postoffice at Noumea lacked postage-due stamps of the lower denominations; therefore they used ordinary stamps cancelling (*oblitérant*) them by means of a T stamp so as not to confuse them with postage stamps. But this was not done except on some few stamps on occasion as needed and without any official character." The letter sounds honest and revealing. Note that it says or implies that the practice was limited (a few days at a time), done from time to time as needed (when dues stamps were out of stock), that the postage stamps were cancelled (not overprinted or surcharged in advance), and had no official character (i.e., no formal decree). This letter has been vastly misinterpreted by collectors and catalogs, who seem erroneously to consider the letter as an authorization and that the T is a surcharge and that the "issue" therefore should be dated as 28 Dec. 1894. The Yvert et Tellier catalogs list 7 denominations 1c to 30c as if they were stamps and prices them (only the 5c to 25c) off cover (*détachés*) and on cover. The letter also implies that the practice had been going on for some time in the past before 28 Dec.—possibly back to 1893 or early 1894. The reference to a shortage at Noumea for a few days is rather vague and could have been very recent or long in the past.

Then the Yvert et Tellier catalogs cite a second "issue" dated 29 Dec. 1899, authorized by Article 2 of a decree of that date which primarily authorized the provisional surcharges of 5/15 and 4/30 for postage use. The Art. 2 states "... the new postage stamps of 5c (i.e., the 5/15 of 29 Dec.) can serve as postage dues of the same value, when marked by apposition on the stamps of the T stamp." The illustration of this T stamp in the catalogs is of a smaller mark than before, and the triangular frame is of dashes instead of solid. Catalogs list it as occurring on the 5/4c as well as on the 5c yellow green unoverprinted Group-type of 1901. Yvert notes that the left side of the triangle is not exactly rectilinear. DeVinck and the Yvert catalogs indicate this T may have been used on other denominations, and Carriker reports he has various other 1892-issue stamps with it. Dates up to 1902 are reported on postmarked copies by deVinck and Burgess and we have seen references to uses as late as 1906. New Caledonia was so notorious as a place where all sorts of philatelic hanky panky and irregularities went on, so we are not surprised by these other values with the T.

However, in a study of these "issues" published by Carriker in *Australian Chit Chit* #97, Jan. 1975, he reproduces the illustrations of the alleged New Caledonia Ts given in various catalogs and articles; there are considerable differences in size and details of form of the frame and the T. Evidently, as Carriker concludes, some of these may (or must) be fakes. He also illustrates many genuine (i.e., not Fournier) stamps with Ts from his collection, over half of which he thinks have fake Ts, the rest as "genuine." Although we do not for a moment doubt that many imitations of these Ts have been put on NCE stamps, I am not convinced that all of those which do not conform to the original Yvert catalog illustrations are necessarily fakes. There are a number of facts and possibilities to be considered here. In the first place, all French and colonial postoffices (many thousands) were furnished the T-in-triangle from 1876 on until the 1930s at least; and in some offices probably a number of different dies of it were in use simultaneously, while from time to time many offices probably had to have replacements. There were small differences be-

tween these many dies in many cases. Thus over a period of 10 or 20 years Noumea may well have used several or more T dies, with some being noticeably different. Other offices in New Caledonia may have had dies that differed somewhat from those of Noumea. Mint stamps with the T could easily be struck with a T at Noumea at other times than 1894 or 1900-02, and at other postoffices in New Caledonia, as well as by dealers in France in collusion with postoffices there, or outright fake Ts could be made and used on mint stamps. All this argues that one should only seriously be concerned with postmarked copies, where there is a chance to narrow down the possibilities of imitations or improper uses through a knowledge of the proper cancels and an examination to see if the cancel or the T was put on first. As many of the copies that are postmarked on piece or cover or off cover have the T tying the stamps, rather than centered on it, the notion that the T was an overprint in advance of affixing does not seem to be generally valid, though it may have been done to some of the stamps. It seems safe to assume that, as the letter of 1894 stated, all these Ts were meant to be a cancellation. The fact that so many of the Ts are centered on the stamp (usually the mint ones) does not really prove anything, for in such an obviously philatelically motivated practice the postal clerks naturally centered the T to make things look "good" and on mint stamps they had no choice. Our general conclusion is that all these "issues" off cover, and especially mint, are suspect. Even copies off cover with legible postmark could easily have been manipulated by the T or the postmark having been struck at very different times, one long after or before the other.

Covers? Well, they must be extremely rare; in years I have picked up only one, the only one we have ever seen offered. My cover is partly cut away at top so I cannot tell if originally there were additional stamps there. A 10c and 15c are struck (centered) with the T in blue (and a separate strike to the side) and also postmarked Noumea 6 May 1894 repeated on the cover front and back. The T is like DeVinck's illustration, not Yvert's. Address is to a Noumea merchant. The 10c+15c franking would not be correct due-charge for any conceivable part franking nor as full franking for any local letter (unregistered). Nor is there any numeral mark for the amount due. The usual due on an unfranked local letter was 30c. But, the Ts are struck **on top** of the postmarks—perhaps added months later when the cover owner found he had been missing a cute deal and took it back to the P.O. (they were ever-obliging to anybody at Noumea) for embellishment with Ts.

Finally we wonder if Noumea was really out of dues stamps. At least in 1903 they had a large stock of dues on hand as they were surcharged for the Cinquentaire. But the letter of 1894 said only a few low denominations were lacking; maybe so.

4. Somali Coast, 1903.—

There was an *arrêté* of the Governor of Somali Coast of 10 June 1903 that authorized use of postage stamps in lieu of dues stamps, nothing being said about how they were to be marked. No stamps with a T are reported nor covers showing postage stamps used as dues.

5. French Offices in Morocco, 1905.—

The 5c blue-green Type Blanc of France inscribed "Maroc" and surcharged "5/centimos" in 1902 is reported with T cachet and postmarked 21 Oct. 1905. No further information at hand. (Dauvergne, *Le Monde*, Sept. 1979).

6. Mauritania, 1906.—

The Mauritania stamps of the 1906 issue cancelled with the T-in-triangle, off and on cover, are perhaps the best known of all the colonial uses of this sort, not only because they are listed and priced in various catalogs but because they are really fairly common (in spite of the high catalog prices). They are considered to be a surcharge in the catalogs but that is not correct. They are just a form of cancellation. A letter from the Governor-General of French West Africa dated 3 Aug. 1906 "... for postage-due stamps, which are lacking in Mauritania, it will be preferable for the moment to substitute for them with ordinary stamps, which will be marked by the 'T' (in-triangle) cachet which will distinguish them from stamps that could have been affixed by the sender." A directive to all Mauritania P.O.s was put out at that time authorizing them starting on 5 September to mark with a T cachet, postage stamps that are affixed to letters that are insufficiently franked, in lieu of postage-due stamps. The term "surcharge" was not used in these communications. However, in an official letter of explanation in 1907 the term "surcharge" was used. We think these officials (not postal ones) were not ac-

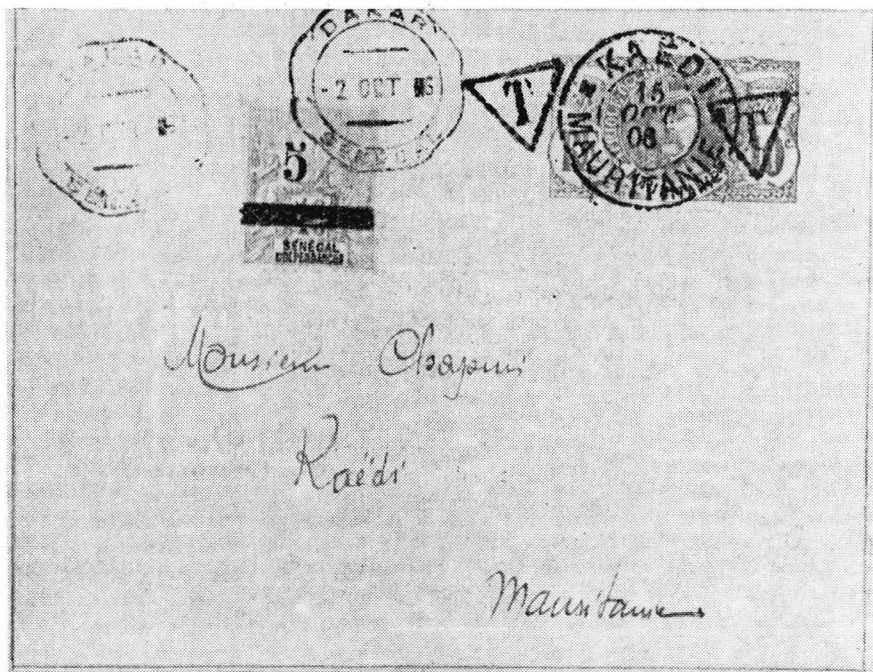


Fig. 4. One of the few "good" covers we have seen with the Mauritania stamps cancelled by the T. This one was sent from Dakar, Senegal with a 5c Senegal stamp, and presumably underfranked by 5c as the envelope was sealed, so the dues charge was 10c (10c was the rate, double the deficiency due). The 10c stamp has the T tying and an extra strike more centered, postmarked Kaédi 15/Oct/06. Probably a philatelic cover—the 5c on 40 of Senegal 1903 issue is a rather scarce stamp on cover—deliberately underfranked, but "properly" treated. Note that the cover was posted on Oct. 2, before the authorization had taken effect, which indicates the sender was probably an official who knew it was coming!

quainted with the subtle distinction between surcharged and marked. In the letter of 4 Dec. 1906, from the Commissaire-Général of Mauritania, the authorization for the use of the T on postage stamps was abrogated as postage-due stamps had meanwhile become available, and he used the expression "timbres ordinaires qui seraient oblitérés de l'empreint T." Many postoffices probably did not receive the abrogation instructions immediately on the date of their promulgation, so that examples postmarked a little later may be quite valid.

The letter of 1907 mentioned above explicitly stated that no special color of ink was specified in the instructions and that the offices used whatever color they happened to have, but that any marks other than the T-in-triangle were fakes. We have seen blue, black, and violet used. There was no authorization to sell mint stamps with the T, but no doubt some were dispensed as favors or by collusion. Mint stamps with the mark (uncommon and probably mostly fake) have the T centered, and some postmarked copies off cover likewise, but most of the copies we have seen on cover have the T tying the stamp(s). Imitations of the T, even on cover, and strikes by the postoffices long after the authorized period, perhaps with backdated postmarks, are no doubt numerous, though they may be difficult to detect (except those with wrong T).

Contrary to what some catalogs say, the T was authorized for use at all the postoffices; in fact, however, most examples are postmarked Kaédi or Boghé, where the military and officials stationed there took special delight in sending philatelic covers between themselves with all sorts of weird and incorrect franking that they got the complaisant postal clerks to mark and post for them. There was, moreover, no genuine need to use all the denominations, such as 1c, 2c, 75c, 1F, 5F, though they are found on the philatelic covers (sometimes the whole set of the issue!). Covers correctly underfranked and due-charged are very rare, even if philatelic, and the covers from outside Mauritania are more likely to be "correct."

7. Middle Congo, 1905.—

In *Ami des Timbres*, 1910, pp. 211-212, it was reported that Gabon postage stamps were seen used as dues, cancelled with the T and postmarked at "Loukolele/Gabon 10 Jan. 1910." We have seen no other reports on this, but we are very confused because Loukolele P. O. was (always) in Middle Congo not Gabon!

8. Tunisia, 1917.—

According to the Yvert et Tellier specialized catalog, in January 1917 certain postoffices in Tunisia used 5c postage stamps (1906 issue?) as dues, cancelled by a T-in-triangle.

9. Morocco, 1917.—

The 10c red of the 1914 postage issue was used for dues at Oudja in February 1917, cancelled with a large T of two crossed bars. (Mentioned by Dauvergne, *Le Monde*, Sept. 1979.)

10. Ivory Coast, 1926.—

The Yvert et Tellier specialized catalog indicates that at the office of Dimbokro, owing to lack of dues stamps, certain postage stamps of the 1913-22 issue were "surcharged" in Sept. 1926 with the T-in-triangle and a manuscript notation at the side "A pervévoir" (due).

11. Guadeloupe, 1928.—

A Guadeloupe correspondent of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reported in the

15 Aug. 1928 issue (p. 1162), that a number of covers sent to him were charged due for insufficient franking, with the 10c red stamp "surcharged" in blue with the T-in-triangle, used in lieu of dues stamps. He had a letter from the Chief of Posts at Basse-Terre in March 1928 stating "... I have the honor to inform you that in effect the due charges on correspondence must be represented by dues stamps. But when such stamps are lacking the postal service is authorized to substitute postage stamps for them. This is what was done at the Capesterre office, because there was a lack of 20c dues stamps at the time. Only the offices at Basse-Terre and Pointe-à-Pitre, which have greater need for them than the offices in the (smaller) Communes, still have a supply." Thus the Guadeloupe uses reported by Jean-Noel were quite legitimate. The statement of the Chief of Posts implies such uses may have occurred before and after those reported in 1928 and a various P.O.s. The Chief did not say anything about the use of the "T."

12. Morocco, 1943-45.—

As numerous stamps with the T and some on covers of Morocco in the WW II period have been seen by collectors, an inquiry to *Le Monde* elicited a detailed study by René Dauvergne (*Le Monde*, Sept. 1979). By 1940 the Morocco post could no longer get supplies of dues stamps from the French stamp printery in Paris. By the end of 1940 they had on hand only the 10c, 30c, 50c and 2Fr dues. On 31 March 1941 the Postal Service decided officially to have a printer at Casablanca surcharge two of the 1917 issue dues stamps still in stock that were not much called for, with three new denominations: thus, 50/30, 1Fr/10 and 3Fr/10. These were not for sale but used by the clerks and are practically unknown mint. They were exhausted by July 1943. Then it was decided on 5 July to apply the T-in-triangle cachet to postage stamps (only some of the 1917 2Fr dues were still available). The proper postage denomination to cover the amount due was to be affixed to an underfranked cover and marked with the T, and this was to be done only after a postoffice was totally out of stock of (usable?) dues stamps. Some of the postage-stamp denominations also began to run out and in Sept. 1943 they had to have a new design (Tour Hassan) printed in Algiers, with numerals printed on and perforating done in Morocco. Only a few denominations of the previous postage issue were struck with the T: the 5c, 1Fr, 1.50F, and 3F, as the other denominations were practically exhausted. Then the newly-printed Tour Hassan issue was being struck with the T.

The Ts used varied in form from office to office. The date postmark was often struck on the stamps in addition to the T. The stamps with T were not sold mint. Six larger offices were supplied with sheets having the T applied in advance: Casablanca, Rabat, Meknes, Fez, Oudja, and Marrakech. (Casablanca had far more mail than all other POs combined.) According to some postal employees, it is judged that between 60,000 and 100,000 T-struck stamps were used. A few mint stamps were struck by favor. Off cover one should consider only ones with legible postmarks as probably authentic. On 4 April 1945 the postoffices were notified that the T was not to be used further on postage stamps as dues stamps were now available.

13. Guadeloupe and New Caledonia, 1940s.—

We have seen a number of postage stamps of these colonies with the T-in-triangle and postmarked just after WW II (to ca. 1949?). Also oddly, some postage-due stamps were cancelled with the T! Some of these may have been accidental strikes as they are tying, not centered.

14. St. Pierre-Miquelon, 1942-1945.—

A number of covers we have from Canada (mostly Montreal), sent in the 1942-1945 period underfranked or without any stamps to St. Pierre, were charged due with postage stamps which were postmarked, and the T to the side. They are part of a large correspondence apparently deliberately underfranked to obtain St. Pierre due stamps or postage stamps used for due, with the collusion of the St. Pierre P. O. There might have been some covers in this lot where the T struck the stamps.



Fig. 5. Guadeloupe stamps cancelled by the T-in-triangle: a 30c Group-Type (1892) mint, a 1Fr dues of 1928, a 4Fr of 1945 with Capesterre postmark, and the 1Fr of 1947 with a La Désirade postmark.

"THE SCINDIAN LETTER-CARRIER"

Under this heading, the "Illustrated London News" of 14 May 1843 contained a delightful print of a rather dissipated-looking elderly gentleman in knee-length breeches and boots. Part of the text may be of interest (—reminds us of the Afghan border today, but hardly the USPS)

"The above is a portrait of a cossid, the especial messenger or letter-carrier of Central Asia, who, useful at all times in effecting communication throughout countries in which there is no regular post-establishment, becomes incalculably so in times of war. He is a native of Candahar, who, with others of his class, was entrusted with the conveyance of letters between Cabul and the Inodus, on matters of the utmost importance to the interests of the British Government, and the safety of its troops, during periods when the occupation of the Bolan Pass by the Beloochee tribes, with the country between Candahar and Quettah by Uktar Khan, the chief of the Allizhie and other powerful tribes of Affghans, rendered the plunder of the Dak (Post) so common as to stop all regular communication. These messengers are all sturdy, strong-built men, trained to undergo extraordinary fatigue, and to subsist on the most simple and scanty food. Their garments are poor, travel-stained, and ragged and a strong staff supports them on their way. The cossid travels onwards day and night towards his destination, heeding neither the heat of noon nor the dews of evening—over burning sands, through mountain passes, stemming the swollen torrents, and climbing the most difficult paths, he steadily performs his duty, snatching food as he may from his ragged wallet, and resting beneath a bush or rock to recruit the strength which permits him to make journeys of many days, compassing some sixty miles in the four-and-twenty hours." (From Postscript, Oct./Dec. 1979)

SOME UNSOLVED PROBLEMS OF 1870-71

By Ernst M. Cohn

Académie de Philatélie (corresp. member)

Académie d'Etudes Postales (member)

A large part of the postal history of the Franco-German War of 1870-71 is still unknown, particularly as concerns the French side. Just take the famous manned balloons of the siege of Paris: The dates of two privately chartered balloons weren't fixed until a century after they had flown . . . maybe.

The first is the balloon bought by Piper at the beginning of the siege. There had been some confusion as to whether his balloon took off on October 7 or 8, 1870. Finally, the combined evidence of reports found at Paris, Bordeaux and even New York fixed its date unambiguously as the 7th.

Dates cited for the departure of the second balloon, Tarbé de Sablons' "Merlin de Douai," had ranged from December 27 to January 3, until recently-uncovered evidence outside Paris fixed it for the earliest date of that span. Now, of course, some people say "I knew that all along." But did they? Upon re-examining one of the Paris dailies from 1870, I found an entry that claims that the "Merlin" left "this morning," meaning on December 26. Or did the Figaro's reporter jump the gun?

François, in his book on the Paris balloons, mentions that "we have found a letter, dated 26 December, not postmarked before departure, stamped with the blue cachet 'République française, Dartois et Yon—Aéronautes du gouvernement' and with the two-line cachet

BALLON MERLIN DE DOUAI
CAP. GRIZEAUT, LIEUT. TARBÉ"

Does that prove the Figaro to be wrong? Not necessarily—the writer might have used the wrong date, or have written, "I am sitting here early in the morning, waiting for the 'Merlin' to be launched momentarily." François unfortunately doesn't enlighten us.

Will we ever know the answer to that problem? I've learned not to assess the likelihood of finding answers to historical questions, having been stuck with seemingly simple ones for years and stumbled upon answers to "impossible" ones unexpectedly.

There was that horribly-cropped Metz papillon, a slip of paper carried on the 14th and last of the little unmanned balloons released by the pharmacists of the Imperial Guard. Wondering whether that butcher job had been committed before or after the balloon's flight, I opined that we'd never know. Well, "never" lasted a few years, when I found its mate from the same balloon and realized that that measure was taken by people who bundled up the load: By cutting out all unnecessary blank paper, without cutting any text (hence the irregularity), they were trying to minimize weight and thus maximize payload, i.e., the number of slips that could be sent by that balloon.

That was by no means the last remaining problem concerning the Metz balloon mails, but let us look instead at something that, on first glance, is no problem at all—the letters that got stuck in Metz in mid-August, because of the start of its siege. They were not delivered until the spring of the next year, even though the siege of Metz ended with its surrender before the end of October 1870. That's because the Germans held up the mail until Paris had surrendered, as you can read in the literature. True, but now let's look at the few covers that have turned up in that category:

Metz Postmark, August 1870		Earliest Outside Postmark, 1871	
(Post office) Metz	19	Doullens	April 23
	20	Laval	25
<hr/>			
Armée du Rhin (mil.)	18	Audincourt	June 4
	19	Saumur	2
	20	Poissy	26
	22		—
	22	Poissy	2

By breaking the group into two sections, covers postmarked by civilian and by military post offices, we have uncovered a problem: Why were the military ones delivered so much later? Are the data trying to tell us something, or is it only because our small sample is presenting us with a pseudo-problem? In this case, more covers alone would be useful in establishing the reality of the problem.

As for the remainder of the Alsace-Lorraine region, there is a whole array of forts that were besieged for many weeks by the Germans. Or rather, mostly they were kept under observation, so that it was relatively easy to get mail in and out. For example, the account I recently put together about the postal history of the siege of Bitché clearly shows two types of mail, smuggled letters and those exchanged by flag of truce. Yet not a single one of these covers has been identified thus far. That is why my request for information was greeted with disbelief in France at first. Meanwhile, one researcher there has identified some other places that probably had similar mail and where covers are yet to be found.

Irregular and hence largely unmarked mail, such as that carried clandestinely or through military or diplomatic rather than normal postal channels, is often difficult to identify and authenticate. That is sometimes possible by knowing the people involved and sometimes, too, by having several pieces of one correspondence that mutually reinforce each other.

Neuf-Brisach is an exception to that string of forts about the mail of which nothing is known. Some of its siege mail was discovered 21 or more years ago. But it has its own problems, as described by Mr. Gutekunst. Six pieces, very brief notes, were found and at first ascribed to an unmanned balloon mail of the siege. Whereas there is no doubt about the authenticity of the notes, all postmarked, it now appears that there never was a balloon released during the siege of Neuf-Brisach and that these notes were smuggled out instead.

That can't have been too difficult to do, because the siege, like that of Bitché and a number of other, lesser forts, was not very strict. In fact, two letters have become known meanwhile, one mailed on the second and the other on the fourth day of the siege of the forts, the first delivered promptly, the second after about a month. The "balloon" notes, mailed later during the siege, for the most part were delivered quite quickly.

Belfort, at the southern end of that region, had a balloon mail the reality of which had long been questioned. Only within the last decade have three researchers taken the trouble of digging up incontrovertible evidence for its existence. Camboulives, de Fontaines, and Schouler found excellent contemporary details to show when the various balloons were launched and that only one of them got away from the Germans. It landed near Saignelégier in Switzerland, not far away.

But in this case we have a peculiar, aggravating little problem: The *Journal de Belfort* turns out to be a good source for detailed balloon informa-

tion. As the Seignelégier balloon was launched on December 30, one would expect the next issue of the Journal to carry some pertinent news. That is No. 1 for January 7, 1871. Unfortunately, just that issue is missing from all archives and libraries in Alsace and from the national library at Paris.

Inquiries concerning possible private owners of the missing issue have been fruitless thus far. But then, I had looked for years for a missing issue of an Orléans newspaper, which suddenly showed up. It contained what I was after—and proved totally useless.

Returning once more to the Paris siege mails, there is the vexing problem of balloon letters to Russia (and I do not mean the many and varied faked ones). Most of them show a blue crayon endorsement "f2" as their only postal marking from outside of Paris. That is a Prussian accountancy mark meaning "franco 2 Silbergroschen," i.e., postage paid. In contrast, there are a few genuine covers known that do not bear such an endorsement but, instead, show arrival markings in Russia. It appears that these covers were routed through Austria instead of Prussia, but there is no real proof for that as far as I am aware. Even if it turns out to be true, it doesn't really explain why arrival postmarks should show up in one case and not in the other. My request for copies (against payment) of the then valid Franco-Prussian and Franco-Austrian postal treaties has been politely ignored thus far.

Collectors, too, have turned down requests for information; and individuals known to possess key items have become upset and positively indignant at courteous requests for information. Such peculiarities must be expected and are not to be taken seriously, of course. The most amusing case of that kind was a formal refusal by the East German archives, for purely political motives as they clearly stated, to answer a question about captured balloon mail from the "Ville de Paris." By the time that stern non-answer arrived, I had already obtained copies of the documents I needed from the West German archive that had them.

Just as during examinations, when the answer to a problem eludes you, go on to the next one. Later, as you may come back to it, perhaps it will turn out to be child's play. If not, there are always others to go after and, in contrast to examinations, there are neither passing nor failing grades.

MEMBERS APPEALS

(Members Advertising)

OFFER: Will send on approval French covers—military, polar, FDC, special cancels, naval, etc. Send mb. number. Mike P. Troubetzkoy, 3437 Taraval St., San Francisco, Calif. 94116 (Mb. #1843)

WANTED: To trade or bny, small and large-numeral lozenge cancels. Send list of numbers you need or offer and price. R. R. Bruni, 3361 Pinole Valley Road, Pinole, Calif. 94564 (Mb. #1884)

OFFER: Subscribe to the Postilion, a trilingual (incl. Engl.) philatelic journal and exchange bulletin from the French Riviera. \$3 a year. D. K. Smith, 349 W. Georgia St., Gen Del., Vancouver, B. C., Canada V6B 3P1 (Mb. #1972)

OFFER: Louis Francois' "Les Cachets et Oblitérations de la Poste Française aux Armées 1849-1870," 1929 (1st ed.), cover shot but pages v.f. \$12.00 post paid. Ernst M. Cohn, 203 No. Pontiac St., Dothan, Ala. 36303 (Mb. #1491)

ARTICLES d'ARGENT, CHARGEMENTS, RECOMMANDATION, VALEURS, AND MANDATS

A Brief History and Their Markings

The French arrangements for sending money and valuables by the post began as early as 1627, when a regulation permitted sending small sums of French money (under 100 livres) by entrusting it to a *Commis de Poste* for shipment to a destinee in certain places in France. After 1691, the rules indicated that money contained in open letters, either for prepayment of postage or fore shipment, was shipped to or via the central *Directeur General* of posts, charging 1 sol per livre. This service became known as "Articles d'Argent" and "objets précieux." The notice sent to a destinee that money or objects awaited him at his postoffice, was marked in manuscript "Recommandée"—an indication that already an official form of registration was in use, for this purpose at least, and perhaps for other types of official communications.

In 1759 a service of registration called "Chargements," without indication of any value in the letter, was begun; only ms marks were used on such letters. In 1786 the registry was expanded to provide for indicated value of contents, called "Valeurs Cotées"—presumably at extra cost. In 1791 the first use of the mark "Chargé" is seen on *Chargements* mail.

In 1792, the term "recommandation d'office" (official registry) was introduced for marking (in ms) those registered pieces transmitted under franchise from office to office involved in the transfer of "articles d'argent" or precious objects. At the same time the Post began the "Mandat" system (=what we call money orders) in order to avoid having to physically transport money between senders office and destinees office. For this the sender was given a "Reconnaissance" form (the Mandat) which he sent to the destinee, who would take it to his postoffice to collect his money; the transfer was handled by bookkeeping, through the central postoffice. After 1799 the mandat forms were printed on revenue-stamped paper and the sender paid a fiscal tax of 35c or more (in later years with a revenue adhesive affixed), and the sender got a receipt to hold for proof in case of loss or complaint.

About 1809 the "R" in a box begins to appear on the official registry mail.

In 1829 the regulations made a clearer distinction between "Chargements" and "Articles d'Argent." The *Chargements* is now a registration for mail of declared value (the *valeurs cotées*), and the *Articles d'Argent* is now a registration procedure for sending money or precious objects as such. At the same time registration was more formally established as a "Service de Recommandation" with specific rules for the handling and marking of such mail. A registered letter must bear the postmark of the sending office, a registry mark ("R") in black, and a registry number written in ms.

In July 1844, the recommendation service was extended to all of France and Algeria. The required markings depended on whether the postage was unpaid or prepaid, if prepaid then marked "PP," but in either case the postmark of origin, the "R" mark in red if paid or in black if unpaid, and the registry number in ms. The official registered mail was usually still marked in ms "d'office" and the "R," but some handstamps for "Recommandée d'Office" are found. In August 1844 similar rules for marking *Chargements* mail were also promulgated, with the addition of the mark "Chargé" (in red on prepaid non-franchise mail).

In March 1854 the "Recommandation" service for simple registry was abolished, but reestablished in 1873 for letters, postal cards, etc., but only for

P. PAYÉ. D.  CHARGÉ CHARGÉ D'OFFICE

DON G^{LE} DES POSTES
CHARGÉS À PERCEVOIR

Chargé

Un Reçu à Demander



R. D'OFFICE

RECOMMANDÉ
D'OFFICE

Recommandé

CHARGE

POIDS		CACHETS	
GR	C	BOB	COIN

CHARGÉ. N°				
GR	C	CACHETS	COIN	EMPR.
17				
JANV				
66				

PARIS J.



Insuffisant

BOITE.
AFFRANCHISSEMENT
INSUFFISANT

AFFRANCHISSEMENT
INSUFFISANT

AFF. SUPPL. INSUFF.
2^e DÉLAI

prepaid mail (with adhesives). Also in 1873, the concept of a *Chargement* without any indication of declared value was given up, and the term "*Valeurs Cotées*" (which had been formalized in 1859) became "*Chargements de Valeurs Déclarées*."

In 1859 began the use of the so-called "*cachets descriptifs*" on the backs of the *valeurs cotées* mail. These are rectangular-boxed handstamps mostly 1½ to 2" long, partitioned into 5 or 6 columns to be filled out by the clerk showing the weight, value, the registry no., the color and type of the postmarks, and after 1863 in many cases also the *Chargé* No. and date and name of postoffice—the style of these *cachets* has varied considerably.

With the reorganization of the *Chargements* system in 1873, the use of the "*Chargé*" mark and *cachet descriptif* was continued; and in addition a little later (early 1880s) circular date-postmarks inscribed "*Chargements*" and name of the office begin to appear at some larger postoffices—which might be used in lieu of the regular date postmark or along with it. The "*Chargements*" date-postmarks were supplied to clerks who manned special windows or booths for only such mail. One sees also some ms or handstamp "*Chargements d'office*" or "*Chargements en franchise*" on official mail.

From 1875 the mail containing precious objects was included in the *Chargements de valeurs déclarées* class. The "*Articles d'Argent*" then became merely the sums of money given to the postoffice of origin in exchange for a mandat. Circular date-postmarks inscribed "*Articles d'Argent*" and name of office begin to appear at larger offices around 1880.

It was around 1900 that the printed registry labels came into use, bearing the letter "R" and space for entering the postoffice name (printed or handstamped) and/or the registry number (done with a stamping machine in large offices). Registry labels have varied greatly over the years, and at times (e.g. 1943-48) all sorts of "provisional" labels and handstamps were seen. Handstamps of the word "*Recommandée*" or "*Recommandation*" have also been used sporadically from the 1870s on, more often in the colonies. On official mail we find "R" + "*Chargement (or Recommandée) en Franchise*," and from 1955 on "Rf" or "*franchise de port*" in ms.

The *cachets descriptifs* do not seem to have been used much after the early 1900s.

As regards the money orders, mechanical mandat forms were introduced in 1929, and since 1878 special forms were required for international money orders. From 1882 to 1926 the PTT sold "*Bons de Poste*," or money orders for small amounts up to 20 francs, which did not have to be made out to a particular individual destinee, and were thus negotiable. From 1926 to 1953 such *Bons* could only be mailed in registered letters (which often cost more than the m.o. itself!).

The "*valeurs déclarées*" class of registry involves a certain amount of insurance, and costs quite a bit more than ordinary registration, and accounts for some high frankings in adhesives. The words "*Valeurs Déclarées*" and the amounts declared of the various types of enclosed valuables, are often written on the cover; handstamps and labels for "*Valeurs Déclarées*" are also seen.

From about 1880 on, provision was made for requesting notification of receipt of registered mail by the destinee; a very complex folded form, in many parts, has been used for this purpose, franked with adhesives and sent between the postoffices. On the registered letter for which the sender requests an acknowledgment of receipt, the P.O. of origin stamps a mark "AR," usually in a box (= *Avis de Reception*).

For many decades postoffices have been supplied with a straightline handstamp of the name of the office, to use on registry labels and on various forms and mandates. In the colonies these marks have often been used in various irregular ways, to "overprint" stamps, as substitutes for "Paquebot" marks, etc.

We have not mentioned in the above anything about the marks to show how much postage and fees was charged or due—these marks are the same types and struck in the same manner as for ordinary mail. The rates for the charges on the special services outlined herein were complex and varied greatly and we do not have sufficient information at hand to give a very comprehensive history of them (for the simple registry tariffs in the period 1876 on see Luft: "The Regular Issues of France," vols. I and II).

PAPILLON DE METZ FAIRY TALE?

By Ernst M. Cohn

The FIGARO of 22 September 1870, page 3, col. 2, reports the following story, after commenting on the recent discovery of a Metz balloon at Neuchâteau—the earliest such find on record by a Frenchman. One balloon had been found earlier in Germany, but the French had not yet heard about it.

Unfortunately, communications are cut between the Vosges mountains and the capital, so that the poor letters have had to be stopped at the Prussian lines.

In that connection I have been told a touching story. It is worth retelling, and I give it in all its simplicity.

Two weeks ago, the postmaster in one of the invaded departments, we shall not identify him more closely, saw a Prussian soldier come into his office, holding a piece of cardboard in his hand, on which a few words had been written, evidently in haste.

"Monsieur," the soldier said visibly moved, "here is a letter that I just found in a little balloon that my comrades had torn apart. This letter is addressed by a captain of the French army to his wife, who lives in Lyon. I thought you might be able to send it to her, and am therefore bringing it to you."

The postmaster looked at the piece of cardboard that was being offered to him. It contained only a few lines:

"I am well," said the captain of the army at Bazaine. "As if by a miracle, I have survived eight battles that we fought. Embrace our little Marguerite for me and tell her that her father keeps thinking of her."

And as the employee thanked the soldier for the act he was carrying out, the latter had a sad and sweet smile, and a tear fell from his eye.

"Oh! as for me," replied he, shaking his head, "you need not thank me too much, because I, too, have a little daughter named Marguerite, like the child of the captain, and perhaps it is that little name that led me to do it. During battle one thinks of nothing . . . but afterwards, you see, one only thinks of these poor little beings that one has left far behind, and who pray for you every evening!"

The article then goes on about the siege of Paris, still a novelty at that point.

The above is typical of the many saccharine tales that fill the 1870 papers, not only in France and Germany but in other countries as well. People seemed to relish them, so the papers obliged. Some of the writers managed to combine their little fables with the realities of the day so cleverly as to leave doubt about whether there might be some truth to their inventions.

In this case, the writer obviously didn't know what a papillon looks like. He keeps describing it as a piece of cardboard, presumably much like a postal card, when in reality it is a piece of very thin paper, onion skin, tracing paper, or the like.

The FIGARO of 22 September was actually sold on the 21st, so the story had to be written on the 20th or earlier. Let's say it dates from the 20th. Two weeks earlier would have been the 6th. Could a Metz balloon have been found as early as that? We have no record of it, but yes, it might have happened.

The first pair of pharmacists' balloons was launched on the 5th, the second pair on the 6th. That afternoon a storm came up, it started raining, and it didn't stop till the morning of the 10th—no weather for releasing paper balloons.

We have no record of the fates of those four balloons. I believe that one of them was misidentified by Chaintrier as the "secret balloon of 23 or 24 October," launched privately. What made Chaintrier so certain is that he knew the letters, of various formats, enclosed in envelopes at Metz (and not at a post office on the outside, as was normal for the later balloons), were from a little balloon found by hunters on October 25 near Sainte-Pezenne, a few kilometers from Niort. They took it to the main post office of Niort, which postmarked the letters on October 26 (Echo de la Timbrologie No. 323, 15 June 1934).

Knowing the work involved in making even a little balloon and filling it with a gas lighter than air, and knowing that Bazaine had officially forbidden further balloon mail, we can be sure that no private effort of that kind was made at Metz at any time. No, that "secret" balloon was obviously one of the pharmacists' little balloons that was found belatedly because it had landed at a forsaken spot near Sainte-Pezenne, most likely on September 6. It would have taken a storm to carry one of those primitive balloons from Metz almost into the sea.

Well, that still leaves three of those early balloons unaccounted for, so one might, indeed, have been found by German soldiers.

This is not the only such story about papillons of Metz, by the way. Steenackers and LeGoff quote the Journal d'Ille-et-Vilaine of October 26, according to which the Princes Radziwill of Berlin had received a souvenir papillon and decided to forward it to its rightful owner, a widow at Rennes.

The third story of that type is about a Swiss student of Theology, then in Austria, seeing a souvenir papillon sent to the family where he was a boarder and writing to the addressee to give him the message, since he could not steal the papillon. That, the most unlikely one of the three tales, is attested to by a picture of the student's letter in Lutz' treatise on Metz, bulletin 22 of the Société des Amis du Musée Postal. Lutz also shows an earlier papillon from the identical correspondence, that one having been found at Fresnes-en-Woëvre and delivered to the addressee.

Would anyone care to bet whether that FIGARO tale is true?

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

By Stanley J. Luft (#915)

(of the Académie d'Etudes Postales)

(Cont. from FCP #178, p. 136)

Corrections

In FCP #178, Oct. p. 135, 0,15 value (Sect. B), the 1st line, issue dates should read: "7-9 Oct., as per other values in Section," not 7-8 Oct.

Ch. II B. Continued:

0,85

The 0,85 Calais (Sc 1012, Cs 1316) was issued 7-9 Oct. 1961-11 July 1964, replacing the 0,85 Viaduc de Chaumont (Sc 948, Cs 1240).

Printed (11 press runs) 28 August 1961-8 Feb. 1963; 44.19 million stamps printed.

Usage (see 0,85 Viaduc de Chaumont) (Ch. II.A.).

Replaced by the 0,85 Vittel (Sc 1071, Cs 1393), beginning in June 1963.

0,95

The 0,95 Dunkerque (Sc 1026, Cs 1317) was issued 24 March 1962-11 July 1963.

Printed (4 press runs) 1 March-28 August 1962; about 23.0 million stamps printed.

Usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959 and later modifications):

*Registered letters, to 20 gm (domestic and Community);

*Registered letters, to 20 gm, to Canada, "rayon limitrophe," Belgium, Italy, San Marino, and Luxembourg;

Airmail letters, from 5 to 10 gm, to Canada;

Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to Central America, West Indies, and certain non-French Community countries in Africa.

Replaced by the 0,95 Moissac (Sc 1072, Cs 1394) beginning in June 1963.

1,00 Values

The 1,00 Médée (Sc 1013, Cs 1318) was issued 7-9 Oct. 1961-24 Nov. 1962, replacing the 1,00 Réunion (Sc 949, Cs 1241).

Printed (3 press runs) between 29 August 1961 and 30 May 1962; 46.95 million stamps printed.

Usage (see 1,00 Réunion) (Ch. II.A.).

Replaced by the 1,00 Le Touquet (Sc 1027, Cs 1355) beginning in Sept. 1962.

Printed (15 press runs) 31 July 1962-21 June 1965; issued 1 Sept. 1962-9 April 1966; about 194.0 million stamps printed.

(Usage, as above).

Usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

*Letters, from 20 to 40 gm (foreign);

*Registry fee (domestic and foreign) (from 15 May 1964);

Parcels, from 300 to 500 gm, bulk rate (domestic);

Printed matter and samples, from 400 to 500 gm (foreign);

Airmail letters, from 5 to 10 gm, to Canada.

Replaced by the 1,00 Carnac (Sc 1130, Cs 1440) beginning in July 1965.

C. Tourism Issue of 1963-66**o,30**

The o,30 Amboise (Sc 1068, Cs 1390) was issued 15-17 June 1963-9 April 1966, replacing the o,30 Arcachon (Sc 1008, Cs 1312).

Printed (8 press runs) between 27 May 1963 and 3 June 1965; 82.25 million stamps printed.

Usage (see o,30 Fougères) (Ch. II.A.).

Domestic usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

*Letters, to 20 gm (incl. French Community);

Printed matter and samples, from 50 to 100 gm (from 15 May 1964);

Newspapers, from 500 to 600 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Foreign usage (id.):

*Letters, to 20 gm, to Canada, "rayons limitrophes," and Common Market countries;

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

Replaced by the o,30 Coq de Décaris (Sc 1024B, Cs 1331C) and o,30 Blason de Paris (Sc 1095, Cs 1354B) beginning in January 1965.

o,50

The o,50 Côte d'Azur (Sc 1069, Cs 1391) was issued 15-17 June 1963-9 April 1966, replacing the o,50 Cognac (Sc 1010, Cs 1314).

Printed (9 press runs) 27 May 1963-18 Jan. 1965; 74.25 million stamps printed.

Usage (see o,50 Tlemcen) (Ch. II.A.).

Usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

Printed matter and samples, from 100 to 200 gm (domestic and Community);

Supplementary value.

Replaced by the o,50 Moustiers-Ste.-Marie (Sc 1126, Cs 1436) beginning in June 1965.

o,60

The o,60 St.-Flour (Sc 1070, Cs 1392) was issued 15-17 June 1963-9 April 1966.

Printed (6 press runs) between 17 May 1963 and 30 April 1965; 47.69 million stamps printed.

Usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959 and later modifications):

*Parcels, to 300 gm (domestic and Community);

Newspapers, from 500 to 550 gm (foreign);

Printed matter and samples, from 200 to 250 gm (foreign);

Invoices and other commercial paper, unsealed, from 170 to 200 gm (foreign);

Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to Canada;

Airmailed newspapers, magazines, and brochures, to 25 gm, to Persian Gulf and India.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

*Letters, to 20 gm;

Letters, from 20 to 40 gm, to Canada and "rayons limitrophes";

Printed matter and samples, from 150 to 200 gm;

Invoices and other commercial paper, unsealed, to 200 gm;

Newspapers, magazines, books, and brochures, from 400 to 450 gm;

Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to French Community countries in West and Equatorial Africa, and Somali Coast;

Airmailed postcards to Canada;

Airmailed printed matter, to 25 gm, incl. greeting cards w/o added message, to U.S.A., Mexico, Ethiopia, Sudan, and non-French Community areas of West and Equatorial Africa.

Domestic usage (id.):

Printed matter and samples, from 100 to 200 gm;

Parcels, to 300 gm, bulk rate.

Replaced by the 0,60 Aix-les-Bains (Sc 1127, Cs 1437) beginning in July 1965.

0,85

The 0,85 Vittel (Sc 1071, Cs 1393) was issued 15-17 June 1963-20 March 1965, replacing the 0,85 Calais (Sc 1012, Cs 1316).

Printed (4 press runs) between 13 May 1963 and 16 Dec. 1964; 29.24 million stamps printed.

Usage (see 0,85 Viaduc de Chaumont) (Ch. II.A.).

Foreign usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

Airmailed postcards to Central America and West Indies.

Retired from sale 20 March 1965.

0,95

The 0,95 Moissac (Sc 1072, Cs 1394) was issued 15-17 June 1963-9 April 1966, replacing the 0,95 Dunkerque (Sc 1026, Cs 1317).

Printed (2 press runs) 20 May-8 June 1963 and 22 Feb.-2 March 1965; 19.83 million stamps printed.

Usage (see 0,95 Dunkerque) (Ch. II.B.).

(Registry rates, until 14 May 1964).

Foreign usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

*Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to U.S.A. and Mexico.

Replaced by the 0,95 Paysage Vendéen (Sc 1129, Cs 1439) beginning in July 1965.

III. Typographed precancelled stamps of 1960-64

0,08

The 0,08 deep violet Coq (Scott 952, Cérès Préo 119) was issued in Feb. 1960, replacing the 8F Coq (Sc 910, Cs Préo 109).

Printed from 4 plates between 18 Nov. 1959 and 24 March 1964.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

Printed matter and samples, to 50 gm, special bulk rate.

Suppressed 15? May 1964.

0,20

The 0,20 olive-green Coq (Sc 953, Cs Préo 120) was issued in Feb. 1960, replacing the 20F Coq (Sc 911, Cs Préo 113).

Printed from 2 plates (3 half-plates) between 23 Nov. 1959 and 23 Oct. 1963.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

Printed matter and samples, from 50 to 100 gm, special bulk rate.

Suppressed 15? May 1964.

o,40

The o,40 red-brown Coq (Sc 954, Cs Préo 121) was issued in Feb. 1960, replacing the 40F Coq (Sc 912, Cs Préo 116).

Printed from 1 plate (9 press runs) between 18 Nov. 1959 and 21 Feb. 1964.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

Printed matter and samples, from 100- to 200 gm, special bulk rate.

Suppressed 15? May 1964.

o,55

The o,55 emerald-green Coq (Sc 955, Cs Préo 122) was issued in Feb. 1960, replacing the 55F Coq (Sc 913, Cs Préo 118).

Printed from 1 plate (4 press runs) between 16 Nov. 1959 and 26 Aug. 1963.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

Parcels, to 300 gm, special bulk rate.

Suppressed 15? May 1964.

Interlude I. Commemorative stamps of 1960-1964

I, unfortunately, kept no personal records of dates of withdrawal of commemorative stamps until around 1970. Recovery of this type of information can be a long and tedious process, which I've decided to forego. For the record, the "issue life" of most commemoratives of the 1960's was 5 to 10 months; EUROPA issues were withdrawn one or two days prior to the appearance of the following year's issue. I anticipate listing dates of withdrawal beginning with commemorative stamps issued during 1969.

Scott	Cérès		Date of Issue	No. printed (in millions)
o,15 values				
972	1268	Lisieux Basilica	24 Sept. 1960	4.795
975	1270	Cent. of birth of Gen. Estienne	5 Nov. 1960	4.75
1034	1340	Sport Gliding	12 May 1962	5.12

Usage (see o,15 Alger) (Ch. I. A.)

o,20 values

950	1242	Cent. of Pierre de Nolhac	13 Feb. 1960	4.5
959	1248	Edmond Debeaumarché	26 March 1960	3.3
960	1249	Pierre Massé	id.	3.3
964	1254	Ecole Normale, Strasbourg	21 May 1960	4.5
967	1264	20th Ann. call of DeGaulle	18 June 1960	10.0
969	1265	Rome Olympics	9 July 1960	5.5
976	1271	Marc Sangnier	5 Nov. 1960	5.025
977	1272	Order of Liberation	14 Nov. 1960	4.99
978	1273	Vanneaux (Lapwing)	17 Dec. 1960	4.0
984	1281	Aristide Maillol, 1861-1944	18 Feb. 1961	5.445
990	1288	Jacques Renouvin	22 April 1961	3.315
991	1289	Lionel Dubray	id.	3.315
994	1293	Bagnoles-de-l'Orne	6 May 1961	4.135
997	1301	La Champmeslé	10 June 1961	5.2
1002	1306	Mont-Doré	1 July 1961	10.39

1004	1308	Thann	1 July 1961	4.835
1023	1330	Chateau et Pont-Vieux (Laval)	24 Feb. 1962	6.65
1029	1335	Mont Valérien Memorial	7 April 1962	4.3
1035	1341	Sport Flying	12 May 1962	5.12
1043	1356	Rose	8 Sept. 1962	7.94
1059	1382	Beethoven	27 April 1963	6.0
1060	1383	Emile Verhaeren	id.	6.25
1061	1384	Mazzini	id.	6.6
1062	1385	Emile Mayrisch	id.	6.1
1079	1402	Maison de la Radio-TV, Paris	15 Dec. 1963	9.66

Usage (see o,20 Semeuse de Piel) (Ch. I. A.).

o,25 values

970	1266	EUROPA	17 Sept. 1960	17.05
1005	1309	EUROPA	16 Sept. 1961	19.725
1045	1358	EUROPA	15 Sept. 1962	18.975
1047	1360	Space Communications Center	29 Sept. 1962	11.213
1074	1396	EUROPA	14 Sept. 1963	19.435
1078	1403	PHILATELIC	14 Dec. 1963	52.525
1085	1414	PHILATELIC	9 May 1964	4.5
1086	1415	id.	id.	4.5
1089	1418	Night Airmail Service	9 May 1964	20.155
1109	1430	EUROPA	12 Sept. 1964	28.99
1111	1432	Cooperation with Africa	6 Nov. 1964	15.175

Usage (see o,25 Marianne de Décaris) (Ch. I. B.)

o,30 values

951	1243	Saint-Etienne Museum	20 Feb. 1960	4.5
957	1246	Annexation of Savoy, 1860	24 March 1960	4.5
961	1250	Maurice Ripoché	26 March 1960	3.3
962	1251	Léonce Vieljeux	id.	3.3
965	1255	Chateau de Blois	21 May 1960	4.5
974	1269	Madame de Stäel	22 Oct. 1960	5.2
979	1274	Macaveux (Puffins)	12 Nov. 1960	3.35
982	1277	André Honnorat	19 Nov. 1960	4.835
983	1280	Ste.-Barbe college	3 Dec. 1960	5.145
988	1287	J. B. H. de Lacordaire	25 March 1961	5.08
989	1286	Jean Nicot, tobacco	25 March 1961	5.44
992	1290	Paul Gateaud	22 April 1961	3.315
993	1291	Mère Elizabeth	id.	3.565
998	1302	Talma	10 June 1961	4.745
999	1303	Rachel	id.	4.58
1018	1325	Paquebot France	11 Jan. 1962	6.23
1019	1326	World Ski Championships, 1962	27 Jan. 1962	5.545
1021	1329	Maurice Bourdet	17 Feb. 1962	5.97
1025	1333	Vannes Ramparts	24 March 1962	5.15
1030	1336	Vercors Monument	7 April 1962	4.87
1033	1339	National Hospital Week	5 May 1962	5.24
1039	1351	Palais de Justice, Rennes	12 June 1962	5.645
1044	1357	Rose	8 Sept. 1962	5.8

1052	1368	Bathyscaphe "Archimède"	26 Jan. 1963	5.4
1053	1369	Flower Festival at Nantes	11 Feb. 1963	5.45
1057	1380	Memorial at Glières	23 March 1963	5.46
1063	1386	Hugo de Groot	27 April 1963	5.15
1065	1388	Lycée Louis-le-Grand	18 May 1963	7.295
1066	1389	Philatelic Cong. Caen (scenes)	1 June 1963	6.62
1073	1395	World Water Skiing Championships	31 Aug. 1963	6.515
1082	1404	Protection Civile	8 Feb. 1964	6.735
1083	1405	Rehabilitation of Handicapped	22 Feb. 1964	6.37
1087	1416	PHILATELIC	9 May 1964	4.5
1088	1417	id.	id.	4.5
1104	1423	Georges Mandel	4 July 1964	6.45
1108	1429	Battle of the Marne	5 Sept. 1964	6.5

Usage (see 0,30 Fougères) (Ch. II. A.).

0,45 values

980	1275	Sarcelles (European Teals)	17 Dec. 1960	3.6
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Usage (see 0,45 Gorges de Kerrata) (Ch. II A.).

0,50 values

956	1244	Conv. of European Communes	5 March 1960	4.5
958	1247	Annexation of Nice, 1860	24 March 1960	5.0
963	1252	Abbé René Bonpain	26 March 1960	3.3
966	1256	La Bourboule	28 May 1960	4.5
971	1267	EUROPA	17 Sept. 1960	11.735
981	1276	Guépriers (European Bee-eaters)	12 Nov. 1960	5.25
986	1283	Orly Airport Inauguration	25 Feb. 1961	5.175
987	1284	Georges Méliès	11 March 1961	5.275
995	1292	World Federation of Veterans	6 May 1961	4.8
996	1294	Deauville 1861	13 May 1961	4.75
1000	1305	Gérard Philippe	10 June 1961	5.65
1001	1304	Raimu	id.	5.65
1003	1307	Pierre Fauchard	1 July 1961	4.3
1006	1310	EUROPA	16 Sept. 1961	14.395
1014	1319	Braque's "Le Messager"	10 Nov. 1961	4.252
1020	1327	World Ski Championships, 1962	27 Jan. 1962	6.8
1022	1328	Dr. P.-F. Bretonneau	17 Feb. 1962	6.375
1028	1334	World Theater Day	24 March 1962	5.81
1031	1337	Ile de Sein Monument	7 April 1962	4.87
1032	1338	Malaria Eradication	14 April 1962	5.995
1036	1342	Watchmaking School, Besançon	19 May 1962	4.745
1037	1343	Gobelins Tapestry Works	26 May 1962	6.05
1038	1344	Blaise Pascal	26 May 1962	5.825
1046	1359	EUROPA	15 Sept. 1962	10.38
1048	1361	First Satellite TV transmission	29 Sept. 1962	10.65
1049	1363	Courbet's "Bonjour M. Courbet"	9 Nov. 1962	3.365
1054	1376	Delacroix "Lutte de Jacob"	2 March 1963	4.29
1056	1379	Freedom from Hunger Campaign	21 March 1963	5.05
1058	1381	Ile de la Cité Memorial	23 March 1963	5.655
1064	1387	Hotel des Postes in 1863 (UPU)	4 May 1963	5.58

1067	1362	Radiotelescope, Nançay	8 June 1963	6.478
1075	1397	EUROPA	14 Sept. 1963	10.765
1105	1428	Tokyo Olympics	4 July 1964	9.36
1110	1431	EUROPA	12 Sept. 1964	10.225

Usage (see 0,50 Tlemcen) (Ch. II. A.).

0,60 value

1090	1419	Notre Dame Cathedral Window	23 May 1964	5.675
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Usage (see 0,60 St.-Flour) (Ch. II. C.).

0,65 values

1015	1320	Matisse "Les Nus Bleu"	10 Nov. 1961	3.315
1050	1364	Manet's "Madame Manet"	9 Nov. 1962	3.9

Usage (see 0,65 Vallée de la Sioule) (Ch. II. A.).

0,85 values

1016	1321	Cézanne "Jouers des Cartes"	10 Nov. 1961	4.137
1076	1398	Chagall "Les Maries - - "	9 Nov. 1963	4.435

Usage (see 0,85 Viaduc de Chaumont) (Ch. II. A.).

0,95 value

1077	1399	Window in Chartres Cathedral	9 Nov. 1963	4.293
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Usage (see 0,95 Dunkerque) (Ch. II. B.).

1,00 values

1017	1322	La Fresnaye "14 Juillet"	10 Nov. 1961	3.52
1051	1365	Géricault "Officier de la Garde"	9 Nov. 1962	3.963
1055	1377	Window at St. Foy, Conches	2 March 1963	3.623
1084	1413	Jean le Bon Portrait, 1359	25 April 1964	4.325
1100	1422	PHILATELIC	5 June 1964	2.4
1106	1424	Enamel from Limousin, 12th Cent.	4 July 1964	4.385
1107	1425	"Lady with Unicorn" Tapestry	31 Oct. 1964	4.77

Usage (see 1,00 Réunion) (Ch. II. A.); then (1,00 Le Touquet) (Ch. II. B.).

References (for Chapters II and III, and Interlude I)

Berck: "Catalogue Berck-70."

Cérès: "Catalogue Cérès 1978."

Didot-Bottin: "Bottin Administratif et Documentaire"; Paris, Société Didot-Bottin; for years 1959-60, 1962, 1965-68.

Joany, Dr. R., (1974), "Les surtaxes de la poste aérienne," Le Monde des Philatélistes Etude No. 166.

———, (1975), "Tarifs postaux français," Docs. Phil., No. 63, pp. 6-10.

SO.CO.CO.DA.MI.: Suppléments to de Vinck and Charvet: "L'Impression des Timbres Français par les Rotatives."

Thiaude: "Catalogue Thiaude 1974."

FOR THE RECORD

(Cont. from FCP #177, July 1979, p. 87)

◆ 360). Our FtR item #345, in FCP #177, about the old 1777 alleged post cards requires some correction. Ernst Cohn thinks our report may be misleading. There were no postal cards (in contrast to just engraved cards or post cards) used or available in France before 1873 except for the several during the 1870 War. The 1777 cards like the Camp Conlie cards of 1871 were not intended to be sent outside of envelopes and they are not known to have been sent through the mail without cover. The Siege of Strasbourg Red Cross cards and the Paris cards for unmanned balloons of 1871 were postally issued but were not postal cards, as they were to be covered. The Papillons de Metz were uncovered but not really cards, and the dépêche réponse cards were also intended to be covered, though one or two are known to have passed uncovered. Normally they were placed within the balloon letter.

◆ 361). Member Ron Bentley has shown us some very curious items of the Indo-China Group-Type which he acquired in an Alezivos auction, with some attached documentation. They include the 1892-96 Group-Type 1c to 5Fr and the 1898 10c overprinted Colis Postaux; all are perforated but without gum, and allegedly are on a "different" paper and in different (deeper mainly) shades than normal. The main peculiarity, however, is that some values show traces along the perfs of the sepia-printed simili-perf dots like those on the well-known bristol proofs for the 1900 Expo. A letter from Georges Behr in 1960 "certified" that these are "reprints," and according to information in his possession were made for "the foreign expositions"; but the 1900 issues (color changes) were not included because the administration still had plenty of these stamps in stock. At the same time similar reprints were made of the Obock set, Somali Coast, and 1895 Monaco set, but on a paper without the quadrillé (for the 15c?). In his opinion this set is extremely rare and he had not previously known of its existence. Dr. Joany wrote me that a considerable total number of these "reprints" were known but each individual stamp existed in only about 4 copies and hence a rarity. He terms the set(s) as a "tirage for the 1900 Expo" but not the printings in simili-perf which are all on bristol. He says some of the Sage non-émis stamps were made similarly for 1900. My own suggestion was that they are a sort of proofs or trials for the simili-perfs on bristol. Since the Colis Postaux copy had a perfed gutter se-tenant it would seem that these reprints were made from regular plates. Also there is a hint in Behr's vagueness that they might have been made for later expos than 1900, which has been alleged for a number of other odd proofs.

◆ 361). Member Rev. Ed. Worley of Cleveland has shown me a number of ungummed imperforate Sage stamps (on a stiff paper) in various colors and paper tints, all of the 15c denomination and overprinted in non-serif capitals in two lines: ANNAM/TONKIN, 4 copies in black ink and 3 in red (to contrast with the stamp color. We happen to have a similar set but overprinted MAD-AGASCAR. In Marconnet's old book of 1898 he mentions both these sets as "essais de surcharge." The colors are those of the Sage stamps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 25c values. These essays were probably made in the late 1880s or early 1890s but the style of the overprints is not like that of the various French Offices Abroad issues of that period which were all in serifed capitals and lower case.

◆ 362). Characteristics of the coins datés on the typographed issues from rotary plates,—there are three numbers:—

a) An impression number, of 5 digits up to (1)00,00, used at first on sheets, booklets, and coils. On sheets it is in the SE corner margin, in booklets also on the SE corner of the sheets printed to be cut up for the booklets, so there is a number in 1 out of 4 booklets, and on coils in the margin to the left.

b) A press number: started at the time when more than one press was put in service; not always on the sheets, but if present is situated beneath the 99th stamp. Not printed on booklet and coil sheets.

c) The date number, in a form like "30.5.1931," which means 30 March 1931; used from the beginning of the rotary printings, situated in the SE corner of sheets; in left margin of the band on which the coils were printed, alternating with the impression number every five lines (rows) of stamps. In booklets in the SE corner of the sheets printed for them, but only used from 7.10.32 on.

If the numbers are printed in black on stamps not containing any black in the design then they were printed by a supplementary cylinder whose inking was usually poor. If the coins datés are in one of the colors of the stamp then they were printed by the cylinder which printed that color.

◆ 363). Jacques Desrousseaux has related to us some rather odd facts about the Indochina posts. One he mentioned concerns the various accessory postal markings such as "Inconnu," "Retour à l'Envoyeur," etc. The Central P. O. did not provide the POs with these marks, but put out a regulation which authorized individual POs to buy such handstamps commercially on their own initiative. The result was a diverse variety of styles; and they are scarce. If a PO didn't buy handstamps it would just use manuscript markings.

◆ 364). Indochina collectors have been intrigued by the "Poste Rurale" postmarks of many small places in that country during the French regime. Jacques Desrousseaux informed us that combining ones he found with the list published by Samouel, he comes up with a total of 750 different places, of which he actually possessed postmarks for 131 and had seen 150 more. The 750 breaks down to 287 for Cochinchina, 53 for Cambodia, 268 for Tonkin, and 142 for Annam. He knows of only one from Laos, none from Kouang Cheou Wan (though they had been authorized for there).

◆ 365). It has been pointed out that it is easy to fake the rare stamps without phosphor bars where they normally should be. Since high prices are being asked for these varieties one needs to have a means of detecting the fakery. Dr. LeTonsor et al. (Le Monde Nov. '79) note that some bars were printed very weakly and could be mistaken for a genuine without/bars variety or for a fake. It is not sufficient, they say, to just make a simple examination with a UV lamp. They propose a more dependable procedure:—

a. Use a UV lamp or a simple electric pile (note that in darkness the phosphor reacts with black light, i.e. UV, just as it does in white light).

b. Choose a place totally closed, totally dark, preferably at night.

c. Expose the stamp and accustom it to the dark for one or two minutes.

d. Put the stamp under the light source still turned off.

e. Close your eyes (to not be dazzled).

f. Light the UV lamp or pile.

g. Then, simultaneously:— extinguish the light source, carry the stamp to viewing height, and open your eyes.

You then have 2-5 seconds to see even the feebly-phosphorescent stamp, 20-30 seconds to see the very marked phosphors, and will see a total blackness for non-phosphor stamps.

h. It is imperative to repeat the procedure several times to be sure of any perfectly non-phosphorescent stamp.

◆ 366). In COLFRA Bulletin #7, 1979, Guy Malon lists the present post-offices of Guiana Department as provided by the R. P. at Cayenne on 1/1/1979 and illustrates recent postmarks from most of them (all with postal code #973). The names of the POs by classes are: Recette Principale—Cayenne R.P.; Recettes de Distribution: Iracouba; Recettes de 3rd Classe: Kourou, St. Laurent du Maroni; Recettes de 4th Classe: Mana, St. Georges de l'Oyapoc, Regina, Sinnamary; Annexes Postales: Camopi, Cayenne A, Grand Sauti Papaichtou, Macouria, Tonate, Maripasoula, Matoury, Ouanary, Guisamboury, Kaw, Roura, Degrad-Edmond, St. Elie, Saul, Montsinéry-Tonnégrande. Guichets Annexes: Cayenne R. P. Annexe 1. However, Malon was informed later that Matoury and Montsinéry had been closed for several years! Mail from St. Elie (in Inini) is usually sent by pirogue to Kourou on the Sinnamary River. St. Elie, a gold-mining camp, was once a populous place but now has only about 50 people. Kourou is the site of a space-rocket launching base. The Annexes Postales offices are all branches attached to larger POs, mostly to Cayenne. In COLFRA #8 Malon reports that the earliest use of the postmark with code no. seems to be about March 1973. He also notes a special Cayenne mark: "Centre de C.N.E." (=Caisse Nationale d'Epargne).

◆ 367). Pierre Raynaud of LaLoup, France, has sent me an illustration of a rather curious piece he acquired in a Roumet sale some years ago. It is a vertical imperf ungummed pair of the 1Fr Cérés carmine brown of France, sheet margin at top, with a crisp 7x7 lozenge cancel of rhombic points quite like a common one of Guadeloupe of the 1860s! On back is a ms notation allegedly by Hulot "fond quadrillé preservatif" (a faint quadrille background over the whole piece is not readily visible in the illustration). One stamp has small holes and a thin spot. Very mystifying. Jean Brun comments on it: that the carmine brun was only used in the first printing of 1Fr Cérés, that essays of a quadrille background were made around 1870 by Hulot from 1Fr plates, that the 7x7 lozenge is not like any known French cancel or essay, and that the alleged inscription by Hulot could well be just a notation written by some philatelist.

◆ 368). Pierre de Lizeray obtained from a former director of the French stamp printery an explanation as to how the re-entries on some TD3 and TD6 printed stamps were produced. The 3 shells of curved brass plates are screwed onto a printing cylinder. In casting a solid brass cylinder from which the three parts of the plate will be fashioned, a cylindrical mold is used into which the molten brass is poured. The pouring entrains some air bubbles at the top part of the cast which escape if the metal is sufficiently liquid, i.e. hot enough. But if the melted brass is not at the right temperature and too viscous, it cools too fast, and the air bubbles work up to the upper part of the cast but not not entirely escape. In that case the upper part of the cylinder remains bubbly and causes the metal upon cooling to be soft in spots around the bubbles. This soft metal in one end of the cylinder becomes located at the same end of the printing cylinder cut from it into three shells. The cylinder is trimmed to a uniform smooth outer diameter, and the center of the cylinder is bored out to a uniform inner diameter. When the transfer roller presses an image over one of the underlying soft spots, the first pass gives a weak transfer and squashes the metal down and outward to a greater solidity. Then on the second and later passes of the roller it doesn't reach the metal surface at the exact same place as on the first pass. Hence on one end of the image there results a doubling which decreases towards the other end. The first-pass image is fainter; and the doubling is always at one end, and at one end of the sheet of stamps.

◆ 369). The reports of the 0.80 and 1.00 Bequets with extra perf holes at one or both ends of some horizontal rows has led to a more careful study of the perforating of the Bequets from RGR presses. The location of the supplementary hole(s) has varied, at least 6 different vertical positions on the panes of stamps have been identified and it was thought at first that perhaps these would serve to distinguish different perfing cylinders or different positionings of a given cylinder. However, that does not seem to be exactly the case. The perfing operation is done by a cylinder of pins meshing into another cylinder of corresponding holes; these cylinders are the same size as the printing cylinders. It isn't possible to turn these perfing cylinders around (reverse them) on the long axes (they are four plates wide) so that any individual anomaly in the perfs could be moved from left to right, or vs, of the full sheets. It is concluded that the varying locations of the supplementary holes indicate that more than one perfing cylinder is being used. The printery has acknowledged that only two perfing cylinders have been used since the RGR presses were put in service. The extra holes are said to be a guide for adjusting the printing cylinder, not a means of distinguishing sheets from different perfing cylinders—though the collectors may be able to use them for that purpose. It has been noted also that one of the perfing cylinders has since Oct. 1978 had a broken-off pin which causes a blind perf. in the sheets. Some changes in the hole pattern on the 1.30 Sabines illustrate the sort of things that these complexities create. Up to about 20 July 1979 the 1.30 Sabines from RGRs were being perfed by Cylinder #2, which gave supplementary holes at first at both ends of the 4th and later on the 10th row of the Group 1 stamp panes, and the blind perf was for a time between the 10th and 11th rows of Group 1. Then they shifted the perf cylinder around a bit (by one row) on its axis (in relation to the stamp panes) so that the blind perf came below the 11th row in the horizontal gutter between panes. After July 20, perfing Cylinder #1 was used on the 1.30s, which had a supplementary hole at one end of a row, at first at end of row 10 of Group 1 pane (position could be changed later.) Thus the vertical locations of the supplementary holes in the panes can vary even for the same perfing cylinder, and these locations do not identify the perfing cylinder. But the presence of the rows with extra holes at both ends or at only one end does identify the cylinder—note that the hole at one end may occur at either right or left end of a stamp pane (depending on direction the cylinders are set? or does Cylinder #1 have more than one row with an extra hole?).

◆ 370). According to P. de Lizeray, the original master die for all the Sabines has a line in the quadrilled (cross-hatched) background that is too short and causes a white point to occur to the right of the second S of POSTES. It shows in all the Sabines; but this defect has been corrected on the secondary die for the new 1.30 Sabine (the new 1.10 was not corrected). Other minor defects in the master die still show in the new 1.30s.

◆ 371). Dr. Rouques gives an interesting story about the 0.20 Sabine phosphor bar (Le Monde Nov. 579)—like all the values which have only one bar, the 0.20 was at first printed with the bar at the right margin. Owing to an error made one day at the printery some sheets of 0.20 came out with the bar at the left. Dealers discovering this and thinking it must be a rare variety were selling them for up to 40Fr each. But the printery noticing the error and from experience knowing it would lead to a lot of speculation, decided to print a whole press run of 0.20s (about 20,000,000 stamps!) with bar at left. Moral—don't always be in too big a hurry to buy the latest "rare" variety at a high price!

◆ 372). We have had occasion before to mention the confusion that existed in the French post for many years up to the 1920s as to how to treat the rating of picture post cards (see our article in SPA Jn. April 1978). The use of picture cards in the mail did not become frequent until the late 1890s, but the problem was that the UPU did not approve private picture cards in international mails until about 1905, and the domestic rules for them varied considerably from country to country as well as between France and its colonies. Some countries wouldn't accept them until UPU did. The French postal clerks were confused as to what rate they should charge for them. They could treat them as a domestic postal-stationery card, which had no limit as to amount of the message written on; or at the domestic rate provided by France from 1905 on for picture post cards with stamp permitted on view side provided no writing except name of sender, date and greetings of not over two words (equivalent to the visiting card rate), at 5c per 50 gr. (Military on campaign charged 1c); or domestic printed-matter rate under a band, no message permitted except name and address of sender, marked "Imprimé" (often accepted without band); or at UPU international post-card rate, message and address not to be on view side, nor any writing on the view side; or at the international printed-matter rate, no message or writing allowed, marked "Imprimé." The clerks often didn't adhere closely to these rules so one sees all sorts of different charging for apparently similar cards. Then gradually the French postal regulations took more and more cognizance of the picture cards and illustrated printed matter. The Tarif that went in on 1/1/1917 was still unclear as the "Cartes Postales" class did not mention cards without any correspondence, the post assuming that they would be considered as printed matter; but it did say that picture cards would continue to be charged 5c if they had no writing other than date, name, and address of sender. In the 1920 tariffs the picture cards were to be charged 15c even if they carried no word of correspondence; then a few months later relenting, going back to the 5c rate because so many publishers were stuck with big stocks of cards when the rule changed, provided the words "Carte Postale" were crossed off and "Imprimé" or "Imprimé Illustré" written or stamped on. This preferential tariff ended in July 1922, when the new tarif allowed cards with heading "Imprimés" to go for 0.10c even without there being any word of correspondence. After 1920 the publishers began to print cards headed "Imprimé" or "Imprimé Illustré" instead of "Carte Postale," but the new rules put a damper on the postcard business.

◆ 373). In a recent FCP (#177, FtR #358) we listed the postoffices of New Caledonia as of ca. 1976, which had some errors. Now we have a more up-to-date list which is rather more complete: Nouméa R. P., Nouméa Messageries Postales, Nouméa Montravel, Nouméa Vallées des Colons, Nouméa Sud, Nouméa Ducos, Nouméa Rivière Salée, Nouméa, Bouloupari, Bourail, Canala, Chépénéhe (on Lifou), Fayaoué (on Uvéa), Hienghéné, Houailou, Kaala-Gomén, Koné, Koumac, Kuto, La Foa, Moindou, Mont Doré, Népoui, Oaco, Ouégoa, Païta, Poindimié, Ponérihouen, Poro, Pouébo, Pouémbout, Poup, Poya, Tadine, Thio, Tontoua Aérodrome, Touho, Voh, Wé, Yaté. In addition there are Agences Postales attached to various of the above offices (in paren.): Arama (Poup), Belep Iles (Poup), Farino (La Foa), Fonwhary (La Poa), Koua ou a (Canala), La Roche (Tadine), La Tamoa (Païta), Nakety (Canala), Nouville (Nouméa R. P.), Pam (Ouégoa), Plum (Mont Doré), Sarramèa (La Foa), Tiga (Ile) (Tadine), Tematé (Voh), Tomo (Bouloupari). Add to the list of Bureaux Mobiles: Houailou Annexe Mobile. (From COLFRA #8). (We do not recognize any of these offices as being for Ile de Pins or for Ile Maré—they used to be P.O.s.)

PLATERS CORNER (Curbside)

Our colleague Luft says he got a lot of criticism about his article in the February "American Philatelist," "On the Scarcity of Certain Common French Postage Stamps," that it was FLYSPECK philately. Like yuk, phooey, ugh!

Now wait just a damn minute! You may not wish to spend more than that if your object all-sublime is to paste in a copy in each space on your printed album page—those of you are now excused. And you are welcome to all the crap you will accumulate.

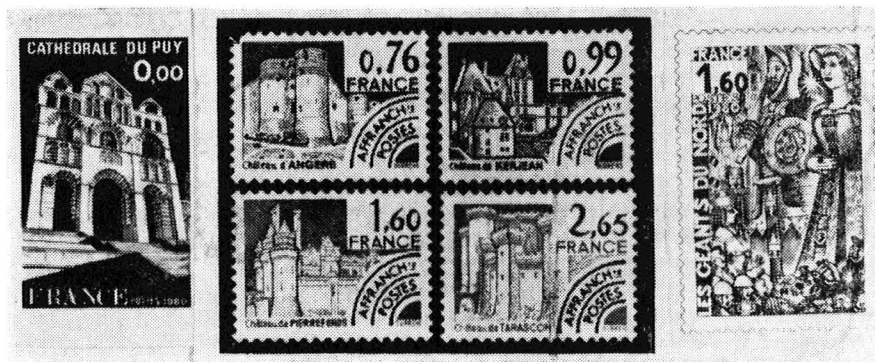
IF, however, you have ever watermark-tested a single stamp, or put a perf gauge on a 1c US Franklin, then you have admitted that some small differences between issues ARE important. Like the location of the "N" on the Sage issue, is it under "U" or under "B"? Hot diddeley; that's only a difference of about half a millimeter!

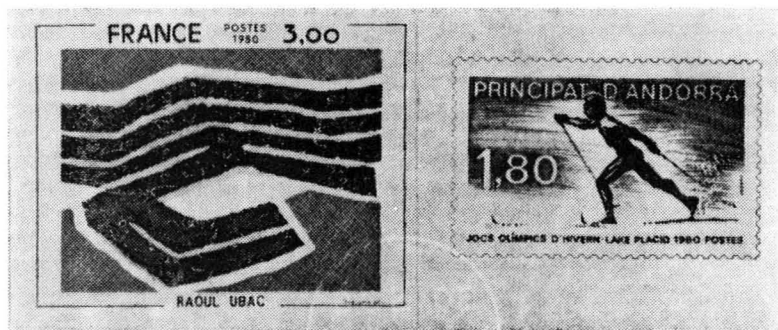
Nobody is suggesting that you have to go ape, and begin plate reconstruction work as therapy. The point is simply that the distinguishing characteristics between different issues of same general design may be very small, but the difference in value (price) may be large indeed. If you are content as a collector to have pretty pieces of paper, please write for quotations, I have a large wastebasket full of them. If you are interested in philately, the love and STUDY of stamps, you will come to appreciate that the fly doesn't have to be the size of the Goodyear blimp to make a meaningful speck of difference.—J.E.L.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

◆ On 15 March the 1,30+0,30 Jean Monnet stamp was issued, on 39 March 1,10 La Broderie finally came out. On 5 April the 1,30 Lutte Contre la Tabagisme and 1,50 Cordes stamps were to be issued; on 26 April the 1,30 A. Briand and 1,80 St. Benoît in the Europa series. On 12 May the 3,20 Cathédrale du Pay will appear, on 19 May 2,00 Ecole Nat. Arts et Metiers and 2,30 Montauban, on 27 May 1,30 Dunkerque.

◆ The Journée du Timbre stamp "La Lettre à Mélie" was issued on 8 March at the temporary P.O.s set up in towns that were celebrating the JT—at other places the first day was 10 March.





◆ The Andorre Europa stamps will appear on 28 April—1,30 Charlemagne and 1,80 Napoleon; on 19 May the 1,30 Lis des Pyrénées.

◆ The PT announced that the Sabine values 1,10 and less are marked with a single phosphor bar except for the 0,01, 0,02 and 0,05 (which have no bar). The bar may be at right or left margin. The 0,20 has it at left.

◆ Paris has a new central postoffice for its Arrondissement 14, at 109-115 Blvd. Brune; postmark reads: "Paris 14/Bd. Brune (141)." Opened on 9 Oct. 1978. It serves 150,000 people, 80,000 homes, and handles 270,000 pieces of mail a day; has 600 employees.

◆ In case you wonder what the "Géant du Nord" stamp issued 16 Feb. is all about—the "giants" of the Nord area of France are five mannikins made of wicker (some are 8-meters high!) clothed in 15th Century costumes, which are paraded each year at the mardi-gras carnivals of Douai. The stamp shows the "famille Gayant" (Picardie dialect word for géant) consisting of papa Gayant, and wife Marie Cagenon, and their three children: Jacquot, Fillon, and Binbin. The symbolism derives from religious festivals of the Middle Ages; these carnival festivals are held all over Nord and Pas de Calais and in parts of Belgium, in winter, spring and in July.

◆ The original art work of Raoul Ubac designed specifically for the 3.00F stamp of 2 Feb., is not the usual geometric abstraction. Ubac is said to paint like he sculpts, which he does mostly by incisions on pieces of slate. The stamp shows a parallel banding of blue and white like a sedimentary rock.

◆ Because there have been so many philatelic articles, catalogs, and books on Libération issues, the Administration has recently reiterated its own list of "authorized Liberation issues" (basis of the listing in Yvert), and states that these were the only ones surcharged by order of an authority having the power to make the decision to surcharge and the totality of which was placed on sale at the P. O. windows of the offices in the locality or region concerned. Any stamps surcharged or sold without the participation of the postal service must be considered as stamps without franking power. The controversy about the Libération issues goes on and on as specialists try to rehabilitate the status of some issues not recognized by the Administration. The Administration criteria are legalistically strict, but the many enthusiastic Libération collectors feel that many items not so approved that went through the mails anyway in some quantity or were partly sold at POs, deserve recognition by philatelists. But it is hard to draw the line without being arbitrary.

◆ In LeMonde Mon. Mélot makes review of the 1979 issues, such as Duxin used to do for previous years. His statistics are as follows: (He does not include coils, booklets, nor stationery; also notes that the planned Van Gogh

stamp has been deferred to 1981 and 3 of the intended Regions stamps never came out.) There were 6 stamps outside the originally announced program. 49 recess stamps, 5 helio (incl. 8 typo surcharged on recess préos); 44 stamps in large format. No Unesco nor Conseil de l'Europe in 1979. The total face was 79.03F, 2.70 of which was for surtax (Red Cross)—this was less than in 1978 and 1977. 6 small-size regular issues had 7.50 face, and 6 regular large-formats had 6.85F. There were 25 commemoratives (incl. one airmail) totaling 40.65 face, 9 commemorative surtax stamps of 13.70 face, and 8 préos of 10.33 face. The number of stamps per month varied from 2 to 8. The 54 stamps by denominations: 0.25, 0.45, 0.64, 0.68, 0.70, 0.83, 0.88, 2.25, 2.30, and 2.35 all had one each; 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, and 3.00 had two each; 1.00 had 5; 1.10 had 3, 1.20 had 9, 1.30 had 7, 1.70 had 5, 1.80 had 4, 2.00 had 3. The average cost of the stamps per year has gone up from 1.03 in 1970 to 1.46 in 1979. The number of Designed/Engravers used was 13, Engravers only 5, Designers only 10. Of the artists used Durrens, Forget, Gandon, and Haley, did more stamps than the others (one each); names of all the artists used:— A T, Andreotto, Baillais, Bequet, Betemps, Chapelain-Midy, Chesnot, Combet, Dali, Decaris, Desserier, Durrens, Forget, Fuss, Gandon, Gauthier, Georget, Goffin, Guillaume, Haley, Jubert, Lacaque, Lambert, Monvoisin Pheulpin, Pouzet, Quillivic, and Sainson.

◆ Our member and former Director, John Thomas, has been reappointed to an additional term on the USPS Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee.

◆ Member Colin Spong sent us an oddity—a mint Republic of Dahomey stamp with an overprint on the back (under the gum): Arginine/Veyron. It sounds like advertising for some drug or drink. Can any of our readers explain it?

◆ The new librarian of the APRL is Stephen A. Pla, succeeding Lois Evans. Mr. Pla has years of experience in some State University libraries, is a stamp collector (Far East), and knows 7 or 8 languages.

◆ Editor of *Le Monde*, J.-C. Roup, comments in the Dec. issue on the colors of the 1979 stamps; he notices that the bright-colored helio stamps, so much criticised, gained a lot of votes in the judging for the Grand Prix de l'Art Philatélique last November. The jury actually criticised the colors in the recess stamps. He thinks the recess colors are too pale and don't give the best image for French stamps.

◆ It was officially confirmed last November that the PTT will support a Philexfrance international philatelic exposition in Paris in 1982. The director (President) for it will be Jean Davezac. It may be held at the Palais du CNIT à la Defense.

◆ An executive of the stamp printery at Perigueux has stated that the phosphorescence can be obtained by other materials than those containing phosphorus, which is the case with the inks used for the bars on the stamps. The bars will wash off effectively in alcohol but only if they have been printed with solvent inks and not with ultra-violet inks. The phosphorescent pigment is not absorbed by the paper on which it is printed but if one washes it off in alcohol there will remain a very little pigment encrusted on the surface which will partly persist.

◆ The Grand Prix de l'Art Philatélique 1979 awarded at the 33rd Salon d'Automne last Nov. 9, went to: 1Fr Auray (Yv. 2041) of Haley for the Gr. Prix de l'Art Phil. Française—the runner-up was the 1.30F Poulbot. The Gd. Prix des Pays d'Expression Française went to the 150Fr Eglise de Libreville

of Gabon; the Gd. Prix de l'Europe (for Austria this year) to the 2.50K International Year of the Child stamp of Austria. The Gd. Prix des Territoires d'Outre-Mer to the Intern. Year of the Child of French Polynesia.

◆ A new gum has begun to appear on some current French stamps since mid-1979; it is white and very dull, almost invisible—known as “Aramix.” It sticks well and is not affected by humidity changes. This will probably soon be used on all the Metropolitan issues. Probably similar to gum on recent US issues. It has been reported first on the 1Fr olive brown, 1.10 F, and on the Daurat stamps.

◆ Specialists in Reunion have pointed out that the Yvert catalog prices on the French 0,20 Cocteau stamp and on the same stamp surcharged CFA are unrealistic. The catalog gives the Type 2 of the 0,20 France much higher than Type 1, and for the CFA also it gives Type 2 higher than Type 1. The Reunionnais say that the Type 1 of the CFA is much rarer than Type 2 as it had a very short period of use.

◆ René Auton has published in the Dec. Le Monde a tabulation of the constant varieties in the typographed surcharge on the precancel issue of August 1979. He found 13 breaks (13 different plate positions) which he locates in the sheets of each value.

◆ The design of the forthcoming stamp to advance-promote the Paris 1982 Philexfrance show has been commissioned from artist Raoul Ubac, who will be free to dream up his own conception for the stamp.

◆ The set of stamps for TAAF originally scheduled for issue at end of last December was deferred to a later date (out by Feb.).

◆ The Assoc. des Collectionneurs des Entiers Postaux (ACEP) announces that its 1975 edition of its catalogue is still for sale at 250Fr postpaid (loose-leaf); the pamphlet of prices (“Cotes”) 1979 edition is for sale at 25Fr postpd. Remit to M. Gobillot, 7 rue Morcelin Berthelot, F93300-Aubervilliers (checks made out to ACEP).

◆ Several brands of cigarettes sold in France have a crude imitation of the Sage-stamp design on their covers (“Seitane”; “Gauloise”).

◆ Our member G. E. Barker of England writes a regular “Great Britain Letter” published in L’Echo each month.

◆ The annual assembly of the C.N.E.P. syndicate of French stamp experts and merchants, on 8 Nov., elected (our member) R. Loeuillet as President, MM Calves, Isaac, and Silombra as Vice Presidents, and J. Robineau as Secretary.

◆ There are reports that postmark inks fail to adhere well to the phosphor bars leaving gaps or smudgy areas in the cancels over the bars.

◆ The problem of undeliverable mail has plagued the PTT since the beginning and they still are battling the flood of “rebuts” (undeliverable letters). For 1926 the PTT reported 50% of the objects in rébut were to unknown addresses, 20% not claimed at the General Delivery window, 12.5% incomplete or illegible addresses, 10% refused (mostly because postage was due on them!); 5% addressed to persons of whom there were several with the same name, 2.5% addressed to dead persons. Over half of these objects could not be returned to senders due to insufficient information.

◆ Reminder that the annual RIPEX show and competition will be held at Providence, R. I., October 3-5—the show where our members always win awards. Write to Ray Gaillaguet, 221 Waterman St., Providence 02916, or 15 Fletcher St., Rumford, RI 02916.

◆ Documents Philatéliques, the quarterly journal of the Académie de Philatélie in Paris, carries important original articles on French philately, well-printed and illustrated. Each issue is 48 pp. Annual subscription is 80Fr. postpaid. Send check to Mon. deFontaines 7 rue Chaligny, F75116-Paris, made out to L'Académie de Philatélie. See the listings of the contents of each issue in our Current Journal Articles section. The well-known philatelic writer Pierre de Lizeray is the editor.

◆ The new editor of Le Monde des Philatélistes since January is Jean-Toussaint Stafati; his first editorial is a well-taken complaint about the choice of colors and designs or subjects of recent French stamps.

◆ At the INDIA-80 international expo recently, there were 43 U.S. exhibits; member Mary Ann Owens was the US Commissioner. Some of our members made off with medals: Earl Plyler a Silver for his Paris Stars 1852-76, Stanley Luft a Silver-bronze for his French Pneumatic Tube Stationery—Champlain Type, David M. Zimmerman, Jr. a Silver-bronze for his Free French Censorship in the Levant, Mary Ann Owens a Vermeil for her Blue Danube, and George Guzzio a Silver for his W. A. Mozart. There were many exhibits from France and England also.

◆ At MILCOPEX Earl Plyler won a Vermeil for his Paris Stars, Stan Luft a Silver for his Pneumatic Tube Stationery, and David Zimmerman a Silver for his Free French Censorship in Levant.

◆ Our member Mel Feiner, proprietor of the Classic Philatelics firm in Huntington Beach, Cal., publishes a little newsletter on world-wide postal stationery (incl. aerogrammes), listing new issues, members ads, and with articles on stationery of various countries by specialists. The newsletter is titled "The Entire Truth," comes out 3 times a year, and subscription costs \$3/yr, or \$1 per issue. A sample copy will be sent for a #10 SASE envelope, P. O. Box 5637, Huntington Beach, Calif. 92646.

◆ The French PTTs Director of Stamp Issues in reply to an inquiry indicates that the service is studying the feasibility of using stamps without printed face value during the interim times between raises in rates and printing new stamps for them—something like the USPS did when they raised the rate to 15c.

◆ Scott Publ. Co. announced they would issue the Supplément pages for France in March 1980, cat. no. 310S079.

◆ The long-awaited book by our late member Maurice Jamet is about to be printed, having been completed by Madame Jamet his collaborator. This work on the postal history and marks of the Colonies from 17th cent. up to 1860 will be a very important reference. It will have 250 pp. and 500 illustrations of marks, maps, indexes of rarity. Title is "150 Ans. d'Histoire Postale des Anciennes Colonies Françaises des Origines à 1860." A pre-publication price to 31 May will be 180Fr post paid, and thereafter about 220Fr. Order from Madame M. Jamet, 10, rue d'Alger, F75001-Paris, with check written to her.

BOSTON MEETING CALL—There will be a France and Colonies meeting at the Boston Philatelic Show '80 (August 21-24) on the 24th. Ray Gaillaguet will present a slide show. For more information get in touch with him at 221 Waterman, Providence, R. I. 02906.

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

Le Monde Des Philatelistes (CC, APRL)

- #326, Dec. 1979: DeLizeray: "Re-entries; les roulettes Bequet"; LeVern: "Les techniques de tri" (10c Sémeuse, 50c sem., 75c sem.); Mazabrey: ((Faux Spérati de trois taxes de France"; Melot: "Les auteurs des 54 timbres de 1979"; Fromaigeat: "L'Impression des timbres poste"; Altériet: "Changement de bloc-perforateur sous la RGR"; Auton: "Variétés de surcharge sur préos de 13 Aug. '79"; Rouques: "10c CFA sur 20c Cocteau; Impression par TD3 et TD6; apropos de gomme."

L'Echo de la Timbrologie (CC, APRL)

- #1501, July-Aug. 1979: DeLizeray: "30c Sémeuse rouge-brique"; Storch et Francon: "Les types Droits de l'Homme et Mouchon" (cont.); Tristant: "TAAF Campagne 1977-78" (cont.)
- #1502, Sept. 1979: Goubin: "Taxes postales"; Sinais: "Etude de la Série Francisque (courrier officiel 1941)"; Fornier: "Les cartes officielles de franchise militaire 1939-40"; conts. of Storch et Francon, Tristant, Munier.
- #1503, Oct. 1979: Goubin: "Retour aux origines 1849-58"; Roumet: "Faux pour servir du 20c Bordeaux" (unpubl. doc.); Mulhenheim: "Au sujet des ballons postales du siège de Belfort 1870-71"; Bastien: "Les étrangers sur les timbres de France" (begin); conts. of Storch et Francon, Tristant, Munier.
- #1504, Nov. 1979: Trassaert: "Les 15F Marianne de Gandon typographiés" (begin); Deshouilliers: "Le 20c Empire lauré" (begin); Blanc: "Notes sur les utilisations fiscales des timbres de France"; Leipert: "Erreurs, omissions, anomalies, sur timbres" (cont.); conts. of Storch et Francon, Tristant, Bastien, Munier.
- #1505, Dec. 1979: Goubin: "Cachets à pont"; Camboulives: "Les ballons de Belfort" (begin); conts. of Trassaert, Deshouilliers, Storch et Francon.
- #1506, Jan. 1980: Goubin: "Affranchissements hétérodoxes (fantaisies postales)"; Leblanc: "Les timbres-taxe au type banderole" (begin); conts. of Trassaert, Bastien, Deshouilliers (end), Francon et Storch, Camboulives.

Les Feuilles Marcophiles Information (CC)

- #24, Nov. 1979: Lejeune: "Le service postale rurale . . ." (end); Lejeune: "L'Utilisation du 20c Cérès noir de 1849 entre 1 Jj 1850 et 15 Oct '50"; Renon-Aucart: "CIDEX et CEDEX."

Journal of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (CC)

- #139/140, 1979: "The old post of France—Hotel des Postes 1851, 1859"; "Improvements in the French System of postage, from a correspondent in Paris, 1871"; Barefoot: "The 'Imprimés' postmarks of Paris—an introduction"; Holder: "Maps of the French railways 1850, 1860, 1870"; Whiteside: "European currency conversions during the 19th cent."; Bellack: "Writing up a PH collection . . ."; "French PO nos 1863-76" (cont.).

Postal History Journal (CC, APRL, SI)

#54, Feb. 1980: McCaig: "West African Airmails."

Philatelic Literature Review (CC, APRL, SI)

#105, 4th Qt. 1979: Stone: "Bibliography of Phil. lit. of French Cols.—Tahiti, New Caledonia" (cont.).

IndoChina Philatelist (CC, APRL)

#38, Nov. 1979: Isaacs: "Annam/Tonkin provisionals"; Abrams: "Indo-china revenue stamps—regionals"; Esbenson: "So. Viet Nam covers 1978"; Uhler: "Cambodia look-alike de luxe proofs"; Tsaacs: "Viet Cong mail"; Kopf: "1890 Annam cinnamon tax stamps"; Esbenson: "Cambodian stamps?"; Kopf: "Cambodia's goldfoil issue."

#39, Jan. 1980: Hartland-Swann: "Early airmails to Indo China"; Isaacs: "Viet Nam US diplomatic mail from Saigon"; Kerr: "Types of artist's die proofs"; Isaacs: (Indochinese covers illustrated from Wade coll.).

B.N.A. Topics (CC, APRL, SI, CSM)

#373, Sept./Oct. 1979: Toms: "Letters exchanged via England between BNA and France 1844-1875" (begin).

#374, Nov. 1979: Toms: (cont.).

Canadian Philatelist (CC, APRL)

v. 31, #1, Jan. 1980: Barone: "Le Fezzan-Ghadames sous l'occupation Francaise, I" (begin).

American Philatelist (CC, APRL, SI, CSM)

#949, Feb. 1980: Luft: "On the scarcity (of certain varieties) of common French postage stamps."

Philately (CC, APRL)

v. 19, #3, Autumn 1979: Spong: "The Fournier forgeries of the Allegorical Group Type."

Postscript (CC)

#140, Oct./Dec. 1979: Vandervelde: "French accountancy markings on Far Eastern mail."

France and Colonies Philatelic Society Newsletter (CC)

#33, Oct. 1979: Barker: "Blanc issues of France and colonies."

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain (CC, APRL)

Sept. 1977: Johnson: "Detained in France during German occupation."

Bulletin de l'Association des Collectionneurs de Timbres de la Libération

#47, Oct. 1979: Duvergey: "Les entiers postaux de la Libération"; Mayer: "Emission de Mornant"; Musset: "Libération Nord-Pas de Calais."

Revue des P.T.T. de France

#4, 1979; Meynie: "L'Automatisation de tri des lettres."

Messages (des P.T.T.) (CC)

#268, Jan. 1980: "Courrier Sud ler liasion aéropostale Toulouse—Santiago de Chile"; "A propos du monopole postal."

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

#38, Dec. 1979: "Taxes en vigueur dans les TAAF"; Tristant: "Dumont D'Urville 1790-1842"; Lajugie: "Quelques précisions concernant le courrier de Kerguelén de 1951."

Marianne (CC)

#46, Nov. 1979: "Wat betekend het?" (cont.); Spoelman: "Datum-stempel met plaatsnam 1830-1900."

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

"Timbres et Types. Vol. XII. La Fabrication en Typographie." By Pierre de Lizeray. 1980, 34 pp. Etude No. 232, Le Monde des Philatélistes. 18.05F p. pd. Le Monde, 11 bis Blvd. Haussmann, F75009-Paris (continuation of reprints of his regular serial studies in *Le Monde*).

"La France en Thématique, Vol. V." 1980, 32 pp. Stude no. 233, Le Monde des Philatélistes. 16F. p. pd. (see above) (listing of stamps and postmarks by various topics, regions, etc.)

"France Spécialisé." Edition 1980. 120 pp. 15Fr. + 4 fr. post. Georges Monteaux, 6 Sq. de l'Opera Louis-Jouvet, F75009-Paris. (20th cent. issues classified by types, priced for sheets, booklets, coils, shades, papers, millésimes and coins datés, etc.—the only catalog of this sort for all 20th France.)

"Histoire de la Poste aux Lettres et du Timbres-Poste, Depuis Leurs Origines jusqu'à Nos Jours." By Arthur de Rothschild. Reprint, 1980, of the 1880 edition. 450 pp. Illustr. by Bertrell. 150Fr postpaid. Editions de l'Unicorne, B.P. 12, F01170-Gex (a reproduction of a famous old work, now mostly superceded by later works for PH specialists, but of interest to lit. collectors and for the illustrations.)

"SGrave Color 80." 60 pp. 1980. 15Fr. Philavenir, BP. 3692310, Sevres (or 56 rue de Binelles) (A "catalog" of French color-trial proofs; illustrations in color, priced for single monocolour, single multicolour, and strips of 5).

"Catalogue des Vignettes Epeximentelles et Bernard Palissy." 1980. Philavenir (see above) (a give-away item to purchasers of 9 or more Palissy or experimental stamps at 50Fr or more total from the Philavenir firm).

"Le Guide du Philatéliste." By A. Massacrier and J. Regnaud. Illustr. 180pp. 1979. 75Fr plus 9Fr post. Librairie ALP, 17 Ave. de Friedland, F75008-Paris, or Eds. Raynaud, 6 Sq. Desaix, F75015-Paris. (A "guide" for advanced collectors of classic France, on prices, investment, buying and selling.)

"Catalogue des Timbres-Poste: Les Animaux du Monde Entier." 1980-81 Edition. 260 pp. 66Fr plus 5.50F post. Editions A. V., 7 rue de Chateaudun, F75009-Paris (new edition of catalog of stamps with animals, for all countries, by a dealer who specializes in thematic material.)

"Repertoire des Vignettes de Propagande du Code Postal." 1979. 25Fr. M. Arivalo, Dépêche du Midi, Ave. J. Baylet, F31095-Toulouse. (Labels promoting use of the postal-code nos., issued on margins of booklets and sheets.)

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

Notices

- ◆ Distributed with this issue of FCP is a **Supplement** of 32 pp. by member Wm. M. Waugh on "The French Départements Conquis 1791-1815," as Vaurie Memorial Fund Publication No. 3. This is free to members who had paid 1980 dues before 1 April as well as to any reinstated members during 1980, but is not part of backnumber-ordered copies of the April issue nor sent to those joining the Society after April 1. Copies of the Supplement can be purchased from the Secretary at \$5.
- ◆ The **election of officers** for 1980-81 will be held at the regular May meeting, Tuesday the 6th. The Board will nominate Ed. Grabowski for President, Stan Luft and Martin Stempien, Jr., for 3-year terms as Directors (class of 1983), all other elected officers renominated for 1 year terms. Additional nominations can be made from the floor. Retiring Pres. Seebacher will serve a 1-year term on the Board.
- ◆ Our No. 2000 member was elected at the Feb. meeting. He is Leo G. Thompson, Jr., of Sunnyside, Wash. He will be given 3 years free membership.
- ◆ At Interpex 6-9 March in New York our lounge was well attended, several out-of-town members stopped by, some new members were signed up, dues collected, some trading, questions answered, and much visiting, bourse digging.
- ◆ The **annual banquet** is scheduled for evening of Saturday, May 31 at the La Veranda restaurant 60 E. 54th St. The cost will be about \$20, which includes all you can eat and drink and tips. Out of town members (and guests) contact Secretary Parshall for details and reservations.
- ◆ Our 1979 Directory did not include a separate listing by specialties nor geographic residence and we cannot therefore readily make comparisons with the 1976 Directory to see what trends may be evident. However, we have some general impressions: the distribution by specialties has not changed greatly but there seems to be somewhat more interest in topicals, colonies (espec. in individual ones or groups), in Andorre, philatelic literature, and in specialization within France. The large interest in classic France is holding up in spite of the recent great increase in prices. There are more dealers, more foreign members, especially from Quebec and Ontario and France. There continues to be a large proportion of those who collect France who also do Saar, Monaco, Andorre, and colonies. Interest in TAAF seems to be leveling off. The number of women members has decreased slightly.

Meeting of 8 January 1980

The first Tuesday of the month being New Years Day the meeting was held on the 8th. This rescheduling was probably responsible for the unusually small turnout. Our Treasurer was among the missing, as well as her report, but the Corresponding Secretary's report was read, indicating 11 new members—the latest assigned #1998.

Member Marc Martin provided the program for the evening, a discussion and showing of the French Offices Abroad. Mr. Martin primarily focused on the issues of the French Levant, including those of Ile Rouad. The historical as well as philatelic interest of the various issues was stressed in Marc's presentation, which was thoroughly enjoyed. Ira Zweifach added some commentary on these issues, as well as for those of Syria and Lebanon—the Grand Liban—pointing out the challenge those overprinted issues pose. Presumably quite a few appetites were whetted.—Don Shannon

Meeting of 5 February

Secretary's report of five new members, the newest awarded #2003. Member #2000 was in this group, and in honor of the occasion was voted a 3-year free membership.

Mr. Zweifach delivered the Treasurer's report showing a cash balance on hand of \$3882.75.

Lecturer for the evening was Eugene Reed of the Collectors Club. His topic, also the SPA prize winner for 1979 (June issue), was "Transatlantic Covers, arrangements with France to 1876." Four frames of material, the speaker's and of another collector, were shown covering the period 1851-1875.

The subject is complex, as readers of Hargest and others have learned, and complicated by third-party treaties, absence of treaties, different rates for inland transit, weighings in ounces and grams, and currency fluctuations. Mix in one part national pride, one part connivance, and one part blissful ignorance and you begin to understand why strange and interesting things can be found. Specialists tackle the problem in five time periods: 1) private transport by ship captains; 2) pre-treaty, basic 21c US rate, including the 1848 US-UK treaty and with the introduction of accountancy markings because of the UK-French treaty of 1852; 3) US-French treaty period 1857-1869; 4) no treaty 1870-Aug. 1874; and finally the 17 month new treaty period Aug. 1874 until UPU Jan. 1876.

The material in the frames illustrated just the last four of these time periods, with many US covers to France and examples going the westward route. Noted in the third time period was a dandy New Orleans 15c rate cover, use of US postage after the state had seceded from the Union. An interesting omission from the treaty was provision for printed circulars, and an example was shown with 2 cents US charged 15 centimes in France. The Civil War depreciation of our currency was painfully shown in an unfranked 1864 letter, marked for collection 30 cents coin ("currency") or 75 cents paper ("notes"). The final 17-month period is one which is often overlooked, and examples were shown both with the new 9 cents US rate and with the 50 centimes French rate not marked 10 cents due.—J.E.L.

Meeting of 4 March—The Rich Exhibit

The exhibits were numerous and varied this year, almost filling all the available frames. The entries were:—

FRANCE:

Adrian Boutrelle: "Varieties (of modern France), A Study Using Photography" (2 frames)

Charles Vengrove: "Type Sage Imperforates" (1 frame)

Edward Grabowski: "The 2nd Empire" (2 frames)

Gilbert Loisel: "Bordeaux" (2 frames)

FRENCH COMMUNITY:

Jerold Massler: "Albert I Issues of Monaco" (3 frames)

Robt. G. Stone: "Colonies Postage-Due Stamps on Covers" (2 frames)

Robt. G. Stone: "Obock/Somali Coast" (2 frames)

Robt. G. Stone: "Colonies General Issues Imperforates Used in Martinique and Guadeloupe" (1 frame)

NOT IN COMPETITION:

Marc Martin: "Maritimes of 1783-1788, Royal Paquebots" (1 frame)

AWARDS: (Judges: Stempien, Martin, Lievsay)

Best in Show: R. G. Stone: "Postage-Due Stamps on Cover" (clock radio)

France: Edw. Grabowski: "2nd Empire" (medal)

Community: J. Massler: "Monaco Albert I" (medal)

FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC.

Financial Statement 1979

Balance on hand 1/1/79:

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

Receipts:

Dues (incl. \$2,269 for 1980)	5,092.50	
Back Issues	472.00	
Correlator	2.50	
Glossary	54.00	
Index	22.00	
Luft I and II	112.00	
Stone—Lozenges	38.00	
Samples	21.50	
Auction	92.64	
Miscellaneous	91.00	
Bank Interest	941.62	
Vaurie Fund	2,246.36	9,186.12
		21,153.10

Expenditures:

Meetings	311.68	
Publications		
Philatelist	1,835.33	
Luft II	649.00	
Printing and Stationery	315.93	
Administrative:		
Editor's Expenses	402.61	
Secretary's Expenses	380.12	
Treasurer's Expenses	29.33	
Advertising and Memb.	234.76	1,046.82
Exhibitions		283.91
Collectors Club Library		192.95
Slide Films		161.57
Banquet		35.00
Collectors Club		100.00
Bank Charges		4.28
Miscellaneous	11.29	4,947.76
		\$16,205.34

Beatrice M. Berner, Treasurer

Memorandum:

Savings Account	\$3063.47
Vaurie Fund	(incl. interest) 9713.87
Checking Account	3428.00
	\$16,205.34

2/7/80

Read and accepted by the Board 2/19/80

Comment on Financial Statement—Those of you that have analyzed our financial reports in recent years have noticed that our dues fail to cover our expenses. In the accompanying report for 1979, after deducting the pre-paid 1980 dues (\$5093 less \$2269 = \$2823), it would seem that we are headed straight to bankruptcy with expenses of \$4948.

Some historical perspective will cure your apprehensions. In 1970 the

Society had income of \$1729 and expenses of \$1946, a bank balance of \$898, and a twenty page Philatelist. With an estimated membership of 400 for 1971, anticipating increases in both postage and printing costs, dues were raised to their present level to put us on a current-funding basis. For the nine subsequent years, 1971-79, our income averaged \$3588 and expenses \$2835; our membership has grown to over 600, and we publish a 32 to 40 page journal. So while isolated accounting periods may indeed report a deficit, we have both increased services provided and built a small surplus.

Now before you circulate a petition for a smash-dang party (illegal), or a reduction in dues, consider these facts. Our balance forward is \$4,222 (\$6491 less prepaid 1980 dues). So where is Alice's looking glass? In two items that we budget each year at zero—sale of publications, and interest. Unlike some societies that have capitalized the printing cost of overrun copies for future sale, we current-expense the entire run and carry inventory at zero. For the past ten years, sales have averaged over \$350/year. In 1972 we began depositing dues in a savings account until the funds were required to meet expenses, and have picked up an average of \$185/year since. The cumulative total of these two items for the ten year period is over \$5100. So there is where the surplus came from, and why we have not had to increase dues to cover an occasional imbalance of expenses.

The independent Vaurie Memorial Publication Fund, which paid for the supplement with this issue, is a revolving fund. It recaptures the expense of new publications by sales from overrun stock. Savings interest is allocated between the regular account and the Vaurie Fund on the basis of total funds each year.—J.E.L.

Corresponding Secretary's Annual Report on Membership for 1979

Membership as of January 1, 1979	583
Total New Members for year 1979	79
Reinstatements for the year 1979	14
Resignations for the year 1979	(9)
Deceased members 1979	(1)
Members dropped for non payment of dues	(52)
Less adjustment of membership count	(9)
Net membership gain for the year 1979	22
Total membership as of December 31, 1979	605

NEW MEMBERS

- 1989 GAGNIER, Robert J., P. O. Box 1013, Hopatcong, N. J. 07843
(Topical: Antarctic Territories. General France all major varieties, mint. Modern France, mint, semi-postals, air mails, booklets, newspaper, Franchise Militaire, precancels, occupation issues. Philatelic lit.)
- 1990 NILSESTUES, Kenneth Robert, 1977 Jackson, St. Paul, Minn. 55117
(Offices Abroad, CFA. Stamps and covers of French African colonies. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 1991 PETRO, John W., 459 Alta Mesa, Riverside, Calif. 92507
(General France all major varieties, mint, used. Modern France, mint, used, Blanc, Mouchon, Merson types, Sowers, semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils, precancels. Europa and U.N.)
- 1992 COWAN, Richard T., 416 Wallace Ave., Rockford, Ill. 61111
(General France all major varieties, mint, used. Stampless covers after 1815. Sage type. Modern France, mint, used, semi-postals, air mails. Philatelic literature)

- 1993 CORRAO, Mrs. Melanie, 403 E. Minton Dr., Tempe, Ariz. 85282
(General France all major varieties, used. Liberation issues, occupations. Andorre, Monaco, Saar. All colonies and territories major varieties. Philatelic literature)
- 1994 LePAGE, Jean-Pierre, 1970 Garden Vale, St. Bruno, Quebec, Canada J3V 2X1 (Independent Republics: Former French Colonies in Africa since their Independence. Also other nations of Africa since independ.)
- 1995 BERNARD, Serge, Adelheidstr. 32, 8000 Munchen 40, West Germany
(Colonies General Issues, on cover. All colonies and territories, major varieties, cancels and postal history. Covers of individual colonies. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 1996 HASS, Charles F., P. O. Box 106, Jenkintown, Penn. 19046
(Offices Abroad: Alexandria and Port Said only. Covers of French Guiana, cancellations and postal history)
- 1997 PRATT, Robert H., 7912 North Beach Dr., Milwaukee, Wis. 53217
(Covers of St. Pierre and Miquelon)
- 1998 EVERMON, Donald W., 965 Farwell Dr., Columbus, Ga. 31906
(General France major varieties, mint, used, on cover pre-1900. Stampless covers to and after 1815. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, on cover 1870-1871 issues, Commune, Ballons, Sage 1876-1900. Modern France, mint, Blanc, Mouchon, Merson. Sowers. Semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils, miniature sheets, air meetings, first flights, crash covers, deluxe proofs, imperforates, precancels, Offices Abroad. Cancels and postal history and stamps of New Caledonia, New Hebrides, French Polynesia, and TAAF. Philatelic literature)
- 1999 ROCK, James A., 135 Ocean St., Lynn, Mass. 01902
(General France major varieties, mint. Used Abroad. Classics 1849-76, mint, dues, Sage. Occupations, CFA, Andorre. Pre-War French colonies. Colonies General Issues, mint. All colonies and territories major varieties. Certain omnibus issues only. Exchange. Guadeloupe and Martinique special collecting areas)
- 2000 THOMPSON, Leo G., Jr., 919 North Ave., Sunnyside, Wash. 98944
(General France major varieties, mint, used. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, dues, Sage. Modern France, mint, used, Sowers, semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils, miniature sheets, dues, parcel post, newspaper, Franchise Militaire, revenues, Liberation issues, Occupations, Offices Abroad, CFA, Andorre, Monaco, Saar. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All colonies and territories major varieties. Exchange)
- 2001 MYERS, John R., 947 South Oxford Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90006
(General France major varieties, mint, used. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All colonies and territories, major varieties)
- 2002 FOREST, Paul, 3120 Linton—Apt. 9, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3S 1S6 (General France major varieties, used. Exchange)
- 2003 FROMER, Mark, 1519 East 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11230
(France postal history, military posts, maritime, railway, used abroad. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, on cover, 1870-1871 issues, Commune, Ballons, Alsace-Lorraine, dues, plating, flaws of Scott # blues, cancellations, Sage 1876-1900. Modern France to 1940 only, mint, used, Blanc, Mouchon, Merson, Sowers, other types to 1940, semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils, coin dates, FDCs, miniature sheets, telephone-telegraph, dues, parcel post, newspaper, Franchise Militaire, stationery, revenues, air meetings, 1st Flights, crash covers, strike stamps, flammes, expos., special, temporary bureaus, essays, deluxe proofs, imperfs, artist's

- proofs, color trials, specimen, annulé, fictifs, precancels, Occupations. Offices and CFA to 1940 only, Reunion. Europe to 1940 only, Andorre, Monaco, Saar. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. All colonies and terr. to 1940. Dealer part time. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2004 ROUND, Michael, 12 Geary Road, London NW10, England
(General France major varieties, used. Sage. Modern France, used, Blanc, Mouchon, Merson, Sowers. Commemoratives, semi-postals, air mails, telephone-telegraph, dues, parcel post, newspaper, Franchise Militaire, stationery, revenues, flammes, precancels. Offices Abroad, CFA, Andorre, Monaco. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. All colonies and territories major varieties. Independent Republics. Used only. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2005 CURRIE, Donald John, P. O. Box 129, KEW 3101, Victoria, Australia
(General collector all issues. Offices Abroad: St. Pierre and Miquelon only. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. Colonies major varieties, cancels and postal history, stamps. Philatelic literature)
- 2006 GRAHAM, Richard B., 259 E. Dominion Blvd., Columbus, Ohio 43214
- 2007 GASTA, Carl C., 3 South Bryn Mawr Place, Media, Penn. 19063
(To 1944, general France major varieties, mint, used, on cover. Used Abroad, postal history in general. Classics 1849-1876, used, on cover, cancellations. Sage. Modern France, mint, used, on cover, Blanc, Mouchon, Merson, Sowers, semi-postals, stationery, Liberation issues, essays, artist's proofs, color trials, precancels. Philatelic lit. Exchange)
- 2008 BURTON, David, 608 N. Alta Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210
(Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, 1870-1871 issues, Commune, Ballons, Alsace-Lorraine, dues. Modern France, mint, Sowers, semi-postals, air mails, coils, miniature sheets, telephone-telegraph, dues, parcel post, newspaper, Franchise Militaire, Liberation, occupations. Offices abroad, CFA, Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Europa and U.N. Colonies General Issues mint. All colonies and territories, major varieties. All independent republics. Exchange)
- 2009 DULL, Raymond H., 2832 Quentin Ave., So., St. Louis Park, Minn. 55416
(General collector pre-1940. Topical: Soccer all countries. France: Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, on cover. Modern France, mint, used. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All colonies and territories, major varieties, stamps. Independent republics (French speaking countries only). Dealer part time—mail sales)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1456 FORSYTHE, Edmund (correction), Barrio Putol, Kawit, Cavite, 2713 Philippine Rep.
- 1865 GEYER, Mel., Jr., 275 Davidson Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. 14215
- 1907 LIPPMANN, John E., 90 Riverside Dr., New York, N. Y. 10024 (name correction)
- 1848 OWENS, Mrs. Mary Ann, P. O. Box 533, Waukesha, Wis. 53187
- 1425 DeCHARLEVAL, Alexis, 210 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10010
- 1825 HAAS, Rudy, Box 1037, Colstrip, Mont. 59323
- 1847 ARNESS, Gisele, 6325 Chippewa Road, Medina, Ohio 44256
- 1500 HOF, Frederic C., Tunis (FSI) Dept. of State, Washington, D.C. 20521
- 1636 PAYLOFF, Constantin, 1726 Horn Ave., Richland, Wash. 99352
- 1553 SMILEY, Gerald R., 1806-A W. Windlake Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53215
- 1802 ROTH, David J., 10 Chaucer Road, Nashua, N. H. 03062
- 1435 NORTON, Jack Harris, 5645 Gaston Ave. #108, Dallas, Tex. 75214

- 1904 GITTELSON, Robert, 1520 York Ave., New York, N. Y. 10028
 1829 MASSLER, Jerold M., c/o L. Joy Stamp Co., Box 298, North Salem, N.Y. 10560
 1548 HIGHLAND, Terrence E., 1101 James St., Bossier City, La. 71111
 1483 HAMILTON, Robert Arthur, 4311 Pine Crescent, Vancouver, Br. Col., Canada V6J 4K9
 1689 BERGER, Fred K., M.D., 1139 Archur St., San Diego, Calif. 92109
 1140 KAMHOLZ, Kenneth, P. O. Box 1283, Haddonfield, N. J. 08033
 1915 FRUEHWALD, Michael R., 5352 N. Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 46220
 1973 de RIVASSON, G., Miallet, 24450 La Coquille, France (Dealer)

REINSTATEMENTS

- 620 JODRY, Richard L., 641 Strings, San Antonio, Tex. 78216
 (General France major varieties, mint, on cover. Stampless covers to and after 1815, Paris Marques Postales, maritime posts, Railway posts. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, on cover, 1870-1871 issues, Commune, ballons, cancellations. Precancels. Andorre, Monaco. Philatelic lit. Exch.)
 1257 NOSEL, Ronald M., 136-39-41st Ave., Flushing, N. Y. 11355
 (France and colonies, except independent Africa and Guadeloupe)
 681 HORWITZ, Wm. H., 264 Main St., Huntington, N. Y. 11743
 (France stampless covers, Napoleonic army; used abroad. Classics to 1876; 1870-71 issues. Alsace, cancels, air meets, occupations, Offices, colonies cancels and postal history)

RESIGNED

1811 Charlotte Lovejoy, 1815 Charles M. Corden, 1784 James A. Greig, 1661 Charles Broomall, 823 A. Anderson

CORRECTIONS TO DIRECTORY 1979

Omitted by mistake: 989 BERRY, Kenneth R., 3421 N. W. 41st, Oklahoma City, 73112 (Topical—Napoleon; mint modern France, Blanc-Merson, Sowers, semi-postals, air mails, booklets, miniature sheets; TAAF)
 Misspelled name (p. 38): LOEUILLET, Roger.

Removed from Mailing List for Non-Payment of Dues by 1 April

Nils Agrell, M. Bonomo, Marvin Dreillich, Joshua Gurman, V. Nugent, Dennis Baker, M. Beebe, H. Breit, Wm. Brewer, P. Buch, Robt. Bunker, Henry Burton, John Chapin, J. Czarnowski, Robt. Fortier, Robt. Freid, W. B. Grossmann, L. A. Baake, Jas. A. Hardison Jr, N. Jalonen, Irene Janneck, A. Karayannis, Dan LeGardeur, Edw. C. Letchman, Ronald Merchant, Jos. Mersom, Kenneth Pierce, M. Senterfit, Robt. Tebbe, Murray Thompson, K. Van Every, Gp. Capt. J. Ainsworth, Ernest F. Barker, J. Demers, Robt. Gagnon, J.-P. Laurendeau, Ignacio Martinello S., J.-L. Martinez, Kenneth Mason, G. D. Southwood, Mauricio Zabelinsky.