



France & Colonies Philatelist

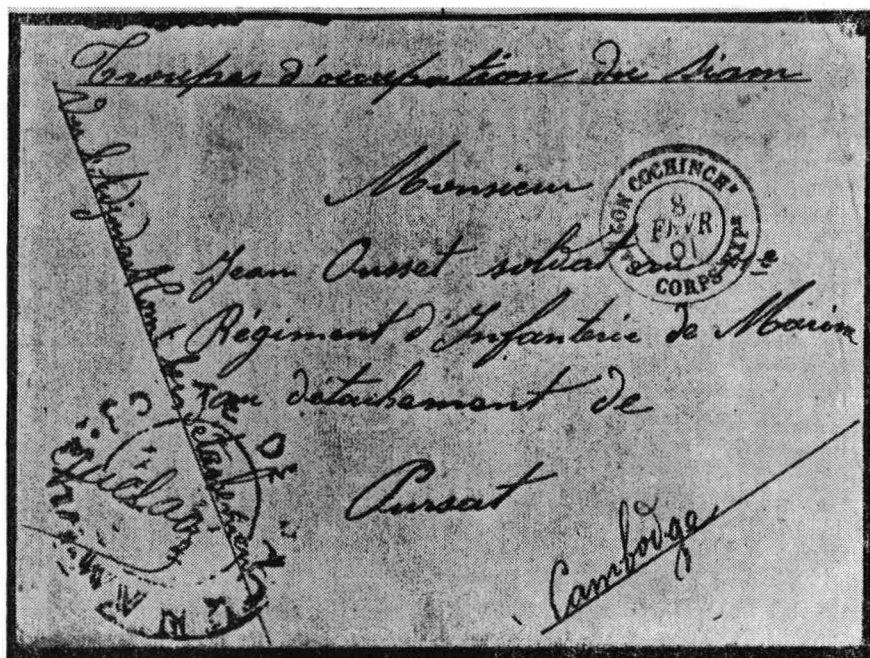
USPS #207700

THE FRENCH MILITARY POSTAL SERVICE IN SIAM 1893-1904

By P. E. Collins

In the last quarter of the 19th century all the great nations of the West were seeking power in the East. France already possessed territory in Indo China which in the north abutted the then British Burmese part of their Indian Empire; the boundary south of that was the Siamese frontier, and the French, determined to move into Siam and bring under their control all the land east of the Mekong river.





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USPS #207700

Published quarterly by the
FRANCE AND COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC. (N.Y.)

Affiliate No. 45, American Philatelic Society

October 1980 — Vol. 36, No. 4, Whole No. 182

Second-class postage paid at Lawrence, Kansas

Office of Publication: 821 Vermont Street, Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Dues \$5.00 per year, Parent Chapter \$6.00 (plus 50c admission fee)

\$4.50 of which is for a subscription to the F&C Philatelist

All communications about membership, subscriptions, activities, and services
 of the Society be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, Walter E. Parshall
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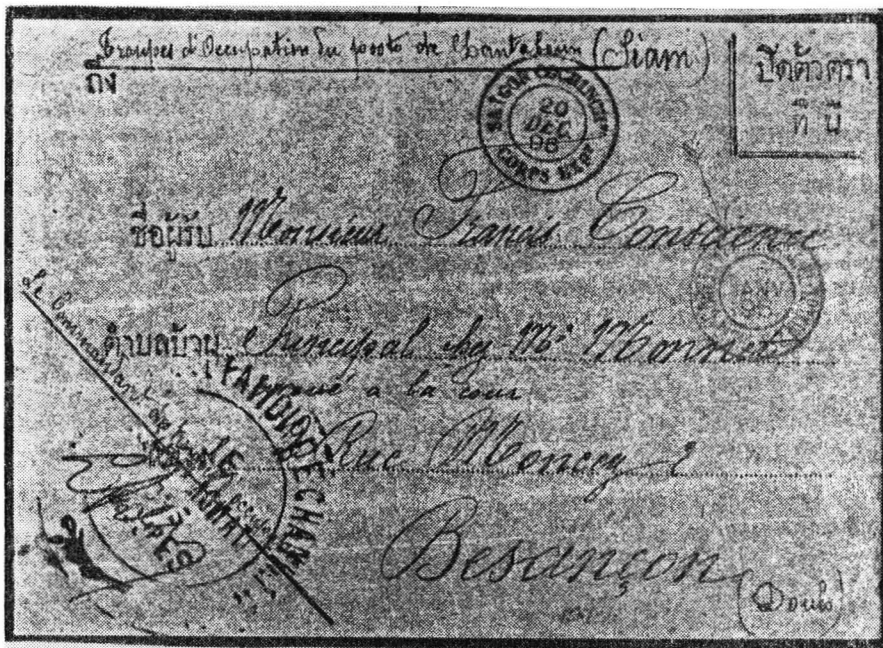
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The spring of 1893 was marked by a number of frontier incidents and on 13th July, two French gunboats arrived at the mouth of the Menam River intending to sail up to Bangkok. To this the Thais raised objection, but guided by a small French merchantman, the "J. B. Say," whose captain was familiar with the local waters, the warships entered the river leading to the capital, Bangkok. The Thais opened fire from their forts at Paknam and the French warships returned the fire. Casualties occurred on both sides and the J. B. Say was holed and sunk. The British called up warships from their base at Singapore and three British gunboats, cleared for action, lay off the British legation at Bangkok. The French gunboats anchored off the French legation and it was rumored that reinforcements were on their way.

The British tried to mediate between the offended Thais and the injured French, but an ultimatum was issued demanding the whole of the territory on the left bank of the Mekong and indemnity for the loss of the "J. B. Say" and the deaths and wounding of French subjects. On 20th July the king and his court prepared to leave Bangkok, presumably in case of further action by the French. On 25th, having still had no reply to their ultimatum, the French moved their gunboats to the mouth of the river and proceeded to blockade Bangkok. Two days later the Thais sent word that they accepted the ultimatum, but now fresh demands were made.

Three million francs indemnity which was demanded was paid in gold out of the treasure in the Royal Palace. Thailand was required to withdraw to a distance of 25 km from the west bank of the Mekong and evacuate the Cambodian provinces of Battambang, Sisophon and Siem Reap in the north east of the country. Until this had been done, France was to occupy the coast town of Chantaburi and the forts at Paknam.

The occupying forces were allowed free postage home. Covers from the French troops were inscribed "Troupes d'Occupation du Siam" (or sometimes

Chantaboon.) Soldiers' letters were countersigned in the lower left corner by the Commanding Officer, certifying that the letter was from a serving soldier. Army handstamps in various types were used reading: POSTE DE PAKNAM or OCCUPATION DE CHANTABOON. The forces' post office datestamp read SAIGON COCHINCH CORPS EXPE. with the date in three lines in the center.

Two small steamers named the MEKONG and the DONAI carried the mail between the troops and the main far eastern French base at Saigon. A small circular datestamp CORPS EXPEDITIONNAIRE TONKIN LIGNE N was used on mail carried. These boats were installed solely to carry the troops' mail and supplies.

It has been stated that only officers were allowed to send letters from the garrison at Paknam but a cover in my collection dated 8 Fevr 01 has a clear strike of a crude (handcut?) Poste de Paknam handstamp and has every appearance of being from a serving man. A cover has also been reported from Siam bearing a Marine Francaise handstamp, having apparently been sent from the gunboat "Vipère."

Chantaburi was occupied from 1893 to 1904. The garrison at Paknam was withdrawn in August 1904. The mailboat datestamp has been reported as in use from 1894 to 1905. A French trading station was established at Krat from 1904 to 1907 but no distinctive mail is known to have emanated from this outpost.

With the ceding of the territories in the North East, the French occupation ceased. As a token gesture, the Northern Malay States, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis and Trengganu, over which the Thais had sovereignty, were ceded to Great Britain. These states and also the Northeastern provinces were restored by the Japanese to Thailand during World War II.

(Peter Collins is the Editor of The Philatelist, published by R. Lowe, and in a Siamese specialist. This article is a preliminary report on his original studies on the subject, which he plans to publish in more detail elsewhere.—Ed.)

SERENDIPITY! SERENDIPITY?*

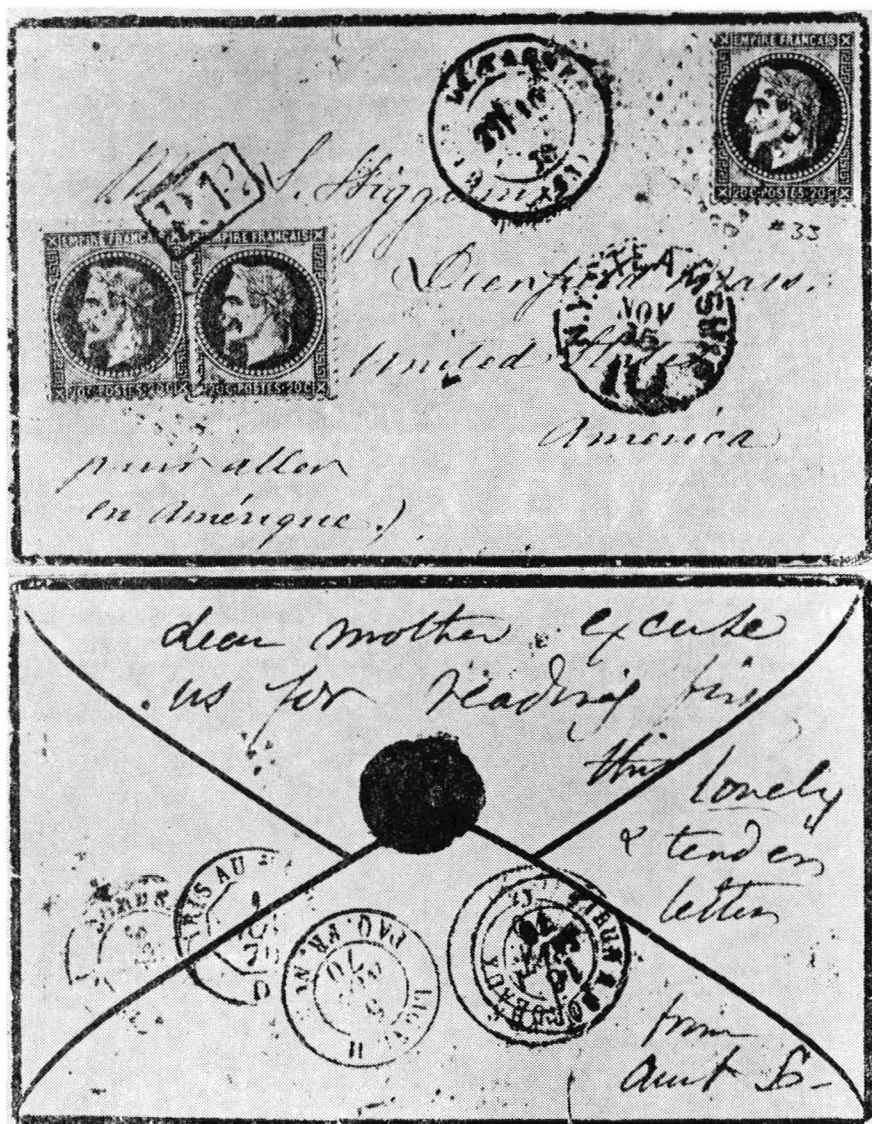
By Martin F. Stempien, Jr.

Serendipity is a cover! A cover? Yes, a cover acquired for one reason which turns out to be important for an entirely different one. Example: The cover whose front and back are pictured below.

This is a very unassuming cover to anyone except a collector of French trans-atlantic mail. Having such an interest, my attention was drawn to it, in a dealer's box at a recent bourse, by the circular stamp on the back showing that the cover was carried by a ship of "Ligne H." This was the designation, letter of the line of French steamships traveling between Le Havre and New York. The mark is, moreover, unusual for two reasons. 1) It is circular, not octagonal, and 2) it is on the back of the cover, not the front. Most of the covers carried by ships of this line are commonly seen to carry a red octagonal stamp on the front, indicating sailing date and ship number, enabling you to identify the ship that carried the particular piece of mail.

This particular mark intrigued me, but not enough, as I let it stay in the dealer's box overnight, a risky thing to do, in order to check out the mark in Salles¹. Because he indicated that the mark was relatively scarce, I purchased the cover on the next day, and added it to my collection.

*Copyright by Martin F. Stempien, Jr., 1980.



It is my habit, to write up each cover that I acquire, soon after purchase, to give a written explanation of each mark on the cover and to indicate which postal authority was responsible for it. This cover, however, posed a few problems because many of the marks were stamped one over the other, and many were only partial strikes. Not having the original enclosure, the actual place of writing was also unknown. It took some time, however, to decide that the letter was posted in Tarbes, and that the departure stamp was: GARE DE TARDES (63) 16 SEPT 70

As far as can be made out, the three 20-centime laureated Napoleons seem to be cancelled by a mute lozenge of dots. The rate of 60-centimes was

correct for a 10 gram letter, paid to the port of embarkation, on its way to the United States via French steamship, a rate in force from 1 Jan., 1870 through 30 June, 1871. The red boxed "P. P." and N. Y. STEAMSHIP NOV. 15 date stamp were also correct for a cover to the United States posted after the abrogation of the Franco-American Convention on 31 December, 1869. The discrepancy between the dates of the two date stamps on the front was noted, but posed no insurmountable problem at this point. And so, on to the back!

It was immediately evident that the message written on the back had nothing to do with the postal movement of the letter and only fills up space. As you can see, there are five postal marks, several on top of one another. In such a case, you take them one at a time, copy them out, and then rearrange them in order of dates. Here is the place where experience pays off. It helps to recognize, from a partial strike, what marks are present, and what to add to complete them. Doing all the work, we arrive at the following list:

Ambulant	IRUN A BORDEAUX	16 SEPT 70
Ambulant	BORD(EAUX A PARIS)	16 SEPT 70
Ambulant	PARIS AU HAVRE D	1 NOV 70
	LE HAVRE (74)	1e./1 NOV 70
	LIGNE H PAQ Fr No.---	5 NOV 70

Referring to the sailing lists in Salles, we find that the **Ville de Paris** was H No. 3, and sailed from Le Havre on 4 November, 1870. The usual 10 day crossing would put it in New York on the 14/15 November, which cross-checks with the New York arrival indicated on the front. All well and good. Everything seems to check out. There is, however, one thing. The time lapse between 16 September and 1 November. Where was the letter **during** all this time?

My original idea was that the letter became involved with the mail detoured around Paris due to the Prussian Siege, and then it waited for a ship to take it from Le Havre. However, the longest delay due to such a detour, as reported by the Browns², was two weeks; for a letter diverted on the first day of the Siege, later letters took much less time. Moreover, there were three earlier French Line sailings from Le Havre: 23 September (**St-Laurent**), 7 October (**Pereire**), and 22 October (**Lafayette**). Somehow, this letter was held up for nearly six weeks!— Where? Why?

Careful reading of the Browns' article, along with a chat with Franco-Prussian War Expert Ernst Cohn finally led to a solution. Pictured in the Browns' article are two covers from Bordeaux to London: one dated 15 September, 1870, the other dated 17 September. The first traveled through Paris directly to London, as usual. The second did not enter Paris at all, it was diverted around it. Thus we have the date of the last mail from Bordeaux to go through Paris, and the first not to get into Paris at all. My cover shows a Bordeaux to Paris ambulant postmark dated the 16th of September, right in between. I had wondered whether the letter had, in fact, got into Paris and was held there. However, the Siege wasn't lifted until the next year, and my letter obviously wasn't detained that long.

A discussion of the matter with Ernst elicited the following suggestion: the letter did get into Paris in one of the last deliveries to get through, but was unable to get out. It sat in the Paris Post Office until such time as it could be dealt with. When the large balloons were built, toward the end of October, not only recent mail, actually inscribed "**Ballon Monté**," but also backed up mail held by the Paris Post Office from the beginning of the Siege, was flown out. My letter could have been amongst this group. Moreover, the Browns show a regular letter posted in Paris on 18 September which did not get out of Paris until the end of October. It had to have been flown out

of Paris in the manner described above. Because no Paris date stamps were applied to these "held-up" letters just before they were flown out of Paris, we cannot be sure of the balloon which carried them, and must rely on the arrival stamps to place them. The November 1 arrival date led the Browns, for their example, to suggest the "Colonel Charras," however, Ernst Cohn suggests the "Garibaldi" or "Vauban" as equally possible.

It is obvious from a comparison of this cover with the date sequence on mine, that it was treated in a similar fashion. It did get into Paris among the last mails to reach the city on the 16th September, sat in the Post Office with other mail until late October, and was flown out by one of the three above-mentioned balloons. It had long been supposed that such mail existed, but no example had ever been brought forward to substantiate this handling of mail. My cover turns out to be the first example.

Thus we can see how luck (serendipity) and a little bit of research together can turn a very unassuming cover into a very interesting and valuable piece of postal history.

References

- (1) Salles, Raymond, La Poste Maritime Francaise, Tome IV
- (2) Brown, Ruth and Gardner, Detoured Mail During the Franco-Prussian War, The Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. 54(6) 356 (1975).

A GARIBALDI LEGION FREE FRANK

Perhaps some specialist in international relations and in the rules of the conduct of war (vintage 1870) can tell us precisely what status Garibaldi and his volunteers had both from the point of view of the French and that of the Germans. In any case, it seems that the Special Committee for the Garibaldi Legion had free franking privileges in the 1870 war, as proven by this cover, mailed at Marseille late on 8 November 1870 to the mayor of Mazan. Presumably by virtue of the blue stamp of the Legione Garibaldina, the blue stamp of the committee's president, and his signature, the cover received a



Marseille 7 glr 1870

LIBERTÉ, ÉGALITÉ, FRATERNITÉ
 COMITÉ MILITAIRE ITALIEN
 EN FAVEUR
 DES VOLONTAIRES GARIBOLDIENS
 Pour la défense de la République Française

Siège Central
 MARSEILLE


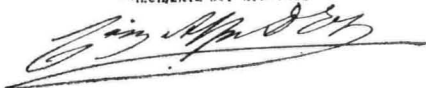
Section d' *Italie*
 96. 300 billets

Citoyen maire

Nous avons l'honneur de s'adresser avec la
 présente ~~trois~~ cent billets d'une loterie organ-
 pour venir en aide aux volontaires Garibaldi-
 nous priant de bien vouloir les faire remettre
 aux débitants de tabac et cafetiers pour qu'ils
 puissent les proposer aux citoyens habitants
 votre commune qui en se faisant acquies-
 feront acte de bon patriotisme
 Comptant sur votre dévouement nous
 vous en remercions sincèrement

Salut et fraternité

PRÉSIDENTE DEL COMITATO

Prima de nous accusar reception



red P.P. It also received a train postmark the same day and a Carpentras transit mark the next.

The contents, dated as of 7 November, are no less interesting. It is a form letter to the citizen mayor, offering him 200 lottery tickets for the benefit of the legionnaires, to be distributed to the tobacconists and coffee houses for sale. Only, the number in the heading and the spelled out wording in the text were changed from 200 to 300, whether only for selected towns or—because of a bigger printing—for all towns is not known. Also, not a single ticket remains with the cover, so it is not known at what price they were sold and what prizes, if any, were advertised.

Free franks and postmarks of the Army of the Rhine and the Army of Paris are fairly common. In contrast, markings of guerilla units, of which the Legion was probably one, are harder to find. Hence this cover may be of some interest to readers.

—Ernst M. Cohn

THE MADAGASCAR NUMERAL POSTMARKS

By Robert G. Stone

The editor of *Feuilles Marcophiles*, Lucien Bridelance, in No. 215, p. 37, asked for information about these postmarks. We too have had numerous inquiries on them. In the following we will try to summarize the rather little that has been published on them, along with an analysis of the observations kindly sent us by several collectors, and some speculations on the reason for them. Their existence is noted in the famous book of Langlois et Bourselet (*"Les Oblitérations des Bureaux de Poste des Colonies Françaises,"* Amiens, 1927), and in the Maury et al *"Catalogue des Estampilles,"* (Amiens, 1929), some of the numbers are reported as "seen." Many collectors have noticed them since they are rather frequent on Madagascar stamps off cover; but on entires they are very scarce for which reason knowledge of the places where used is very incomplete (and the origin is not always indicated on the covers or cards).

Devoitine (with aid of Langlois) published a list of the numbers with corresponding names of places of use for about 2/3rds of them, in *L'Echo* for July 1922, without citing any source for this data. We reprinted his list with comments in the *France and Colonies Philatelist* for October 1973. More recently, C. W. E. Coles, the eminent British specialist on Madagascar, published in *Postscript* #183, 1978, observations on these marks from a limited number of covers which he and several colleagues (Spong and Fryer) had in their collections. They have some numbers used at different places than given in Devoitine's list. Henri Tristant has kindly given me his records which add many dates and several origins. I have a few records from several correspondents and a few from my own collection.

There are numbers up to 99 recorded so far, and indications are that no higher numbers exist. They occur in two Types of postmark inscription, which following Maury and Coles we designate as: Type 1 having numeral at bottom and "Madagascar" at top, and Type 2 having numeral at top and "Madagascar" at bottom (otherwise the style and size of the marks is the same for all). Ink color is blue or black, equally frequent.

It is not known yet if the same place may have generally used both types of the same number (or even with different numbers), but from the Tabulation below one can see it occurred in a few cases at least. On the other hand the records we have show some numbers were used at more than one place (not at the same time), and at least one place had two different numbers but at different times. Most Type 1s are for the lower numbers and the higher numbers above 50 are reported only in Type 2. Where both Type 1 and 2 are recorded of a given number, it seems the earliest dates for Type 2 are generally later by several years than those for Type 1. Perhaps all the Type 1 marks up to No. 50 were made up about 1899 and about 1902 all the Type 2 dies up to No. 99 were made—then both Types were doled out over the years as needed without regard to Type.

It has been presumed that these marks were of a "provisional" nature, issued to newly-opened offices which were later to obtain regular postmarks with their proper place name inscribed. Then when a number was no longer required at a place it would be returned to "stock" and as suggested in Maury might be reassigned to another office later on. From Coles' reports it appears that reassignment was done in several cases; and where the records indicate a period of use for Type 2 many years apart from that for Type 1 of a given number, one may suspect there was a reassignment though there are not many

numbers to which this might apply. Conceivably a few numbers may never have been assigned.

Tristant reports 45 examples of Type 1 and 104 of Type 2, 73 of his 149 total are not reported by others. He adds one new place of origin. He suggests that since at Tananarive (which is not on Devoitine's list) the main P.O. long had a regular postmark, the two numbers reported from it were probably for sub-stations such as Place J. Laborde, Place Colbert, Fiandana, etc. (—the earliest #2 reported is about the date when Place Laborde opened). He also has a mark with an "x" in place of the No., in Type 2, dated 2/11/1900!

When one examines the list of Devoitine, it will be noted that the low numbers, presumably the first to be assigned (apparently true, from the tabulation) seem to be largely in alphabetical order of the place name (up to ca. #27), as if they were all assigned at about the same time. But the rest of the numbers were apparently assigned later on randomly in the sequence in which offices happened to be opened. However, nos. 53-63 are again in alphabetical order.

The final tally from our Table shows that 15 numbers have not been reported yet in either Type on stamps or covers by any of our sources, being mostly between #s 50 and 96, eight of which were not named on Devoitine's list; 19 out of #s 1-50 of Type 1 and 20 of all Type 2s have not been reported. They are mostly small remote places that probably originated little mail or used the numeral mark only very briefly.

When we compare Devoitine's list of postoffices with numbers (as of ca. 1922) with Langlois et Bourselet's list of all postoffices as of ca. 1925 and with Brunel's list of all postoffices as of ca. 1932, some rather confusing facts emerge. Out of the total of 99 numbers Devoitine gives place names for only 64. Of these 64, thirty are for places which Langlois et Bourselet report regular postmarks with name inscribed, and 34 are for places for which L. & B. indicate a postoffice existed but no postmark had been seen by them (or their collaborators). Did these 30 or 64 places give up their numeral marks by 1925? If so, at least 6 of their numbers were later reassigned (see Table). There are also 3 places on Devoitine's list that are not in L. & B.; they must have been closed before 1925 or were not opened until after 1925—however, two of these are listed by Brunel and hence were probably opened after 1925. Seven of the covers described by Coles are for numbers for which Devoitine does not list a place; and Coles gives different origins for seven of the numbers than the places in Devoitine for those numbers. Nineteen of the places listed by Devoitine are not on Brunel's list; those of the 19 which had low numbers were probably closed or the numbers were reassigned before 1932, and those with high numbers probably opened after 1932. Finally, there are 32 numbers which neither Devoitine nor Coles nor Stone nor Tristant identify with a place; quite possibly some or all of these were used at places which are on L. & B. or Brunel's lists, but we have no way of knowing until covers or official documents on them are discovered. Brunel's list (L'Echo, Oct. 1935) being shorter than L. & B.s may be incomplete, else we have to assume that a number of offices on L. & B.s list were closed by 1932 (which is very conceivable).

Brunel indicates the type of postoffice in most cases; 14 of the places on Devoitine's list were "Agences Postales" (operated by merchants), 27 were postoffices providing parcels-post service (on auto highways). None of the many offices located in railroad states ("gares") on Brunel's list are on Devoitine, but two of Coles' places were "Gares." All the non-Devoitine places listed by Coles, Stone, or Tristant, had parcels-post service, and one was a

gare, Agence, and with parcels service. Thus the type of office or service does not seem to indicate that the numeral places were of special character except that a few were at gares. (The railroads total 540 miles, built between 1901 and 1936.)

Were the numbers only for small places? But, most of the places (L.&B.) without numbers are also small. So we wonder what the criteria were for assigning numbers. Coles and Maury note that most of the early covers were from military personnel or camps. The notion that the numeral postmarks were "provisional" or temporary in nature is belied by the fact that some places used them for many years (10-40). Nevertheless the fact that some numbers were reassigned and almost half of the places listed with numerals had received regular postmarks with their names by the mid-1920s, does imply that the numerals in many cases served as precursor, temporary, or provisional marks—even if they were not originally issued with that intent. In light of the available facts it seems to us the reason for assigning numeral marks was that the administration felt the immediate need for many new postoffices while the initial organization and exploitation of the country was still going on, and could not foresee just which of these offices would later prove to be unnecessary.

It would be of interest if collectors who have additional covers and stamps off cover with these postmarks were to communicate the data to the author for use in an addendum, giving type, date and any indication of place or origin and additional datestamps or ms notations (on covers).

Tristant and Bridelance believe that further data on the offices in the lists, especially those for which no reports of their numbers have yet been found, might be obtained from a study of the Journal Officiel de Madagascar or in administrative records (if still retained) in the archives at Paris or Tanana-



Fig. 2. A picture postcard to France 1901 with stamps cancelled by numeral postmark of no. 20, in blue. The message on picture side is docketed Tananarive, 28 Aug. 1901, same date as the postmark; is familial correspondence.

rive. The *Annales* (or *Almanachs*) for Madagascar and Didot-Bottin commercial guides and colony histories may also be useful for indicating when some offices were opened. (See my Bibliography or philatelic literature on Madagascar, to appear in *Phil. Lit. Rev.* probably early 1981.)

In passing, Coles calls attention to several other types of "provisional" postmarks of Madagascar, ones with the letters "NT" (1902), "TS" (in Maury), and "RI" instead of numbers (in style of Type 2). The "RI" appears to be from Camp D'Ambre, 1901-02, the probably precursor of #20 in Type 2 in 1904-07 and #78 in 1908-09. A mark in which a solid band fills the space between the circles is recorded by Coles from Manajary 1898-99.

Several other colonies have used numeral designations in lieu of place name: Moyen Congo (A.E.F.) had #s 1, 2, 3, and 4, ca. 1913; and Tchad used #s 2 and 3 in the 1930s. They are all very scarce and place of use is not reported.

The following Table contains the information we have on each number from 1 to 99. The first column is the number, the second column indicates the place name given for the number by Devoitine or a dash if Devoitine gave no name (he did not indicate the postmark Type); the third column records for Type 1 and the last column for Type 2 any different names (than Devoitine's) given by Coles or Tristant, or a dash if no name has been recorded (from covers). Following the name or dash in the Type 1 and Type 2 columns, we give the dates recorded for that number; the dates in parentheses are those of covers, otherwise the dates are from stamps off cover. The dates from the earlier years, which are of special interest, up to 1904 are given with day and month as well as year, the 1939 uses likewise, but the rest of the dates are cited only by the year, or a range of years when the closeness of the reports suggest a more or less continuing use in that period.

The place names in all the columns are prefixed by code marks to indicate the status in L. & B. and Brunel's lists, as follows:—

*=place not listed by Brunel

+ =listed by L. & B. but no postmark recorded by them

o =listed by L. & B. with postmark recorded (name inscribed)

(The 3 places listed by Devoitine but not in L. & B. are #s 33, 49, and 71; Coles' names for #s 6 and 30 are not in L. & B. nor Brunel.)

P.O. No.	Devotine's List: Type not Recorded	Type 1 Recorded	Type 2 Recorded
1	—	oManjak(andriano?), (27-4-99); — 17-4-99, 9 Aug. '01	—
2	—	oTananarive, (15-1-04) (30-8-06), (16-12-06) (16-1-07); 1904-07	— 14-8-02, 25-4-04, (30-12-03) (3-3-06) (15-9-06)
3	oAmbohidratrimo	+Vohilava, (30-12-27); — 1917-28	— 1911-1917
4	—	— 22-2-99—22-6-1901	— 1911?
5	oAndilamena	oAndilamena, 1919	— 1919
6	+Antsalova	*Bembary, Valinyilaina, (21-8-1928); — 1924- 33	— 1910?
7	o*Ambohimasina	— 5-9-1900—22-2- 1902	— 1910, 1925-29
8	—	— 1917	—
9	—	— 13-1-1901—1925	— 9-21-1903, (1905)

10	+Andranopasy	Ambatolampy (24-5-1901); — 1905	— 20-10-04, 1905, 1915, 1926, 1932
11	*Faratsilio (Faratsiho ?)	— 25-5-1901	oManjakandriana (1928); — 1906, 1924-30
12	—	— 1927-32	— 1909-22
13	—	— 1907	— 1909 ?
14	—	— 20-6-1903	— 1926
15	—	—	— 1925 ?
16	+Antsakabary	—	—
17	oAntonibé	oAnivorano (27-5-02) (29-8-02) (15-5-03) 8-12-03, (16-5-04) (31-8-04); — 13-9-02— 1906	— 1910, 1923-33
18	—	oAmbohimahaso (Betsileo Distr.) (25-7-04) (11-7-06); 1902-25	— 1909-12
19	+*Fampotabé	—	— 1924-28
20	+*Andranokoditra	— 20-8-1901— 1902; (13-2-02); oTanananarive (28-8-1901)	Camp D'Ambre 20-11-02, (20-12-02) (4-12-02) (19-12-02) (20-7-03) 4-1-04, 25-4-04, (1906); — 1904-1907
21	+Antsenavalo	— 20-8-1901-1902; (13-2-02)	— 5-21-03—1911
22	+Betioky (-Sud ?)	— 1911	—
23	+Befandriano-Sud	oAnosibé Distr. (22-12-1900-1901); — 1905-1926	— 1905 ?
24	+Befandriano-Nord	— 1905-07; oMiandrivazo (2-10-05)	— 1910 ?
25	oBerevo	— 10-8-1939	— 1908, 1935
26	+*Benjavilo	—	— 1906
27	+*Beroroka	—	— 1923
28	oLoholoka	—	— 1927-28
29	+*Fanjakana	— 12-12-1904	— 1913
30	oBefotaka	*Betsiboka (27-3-02); — 11-2-01 ?, 4-11-1939	— 1907, 1917; 16-11-1938
31	oFort-Carnot	— 13-5-01, (23-6-02), (24-6-03); 1905 ?	— 1911
32	+*Fen(s)arivo (Fenerivé ?)	— 1902 ?	— 1910
33	Ampihary (-Est ?) (Amparihy ?)	— 1908 ?-1911	—
34	+Ifandana	—	— 1913
35	o*Ambinanindrano	—	— 1904-10; (2-6-06) (23-11-04)
36	+*Ilot Indien	—	—
37	+Kandreho	—	— 1909
38	oKarianga	—	—
39	oMitsinjo	—	—
40	+Ampasamadinika (+Ampasimadinika ?)	— 1912	—
41	—	—	— 1911-12

42	oAmbatofinandrahana	— 28-1-1903	—
43	oMaromandia	—	— 1908
44	+Tamboharano	—	— 1906
45	+Manatenina	—	— 1906
46	—	—	— 1907
47	oManja	—	— 1905 ?
48	+Mahatsinjo	—	— 190 ?-1911
49	Ampirarazana	— 5-9-1905	— 1909
50	+*Antsahabo (+Antsahabé ?)	— reported in Maury	— reported in Maury
51	—	—	— 1912
52	—	—	— reported in Maury
53	+Rantabé	—	— 1907
54	+Soavinandriana	—	— reported in Maury
55	—	—	— 1908 ?-1910
56	+Sitampiky	—	— 1908 ?
57	*Tsinjoarivo	—	—
58	+Tsiroanomandidy	—	— 1906-11
59	oTsaratana(n ?)a	—	— 1912
60	+Tsiafaky (Tsiofahy ?)	—	— 1907
61	—	—	— 1903, 1909-11
62	oVondrozo	—	Vondrazo (9-10-07) (3-12-07)
63	—	—	—
64	oNossi-Varika	—	— 1911-1913
65	*Issanala (*Isoanala ?)	—	— 1906
66	+Mandabé	—	— 1907-14; (5-12-14)
67	oAmbatomainty (oAmbato ?) (oAmbatamainty ?)	—	— 1909
68	—	—	—
69	+*Manambaro	—	— reported in Maury
70	+Ambovombé	—	— 1910-11
71	Iakora	—	— reported in Maury
72	—	—	— 1910 ?
73	o*Ivondro	—	— reported in Maury
74	*+Mantasoa	—	— 1907-1913
75	*+Faux-Cap	—	—
76	+Betsiaka	—	— 1910 ?
77	—	—	— reported in Maury
78	oRamartina	—	oCamp D'Ambre (17-2-09) (20-5-09) (18-12-08); — 1907-09
79	—	—	—
80	o*Ampasimazava	—	—
81	—	—	— 1908, 1929
82	—	—	— 1914
83	oManombo(-Sud ?)	—	—
84	—	—	— 1918-16
85	+Marolambo	—	— 1908-1910
86	+*Saivaza	—	— 1910
87	—	—	—
88	oRanomafana	—	— 1909

89	—	—	—	1908
90	oSoanierana	—	—	1903?
91	—	—	—	1907-1911
92	—	—	—	—
93	—	—	—	—
94	—	—	—	1910?
95	—	—	—	1907
96	—	—	—	reported in Maury
97	—	—	—	1907
98	—	—	—	1907
99	—	—	—	oTananarive (15-1-08; — 1907-09



Type 1



Type 2

Fig. 1. The two Types of numeral postmark. Note that in Type 2 there are short dashes at each side of the numeral but not in Type 1.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

1. Title of publication: France and Colonies Philatelist. Publication No. 207700
Date of Filing: Sept. 29, 1980

3. Frequency of issue: Quarterly

3A. Annual Subscription Price: \$4.50

4. Location of known office of publication: 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Ks. 66044

5. Location of the headquarters or general business offices of the publishers:
103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003

6. Names and addresses of publisher, editor, and managing editor:

Publisher: France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. (N. Y.)

Editor: Robert G. Stone, P. O. Box 336, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. 17214

Managing Editor: None

7. Owner: France and Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc.

103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003

8. Known bondholders, mortgagees, etc.—None

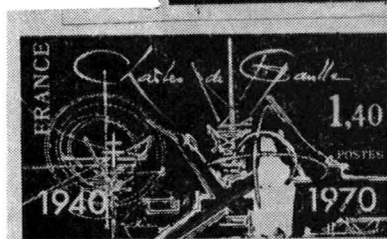
	Average no. copies each issue during preceding 12 months	Actual no. copies single issue pub. nearest filing date
10. Extent and nature of circulation		
A. Total no. copies printed	730	750
B. Paid circulation		
1. Sales thru dealers, carriers, vendors, counter	0	0
2. Mail subscriptions	653	674
C. Total paid circulation	653	674
D. Free distribution, samples, complimentary, etc.	16	16
E. Total distribution	669	690
F. Copies not distributed, office use, etc.	61	60
Returns from news agents	0	0
G. Total	730	750

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

Walter E. Parshall, Corresponding Secretary

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

◆ On 1 August on account of tarif changes two new colors of Sabines were issued: 1.20F green for non-urgent mail first weight-step and 1.40F red for letters ("fast mail") first weight-step. As before, sheets are of 100, and with phosphor bars. The 1.20 will be issued in booklets of 20 and the 1.40 in booklets of 5, 10, and 20. Both values will be available in coils of 1000. Postal cards of 1.20, aerogrammes of 2.35, and the coils and booklets were to become available on 13 Oct., all in Tropical gum, supplied to P.O.s as needed.



- ◆ August 30 was the FD for the 2.50F First ParisNY- Flight Non-Stop. On 8 Sept. the Jean-Marie de Mennais and Frédéric Mistral stamps were issued. On 20 Sept. the 3.00F Jean Picart de Doux "Homage à J. S. Bach" and Abbaye St. Pierre de Salesmes came out; 4 Oct. the 4.00F work of Agam "Message de Paix," 11 Oct. the 1.40 + 0.30 Pierre Paul de Riquet, and 1.40 + 0.30 Saint John Perse, 18 Oct. 1.40 Féd. Francaise de Golf (outside the regular program), and 2.00F Comédie Francaise, and 25 Oct. the 4.00F work of Modigliani "Femme aux yeux bleues."
- ◆ On 8 Nov. the 1.40 Charles de Gaulle and 3.00 Oeuvre de LeNain "La Famille de Paysans," on 22 Nov. the 1.70 Garde Republique, will come out. A stamp showing the Chateau de Rambouillet will be issued in the latter part of 1980.
- ◆ The UNESCO official stamps will appear on 17 Nov.: 1.20 Gorée Mission des Esclaves, 1.40 Site de Moenjodoro (Pakistan), and 2.00 Palais de San Souci (Haiti); the 1.40 and 2.00 official stamps for Conseil de l'Europe in present design will appear on 24 Nov.
- ◆ The 2.50F stamp commemorating Rochambeau's arrival at Newport (R.I.) in 1780, was incorrectly titled in the original drawing or model for the issue—it read "Bataille de Newport 1780." There was no battle, just the debarking of French troops to join General Washington later at Yorktown. The error was corrected in the final engraving.
- ◆ Member Jean-Francois Brun's excellent new book on "Faux et Truquées" (see review in FCP July pp. 98-99) was awarded a Grand Prix by the French Federation of Philatelic Societies at its recent annual convention in Dunquerque.
- ◆ Bill Waugh, Dick Winter, and Jim Cross are organizing an informal France and Colonies Night at the NORVA philatelic meeting at 8 p.m. on 20 October at the Falls Church (Va.) City Community Center in Falls Church, Va. FCPS members and others in the Washington area interested in France and Colonies are being invited. If this proves successful it is planned to have 3 or 4 such meetings a year. For information call Bill Waugh 703-356-7944.
- ◆ We regret omitting in July FCP that Member Allan F. Wichelman won a Gold and the Marcus White Memorial Award at FRESPEX last March for his Luxembourg Postal Stationery exhibit.
- ◆ The Director of a French periodical called *Le Courrier Philatélique* has sent us several sample copies of it. It purports to be an "independent" weekly philatelic news magazine and free from the ads and plugs of the commercial philatelic world and the PTT. It claims 300,000 readers and is now in its 5th year. However, we do not find that the contents of news and new issues are different or better than in the other French philatelic journals. The main novelty—it is printed on one side of the paper only! Published by B. A. G., F91460-Marcoussis.
- ◆ Out of 18,000 postoffices in France, some 6,000 of them would normally have been closed by now on account of a low utilization of postal services. But the Government has instituted a policy called "polyvalence," by which many of these under utilized offices are now being given a number of additional functions of non-postal nature to justify keeping them open. These other services include such things as: "Offres de l'ANPE" (2,700 POs, which placed 5700 offers in 1979), sale of fiscal objects and operations for the "contributions indirectes" (14 offices, which sold 4500 fiscal stamps and 2900 documents in 1979), "Cartes Grises" (151 offices issued 1300 dossiers in 1979), "Fiches Etat Civil" (7 offices, issued 130 fiches in '79), Operations for the Conseil National Interprofessionnel for potatoes (66 offices, issued 1600 quitances in '79), "Prets de Livres" for bookmobile service (6 offices handled

7000 books in '79), Social Security (32 offices handled 1200 dossiers), Construction permits (13 offices issued 10 documents in '79).

◆ The Scott's 1981 Catalog Vol. II contains 5,163 changes in listings of France and Offices (and Colonies?). 1000 price changes in French Polynesia alone! Also the following changes in numbers for France:—

France 1639A now is 1640	
1640-50	1641-51
1651	C51
1698	1703
1699	1698

And in numbers for T.A.A.F.: C49-54 changed to C50-55.

◆ On 1 January 1981 the postal tariffs for mail from TAAF will be changed, as follows: From TAAF to France—covers 1.30FrF, postcards 1.20FrF. From TAAF to foreign countries:—covers 1.80FF, post cards 1.30F, and registry fee 7.30FF.

◆ In the annual contest of Il Collezionista for the most beautiful stamp of the world for 1979, Forget's "Année Internationale de l'Enfant" 150Fr stamp of French Polynesia won the most votes of the readers.

◆ The Hotel Drouot in Paris where auctions of all sorts have been held since 1865 was torn down and a new larger one built which opened on 14 May—many stamp auctions are held there (ventes aux enchères, not ventes sur offres).

◆ The 3Fr Dürer stamp has a PhilexFrance 82 logo in the margins of the sheet where guillochis normally appear. Only ten stamps of the pane of 25 can have a logo se-tenant.

◆ G. de la Ferté, the maximum-card specialist, reminds us that a true maximum card does not necessarily have to have a FD postmark, and by no means all FD postcards (souvenirs) are maximum cards—the scene on the card must be the same as on the stamp and postmark for the place illustrated.

◆ A new type of postmark for telegrammes has appeared, inscribed "C.P.E.", for "Centre Principal d'Expédition"—previously many marks for telegrams simply read "Central" or "Centre Téléphone," or "Interurbain."

◆ We are still being queried about which French stamps have been demonetized: they are, the Red Cross of 1914-18, Orphélins de Guerre of 1917-22 and 1926, Jeux Olympiques 1924, Ronsard, Arts Decoratifs, Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement, all Petains, Légion des Volontaires Contre le Bolschévisme, Villes Bombardées, Famille du Prisonniers, 5Fr Marianne de Gandon (sold at 4.50), and all surcharges of 1944.

◆ The Condominium of New Hebrides is no more. After much political infighting, the long-planned change to independence was finally effected on 30 July (delayed from last spring)—the new name is Vanuatu. Even under the Condominium the relation to French philately was rather tenuous but the issues were always listed in the French catalogs under French Colonies. It is a question now what status and interest, if any, the issues of the new state will have with collectors of the French community. The new government is dominated by the anglophone element and the future stamps will probably (as were the Condominium's) be printed by British firms with a British look (maybe even only with English legends). The French residents and officials have already mostly left the country, as they lost much of their influence in the new set-up. One island, Espiritu Santo, rebelled against the new government, instigated by French and American planters and an ambitious local politician with a following among the Francophone element. In August the government brought in troops from Papua/New Guinea and arrested the rebels. The last

stamps of the Condominium were retired 30 Oct.; new stamps for Vannatu had appeared by September.

◆ Ernst Cohn relays to us a bit of gallic wit he found in reading the journal *Figaro* for 22 Feb. 1871, wherein in an article by F. Maillard titled "Histoire des nouveaux journaux publiés à Paris pendant le siège de cette ville 1870-71," there is an entry for: "La Vérité, a political daily journal. No. 1 dated 6 Oct. 1871, Editor-in-chief A. Edouard Portalis," and the comment: "This journal was probably only named thus to force the Picard Brothers to declare that *L'Electeur Libre* has nothing in common with the *Vérité*." It should be noted that the Picards owned the *Electeur Libre* and that the *Vérité* crew were mostly ex-*Electeur Libre* employees!

◆ The "Message de Paix" painting stamp of Yaacov Agam represents what is called "art cinétique" (kinetic art), a movement pioneered by Agam. His intent is to integrate the 4th dimension into painting and sculpture—that is the time dimension (as in movies). He wants to express the mobility of life. The painting "Message de Paix," specially done for the stamp, is an image of the world in which multiple rainbows express the artist's hope that art will carry the message to all horizons—the rainbow was the symbol of the Lord's accord with Noah that the world would not be totally destroyed. Agam thinks the world is in a situation analogous to that of Noah's time and could be destroyed by the arms race.

◆ Our long-time member John ("Jack") P. Ramsey died last July of cardiac arrest, in South Carolina where he had retired a few years ago. He formerly resided in Connecticut and frequently attended Society meetings. He was an official of the new Haven Railroad—through his good offices our Catalog Correlator was compiled on the NHRR computer. He was a postal history buff and collected especially marques postales of France of the stampless era.

◆ Our ever-eager Raymond Gaillaguet won his Gold award for his Sowers exhibit at BALPEX. So now he heads it for Paris '82 to which he will be the U. S. Commissioner. At the Boston show in August he won the Best in Show award for his exhibit. At BALPEX we had a small FCPS get-together for champagne brunch to celebrate his anticipated award; Bill Waugh, Dick Winter, Walter Parshall, Bob Stone and Denise Gaillaguet were the celebretants (and celebrities, of course). Paul Dinger was at the show and Martin Stempien had the Metro Stamp Co. booth.

◆ The press has carried accounts of the theft on August 13 from our Hon. Member Edmond Queyroy's office on 42nd St., NYC, of his 70 stock books of French Colonies. This is, if we recall rightly, the third time over the years that he has suffered theft of stock. The thieves broke into the adjoining office and then cut through a wall to Queyroys. The Colonies books were apparently not in a safe. Queyroy's stock of colonies was probably the largest still held, in US at least, but was mainly in the commoner varieties.

◆ Our deceased members Geo. T. Turner and Daniel W. Vooys have been elevated to the A.P.S. Hall of Fame.

◆ The A.P.S. has appointed Col. Keith Wagner of Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to succeed J. T. DeVoss as Executive Director of A.P.S. starting next July. He is an airmail specialist but also collects France.

CORRECTION TO LIBREVILLE/GABON POSTMARK ARTICLE

In July FCP on p. 85 of the article by P. Raynaud, under Sect. 8, 2nd Paragraph, 4th line, the "8" should be changed to "9."

FOR THE RECORD

(Continued from FCP #180, p. 65)



◆ 374) Havana to New Orleans, Annexe "M" Ligne B. At p. 196, Vol. IV, Salles reports from the archives the existence of this supplemental service Nov. 1866-Aug. 1869. The two ships assigned to this service, the Guyane and Darien, were scheduled in phase with the mainline B (St. Nazaire-Vera Cruz) so that letters received on the incoming leg from France could be delivered and answered at New Orleans in time to catch the same ship on the return voyage home. Salles (Tome IV, p. 196) said that unhappily no postal evidence of this service had been seen (as of 1965).

One of our members has found the evidence, shown here, a Jan. 1867 letter to New Orleans. "Per Guyane" is inscribed under the strip of four 5 centimes, and the total franking (40c+4x5c) is the correct 60-centimes rate. Octagonal cachet "La Havane" (Salles #1365b) reads 25 JANV, stamps are cancelled "anchor," and tied (accidentally) by proper postmark of New Orleans receipt 30 Jan. and "Steamship/10" for U.S. due charge (a scarce mark). (We have touched up some of the marks to make them clearer.—R.G.S.)

It is our understanding that this rare maritime cover had been held by a collector of Cuba, for its Havana dispatch marking, which suggests that others may exist in collections of either Cuba or U.S.—J.E.L.

(Ed. comment: The "La Havane" postmark is of the French consulate there. There is no mark of the packet to New Orleans, as that packet did not have any mark so soon after the line started, and not even a mail clerk on board but just an arrangement for the captain to handle the closed mail-bags. That raises the question as to who cancelled the stamps on this cover with the "anchor" lozenge—the consul or the packet? Normally only the French-packet mail-clerks used the anchor. The packets of Ligne B were scheduled to call at Havana on the 6th and 16th of each month and the packets for New Orleans were to leave on the 6th and return on 16th, to make connections with Ligne B.

But this letter left the Havana Consulate on the 26th. The Darien was not yet on station as it did not leave St. Nazaire until 22 Jan. 1867. There was thus a delay in the schedule of the Guyane in January. A reason could lie in the fact that owing to the cholera epidemic at St. Thomas the Ligne B packets were being detoured via Martinique from Dec. 1866 thru April 1867. If a Ligne B packet was in harbor at Havana on the 26th or 27th Jan. the Consul may have arranged with its packet clerk to use his anchor mark on the N.O. mail before it was bagged for the Guyane.—R.G.S.)

◆ 375) Bert Mendelsohn wonders about a recent acquisition: referring to the values of the 1931 Indochina set that were prepared for use in 1942 without the "RF" (for Indochina, Yv. #s 232-235), he found a variety of the 10c blue on rose surcharged for Kouang-Tcheou without "RF" which is listed by Maury as #148a, imperf. without surcharge; but Bert's copy is perfed $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ (—the normal stamp of Maury or Yv. +148 is perfed $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$). Is it genuine or fake?

◆ 376) FtR #360 about the early post cards requires revision and amplification. The Siege of Strasbourg Red-Cross card was mailed as a card, not under cover—it was printed on orders of Maitre Ritling who was Vice-Pres. of the Comité Auxiliaire, and hence it had no relation to the French P.O. It will not be found with a Strasbourg postmark but other postmarks do occur on it. (See Bull. Soc. des Amis du Musée Postal #14 p. 23-25). The Paris cards for unmanned balloons also did not go under cover. These were authorized by the balloon decrees but were not issued by the P.O. They were produced by private initiative and hence occur in many variations of card stock and imprints. These cards are found with both stamps and postmarks. The status of the Strasbourg and balloon cards is thus officially sanctioned but not officially issued.

As for the Dépêche-Réponse cards the use was complex. They were always enclosed in balloon letters. But if the recipient decided to use the card for reply he was required to buy and affix a 1Fr stamp on the back before it was mailed without cover. They were to be sent to the Tours or Bordeaux P.O. where the text was set in type for pigeongrammes and the cards then destroyed. When the pigeongramme texts were copied off in Paris they used the same kind of cards but posted them in envelopes, for Paris addresses only, without stamps or postmarks. (Courtesy Ernst Cohn.)



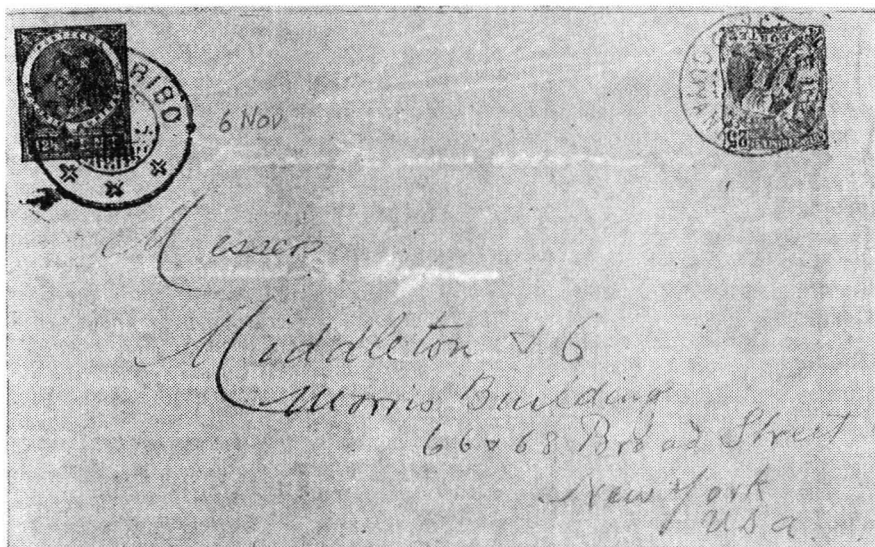
◆ 377) Member Robert McNichols queried us about the provenance of a peculiar label he had found. It is about 27x38 mm, perfed all around; the printed image in black on white consists of a narrow stylized border inside which are the words—"Le Courrier Provisoire/C.P./20 centimes 20," with a handstamped date struck diagonally across: "19.10.1914." It appears to be a provisional military parcels-post stamp, but we have not found anything like it in the literature. Can anyone identify it?

◆ 378) Bertram Mendelsohn reports some new finds in Indochina stationery. Both the H. & G. and the ACEP catalogs list a 6c Petain type printed-to-

private-order envelope of 1943, 500 printed for the Cercle Sportif Saigonnais. But neither catalog lists an envelope with 6c Petain that was on general sale in 1943, in two printings, one in carmine and one in orange red. Their existence is confirmed by Desrousseaux. Neither H. & G. nor ACEP list an 8c postal card in violet brown on buff in the 1928 design issued for correspondence from Indochina to occupied France in October 1941. According to Desrousseaux mail service was suspended in November because the British seized the French mailboats between Madagascar and South Africa and the French government cabled Indochina to stop shipments of surface mail. Bert has one of these cards postmarked 6-10-41 that went through to France and another postmarked 14-10-41 that was returned to sender marked "Service Suspendu" (—probably it was being held at Saigon for the next boat when the cable from France came in).

◆ 379) Pierre Raynaud sent us a xerox of a curious item—a small piece of cover front with a 15c Sage France postmarked Pointe de Galets, Reunion, 10/Oct/1887, marked with a "T"-in-triangle and "10" in ms due. Other rare cases of French stamps used in the colonies have been reported, some passed, some charged due.

◆ 380) Collectors of French or Territorial stamps printed in multicolor recess over the last 30 years, may have noted that in a few cases the guillochis printed in the sheet margin are inverted (arcs convex toward the stamps). Different printings of the same stamp may have the guillochis either normal or inverted. The color of the guillochis is assigned to one or other of the ink rollers (arbitrarily?), but in a few cases the color of the guillochis of a given stamp was changed from one printing to next. M. L. Bister in an article in Bulletin of the Fr. & Cols. Phil. Soc. (GB) #117 and #120, described the origin of these oddities and lists some of the stamps and coin datés on which they have been reported (by Rouques) or seen by him.



◆ 381) Combination covers are quite unusual these days and not common in the 20th century (except from China). An interesting example we have is from Cayenne, Fr. Guiana, in 1915. Posted there in early November with a 25c Gold-Washer type, and an added Dutch Guiana 12½c stamp cancelled Par-

amaribo, 6 Nov. On back is a transit postmark of Georgetown, Br. Guiana 10 Nov. Cover is commercial to a N.Y. commission firm. Apparently during WW I mail was being forwarded along the Guiana coast to obtain a ship connection. Shipping was probably scarce to NY from Cayenne owing to the hostilities. But we do not understand why the Dutch Guiana stamp was needed since under UPU international mail could be forwarded through other countries without added postage. Possibly some special arrangements were required between French and Dutch Guiana—we have read of other cases forwarded this way.



◆ 382) Pierre Raynaud shows us one of those “can of worms” covers that must be “unique.” Cover posted in Paris Oct. 1890 to Boston, Mass. The French stamp fell off en route and over the space it had occupied the Boston P. O. had struck a mark reading “Stamp Lost/in transit” in a rectangular frame. Then the addressee could not be located. Boston P. O. marked it “advertised” and affixed a 1c postage-due stamp cancelled “Unclaimed” and a printed label reading: “Letter returned to this office by Carrier/ . . . etc.” Cover returned to Paris, where the P. O. marked it “Inconnu” and “Retour à l’Envoyeur.” On back is a US “Paid/All” mark, and a Paris “Reclamations” (rebuts) postmark dated 9 Dec. What an odd combination of treatments!

◆ 383) Member Ron Bentley reported to us a Madagascar entire which does not seem to be referenced anywhere. It is one of the well-known franchise postal cards authorized for the military on campaign in Madagascar during 1895-1904, but overprinted in purple “ANNAM-TONKIN—Corps Expéditionnaire”! Sinais does not know it, nor Arctander nor Spong. Jacques Desrousseaux, how about this?

◆ 384) In FtR #303 (FCP #168) John Lievsay described a cover of 1854 which was subjected to a legal Procès Verbal for fraudulent re-use of a postage stamp (20c Napoleon already cancelled, not tied). Other examples of Procès Verbal covers are illustrated in the Encyclopédie, Tome I. In Documents Phil. #83, (1980) member Jean-Francais Brun illustrates another one.

In this case a 25c Cérès already used was affixed and as in all such cases cover charged due for the full postage (25c) and made subject of a Procès Verbal. The contents of the letter was a request for lottery tickets, and four beautiful mint 1fr Cérès 1849 stamps were enclosed for payment (they were unfortunately punched with pin holes where the Procès Verbal was attached). The sender in trying to save 25c wound up losing 4Fr plus 25c plus probably a fine of 4 or 5 francs to boot!

◆ 385) The collection of "marques postales" of individual French Departments has a considerable vogue in France, analogous to collecting covers and postmarks for individual states in U.S. In many cases it is a sentimental thing—collecting your home Dept. or State. In France they usually stop at 1876 as thereafter the rapid multiplication of postoffices becomes discouraging, just as in U.S. many only collect stampless covers of a State. A goodly proportion of the French Depts. have had monographs on their marques postales published. Mon. Camboulives gave a list of these works in *Les Feuilles Marcophiles* Information #14, April 1977. There are probably very few of our members who collect a Dept., but the specialists in particular classes of markings for all of France should find the monographs a useful source of information. A few of the monographs are in the Collectors Club library and they are frequently offered in French auctions and V.O.s (as are collections of Dept. marks). The Departments which have monographs are Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4-5, 6, 11, 16, 17, 19-20, Corsica, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 41, 45, 48, 51, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 67, 68, 70, 71, 73, 75, 76, 78, 79, 85-87, 88-84, 89-86; the Alsace-Lorraine Depts. are covered in the Langlois et Gilbert "Catalogue d'Alsace-Lorraine 1698-1870."

◆ 386) You may read in some French publications on the cylinders used for printing stamps by the RGR presses first introduced in 1975, the term "virole." The printing plant at Perigueux calls the cylinders of the RGR press "viroles" rather than "cylindres," because they are made of steel in one piece to which the die rollers transfer the clichés directly—no separate brass shells ("coquilles") as used on the TD-3 and TD-6 recess presses. However, Dr. Storch points out that cylinders for printing coils and booklet sheets on the TD-6 presses are also single-block steel "viroles." DeLizeray notes that is true only for monocolored issues; he also suggests that the cylinder for the off-set impression on a TD-6 press is in effect a virole too.

PLATERS CORNER



The Duval-design dues, often called the "banderole" type in France, (France: black 1882-92, brown 1884, various colors 1893-1941; Colonies General Issue 1884-1908, also overprinted or surcharged for various colonies.) If ever a design were fated to be ignored by collectors, this should have been it. (See

article by Merrick, FCP #s 132-4, 137.) The first printings in black are not pretty, on very fragile paper, easily damaged even by gum crackling, and miserable beasts for showing cancels. A page of them can make you groggy, an exhibit frame of them could cause nausea.

Except that there are millésimes, some high values, rare shades, proofs, imperfs, special printings, and rarer overprints for individual colonies. Properly used on cover, even common values, are desirable, and some uses rare (especially colonies). So guess what? There are forgeries.

At pp. 413-414 or VI-3, *Mémorial Philatélique*, Gustave Bertrand in 1950 gave a checklist of points in the design of the genuine which are useful tests for examination. The ones I have found most reliable for quick test are these:—

- a) the ornamental ball at each side of "Chiffre" touches its pedestal;
- b) the letters "RF" have distinct serifs at their feet;
- c) the right exterior frame and the frame under "Chiffre" are made by two parallel lines;
- d) the vertical lines of shading through the upper right arabesque, at 1 o'clock, are continuous and not broken as they rise from the rolled scroll.

The Fourniers, and the colonies overprints on them, are photo-litho copies, hence will not pass these tests . . . so that can save you a lot of grief.—J.E.L.

DUNKERQUE 1980

The French national stamp show was held at Dunkirk on Whitsuntide 1980. Your reporter attended the first two days of this fine event, which included a dinner meeting of the Académie d'Etudes Postales and an afternoon annual meeting of the Société Internationale d'Histoire Postale. The opening ceremony of the show was delayed considerably, but that didn't matter as we could see the show and transact business anyhow; as usual, there were canapés and alcoholic beverages for the opening. Attendance was free, but a modest payment guaranteed a catalog and a plastic carrying case. Mine had been forgotten, but I got a catalog right away and the carrying case the next day.

There were tables of the Federation of French Phil. Societies and of some of the periodicals, stands of dealers and one for the philatelic organization from the German town with which Dunkirk is "twinned." Displays were comparable to those here. Items that struck my fancy (—1870/71 French war mail of course—) were a Strasbourg Red Cross cover addressed locally and without postmark, hence perhaps privately carried; a "funny" balloon cover that actually is a smuggled cover, its mode of transport being still unknown; and printed stationery from the PW camp at Stettin, Germany, "Field Post Letter, Free Acc. to Order . . .". I wrote to the administrateur titulaire in June to get one owner to send me a copy of a cover, but haven't hear da thing.

Literature was shown under lock and key, with what was a very spotty showing of recent French publications. I wrote to one official, an old friend, about that and got a very fine reply, saying he would try to improve the situation.

There was free expertizing by two well-known experts, one of whom roped me into expertizing a "Jacquard" for one collector—who insisted I write, date, and sign my opinion right on his album leaf as a souvenir.

Not being able to get there on the last day of the show, I did not get the list of winners and was told it would be impossible to send it to me. (published in several French stamp journals).

Had a lovely bus tour through town and an interesting boat trip around the harbor—it was all great fun.

—E. M. Cohn

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

By Stanley J. Luft (#915)
(of the Académie d'Etudes Postales)
(Continued from FCP #181, p. 106)

VI. Tourism Issues of 1964-67

A. Tourism issues of 1964-66

o,40

The o,40 Ronchamp (Scott 1101, Cérès 1435) was issued in sheet format 6-8 Feb. 1965-27 April 1968.

Printed in sheets (4 press runs) between 2 Nov. 1964 and 20 Feb. 1967; 64.0 million stamps printed in sheets. A special experimental printing of coil stamps (Type II?) (3 press runs) was issued early(?) 1970-29 Dec. 1972; the first printing (sold at Ronchamp) was hand cut; the second, slightly lighter in shade, was machine cut; the third is similar to the second, but with tropical-type gum.

Usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

*Postcards (foreign);

*Letters, to 20 gm, to Morocco, Tunisia, former French Indo-China areas, and Guinea;

Airmailed visiting and greeting cards, w/o added message, per 5 gm, to French Community countries of Africa (from 1 Aug. 1966?).

Usage (Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969):

#Letters, to 20 gm (domestic, etc.);

#Letters and visiting cards, to 20 gm, to Canada, "rayons limitrophes," and Common Market countries;

Postcards (to foreign).

Foreign usage (Tariff of 21 Jan. 1970):

#Illustrated postcards and visiting cards "of 5 words";

#Printed matter, to 50 gm.

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

Foreign usage (Tariff of 4 Jan. 1971):

Visiting cards "of 5 words," to Canada, "rayons limitrophes," and Common Market countries.

o,50

The o,50 Moustiers-St.-Marie (Sc 1126, Cs 1436) was issued 19-21 June 1965-31 Dec. 1971, replacing the o,50 Côte d'Azur Varoise (Sc 1069, Cs 1391).

Printed (8 press runs) between 29 May 1965 and 10 March 1967; 108.60 million stamps printed.

Usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

Printed matter, and visiting and greeting cards, from 25 to 50 gm, to Near East, Iran, former French West and Equatorial Africa, and French Somali Coast;

#Supplementary value.

Usage (Tariff of 12 Jan. 1970):

Letters, to 20 gm, to Cambodia, Guinea, Laos, Morocco, Tunisia, and South Viet-Nam;

#Newspapers, magazines, books, brochures, etc., from 150 to 200 gm (foreign);

#Airmailed newspapers, magazines, brochures, etc., to 25 gm, to French Community countries in Africa, and to Egypt, Libya, Near East, and Iran;

#Supplementary value.

Usage (Tariff of 4 Jan. 1971):

*Letters, to 20 gm (domestic);

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

*Postcards, "urgent" (domestic);

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

Used concurrently from July 1967 with the 0,50 St.-Quentin (Sc 1185, Cs 1510). Both were replaced by the 0,50 Martinique (Sc 1278, Cs 1646) beginning in June 1970, and by the 0,50 Marianne de Béquet (Sc 1293, Cs 1666) beginning in January 1971.

0,60

The 0,60 Aix-les-Bains (Sc 1127, Cs 1437) was issued 17 July 1965-27 April 1968, replacing the 0,60 St.-Flour (Sc 1070, Cs 1392).

Printed (6 press runs) between 18 June 1965 and 27 Jan. 1967; 32.29 million stamps printed.

Usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

*Letters, to 20 gm (foreign);

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

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

Printed matter and samples, from 100 to 200 gm (domestic) (to 31 July 1966);

Printed matter and samples, from 150 to 200 gm (foreign) (to 31 July 1966);

Packages, to 300 gm, bulk rate (domestic);

Airmailed postcards to Canada;

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

Airmailed printed matter, to 25 gm, to USA, Mexico, Ethiopia, Sudan, and non-French-Community areas of west and equatorial Africa.

Other usage (rate changes of 1 Aug. 1966):

Samples, to 200 gm (domestic and foreign).

Replaced by the 0,60 Vire (Sc 1186, Cs 1511) beginning in July 1967.

0,70

The 0,70 Provins (Sc 1102, Cs 1392A) was issued 13-15 June 1964-27 June 1968.

Printed (21 press runs) between 19 May 1964 and 12 June 1967; 279.5 million stamps printed.

(I believe this stamp was designed primarily for the registry fee; the fee however, went up from 0,70 to 1,00 on 15 May 1964, four days before printings began).

Foreign usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

Printed matter and samples, from 250 to 300 gm;

Airmail letters, to 20 gm, to non-treaty countries of Europe;

Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to French Indo-China, Near East, and Iran;

Airmailed printed matter, to 25 gm, to India and Persian Gulf countries;

Airmailed newspapers, magazines, and brochures, from 25 to 50 gm, to India and Persian Gulf countries;

Airmailed newspapers, magazines, and brochures, to 25 gm, to outlying parts of Asia.

Usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

*Letters, from 20 to 50 gm (domestic);

*Letters, from 20 to 40 gm, to West Germany, Belgium, and Luxembourg;

*Packages, to 300 gm (domestic);

Printed matter and samples, from 200 to 300 gm (domestic);

Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to certain outlying parts of French Community;

Airmailed printed matter, to 25 gm, to certain non-French Community parts of Africa, Central America, and West Indies.

Replaced by the 0,70 St.-Germain-en-Laye (Sc 1187, Cs 1512) beginning in June 1967.

0,75

The 0,75 Gorges du Tarn (Sc 1128, Cs 1438) was issued 10-12 July 1965-27 April 1968.

Printed (2 press runs) 16-26 May 1965 and 14-28 Jan. 1966; 14.915 million stamps printed.

Usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

*Airmailed postcards, to 5 gm, to USA, Mexico, Ethiopia, Sudan, and non-French Community areas of west and equatorial Africa;

Airmailed printed matter, to 25 gm, to India and Persian Gulf countries.

Replaced by the 0,75 La Baule (Sc 1188, Cs 1513) beginning in July 1967.

0,95

The 0,95 Vendéen Scenery (Sc 1129, Cs 1439) was issued 10-12 July 1965-27 April 1968, replacing the 0,95 Moissac (Sc 1072, Cs 1394).

Printed (3 press runs) 22 June-7 July, 1-6 Sept., and 21 Sept.-7 Oct. 1965; 19.355 million stamps printed.

Usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

*Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to USA and Mexico;

Airmailed printed matter, from 25 to 50 gm, to USA, Canada, and Mexico.

Replaced by the 0,95 Boulogne-sur-Mer (Sc 1189, Cs 1514) beginning in July 1967.

(to be continued)

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

Le Monde Des Philatélistes (CC)

#332, June 1980: Dumont: "L'impression de cartes postales par le rotative"; Leblond: "Les timbres de F.M. de 1901-59"; Kohn: "Marrakesh-Demnat"; Guillou: "Le 70F poste aérienne Boucher-Hilsz"; Altériet: "La carte postale timbrée à 1.10F"; conts. of Tristant, Frybourg, Guichenduc (end), Thématique.

#333, July-Aug. 1980: Naudet: "Philatélie+cartophilie=maximaphilie"; Fromaigeat: "Des gouts et des couleurs"; conts. of Frybourg, Tristant, Perrin, DeLizeray.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie (CC, APRL)

#1511, June 1980: Goubin: "Flammes Daguin comme cachets d'arrivé; étranges cachets Parisiens; cachets télégraphiques de province"; De la Ferté: "Quels sont les apports entre les philatélistes et les cartophiles"; DeLizeray: "Le 25c Semeuse grasse Type IB"; conts. of Juliot, Storch et Francon.

Les Feuilles Marcophiles (CC)

#221, 2nd Trim. 1980: Bridoux: "Groupe l'étude 20c noir 1849"; Sambourg: "Le timbre Après le Départ"; Gachot: "Les cachets rectilinéaire de l'Alsace-Lorraine 1871-76"; Cuny: "Les mutations de Bureaux de Paris"; Fiethen: "La poste dans le Dept. de le Roer"; Lemaire: "La Poste aux Lettres a St. Amour"; Oliver: "Les camps de prisonniers de guerre allemande dans les Pyrenées-Orientales 1914-18"; Desrousseaux: "Courrier entre France et l'Extrême-Orient 1939-41"; Goin: "La marine Sud-Vietnamienne"; "Les franchises et les marques administratives modernes"; "Entrée maritime (from Martinique 1787)".

Les Feuilles Marcophiles Informations (CC)

#26, April 1980: Lebrun: "Relations postales avec les Français prisonnier 1939-45"; Lejeune: "Les marques linéaires doubles postérieur au Type 18" (cont.)

#27, July 1980: Lejeune: "Marques linéaires doubles . . ." (cont.); Schroeder: "Les oblitérations provisoires de Lyon en Fev. 1862"; Altarovici: "Les chantiers de jeunesse de la 2nd G.M." (end); Lamor: "Griffes provv. et privées."

Documents Philatéliques (CC)

#83, 1st Trim 1980: Boblique: "Carnets de France"; Brun: "Réutilisation d'un 25c Cérés"; Noel: "A rebours de l'unité"; Gourin: "Débourse de Bourg-Achard"; DeFontaines: "30e Div. Militaire, les Etats Romains"; Bernard: "Colonies Françaises—Poste aux Lettres cachets."

#84, 2nd Trim 1980: Prugnon: "les émission sur lettres pour l'étranger"; Gutekunst: "Internés français en Belgique 1870-71"; Grasset: "Deux 10c semeuse faux pour servir"; Rykner: "Carnet d'essais du 10c semeuse type II."

#85, 3rd Trim 1980: "Bloc feuillet du CNEP attention impression privée"; Tristant: "Marques de l'Océan Indien"; Grasset: "Faux pour servir du 20c Bordeaux Type III"; Robineau: "Curieux papillon de Metz"; de la Méttrie: "Alignements du 25c Cérés Type II"; de Fontaines: "30e Div. Etats Romains"; Joany: "Lettres maritimes par avion"; Malévergne et Blanc: "Précurseur préoblitére d'Issoudin."

Bulletin de la Société COLFRA (CC)

- #9, 1st Trim 1980: Millet: "Repartition des timbres au type Aigle par colonie et par tirage" (begin); Mérot: "Nouvelles Hebrides"; Malon: "Guyane-Francaise-Port Inini"; Desrousseaux: "Erreurs (de l'Indochine)"; Perrin: "Algérie dernière timbres émis avant l'indépendance."
 #10, 2nd Trim 1980: "Guyane Francaise—Inini (map)"; Pannetier: "Guyane surchargés d'Avril 1887"; Drye: New Cal. tarifs; Ressort: "Congo Franco-German boundary changes 1911-12"; millet: cont.

Bulletin de la Société des Amis du Musée de la Poste (CC)

- #63, 1er Sem. 1980: Lesmesle: "L'émulation professionnel-International des operateurs de le télégraphe électrique au temps jadis"; Cohn: "Le premier entier imprimé pour la poste aérienne"; Boussac: "Boules et Ballons"; Gachot: "Odyssées d'une lettre de 1873 alsacienne"; Monteaux: "Erreur de surcharge"; Eve: "Nov. 1848—Jules Verne se rend à Paris"; Rolland: "Grandes dates de l'histoire postale" (cont.)

Newsletter of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (CC)

- #34, Dec. 79/Jan. '80: Barker and Moffat: "The Sabine Issues"; Berlemont: "Classical France" (cont.)
 #35, March 1980: Bleeck: "Merson in Memel"; Barker and Moffat: "The Sabine Issues" (cont.)
 #36, July 1980: Roberts: "A general view of the French paquebot service"; Holder: "Memel."

Journal of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (CC)

- #141/142, 1980: Rous: "Monsieur Hulot's monopoly according to A. Maury"; Round and Holder: "D'AB D'Angleterre par Belgique"; Holder: "Reunion—the M & I marking"; Holder: "Estafettes"; Langlois: "The Paris-Calais estafettes" Tensorier et al: "Marianne de Bequet under the UV lamp"; Bister: "Coin datés curieux"; Spong: "Madagascar—arieties on the Filanzane Type 1908-1930 (from Brambilla)"; "The Boite Mobile service"; Holder: "The Marseille airplane"; Holder: "Postcards in philately."

Indo-China Philatelist (CC, APRL)

- #40, March 1980: Marinescu: "Indo-China picture post cards"; Klewitz: "Tripartite Viet Nam, II"; Isaacs: "Tonkinese shopkeepers tax stamps 1905"; Desrousseaux: "Polish use of French military postoffice in Laos."
 #42, July 1980: Marson: "Free franking in Viet Nam (1975-9)"; Kerr: "Picture post cards of Indochina"; Stone: "Porte-Avions mark"; "New issues of Laos"; Dykhous: "Tour d'Indochine cover"; Wade: "Indochina revenue stamps" (cont.); Schwirtz: "New Cambodia stamps"; Wade: "Viet Nam revenue stamps."

BNA Topics (CC, APRL)

- #375, Jan.-Feb. 1980: Toms (cont.)
 #376, March/Apr. 1980: Toms (cont.)
 #377, May/June 1980: Toms (cont.)

The Philatelist (CC, APRL)

- Nov. 1979: "Aimez-vous les chats?" (Fr. slogan cancels).
 Jan. 1980: Lowe: "The Oswald Schroeder forgeries—France."
 May 1980: Law: "Jersey-France Boite Mobile."

Postscript (CC)

- #141, Jan/March 1980: Coles: "The Comoro Islands"; Green: "The Franco-Prussian War 1870."

- #142, Apr./June 1980: Coles: "Some paid marks used in France before the issue of adhesive stamps"; Special Issue (for London '80 Expo), of illustrations of covers shown by members at SPH meetings—47 pp.

Philatelic Literature Review (CC, APRL, SI)

- #106, 1st Qtr. 1980: Stone: "Bibliography of Phil. Lit. on French Colonies" (cont.: New Caledonia, Indochina.

- 2nd Qtr. 1980, #107: Stone: Bibliography of French Colonies (cont.)—Indochina, French India.

Ice Cap News (CC, APRL)

- #141, May/June 1980: Lajugie: "TAAF; French Polar Philatelic convention."

Bulletin Trimestriel Amicale Philatélique l'Ancre (Nantes) (CC)

- #19, July 1980: Sauvanet: "Bulletins d'Expédition de Colis Postaux 1940-44."

Frimerker som Hobby (Stamps as Hobby)

- No. 3, June 1980: Cohn: "Ballongpost—flyvungen med 'Ville d'Orleans'."

Sammler Dienst

- #9, 1980: (study of French postmarks in the thematic collection).

Messages de la P.T.T. (CC)

- #290, March 1980: "Monopole postale, la loi du plus vieux."

- #291, April 1980: "Trafic postal en 1979"; Souchart: "Les relations de la poste avec son public."

- #292, May 1980: "Le tri est mort, vive le tri (reorg. of automatic sorting); "Polyvalence des Bureaux de Poste."

- #293, June 1980: "Affranchissements postal (des D.O.M.); "Machines à affranchir"; "Système de contrôle"; "Timbre le plus beau est né."

Postal History International (CC, APRL)

- Nov. 1979: Vandervelde: "Anglo-French accountancy—a cover from Spain."

La Philatelie Au Quebec (CC, APRL)

- Jan. 1980: Drolet: "La deluge"; Dufresne: "Les émissions abusives"; Leclerc: "Qui don raisonnable?" (list of no. of issues by countries 1973-8); Walker: "Aux fervents de 'U.V.'"; Podévin (cont.)

- Feb. 1980: Taschereau: "Des amis venus du froid"; Drolet: "Les timbres antarctiques"; Podévin (cont.)

- April 1980: Drolet: "L'Empire française—les séries coloniales."

Marianne (CC)

- #47, Jan. 1980: DeVries: "Postcode-propaganda in Frankrijk"; Van der Vlist: cont. art. on Sage-type usages); DeVries: "Een bijzonder stempel van de mailboten op de Middlelandse Zee"; Van der Vlist: "Valse ankerpelingen" (anchors).

- #48, May 1980: Monchen: "Prins Louis Napoleon (issues); V. der Vlist: "Vervallssingen—occupationDunkerque-Coudekerque"; V. d. Vlist: "Gebruicken van het Type Sage" (cont.); van Rijn: "Afarijkeide Tandingen."

Philao

- #25/26, Dec. 1979: Bernard: "Les pépeties d'or d'Attopeu"; Mélie: "Les animaux de Laos—Hylobates"; Grasset: "Les timbres du royaume du Sedang"; Brillien: "La course de pirogues"; VanUffelen: "Armoires du royaume de Laos et leur presence dans la philatélie du Laos."

Proceedings of the British Assoc. for Population Studies

- Vol. 1, 1976, pp. 17-37: Hunter: "The abolition of extra-territoriality in the Japanese Postoffice 1873-1880."

Diligence d'Alsace

- #21, 1979: "La poste à Selestal de la Revolution a la Restauration"; "La poste a Marcholsheim"; Cohn: "La fin de la deuxième poste aerienne de Metz"; "Un timbre d'après une faience de Niderviller."
 #22, 1979: Haering: "Le relais de poste d'Issenheim"; Gachot: "Le premier etiquette de recommandation à été utilisé en Alsace"; Besion: "Histoire de Korn."

Balasse Magazine (CC)

- #246, Nov. 1979: Vangrunderbeek: "Guerre 1870-71 relations postales de la Belgique avec la France"; Grasset: "Les vignettes du Haut Oubangui."

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

- #39, Mar. 1980: Tristant cont.; "TAAF—dates de courrier pour la campagne 1978-79"; Cerf cont.; Tristant: "Le navire océanographique Marion-Dufresne sa naissance, ses campagnes; Courrier de la Compagnie Générale Maritime"; Richard: (letter about his experiences in TAAF as a postal clerk); Tristant: "A tous mes collegues et amis de la SATA."
 #40, June 1980: "Liste des dépêches expédiés par les districts du Territoire Australes au cours de l'années 1976, 1977, 1978"; Tristant: "Dumont D'Urville" (end); Cerf: "L'escourteur Forbin aux Kerguelen 1978."

Ind-Dak

Jan.-Feb. 1980: Cohn: "Postal history" (siege of Paris).

Scotts Monthly Journal (CC, APRL, SPM, CSM)

May 1980: Grabowski: "The colonial Eagles of France."

Philandorre

- #6, 1980: 3rd Addendum to Catalogue Spécialisé Andorre.

Chronicle of the U. S. Classic Issues (CC, APRL)

- #105, Jan. 1980: Hubbard: "Alps eastbound voyage NY to France Feb. 1857"; Starnes: "American Packet transit via England in the interim period of US-French mails"; Laurence: "Last day of the 15c rate to France."

Bulletin de l'Amicale Philatélique l'Ancre/Nantes (CC)

- #s15/16, July/Oct. 1979: "Les publicitimbres Expo 1979."
 #17, Jan. 1980: Degrez: "25c semeuse camée" (cont.); "Les Publicitimbres" (cont.); Peigné: "Amusement pour un chargement de tarif"; Sauvanet: "Les cachets Maghzen."
 #18, April 1980: Sauvanet: "Classez vos flammes"; Degrez: "Etude de 25c bleu semeuse camée"; Vincent: "La poste et les philatélistes—les GAPA et le 'Libre Service Affranchissement'"; cont. of Mariceas: "Les Publititimbres" (end); Sauvanet: "1962 conflit Franco-Monégasque."

Postillon (CC)

- #148, March 1980: Robineau: "Die Marianne-marken von Bequet"; Leblond: "Der Aufdruck Annulé von 1923 auf 25c Saerin blau glatter grund"; "Zum Thema Frankreich Marken mit Vorausentwertungen"; Thoma: "Die Verwundung französischer Briefmarken auf St. Thomas DWI von 1865-77"; Guiraud-Darmais: "Die Fluoreszenz der Farben und des Papiers"; Leclerc: "5Fr Mont St. Michel"; Dewaule: "Die Rautenstempel der Pariser Stadtpostamten"; Lemaire: "Die beiden Auflagen der Semeuses"; Cohn: "Über die Papillon de Metz"; Bernard cont.

Revue des P.T.T.

- #6, 1979: Palasse: "Les timbres-poste francaises et l'Europe"; "L'Union Africaine des P et T"; "Les PTT en France en 1978"; "Les lignes postales au XVI siècle en France"; Zentz: "Carte des lignes postales au temps de Francois Ier."

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

- #49, April 1980: Duvergey: "L'administration postal et les émissions de la Lib."; Brives: "Découvertes du 1er Trim. de 1980"; Duvergey: "DeGaulle et son départ Paris pour Londres 17 Juin 1940"; Musset: "La libération du Nord et Pas de Calais."

MEMBERS APPEALS

(Members Advertising)

EXCHANGE OFFER:—I have the following surplus St. Pierre-Miquelon: C51 sheet of 25, C52 sheet of 25, C54 two sheets of 25, C55 five sheets of 10 with gutter, C57 sheet of 10 with gutter. All mint. Will trade for other St. Pierre of interest, especially multiples of other issues, postal history, earlier issues, etc.—J. R. Taylor, 5328 LaSalle Crescent, Calgary, Alberta T3E 5Y5, Canada. (Mb. #1888)

WANTED:—I need the following postal stationery items to complete this section of my St. Pierre-Miquelon collection: Unused preferred but used also required. Nos. in Higgins and Gage: postcard #5 (H&G state card #9 does not exist, true?); envelopes #s 3, 5 and 8.—J. R. Taylor, 5328 LaSalle Crescent, Calgary, Alberta T3E 5Y5, Canada. (Mb. #1888)

OFFER: French colonies General Issues Postage Due stamps Sc. J15, J16, and J17, each in sheet of two horizontal panes of 25, VF mint, with gutter and millésime nos., plus other marginal markings. Cat. value for stamps is \$45 without premium for millésimes. Price \$15 plus \$1 for flat mailing. Ed J. Grabowski, 741 Marcellus Dr., Westfield, N. J. 07090 (Mb. #1469)

WANTED: France mint, especially miniature sheets and bloc feuillets—as I am an advanced collector please write before sending; buy or exchange. A. Benda, B. P. 58, F75061-Paris Cedex 02, France (Mb. #2059)

WANTED: France Sc. #B10 (Yv. #155) mint or used. Buy or trade for early France desirable items.—Otto Hoefler, P. O. Box 67, Geyserville, Calif. 95441 (Mb. #156)

WANTED: Convoyeur cancels on detached stamps—have duplicates of them to exchange.—Bill Waugh, 6443 Hitt Ave., McLean, Va. 22101 (Mb. #1307)

OFFER: I am disposing of a nearly complete collection of mint France including the classics. Would like to offer first choice to FCPS members. Send SASE with want list and I will return an offer indicating condition and price.—Joffre L. Coe II, Route 3 Box 104C, Hillsborough, No. Car. 27278 (Mb. #2018)

OFFER: My duplicate plated Sc. #33 (Yv. #29) Types I and II, and/or Sc. #58 (Yv. #60) Type I, in trade for your same, on wantlist basis.—Contact Stanley J. Luft, 870 So. Miller Court, Lakewood, Colo. 80226 (Mb. #915)

OFFER: Complete booklets France #162c and 753a, Algeria #53a, French Morocco #136a, in exchange for other French area booklets of comparable value.—K. Kamholz, Box 1283, Haddonfield, N. J. 08033 (Mb. #1140)

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Italian POW and Internees in Africa." By G. Migliavacca, 1980. 42 pp. 7000L p. pd. The author, 1-27100 Pavia, Italy (includes the French camps).
- "Formations Sanitaires—Guerre 1914-19." 1980. A series of separate pamphlets one on each Dept. By the Club le Meilleur, BP. 21, F77350-Le Mée sur Seine. The one for Indre et Loire is available at 7 F p.pd. and the one for Seine Inférieure at 10F (catalogs the cachets and griffes).
- "Additif à Catalogue des Prisonniers de Guerre en Allemagne 1939-45—OFLAG et TALAG." 1980. 30pp. 10Fr p.pd. Le Club Le Meilleur (see above).
- "Essai de Classification des Oblitérations sur Timbres au Type Blanc." 1980, 42 pp. illustr. 28.80F. p.pd. Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Les Oblitérations Mécaniques Drapeau." 1980, 16 pp. 12F p.pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Krag Muettes de Paris." 1980, 18 pp. 12Fr p.pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Catalogue Mondial Illustré des Timbres Ferroviaires." 1980. 144 pp. 37Fr p.pd. La Vie Du Rail, 1 rue de Milan, F75009-Paris. (World wide list of stamps with RR subjects, Yv. #s.)
- "The Postal History of the AEF 1917-1923." By the WWI Study Group of War Cover Club, ed. by Theo Van Dam. 1980. Illustr. 244 pp. cloth. \$25 p.pd. (\$20 to APS members). Amer. Phil Soc., Box 800, State College, Pa. 16801 (includes AEF in western Europe and France, postmarks, censorship, etc.)
- "Catalogue des Cartes Postales (éditées en France) de l'Aéronautique l'Avant 1914." By E. Simon and R. Lemaire. 1979, 2 vols. 604 pp. 2nd ed. Price? From R. Lemaire, 9 rue Massena, F33700-Merignac.
- "Catalog of Pre-Stamp Postal Markings of France and Colonies" (in French). By A. Maury et al. 1929 Ed., Amiens. 634 pp, Reprint of the famous "Catalogue des Estampilles," by Postillion Publs., Roger Koerber, cat. #PA04. \$45.00, loose leaf in ring binders. From R. Koerber, 605 Northland Towers West, Southfield, Mich. 48075. (The great classic work, original edition has been bringing 70-100 in auction, and the German reprint ca. \$75.)
- "History of the Postage Stamps of France" (in French). By A. Maury. 1949 Centennial Edition. 374 pp. Repr. by R. Koerber, loose leaf, pages punched, cat. #PA11. \$23. (See above). (This is an abbreviated and poorly edited version of the great classic of 1907, which is much more desirable.)
- "The Cancellations of the French Postoffices Abroad" (in French). By M. Langlois and L. Francois. 149 pp. Reprint of the original 1924 ed. R. Koerber cat. #PA08, \$9.25, loose leaf punched (see above). (Still the best work on the Offices, original edition now scarce 2nd hand.)
- "The Postal Markings of the Grande Armée" (in French). By DeFrank. 285 pp. 1980 reprint by R. Koerber of 1948 ed., as cat. #PA10, \$35, loose leaf pages punched (see above). (Classic work; repr. also in France recently by B. Sinais with updated prices.)
- "Catalog of the Stamps and Cancellations of the Postage Due Stamps of France 1859-1882" (in French). By P. Germain and G. Noel, 215 pp. Repr. 1980 by R. Koerber (see above), cat. #PA54, of original ed., \$27, loose leaf punched (a useful work though partly out of date).
- "Catalog of the Conquered Departments and the Province of Illyria" (in French). By G. Noel, Repr. 1980 by R. Koerber (see above), at cat. #PA53, \$7.25, loose leaf, punched (presumably the 1973 edition—latest one; a dealers priced catalog).

- "The Postal History of the International Brigades in Spain 1936-1939." By R. G. Shelley. 1980. 164 pp. Spanish Philatelic Soc., Brighton. For sale by Theo Van Dam, Box 26, Brewster, N. Y. 10509, at \$25 (they were fighting against France too!)
- "Catalogue Cérès 1981." 1980. "Tome I France," 42Fr + 7.90F post., "Tome II Andorre, Monaco, Sarre, T.O.M., Colonies Françaises" 17Fr + 5.50 post. Both vols., 65Fr postpaid. Eds. Cérès, 23/25 rue du Louvre, F75041-Paris Cedex 01. (France vol. expanded this year to cover Sage issues more specialized, and revised sections on balloons, precancels, dues, Alsace-L., and telephone. All illustr. Tome I in color; Tome II illustr. in black and white.)
- "Le Cote des Coins Datés et des Millésimes." 44eme Ed. 1980. 86pp. 35Fr p. pd. From SOCOCODAMI, M-H. Marquand, 5 rue du Cdt. Guilbaud, 75016 Paris (the standard annual priced cat. of coins d. and millésimes).
- "Essais de France 1980." By J.-P. Bonhomme. 26 pp. 1980. The author, 8 rue Verdet, 30000-Nîmes (Priced list of color plate proofs.)
- "Catalogue des Marques de Passage 1815-75." "Pt. I. Franco-Prussian War, Russian Mail." (In Fr. and German). Date? \$18. From Theo Van Dam at \$16.95. (Valuations of the marks given in points).
- "De Poste Automobile Rurale (P.A.R.) in Frankrijk." By D. de Vries. 1980. 40pp. (in Dutch). Special no. of Marianne, Bull. de Contactgroep Franse Verzamelaars (A very comprehensive survey of the history, operations, tariffs, forms, routes and postmarks of the French autoposts to 1978).
- "Les Cachets d'Hopitaux 1939-40." 2nd ed. 1980. 12Fr p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur, B. P. 21, 77350-Le Mée-sur-Seine.
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Daguin Flammes ex-Colonies Françaises." 3rd ed. 1980. 22 pp. 12Fr p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Supplement 1980 au Catalogue des Entiers Postaux de France et des Pays d'Expression Française" (1975 ed.) 50Fr. p. pd. Replacement pages to the 1975 loose leaf ed. of the ACEP cat. From M. Gobillot, 7 rue Marcelin-Berthélot, 93300-Aubervilliers.
- "L'Argus International des Cartes Postales Catalogue Neudin 1980." 494 pp. 65 Fr. From Image Document, 9 rue Jean Francois Gerbillon, 75006-Paris.
- "The Yucatan Affair: The Work of R. C. de Thuin, Philatelic Counterfeiter." Ed. by J. M. Chemi, J. H. Beal, and J. T. DeVoss APS, 1980, 524 pp. Reprint of 1974 edition. \$20 (\$16 to APS members). APS, Box 800, State College, Pa. 16801 (Lists a number of French area stamps that were counterfeited by de Thuin).
- "Geographic Locations of U. S. APOs 1941-1978." By J. Schaffer and N. Gruenzer. 175 pp. 1979. The War Cover Club. From L. E. Kiefer, Box 173, Jamesburg, N. J. 08831, or Theo Van Dam. (4th ed. of work which includes APOs in France and Colonies).
- "Catalogue des Bigrammes." By R. Cesné and P. Nohet. 1980. 68pp. Groupement UV de France, 20 Allée des Auques, Aussillon, 81210-Mazamet. (Related to automated sorting of mail.)
- "Europa Philatélie 27/28 1980." 46pp. 1980. D.M. 8.00. H. Muschenheim, Volhardeger Weg 46, 4000 Dusseldorf 30, F. R. Germany. Catalogue of marks and cachets of the Europa Parliament.)
- NOTE: The work on "Errors in Postage Stamp Design" listed in July FCP was authored by D. Ervine and M. Seshold.

REVIEWS

"La Poste Devant la Révolution." By Nicole Garcin, 1979, Vol. 1, 138 pp., ills. + maps + tables, 80 Fr. + 5.25 sea or + 72.00 airmail (postal money order only, payable to author (acct. No. 3.803.89L Lille), from Mme. Nicole Garcin, 46 rue Victor Renard, F-59000 Lille, France.

Nicole Garcin's tour de force through the intricacies of organization and functioning of the whole French Revolutionary bureaucracy and its effects on censorship (overt and covert) is a truly remarkable accomplishment. Of course, we have come to expect no less from the author of "Etude Postale Lilloise, 1668-1829" (1970), which work deserves to be better known among postal and airmail historians generally.

The three main chapters of the present book concern organization and re-organization of the mails within the framework of the changing revolutionary government, types of censorship in the capital and provinces, and handling of mail in detention centers and prisons of the 48 sections of Paris, including official markings and their relative rarities.

Brief biographical sketches of some of the chief censors are given, and the author points out how much the handling of mail depended on personalities. This despite elaborate regulations, many of which are quoted and some reproduced from original documents.

The maze of revolutionary censorship is far from fully explored. To what extent it may yield up further secrets depends upon copious papers that the author assure us have never been sifted from the postal history point of view.

Use of outlines, tables, and maps enabled her to pack a mass of facts into little space, at the same time having everything easily accessible to the reader.

A clean typescript reproduced on high-quality paper make reading easy. The glued binding is satisfactory, though probably not up to hard use.

Anyone interested in the postal history of the French Revolution, and in the history of censorship and the cabinet noir anywhere, will need to know the contents of this work.

As a knowledge of French is mandatory for its understanding, perhaps F&CPS will undertake to have a summary of the text prepared for its members and for others, here and abroad, who can manage English but not French.

Research Resources: Revised—FRANCE—Libraries and Archives in France. By Erwin K. Walsch, New York 1979. Council for European Studies, 1429 International Affairs Bldg., Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; ii+147 pp., 8½x11", stapled, soft cover, \$6.00.

Anyone wishing to do French postal-history research will find this book immensely helpful, because it is full of specific advice, not merely about research. For example, it also tells how to get baby-sitting service in Paris. It "is intended to be a compact and portable source of basic information of the kind most frequently needed by students and scholars working in France for the first time" and fulfills its purpose admirably. The introduction mentions the potential difficulties and frustrations the researcher may encounter, and how they can sometimes be overcome. That advice is equally pertinent for other European countries. Almost half the book is devoted to information about libraries in Paris, including such details as how to find one's way from the entrance to the library, hours and days of opening, and which slips to fill out for what service. Archives in Paris are covered on the next 22 pages, including the police archivevs, tucked away behind the police museum (not mentioned). They contain a good bit of postal history, of course. Just consider police letters and mail from political figures in times of French upheavals. Another 40 or so pages are taken up by information on departmental sources of information, followed by three appendices on classification at the national archives, same at departmental archives, and one on locating manuscripts in French libraries. The book closes with a list of addresses. I really needed this book most when I started my French library work 15 years ago, but find it quite useful today as well.—Ernst M. Cohn

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

Notices

At the September Board meeting it was voted to make future print orders for the Philatelist 150 copies above that required for the mail out; this should obviate the early exhaustion of stock of some issues which has happened lately.

No quotation for sale of complete back files of the Philatelist will be given hereafter as there are too many out of stock numbers for the Secretary to xerox.

A booth is being rented at the ASDA Show 20-23 Nov. (N.Y. Coliseum).

If members wishing to hold regional meetings of members or form Chapters will give the Editor sufficient advance notice it will be advertised in the Philatelist.

Board voted not to join the new COPO organization.

Madame M. Jamet has very generously donated to the Society a copy of her new book: "150 Ans de l'Histoire Postale des Anciennes Colonies Francaises 1700-1860," which will edposit in one of the philatelic libraries.

President's Letter

Dear Members:

In past years it was often the custom to include a "President's Letter" in each issue of the Philatelist, and I think it is an appropriate time to renew this tradition. With the size of the Society, and its recent growth especially in nonresident members, this is a convenient way to introduce myself and relate some of the thoughts and concerns of the "home office."

Membership is one of my foremost concerns, and since I have been Membership Chairman for almost two years, it is also one of my busiest activities. We are running weekly ads in Linn's and the Stamp Collector, as well as contacting all APS members expressing an interest in the French Area. For the latter I wish to especially thank the APS for its help. Do you know of fellow collectors we have missed? If so, send me their names and addresses.

As you know, we meet on the first Tuesday of each month (except July and August) at 8:00 p.m. at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th Street, NYC. If you are in town do join us; we leave the CC for a "Dutch treat" dinner at six and then assemble at eight for the meeting. Ira Zweifach, our program chairman, is always looking for new speakers, so if you have a topic which you would like to present, please contact Ira or me.

Also, if we have a philatelic Balzac or Sand among our newer members and either has an article or topic which they would like considered for publication in the Philatelist, please contact editor Bob Stone.

Speaking of the Philatelist, I understand that the report on the April meeting in the July F&CP has caused some confusion, and some of the members want to bid on the items discussed. Please reread the article and note that the events of the April 1st meeting are reported by member Josh.

With fall we have the annual rebirth of stamp activities. Please be sure to let us know of your doings and awards in regional shows. We will have a booth at the November 20-23 ASDA show in New York. If you attend, stop by and meet some of your fellow members in the Society.

—Ed Grabowski

Meeting of September 2

Our speaker for the evening was Theo Van Dam, and, not surprisingly, his topic was the AEF in France. Undaunted by a dinner in the unaircondi-

tioned Empire House's 95-100° atmosphere, Theo provided a clear and exciting lecture on the AEF in France during WWI, beautifully illustrated by material from his collection presented in the frames. Included was a brief discussion of the history of the AEF, the development of its postal system in France and interaction with that of France, the variety of postal markings and frankings used, and unusual collateral material. A short report could not do justice to the material presented and discussed, and for a reason to be noted I will not try. But, from amongst the many unusual items shown, there are two which I especially wish to note. Many are familiar with the US 1c and 2c booklet panes of 30 issued in Jan. 1918 for use by the AEF. Indeed they are the "biggies" for the US booklet-pane collectors, and the "investor" crowd eats them up. Theo showed something even rarer than the panes, namely two covers franked with the stamps from the panes, and properly used from the very-short period of the stamps' intended use. That they are genuine is shown by the postmarks, dates of use, rates, and borders illustrating origin from the panes. Most unusual items and postal history at its best! The reason for not attempting a detailed review of Theo's talk? Just published and edited by Theo is "The Postal History of the AEF, 1917-1923," and though modesty prevented him from mentioning the book during his talk, let me note that it is available from the APS for those interested in this area of 20th-century postal history (see New Books section).—E.G.

Meeting of 7 October, 1980

From time to time, in our programs or in comments here, members have been reminded that stamps are property. For most of us, not professionally involved in the trade, it is property which has been accumulated primarily for the enjoyment of philately as a hobby; and while we may recognize that the material may have residual values when we are through enjoying it, the usual attitude is that somebody else will take care of it.

"Wrong!" says tonight's speaker, Lou Robbins, "The way to preserve the value you appreciated, and get a fair realization from its sale is to put your collection in shape while you are working on it." Among any of the several possible methods of sale (offer by a dealer, sale at auction, or sale by private treaty), the standards which preserve value and improve realization are 1) the material is organized, 2) it is mounted, annotated, and accessible, and 3) there offer is tantamount to asking for a free appraisal. A paid appraisal, at 1½ to 2½% may be money well spent, and many appraisers will be prepared to bid the amount of their valuation. Understand that either bid or appraisal may be an estimate of immediate price, not a maximum which might be obtained at retail over a long period of time. Sale by private treaty requires the owner to set the price, which can be difficult. Auction may be slower, but could brings better results, but check the house for results on similar material.—J.E.L.

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NEW MEMBERS

- 2038 ROGERS, C. R., 1495 Monterey Ct., Broomfield, Colo. 80020
(Mint, used. 1870-1871 Issues, Commune, Ballons. Phil. Literature. Exch)
- 2039 SCARBOROUGH, Michael, 5420 35th St., Lubbock, Texas 79407
(Topical collector: Masonic stamps of France and Fr. Commune.)
- 2040 NEWBERRY, Ronald C., Sr., RD1, Box 67, Cold Spring, N. Y. 10516
(France all major varieties: used. Postal history in general. Cancellations. Modern France: used, on cover.)
- 2041 KUNKEL, Joseph, 3819 N. W. 53rd Ct., Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33309
(General France all major varieties: mint, used. Exchange)

- 2042 AMSTEIN, Alexander, 146 West St., Winooski, Vt. 05404
(France all major varieties: mint, used. Occupations by France. Colonies General Issues: mint, used. All colonies and territories major varieties. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2043 BERKES, Robert H., 1521 Amapola Ave., Torrance, Calif. 90501
(France all major varieties: mint. Modern France: mint. Sowers. Precancels. Monaco. Europa and U.N.)
- 2044 BUSE, Raymond L., Jr., 2600 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
(France all major varieties: mint. Alsace-Lorraine. Dues, Liberation issues, precancels, occupation of France. All colonies and territories major varieties. Dealer: Part time)
- 2045 REYNOLDS, Brian, 3 Pitcairn Crescent, Toronto, Ont., Canada M4A 1P5
(Occupations of and by France issues)
- 2046 POMPEY, Sherman Lee, Box 509, Florence, Ore. 97439
(Topical collector: Fancy postmarks of Anjouan, Diego Suarez, Grande Comore, Mayotte, Moheli, Nossi-Be, Sainte Marie de Madagascar. Colonies General Issues: Comoros: mint, used, on cover; cancels and postal history; stamps and covers of Anjouan, Diego Suarez, Grande Comore, Mayotte, Moheli, Nossi-Be, Marie de Madagascar, Wallis and Futuna to 1945. Dealer: Part time—mail sales. Exchange. Philatelic literature)
- 2047 BARNICKI, Scott D., 210 James Circle, Avon Lake, Ohio 44012
(France all major varieties: mint, used. Monaco, Saar, Europa and U.N. Colonies General Issues: mint, used. All colonies and terr. major var.)
- 2048 MARICOLA, Ronald, 3444 Las Vegas Blvd., North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030
(France all major varieties mint: used. Commune, Ballons. Booklets. Colonies General Issues: mint, used. Exchange)
- 2049 BAILEY, David B., 21 Delmore St., Staten Island, N. Y. 10314
(General collector 20th Century. France all major varieties: mint. Colonies General Issues: mint. All colonies and territories major varieties. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2050 CARROLL, Bruce H., 4969 Longview Drive, Murrysville, Penn. 15668
(France all major varieties: used)
- 2051 REARDON, Robert G., 50 Cobb Terrace, Rochester, N. Y. 14620
(Colonies General Issues: mint, used, on cover. Independent African Republics. Exchange)
- 2052 BELTON, Ronald, 58 The Avenue Moordown, Bournemouth, Dorset BH9 2UP England
(France all major varieties: mint, used. Andorre. Monaco. Colonies General Issues: mint, used. All colonies and territories major varieties. Philatelic literature)
- 2053 DEAN, Thurman C., 15830 Jackson Oaks Drive, Morgan Hill, Calif. 95037
(General collector all issues)
- 2054 BAKER, Joseph E., 2010 Scotland Drive, Clearwater, Fla. 33515
(Andorre: Special issues including proofs, etc. Monaco: proofs only. Europa and U.N. Colonies General Issues: mint, used. New Caledonia. Philatelic literature)
- 2055 NASCA, Vinicio H., 7426 Carol Lane, Falls Church, Va. 22042
(France all major varieties: mint, used, on cover. Liberation issues. All colonies and territories major varieties)
- 2056 BIEBERDORF, Carl W., 194 Forest Circle, Kerrville, Texas 78028
(General collector 20th century. Topical collector: sports, ships. France all major varieties: mint. Modern France: mint, Sowers, Semi-postals, Air Mails, Coins Datés. Andorre. Monaco. Independent Republics: Dahomey, Benin. Exchange)

- 2057 ROLOFF, Russell P., 8—B—Nash Ct., Fort Benning, Ga. 31905
(Specializing in 20th century semi-postals and air mails. France all major varieties: mint. Franchise Militaire, Occupations of France issues. Saar: mint only. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2058 GROVES, David U., P. O. Box 34478, Washington, D. C. 20034
(France all major varieties: mint, used. Commune, Ballons, Dues. Newspaper. Colonies General Issues: mint, used. Exchange)
- 2058 BENDA, A., B. P. 58, F-75061 Paris Cedex 02, France
(General collector, mint stamps. Miniature sheets and blocks specialist. Very advanced, write before any sending. Phil. lit. Exchange)
- 2060 THEURER, Jack, 244 West 101st St., New York, N. Y. 10025
(Regular issues: Classics: mint, used. Commune, Ballons, Alsace-Lorraine, Dues. All France thru 1940, mint and used. Telephone and Telegraph, Dues, Parcel Post, Newspaper)
- 2061 ANDERSON, Allen, Anderson Law Office, 710 Lake St., Spirit Lake, Iowa 51369 (France all major varieties: mint, used, on cover. Exch.)

REINSTATEMENTS

- 1902 BEEBE, Maurice, 1011 Serpentine Lane, Wyncote, Penn. 19095
(See Directory)
- 1683 FORTIER, Robert R., 945 East Rock Springs Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. 30306 (See Directory)
- 1401 BAKER, Dennis, 2089 N. Delsea Dr., TR #10, Vineland, N. J. 08360
(None given)
- 1128 ROBICHAUD, Pierre, 659 Deguire, St.-Laurent, Quebec, Canada H4L 1L2 (France all major varieties: mint, used. Stamps of French Oceania. Philatelic literature. Exchange)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1732 TURNER, Daniel L., 1400 Tenmain Center, Kansas City, Mo. 64105
- 1629 SMITH, Charles S., American Embassy—Athens, APO New York, N.Y. 09253
- 1058 FULLER, Clarence R., 448 East Shore Trail, Sparta, N. J. 07871
- 1906 SCHNEIDER, Albert, 13, rue Marivaux, 75002-Paris, France
- 1242 SWEETING, Richard J., 1820 Highland Road, P. O. Box 5, Ely, Ia. 52227
- 1649 AUSTIN, Jerry C., 5559 Robinhood Road, Charlotte, N. C. 28211
- 1736 ARELLANO, Refugio, Jr., (Correction of spelling of name)
- 1959 MONTELLO, Lawrence J., 84 Mockingbird Drive, Ridge Manor, Fla. 33525
- 1047 BERUBE, Clement W., P. O. Box 322, Lawrence, Mass. 01842
- 1142 STOTT, Thomas A., 1505 Baseline Rd., Apt. 302, Ottawa, Ont., Canada K2C 3L4
- 1523 WINEHOLT, Melissa S., 403 Gettysburg Pike, Mechanicsburg, Pa. 17055
- 1867 STEVENS, Richard M., P. O. Box 99, Greendell, N. J. 17839
- 2025 GHEDINI, Gloria (Correction to specialty: Delete U.N.)
- 3 QUEYROY, Edmond, 51 E. 42nd St., #708, New York, N. Y. 10017
- 1988 GRAY, George T., 319 Park Drive, Northbrook, Ill. 60062
- 2034 OWENS, Julia, Box 153, Casper, Wyo. 82601
- 1892 CHAPMAN, Harry, Princeton Arms South II, Apt. 186, Cranbury, N.J. 08512
- 1870 SMITH, Jay C., P. O. Box 9630, Madison, Wis. 53715
- 1985 FLAAT, Dave, 3720 Cherry St. R-71, Grand Forks, N. D. 58201
- 1814 KUDULIS, Kenneth A., 226 W. Division, Apt. C, Villa Park, Ill. 60181
- 1764 SCHWAN, Fred, Box 296 74th USFAB, APO N.Y. 09178