



ported by a Reunion government schooner, the "L'Egle" or "L'Estafette," from Port-Louis to St.-Denis (Reunion), where it arrived in about 2 or 3 days. The mail destined for France left Reunion on the 28th or 29th of each month, and waited at Port-Louis for the return of the packet from Ceylon, which left Port Louis at earliest by the 4th but more often a few days later.

The first sailing from Plymouth was on 20 June 1852 by the "Queen of the South" and the last on 15 March 1854 by the "Propontis." There were 22 voyages made to India. The first departure from Port-Louis for Plymouth was "Queen of the South" on 14 Oct. 1852 and the last by the packet "Argo" 11 July 1854. Only 21 return voyages were carried out as the "Propontis" did not get back to Plymouth in 1854. The service definitely ceased when most of the company's packets were requisitioned by the British government for transporting troops between Marseille and the Black Sea in the Crimean War.

During the barely two-year period of the service, the mail from Mauritius and Reunion had the option of two routes to Europe, one via Ceylon and Egypt, the other by the Cape—the more direct one but generally slower.

The tariffs for these two routes were different:—

- 1). Transport via Egypt being divided into two stages, the sender only had to prepay the rate to Alexandria; from there to destination in France it could be prepaid (but not obligatory) by adding French stamps (at Reunion) of the Ceres type 1849-50 (rate was 1Fr per simple letter), else the destinee paid that part of the postage.
- 2). The tariff by way of the Cape was specified by a Circulaire No. 14 of 23 July 1849 concerning "les lettres originaires ou à destination des pays étrangers" (letters from or to foreign countries) in which para. III mentioned the rate for correspondence via the British Post for-

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warded through England.\* The postage on a simple letter "to colonies and overseas countries" (ones not specifically designated by name in the decrees), must be paid to the port of arrival ("P.D.P.") with mandatory franking at 15 décimes for a simple letter. This tariff, which went into effect 1 Aug. 1849, was immediately applied to mail with the American colonies and Senegal, and in 1852-54 to that with Mauritius and Reunion. Very few examples of this manner of routing are known, in part due to the short duration and irregularity of the packet services, and partly to the old colonial custom of using the sailing vessels (3 to 4 months via the Cape), or a preference for using the route to Egypt via Ceylon—since 1848 Ceylon was connected from Port-Louis by Mauritius-government schooners which were taken off when the steam packets of the new British company started running in 1852.

### Mail from France to Reunion Via the Cape

This correspondence had to bear a manuscript notation "Voie d'Angleterre," or equivalent indication, to distinguish it for the postal clerks from that intended to be forwarded via Suez. It had to be prepaid either in cash or in current postage stamps, at first those of Ceres 1849-50 by combination of 1Fr + 2 x 0.25, then by Ceres 1Fr with 2 Présidence type 25c (as done for letters to or from Guiana), and finally for the last few sailings by combination of 1Fr Empire imperforate with 2 x 25c Présidence. Of these three combinations only the last one seems to have been reported, the other two remain to be discovered.

The covers were struck on departure by the regulation "P.P." in rectangle in red, at least before 1 Sept. 1853, and later by the "PD" in rectangle which replaced the "PP" as a consequence of the Law of 3 May 1853. Such correspondence is very exceptional; we can cite the two following examples, the only ones it appears that are yet known:—

a). A letter (courtesy James Ruffle of the Indian Ocean Study Circle) from Nantes prepaid in cash, and addressed to Saint-Denis; ms notation "Via Cap de Bonne Esperance/Malle anglaise"; on front cds of Nantes (42) dated 11 Janv 54, and accompanied by the rectangle "PD." In transit on the back is the "Nantes à Paris" ambulant 11 Janv 54 and Paris (60) of 12 Janv 54. At London the circular Paid mark 13 JA 1854 was struck on front in red. On back in black the oval cachet "Packet Letter/Mauritius/MR 19/1854" and also the "St.-Denis/Ile Bourbon" double-circle cachet of 26 Mars 1854 (—note that

\*Text reproduced in the "Encyclopédie," Vol. I, Annexes, pp. 608-622.

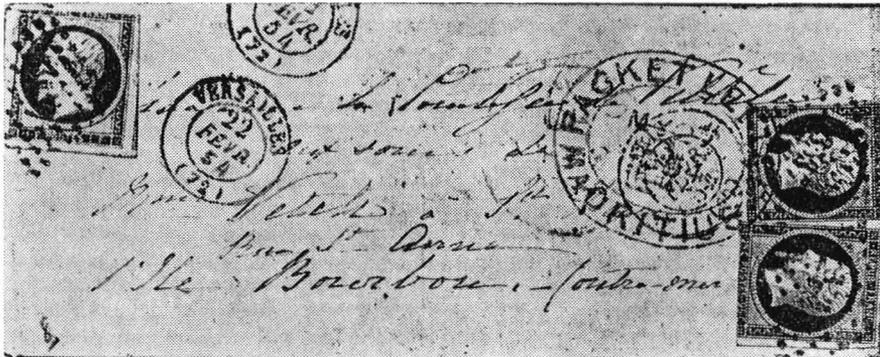


Fig. 1

this is a very late use of the datestamp with obsolete legend "Ile Bourbon," but it was still being used if only on internal mail). This letter was sent on the packet "Mauritius" leaving Plymouth 15 Jan. 1854, taking 64 days for the trip.

b). A letter (Fig. 1) from Versailles, addressed to Saint-Denis (coll. of the author), without any notation for the routing, which was quite irregular. On departure it was franked with 1Fr Empire imperf. + 2 x 25c Presidente, obliterated by the "petite-chiffres" lozenge 3537, and accompanied by cds of Versailles (72) 22 Fevr 54 and red "PD". In transit marked Paris (60) 22 Fevr 54. On back in red the circular Paid/24 FE/1854 of the London GPO and, in black the oval "Packet Letter/Mauritius/MY 27/1854" of Port-Louis. On front the distribution postmark of St.-Denis/Ile de la Reunion, 30 Mai 1854. This letter was sent on the packet "Propontis" departing Plymouth 15 March 1854, making the closing outbound voyage of the service, transit time 73 days!

At that time at least, it was customary to strike the oval "Packet Letter/Mauritius" mark in black on mail sent via the Cape and in red on that via Suez.

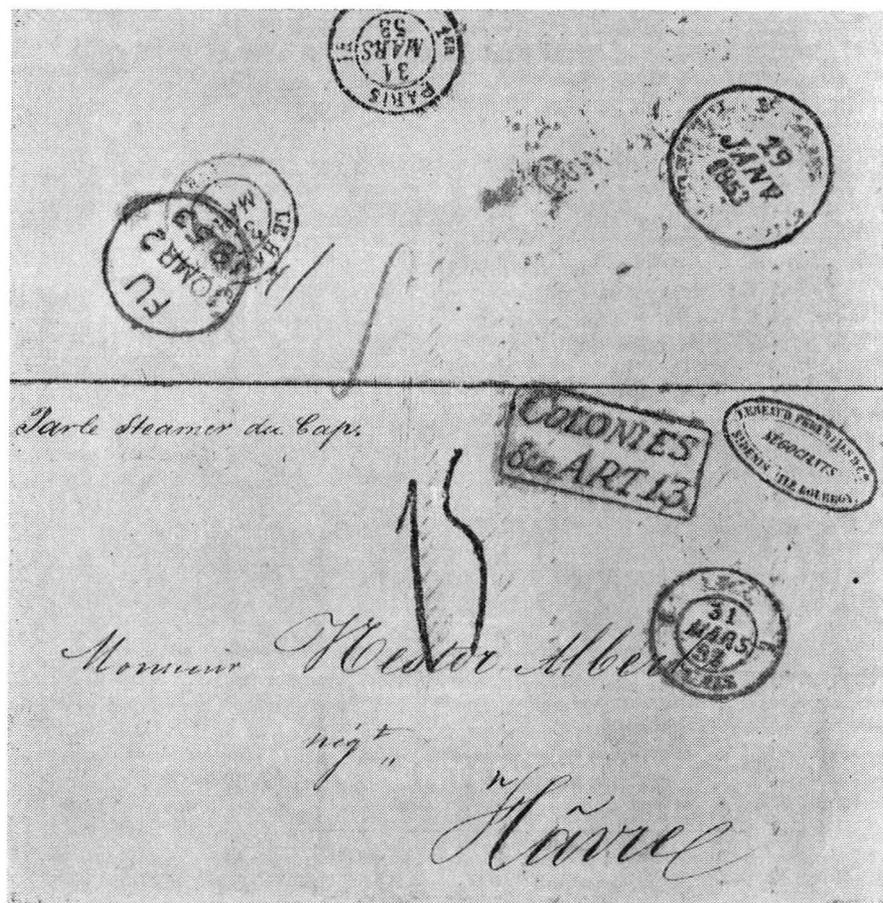


Fig. 2

### Mail From Reunion to France Via the Cape

Although Reunion, like the colonies in America (except SPM), had received in 1852 a supply of French stamps of the Ceres 1849-50 Type, these stamps could not be used to prepay postage on correspondence forwarded by the packets of the General Screw Steam Shipping Co. to Plymouth. That was because under the Franco-British Postal Convention they could be sent only as letters "à découvert, et non en dépêches closes" (i.e., as "open mail" in British postal terminology). (The case was different for the letters from the Antilles at that time where the stamps could be used on mail via British packets to France and Europe).

The postage was not paid by the sender, except for a local colony tax on depart, but was charged to the destinee, in accordance with the Franco-British Postal Convention of 1843 as amended in 1845. For these reasons the route by the Cape was rather little used for Reunion mail, and known examples are few, though less exceptional than the France to Reunion ones. The covers were struck on departure on back with the cds of St.-Denis and received in transit at London a circular postmark accompanied by the accountancy mark "Colonies/& Art 13" in rectangle (Salles #2126 and 3006). On entry to France the red cachet "Angl./2 Calais 2", accompanied by the décime hand-stamp "15" (for a simple letter, or ms "30," "45," etc. for higher weight-steps).

We can cite three examples:—

a). Letter (coll. of the author) from St.-Denis 29 Jan. 1853 with ms notation "Par le steamer du Cap." Transit at London 30 MR 1853, Calais entry 3 May 1853; tax due "15" décimes; arrived Havre 31 Mars 53 (Fig. 2). Sent on the packet "Calcutta" leaving Mauritius 9/02/53.

b). Letter (coll. of the Musée de la Poste) from St.-Denis 29 Dec. 1853, bearing the ms notation "16" in black and "/8" in red (a colonial tax); transit London 27 FE 1854, Calais entry 28 Feb. 54, taxed "45" désimes due. Arrived at Nantes 1 Mars 54. Sent on the "Queen of the South" leaving Mauritius 9 Jan. 1854.

c). Letter (coll. of the Musée de la Poste) from St.-Denis 28 June 1854, ms "8" for local postage tax, in black; transit London 6 SP 1854, Calais entry 7 Sept. 54; tax "30" décimes due; arrived Marseille 9 Sept. 54. Sent on the packet "Argo," departed Mauritius 10 July 1854 (—the end of the service, last trip back to Plymouth).

These exchanges of correspondence via the Cape between Reunion and the Métropole by the British packets of 1852-54 have up to now been little known, not to say unknown, to those interested in the captivating and varied postal history of this old colony, and of the Franco-colonial maritime post in the Indian Ocean. It does not seem superfluous therefore to throw some light on the nature of the mail which took that route.

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### DUBIOUS COVERS BY U. S. DIPLOMATIC POUCH 1870-71

Interest in the relatively scarce letters by U. S. diplomatic pouch during the 1870-71 siege of Paris, has increased since details of that extraordinary mail service have been published. An undesirable side effect has been that three auctioneers have since offered "pouch" covers that aren't.

The first is a forgery, exposed by J.-F. Brun and subsequently withdrawn by the auctioneer.

The second consists of an authentic letter, dated at Paris in January 1871; and an authentic envelope (totally different paper), postmarked in England on the next day. Because no siege pouch was delivered within one day, that letter cannot have traveled within that envelope. Departure and arrival dates of the pouches have been published.

The third cover bears a London postmark and a blue French entry marking. But letters were not sent to any post office before being enclosed in a pouch, nor was a pouch opened along the way to postmark letters. That cover is of postal historical interest, but it has nothing to do with a pouch.

It must be remembered that diplomatic pouch covers of that period (1) do not bear postmarks of the town where they were put into the pouch, (2) need not bear postage of the town of origin (they MAY, but it was invalid anyhow), (3) were sent on (after removal from the pouch) as if they originated in that city and hence (4) bear no postage nor postmark whatever (private transport) OR (5) bear only local postage (Paris or London) or whatever postage was needed to get from London to the place of destination.

Only one more genuine U. S. diplomatic pouch cover has turned up recently. In view of the rarity of such mail, philatelists must know the facts to be sure of the authenticity of such covers. —Ernst M. Cohn

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## STAMP PROGRAM FOR 1982—FIRST PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

### I. Surtaxe Issues:

1. Journée du Timbre—La Lettre dans l'Art, "Femme Lisant" of Picasso.
2. Celebrated Persons: Louis Pergaud, Henri Mondor, Robert Debre, St. Francois d'Assise
3. Red Cross: two original engravings of the 1st illustrated edition of Jules Verne

### II. Without Surtaxe:

1. Artistic Series:—
  - Work of Claude Gellée: "Le Lorrain"
  - "La Dentéllière" of Vermeer
  - "L'Ephèbe" of Agde
2. "Philatelic Creations":—
  - Works of Chagall and Balthus
3. Europa: Theme "Historic Facts" (CEPT):—
  - Treaty of Verdun (1943)
  - Signing of Treaty of Rome 1957
4. Commemoratives and Misc.:—
  - Métiers d'Art—La Ferronnière
  - Expo Philexfrance '82—two stamps on theme of Post et Technique and a block of Marianne de Cocteau
  - 400th Anniv. of death of Sainte Thérèse d'Avila
  - 125th anniv. birth of Baden Powell, 75th anniv. of Scouting
  - 100th anniv. of discovery of the Koch bacillus
  - 100th anniv. of the Fed. Nat. des Sapeurs Pompiers
  - La Famille
  - Aéroport Bâle-Mulhouse
  - Hydravion "Croix du Sud"
5. Touristic Series:— St. Pierre et Miquelon

## THE ORIGINS OF THE FRENCH POSTAL SERVICE IN ANDORRE

The following paragraphs are taken from *El Vell Consellor*, v. 1, #1, 1978, with kind permission of the Editor Carlos Romo. They are part of a longer work on Andorra by D. V. Tanner originally in *Valira Torrent*, 1975.

The 50th Anniversary of the French Andorre P. O. was on 6 June this year. Stamp Collector magazine will devote an issue to special articles on Andorra philately to commemorate the anniversary.

### The Hispano-French Postal Agreement On Andorre

In the "Gaceta de Madrid" of the 7th August 1930 was published the text of the Hispano-French Agreement on Postal Relations with the Valleys of Andorra. A translation of this appeared in the "Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly" of 28th September 1935 and is as follows:—

"Illustrious Sir: His Majesty the King (whom God preserve) agreeing with the proposal made by this General Directorate and with the prior knowledge and expressed approval of the Illustrious Bishop of Urgel, Co-Prince of the Valleys of Andorra, has seen it well to authorize you to sign in the name of the Spanish Administration the definite articles of the Hispano-French agreement relative to the co-participation in and execution of the postal service in the said Valleys.

Furthermore, His Majesty is pleased to authorize you to adopt such arrangements as are required for the application of the said agreement, so as to fix, in mutual accord with the French Administration, the date on which the said agreement shall come into force.

The Royal Order I give you for your information and consequent action. God guard you for many years.

Marzo, Director General of Communications."

Madrid,  
28th June, 1930.

"The Director General of Communications of Spain on the one part, and the Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones on the other part, In view of Articles 9 (c) of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union confirmed in London on the 28th June 1929, have contracted as follows:—

1. The execution of the postal services in the Valleys of Andorra will be carried on simultaneously by the Administration of Posts of Spain and the French Administration of Posts.
2. The Spanish and French Administrations of Posts bind themselves, animated by a feeling of friendship, to work together for their mutual advantage with the object of assuring and perfecting the Postal Service in the Valleys.
3. The Spanish and French Administrations of Posts will establish respectively in the Valleys offices and conveyances useful to the service. The postal organisms thus established will be subject to their respective Metropolitan Administrations on which they will depend exclusively. The Spanish and French Administrations of Posts undertake not to employ any person other than exclusively Andorran, except those officials of their regular establishment.
4. In application of the provisions of Article 3 the Spanish and French Administrations of Posts will transport by the most rapid means that are available for its own sendings, despatches exchanged between Spain and France on the one part, and the offices established in the Valleys on the other part, as also the despatches exchanged between these offices. When

- one way of communication is temporarily interrupted the conveyance of the despatches shall be effected gratuitously by the Spanish or French Administration by the most convenient practicable way.
5. The different practices of the Postal Service shall be carried out in the Valleys by the Spanish and French Administrations in conformity with their respective regulations and tariffs.
  6. The internal tariffs in force respectively in Spain and France shall apply in their relations with the Valleys.
  7. The postage stamps used in the offices established in the Valleys shall be those which are supplied for this purpose by the respective Administrations.
  8. In the relations between the Valleys and foreign countries the regulations shall be formulated in accordance with the provisions of the agreement of the U.P.U. or the particular agreements in force in each country. Deliveries proceeding from foreign countries shall be paid either by the Spanish or the French Administration in accordance with the requirements of the sender. Deliveries proceeding from Spain or France, as also those from countries making use of their agency, shall be paid by the offices dependent on each of the Administrations.
  9. Both Administrations bind themselves to recognise the freedom of carriage for ordinary correspondence circulating in the interior of the Valleys. This arrangement applies as well as regards the freedom from charge for carriage for official correspondence sent by the authorities of the Valleys destined to other authorities resident in Spanish or French territory.
  10. The present administrative agreement shall come into force commencing from the 1st August 1930.

Madrid, 30th June 1930.

The Director General of Communications Baron de Rio Tovia.  
Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones A. Mallarmé.

The second clause of Article 4 of the agreement was of major importance to the French Administration, direct communication between Andorra and France being interrupted during the long winter season, from about October to May.

#### **The French Postal Service**

On the 16th June 1931 the French Postal Service was inaugurated, with a Head Office at Andorra la Vella and Postal Agencies at Soldeu, Canillo, Encamp, Sant Julia de Loria, La Massana and Ordino. No changes took place in this list of post offices until the 1st January 1967 when an additional agency was opened at Pas de la Casa, on the French-Andorran frontier, a sizeable settlement having developed here as a centre for tourism and winter sports.

The volume of mail handled must have been very small in the early days of the French service, but with the development of the tourist industry over the years increased considerably. In 1945 it was officially stated that some 500 items were despatched and received every day (3) but no up to date figures appear to have been made available.

In 1962 an important change of policy took place when, for the first time, the French Administration issued a commemorative stamp for Andorra. The General Council was quick to seize upon this surprising departure from the long established policy of issuing only such stamps as were strictly necessary from a purely postal point of view, and took up afresh with the French au-

thorities the question of the postal revenue. Following negotiations an agreement was signed in September 1965 by which 50% of the profits from the French Postal Service are to be paid annually to the General Council, the funds being destined principally for the Andorran Social Security and Pensions Scheme. Thus Andorra at long last receives a share of the postal revenue and it is to be expected that some similar arrangement will be negotiated with the Spanish authorities, who commenced to issue commemorative stamps in 1972, concerning the revenue from their postal service in 1971, and contain several corrections and additions arising out of other Articles in the publication.

#### References

- (1) "Les valls d'Andorra," Bonaventura Riberaigua Argelich, 1946.
- (2) "Union Postale," Feb. 1960.
- (3) "Union Postale," July 1945.

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### AN ANALYSIS OF BALLON MONTES FROM THE "WESTON" COLLECTION SOLD IN SOTHEBY-PARKE BERNET AUCTION IN NOVEMBER

By Kendall C. Sanford

This auction contained the largest number of ballon monte covers in one sale in the U. S. for many years. I have done an analysis of these, which might be of interest to members. There were 73 lots, each containing a ballon monte letter. The total of the estimated prices for the entire group was \$163,900.00, or an average of \$2,245 per item. The total of the prices realized for the group was \$111,280.00, or an average of \$1,524.00 per item. If you leave out lot 1146 (more on that in a moment) which went for \$16,000.00, the average for the other 72 lots was \$1,323 per item. This shows that the estimated prices were nearly double the actual prices realized. Even though the estimates were way too high, the prices realized show the strong upward increase of ballon monte items over the last two or three years.

At least eight items were misdescribed. That is, they were mentioned as being from a specific balloon, but were from another one for sure, or could have been from another one. For example, there was one described as being from "Le Neptune" (est. \$3,000-4,000) and according to Ernst Cohn, it definitely is not. It went for a measly \$1,400, and Ernst thinks the buyer overpaid by about \$1,200. There was one described as a "L'Armand Barbres" which was definitely a "Piper I." One lot which was described as exceptionally rare" and estimated at \$4,000-5,000, was an ordinary "Correspondence Havas," and brought \$1,800. One lot was described as "Ville d'Orleans" from "the mail bag that was thrown overboard into the ocean," which would make it "Mandal" mail, but according to Ernst, this was probably "Tunet" mail, which was not thrown into the ocean. Two lots were described as being from the "Ville d'Orleans" but according to Ernst could be from "Le Jacquard." On another lot, the catalog described it as from either "Le Denis Papin" or "L'Armee de Bretagne" but it was definitely from the former.

A "Correspondence Havas" described as the 1 December issue, most probably was the 21 December issue, as it was flown on "Le Lavoisier" of the 22nd. An interesting item was described as from "Le General Daumesnil" which departed Paris on the 22nd of January. However, it has the "Aerostiers" cachet on the back, which Ernst says is a fake for sure. This cachet was not used after the 6th of November. It appears as if someone has added a fac-

simile of the cachet in order to increase the value of the cover. The estimate was \$4,000-5,000 and it brought \$2,200. There were at least three lots that were "plis confiés" but there was no mention of the fact in the descriptions. The highest price in the bunch was for lot 1146. It was a "Le General Cambronne" addressed to Galt, Ontario, Canada. A French dealer paid \$16,000 for it!

My thanks to Ernst Cohn for his many comments on these ballon monte items.

## PLATERS CORNER



Picking up from the October 1980 issue, more on the Duval dues, "Banderole" type. Issued perforated for France, imperforate for the Colonies General Issue, and with a special printing on Bristol for the 1900 exposition, the type merits careful examination, especially when you get to the Franc values and more substantial catalogue quotations.

First, in the Jan. 1980 issue of "L'Echo," Col. Lebland reports constant features for several values: extra dots of color in the leaf under CH of "CHIFFRE" in the 5c and 2F values, an extra dash of color under the bottom right grape of the 1F, broken outer loop in the band just to the right of the R of "PERCEVOIR" in the 10c; and a break in the inner vertical line under "RF" of all the 20, 25, and 45c. It has been previously reported in the literature that there is an accent over "a" of "à pervevoir" in any of the 30c, either the normal red (Scott #J34) or the orange-red (#J35) which I would call salmon.

Second, and realizing that our last illustration for the centimes values might be misleading for the Franc values, I have made these further notes on the Franc values: The accent over "à" does not follow the right leg as for the centimes values, it is almost 45° and a distinct line for the 1F and 2F, more like an apostrophe for the 5F. The situation of the "à" is between the legs of "A" of "FRANC" for the 1F, but between the A and the N on higher values. On all Franc values the "à" is just above the right edge of "C" and to the middle of the "E" of "PERCEVOIR." Just in case it occurred to you to compare the numeral 5 of a 5F under examination with the 5 centimes, don't bother; they are distinct. (Note that the 20th cent. rotary-plate printings give a slightly larger stamp.)

Finally in two sales this year there have been pieces described as partial tete-beche of the 10c brown. We have had the opportunity to examine one of these and see that it is of the proper color, paper, and gum. Notice the irregular seating and perforation of the inverted cliché in the illustration. In our opinion it is genuine, flat-plate impression, but a print error which was smuggled out of the printery and never issued to postoffices in this form.

—J. E. L.

## THE SHEET MARGIN IMPRINTS FROM RECESS ROTARY-PLATE PRESSES 1929 TO DATE

Pierre de Lizeray gives a convenient summary overview of this subject in *L'Echo* for May 1980. The various marginal imprints and indicia on the sheets varied with time and type of press and have confused many collectors, so some notes may be of interest. The catalogs, books, and articles do not cover it all in one place, if at all. (The heavy bars between panes are not mentioned here as they are not considered imprints.)

There are six different kinds of imprints found in the margins, not all of them present throughout the years nor on all issues of a given period. They are:—

1. An imprint number (serial number on the sheets as they come off the press)
2. A printing-date number ("coins datés")
3. An indicator of the press number (or press type and number) and its operator
4. A guide mark on each of the three sheets printed in one rotation of the printing cylinder
5. An electronic guide mark ("electric eyes") (a spot or small bar whose inside is a checkered quadrillage)
6. The guillochis (a moire pattern)

From the beginning of the rotaries there has always been an imprint number, and likewise a printing-date no. except on charity and commemorative issue (some very occasional exceptions to that). The other four items listed have varied greatly in use from time to time, hence they have to be outlined by periods as follows:—

**1929-1933:—** Began with the 10Fr La Rochelle on 22-3-29. Only the items 1 and 2 appear. All printings were by 3-color presses (but stamps were not necessarily printed in more than one or two colors).

**1933-1964:—** The sheets now have had the item 3 (press no. and operator) added; this indicator has the format for example: I C 2, where I is a prefix found in every case, C would be the initial of the operator's name and 2 the number of the press; these are in large thick characters. Began with the first Andorre pictorial issue 29-4-33 and with the 2Fr arc de Triomphe 20-6-33. Lasted to printings dated 8-1-64.

**1941:—** Same as 1933-64 except that dates were omitted from commemorative and charity issues, and this omission has continued to the present time.

**1945:—** Same as for 1933-64 but the guide marks (item 4) were introduced to identify the 3 sheets from a single rotation of the cylinder, by marks consisting of 1, 2, or 3 points. Began 19-7-45 for the 6Fr Andorre and 10Fr large-size Gandon 13-2-46. These points were continued until 1948.

**February 1948:—** The points (guide marks) were replaced by two lines, one line, and no line (3rd sheet), respectively; began 10-2-48 for the 200Fr Char de Soleil, and continued to the present time.

**December 1948:**— The guillochis are introduced, starting with the 25Fr Nancy 1-12-48; the indicator (item 3) and the guide lines are placed above or below the guillochis.

**1960:**— The 6-color presses are introduced, and their press numbers follow in sequence after the numbers of the 3-color presses. The electronic guides are now found on one of the three sheets from a cylinder rotation, and continue thus to the present time. The first 6-color press issue was the birds of Nov. 1960 (which have no printing dates). First printed date for a 6-color press issue is 7-2-61 for the Cocteau.

**Jan. 1964:**— A new indicator (item 3) appears, in thin close-spaced characters, in the format, for example: I D 4, where D is no longer the press operator initial but the 4th letter of the alphabet, meaning press no. 4—thus indicating the press no. twice! (Letter I is skipped for press numbers, passing from H to J). The new indicator scheme began 9-11-64 on the 1Fr Le Touquet, and lasted to July 1964.

**July 1964:**— The indicator now includes mention of the kind of press, by the form T.D. 3-4 and T.D. 6-2, which mean Taille-douce 3-colors press no. 4, and Taille-douce 6-colors press no. 2. This began 1-7-64 for both TD3 and TD6 and continue to the present time. The TD6 press nos. now start with "1" instead of "13."

**1975:**— A third type of indicator was introduced for the RGR-type press, beginning 25-7-75 for the 80c red Bequet, as RGR-1.

**At Present:**— We have:

an imprint no. on all sheets  
 a printing date no. on all sheets except commemorative and charity issues  
 an indicator on all sheets: TD3, TD6, or RGR, (also HEL-1)  
 an individual guide mark on each sheet given by 2 lines, 1 line, or no line  
 an electronic guide on every 3rd sheet from the TD6s  
 guillochis regularly on TD3 sheets, but also on some TD6 sheets where there is room for the mark in the perforated spaces of stamp shape in gutters. (The guillochis are found on some helio sheets under the same circumstances.)

(Note:— The sheets surcharged CFA for Reunion had special guide points printed beside those guillochis adjacent to the TD3 indicia, and these were continued unnecessarily on some sheets after the CFA surcharging ceased. The short bars printed parallel alongside the vertical perforation in the margins of some coil sheets from one of the TD 3 presses, to guide the vertical cutting of the coils, are sometimes found unnecessarily on ordinary sheets having the electronic guides.)

(Note as regards the press-number indicia on **typo** printings:—there were no press numbers on the sheets in the period before rotary-plate printings began, up until the time that more than one typo press was introduced. Then they began putting the press numbers on the sheets but located in the central gutter of the sheet about half way between top and bottom. From 1 Jan. 1951 the printery decided to perforate across the gutters and the number was then likely to be invisible. So, at the request of the SOCOCODAMI, the printery removed the number down to near the coin daté.)

## MORE ON THE FRANCO-SIAMESE WAR AFFAIR

Peter Collins has sent us some recent articles and notes from the Thai Times, which he edits, that give further sidelights on the Franco-Siamese "war" mail of 1893-1904 discussed in FCP for Oct. 1980 and Jan. 1981 (pp. 19-21).

The following paragraphs by John Garner and Charles Steward deal with the French packet route between Bangkok and Saigon during the war and markings on a number of covers.

### The French Mail-boat Route Between Bangkok and Saigon

The "J. B. Say" appears to have been the first French ship to travel directly between Bangkok and Saigon. The "J. B. Say" or, to use its full name, the "John Baptist Say," was a small ship of about 150 tons, and was illustrated in Warrington Smyth's book, "Five Years in Siam." The ship made the round voyage between Bangkok and Saigon once every four or five weeks, until it was sunk while guiding the French warships on their way to Bangkok during the "Paknam Incident" of 1893. When the "J. B. Say" was disabled there was no French ship to take its place, and the "Schwalbe" was chartered for a season (1893-1894) by the French Government from a German company in order to carry mail between the two cities. The "Schwalbe" was quite a large ship of eight or nine hundred tons, and apparently a great improvement on the "J. B. Say." So far as can be ascertained neither of these ships had its own datestamp.

After the "Paknam Incident" French troops occupied Chantaburi, pending the Thai evacuation of the East bank of the Mekong. In 1904 France concluded a new treaty with Thailand, whereby the Laos frontier was modified to her advantage. In return France evacuated Chantaburi. In the intervening period a fort at Chantaburi was built and occupied by about 400 French officers and men. When the charter of the "Schwalbe" expired it was replaced, after an interval when there was no direct communication at all by sea between the two ports, by two steamers called the "Mekong" and the "Donai." One of their most important duties was to bring supplies to the troops at Chantaburi.

"Ever since the beginning of the occupation a fortnightly steamer has been subsidised to run from Saigon to Chantaburi and Bangkok, but, beyond a few hundred tons of teak, shipped to Saigon for the dockyard authorities, her only cargoes have been stores for the troops at Chantaburi. She has carried a few passengers, among whom the greater number were invalided soldiers." (Quoted from Warrington Smyth, "Five Years in Siam").

These two steamers used a special datestamp (Fig. 1), which is recorded from 1894 to 1905, struck in black or blue. The datestamp can be found used on mail sent by the soldiers at Chantaburi and, in addition, can be found used on postcards sent from Bangkok to Saigon, and cancelling Thai stamps. The datestamp was also used on an interesting combination cover in the Symes



collection, which was franked with a 24 Atts Thai stamp and three stamps of Indo-China. The mail services of the steamers were looked after by a special official, who acted as a postal agent. The steamers called at a number of small ports in addition to the three main ones, including Poulo-Condore and Samit and, during the pepper season from March to May, carried pepper from Hatien to Hong Kong.

P. A. Thompson, who travelled on the "Donai," mentions a few details about it. The "Donai" was apparently small enough to leave from Bangkok itself and, during Mr. Thompson's voyage, stopped at Krat, which had been ceded to France as a trading station after the relinquishing of Chantaburi. The steamer stopped at Kampangsom to take on a cargo of pepper, and reached Saigon four days after leaving Bangkok. The "Ligne De Saigon A Bangkok" datestamp is not known used after 1905, and appears to have been discontinued when the troops left Chantaburi, although it is not known whether the steamers "Mekong" and "Donai" continued to sail between Bangkok and Saigon.

Chantaburi—also known as Chantabun, Chantaboon and Chantaboen, was occupied by French forces from 1893 to 1905.

Krat—more commonly called Trat, was held by French forces from 1904 to 1907.

#### Principal References

John MacGregor, "Through the Buffer State." Published by F. V. White & Co., 1896.

Raymond Salles, "La Poste Maritime Francaise," Tome V.

P. A. Thompson, "Lotus Land." Published by T. Werner Laurie, 1906.

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Charles Stewart sent to Thai Times the following comments on Garner's article:—"Chantaboon and Chantaburi are the Siamese/English spellings. I have never seen a French one spelt except with a "U." There are a variety of Indochinese handstamps used. PACKNAM or PAK-NAM is literally "mouth-water" i.e. river mouth, or the post at the mouth of the Chantaburi river.

A listing of the covers in my collection may add to the interest and knowledge of members:

1=destination

2=manuscript superscription on cover

3=date of SAIGON COCHINCHE CORPS EXPE datestamp

4=other datestamps

5=handstamp or other authorization

6=signature, etc.

1) Marne. 2) Corps d'Occupation de Chantaboun (Siam). 3) 8 DEC 93. 4) 20½mm. diameter CORPS EXP. TONKIN 17 DEC 93 LIGNE N. 2. 5) nil. 6) "Le Capitaine Commandant de Poste" and mauve rubber stamp signed "C. Seugnier."

1) LeCroisie. 2) Corps d'Occupation du Siam. 3) nil. 4) as above 29 JANV 95 LIGNE N. 3. On reverse 24½mm c.d.s. LECROISIC LOIRE INFRE 9E/22 FEVR 95. 5) 35mm. double circle stamp in black MARINE FRANCAISE SERVICE A LA MER with fouled anchor in center. 6) On reverse: m/s "Vu L'Officier en second de la Vilsère" and mauve rubber-stamp signature on "MARINE" stamp.

1) Goderville. 2) Troupes d'Occupation du Siam. 3) 18 MAI 98. 4) nil. 5) nil. 6) m/s "Le sergent Ct le detachment ???" signed "Bertrand."

1) Paris. 2) Troupes de Chantaboun Siam. 3) nil. 4) 24½mm. diameter LIGNE DE SAIGON A BANGKOK c.d.s. and SAIGON CENTRAL 3E/26 MAI OO COCHINCHINE. 5) 24mm. triple circle stamp in blue "ATTACHEMENT D'OCCUPATION DE CHANTABOUNE-SIAM around the circle and LE COMMANDANT in center in one line. 6) m/s "Le Lieut. Ct. le detachment 7eme Co. de tirailleurs annamites S. Hiller."

1) Paris. 2) Troupes d'Occupation du Siam. 3) nil. 4) 24mm. diameter SAIGON CENTRAL 2e/11 JUIL 00 COCHINCHINE. 5) in black POSTE DE PACKNAM SIAM round a 24mm. circle with "LE COMMAND D'ARMEE in center in three lines. 6) black rubber stamp signature and m/s "Le Commt. d'armes du Poste de Packnam."

1) Paris. 2) Troupes du Siam. 3) 9 ? 02. 4) nil. 5) 24mm. triple-circle stamp in blue "ATTACHEMENT D'OCCUPATION DE CHANTABOUN-SIAM round the circle and "LE COMMANDANT" in center in one line. 6) black rubber stamp signature.

1) Paris. 2) nil. 3) 18 JANV 04. 4) nil. 5) 40mm. quadruple circle in blue, "POSTE DE PAK-NAM SIAM" round the circle and "COMMANDANT D'ARMES" in center in three lines. 6) nil.

1) Sarthe. 2) Troupes d'Occupation du Siam. 3) 22 NOV 04. 4) nil. 5) 38½mm. triple circle in violet "OCCUPATION DE CHANTABOUN-SIAM" round the circle and "LE COMMANDANT" in center in one line. 6) m/s "Le Commandant d'Armes."

The only item inwards I have is a postcard U.P.U. 1892 issue ONE ANNA on 1½ anna blue BRITISH INDIA, from a stamp dealer. Addressee: Mr. P. Paillard, Sergt. Major, Tirailleurs Annamites, Chantaboun (sic), Siam. From Dadar 12 Ju 95, Bombay 13 Ju 95, Penang to Singapore 24 Ju 95, Bangkok 30.6.95, Chantaburi 3rd July 1895.



The seal illustrated above has been seen on three picture postcards of local views from Chantaburi addressed to Paris in March 1903. This of course was during the period that a French garrison was in occupation at Chantaburi. The writing on all three cards is the same; two are to the same address. Each card bears a 1a. adhesive (then the inland post card rate?) tied by a Chantaburi Swiss type datestamp. There are no transit datestamps, so were the cards taken to France in the diplomatic bag or were they merely cancelled by favor and returned to the sender? Did the seal authorize its forwarding as diplomatic mail? Was it applied at Chantaburi or Bangkok? Why no transit handstamps? There are two different sizes of seals; they were probably used for making an official impression in wax sealing mail sacks or packages. Any comments, please?

## FOR THE RECORD

(Cont. from FCP #184, p. 88)

◆ 399) Hervé Drye of COLFRA obtained a list of the postoffices of Guadeloupe in 1980, from the Dept. postal service:—

Offices giving full service, total 35: Abymes Principal, Abymes Raizet Sud, Anse Bertrand, Baie Mahault, Baillif, Basse Terre R. P., Bouillante, Capesterre Belle Eau, Deshaies, Gosier, Gourbeyre, Goyave, Grand-Bourg, La Boucan, Lamentin, Le Moule, Morne a l'Eau, Petit Canal, Petit-Bourg, Pointe a Pitre Principal, Pointe a Pitre Legitimus, Pointe a Pitre Messageries, Pointe Noire, Port-Louis, Saint Barthelemy, Saint-Claude, Saint-Francis, Saint-Louis, Saint-Martin, Sainte Anne, Sainte Rose, Terre-de-Bas, Terre-de-Haut, Trois Rivieres, Vieux-Habitants.

Offices de "Distribution," total 7: Bananier, Capesterre Marie-Galante, Desirade, Les Mangles, Pigeon, Sainte-Marie, Vieux Fort.

Guichets Annexes (2): Pointe-a-Pitre Aeroport, Pointe Jarry.

Agence Postale (1): Saint-Barthelemy A.

◆ 400) According to Bertram Mendelsohn, neither Higgins & Gage nor ACEP catalogues of entires list an 8c postcard, violet brown vignette of 1928 design, on buff, issued for correspondence from Indochina to occupied France from October 1941. Services were suspended in November because the British seized the mailboats while enroute between Madagascar and South Africa and the French government cabled Indochina to stop all surface mail. (Info courtesy of J. Desrousseaux). Mendelsohn has two examples of the 8c card addressed to France, one postmarked at Phu-Long-Thoung 6-10-41 which got through to France, and one postmarked same place on 14-10-41 which was marked "Retour à l'Envoyeur / Service suspendu" (mark of Hanoi).

◆ 401) Pierre Raynaud has shown us a curious piece of a cover front from Martinique, with an 1891 reprint of the 15c on 20c surcharge of 1887 and a 05c on 20c reprint (of Jan. 1891) with a gutter se-tenant printed with the same 05c surcharge, all three postmarked Fort de France, 23 Mai 1892—it is known that the postmaster there committed various sorts of hanky-panky with the surcharges of 1888-91.

◆ 402) According to André Perrin the great Algeria specialist, the last French stamps sent and sold in Algeria before its independence on 3.7.1962, were the Celebrities surtax issue Yv. 1345-1350 of 4 June 1962, and Perrin bought them and a copy of the 0.30 Rennes issued 11-6-62 at the Constantine P. O.

◆ 403) C. W. E. Coles of Birmingham, U.K., has many interesting French covers. He illustrated for the Soc. of Postal Historians the letter shown herewith, from Boston 21 Aug. 1822 to Rochelle, marked "Double Taxe / Pour Fraude" and "Angleterre," struck at Calais or Paris, with due marks "8" and "5fr4" probably of Paris. The letter recorded sale of a cargo of brandy for a Mr. Seignette; it was forwarded by (ms on back) ("Ebenr Stevens & Sons" of New York on 24 Aug. 1822. There are no British postmarks. What was the fraud that led to the penalty?

◆ 404) The stamps without phosphor bars on Mariannes de Bequet and on Sabines originated either intentionally ("officially") by the PTT or "accidentally." The question collectors have is how to tell which. The official without-phosphor stamps, if you have them with a coin datés, can be checked against the dates for printings published by Rouques or SOCODAMI in Le

(Item 403)

DOUBLE TAXE ANGLETERRE  
 POUR FRAUDE

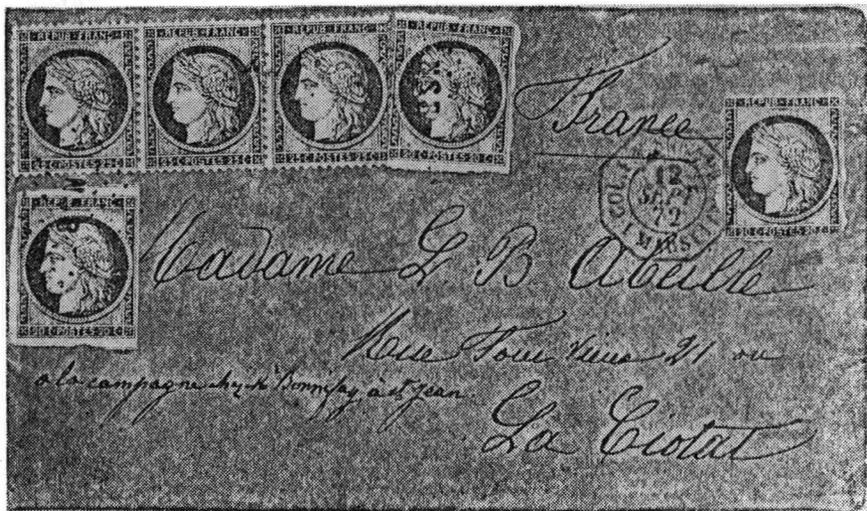
Mr. A. Siegmund  
 Marché  
 Rochelle  
 France

(On back:)

New York 24 Aug 1922 Recd from by G. O. Souds  
 Eben Stevens & Sons  
 770

Monde or the SOCOs annual catalogue, where it is indicated if printed with bars. And even if you don't have them with coins datés a comparison with the listed ones for resemblances or differences may be helpful. The accidentals without phosphor could arise in several ways: due to lack of phosphor ink between the roller that prints the bars and the paper; poor registration of the phosphor-printing shell with the stamps; sideways displacement of a phosphor shell that normally prints one hand on a stamp. It is easier to discern these vagaries in strips and blocks; they often grade from stamp to stamp. The accidentals are indicated if on stamps normally printed only with bars. If official without-bars were always issued on stamps with matt gum then any examples with brilliant gum w/o bars must be accidental. A post-marked w/o-bars copy dated before the sale of the official w/o bars must be accidental. The color shade of the accidentals is often somewhat different than the officials. Under UV lamp some officials are quite different than the corresponding accidentals. These criteria would not be infallible if the published lists of officials should happen to be incomplete or in error. The 0.50 red Bequet is practically impossible to differentiate in isolated stamps as it was issued both with and w/o bars in all types of presentation and papers. As many of the stamps printed with bars have bars that are faint, incomplete, or invisible except in UV (and even under UV), often varying over the sheet, the utility of multiple pieces is evident. (The article by Le Tensorier et al in Le Monde #s340-341 shows many of these inking defects of the bars.)

◆ 405) Our John Lievsay shows us a "mystifying" cover (only a front) franked with 3 French 25c Siège Ceres and 3 French Colonies 20c Ceres, all cancelled with the NSB lozenge for Nossi-Bé, addressed to France. There is an octagonal French entry mark "Col. F. V. Suez/Marseille/12 Sept/72."



He asked us, how come French stamps used in the colonies, and how about the rate? The use of French stamps in the colonies is well known. Except for the 1849-50 Ceres sent to several colonies and used to 1853, and the Sage sent to Madagascar, these uses are "accidental," stamps carried in by travelers coming off the French packets which sold French stamps on board or sent to colonials in payment of petty debts. Best known are the Ceres and Empire stamps used in Martinique, usually with perfs trimmed off. And many Sage were used accidentally in various colonies. Regarding the franking and routing, Henri Tristant comments on this piece as follows: The entry date postmark with "1872" year date must be an error for 1875. The franking of 1.35F and the "—5" written at upper right suggest that the letter was double-weight for the 70c rate via British packet; another 5c stamp to make 1.40F was probably added on back where also a Nossi-Bé postmark was probably present. 70c corresponds to the tarif on a letter up to 10gr forwarded by the British packets. This tarif was set up in application of the Franco-British Postal Convention affecting all colonies, by the Décret of 7 Sept. 1863, reducing the rates to 0.50 by French packet and to 0.70 by British packet, from the former 1.20 and 1.50 rates. This applied to Reunion and other nearby islands, which by this tarif could now send mail prepaid via Suez whereas previously the franking of 1.00F only paid for the postage beyond Alexandria. The Arrêté of 23 Jan. 1864 promulgated the Décret in Reunion and after that it remained in force to the first UPU tarif of 1876. 2 x 70c on this NSB cover meant that it had been sent by the temporary British line to Zanzibar and from there to Aden, where it was put on the French packet of Ligne T for Suez (which would strike its mark on the back). (Regarding the probable error of the dater on the entry mark, it occurs to us that there is some doubt whether the stamps on this piece could have reached Nossi-Bé as soon after issue as mid-1872 when the letter likely would have had to been posted.—R.G.S.) In any case Tristant doesn't think the cover poses any problem—he has been studying the 19th Century maritime mails from the Indian Ocean area in great detail—and says it is an excellent reference piece for the period.

◆ 406) In the press in December 1977 we read about a disputes over tiny Tromelin Id., 260 miles east of the north end of Madagascar; France has

claimed it for 200 years but since their independence both Madagascar and Mauritius claim it should have been transferred to them. The World Court may have to decide. The interest in the past has been for its guano deposits—Mauritius had been giving permits to dig it on Tromelin from 1901 to 1956. Since 1954 the French have had a meteorological station there, valuable for forecasting in the "Cyclone" season. But the real reason for French desire to retain it is that by claiming a 200-mile radius from it as an economic zone in territorial waters. France would have a stake in any resources in the sea and on its bottom within that zone (if internationally recognized). There is a philatelic angle to Tromelin. After a reconnaissance visit to the island in Nov. 1953, the baliseur (buoy- or light-tender) "Marius Moutet" took the initial weather-station party from Tamatave to Tromelin landing there on 30 April 1954, the boat returning to Tamatave on 7 May (see cover herewith). Thereafter the station was serviced by an airplane from Tananarive, the first flight being about 25 June 1954. Another flight was made on 7 July and again on 31 July, bringing back 17 kilos of philatelic mail bearing a first-flight cachet and the oval cachet of the meteorological station, arriving Tananarive 1 August. We have seen a cover from Ile Europa weather station west of Madagascar via the "Marius Moutet" that went to Tulear in 1955. There is also a French weather station on the Iles Glorieuses, located north of the Comores Ids., from which we have seen philatelic covers of 1953 sponsored by the Liaison Philatélique addressed to a Capt. Henry Soulard, at Tananarive.



Cover from the Chief of the Mission météorologique Permanente, on Ile Tromelin, 7 May 1954, to the Service Météorologique at Tananarive, carried as a loose ship-letter on the Baliseur "Marius Moutet" to Tamatave where the PO cancelled the stamps with its "Paquebot" mark. Cachets of the meteorological station and the ship. Backstamped Tamatave 7 May.

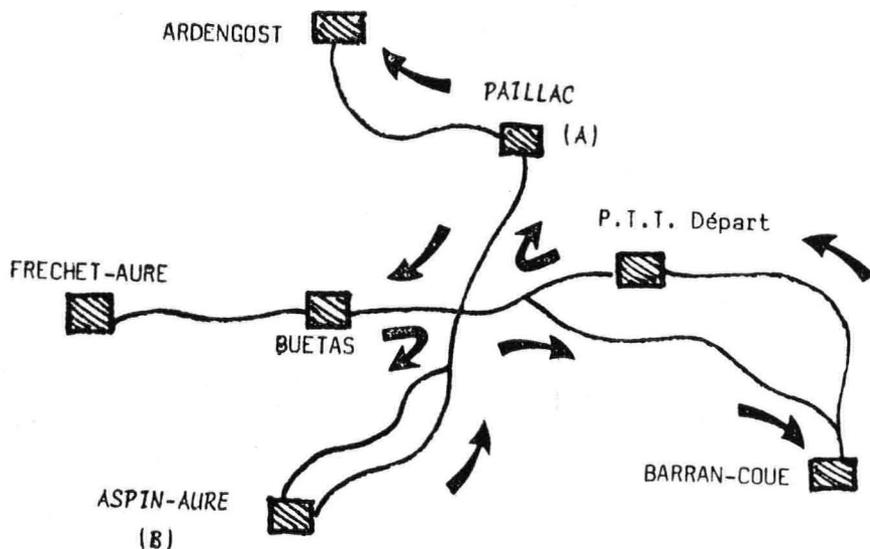
### A CURIOUS RECENT "OR" COVER

A curious cover shown at a juniors Expo at Auray last year caused considerable controversy among the judges, as OR-cancelled covers are very seldom seen nowadays and cause the eyebrows to raise. The cover was franked with a 1.30F Sabine cancelled by an OR mark in circle (as of yore). It was given to a rural carrier (facteur) in the course of his round by a person residing at the village of Paillac, addressed to a Mon. and Mme. Moizeau on vacation at village of Aspin-Aure a few miles away on the same facteur round. The jury thought it was a philatelic item obtained by "complaisance."

But on query to the local postmasters, it was confirmed as quite legal and proper. The explanation they gave is interesting as it explains some things about the workings of the rural post. The accompanying map shows the roads and villages of the area on which the facteur made his round TM 3 out of the P. O. of Arreau. The letter was picked up at Paillac (A on the map), the facteur went from (A) to Aspin-Aure (B) (following the arrows shown) without passing by the Bureau de Distribution at Arreau (marked "P.T.T. Départ"). He deposited the letter at (B) the same day, after having cancelled the stamp with his OR cachet, not with a date postmarker as those are not used by facteurs and not carried by them. On the other hand, if somebody at (B) had given the facteur a letter for (A) the facteur would have passed by the Bureau de Distribution and the cancelling of the stamp would have passed by the Bureau de Distribution and the cancelling of the stamp would have been done there by a cds and (A) would have received the letter the next day.

The postmen admitted to using the OR cachet on occasion in order to save time in delivery (make it the same day instead of next day); the old regulations for its use are still valid though less and less frequently observed nowadays.

(From a story by X. Crenequy of St. Nazaire, in Bull. de l'Amicale Philatélic l' Ancre de Nantes, for Oct. 1980).



## MILITARY-RELATED MAIL FROM THE FRENCH COLONIES

Recently we exhibited a collection for which the following outline description was given. It may be of some interest to colonies collectors and postal historians.

This exhibit showed representative examples of the main classes of mail related to French military activities in the French colonies, protectorates, and overseas territories from the 1870s to date.

There are two broad classes: which we somewhat arbitrarily designate "The Wartime" and "The Peacetime," terms based on legal/administrative fiats rather than strictly military actions.

I. THE WARTIME MAIL. Periods of hostilities or occupations when free franchises or some sort were given to all French military personnel by law or regulation. (War of 1870-71 was the first.) Franchise was limited to simple letters (1st weight step) or post cards, to any part of the Empire if transmitted by and in the French posts. Overweight, registry, foreign destinations, airmail surcharges, etc., had to be paid in stamps or cash. Commanders were supposed to validate the use by enlisted personnel; officers merely wrote "F.M.", their name, rank, and unit, on the cover.

Official military correspondence between or from military units had the same general franchise as other government agencies in peace and wartime.

II. THE PEACETIME MAIL. Several types of franchise were authorized by law or regulations, and applied in periods and areas where the WARTIME franchise was not valid. Five mail types are commonly found:—

a). The "Correspondance d'Armées" Mail, 1810-1900. For enlisted men and sub-officers, a reduced postage rate given on simple letters within the Empire, generally 15c or French domestic rate. Overweight and registry had to pay additional in cash or stamps. To be validated by sender's commander.

b). The "Franchise Militaire (F.M.)" Mail. Authorized by Law of 29 Dec. 1900, ended July 1975. Military personnel wherever stationed in the French Empire or on French ships were entitled to two free letters of the 1st weight step per month, for which they were issued "F.M." adhesives that had no fiduciary value, to affix to the letters. Overweight, registry, foreign destinations, airmail, etc., had to be paid in postage stamps.

c). The "Service Officiel (S.O.)" Mail. A franchise that all government agencies could use, in peace or war, including military units, for mail on official business, with certain limitations that varied according to circumstances. In recent years agencies had to budget for their postage, even if stamps were not affixed.

d) The "Service Militaire (S.M.) Mail" Correspondence of official character sent between military units via military post or courier, paid no civil post charges of any sort, applied in peace and wartimes.

e). The "Occupation Posts." In areas still occupied by military after official hostilities ceased, had a civil post service; civilians had no franchise but may have had to use special stamps and be subject to a military censorship.

III. THE MILITARY POST. The military services had their own post-offices or postagents at some places and times. These used a variety of special postmarks and cachets. But much of the mail from military personnel or units was posted in or forwarded into the civil postoffices, both in peace and war. Military POs generally used French stamps and French postal procedures.

—R. G. Stone

## Memories Of Paul Maincent

By Ernst M. Cohn

For most of 1964 I had been trying to contact him, writing to his old and several times to his then new address, to buy one of his books, if possible. He finally answered me on Christmas Day of that year: "For a long time I have been aware of your existence (without knowing your name). One day, someone told me (a friend, no doubt)—'I've received a letter from an American who is interested in the "Ville d'Orléans," only that balloon. Do you have something, etc., etc.' Then another, yet another, still others, just about all the others I met interrogated me—more or less skillfully—about the matter. That amused me greatly. I counted, I eliminated, knowing full well that, some day, I should see the end of your ear pointed towards me . . . (which has now happened, and I am very glad)."

We corresponded more or less regularly after that, though many times he said he would follow up a note with a long letter, which never came. I've kept his rare long letters, full of interesting information, both about himself and about that portion of philately in which we shared an interest, the communications of besieged Paris, especially its balloons.

Paul Maincent was born on 23 November 1908 at Douai. The father's family comes from Roubaix and is connected with the firm Delescluse frères



Stirling -  
Wendel  
November 1973.

& Cie., one of many textile enterprises in that area. He appears to have been well off financially in his younger days, but to have lost most of his means.

At one time, perhaps during and shortly after WW II, he must have been in the stamp business, though he never told me details. He has expertized airmail items, and his signature is well known and respected. He wrote voluminously for the philatelic press and was one of the first, and best, postal-history students.

The book I needed in 1964 is his "Texts and Documents Serving to Tell the True History of the Balloons of the Siege." It is a 1952 reprint of a series that appeared in *Le Vieux Papier*. Years later, some of its contents helped me to prove the correct launch date for one of the balloons, and to substantiate Nadar's improbable-sounding statement that the night flights were being shifted towards early morning starts. The book no doubt contains other answers, if one only asks the right research questions.

When Maincent found a spare copy of it—some time later—he offered it together with a deluxe copy of his *Genèse . . .*, i.e., "Origin of the Airmail of the Siege of Paris." I didn't need that, but was happy to buy it just to get "Texts." *Genèse* arrived with a dedication to me on the flyleaf, which is dated 15 October 1951!

Paul's "History of the Balloon 'George Sand'" appeared in 1965, a reprint of a series that ran for well over a year in the *Echo de la Timbrologie*. His series on the balloon "La Bretagne" in the same journal wasn't reprinted, because the former did not sell well. Both are full of original information.

The "George Sand" reprint contains a selected list of his books and papers, which is nowhere near complete, up to that time. What is cited indicates that his research went beyond aerophilately into the history of aeronautics. In view of the fact that early French aeronautics is intimately tied to 19th century French literature, his corresponding literary interests are perhaps not too surprising. His favorites were George Sand and the virtually unknown Henry HARRISSE (1829-1910), lawyer and Americanist, some of whose rare books are now at the Library of Congress. Paul had planned to write extensively on both, after his retirement. But, though he was retired for about seven years, there never was time for much writing then.

Maincent had a difficult life, not just financially. He lost the use of one eye, suffered from tuberculosis in the 1920s (his was considered to be a hopeless case, he wrote), with a recurrence in the 1950s, had rheumatism and bouts with emphysema. He was divorced, but cared for his ailing ex-wife until her death. He had reasons enough to be sad and tired of life. Yet he loved it and lived it to the hilt.

He even found his 1945 stint in Fresnes prison entertaining. He had been arrested for exposing a notorious FFI faker after the liberation of Paris. (The Forces Françaises de l'Intérieur were a small WWII resistance group that mushroomed only after the Germans were at a safe distance.)

"As my arrest was of a most arbitrary sort, I was neither charged, nor was a file set up, nor did I come before a judge, **nothing** . . . yet the joke lasted some weeks.

"A joke, for I amused myself there, not only because I have a personality that is amused by everything.

"Society there was quite select. The 'prisoners' greeted each other as M. l'Ambassadeur, Amiral, M. Le Préfet . . . I was surprised to meet Academician Pierre Benoît there, whom I had known at Arcachon fifteen years earlier, and scholars like Georges Clude, also movie stars. In short, many victims of the settlement of personal accounts . . ."

In 1973, the year he retired from a minor job at Sud Aviation, Paul sent

me the picture of himself with majorettes, taken at Stiring Wendel, "for use with my obituary." With a full beard, he looked much as Gambetta had in 1870; but the beard did not last. The photo of him, beardless, by the balloon basket was taken six years later. Actually, he had taken his first balloon flight in 1971, on the balloon that celebrated the anniversary of the last Paris siege balloon, the "Général Cambronne." And he was so proud and happy of a 1974 excursion in the Goodyear dirigible "Europa" that he wrote me about it in three successive letters.

His retirement present from his colleagues—working in a building that still has the name of airplane builder Bréguet on its façade—was a cassette recorder. I have two cassettes from him, full of meaty 1870 information, anecdotes from the 1870 "histoire gallante" that cannot be printed here, and thoughts on the life of George Sand, the music of Chopin, and the strangeness of HARRISSE. Then he and I reverted to conventional means of correspondence.

The next year (1974) he sent me a card illustrating one of the stands along the Seine, similar to one he had acquired just then, free of rent, near City Hall, to sell his junk. But selling parts of his classical library and bits of art was virtually impossible, and he did not wish to part with his extensive aero(philatelic) holdings. His 1870 covers had long before been sold. Then he had a brilliant idea: He arranged to buy up used copies of Playboy, Penthouse, etc., from chambermaids who clean Paris hotel rooms. These he offered for sale to a steady clientele, who collect them methodically, to build complete sets. He averred that the profits just about covered the cost of his meals. I once saw one of his clients, notebook in hand, comparing issue numbers in stock with those on his want list. Needless to say, I stopped our conversation until the transaction was completed.

Paul and I had first met in 1967 and last saw each other in 1978, always in Paris. I would let him know of the dates of my visit as long in advance as possible, inviting him to at least one dinner, on condition that he



pick a restaurant new to me, and which he liked. He accepted the challenge and never disappointed me. One time, at a small place near Les Halles, both of which have now disappeared, I had my choice of perdrix or perdeau. Not having the least idea what I should get, I asked for the smaller; it was partridge. We had just ordered dessert, when an accordion player started. Paul got red in the face, told the proprietor loudly that he had said more than once that he wanted no music while eating, and got up to leave. We made do without the dessert.

Paul was a very generous person. In 1945, he and Frank Muller, the dean of French aerophilately, created a couple of vignettes that were sold at the exhibition honoring the 75th anniversary of the Paris airlift. The proceeds they obtained went to the AAA, the now defunct French airmail association. Paul gave many documents and artifacts to the Musée Postal and contributed several original studies to its Bulletin. When its new building was opened, he was not invited by the curator, I do not know whether by error or for reason. In any case, he was mad and dropped his membership in the society of friends of the museum. Even after a change of curators, we could never persuade him to reconsider that action. He loved people, and he also loved a good fight!

For the fiftieth anniversary of the Académie de Philatélie, which was celebrated in the new Musée Postal, I asked him to look at my exhibit there and have lunch with me afterwards. He showed up in a bright red turtleneck shirt with the Balleroy balloon emblem sewed on the left side, a flamboyant figure that delighted everyone, but most of all Paul himself.

He regularly attended the biennial airshows at Le Bourget, for a long time as an official representative of his firm. There, and upon every other imaginable occasion, he was busy creating special souvenir flight and show covers. I have a small collection of them, though I gave away many more than I kept. In 1971, he put the new commemorative balloon stamp on some left-over 1945 vignettes and inscribed them "as proxy for Nadar—Paul Maincent." For the first Paris-Washington-Paris flight of the Concorde, I had to send him U. S. airmail stamps in a hurry. Though no mail was taken officially, he arranged to have covers aboard, complete with c.d.s.'s from the beginning, middle, and end of the flight. He was a great admirer of the NASA moon program, but his request for autographs from the astronauts came too late for me to help him. After the philatelic scandal had broken, autographs were almost impossible to obtain.

Paul Maincent collaborated on the two editions of the "Catalog of the Balloon Mail of the Siege of Paris," 1947 and 1953. After the last one, there was a pause in his aerophilatelic writings. Then, in May 1959, he had a TB relapse and had to go to a sanitarium. "There, I said to myself, if I let myself go like the others, I shall never leave again. I had some of my files sent to me and, despite a memory impaired by the use of antibiotics, I sent my first article to Yvert. Cured, I continued writing, informing Jean Yvert that I was not going to stop again. That was ten years ago. Twenty years more!"

But it wasn't to last that long. He soon had a falling out with Yvert and quit. Meanwhile, he and Charles Dollfus wrote two magnificent volumes for *Icare* (Nos. 56 and 77), with much new written and pictorial information on the 1870 aerial events. Paul also wrote some pieces for *l'Echangiste Universel* but then quit doing that, too.

In May 1974, he wrote to me "At 66 one has not many springs to look forward to." In the spring of 1978 he lost his ex-wife. He experienced one more spring thereafter. On 10 January 1981, Paul Mincent died.

## POSTAL CARDS WITH PREPAID REPLY CARD

In F. M. #185 H. Gachot, and in F. M. Informations #29 G. Desarnaud, have summarized information about domestic and international reply cards issued by many countries including France and colonies, under UPU conventions from 1874 to 1969. These cards are familiar to most collectors in their mint state, or with first part cancelled (philatelically as a rule) and reply part still attached unused. But the reply part properly used is seldom seen.

The reply cards are termed in French and UPU "Cartes Postales Avec Réponse Payée" (or abbreviated C.P.R.P.). It's a double card, in principle one part for a request, the other for a reply to the requester. The vignette printed on the reply half is intended to permit the original sender to prepay the postage for the destinee to make his reply back.

Reply cards were first used internally within Germany in 1872. In 1874 the UPU decided to develop their use in international mail. The first two French CPRPs, one for domestic use (10c) and one for foreign use (15c), were authorized by a Décret of 21 June 1879 and put on sale 1 July 1879. Their use in foreign correspondence expanded rapidly up to the first World War, when they began to lose popularity in favor of the use of International Reply Coupons which the UPU had authorized in 1907. The use of the reply cards remained limited in France and colonies as in most other countries; so finally in 1969 UPU decided to suppress them in international mails. This decision was effected officially in France as of 31 July 1971. But actually

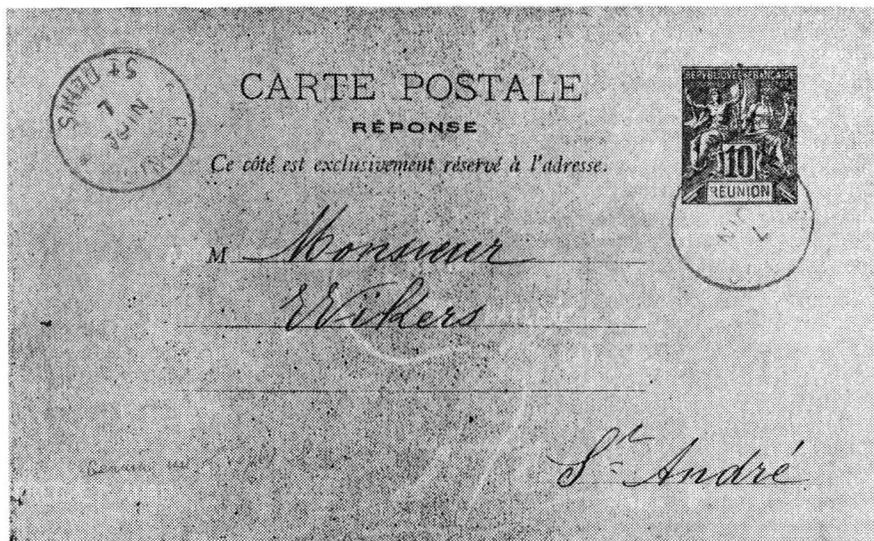


Fig. 1. The return half of a Reunion 10c reply card, for internal use, 1892 issue. Card has printed form on back with space filled out in ms: "Récule Mandat-Card No. 540 de la somme de cinquante francs envoi de la personne designée d'autre part. (In ms) 'A St. Denis 7 Juin 1900.' Pour Acquit: — (signed) Lucien Wikers." Addressed to Mon. Wikers, St. André, posted at St.-Dénis 7 June. Apparently, this is a form from the P. O. at St.-Dénis to a person who was sent a mandat card (money order), and requesting that he acknowledge receipt of the mandat card.

no French reply cards had been issued after the 1.50F Mazelin of 1945 and that was only for domestic mail.

UPU issued general rules for the form and use of reply cards, and each country had its own more specific regulations on them. The French regulations were in the Instructions Générales des P.T.T., Arts 36 and 40 of Fasc. III-A for the interior mail and Arts. 122 and 124 for the foreign mail.

In France the CPRP had to have a title on the front of the first part reading "Carte Postale Aux Réponse Payee," and on the second part "Carte Postale Réponse." The usual other conditions for a simple postal card also applied. The fold between the two parts was always at the top (except a few "errors") and the two parts were not to be closed in any manner. The card must be circulated open and the address for the reply must be given in the inside when the card is sent out. The franking by the sender must be the applicable tariff for an ordinary postal card. The destinee could detach the réponse part and use it as an ordinary postal card, but he could also return the first part still se-tenant to the réponse part.

Although UPU countries generally issued reply cards for international and domestic use, there was no UPU rule preventing private parties to make and use their own CPRPs and frank them with adhesives.

The two parts of the card must be franked with vignettes of the issuing (sending) country, and the reply part is considered valid only for return to the sending country, otherwise it is to be charged due as unfranked. The result is that for French reply cards, for example, one should be able to find them postmarked from any UPU country—which offers collectors some intriguing possibilities. When the reply card is returned registered or by air-mail then stamps of the country from which return is being made must be affixed for the surcharges, hence we can get "combination covers"!

The rules for processing reply cards were often unfamiliar to or misunderstood by many postal clerks. Thus various irregularities are not unusual:—failure to postmark in the returning country or refusal to accept the reply card for posting.

We know from experience that French colonies reply cards properly used (commercial or familial) are rather hard to find, especially those returned from foreign countries. And even scarcer are foreign reply cards returned from a French colony. Most colonies reply cards are found only mint or with first part philatelically addressed and cancelled but the reply part still attached and not used—these are hardly of any postal history interest.—R.G.S.

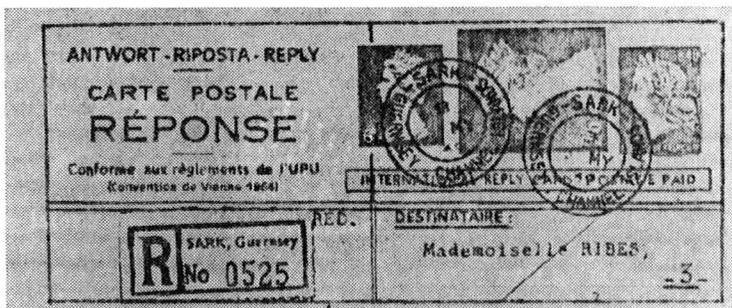


Fig. 2. A 0.40 Marianne de Cheffer reply half of French International Reply Card, the "Reponse" half returned from Sark, Guernsey, registered, with 2/6+6d GB stamps added, all postmarked Sark-Guernsey—this is a "combination card." (illustr. from Desarnaud in F. M. Info, #29)

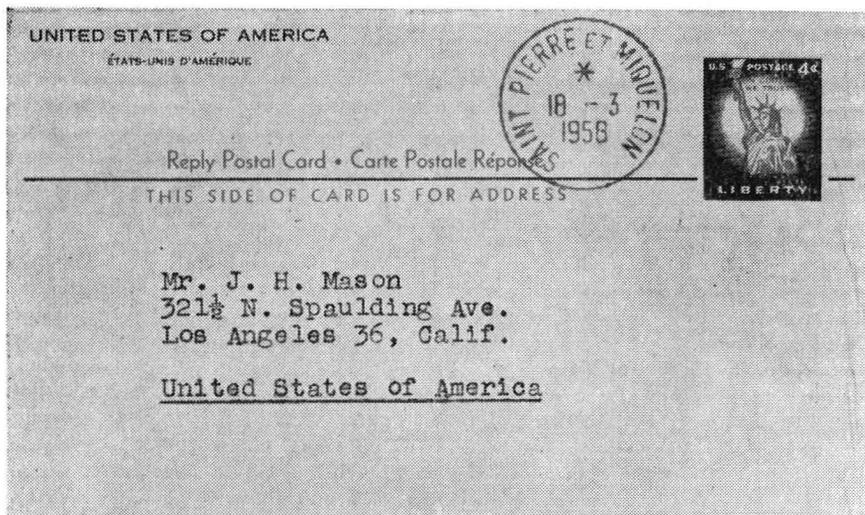


Fig. 3. A U. S. 4c Paid Reply Card, Sc. # UY16, of 1956, response half returned from St. Pierre et Miquelon, postmarked 18/3/1958. The St. Pierre P. O. was apparently squeamish about tying the US vignette with its postmark.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

◆ The two Europas, 1.40F Bourée Croisée and 2.00 Sardane, were issued on 2 May; the 2.50 Cent. de l'École Militaire de St. Maixent on 16 May; the 2.00 "La France" and 2.00 "Paris" (for Philexfrance '82) on 23 May (sold only in pairs with marginal logo se-tenant; sheets are of 6 pairs); the 1.40+0.30 R. P. P. Teilhard du Chardin on 23 May and 1.20+0.30 Louis Armand on 23 May; the 2.20 Presse on 30 May, and 1.40 Eglise Primatiale St. Jean de Lyon on 30 May. On 5 June the 2.00 Salon Aéronautique et de la Space (an air mail) was issued; the 1.40 Congrès FSPF at Vichy on 6 June; the 1.20+0.30 Louis Jouvot on 12 June; 1.40 Cent. Fond. de l'École des Hautes Etudes et Commerce on 19 June; 1.60 Conservatoire de l'Espace Littoral 20 June; 1.80 Champ. de Monde d'Escrime (fencing) on 27 June. On 4 July the 2.20 Boutique de Ste Anne d'Auray.

◆ On Sept. 7 a 1.60F Boire ou Conduire stamp was to appear, on 14 Sept. a 10F Costes et LeBrix airmail, on 21 Sept. a 8.00F Abbaye de Vaucelles and 2.40F for 45th Congrès Intern. du P.E.N. Club, on 28 Sept. a 1.60F Cent. de l'École Publique and 2.20F Notre Dame de Louvières.

On 7 Sept. a 3.00F Detail d'une Casulla was to be issued for Andorre.

◆ As a result of the new French regime of Mitterand, there is a new Minister des P.T.T., M. Louis Mexandeau, a long-time Socialist Deputy for Calvadoc, historian, author, and educator. His declaration of policies for the PTT emphasizes a public-service philosophy, better personnel relations, technical developments and decentralization. Nothing said yet about his position on



Philexfrance '82 or philately. Some changes in the upper PTT staff are expected. M. Georges Laveau who was Secy.-Gen. for Philexfrance has been made chief of the Bureau d'Emissions de Timbres-Poste; Laveau's post as Director of the Musée is now to be filled by M. Maurice Bruzeau a former artistic advisor. The new Secy.-Gen. for Philexfrance is to be B. Georges Palasse, who is attached to the Bureau des Emissions.

- ◆ At ROMPEX in May a total of 10 Golds was awarded; FCPS members exhibiting were: Rollo Adams, 1906-7 Cameo Sowers (Vermeil), David Zimmerman, Free French Censorship in the Levant (Vermeil), and Robert Seeke, There's More to France than . . . (Silver). Stan Luft was the exhibit Chairman. He took his recuperating Anita to the Banquet where she got a big hand. Earl Plyler was an Apprentice Judge, and Robert McNichols and Rollo Adams attended.
- ◆ Member Harvey Warm, now become an active dealer, has put out his first private treaty offers catalog—very deluxe lot of 10c US 1857-59 covers.
- ◆ Member Vivien Pietro who trades as L. F. Livingston, in Towson, Md., has issued her first Mail Auction catalog, for a sale on 3 Aug., which has 34 lots of France and Colonies.
- ◆ Member Stan Jersey will be speaking to the Collectors Club meeting in N. Y. on October 7, subject "New Hebrides Specialized"—that's one day after the FCPS meeting.
- ◆ The 30th Anniversary of Le Monde des Philatelistes comes this year. In celebration thereof Le Monde will put out a special large issue in October including homage to Pierre Gandon. A souvenir sheet in recess by Decaris will also be issued by Le Monde—on sale at end of October for 19Fr, pre-issue price 14Fr for orders received up to 15 Sept. (add 2.50F for postage).

Subscribers will be able to buy the LeMonde Etude on Marianne de Decaris by Trassaert at 11Fr instead of 22Fr.

- ◆ The editor of Le Monde speculates that the new administration may replace the Sabine Type with a return to the Marianne ("République") theme. Is that bad or good?
- ◆ For Andorre, the 1.40 Ball de l'Ossa and 2.00 El Contrepas appeared on 16 May; and on 20 June the 1.20 and 1.40 for Protection de Nature; and 2.00 Champ du Monde d'Escrime.
- ◆ It is reported that copies of the 4.00 Agam painting stamp were sold in P.O.s in Ajaccio and Toulon on which the numeral of value and word "France" were missing.
- ◆ The Musée de la Poste presented from 13 June on (to 13 Sept.) a retrospective collection of works of Albert Décaris, including over 200 engravings and watercolors of the Mediterranean area. A special postmark commemorating the event will be used by the Musée.
- ◆ Ladislav Varga, for many years Director of the Theodore Champion firm in Paris, died recently. He has been a prominent figure in many philatelic events, a leader among the dealers, and widely respected. The firm continues under his sons Alexandre and Jean Varga.
- ◆ On 30 March 1981 a group of FCPS members and guests in the Northern Virginia/Washington area held an informal meeting at SPRINPEX '81 in Springfield, Va. The meeting was arranged by Dick Winter and Bill Waugh. Bob Stone showed and spoke about some items of French colonies. Further meetings in the area are planned for later this year.
- ◆ The Contactgroep Frankrijk Verzamelaars, the French collectors group of Holland, celebrated the Jubilee No. 50 issue of its magazine Marianne (Jan. 1981), a special number of 48 pp with some valuable articles (in Dutch unfortunately). The magazine started in March 1968.
- ◆ A regional meeting of FCPS members and guests is planned in conjunction with the Boston stamp show on Monday, October 12 at 2:00 p.m.
- ◆ Those interested in exhibiting at RIPEX in Providence on Sept. 18-20 should contact Ray Gaillaguet, 221 Waterman St., Providence, R. I. 02906.
- ◆ A Comissio Internaciona de Filatelia Andorrana (CIFA) was formed in May 1980, a sort of confederation of clubs and groups interested in stamps and postmarks of Andorre/Andorra. Groups may appoint Vice Presidents to represent them in the CIFA organization. For information write to Marcel Pichon, Secy. Gen. CIFA, 12 rue Lauriston, F75116-Paris. The CIFA hqs. is at Avinjuda de los Escoles, 20 4<sup>e</sup> Engordany, Parroquia de les Escaldes, Principat d'Andorra. The President is M. Agusti Font Gonzales of above address.
- ◆ The new Philexfrance '82 stamp pair, 2.00F+2.00F, issued on 23 May to promote the 1982 Expo, is a design by Trémois, who we recall made a very arresting original design for a 3.00F stamp in 1977 (see FCP #172, p. 33); again his characteristic grace and economy of line, imaginative use of the pure visage of a woman with expressive eye. On one stamp of the pair a face looks through a hexagon (representing France) inscribed in a circle (for the Gods)—an involved metaphysical significance to this, something about Science and French culture; on the other stamp the girl's profile faces left on the word Paris and at same time turns to face front—which Trémois says represents facing the past, present and future!

## CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

### Le Monde des Philatelistes (CC, APRL)

- #338, Jan. 1981: Savlon: "L'Histoire de France racontée par les timbres et les Oblitérations" (begin); Lebland: "Les timbres de poste aérienne du Sénégal"; conts. of DeLieray, Frybourg, Trassaert, Perrin, Tristant.
- #339, Feb. 1981: LeTensorier, Sohier et Madron: "Le papier phosphorescent de timbres Rambouillet"; Le Tensorier, Sohier et Madron: "Les timbres sans bande phosphorescent"; Philippe: "Marques postales des envois en nombre" (begin); conts. of Savélon, Frybourg, DeLizery, Trassaert, Perrin, Tristant.
- #341, April 1981: Perrin: "Les essais privées des timbres Algérien" (begin); C. R.-W.: "Entiers Croix Rouge"; conts. of Savélon, Frybourg, Tristant, DeLizery, Trassaert, Le Tensorier et al.

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

- #1515, Nov. 1980: Sinais: "Marques postales des FFI 1944-1945" (begin); conts. of Storch et Francon, Lebland, Tristant, Vignettes Code Postal, Leipert, Thématique.
- #1516, Dec. 1980: "Sabine—petites et grandes variétés"; conts. of Storch et Francon, Lebland, Sinais, Tristant, Thématique, Leipert, Code Postal.
- #1517, Jan. 1981: Conts. of Tristant, Storch et Francon, Lebland, Sinais (end).

### Les Feuilles Marcophiles (CC, APRL)

- #223, 4th Trim. 1980: Colas: "Marcographie de la guerre 1870-71, Dept. de l'Orne, les francs tireurs de Iton"; SPAL: "Le courrier des villes assiégés pendant la Guerre de 1870-71"; Delwaulle: "Utilisation des certains cachets à la Recette Princip. de Paris, Mars 1876-Oct. 1901"; Sinais: "Le détachement Français à Palestine"; Goin: "Les parachutistes Allemandes en Tunisie"; Chezaud: "Nomenclature des Guichets Annexes Mobiles et des Bureaux Mobiles"; Desrousseaux: "Bureau de Poste du Commonwealth Britannique en Indochine Français"; Delvaux: "Les nouveautés en matériaux de Grande Armée"; Tristant: "Bureau Français à l'Etranger—marques de Retour a l'Envoyeur."
- #224, 1st Trim. 1981: Bridelance: "Lettres au Port Payé a 10 centimes de Janv. 1849 à mi-Oct. 1850"; Tixier: "A propos de cachets taxe 25c du Bur. de Loches (Indre et Loire)"; Benini: "Le retrodata des postes Sardes"; Narjoux et Séné: "Télégrammes"; Folati: "Marques postales des Bur. de l'Ancien Regime du Dept. de la Vienne"; Séné: "Le service des recouvrements"; Boré: "114 ans de service en 1980—la griffe Retour à l'Envoyeur numerotée"; Lebrun: "Numéros tactiques d'identification et de poste des camps Allemandes 1939-45"; Séné: "Marcophilie contemporain insolite"; Lebrun: "A propos de l'utilisation des timbres coloniales—effigie du M. Petain en coin en AOF-Togo."

### Les Feuilles Marcophiles Information (CC, APRL)

- #28, Nov. 1980: Schroeder: "Le grande cachet à date fleuron après 1 Janv. 1849"; Leloram: "Le service postal" (repr. from *Moniteur de la Moselle*, 1858); Lochen: "Taxe simple utilisée à Narvik BPM 205 Juin 1940."

- #29, Feb. 1981: Desnardaude: "Les cartes postales avec réponse payée"; Lejeune: "Le cachet d'essai de Feb. 1828"; Perrin: "Les cachets d'agence postale des sections administratives urbaines en Algérie"; Lellorain: "Le cachet rectiligne de la Gare de Peltre sur une lettre locale"; Rouard-Watine: "Croix rouge et prisonniers de guerre / la Croix Veile"; Desnardaude: "Le concours de tirages de l'Expo de 1900"; Aunet: "A propos des envois en nombre"; Falconnet: "Les municipalités de Canton du Dept. du Var"; Lamar: "Quelques cachets des Chantiers de Jeunesse"; Desrousseaux: "Le Corps Expéditionnaire en Chine."

#### Documents Philatéliques (CC, APRL)

- #88, 2nd Trim, 1981: Blancher: "Le bureau Français de Monaco en 1817"; Schroeder: "20c Cérés noir dans le double port local"; Croutzet: "Dernier voyage avant la Ligne N"; Cohn: "Réprise des relations postales après le Siège de Paris"; P. Germain: "25c Cérés Type II" (cont.); deFontaines: "La réinstallation des postes Françaises en Alsace" (cont.); Boblique: "Les carnets des 40c Semeuses"; Rachou: "L'exposition de Dunkerque"; "Académie de Philatélie—Membres."

#### Journal of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (U.K.) (CC)

- #143/144, Autumn 1980: Henderson: "Calendars and their changes"; Coles: "The effect of the French Revolution and Napoleon Bonaparte on the postal history of Europe"; Barrett: "The WW II Resistance forgeries"; Holder: "Postcards in philately, 2"; Holder: "A commune curiosity"; Bister: "50c Marianne de Bequet, a new discovery?"

#### France and Colonies Philatelic Society Newsletter (CC)

- #38, Dec. 1980: McKanna: "The cancels of Paris District Offices on the Sage issue"; Barker and Moffat: "The Sabine Issue" (cont.); Hammonds: "France—Air Meetings and other aeronautical philatelic events"; "London 1980" (cont.); "Dunkerque the pre-Revolution postal markings"; Bidmead: "Le Bureau Français à Bale."  
 #39, March 1981: Hammonds: "Air meetings" (cont.); Coles: "Railway posts and military mail" (exhibit); Wilcock: "The philately of the French Olympics"; "Victor Chanaryn"; Cohn: "Two 1879 letters entrusted to the Tissandiers."

#### Le Collectionneur Philatéliste et Marcophile

- #45, Jan. 1980: Dubus, Camboulives, et Franchon: "La Poste dans le Rhone et La Loire, 1er Partie: Lyon."  
 #46, April 1980: DeLizeray: "5c Blanc Type IB"; Pauvert: "5c Blanc vert bleu ou pas vert bleu"; Rayssiguier: "Les papiers semi-modernes 1900-27"; Cuny: "Semeuse 10c grasse"; Rayssiguier: "Nouvelles variétés de case 25c semeuse grasse Type III"; Cuny: "Variétés de surcharge pro (champignons)"; Mathieu: "Les fiscaux-postaux de Syrie-Liban"; Chardon: "Propagande et philatélie"; Fradois: "Catalogue des Timbres Fiscaux" (cont.); Fradois: "Etiquettes de raccomandée" (cont.); Laborde: "Retour à l'Envoyeur du Rhone"; Lamar: "Cachets jumelées de Lyon"; Camboulives: "Un avis d'ouverture de rébuts."  
 #47, July 1980: Rayssiguier: "Les papiers des semi-modernes" (end); Rayssiguier: "25c semeuse l'outremer des années 20 et 24"; Rayssiguier: "25c semeuse, Type IIIC, roulettes rotative"; Laborde: "A Vaugneray Gare"; conts. of Chardon, Fradois, Mathieu (end).

- #48, Oct. 1980: Rayssiguier: "Teintes et nuances du 5c semeuse camée vert"; Rayssiguier: "Les papiers des semi-modernes" (additif); Rayssiguier: "La poste rurale à ses débuts"; Camboulives: "Boîtes rurales"; Francon: "Additifs et rectatitifs au catalogue de la Loire"; Laborde: "Guerre 14-18—camps de prisonniers de guerre allemandes dans le Rhone"; Airmar: "Cachet d'essai duplex #54 de DeBeaufond"; Auricombs: "Guerre 39-45, courrier de batiments de la Marine Fr. détenues à Alexandrie"; Auricombe: "La dernière 'Aventure'"; Rayssiguier: "Le Canal de Panama et le timbre"; Miton: "Guerre 14-18, la griffe RCSI No pl"; Fradois (cont.); Fradois: "Timbres de Connaissance, Timbres pour article d'argent."

#### La Philatelie Francaise (APRL)

- #307, Jan. 1980: Bergey: "Chronique des TAAF" (cont.); Robineau: "La collection du timbre poste de usage courant Madagascar et l'emploi de certines particularités" (gum and phosphor bars); Blondelle: "ABC de l'automatisation" (cont.); Blondelle: "Luminescence-fluorescence-phosphorescence, ou parlons le même langage?" (terminology); Trassaert: "Les carnets 0.80 rouge et vert Bequet."
- #308, Feb. 1980: Souy: "Petites îles—grande mystères" (the SPM "PP"s of 1978); Bousquet: "Les émissions de la Libération" (cont.); Aurand: "Les cachets postaux de l'occupation allemande en Moselle 1940-44—Le Grand Metz"; Blondelle (cont.)
- #309, March 1980: Conts. of Bousquet, Blondelle, Bergez.
- #310, April 1980: Cont. of Bousquet.
- #311, May 1980: Cont. of Bousquet.
- #312/313, June/July 1980: Cont. of Bousquet, Bergez.
- #314/315, Aug./Sept. 1980: Cont. of Bergez; "ASCOFLAM—Reglement sur la collection des flammes."
- #316, Oct. 1980: Storch et Francon: "La semeuse camée à 10c rouge—le mystérieuse carnet de 30 timbres" (begin); Goudenhooff: "Les variétés constant du 25c Présidence"; conts. of Bousquet, Trassaert, Bergez.
- #317, Nov. 1980: Boblique: "Les carnets de timbres poste Francais de leur origine à la 2eme Guerre Mondiale"; Houlteau: "La ligne France-Madagascar 1929-30; Langui; "Les marques FD"; conts. of Storch et Francon, ASCOFLAM.
- #318, Dec. 1980: Sénét: "Les Sabines de P. Gandon"; DeLizeray: "La phosphorescence"; conts. of Bergez, Bousquet.
- #319, Jan. 1981: Conts. of Bergez, Houlteau.

#### Postscript (CC, APRL)

- #145: Vandervelde and Kirk: "P. & O. mails during the Egyptian cholera outbreak of 1883—the French mails."

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

- #21, Jan. 1981: Moriceau: "Histoire des tarifs de France—1er partie"; LeVern: "Les roulettes jusqua 1940"; Bergier: "Entrées maritimes, marques et types" (befin); Porcher: "Chateaubriand—son histoire postal."

#### El Vell Conseller (CC)

- Vol. I, nos. 3 and 4. Jan. 1981: Tapies: "Postal history of Andorra" (be-

gin); Jacques: "First Spanish issue for Andorra, 1928 provisionals"; Moshiter: "Andorra 1924"; "Postmarks of the head office at Andorra la Vella opened 1 Jan. 1928"; "Recent French Office special postmarks 1979-June 1980"; "Andorran coat of arms"; Gebert: "Andorra revisited 1979"; Bishop: "Additions to visit comments"; Bishop: "New issue prices for early issues"; "Early receptions of Andorran stamps."

#### Postillon (CC)

Nr. 151, Dec. 1980: "Godefroy—Cavaignac: Aus de französische Ballonpost"; Wagner: "Ein blick in eine falscher-werkstatt" (French fake postmarks inventory); conts. of Boblique, Perrin.

#### Bulletin de la Société COLFRA (CC)

#12, 4th Trim. 1980: Dubois: "Lettres reccomandé des colonies Fr. et pays sous mandat, Bureaux Fr."; Mérot: "Sur le fonctionnement de la poste Condominiale avec Nouvelle Hebrides de la création à l'indépendance du Condominium."

#13, 1st Trim. 1981: Foucault: "La prémier émission de la Guadeloupe"; Janton: "Les timbres fiscaux actuels des Depts. d'Outre Mer et Territoiries d'Outre-Mer"; Lebrun et Ressort: "Emissions sans RF des colonies Fr. 1941-44—leur utilisation au colonies"; "Liste des Bureau de Poste de Guadeloupe"; Liste des Bur. de Poste de la Martinique"; Liste des Bur. de Poste de la Réunion."

#### Balasse Magazine (CC, APRL)

Dec. 1979: Grasset: "Une marque privée de poste maritime (Agence PP de Smyrne)."

#### Le Philatelite Erinophile (CC)

Jan.-Feb. 1981: "Orde ru Clou"; "Europa-Wonderland"; Andorre locals; "Floralies—1980 Montreal"; "Llechmedo Slate Caverns"; "U.K. Railway Co. locals"; "Occussi-Ambeno."

March-April, 1981: "Ordre de Clou"; "Alsatec 1980 bloc souvenir"; "Rhonalpex 1981 bloc souvenir"; "Juphila 80 bloc souvenir"; Andorre catalog (cont.)

#### Philatelist and Philatelic Jn. of Great Britain (CC, APRL)

#666/919, Feb. 1981: Ruffle: "Maritime mails of Mauritius" (cont.)

#### Indo-China Philatelist (CC, APRL)

#46, March 1981: Wade: "Viet Nam army posts of Australia 1962-73"; Klewitz: "Tripartite Viet Nam" (end).

#### Marianne (CC)

#50, Jan. 1981: Van der Vlist: "Het onwerpen van Postzegels"; DeVries: "Sabine"; Spoelman: "Petite Poste de Paris"; Van der Vlist: "Het Herkennen van Vervalsingen" (installment #25).

#### BNA Topics (CC, APRL)

Nov.-Dec. 1980: Toms: "Some further observations on letters exchanged via England between BNA and France 11844-75."

#### Messages des PTT (CC, APRL)

#302, March 1981: "Tri automatique: un reseau en marche."

**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 #184, p. 68)

Correction, FCP #184, p. 65: 0.70 Préo, insert "12 Feb." into the printing dates.

**VIII. The République de Cheffer issues of 1967-78**

**A. Line-engraved issues of 1967-75**

Designed by Henry Cheffer in 1954; engraved, with slight modifications, by Claude Durrens in 1967.

**o,25 blue**

The o,25 blue (Scott 1197, Cérès 1535) was issued 4-6 Nov. 1967, replacing the o,25 Mont-de-Marsan (Sc 1144, Cs 1469).

Printed in sheets (2 press runs) on TD-6 presses, from 27 Sept. to 7 Dec. 1967. Coils of 1000 stamps printed Fall 1967, issued later that year (?); very scarce on non-philatelic mail.

Usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965) (until 12 Jan. 1969):

\*Postcards (domestic);

\*Postcards, to Canada, Common Market countries, and nearby areas of Spain and Switzerland;

\*Postcards, and visiting and greeting cards, "of 5 words" (foreign);

\*Printed matter, to 50 gm (foreign);

#Newspapers, from 400 to 500 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate (domestic) (through 1969).

Retired from sale 25 Oct. 1969.

**o,30 lilac**

The o,30 lilac (Sc 1198, Cs 1536) was issued 4-6 Nov. 1967, replacing the o,30 Coq de Décaris (Sc 1024B, Cs 1331A) and o,30 Paris (Sc 1096, Cs 1354B).

Printed in sheets (6 press runs) on TD-6 presses, 13 Sept. 1967-25 April 1968; and (4 press runs) on TD-3 presses, 12 Dec. 1967-18 March 1968; TD-3 stamps issued from January 1968. Booklets of 10 stamps (Sc 1198a, Braun Nos. 511, 512) printed between 4 Dec. 1967 and 9 Dec. 1968; booklets of 20 stamps (Sc 1198b, Braun No. 513) printed between 15 Dec. 1967 and 20 Nov. 1968; booklets issued from Dec. 1967. Coils of 1000 stamps printed late in 1967; issued Dec. 1967 or later.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

\*Letters, to 20 gm (incl. French Community in Africa, Andorra, Monaco, Algeria, and Common Market countries);

#Printed matter and samples, from 50 to 100 gm (id.);

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

Airmailed printed matter, to 25 gm, and visiting and greeting cards w/o added message, to French North Africa.

## Foreign usage (id.):

\*Letters, to 20 gm, to Canada and to "rayons limitrophes" (nearby areas of Spain and Switzerland) (and see Domestic, above);

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

## Domestic usage (Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969):

\*"Slow mail," to 50 gm;

\*Postcards;

\*Printed matter, to 50 gm;

Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm, special commercial bulk rate;

Newspapers, from 500 to 600 gm, unsorted bulk rate (from 3 Feb. 1969).

## Foreign usage (Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969):

Postcards and visiting cards "of 5 words";

Postcards to Canada, "rayons limitrophes," and Common Market countries;

Printed matter, to 50 gm.

Replaced by the 0,30 line-engraved green Cheffer (Sc 1230, Cs 1582) on 13 Jan. 1969; retired from sale 22 Feb. 1969.

**0,30 green**

The 0.30 green (Sc 1230, Cs 1582) was issued 11-13 Jan. 1969, replacing the 0,30 lilac (Sc 1198, Cs 1536).

Printed in sheets (6 press runs) on TD-6 presses, 27 Dec. 1968-3 July 1969; and (2 press runs) on TD-3 presses, 27 Dec. 1968-26 March 1969. Booklets of 20 stamps (Sc 1230a, Braun No. 514) printed between 1969 and 2 July(?) 1974; issued 19 May(?) 1969-20 June 1975. Coils of 1000 stamps printed early in 1969; issued Spring(?) 1969-20 June 1975.

## Usage (Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969):

(see 0,30 lilac, above).

## Domestic usage (Tariff of 12 Jan. 1970):

\*"Slow mail," to 50 gm (continued from 1969 Tariff);

\*Postcards (continued from 1969 Tariff).

## Foreign usage (Tariff of 12 Jan. 1970):

#Postcards, to Canada, "rayons limitrophes," and Common Market countries (continued from 1969 Tariff);

#\*Printed matter, to 50 gm (continued from 1969 Tariff);

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

Stamps from sheets replaced by the 0,30 typographed Cheffer (Sc 1231C, Cs 1607) beginning in July 1969. Booklets and coils remained on sale until 20 June 1975.

## Additional usage (Tariff of 4 Jan. 1971) (for booklets and coils):

\*"Slow mail," to 20 gm (domestic and "rayons limitrophes").

## Usage (Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974):

"Slow mail," to 20 gm (as pairs) (domestic).

**0,40 carmine-red**

The 0,40 carmine-red (Sc 1231, Cs 1583) was issued 11-13 Jan. 1969.

Printed in sheets. Paris printings: TD-6 presses (9 press runs), 18 Oct. 1968-29 May 1970; TD-3 presses (11 press runs), 28 Nov. 1968-17 April 1970; sheets printed with experimental phosphor bands (2 bands) (Cs 1644c) on TD-6 press (press run 19A) 17-27 Feb. 1970; issued

14 March 1970; these are scarce on non-philatelic mail. Périgueux printings: TD-6 presses (4 press runs), 20 July-17 Nov. 1970; TD-3 presses (2 press runs), 4 June-24 Sept. 1970. Booklets of 10 stamps (Sc 1231a, Braun No. 515) printed from 8 Oct. 1968; booklets of 20 stamps (Sc 1231b, Braun No. 516) printed from 10 Oct. 1968; both issued 14 Jan. 1969. Coils of 1000 stamps printed late in 1968; issued 1 Feb. 1969.

Usage (Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969):

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

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

\*Postcards (foreign)

Foreign usage (Tariff of 12 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.

Left without specific domestic usage by Tariff of 4 Jan. 1971; retired from sale 19 March 1971.

#### B. Typographed issue of 1969-78

Designed by Henry Cheffer in 1954; engraved by Marliat in 1957

#### o,30 green

The o,30 typographed green Cheffer (Sc 1231C, Cs 1607) replaced sheet stamps of the o,30 line-engraved green Cheffer (Sc 1230, Cs 1582) beginning on 7(?) July 1969.

Printed in sheets (Type I) at Paris (10 plates), 28 May 1969-26 March 1970; experimental phosphor bands (1 band) (Cs 1644B) were printed (2nd press run from plate M+N) 17-27 Feb. 1970 and issued 14 March 1970. Printed in sheets (Type I) at Périgueux (41 plates, including 2 Paris plates), 3 June 1970-21 June 1976; printed with phosphor bands, with increasing frequency, 11 March 1971-17 Oct. 1975. (A deep bright green shade was printed 2 Dec. 1969 and a pale green shade on 16 Feb. 1973). Stamped postal cards (Type II) (ACEP No. 202) issued late March 1969 (before the Type I adhesive stamp); format change for postal coding requirements (ACEP No. 203) issued 15(?) March 1973.

Usage (Tariffs of 13 Jan. 1969 through 16 Sept. 1974):

(see o,30 line-engraved green, in Part A).

Domestic usage (Tariff of 2 Aug. 1976):

#Newspapers, per 100 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Reprinted for use as a complementary add-on value, when "rapid" 1x domestic letter and 1x foreign-letter rates went up 30c each (i.e., for Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974).

Replaced by the o,30 Sabine (Sc 1566, Cs 1996) beginning in April 1978.

Retired from sale 7 July 1978.

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- SO.CO.CO.DA.MI.: Supplements to de Vinck and Charvet: "L'Impression des timbres français par les rotatives."

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#### JOURNALS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO FRENCH-AREA PHILATELY CURRENTLY BEING RECEIVED AT CC AND APRL

In as much as readers desiring to obtain access to or copies of articles referenced in various journals, often inquire as to where they are available in U. S., if at all, the following lists for the two leading philatelic libraries may be helpful. Although we do not have specific information on the several other philatelic libraries, it is our impression that they would be getting but a small fraction of those listed here. Other libraries which one might consult are: Library of Congress, New York Public Library, Smithsonian Institution (National Philatelic Coll.), Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum, Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, Chicago Philatelic Society, Canadian National Postal Museum, Western Philatelic Library (Sunnyvale, Cal.), and one in Texas and one in Los Angeles whose names I do not have handy. The first three mentioned have considerable philatelic holdings but little in the French area. (Items asterisked are deposits of France & Cols. Phil. Society.)

- A. At the Collectors Club Library, 22 E. 35th St., New York
- Balasse Magazine
  - Berner Briefmarken Zeitung
  - \*Bulletin de l'Amicale Philatélique l'Ancre/Nantes
  - \*Bulletin de la S.A.T.A.
  - \*Bulletin de la Société COLFRA
  - \*Bulletin de la Société des Amis du Musée Postal (now Musée de la Cinderella Philatelist Poste)
  - \*Le Collectionneur Philatéliste et Marcophile
  - Documents Philatéliques
  - L'Echo de la Timbrologie
  - Les Feuilles Marcophiles
  - Les Feuilles Marcophiles Information
  - \*France and Colonies Philatelist

- Indo-China Philatelist  
 \*Journal of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (U. K.)  
 Journal Philatélique Suisse  
 \*Marianne  
 Messages des P.T.T.  
 Le Monde des Philatélistes  
 \*Newsletter of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (U. K.)  
 Pacifica  
 La Philatélie au Quebec  
 \*Le Philatéliste Erinnophile  
 Philately from Australia  
 Philatelic Literature Review  
 Postscript  
 \*Postillon  
 Rundbriefe d. Deutscher Altbrief Sammler-Verein  
 Sammler Dienst  
 Seaposter  
 Stamp Collecting  
 Stamps Magazine  
 \*El Vell Conseller

The files of most of the above are nearly complete or go back some years. The CC library also has good files of several journals which ceased publication recently:

- Bulletin Philatélique du Midi  
 French Polynesia Newsletter  
 Philatélie  
 L'Echangiste Universelle (Philatéliste Universelle)

La Philatélie Francaise was being received until recently and will probably be resumed (it hasn't ceased publication).

**B. At the American Philatelic Research Library, State College, Pa.**

- Balasse Magazine  
 Berner Briefmarken Zeitung  
 Bulletin of the Indian Ocean Study Circle (IO)  
 \*Documents Philatéliques  
 L'Echo de la Timbrologie  
 \*Feuilles Marcophiles  
 \*Feuilles Marcophiles Information  
 \*France and Colonies Philatelist  
 Indo-China Philatelist  
 Informer  
 Messages des P.T.T.  
 Le Monde des Philatélistes  
 Pacifica  
 La Philatélie Francaise  
 La Philatélie au Quebec  
 Philately from Australia  
 Philatelic Literature Review  
 Postscript  
 Sammler Dienst  
 Seaposter  
 Stamp Collecting  
 Stamps Magazine

## NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- “Catalogue Spécialisé des Timbres Anciens d’Europe, Vol. I.” By Petre Macoveanu. 1980/81. 240 pp. 150Fr plus post. From the author, 29 rue de Fontenay, F92320-Chatillon. (This vol. covers the classic issues to 1870. Prices given for singles, pairs, strips, and blocks. Some documentation on periods of use, printing methods, paper vars.)
- “Catalogue des Timbres Commemoratifs de France et des Colonies.” Publ. by Société l’Arc en Ciel, M. Bonneau, 13 rue du Mont Cassin, F94480-Ablon.
- “Coils, Roulettes, Rollenmarken—a World-wide Catalog.” 1980 Ed. By Hans Jaffe; publ. by R. E. Kuntz, Portland, Ore.
- “Catalogue des Cachets-Grilles 1849-1852.” By J. Pothion. 1981. 70Fr. Poste aux Lettres, 17 fbg. Montmartre, F75009-Paris (priced cat. of grills, killers, etc. with various cds, on the 20c and 25c frankings.)
- “Catalogue des Cachets Petites-Chiffres des Gros-Chiffres.” By J. Pothion. 1981. 28pp. 35F p.pd. La Poste aux Lettres) (see above) (lists alphabetical by Depts.; indices of rarity.)
- “Numéros Blancs 1876-1895, Part II: Nomenclature.” 13 pp. 1981. By J. Pothion. 25Fr p. pd. Poste aux Lettres (see above).
- “Oblitérations Manuelles du Var (2eme Partie).” By Grignac-Daudemard. 1981. The author, F83120-Sainte-Maxime.
- “La Côte des Datés et des Millésimes, 45eme Ed., 1980-81.” 1981, 40Fr. Publ. by SOCOCODAMI. From M. Mariquand, 5 rue du Cdt. Guilbaud, F75016-Paris.
- “La Publicité sur les Couvertures de Carnets de Timbre-Poste, Périod 1922-1959.” By R. Baillargeat. 1981. 288pp., illustr. 120Fr+16.10 post. The author, 59 rue Paul-Vaillant Couturier, F92140-Clamart.
- “Oblitérations de France sur Timbres Détachés 1854-1876.” 160 pp. 1981. 150Fr p. pd. A. Mathieu, 5 rue Blacas, F06000-Nice (priced cat.)
- “Repertoire du Code Postal.” By M. Costes. 1981. 48pp. 25Fr p. pd. Ed. by Amicale Philatlique Dépêche, 19 rue Léon-Soulée, F31400-Toulouse.
- “Europäische Blocks/Sieger.” 5th Ed., 1980. 78pp. 9DM, p. pd. Sieger-Verlag, Venusberg, 32-34 Post. 1160, D7073 Lorch, Fed. Rep. of Germany (all European souvenir sheets, priced cat.)
- “Catalogue Philex—Edition 1980-81—Frankreich.” 148 pp. 7DM. Philex Verlag Jurgen Ehrlich, 5 Koln 41, Fed. Rep. Germany (priced cat., illustr. in colors; incl. FDCs).
- “Weltatlas zur Philatelie.” By Hans-Henning Gerlach. 95pp., 90 maps in color. 1980. 62DM. R. Borek Verlag Gmbh, Postf. 3301, D3300 Braunschweig, Fed. Rep. of Germany (maps for Europe show postoffices of 19th Cent. with their numbers, local posts, occupation areas of WWs, etc., but other continents less well covered.)
- “The Paquebot Marks of Africa, Mediterranean Countries and Their Islands.” By Edwin Drechsel. 72pp, illustr. 1981, £7.50+0.50 post. Robson Lowe, 50 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5J (or from HJMR, Miami). (The revision of Stud’s book, being issued in regional sections, much more complete and well-documented).
- “World Postal Stationery Catalog—Higgins and Gage.” Up-dated price sup-

- plements 4/D for Dahomey to Dutch New Guinea, and 17-T for Tahiti to Turks and Caicos. 1981. \$3.50 each. From Classic Philatelics, Box 5637, Huntington Beach, Cal. 92646. (Price updates previously issued for parts 6F, 8H, 10JK, 11L, 12M, and 12NO).
- "Les Timbres-Poste au Type Semeuse Camée, 5c à 20c, Tome I." 1981. By J. Storch and R. Francon. From J. Storch, 6 Place de Verdun, F42300-Roanne.
- "Catalogue Berck 1982." 26eme Ed., 1981 112pp. illustr. 13Fr. p. pd. Eds. Berck, 6 Place de la Madeleine, F75008-Paris (covers only France and General Issues of colonies).
- "Catalogue des Timbres-Poste Cérés 1982—40eme Ed." July 1981, 2 Vols. "Tome I, France Complete," all illustr. in colors. 46Fr+9Fr post. "Tome II Andorre, Monaco, Saare, T.O.M., Colonies Francaises." (Illustr. in black and white) 19Fr+6.30 postage. Both vols. purchased together at 75Fr post paid. Eds. Cérés, 23-25 rue du Louvre, F75041-Paris Cedex 01.
- "Les Timbres." By Benito Carobene. 1981. 128pp., illustr. in colors. Eds. Atlas. 70Fr. Preface by Décaris (a French version of an Italian work—a general practical introductory guide for collectors).
- "Supplement de Catalogue des Enveloppes 1er Jour par 1980." By J. Farcigny, 3Fr, 1981. Eds. J. F., 29 rue d'Estienne-D'Orves, F92400-Courbevoie (a list of new issues of FDCs publ. by this firm in 1980, prelim. until his complete new catalog can be published).
- "Catalogue des Cachets Facteurs-Boitiers Type 1884." By J. Pothion. 24pp. 1981. 33Fr p. pd. La Poste aux Lettres, 17 rue fbg. Montmartre, F75009-Paris.
- "Catalogue des Cartes Postales de Franchise Militaire 1914-18, 1939-45," Tome II. 1981. 126pp. illustr. 95Fr. p. pd. By A. Weingarten and B. Sinais. From A. Weingarten, 42 Blvd. Queirel, F13010-Marseille. (Cont. of Vol. I; this part covers the privately-issued cards; incl. also some cards from the Viet-Nam and Algerian post-War campaigns).
- "Catalogue de Segells, Andorra 1981-1982." 1981. Illustr. in color. 75pp. 300 pesetas. Filatelia M. Abad, Avenida Carlemany, 41 Les Escaldes, Andorra. (Priced cat. of French and Spanish issues, the Viguerie Episcopal issues and the bank notes. In Catalan.)
- "Les Faux de Spérati des Timbres Classiques de France, Yv. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, et 13." By M. Mazebray. 1981. 21.50Fr p. pd. Le Monde Etude no. 237. Le Monde des Philatélistes, 11bis Blvd. Haussmann, F75009-Paris.
- "Les Constances du 20c Napoléon non-lauré non-dentelé, Type I—Panneaux D4 et G1." By Dr. J. Fromageat. Tome I, Le Monde Etude #48, reprinted 1981. 19.40Fr p. pd. Tome II, Etude #59, repr. 1981. 21.45F p. pd. Le Monde (see above).
- "Les Timbres-Poste au Type Sage, Tome I." By Dr. R. Joany. Le Monde Etude #47, reprinted 1981. 21.45Fr p. pd. Tome II, Etude #54, repr. 1981, 21.45Fr p. pd. (Le Monde (see above).
- "Les Timbres Francais Perforés, 1er Liste". By Col. Lebland. Le Monde Etude #67, repr. 1981. 23.60Fr p. pd. "2eme a 4eme Lists," Le Monde Etude #97, repr. 1981. 21.45Fr p. pd. Le Monde (see above).
- "Oblitérations Télégraphiques de France et Algérie." 16pp. 1981. 12.20Fr p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur, B. P. 21, F77350-Le Mée sur Seine.
- "Département de Seine et Oise Administratif en 1849-1850." 74pp. 1981. 30Fr p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).

- "Catalogue des Oblitérations des Recettes Auxiliares Urbaines." 1981. 62pp. 76.30Fr. p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Journaux-Imprimés—P. P. sauf Paris." 1981. 100 pp. 77Fr p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Les Billets de Banque de France—Les Emissions du Trésor." By M. Muscynski. 1981. 156pp. 150 Fr. Eds. Landit, Jacques Laurent, 1 rue du Pressoir, Courson-Monteloup, F91680-Bruyère-le-Chatel (complete priced cat. of Banque de France and Trésor notes since 1800).
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations 'Banlieue'." 26pp. 1981, 24.30Fr p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur, B. P. 21, F77350-Le Mée-sur-Seine. (In 3 parts, for Seine, Seine et Oise, and Seine et Marne).
- "Formations Sanitaires, Guerre 1914-18." 3 vols. 1981, 200pp each. 183.10Fr p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Présentation et Etudes des Levées Centrales du Type de 1904." 1981, 10pp, 3Fr p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Catalogues des Oblitrations avec Levées Centrales." 60pp. 1981. 46.30F p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Les Oblitrations Retardataires Types 17bis-18." 46pp. 1981, 29.30F p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Circuits Postaux Automobiles par Départements." 1981. 128pp. 156.30Fr p.pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Etude des Différents Blocs Dateurs R/84-Ro4." 30pp. 1981. 30Fr. p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above) (in marks of Recettes 1884-1904).
- "Catalogue des Daguins Jumelés par Départements." 9eme Ed. 1980. 36pp. 35Fr. p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Catalogue des Daguins Jumelés par Dépt.—sur Type Blanc." 1980. 18pp., 15Fr p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Catalogue des Daguins Jumelés, par Dépts., Sur Type Sage." 1980. 22 pp. 15Fr. p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Catalogue des Cachets des Commissions de Gare, Commissionnaires de Gare, Infirmerie G.V.C., Pendant la Guerre 1914-1918." 100pp. 1980. 56.30Fr p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).

### Review

#### **Histoire Postale et Militaire de la Deuxieme Guerre Mondiale 1939-45.**

By C. Deloste. Illustr., 2nd ed., 1980, with up-dated prices and an addendum by B. Sinais. 144pp. 110Fr plus post. Image Document, 9 rue Jean-Francois-Gerbillon, F75006-Paris.

The late Col. Deloste published privately 4 books on 20th century French military postal history, one on the WW I, one on WW II, one on the period between the Wars, and one on the Armée d'Orient 1917-21. They are well-organized, with brief narrative and documentation, and listings of the various types of postal markings with illustrations, the markings all priced. Although not exhaustive in many areas, they provide the best general overview on the subject in recently accessible volumes. There are other more specialized works on some aspects, such as Morocco (Tournier), Indochina (Desrousseaux), the franchise cards (Sinais), naval postmarks (Sinais), Libération (Lion, Mayer), prisoner camps (Carnévalé-Mauzan, et al); the old book of Strowski (revised by Sinais 1977) is still a useful reference, not to mention numerous journal articles.

The WW II volume of Deloste (1969) has been out of print for some

years and in demand as it was one of the best of his works, hence this re-issue is welcome. The WW II material is more complex than WW I. Deloste first treats the period of hostilities 1939-40 including Polish and Czech troops integrated into the French army, then the British and Belgian troops. There follow coverage of the occupation troops, the Italian post, "chantiers de jeunesse" (a youth work corps), the Armistice Army, the German "pockets," French Legion against Bolshevism, Free French Forces in France, England, and elsewhere, Allied Forces in France, the FFI, etc. A second half of the book is devoted to censor marks and prisoner and internee camps. Except for the censor marks, the treatment of the colonies is more sketchy than for France. Bertrand Sinais, the premier specialist now on 20th Century French military mail, has provided prices for the marks, which may be a bit conservative for some items, but reflect recent sales. He also added a section of the stamps used by American troops in France and North Africa.

A valuable reference for a French postal history library and for the war-cover collectors. R.G.S.

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

### President's Letter

Dear Members:—

This letter marks the completion of my first year as President, and it has been an enjoyable experience. In addition to working with the nucleus of members who keep the Society going, it has been my pleasure to get to know many of you via stamp shows and letters. The latter, especially, has brought comments, suggestions and questions. One of the most prevalent is how to pay for items purchased in French mail sales. Lately many of the dealers have been adding as much as 35-50F to a bill to cover bank fees. To avoid these I have been getting foreign drafts in francs drawn on a Paris bank from Deak-Perera, an international banking house in NYC. The cost is a modest \$2-\$3 in addition to currency conversion which must be paid anyways. If anyone has an alternate solution to this problem I'd be happy to hear from you. (Most banks will sell you a draft on Paris but it's too expensive for small payments; international postal money order is cheapest and easiest.—R.G.S.)

The "Le Monde" subscription has been sent in. By the time you read this you should have received your first issue. If you missed out, write to me soon, as renewal time will be at the end of the year.

Editor Bob Stone has done it again! The APRL has just published Volume I of his "A Bibliography of Philatelic Literature on the French Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories" which he has compiled. This is an absolute must for anyone with a Colonial propensity, brought to us by one of the foremost leaders in the field. I strongly recommend this volume (\$5 from the APRL) to all Colonies' enthusiasts, and happily look forward to volume two. (Current continuations are in the PLR.)

Summer, the season considered by many to be the doldrums of philately, is upon us. For me it is a chance to study my hoard of Group Type cancels, update my Eagles in anticipation of fall shows, and maybe even do an article.

Peace and Commerce to all,

Ed. Grabowski

### Notices

- ◆ At the May Board meeting R. G. Stone was re-appointed as Editor, and J. E. Lievsay as A.P.S. representative.
- ◆ The Banquet on May 16 was the occasion for presenting the Gerard Gilbert Memorial Award for the best article or book in English during 1980 to member Wm. M. Waugh for his work on *The Pay Conquis* (FCP #180 Suppl.). Bill was there but it came as a complete surprise to him. Ray Gaillaguet from Providence was the only other out of townner there. The new FCPS banner was unfurled for all to see.
- ◆ The following books were purchased and deposited in the Collectors Club library:
  - C. Deloste: "Histoire Postale et Militaire Francaise de la Deuxieme Guerre Mondiale, 1939-1945." 2nd ed. 1980, 141 pp., revised by B. Sinais.
  - D. Lavarack: "Nomenclature des Bureaux de Poste Francais 1876-1899." 1967. 238 pp.
  - B. Sinais: "Catalogue des Marques du FFI 1944-45." 1981, 31 pp.
- ◆ With this issue of the Philatelist is being distributed a Supplement comprising "A 40-Year Cumulative Index of the F. C. Philatelist 1941-1980," compiled by R. G. Stone. This book of over 80 pages covers much more than usually found in the conventional Index. It will be available for sale to future members and to the public at \$5 per copy from the Secretary.

### Meeting of 7 April 1981

Napoleon poisoned? Pope done in by family of Mussolini's mistress? Three cheers for History's alltime doer-inner, ol' Uncle Joe Stalin?

"Philately and Murder" if you haven't seen it in development and on tour, is the topical exhibit of a local character and the show at the meeting. Eleven frames of assignation, political martyrdom and coups d'etat, genocide, suicide, and even a couple of who-dunits. Blood, gore, violence, and death in first-day covers, plate proofs, souvenir sheets, and ust a fejjw stamps. Oh, you just collect classics? Then you liked the 1525 Italian stampless "gal-lows" cover, the Alexander Hamilton and the Aaron Burr free franks, and Amelia Earhart flown cover.

The story is the essence of this collection, and every page has philatelic testimony to some kind of dark deed. The late Emilio Obregon had an exhibit "Thantos . . . Death is no laughing hatter." These are the two pioneer thematic excursions into the sinister side of man's existence; the latter dealing with the subject generally (it did him in, too), and this collection dealing only with the violent ways of reaching the same end.

On Sundays the speaker, Rev. Dr. Charles M. Fitz conducts services for the living.—J.E.L.

### Meeting of 5 May 1981

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held, with annual reports of the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary as recorded in the April issue of the Philatelist. The following were elected or re-elected to the offices and terms listed:—

President—Dr. Edward J. Grabowski      Vice President—Charles Vengrove  
 Treasurer—Beatrice M. Berner      Recording Secretary—Gilbert Loisel  
 Corresponding Secretary—Walter E. Parshall  
 Directors, Class of 1984—Marc Martin and John Lievsay

Ed Grabowski had to do everything tonight, preside, step forward for another term, and then give the program as substitute for the scheduled speaker: "Beyond the Valley of the Eagles" was a title wide enough to cover the new items in his Eagles Colonies General Issues and subsequent issues, shown in eight frames and in another group of crisp 35mm slides.

New feathers in the Eagle nest—cancels of ASI, CCN2, Mayotte c.a.d. and unscribed lozenge, and some choice "corr. d'armées" covers from Reunion, Senegal, and IndoChina. Somewhere he slipped in a mint block of 60 40c, and two nice 50c-rate covers—one from Cayenne with classic corner-points-missing lozenge, and another from Basse-terre, Guadeloupe, with all the markings in red (insufficient franking). A block of four 10c, with the sideways stamp, showed scarce pen cancel of Martinique small-town overstruck with the MQE lozenge of St. Pierre in transit.

In the later issues on display were a page of 80c Lauré with assorted cancels, a 60c piece (40 and 20c Ceres) with INDE lozenge of Chandernagor, and two 1880 covers with the short-lived 35c UPU rate to US from Martinique. A selection of the Duval dues, and just a hint of some of the 1891 provisionals for individual colonies completed the presentation.—J.E.L., and thanks Ed, for all the notes.

#### Meeting of 2 June 1981

Dr. Martin Stempien, Jr. was speaker of the evening, with ten frames of France-U. S. Mail, 1800-1885, on display. The presentation was divided into the treaty and non-treaty periods, and without going into the complex rates of each, Dr. Stempien used the examples in the frames to show the types of markings and manner of ratings to be found. The dimensions of this now popular collecting specialty are these:— rate marks, transit marks, accountancy marks, frankings and special rates, and destinations and origins beyond the two countries but carried by or through them. Now that's scope, breadth, and depth.

In the pre-stamp era, Dr. Stempien showed three examples from the first French line, ending in 1847. In the period of the 1843-56 French-British treaty, he had examples of both the 1848 U. S. retaliatory rate and restored rates, the latter being a cover to New Orleans on one of the three sailings known.

1857 brought a new French-British treaty, followed three months later by the first US-French treaty. In the examples shown for the first period was a 12 Jan '57 printed-matter cover to France, and in the latter section was a US cover to Denmark of June 1867 with the first reported example of the F/40 transit mark into the Turn & Taxis posts.

Sorry folks, no "phantom rate" cover in the 1870 section, but one of the dozen known examples of the GB ART 39 showed revived use of the old 1857 mark. Some choice items from the Franco-Prussian War period, and then a selection of covers from the brief Aug. 1874-Dec. 1875 period when the new French-Treaty was in effect before UPU.

In the discussion period, Martin expanded on his comment (and showings) of the relative scarcity of covers for the special printed-matter rates, and the absence of such special rates in the 1857-1869 French-US treaty. From US to Europe, he says, they are a definite premium item over just regular letters; and if anybody has some from France to US he would just like to see them. There's a hint for shoebox sifters.—J.E.L.

## NEW MEMBERS

- 2138 BEAN, Robert W., P. O. Box 224, Urbana, Ohio 43078  
(France all major varieties on cover. France postal history in general. Classics 1849-1876. On cover, cancellations. Colonies General Issues on cover. Covers of individual colonies. Dealer, part time. Philatelic lit.)
- 2139 MANN, David G., 1951 Pamela St., Oxnard, Calif. 93030  
(General collector. France all major varieties, mint.)
- 2140 ALLWORTH, Christopher, R. R. 3—1110, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada B5A 4A7 (France all major varieties, used. Postal history in general. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France, used, Blanc, Mouchon and Merson Types, air mails. Colonies General Issues, used. All colonies and territories major varieties. Philatelic literature.)
- 2141 TANGUY, Louis, 7 rue de Remusat, 31000 Toulouse, France  
(France, entry markings, military posts, maritime posts, used abroad. Colonies General Issues, used, on cover. Philatelic literature on colonies General Issues. Exchange.)
- 2142 POTOTZKY, Stephen A., Suite A-5, 156 Newtown Rd., Newtown Professional Park, Virginia Beach, Va. 23462 (France all major varieties, mint, used. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France mint and used. Saar. Exchange.)
- 2143 DUMONT, Arthur A., 11 Woodlawn Ave., Green Brook, N. J. 08812  
General collector, all issues, 19th and 20th. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 2144 PETERS, Kristine A., 700 Terrill Rd., Plainfield, N. J. 07062  
(General collector all issues.)
- 2145 GOLDMAN, Victor, P. O. Box 494, Midwood Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11230  
(Classics 1849-1876 on cover. Air mails, parcel post, revenues, air meetings, first flights, crash covers, Deluxe proofs, imperforates, specimen, annulé, fictifs. Colonies General Issues on cover. Proofs and specimens of all colonies. Philatelic literature.)
- 2146 SUTCLIFFE, 1st Lt. Patrick G., SSN 223-90-5112, HQ, 51st USAAD, APO New York, N. Y. 09069 (General Collector 20th. 1950-1980. Vichy issues, military subjects on stamps.)
- 2147 BEDDO, Edward, 406 West 12th St., Eloy, Ariz. 85231  
(General collector 20th. France all major varieties, mint. Modern France mint. Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Europa, U.N. Colonies General Issues, mint. All colonies and territories major varieties.)
- 2148 LEOFFLER, William L., 96-44 72nd Rd., Forest Hills, N. Y. 11375  
(Colonies General Issues, mint. All colonies and territories major vars. Navigation and Commerce definitives from all colonial entities.)
- 2149 GATLING, Paul F., 8 Ravenwood Place, Toronto, Ont., Can. M4B 2M4  
(France all major varieties, mint. Postal history in general. Phil. lit.)
- 2150 NIELSON, Richard A., 3275 Santa Paula Way, Union City, Calif. 94587  
(General collector. Classics 1849-1876 mint, used. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France mint, used. Semi-postals, airs, booklets, coils, coin datés, miniature sheets. Franchise militaire, air meets, first flights, crash covers, expositions, special and temporary bureaus, Deluxe proofs, imperforates, precancels, occupation (by France) issues, offices abroad. CFA. Europa and U.N. Dealer, approvals. Exchange.)
- 2151 BOULE, Maurice, "Le Colbert," Avenue Colbert, 83 Toulon, France  
(Postal history in general. Regular issues, classics 1849-1876 on cover. Monaco. Dealer, full time—Auctions. Philatelic literature.)

- 2152 HINES, Terence M., Psychology Dept., Pace University, Pleasantville, N. Y. 10570 (St. Pierre & Miquelon stamps, covers, proofs, essays, imperfs, Deluxe sheets. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 2153 HEIDERMANN, Richard H., 1310 4th St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024 (France stampless covers to and after 1815 of the Caribbean. Railway posts. Classics 1849-1876 used, on cover, cancellations. Sage Type 1876-1900. Telephone & Telegraph, newspaper, revenues, offices abroad in China. Cancels and postal history. Stamps and covers of Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Domingue (Haiti). Philatelic literature.)
- 2154 SENDER, Jack, 8130 Lyons St., Niles, Ill. 60648 (France all major varieties mint, used. Modern France mint, used. Colonies General Issues mint, used. All colonies and territories major vars. Exchange (stamp for stamp).)
- 2155 EMERY, James S., 6454 Seascape Dr., San Diego, Calif. 92139 (General France all major varieties used. Perfins. Colonies General Issues, used. All colonies and territories major varieties. Exchange.)
- 2156 BRAGDON, Clifford R., 4270 Autumn Hill Dr., Stone Mountain, Ga. 30083 (France all major varieties, mint, used. Classics 1849-1876 mint, used. Modern France mint, used. Semi-postals, airs, booklets, FDCs, miniature sheets, Deluxe proofs, imperfs, artist's proofs, color trials.)
- 2157 HARRUS, Alain, 2100 Walnut St., Apt. 6-I, Philadelphia, Penna. 19103 (France all major varieties, used. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 2158 VON BERGEN, Harold, 18478 Wakenden, Redford, Mich. 48240 Monaco and Laos, mint, on cover, semi-postals, airs, booklets, FDCs, miniature sheets, souvenir sheets, dues, essays, Deluxe proofs, imperfs, artist's proofs, color trials, precancels. Philatelic literature.)
- 2159 PARMENTER, William K., 3406 Executive Ave., Falls Church, Va. 22042 (France all major varieties, used. Stamps and covers of French cols. in Africa only.)
- 2160 SCHNEIDERMAN, Howard A., P. O. Box 16204, St. Louis, Mo. 63105 (Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All colonies and territories major varieties. French Colonies revenues. Philatelic literature.)
- 2161 MARSHALL, Craig, 3225 Poppleton, Omaha, Nebr. 68105 (General collector all issues. Philatelic literature.)
- 2162 ALLISON, Frank H., 2824 West 23rd Ave., Vancouver, B. C., Canada V6L 1P3 (Topical: music, instruments on stamps, birds, dancers on stamps (worldwide). General France, mint, used, on cover, (silk screen covers, etc.) Modern France, mint, on cover. Monaco. French Polynesia mint, on cover, cancels, postal history, stamps. Philatelic literature. Art on stamps of France, Cathedrals, etc. Postal history Fr. Polynesia.)
- 2163 JERNEGAN, Jeff, 528 16th Ave. E., Seattle, Wash. 98112 (Modern France. Algerian covers, material from 1958 to 1962. Stamps, covers and all other material of Algeria. Philatelic lit. Exchange.)
- 2164 LINDWALL, Ted, Apartado 1135, Guatemala, Guatemala, Central Am. (General collector all issues. Dealer, part time. Exchange.)
- 2165 TILLER, David A., 5408 Pinecrest Rd., Knoxville, Tenn. 37912 (France all major varieties, mint, used. Saar. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All colonies and territories major varieties. Stamps of individual colonies. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
2166. HERDENBERG, Ralph S., 9229 Sally Lane, Schiller Park, Ill. 60176 (France all major varieties, mint, used. Monaco. All colonies and territories major varieties. Philatelic literature on Monaco.)

## REINSTATEMENTS

- 1446 SIEGEL, Abraham, c/o Kover King, 120 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036 (Dealer.)
- 1496 KRAEMER, James E., 17 Commanche Dr., Ottawa, Ont., Canada K2E 6E8 (Already in Directory.)
- 1694 SCINTO, Fred, Resurrection College, Westmount Road, North, Waterloo, Ont., Canada N2L 3G7 (Already in Directory.)
- 707 EATON, Frederik S., 40 Jones Road, Wallingford, Conn. 06492 (Already in Directory.)
- 1289 PIASECKI, Rev. Eugene, 2333 South 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53215 (Already in Directory.)
- 1324 PROUD, Edward Wilfrid, Proud-Bailey Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 74, Heathfield, E. Sussex TN21 8PZ England (Already in Directory.)
- 1391 KERYCZYNSKI, Gerald S., 8605 La Salle Blvd., La Salle, Quebec, Canada H8P 1Z1 (Already in Directory.)
- 1738 SHANNON, Don, P. O. Box 1332, Long Island City, N. Y. 11101 (Already in Directory.)
- 1136 BALCH, Steven A., M.D., 3337 Fosca St., Rancho La Costa, Calif. 92008 (France all major varieties, mint, used. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. All colonies and territories major varieties, with independent status. Stamps, covers French Southern and Antarctic territories. French Polynesia especially. Exchange.)

## DECEASED

- 1137 RICHMOND, Robert J.  
561 HOROWICZ, Sigmund

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1888 TAYLOR, James R., 2335 Paliswood Rd., S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2V 3P6
- 2045 REYNOLDS, Brian, 875 Wonderland Rd., Apt. 602, London, Ont., Canada N6K 3N1
- 2075 DE YOUNG, Richard C., 9 Western Hills Lane #4303, Cranston, R. I. 02920
- 1309 BERON, James F., 1900 St. Louis Ave., Apt. 310, Duluth, Minn. 55802
- 1455 MAYER, Frederick R., P. O. Box 5083, Denver, Colo. 80217
- 973 PRINS, Jan C., Wormerveerstraat 190, 2547 XX, The Hague, Nethrl'ds
- 1491 COHN, Ernst M., 1138 Appian Way, Dothan, Ala. 36303
- 1976 SWANSON, William F., Route #5, Box 5015, Spring Grove, Penna. 17362

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