



France & Colonies Philatelist



USPS #207700

THE "THREE-MONTH PERIOD" REGIME FOR LETTERS FRANCE-US 1857

By Richard F. Winter

On 24 September 1956, Great Britain and France signed a Postal Convention in Paris which established new postal rates as of 1 January 1857. This treaty affected the postage rates to the U.S. through England. Since the U.S. and France later concluded a separate Postal Convention to become effective on 1 April 1857, the Anglo-French Treaty of 1856 regulated rates to the U.S. for a three-month period. Examples of covers from this period are eagerly sought by collectors because the rates were in effect for such a short period. Covers carried by British packet vessels are not common and covers by American packet vessels appear to be even scarcer. The accountancy markings introduced with the Anglo-French Treaty of 1856, and shown in figure 1, are easily recognized on covers from the U.S. through England to France. These markings were applied in London and indicate the bulk rate British debits against France for transit fees through Great Britain. (1 Franc 60 centimes per 30 grams for letters by British packet and 40 centimes per 30 grams for letters by American packet, the British packet rate being higher to account for sea postage owed Great Britain). Less often noticed, but just as uncommon, are covers which travelled the opposite direction from France to the U.S. These covers received no accountancy markings. They can be identified by the dates, if they can be read, or simply by the special American packet and British packet rates even if the dates are unclear.

Letters posted in France, intended to be carried by British packet vessel from England to the U.S., required a prepayment of 80 centimes per 7½ grams. This fee paid all transit to the U.S. border. 5c additional was collected in the U.S. These letters were made up in closed mail bags for transit through England and show no British markings. Letters intended to be carried by American packet vessels from England to the U.S. could only be paid to the British port of embarkation and, therefore, were prepaid only 50 cen-

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Three-Month Period for Letters France-U.S. 1857—Winter	Front
A Census of Covers From French Oceania—Stone	36
Alsace-Lorraine Parcels Post 1918-1940	38
A Chronology of French Campaigns (cont.)—Waugh-Luft	39

times per 7½ grams. Upon arrival in the U.S., these letters were marked for a collection of 21c, the unpaid letter fee for incoming letters by U.S. packet vessels.

Examination of shipping data from the "three-month" period reveals the following number of contract mail voyages made:

	East	West
British packet	12	13
American packet	10	10

George E. Hargest lists all of the British and most of the American contract mail steamer voyages during this period in his classic reference book, "History of Letter Post Communications Between the United States and Europe 1845-1875" (Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC, 1971). We have compiled a more detailed listing which shows all of the steamship sailings that could have carried letters from France to the U.S. during the "three-month" period. This listing includes not only the regular mail carrying steamships, but also other steamships which travelled the same route. Some of the latter, such as the reliable Inman Line steamships (CITY OF MANCHESTER, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, KANGAROO), carried "loose" letters. These private ship letters were a result of manuscript directions on the letter faces which identified desired ships to carry the letters. Unlike packet letters, these letters required the postage due of incoming ship letters when they arrived in New York; i.e. 6c to the port of entry or 2c plus inland fees when going beyond the port of entry. Ship letter fees were not affected by the nationality of the ship that carried the letter as were the packet letter due fees. During this "three-month" period, two other steamships,

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VIGO and CADIZ of the Compagnie Franco-Americaine, made the last two voyages for this short-lived French steamship company before their operations ceased. There is some evidence that the French Post Office dispatched mails from Havre to New York by these steamships. The remaining ships on the listing, not identified as contract mail steamships, were merchant steamships that may have carried "loose" or private letters since they operated along the same route as the mail steamers. Other steamships, which operated from Glasgow to New York, are not included because the Glasgow terminus was well outside the normal mail routes.

While there is no evidence that all the ships on the following list carried "three-month period" covers, it would be well worth the search for letters on any of these trips.

Steamships arriving in the U.S. that could have carried "three-month period" letters:—

1857

ARR.	US	PORT	SHIP	LINE	FROM	DATE
*21	Jan	Boston	America	Cunard	Liverpool	3 Jan
*23	Jan	New York	Atlantic	Collins	Liverpool	7 Jan
*24	Jan	New York	Persia	Cunard	Liverpool	10 Jan
*28	Jan	New York	Arago	Havre	Havre	13 Jan
29	Jan	New York	Vigo	CFA	Havre	11 Jan
*30	Jan	Boston	Arabia	Cunard	Liverpool	17 Jan
2	Feb	New York	City of Manchester	Inman	Liverpool	14 Jan
* 5	Feb	New York	Baltic	Collins	Liverpool	21 Jan
* 6	Feb	New York	Africa	Cunard	Liverpool	24 Jan
7	Feb	New York	Alps	Cunard	Havre	25 Jan
12	Feb	New York	City of Baltimore	Inman	Liverpool	28 Jan
*15	Feb	Boston	Europa	Cunard	Liverpool	31 Jan
*22	Feb	New York	Asia	Cunard	Liverpool	7 Feb
*25	Feb	New York	Ericsson	Collins	Liverpool	4 Feb
28	Feb	New York	Cadiz	CFA	Havre	8 Feb
* 2	Mar	Boston	Niagara	Cunard	Liverpool	14 Feb
3	Mar	New York	City of Washington	Inman	Liverpool	14 Feb
* 5	Mar	New York	Atlantic	Collins	Liverpool	18 Feb
* 6	Mar	New York	Persia	Cunard	Liverpool	21 Feb
7	Mar	New York	Leopold I	Belgium	Southampton	14 Feb
10	Mar	New York	Emeu	Cunard	Havre	22 Feb
*12	Mar	New York	Hermann	Ocean	Southampton	25 Feb
12	Mar	New York	Kangaroo	Inman	Liverpool	25 Feb
13	Mar	New York	Belgique	Belgium	Southampton	24 Feb
*14	Mar	Boston	America	Cunard	Liverpool	28 Feb
*20	Mar	Boston	Alps	Collins	Liverpool	5 Mar
*24	Mar	New York	Africa	Cunard	Liverpool	7 Mar
*27	Mar	New York	Arago	Havre	Havre	11 Mar
29	Mar	New York	City of Baltimore	Inman	Liverpool	11 Mar
*29	Mar	Boston	Europa	Cunard	Liverpool	14 Mar
2	Apr	New York	Constitution	Belgium	Southampton	17 Mar
* 4	Apr	New York	Asia	Cunard	Liverpool	21 Mar
* 9	Apr	New York	Washington	Ocean	Southampton	25 Mar
10	Apr	New York	City of Manchester	Inman	Liverpool	26 Mar
*11	Apr	Boston	Niagara	Cunard	Liverpool	28 Mar
*14	Apr	New York	Ericsson	Collins	Liverpool	1 Apr

*Regular mail carrying steamship.

A CENSUS OF COVERS FROM FRENCH OCEANIA WITH THE GENERAL ISSUES: EAGLES, NAPOLEONS, CERES AND SAGE

By Robert G. Stone

We had a short note on this subject in FCP #166, p. 106, which included the Dubois issue stamps also. Meanwhile we have compiled some more reports. Since very few additional covers seem to have showed up in the last several years, a revised version is offered now in view of the intense interest in Oceania postal history of late. In this we omit the Dubois stamps because they are very numerous, probably over 100 covers in philatelic hands, and more reports of them continually appear.

We have not attempted to resurvey the use of the General Issues off cover from Oceania since our tabulation that appeared in FCP #146. A census of stamps off cover is fruitless because one cannot avoid counting the same stamp more than once when using largely auction records many of which are without photos.

Of the four issues covered we find 57 covers in all (includes several fronts): 38 with Eagles, 20 with Ceres, 3 with Napoleon, 8 with Sage—totals 69, more than 57 because some covers have combinations of two issues.

The total number of individual stamps of each issue on these covers are: Eagles 171, Napoleon 3, Ceres 36, Sage 8. The number of stamps of each denomination are:—

Eagles: 1c—1, 5c—15, 10c—19, 20c—9, 40c—46, 80c—27.

Napoleons: 5c—1, 80c—2.

Ceres: 10c sn—1, 10c ln—0, 15c sn—2, 15c ln—2, 20c—10, 25c—8, 40c—8, 80c—5.

Sage: 10c black—2, 25c yellow—3, 40c—3.

The distribution of covers by year of posting is:— 1862—1, 1864—2, 1865—3, 1866—1, 1867—1, 1868—1, 1869—5?, 1870—8?, 1871—1, 1873—4, 1874—3, 1875—3?, 1876—0, 1877—3, 1878—10?, 1879—2?, 1880—9, 1887—1.

The reason for the ? marks is that information on some covers was insufficient to determine which year they were posted so we have had to assign some to one year or another arbitrarily; they may have been actually one year earlier or later.

The most interesting data concern the frankings—these are varied and in several cases difficult to reconcile with the published postage rates. We tabulate them by franking in order of increasing postage and note the period of years in which the apparently or possibly applicable rate was in force and in some cases the year(s) the covers are reported.

6c—printed-matter or periodical rate?—1 wrapper to France (9/1/77)

10c—local rate—1 cover (14/6/80 Moorea to Papeete)

20c—double local rate?—1 cover (14/8/80)

25c—military rate 1871-78—2 covers (to France)

25c—UPU letter rate, 1879 on—7 covers

35c—UPU letter rate 1878-79—1 cover

40c—UPU letter rate 1876-78—8 covers

50c—double military rate 1871-78—1 cover

50c—double UPU letter rate, 1879 on—1 cover

80c—letter rate via Chile and Br packet to France 1861-63—1 cover (1862)

85c—35c UPU+50c registry?—1 cover (1/9/78)

90c—3x30c merchant vessel rate, 1878-84—1 cover (18/4/1878)

1.00—letter rate via Panama or US then Fr or Br packet to France 1866-1875
—8 covers (1867-75)

- 1.05—overpaid for 1.00 rate?—1 cover (1875)
 1.20—letter rate via Panama and Br packet to France 1864-66—3 covers
 1.20—4x30c merchant-vessel rate to France 1865-71—1 cover (1870)
 1.40—4x35c merchant-vessel rate to France 1872-77?—7 covers (1869-74)
 1.40—2x70c letter rate via US and Br packet to France 1875-6—1 cover
 2.00—double 1.00 rate 1864-74—2 covers (to France and Italy)
 2.40—double 1.20 rates?—2 covers (1865, 1870) (to France and Italy)
 2.80—8x35c merchant-vessel rate?—1 cover (1873)
 4.00—4x1.00 rate—1 cover (1869 or 1870)
 4.40—postage+registry+insurance—3 covers (1865-70) (to France or Italy)
 Note: two strips of 6 of 80c (Nap. and Ceres) off cover are known, which imply covers at 4.80 franking probably existed.
 Mixed Frankings are very rare; we found:—
 Eagles+Ceres—4 covers
 Eagles+Sage—1 cover
 Eagles+Napoleon—1 cover
 Ceres+Napoleon—2 covers
 Ceres+Sage—3 covers

We have no record of any combination of Ceres or Sage with Dubois.

A fact not clearly revealed by the above tables is of significance: the extensive and late use of the Eagles up to 1880—13 of the covers with Eagles are from the period 1872-80. Apparently the Eagles were so heavily stocked in the 1860s that there was little use for the Napoleon, Ceres, and Sage issues, except for the 20c and 25c values (25c did not exist in the Eagles issue). Letters sent unpaid are singularly rare from Oceania after 1864—very much rarer than stamped ones—which contrasts with some other colonies where unpaid letters are frequent up to 1870.

The overall rarity of General Issue covers of the first 4 issues from Oceania is comparable to that from Guiana, and perhaps somewhat less rare than from St. Pierre, Mayotte/Nossi-Bé, and New Caledonia.

The data from the archives (Bouvet, Joany, Allain Millet) as to the quantities requested by or sent to the colony are very incomplete and inconsistent. However, for Oceania some figures on Eagles requested or sent seem to be probably correct, but for later issues rather dubious. They give some idea of the relative scarcity to be expected:—

Eagles:—

Date requested:	1c	5c	10c	20c	40c	80c
17/10/61	3600	3600	10,800	—	7200	—
6/1/63	3600	3600	14,400	—	7200	—
14/12/63	1800	1800	10,800	—	14,400	—
end of '64	1800	1800	3600	3600	7200	14,400
end of '65	1800	1800	3600	3600	14,400	14,400
24/12/66	1800	1800	3600	3600	14,400	14,400

1867-68 (no data)

For 1871-80 conflicting figures between requests and sent are found, with apparently some missing data:—

1871 1c—3600; 5c—1800; 10c—9900; 20c—9900; 30c—8400; 40c—8400; 80c—3300

1872 1c—4500; 5c—3000; 25c—15,000; 30c—9000; 80c—4500 (10c and 20c requested, not sent)

1873 5c—1800 sent?, but all values had been requested.

1874 considerable quantity requested of 5c and 25c, small of rest.

1875 none requested?

1876 a few 1c, 5c, 10c, 30c, and 40c were requested.

1877 all values requested but only 40c and 1fr sent?

1878 none sent?

1879 some 35c and 40c sent.

1880 some 5c, 20c, and 25c sent.

These figures for what they are worth confirm the ample stocks of Eagles and small stocks of most later issues, except for some Ceres. The rather large alleged supplies of all the 1871-72 issues do not seem to be reflected in the covers.

It may be indicative of rarity to note that in 1862 Tahiti dispatched 5,584 letters and 4,613 pieces of printed matter.

(For the cancels and postmarks used on the General Issues in Oceania see our articles in Amer. Phil. for April 1980.)

THE ALSACE-LORRAINE PARCELS POST 1918-1940

A remarkable study by A. Pacquelin in *Le Monde* for March-Oct. 1981 reveals a fascinating anomaly in the *Colis Postaux* service of France; the *Alsace-Lorraine Colis Postaux* was operated by the postal service rather than by the railroads as in the rest of France. The reason: from 1871 to 1918 the Germans operated the *Alsace-Lorraine* post and used the same procedures there for parcels as in Germany, where the postal service handled the parcels post. It proved convenient in 1918 to continue the German system in A.-L. because it was in place and familiar to the postoffices and to the public. Of course, the railroad (*Chemin de Fer de l'Est*) actually transported the packages between P. O. towns. In 1905 the Germans issued special adhesives for A.-L. to pay the postage on parcels; but when the French regime returned, the P.O.s used regular French postage stamps on parcels Bulletins. The A.-L. P.O.s continued for years to use the *Bulletins d'Expedition* of the German post, but gradually introduced similar ones with official French indicia, with some variants and supplemental forms and many special paste-on tickets for special services (C.O.D., registration, return, *valeurs déclarés*, *acquit à caution*, *passé-avant*, *exprès*, etc.). In addition to the official *Bulletins d'Expedition*, some firms making many shipments were permitted to print their own Bulletins, similar to the official ones but with the firm name on the "coupon" part (receipt) of the sending P.O. The firms filled out the forms and affixed the stamps. For military-franchise shipments the Bulletin was printed on white stock instead of the usual colored ones.

Pacquelin had an accumulation of 6000 of these Bulletins and selected 500 which showed differences in form or usage. Normally the Bulletins were retained by the service and later destroyed or sold for waste, but many were stolen from storage and sold to dealers or "liberated" during the War. Nearly all the current French stamps were used on the Bulletins, often the franc values, and all sorts of regular postmarks and griffes (also RR postmarks) were applied. With the high frankings, stamps were often plastered all over the front of the form and even on the back. The usual fiscal tax stamp(s) also had to be affixed.

The regulations called for "deteriorating" the stamps of face 3Fr and greater by means of punched holes or perfin. The firms perfed with their own insignia, initials, or various-shaped holes, even embossing or cutting stamps in half and affixing the two parts placed together. The punching was a practice begun in the German regime; it is thought to have had the purpose of discouraging theft of stamps from the forms by employees to sell to the stamp trade. Pacquelin illustrates some 40 varieties of Bulletins and usages, including the various labels (*etiquettes*). Here is an interesting specialty with lots of "color."

A CHRONOLOGY OF FRENCH CAMPAIGNS AND EXPEDITIONS WITH THEIR POSTAL MARKINGS

By William M. Waugh and
Stanley J. Luft

Associate Member, Académie d' Etudes Postales

VII. Period of World War I, 1914-1918

(Cont. from FCP #191, p. 10)

The War in The East (cont.)



Fig. BJ



Figs. BH

Military-postal markings of German and Austro-Hungarian forces in the Balkans commonly resemble those shown in Figs. AL and AM. Some other and more distinctive Austro-Hungarian markings of this front are shown here (Figs. BK) as are a few examples of Bulgarian markings (Figs. BL).

The French presence in Egypt-Hedjaz and in Palestine-Syria, Oct. 1916 on, was very much subservient to the British one; their varied markings, scarce to rare, are very desirable. Postal sectors were 601A and 601B (Figs. BM);



Figs. BK

Port Said (No. 601) was the French base of operations. British postal and censor markings are "common" on French military mail from this area. Several administrative markings for the French Detachment in Palestine (to which name Syria was added later) are shown in Figs. BN (violet, red, blue), and the Mission B (Egypt-Hedjaz) in Figs. BO (violet, blue, etc.). (See Sinais (1979, 1980) and Deloste (1971) for details.) After the War these diverse units formed the nucleus of the much larger French Army of the Levant.



Figs. BL



TRESOR ET POSTES
601

Figs. BM



Détachement français de Palestine - Syrie

15^e Section de C.O.A.

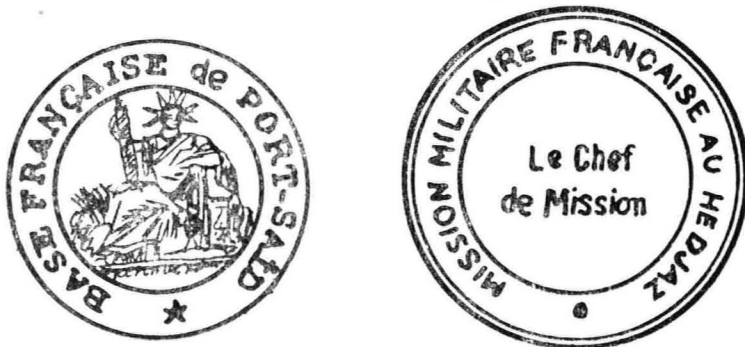
Figs. BN

MISSION B.
BASE MILITAIRE FRANÇAISE DE SUEZ



Figs. B0

MISSION MILITAIRE FRANÇAISE B.



Mission Militaire Française en Egypte
DETACHEMENT DE PORT-SAID

Figs. B0

The War in Africa and Other Colonies

Various local actions in North and West Africa are listed at the end of this Section. Some of these were continuations or new flare-ups of ones started earlier (see Chapters V and VI) and some were apparently new. They occurred in Southern Algeria (Sud-Oranais), Southern Tunisia, Morocco, Sudan, Upper Volta, Ubangi-Chari, and Chad—covers rather rare if identifiable. Note that units from Morocco redeployed to other WW I fronts retained their 400-series sector numbers (see Section on Western Front).

In West African colonies, in addition to some local disturbances, native troops were being trained in various areas, and personnel concerned with these

troops as well as the colonial gendarmerie, originated much franchise and official-service mail which bears a great variety of unit and administrative cachets (not rare overall), but no special military postmarks. A straightline franchise mark is reported for "Troupes du Groupe de l'Afrique Occidentale Frse."

In some of the colonies censor marks and labels were in use during the War; some, as in Ivory Coast and Niger, were of a special type. But censorship was not consistently applied in the colonies. Of course military personnel stationed or on leave anywhere in the colonies had the franchise; covers very rare, however, from those colonies far from any military activity.

Troops being newly recruited or reservists being called up, early in the war were given in the colonies a temporary or special franchise by local decrees; their mail might be marked "F.M." in ms or with a regular "Corr. d'Armées" cad where available, but in some places a special mark of the local authorities was used, such as the "Troupes/Mobilisées/de Tahiti" in a rectangle (valid only Oct. 1914-Oct. 1915) and the straightline "Mobilisé" in Guinea, which should be considered more as civil than military marks since they were applied by the civil POs. Gendarmes, local guards (infanterie coloniale) and certain government officials had the franchise; the mark of Martinique "Défense Fixe/de Fort de France" is of that category. (Covers of all the above are rare.)

1914-1921 Togo.—Allies invade 1914, French taking Anecho and Porto-Seguro 8 August., British Lomé on 6 August. British and French forces join on 12th. Agbelovhoe falls 16 August as Germans retreat north along the railway to Kamina, surrendering there 26-27 Aug. French force under Maj. Mavoix from north joined at Atakpama with Br. force from Gold Coast. Aug. 20 agreement for the British to administer western part (Lomé cap.), French the eastern (Anecho cap.). This division modified in July 1919, adopted by League of Nations as Mandates July 1922 (Fr. cap. now Lomé).

No military marks except several censors (Fig. BP). Oct. 1914-Jan. 1915 German Togo stamps and some stationery captured at Kamina (near Atakpama) and at Sansane-Mangu overprinted by British (1 Oct.) and by French (8 Oct.). In 1915 British overprint Gold-Coast stamps and in 1916 French overprint Dahomey stamps—each issue could be used in both administration sectors. Unoverprinted Gold Coast and Dahomey stamps also used frequently.

Mostly captured German cads used (Figs. BQ) to 1920, at 15 P.O.s; in 1920 regular French-style or Gold-Coast postmarks issued; several rare provisional Gold-Coast type marks (Figs. BR). Briefly in 1914 at Anecho, a Dahomey cad of Grand Popo modified (Fig. BS) was used, chiefly on official mail (extremely rare). Earliest of any postmark dates are Sept.-Oct. 1914. Covers to 1920 very scarce to extremely rare except from Lomé and Anecho. Cads also known from Assahun, Agu, Agbelovhoe, Ho, Noepi, Nuatja, Porto-Seguro, Sansane-Mangu, Sokode, Station-Palime, Tsiewie—all very to extremely rare even off cover. The British made new cads for Lomé and Agome-Palime in the German style (Figs. BQ bottom row).

French military and official franchise covers occur to 1919 (rare)—endorsed "Commandant Militaire—Troupes Francaises d'Occupation du Togo," etc. Stamped covers of civilian mail from Anecho and Lomé common 1916 on. Mail was taken out via Dahomey or Gold Coast.

Passed by Censor
at
Lome (Togo)

Fig. BP



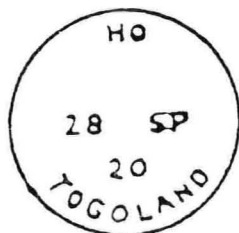
Fig. BQ



Figs. BQ



Figs. BR



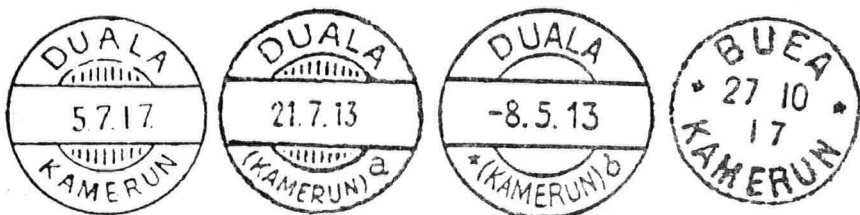
Figs. BR



Fig. BS

1914-1919 Cameroun.—British blockade coast early Aug.; a little German mail still gets through via Spanish Rio Muni. Sept. 23-24 a British and two French cruisers arrive off Duala, bombard it 26th; surrenders 27th. Allies land 6500 British, a Belgian contingent (from Congo), and 4000 Senegalese troops. Buea occupied 25 Oct., Victoria 13 Nov. Germans at Duala evacuated by Allies 30 Sept.-2 Oct., some taken to Dahomey rest to Gold Coast. Inland Germans retreat slowly from Buea (25 Sept.) as Allies press north from Duala and inward from Gabon, Chad, and Nigeria. Ahead of the Allies the Germans keep up their internal posts and telegraphs at places right up until Allies capture them. Last post in the north, Mora, falls 19 Feb. 1916, and then rest of Germans, native supports, and administrators (40,400 in all) who had concentrated for a last stand around Jaundé, retreat south into Spanish Rio Muni 1-14 Feb. 1916, taking postal cancellers and archives with them. 1 April 1916, British and French commanders divide the occupation administration, British keeping the western 10% put it under Nigerian administration. Later the French administration put under French Equatorial Africa. Occupation continues to 1921 when the Mandate regimes begin. French military franchise ends 1919.

British open military P.O. Duala 23 Nov. 1914, used by French troops also. A British military cds known Dec. 1914 (Fig. BT-2, left). French P.O. Duala opens late Oct. 1915, attached to Gabon post; but army vaguemestre-type field post was already established in 1914. British Duala P.O. closes 31 March 1916, Nigerian stamps used thereafter in Br. sector. Very rare early uses of Gabon, Middle Congo, Nigerian, and German Kamerun stamps (and stationery), but most mail is in franchise until 1916; early civil mail often sent stampless with no-



Figs. BT-1



Figs. BT-2



Figs. BU-1

* TRESOR et POSTE aux ARMEES *

☛ Colonne du Cameroun ☛

Franchise Militaire.

POSTE AVX ARMEES
COLONNE DU CAMEROUN

JAUNDÉ
22 5 17
(Cameroun)

Figs. BU-2

tation "no stamps available," etc. June 21, 1915, German Kamerun, and 1 Nov., Gabon stamps overprinted for joint occupation use. At least to March 1916 the British and French overprints could be used by both services and even combination covers are known.

Four or five German cancellers of Duala and one of Buea were captured (Figs. BT-1, BT-2). The British P.O. at Duala used two of them (Fig. BT-1, two at left). The French P.O. there used two or three, two like BT-1 left, but one slightly different, and the "(Kamerun)b" type, from 1915 to 1921. However, a French-style Duala cad appears about March 1916 (Fig. BU-1) used concurrent with the German ones to ca. 1921-22.

The British used a German "Buea" cds (in Fig. BT-1) during 1914-16, and later (prob. ca. 1916-19) a "Buea/British Kamerun" cds, with several more variants 1920-21. A British "Victoria/Cameroun" cds (Fig. BT-2) used 1914-16.

French and British P.O.s regularly used German registry labels and handstamps struck on them (Duala, Buea, Jaundé). A few French covers were censored but censorship was apparently not general.

Several French military marks (Figs. BU-1 and BU-2) were used on franchise and civil mail 1914 on—the circular Trésor et Poste types are fairly common, often cancelling stamps, the others rare (on early franchise mail only?). Earliest use reported of the large Trésor et Poste circular mark is 25 Dec. 1914 at Edea. The Jaundé mark was probably a provisional postmark, used only March 1916 to late 1917; the Jaundé civil P.O. officially did not open until 1 July 1916. On 1 July 1916 16 French P.O.s were opened and supplied (with some delay?) with

French-style cads; in 1917 8 more P.O.s were opened (—Duala already had its cad since March 1916). Endorsements on franchise mail such as "Corps Expedre franco-anglaise Cameroun," "Le Colonne Mayer," "Le Colonne de Cameroun"; also anchor-type naval cachets struck in transit.

The French Navy in WW I

The navy (Marine Nationale) played a mainly secondary role during the War, acting principally to protect convoys (chiefly to Turkey and the Balkan front), sea lanes, and coastal France. The more or less standard ship's administrative cachets (Fig. BV) were in general use (with or without the ship's name) as well as cachets for units such as naval divisions, squadrons, shore bases, etc. But for the important mission in the Mediterranean area, the navy used various special cads (Figs. BX to CA).

(The CORR. D'ARMEES/PORT SAID cad, Fig. BW, is primarily a "maritime"-type marking (Salles #969) of the French consular PO, much used on



Fig. BV



Fig. BW

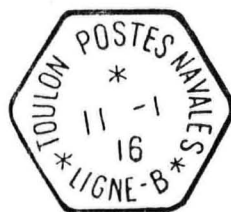


Fig. BX



Fig. BY



Fig. BZ



Fig. CA



Figs. CA

mail from the early days of the Spring 1915 Corps Expéditionnaire d'Orient.)

Hexagonal cachets of the special naval (not civil) Lines A and B (Fig. BX) appeared in Nov. 1915, used on each of two supply ships in Toulon harbor; the word Toulon was later removed, and then new single-ring cads appeared in April 1916 (Figure BY). A central bureau opened 20 March 1916 at Marseille (Fig. BZ), attached to the central military bureau of the Armée d'Orient. Toulon and other Mediterranean naval bases between France and the Balkan front used single-ring cads bearing code letters C through J (Figs. CA) from Spring 1916. All these markings are localized by Sinais (1977) and Sinais and Delhomez (1979), and range from uncommon to rather scarce when postally used.

Naval Divisions in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans and naval support centers in some colonial and some foreign-allies ports (N.Y., e.g.) had special unit or ship-name cachets on Franchise and official mail. Mail from them generally posted in civil P.O.s or on French mail packets ("Corr. d'Armées," Ligne A, Ligne L, Ligne N, etc.), at ports where the naval ships happened to call (covers not very common).

The troop transport (a requisitioned merchant ship) "Sontay" taking troops from New Caledonia to Europe early in the War (1915) had to make detours and stops to avoid German raiders; much mail from these troops at each stop along the way using various unit cachets, e.g.: "Infanterie Coloniale /Bord du Sontay/Le Commandant des Troupes" (rare).

Other Local Actions Started or Continuing During 1914-19

- 1914 Oceania.—German naval bombardment of Papeete, Tahiti, and German naval landing in Marquesas Ids.
- 1914-16 Laos.—Phongsaly area invaded by Yunnanese bandits.
- 1915-16 Southern Tunisia.—attacks by tribesmen from Libia attempting to stir up a revolt. (Covers reported with unit and vaguemestre cachets and franchise marks.)
- 1915 Soudan.—Bambara revolt against conscription.
- 1915-16 Upper Volta.—severe anti-conscription revolts, etc., especially in the bend of the Black Volta, Nov. 1915-March 1916, by Songhai, Bella, Fulani; Yomboli revolt.
- 1916 Upper Volta.—Tuaregs revolt, March-June.
- 1916-22 Niger.—fighting with Tuaregs who besiege Agadez in 1917, raids continuing to 1922.
- 1916-19 Ubangi-Chari.—renewed pacification.
- 1917-21 Southern Algeria (Sud-Oranais) and Southern Tunisia.—fighting with tribesmen. (Covers with unit cachets for "compagnies mobiles" or Compagnie Saharienne," posted in nearest civil P.O.s to the north, are reported.)

(To be continued)

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(include much historical background also)

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ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS



◆ On 8 March the 3.00 Danielle Casanova stamp was issued; on 12 March the 2.60 Année Mondiale des Communications; on 19 March the 2.00 Bicent. de l'Air et de l'Espace—Pilatre de Rozier et Marquis d'Arlandes; and 19 March 3.00 Bicent. de l'Air et l'Espace—J. Charles et M. N. Robert; 19 March 4.00 original painting of Dewasne: "Aorara—Set."

◆ On 9 April the 4.00F work of Raphael, on 16 April the 1.60+0.30 J. A. Gabriel, on 25 April four stamps showing French wild flowers, were to appear.

- ◆ On 1 March was issued the first 1983 no. of the PTT "Collection Philatélique des PTT de France" covering the stamps issued in the 1st 2 months of 1983 in a deluxe jacket with the "Notices" on each one—sold at 35Fr plus postage by the Service Philatélique (see Jan. FCP, p. 12).
- ◆ For Andorre on 26 Feb. the 2.00 Bicent. de l'Air et l'Espace appeared. The Andorre stamp program for 1983 was announced in Jan.: Europa: L'Orri and La Forge Catalane; Protection of Nature: Truite and Bouleau; Artistic: Details of a fresco of the church La Cortinada; Archer; Architecture: Andorran house; Commemoratives: Bicent. Air and Space; 30th anniv. of the Conseil de Cooperation Douanière. There will be 9 stamps for regular use issued in a new design.
- ◆ The new PTT subscription service for new issues is meeting with favorable response—the number of subscribers is expected to increase from 17,000 to 45,000. The stamps are mailed out direct to subscribers from the printery. Also a service for reserving in advance ones choice of new stamps which will be held for him at his postoffice (—a similar service existed many years ago, but dropped later). The PTT now sells about 200 million francs worth of stamps to collectors annually. Like the USPS the PTT sells packets of stamps, and issues a booklet of elementary guidance on philately. It is said there are 500,000 stamp collectors in France.
- ◆ The PTT announced that 1,252,652 of the Philexfrance bloc feuillets were sold, all proceeds to pay for the expenses of the Expo.
- ◆ The PTT has announced that from 1 Jan. 1983 on the printing of coins dates on the sheet margins will only be applied to: Current Liberté series, the 4 highest values of the Airmail series, the postage dues and precancels, and the UNESCO and Conseil de l'Europe issues.
- ◆ Our numerous members collecting St. Pierre-Miquelon will be interested to learn that a local philatelic club has been formed at St. Pierre—Le Club Philatélique de S.P.M. Michel Malvaux is the President and organizer. The club held an SPM exposition on 19-20 Mar. at which there was a temporary postoffice, and commemorative envelopes were sold with a special postmark showing a reproduction of the supposed first postmark-type of St. Pierre (1854). These envelopes are sold at 10F plus post (\$1.50 US postpaid.) The proceeds are to go to augment the SPM postage-stamp collection of the Musée de St. Pierre. Send check or M.O. to Michel Malvaux, 31 rue Brue, 97500 St. Pierre-Miquelon (via Halifax, N.S., Canada).
- ◆ Ruth Brown of Bordeaux fame has been giving stamp talks to various Maine clubs, Assoc. of Amer. Univ. Women, Kiwanis, Retired Teachers Assoc., Rotary, etc., etc. Gardner sits back and answers questions—division of labor apparently. And they sold a few Bordeaux books.
- ◆ Member Stan Jersey won a vermeil at Chicagopex '82 for his New Caledonia Specialized.
- ◆ The Bangkok International Stamp Exhibition 1983 will be held Aug. 4-13, 1983, using FIP rules. For information write to Raymond Gaillaguet, 15 Fletcher St., Rumford, R. I. 02916 or Frank Vignola, 105 22nd Ave., San Francisco, Cal. 94121.
- ◆ Starting 1983 the Bulletin des la Soc. des Amis du Musée de la Poste is changing its title to "Le Relais."
- ◆ We have a letter from the New Caledonia Office des Postes et Télécommunications stating that the book by Georges Kling on the "Histoire de la Poste et du Timbre en Nouvelle Calédonie" will be published at the end of

- April on the occasion of the 25th Anniv. of the creation of the Office of P et T de la Nouvelle Calédonie. No word yet on price or ordering instructions.
- ◆ Earl Blinn, the husband of our long-time Christene Blinn, died in Feb. after a long illness. Our sincerest condolences to Christene.
 - ◆ Member Ernie Fricks has been named to the 1st Service Award of the N. J. Postal History Soc. for his promotion of the Society and editing its journal for 10 years.
 - ◆ Theo Van Dam (Postal Covers) will offer in his April 26 sale a range of historical war covers from the French Revolution to the Iran hostage crisis.
 - ◆ A recent philatelic expo at St. Brieuc had 200 frames of exhibits devoted solely to automatic sorting and machine franking!
 - ◆ The Grand Prix de l'Art Philatélique awarded at the 1982 Salon d'Automne went to the Chateau du Ripaille stamp. The Grand Prix pour Territoires and Depts. D'Outre-Mer was awarded to the Transport Mixte de Cher stamp of New Caledonia by E. Lacacque. The Grand Prix pour l'Etats Francophones de l'Afrique went to the 75Fr Alfred de Musset stamp of Gabon, by Andreotto.
 - ◆ W. Menuz, well-known US postal stationery specialist, asks whether Higgins and Gage nos. 7, 34, 35, 36, 38, A15 and F1 of Tunisia exist; also listed in ACEP, but he has never seen them.
 - ◆ George Hargest, the author of the great work on letter posts between US and Europe up to 1876, much referred to by the transatlantic mail collectors, died on Feb. 5. A book compiling his various articles, in updated form, is being prepared for publication by Leonard Hartmann, the literature dealer in Louisville.
 - ◆ At SPRINGPEX (No. Va.) on 26-27 March, member James Pratt won a Gold for his wonderful USA-France Mails 1836-79, and member Jim Simon a Vermeil for his unusual Austria pre-adhesive revenues (back to Napoleonic French occ.). There was an exhibit of cancels of the Czechoslovakian Govt. in Exile in France in WW II. Dick Winter arranged a slide-show for a group of French and US transatlantics specialists, attended by 19. Our long-time member Maj. Gen. M. C. Walter visited the show.
 - ◆ Member Raymond Gailaguet has been elected Treasurer of the New England Federation of Stamp Clubs.
 - ◆ The excellent postal-history journal "Cursores" which has carried a number of articles on French-related subjects, has regrettably had to cease publication because editor Paolo Vollmeier cannot continue and no suitable replacement could be found.
 - ◆ We are informed that the exhibits shown at the Expo of the new Club Philatélique de St. Pierre (mentioned above) held on 19-20 Mar. included the following: "Papillons, Sports, Cheveaux" by M. Marsolieu; "Non-dentelés, épreuves d'artistes, essais de SPM" by FCPS member Yannick Cambray, "Les Timbres de SPM" by G. Lerous and C. Tillard, "Terre Neuve, Nova Scotia—timbres-poste relations avec SPM," and "Oblitérations de timbres-poste de Terre neuve à St. Pierre, timbres de SPM oblitérés à Terre Neuve et Nova Scotia" by B. Borotra. Interest in philately at St. Pierre is evidently getting serious and diverse. At the Expo also was shown the original drawing for the recent French stamp relating to St. Pierre-Miquelon.
 - ◆ Stanley C. Jersey has been appointed the U. S. Commissioner for the Australian International Philatelic Exhibition (AUSIPEX '84) to be held at Melbourne Sept. 21-30, 1984 (under FIP patronage). Information from Stan, P. O. Box 713, Carlsbad, Calif. 92008. Provisional entries due by Nov. 15, 1983.

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

By Stanley J. Luft (#915)
(of the Académie d'Etudes Postales)

(Cont. from FCP #191, p. 27)

0,80 green

The 0,80 line-engraved green Béquet (Sc 1495, Cs 1897) exists only in booklets and coils. Booklets of 20 stamps (Sc 1495a, Braun No. 525) printed on TD-6 presses, with single phosphor "B" bar at right, were issued Dec. 1976; booklets of 20 stamps (Braun No. 525a) with bars and tropical gum were printed 27 Aug. 1976, and issued in Oct. (or Dec.) 1977. Coils (for rolls of 1000 stamps) (Sc 1497, Cs 1897A) in a new format with horizontal perforations only, and single phosphor "B" bar at right, were issued Sept. 1976.

(See 0,80 typographed value, in Pt. B. below, for usage).

Booklets and coils were replaced by the 0,80 green Sabine (Sc 1568a and 1578, Cs 1963,A,B) beginning in Dec. 1977; retired from sale 21 July 1978.

1,00

The 1,00 red (Sc 1496, Cs 1898) was issue with phosphor bars, 31 July-2 Aug. 1976.

Printed in sheets (for panes of 100 stamps) from TD-6 presses, with 3 phosphor "A" (later "D," "C," and "B" also) bars, in 9 press runs, 8 June 1976-8 Nov. 1977; accidentally printed during part of 23 June 1976 on thicker (coils) paper; printed with tropical gum, 8-10 July and 17-20 Aug. 1976, and 20 May and 6-11 July 1977, issued from Feb. 1977; printed without phosphor bars (Cs 1960) 26-27 Sept. 1977, issued 31 Oct. 1977; an accidental printing without phosphor, during part of 23 Nov. 1976, is known used 3 Dec. 1976; printed on the new R.G.R. press, with 3 phosphor "C" bars, in 2 press runs: 13 Jan.-13 May, 12 July-1 Aug., and 22 Aug.-8 Nov. 1977, issued from Feb. 1977.

Booklets of 5, 10, and 20 stamps (Sc 1496a, b, Braun Nos. 526-528) printed with phosphor "B" bars on TD-6 presses from August 1976, issued from August (?) 1976; booklets of 5, 10, and 20 stamps, with tropical gum, printed July-Aug. 1976, issued Sept.-Dec. 1976.

Coils (for rolls of 1000 stamps) (Sc 1498, Cs 1898A) with phosphor "B" bars printed on TD-6 presses; at first with 12 horizontal perforations, printed 2-9 Aug. 1976, issued from Sept. 1976; then with 12 plus two-½ perforations (or with total of 13 full perforations), printed 10-15 Aug. 1976, issued from Sept. 1977.

Usage (Tariff or 2 Aug. 1976):

*Letters, to 20 gm (domestic);

*Postcards, "urgent" (domestic);

*Letters, to 20 gm, to Canada, Common Market countries, and nearby areas of Spain;

*Postcards (foreign, other than to the above);

Newspapers, from 300 to 400 gm, individual rate (domestic).

Replaced by the 1,00 red Sabine (Sc 1570, Cs 1964, A, B) beginning in Dec. 1977; all formats retired from sale 7 July 1978.

B. Typographed issues

Designed by Pierre Béquet; engraved by Jean Miermont.

o,45

The o,45 blue (Sc 1292, Cs 1665) was issued 6-8 Feb. 1971.

Printed in sheets (for panes of 100 stamps) from 6 plates between 13 Jan. 1971 and 21 Feb. 1977.

Usage (Tariff of 4 Jan. 1971):

"Slow" letters and printed matter, from 20 to 50 gm (domestic);

Small parcels, to 50 gm (domestic);

* Postcards and illustrated cards (foreign).

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

Printed matter and parcels, from 50 to 100 gm, special domestic bulk rate No. 1.

Usage (Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974):

Newspapers, magazines, brochures, etc., from 20 to 50 gm (foreign);

Printed matter, from 20 to 50 gm (as pairs=0,90) (foreign).

Left without specific usage by Tariff of 2 Aug. 1976; retired from sale 7 July 1978.

o,60

The o,60 typographed green (Sc 1292A, Cs 1810) was issued, with single phosphor "A" bar at right, 5-7 Oct. 1974.

Printed in sheets (for panes of 100 stamps) from 13 plates, 29 Aug. 1974-11 June 1976; all stamps printed with phosphor bars except those from one plate (Cs 1810A), 13-16 Sept. 1974, from another plate 13 Sept. 1974, and from one press run of a third plate 25-28 Feb. 1975; the non-phosphor printings are with tropical gum, and were issued in June? 1975. Postal cards with single phosphor "A" bar at right (ACEP 204) were printed from flat plates, issued Feb. 1975.

Usage (Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974):

* "Slow" letters and printed matter, to 20 gm (domestic);

* Postcards (domestic and "French Community");

* Postcards, to Canada and "rayons limitrophes";

Newspapers, from 200 to 300 gm, individual rate (domestic and "French Community");

Magazines, books, brochures, etc., from 50 to 100 gm (foreign) (until 31 Dec. 1975).

Usage (Tariff of 2 Aug. 1976):

Newspapers, from 100 to 200 gm, individual rate (domestic and "French Community").

Retired from sale 15 Sept. 1976.

o,80

The o,80 typographed green (Sc 1494, Cs 1897B) was issued, with single phosphor "A" bar at right, 31 July-2 Aug. 1976.

Printed in sheets (for panes of 100 stamps) with phosphor bars, from 10 plates, 16 June 1976-25 Nov. 1977; with tropical gum, from 2 of the plates, 9-13 July and 8-9 Aug. 1977, issued Fall 1977; without phosphor bars (Cs 1959) from another of these plates, 7 and 13-14 Sept. 1977, issued 31 Oct. 1977. Postal cards with single phosphor "A" bar at right (ACEP 206) printed from flat plates, issued Nov. 1976 or very early in 1977.

Usage (Tariff of 2 Aug. 1976):

* "Slow" letters and printed matter, to 20 gm (domestic);

*Postcards (domestic and "French Community");
 Illustrated postcards "of 5 words" (foreign);
 Postcards, to Canada, Common Market countries, and nearby areas
 of Spain;

*Printed matter, to 20 gm (foreign).

Usage (Tariff of 15 May 1978):

Complementary value.

Replaced by the 0,80 green Sabine (Sc 1568, Cs 1963,A,B) beginning in Dec. 1977. Stamps without phosphor bars retired from sale 9 June 1978; those with phosphor bars, 21 July 1978.

* * *

NOTES on the phosphor bars on the Béquet issues:—

- type A: dull (ordinary light); homogeneous (UV light); lack vertical closures; used for sheet stamps from TD-6 presses.
- type B: dull (ordinary light); homogeneous (UV light); closures at top and bottom; used primarily for booklet and coil stamps; also on a minority of line-engraved sheet stamps from TD-6 presses.
- type C: shiny (ordinary light); heterogeneous (UV light); used primarily for sheet stamps from the R.G.R. press; occasional use on the 1,00 value from TD-6 presses.
- type D: weakly shiny (ordinary light); speckled or dotted pattern (UV light); slightly water-soluble; used only for line-engraved sheet stamps from TD-6 presses; rare on 0,50 value, rare or scarce on 0,80 red.

Some phosphor bars will darken upon exposure to sunlight; the process is generally reversible.

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NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Catalogue des Bordereaux de Colis Postaux avec Oblitération Postale." 1982, 20pp. 22Fr p. pd. Le Club Le Meilleur, B. P. 21, 77350 Le Mée-sur-Seine.
- "Les Vignettes de France Aviation et Assimilées 1940-1980." By M. Bonneau. 1982, 80Fr. The author, 13 rue du Mont Cassin, 94480 Ablon.
- "Handbuch der Militar-Luftpost 1793-1954." By Clement. Reprinted 1981 by G. Migliavacca, CP 250, 27100, Pavia, Italy.
- "Catalogue des Cartes Postales de Franchise Militaire 1914-18 et 1939-45," Tome 3, 1983. By A. Weingartent and B. Sinaiss.
- "I Corrispondenti Postali (Forwarding Agents) Con Particolone Rigmardo All'Area del Mediterranean." By Luciano de Zanche. 1982. 90pp.
- Reprints of articles by deFontaines from Documents Philatéliques, publ. by the Académie de Philatélie (from R. Schroeder, 7 avve. Beaucour, 78008 Paris):
- "La Poste dans les Départements Conquis en Italie 1801-14," 200 pp.: 100Fr+8.50 post.
- "Le Pays de Porrentruy 1724-1814, Mont-Terrible, Ht.-Rhin," 150pp., 75Fr +8.50 post.
- "Le Pays de Monbéliard 1752-1816, Hte-Saone, Mont-Terrible, Haut-Rhin, Doubs," 120pp. 60Fr+8.50 ost.
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Cyclistes." By R. Geslin. 1982. 40pp. illustr. 43Fr p. pd. Ed. Philoffset, 18 rue Elimir Bourges, 13004 Marseille
- "La Franche-Comté par ses Timbres." B. H. Chazelle. 1982. 95Fr. CCP 1046-67 Dijon
- "Histoire Postale du Département des Pyrenées Orientales." 140pp. 1982. 50Fr +post. Amicale Phil. Roussillonnaise, H. Dubois, 1 square Llauro, 66000 Perpignan.
- "Etudes sur l'Etat Algérien (E. A. surcharges)." By Caude Bosc. 1982: parts on "Dept. d'Oran," 32pp , 15Fr+5.80 post; on "Depts de Tizi-Ouzou," 60 pp., 30Fr+8.50 post. Or price for both together 45Fr+12.10 post. From Phil-E.A., M. J. Dudot, 10 Allée des Anémones, 93600 Aulnay-sous-Bois. (Detailed studies of the E. A. overprints.)

REVIEW

"La Philatélie à Tahiti." By Christian Beslu. 1982. 364 pp. illustr., hardbound with clear plastic jacket. 6,850 Fr. Polynesian, or ca. \$57 U. S. plus postage (ca. \$10). From Publico Editions, B. P. 5040, Tahiti. Also sold by Mme. Vignet, 7 allée du Célan, 91180 Gif-sur-Yvette, France, at 376 Fr plus postage (23.80 Fr.).

This is in the first place a beautiful book, with striking color photo on front cover, with its 100s of illustrations many in full color, large and easy-to-read type and spacious layout. Looks like a coffee-table production but not really. It is surprising that such quality work was done entirely in Tahiti. The author is obviously enthusiastic for French Oceania/Polynesia philately and postal history. He covers nearly all the bases of the subject, at least briefly, with only several topics not mentioned, and has made considerable use of the literature as well as help from various collectors and local authorities. The bulk of the work is devoted to the 20th Century, about 330 pp., and especially to the post-WW II period which is fully documented and illustrated on all the topical aspects, FDCs, proofs, first flights, postmarks, etc. Poly-

nesia has lately become very popular with collectors of all sorts, and this book will bring most of them a lot of joy. For all but the deep specialists in the 19th Cent. and pre-1940 period, it gives them most of the information they could want and often then some. The illustrations alone are a fascinating panorama.

We will comment on each Chapter or topic in the work in sequence, to indicate the scope and depth or lack of it:—

1. The first major Chapter covers postal history and stamps up to 1956 (pp. 9-78), including:—

a) "La Poste en Temps de la Reine Pomaré (1820ss-60s)," a reprint of part of a chapter from Father O'Reilly's book on "Tahiti en Temps de la Reine Pomaré" (pp. 11-19)—this sketch illustrates and mentions some early missionary letters and quotes some anecdotes from letters of the 1840s-60s with side-lights on the mails; also the decrees on the opening of the Tahiti P. O. and first sale of the Eagles stamps; facsimiles of the *Messenger de Tahiti* for 10 March 1861 with details of the postal tariffs.

b) "Le Premiers Timbres-poste Colonies Générales," pp. 20-24—rather sketchy treatment but with illustrations of 5 beautiful rare covers in color; some misleading and doubtful data.

c) "Tahiti-Surcharges Diverses sur Timbres des Colonies Generals," pp. 24-29—interesting illustrations, but one needs to consult the Yvert Specialized Catalog of colonies (1936) and the files of the French Oceania/Polynesia Newsletter to properly understand what happened here (all the philatelic monkey business, irregularities). No help on forgeries either.

d) The various definitive regular issues of French Oceania from 1892 to 1956 are covered mainly by simple catalog style listings and sometimes added information found in the literature, with a few nice covers illustrated. Certain topics are given more attention: On the Red Cross issues of 1915 the wild speculation on these overprints is documented. The Yv. #203 Bora-Bora girl stamp which won the 1955 Grand Prix de L'Art Philatélique Française, is illustrated in a variety of formats, sheet, proofs, etc. The little-known social-tax fiscal overprints of "Péculé" are documented and illustrated. The author notes that the 1934 airmail stamp could only prepay air service within US but fails to mention it could also prepay air service from Sydney on. He illustrates the fantasy "V" overprints of ca. 1942.

2. The 2nd major Chapter deals with the stamps and First Day covers of the issues from 1953 on (pp. 80-250), in which each stamp is shown on a FDC with cachets and the special first-day postmarks, in black and white; tables or captions give full data on the stamps and printings, coin datés, withdrawals, special blocs, etc. The rare private sheet of assembled reproductions of the Guaguin stamps put out by Ed. Berck is shown in color. Some of the FDCs are also Maximum Cards. These issues are very colorful and most have subjects pertinent to French Polynesia, which creates a large interest among topical collectors.

3. The 3rd major chapter, pp. 253-261, is devoted to the postage-due issues, official stamps, and reply coupons—fairly detailed, includes the 1923 bisect. Official stamps, FDCs, and reply coupons are illustrated, also covers.

4. The 4th major chapter concerns postal stationery and the *aérogrammes*, pp. 268-277—well illustrated; includes the 1893 provisionals, mentions the 1906 tidal-wave provisional, and the rare special WW II postal cards to avoid censorship.

5. The 5th chapter deals with the various commemoratives on covers from 1944 on, pp. 280-307—covers 44 first-flight cacheted envelopes, many of

which are rather rare, all illustrated. "Maritime" commemorative covers for the various raft expeditions (Ron Tiki, etc.) are shown, all very rare (pp. 302-3); and also a number of cacheted covers, some as FDCs, for miscellaneous events (pp. 304-7).

6. Chapter 6 contains a complete tabulation of the postoffices by class and location, and an extensive table of all the postmarks by office and island and postmark type, many illustrated, with date of P. O. opening or first use (approx); many post-card views of the islands; slogan cancels all illustrated; formula postal cards of Colonies G. I. and picture post-cards with stamps on front are mentioned. Only several of the District administrative cachets are listed though many more existed and were all probably used on mail at times. The various maritime services and their markings are well covered in general, pp. 336-341, with illustration of some desirable covers; includes the merchant ship lines, interisland services, and the pearl-divers (peonge) service. No discussion, however, of the "Paquebot" marks of Tahiti. An interesting discussion of the Christmas Island local service, pp. 342-3, give some details we had not seen before. Meter postmarks of various Tahiti firms are listed and illustrated, pp. 344-5. Miscellaneous auxiliary postal markings and administrative cachets illustrated p. 346.

7. Chapter 7 covers the military postmarks rather thoroughly, pp. 352-357, marks and covers illustr. No mention of the U. S. military-bases mails during WW II.

The color reproduction varies in quality but generally is fairly good, especially for issues 1950 on; but on some plates for pre-1940 material colors are far from natural, especially the reds. Practically all stamps are shown in color in one place or another, but most covers are only black and white.

No index, but a Table of Contents of Chapter and sub-section headings in the back. The short list of references used includes most of the major French articles or books but not adequate for guidance to specific topics.

One might ask why the author gives hardly any comment on the relative scarcity of various usages; for stamps there is a separate booklet in a pocket inside the cover which lists the recent Yvert catalog prices of the major varieties. Quantities of stamps printed are given here and there where known. There is nothing said about forgeries, very little on postage rates.

The author is to be congratulated for undertaking the publication of such a sumptuous work, which commercial and philatelic publishers in US and France would probably consider a losing proposition without subsidy. Nearly all the previous comprehensive books on the philately of a single colony have been privately published by the authors who never got their costs back. However the philatelic literature scene is changing; there seems to be a good demand from mere philatelic book collectors for expensive books of specialized philatelic interest and limited editions but with flair and color—and probably future high resale value.—R.G.S.

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

Le Monde des Philatélistes (CC, APRIL)

- #360, Jan. 1983: DeWailly: "Nomenclature des empreintes de Machines à affranchir de la Saare"; Guillard: "Automation du courrier"; conts. of Perrin, Monchicourt, Tristant, Fromaigeat, Altériet, Savélon.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie (CC)

- #1538, Dec. 1982: Yv. et T.: "Carnets de Timbres—poste typographiés (Suppl. à Spéc. Cat. Tome II)"; Bacqueman: "Carnets Marianne de Gandon—15fr bleu avec pub 'Pointe Bic'"; conts. of Storch et Francon, Munier, Tristant.

Documents Philatéliques (CC, APRL)

- #95, 1st Trim. 1983: Alexandre: "Les conventions de poste entre la France et les pays étrangers depuis la restauration, I—Royaume des Pays Bas"; Schroeder: "Les affranchissements insuffisants du 1er Janv. 1849 à 16 Avril 1892" (cont.); Bridoux: "Communications conc. les levées exceptionnelles"; Cohn: "La poste diplomatique manqué du Siège de Paris"; Barbey: "Inutilité intrigante"; de la Méttrie: "25c Cérès de 1871 Type I"; Blanc: "Date d'émission du 60c taxe noir dentelée Duval"; Antonini: "Cachet d'un bateau fr. de Lac Lemman"; Hecq: "Courrier transporté par tramway"; Lauwers: "Le 5c rotatif type Blanc"; DeLizeray: "Typo et taille douce"; DeLizeray: "Naisance de la Mar. de Gandon"; Hosteau: "Hommage à M. Pannetier."

Feuilles Marcophiles (CC, APRL)

- #231, 4th Trim. 1982: Domenech: "L'Esseillon (Savoie)"; Pouey: "Guerre de 1914-18—nouvelles marques de censure de Htes. Pyrénées"; Langford and Hayhurst: "Le bureau de poste des Etats Unis à l'Expo de 1900 à Paris" (transl.); Bore, Cuny et Delwaulle: "Les griffes Retour à l'Envoyeur de Paris"; Marquet: "A propos des Sabines (mixed fr.)"; Lamar: "S.A.T.A.S. nouveau modèle"; Delvaux: "Les nouveautés en matériaux de Guichets Annexes"; Carnévale-Mauzan: "Note à propos des Ports Payés des distributions de Province"; "G. C. précoces"; Vollmeier: "Le bureau Française à Rome."

Le Collectionneur Philatélique et Marcophile (CC, APRL)

- #56, Oct. 1982: Rayssiguier: "Roulettes privées sous le 2ème Empire"; Rayssiguier: "Boîtes Mobiles de Finistère"; Mathieu: "Affranchissement à 2fr 1945-46"; Kinne: "Timbres sde Commission Française de Libération Nationale"; Mathieu: "Cachets de cabine téléphonique"; Chardon: "Propagande et philatélie" (cont.); Mathieu: "RCSI No Pl nouvelle fiche de synthèse"; Thouvénin: "Bureau Supplémentaire de Lyon"; Laborde: "Daguine jumelés de Lyon"; Fradois: cont. catalogue des fiscaux.

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

- #69, 3rd Trim 1982: Boussac: "Lettres et documents postaux au temps de la Commune de Paris"; Lemesle: "Misère des receveurs des poste et télégraphes et domesticité de leurs aides en siècle dernier"; Jacony: "Le viaduc de Garabit"; Cohn: "Le ballon le Jules Favre"; Cappart: "La poste aux Iles Marquises en 1888"; Gachot: "Etiquettes de Récommandation des Expos Philatéliques Internationales."

Bulletin de la Assoc. COLFRA (CC, APRL)

- #20, 4th Trim. 1982: Dubois: "La récommandation dans les colonies et les Bureaux Françaises de l'Etranger—ses étiquettes."

Journal of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (CC, APRL)

- #148, Winter 1982: Fryer: "Madagascar—Zebu and Travelers Tree 1903"; Bowden et al: "Sage 25c (plating)"; Coles: "Soldiers and sailors letters (postmarks)"; Bister: "The 50c Femme Fachi Issue"; Alvey: "France handstamps of 1901"; Clownes: "Cameroun—the third French overprinted issue mid-1916."

Philatelic Literature Review

- #117, 4th Qtr 1982: Stone: "Bibliography of philatelic lit. of French Colonies—Morocco."

Seaposter (CC, APRL)

- #276, Mar.-Apr. 1982: Marinho: "Paquebots de la Méditerranée"; Denzel: "Rumania-French River Post."
#278, Sept.-Oct. 1982: Zawistowski: "French seapost Ligne N Paq No 8 post card."

Vorläufer (CC, APRL)

- #57, Dec. 1982: Maddocks: "Ebolowa—or what?"; Maddocks: Cancellers of occupied Kamerun."

Indochina Philatelist (CC, APRL)

- #46, July 1982: Carol: "South Viet Nam some new issues"; Isaacs: "Visit to Philexfrance"; Waugh/Luft: "Military postmarks of French campaigns in Indo-China."
#52, March 1982: Bentley: "Crash of the Emeraude"; Wade: "Viet Nam 450 the Thieu issue"; cont. of Klewitz.
#53, May 1982: Isaacs: "Passage to Freedom"; Bentley: "National Air Day 1953."
#55, Sept. 1982: Waugh/Luft: cont.; Aspnes: "National Air Day"; Isaacs: Clarification of a listing (H & G #s 21 and 22)".

Philatelic Magazine (CC, APRL)

- 1981-1982: serial by K. Chapman: "The Story of Jean Spérati."

Stamp Lover (CC, APRL)

- Oct. 1982: Irvine and Seshold: "Errare est humanum" (errors on Afars and Issas and on New Cal.)

The Philatelist & PJGB (CC, APRL)

- Sept./Oct. 1982: Ruffle, cont.

Essay-Proof Journal (CC, APRL)

- #156, Fall 9182: Stone: "Proof-like facsimile designs of French colonial genre."

Ice Cap News (CC, APRL)

- #151, Jan./Feb. 1982: Lajugie: "TAAF" (cover of 1959 Commn. 10th Anniv. of opening of Terre Adélie P. O.)
#152, Mar.-Apr. 1982: Lajugie: "How TAAF prices change."
#153, May/June 1982: Lajugie: "TAAF—French Polar convention of 1982."

TPO Magazine (CC, APRL)

- Winter 1982: Kidd: "Courrier convoyeurs of France" (cont.)

Philandorre

- #8, June 1981: Benisaud et Lagarde: "P. et T. en Andorre"; Sanguin: "Les Vallées d'Aix—un micro-état inachevé?"
#9/10, 1982: Goudard: "Emissions du bureau Espagnol"; Petit: "Contribution à l'étude de la série du bureau Française émission des Vallées 1980."

Bulletin L'Assoc. Phil.-E.A.

- #6A, 1982: Bosc: "Etude des surcharges provisoire EA sur timbres de France"; Bosc: "Les surcharges inter-départementales"; Bosc: "Oblitérations des bureaux département de Batna et de Bone."

Bulletin Trim. de l'Amicale Philatélique l'Ancre de Nantes (CC, APRL)

- #25, Jan. '82: Vincent: "Varitees sur une flamme et son tarie (Nantes 3rd Salon de la C.P.)"; Vincent: "Changement de tarif du 1/9/81"; Vincent: "Le centenaire de la C.N. a Nantes 26-29 Nov. '81"; Vincent: "La BAP Jules Verne à Nantes."

- #26, Apr. 1982: Foucault: "Fausse Direction ou mauvaise utilisation d'une marque postale"; Foucault: "Le timbre Liberté—premières variétés connus"; Renaudin: "Recommandées provisoires 1943-48"; Renaudin: "Préparation et montage des timbres en 1893."
- #27, July 1982: Morneau: "St. Nazaire 1942 Opération 'Charcot'"; Histoire postale de la France" (exhibit of Musée P.)
- #28, Oct. 1982: Vincent: "Changement de tarif au 1/6/82"; Roulet et al: "Opus Philexfrance"; Averty et Vincent: "Variétés sur une flamme et un tarif."
- Philateliste Erinnophile (CC)**
 Jan./Feb. 1982: "Le timbre pirate de la Ve République"; "Ile Barbe nouveautés."
- March/Apr. 1982: "France—6ème Foire des Collectionneurs."
- London Philatelist (CC, APRL)**
 #1069/70, Jan./Feb. 1982: Stuckey: "French Liberation overprints."

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

Notices

- ◆ At the March 10 Board meeting the Treasurer's annual report for 1982 was read and approved (see below).
- ◆ The nomination of officers to be elected at the annual meeting in May were considered (see below).
- ◆ Board decided to hold the annual banquet on May 21. Out-of-town members interested to attend should contact the Treasurer, Bea Berner, 200 East 62nd St., NY 10021, for details.
- ◆ The Board decided the Waugh/Luft serial in the Philatelist should be reprinted this fall before it has completed in the Philatelist, and the continuation of the Luft serial be deferred to later when the Philatelist may be enlarged again. This was agreeable to the authors and will free space in the Philatelist for other material.

Nominations for Officers 1983-84

President—Edward J. Grabowski
 Vice President—Richard B. Stevens
 Corresponding Secretary—Walter E. Parshall
 Recording Secretary—Eli J. Goldberg
 Treasurer—Beatrice M. Berner
 Directors—Stanley J. Luft and Martin J. Stempien, Jr.

Corresponding Secretary's Annual Report on Membership for 1982

Membership as of January 1, 1982	729
Total new members for the year 1982	102
Reinstatements for the year 1982	4
Resignations for the year 1982	(11)
Deceased members for the year 1982	(9)
Members dropped for non payment of dues for 1982 ..	(49)
Net membership gain for the year 1982	37
Total membership as of December 31, 1982	766

Treasurer's Report:
France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc.
1982

Balance on hand 1/1/82:

Vaurie Fund	\$5,889.55	
Cash in banks	1,504.12	\$7,393.67

Receipts:

Dues (not including those for 1983)	2,825.05	
Publications:		
Back Issues	232.50	
Index	105.00	
Glossary	82.00	
Luft I and II	56.00	
Lozenges	44.50	
Auction List	2.00	
Vaurie I-III	239.25	
Vaurie IV (Bordeaux)	1,334.00	2,095.25
Banquet:		
Receipts	21.69	
Auction	52.00	73.69
Samples		3.50
Bank interest		292.23
Miscellaneous		22.31
		<u>5,312.03</u>
		12,705.70

Disbursements:

Meetings		355.47
Publications:		
Philatelist	3,509.27	
Directory	708.00	4,217.27
Administration:		
President	33.15	
Editor	748.03	
Secretary	635.19	
Treasurer	11.08	
Advertising and Membership expense	536.55	
Printing and Stationery	226.03	2,190.03
Exhibits		707.44
Collectors Club Library		30.00
Collectors Club		100.00
Miscellaneous		15.90
		<u>7,616.11</u>
		5,089.59

Memorandum:

Vaurie Fund 12/31/82	\$7,740.53
Cash on hand in banks	5,089.59
1982 Loss	(\$2,650.94)
1983 dues payments	3,766.78
	<u>\$8,856.37</u>
Cash balance 1/1/83	\$8,856.37

Respectfully submitted, Beatrice M. Berner, Treasurer

Approved by Board 3/10/83—Ed Grabowski

Meeting of March 1, 1983—The Rich Exhibit

This night's Rich Exhibit filled only eleven frames, yet still contained much interesting material for judges John Lievsay and Marc Martin to ponder. Receiving a certificate was Jerry Massler for his Monaco Commemorative Vignettes—all of the non-philatelic peripheral material one could imagine covering events such as air meets, rallies, pigeon shoots (essays too!), opera openings, etc. Also receiving a certificate was Bob Stone for his delightful exhibit of Post Cards Franked on the View Side. The emphasis was on the development of the use of picture post cards with examples from many of the Colonies—a colorful and enjoyable two frames.

Yours truly received a medal for his one frame of 1871-76 General Issues, covers and stamps. Martin Stempien also took a medal for his scholarly presentation of Franco-American Mail 1870-80, detailing the complexities of the period with many unusual pieces, including the Siege-delayed cover written up in a recent Philatelist.

The top honors of the night went to Richard Stevens for his two-frame exhibit on The Serbian Post Office at Corfu; the so-called "POSTE SERBES" of 1916-17. Dick noted that the "POSTE SERBES" handstamp was a post office control mark applied once to letters after they were franked and that loose stamps seen with this mark must be questioned. Shown was the development of the post office of the Serbian Exile Government including covers franked with Greek, French and Greek postage-due stamps, with a detailed study of the markings and frankings used during the period. Dick showed an example of the second setting of the "POSTE SERBES" mark which he believes to be genuine. A truly fine exhibit and an example of what can be done with first-class 20th century material.—Ed G.

NEW MEMBERS

- 2316 FRICKS, Ernest E., 26 Windmill Drive, Clementon, N. J. 08021
(Parcel Post, newspaper, revenues. Philatelic literature)
- 2317 CIRCLE, David O., 194 East Lakeview Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43202
(Classics 1849-76, used, on cover; Sage type)
- 2318 DASSONVILLE, Marcel, Migliacciaro, 20240, Ghisonaccia, Corse, France
(General France, mint, used. Modern France. Exchange)
- 2319 SCHWARTZ, David, The Clearing House For Stamps and Coins, 764 West 181st St., New York, N. Y. 10033 (Dealer, auctions)
- 2320 HILL, Jim, 4188 Kincaid St., Victoria, B. C., Canada V8X 4N8
(Stationery, cancels, postal history. Philatelic literature. Especially aerogrammes)
- 2321 HARMER, Keith A., 6 West 48th St., New York, N. Y. 10036
(Auctions)
- 2322 McDERMOTT LIBRARY, University of Texas at Dallas—Philatelic Collection, P. O. Box 643, Richardson, Texas 75080
- 2323 MORITZ, Alfred, c/o Tekton S.A., 517 Torres Adalid, Mexico, D.F. 03100 Mexico (Specialized France: Used Abroad. Classics 1849-76, mint, used, on cover. 1870-71 issues, ballons, Alsace-Lorraine locals. Essays of classics. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. Philatelic literature. Mixed frankings)
- 2324 ATKINS, Stephen, 720 11th Ave., Coralville, Iowa 52241
(General collector all issues. Topical: Historical. General France, mint. Dealer: mail sales, new issues, approval. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2425 CAMBRAY, Yannick, 18 Rue Georges Daguerre, B. P. 4254, St. Pierre

- Et Miquelon (via Halifax, N. S., Canada) (Colonies and territories, stamps, FDC, non-dentelles, essais de couleur, spreuves de luxe, artist's proofs of St. Pierre-Miquelon. Dealer: part time, mail sales)
- 2326 O'KEEFFE, Frank, Box 213, Edson, Alberta, Canada T0E 0P0 (Specialized France, postal history in general)
- 2327 SVEHLA, Richard M., 8312 Bowie Drive, Omaha, Nebr. 68114 (General France, mint, used. Classics 1849-76, mint, used. 1870-71 issues Commune, Ballons, dues, Sage type. Modern France, mint, used, Sowers, semi-postals, air mails, dues, FM, occupation issues. French Southern and Antarctic Territories)
- 2328 HALE, Marie-Thereso, 125 South Delaware Ave., Yardley, Penn. 19067 (General collector, 19th century. France all major varieties, used, on cover. Classics, used on cover, vAlsace-Lorraine. Cancellations. Maximum cards. Flammes. Monaco. Philatelic literature)
- 2329 PRATT, James C., 132 State Judicial Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30334 (France, maritime post, primarily to and from the U.S.A.)
- 2330 GODAR, James P., 2714 W. Argyle St., First Floor Apt., Chicago, Ill. 60625 (General France, used. Modern France, used. Sabine, Coat's of Arms, 70's paintings. Independent Republics. Belgian RRs. Canada used)
- 2331 KAWALER, Michael, Route 1, Box 357, Hope Valley, R. I. 02832 (General collector 20th century)
- 2332 FINK, Allen, 13 Carriage Hill Lane, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 12603 (General France, mint, used, on cover. Postal history in general Classics 1849-76, mint, used, on cover Modern France, mint, used FDCs, Essays, artist's proofs, color trials, spécimen, Annulé, fictifs Philatelic lit. Exch)
- 2333 SCHULTZ, David L., 74 Roxbury Park, East Amherst, N. Y. 14051 (Classics 1849-76, used, cancellations. Sage type)
- 2334 DOGAC, Ali, Piyade Sokak No. 17/14, Cankaya, Ankara, Turkey (General France, 20th century, mint. Air mails, booklets, Monaco, Dealer: part time)
- 2335 OTTESEN, Mogens Pilemand, Glentevej 13, Skanderborg, Denmark 8660 (Colonies and territories, cancels and postal history, stamps. Philatelic literature. Postal history of French Polynesia)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 2050 CARROLL, Bruce H., 6130 Hampton Ridge Rd., Columbia, S. C. 29209
- 2018 COE, Joffre L., II, 157 East Rosemary St., The University Club Building, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514
- 2119 EDISON, Robert B., 13907 Piscataway Dr., Fort Washington, Md. 20744
- 1651 LAUREN, Seymour, P. O. Box 673, Tarzana, Calif. 91356
- 1797 MILLET, Alain, B. P. 155-20, 75963 Paris, Cedex 20, France
- 2089 DECKER, Richard G., P. O. Box 1453, Kerrville, Texas 78028
- 2111 CAMERON, Jock, 619 Frederick St., Ridgewood, N. J. 07450
- 1701 KAPPEL, Robert G. W., P. O. Box 1063, Loma Linda, Calif. 92354
- 1887 PARNIAK, Dr. Michael, 5945 Souart, Apt. 15, Montreal, Que., Canada H3S 2E9
- 2153 HEIDERMAN, Richard H., P. O. Box 10533, Tampa, Fla. 33679
- 1977 MANCINO, Peter B., R.D. 1, Box 460B Shadblow Rd., New Fairfield, Conn. 06810
- 1999 ROCK, James A., Apt. 207, 180 Market St., Lynn, Mass. 01902
- 2112 HOGLE, Reid, P. O. Box 64100, Tacoma, Wash. 98464
- 2146 SUTCLIFFE, Capt. Patrick G., 310 Cathy Dr., Clarksville, Tenn. 37040

Deceased

1974 Raymond Henry

Resigned

Ernie Hiler, Kathy Jarvis, Stephen Pototzky, Leonard Purcell, Frank Salmon, Michael Street, Joseph Stuart, James Terrill

Unclaimed or Not Deliverable

Richard T. Scharlach, Jean Jacques DuBane, Charles Martin, Donald C. Schmalberger, Kenneth A. Kudilis

Dropped For Non-Payment of 1983 Dues Before 1 April

(these were not sent the April Philatelist)

N. Agrell, L. I. Gidez, V. Goldman, Chas. J. Hecht, J. Kindler, H. M. Klein, A. Mallon, T. M. Quinn, E. R. Schweizer, N. Shmalo, C. G. Vafias, A. J. Adam, J. C. Barbes, W. Bell, J. F. Beron, C. R. Bragdon, R. Burton, A. Cameron, G. Merilainen, K. K. Mickey, E. Piasecki, K. M. Redgrave Jr., J. S. Reynolds, S. S. Rosendorf Jr., L. Sheriffs, E. Solit, E. V. Staley, E. Strick, M. A. Sweet, J. T. Tasso, R. F. Tebbe, The Heritage Co., N. Van Baarlen, R. C. Vlastnik, L. Walsh, R. D. Whetzel, P. C. Delaize, T. R. Dassin, W. F. Duffry, G. R. Failmezger, A. Fraser, C. Gifford, J. L. Goldstein, R. L. Goodrich, A. Harrus, L. Hatchett, G. Herman, M. J. Hilger, HJMR Co., F. C. Hof, G. S. Janis, J. B. Lisle, J. McCraven, W. J. McVeigh, L. L. Mackallor, C. J. Wolff, J. P. Wynns, D. A. Xignage, I. Backal, R. Bastien, P. F. Gatling, G. S. Keryczynski, R. Ransome, B. Reynolds, S. A. L. Ruffo, L. Sawatsky, P. Weil.

MEMBERS APPEALS

WANTED:—Loan, or clear photocopies, of mint multiples of New Caledonia Sc. #8 (Yv. #9) for a "plating" study of the surcharge.—Herbert J. Bloch, c/o Mercury Stamp Co., 10 East 40th St., New York, N. Y. 10016 (Honorary Mb. #2109)

EXCHANGE: My France Sc. #58 used copies for your same or your Sc. #15, #26, #33, in quantities. I am basically interested in numeral and star cancels.—Gilbert R. Loisel, 89-14 31st Ave., East Elmhurst, N. Y. 11369 (Mb. #877)

TRADE OR SELL:—Collection of Haiti mostly used, 1881-1970, includes souvenir sheets, covers, duplicates—cat. value \$600, will sell for \$300 or trade for 19th Cent. France or used French Pubs, quantities accepted.—Gilbert R. Loisel, 89-14 31st Ave., East Elmhurst, N. Y. 11369 (Mb. #877)

TRADE: Cancellations of France, for 1st Flight, military, and ship covers of U.S. or foreign countries.—M. P. Troubetzkoy, 3437 Taraval St., San Francisco, Calif. 94116 (Mb. #1843)

WANTED: The following Whole Nos. of the Fr. and Cols. Philatelist:—2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 26, 37; 38.—John M. Glezen, 44 Lyndon Rd., Fayetteville, N. Y. 13066 (Mb. #2251)

WANTED: "Colis Postaux de Paris pour Paris," must have receipts attached. All replies answered.—William L. Parker, 1105 Frederick Dr. South, Indianapolis, Ind. 46260 (Mb. #1211)