



France & Colonies



Philatelist

USPS #207700

MAURITANIAN EPISODES (II)

By Robert G. Stone

(Corrections to Episode I:—the word "quarts" in FCP #194, p. 108, 3rd paragraph, is a misprint for "suarts," a native unit of liquid measure. Page 107, 5th paragraph: Kiffa was a French Soudan postoffice during 1910-13, thereafter a Mauritanian one.)

Some Background

Before continuing this pastiche of postal history, we should perhaps offer a bit more background on the country and its people. The northern 60% of the country is a desert of dunes, with a few scattered date-palm oases. Moorish herdsmen migrate with their herds northward from the south during the sparse rains of summer, and back south again in the dry winter. The severe droughts of recent years have driven many of these nomads facing starvation to move onto southern farms or to the slums of the capital, putting a great strain on the economy and politics. The black farmers along the north bank of the Senegal River traditionally lived a sedentary life of subsistence agriculture. There never has been any "colonization" by Europeans in Mauritania, unlike other colonies. All the people are moslems (unique among Sudanese countries) but there is a strongly intrenched ancient caste system; the Moorish elite disdain labor in favor of power, warfare, and commerce, and look down upon the southern blacks (mostly descendants of slaves) who tend to be more francophile and speak a Senegalese language rather than arabic—though many blacks (haratins) consider themselves as "Moors" in culture and language. Since independence from France on 28 November 1960, these caste divisions have created a very delicate balance between traditional ways and modern forces, with frequent turnovers in the governing clique.

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There are Tuareg tribes in the far north, who have rebelled against the Moorish regime from time to time.

The population now is about 1,400,000. Since W.W. II iron mines have been developed around Bir Moghreïn near the eastern border of former Spanish Sahara, and a rail line built from there to the coast at Port Etienne (now called Nouadhebou).

The 1906 Postage-Due Caper

The use of the "T"-in-triangle mark to validate postage stamps of Mauritania 1906 issue used as postage-due stamps, is well-known because it is mentioned in many catalogs, and in the Yvert and Ceres catalogs even listed and priced when the "T" marked stamp is on cover. The official documents and reported observations of philatelists on this, deserve a review since the use was greatly abused and collectors are still being deceived by it.

When covers and stamps of the 1906 issue of Mauritania began showing up with the "T" mark, collectors, with some excitement and skepticism born of long observation of colonial machinations, put out inquiries. The A.O.F. (French West Africa) Governor-General's letter authorizing such use was "discovered" in 1907, but some misleading conclusions were published from the few observed examples of covers. Unfortunately the A.O.F. Governor's correspondence with the Commissaire of the Government in Mauritania relating to this matter were not fully published in philatelic literature until many years later. The administrative history from this correspondence is well reviewed by Mon. V. Vandel, a retired colonial administrator who held

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a post in Mauritania in 1906, in *Le Monde des Philatélistes* for Feb. 1956. We summarize the sequence of the correspondence in the following paragraphs:—

1). It seems that a letter from the Commissaire of the Govt. in Mauritania (there was no separate Governor for M. at that time) dated 18 July 1906 to the Governor-General of A.O.F. had alerted the latter to the fact that the Mauritanian postal service had not yet received any postage-due stamps. (It is not clear whether these officials were aware then that M. would later

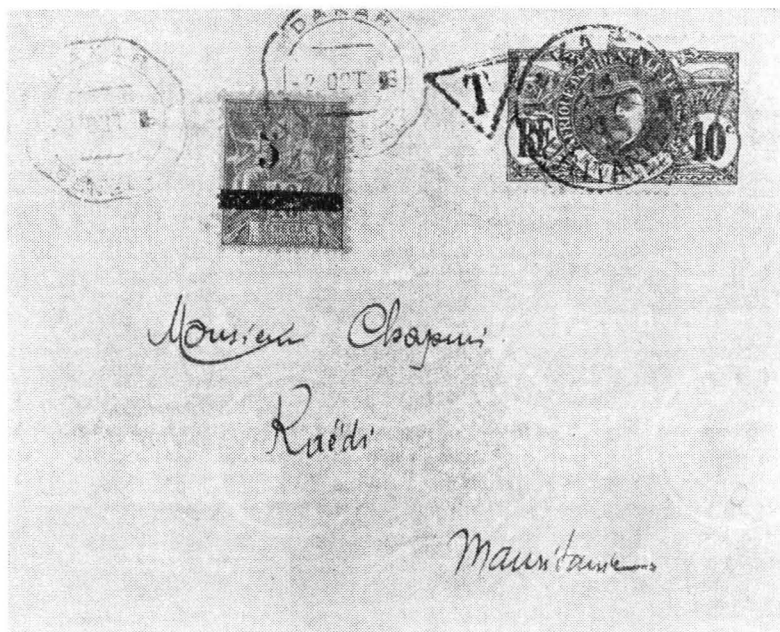


Fig. 1. Cover from Dakar, Senegal, 2 Oct. 1906, to Kaédi, Mauritania, franked with a 5/40c of Senegal 1903 issue, and a 10c Mauritania cancelled with the "T" and postmarked Kaédi/15/Oct/06, extra strike of the "T" ties the stamp. This cover is not quite perfectly proper but perfectly genuine. There is no ms notation of the amount due as there should have been; and a question about the due amount charged. The normal letter rate between colonies was 15c per 15 gr in 1906, but some colonies had special lower local rates and to neighboring areas of adjacent colonies. The due was supposed to be charged at double the deficiency. Either this cover was entitled to a special 10c rate, or if the rate was 15c the clerk at Kaédi should have charged 20c for a 10c deficiency, or he did not yet understand the new rules, or was doing the recipient a favor. In any case it's a philatelic piece from a party who used a scarce 1903 Senegal stamp (probably already out of stock at Dakar) and had an "understanding" with the Kaédi postmaster. Possibly the sender affixed the M. stamp too—which may have caused the Kaédi office to omit the ms due amount. Since Kaédi P.O. had only several months before been transferred from Senegal to M. their postmasters (D. and K.) may not have gotten used to the idea that letters between these colonies were to be charged 15c not the 10c local rate.

get a set of dues in the omnibus A.O.F. type which was being prepared in Paris for all the West African colonies but not actually supplied until late 1906 or early 1907.)

2). The Governor-General replied in a letter dated 30 August 1906 that in the absence of postage-due stamps it will be preferable for the time being to substitute ordinary postage stamps for them. The letters will be struck with a "T" mark at the side of which will be indicated the amount of the charge due. The postage stamps substituted for due stamps will themselves be "obliterated" with the same "T" mark, which will serve to distinguish them from those stamps which might already have been affixed by the sender.

3). As a result of that letter and by virtue of another letter of 1 Sept. 1906, the Commissaire of the M. Govt. gave an order (date?) to all post offices and postal agencies of M. to treat unfranked or insufficiently franked letters as prescribed in an enclosure (the Governor's letter?).

4). Then in a letter of 5 Sept. 1906 the Commissaire in reporting to the Governor-General, remarked that the use of the postage stamps in this fashion for dues would diminish the stocks of postage stamps in Mauritania, and there was therefore reason to order as soon as possible some dues stamps from the Department (of Posts, of the Ministry of Colonies).

5). By letter of 4 Dec. 1906 the Governor-General of A.O.F. informed the Commissaire that he had advised the Ministry of Colonies of the procedure for dues he had authorized **provisionally**, and that the Minister had in reply let him know that he considered the apposition of the "T" mark on postage stamps as a "**surcharge**" which would provoke speculations in the stamp trade of the sort that the Department had tried to avoid by sending the local (colonial) administrations its Circulaire of 16 Feb. 1905 (—which in effect said "no more surcharges allowed").

6). The Governor-General then in his 4 Dec. 1906 letter also gave the order to abrogate the dispositions of his letter of 30 Oct. (Aug.?) 1906 and to make it known that the mark "T" and amount of due will **alone** in the future be applied to unfranked or insufficiently-franked letters, while awaiting the postage-due stamps requested from the Department of Posts. (Vandel did not quote the 30 Dec. letter, may be a misprint or confusion with the 30 August 1906 letter.)

7). On receipt of the letter of 4 Dec. 1906 from the Governor-General, the Commissaire advised **all** the postoffices and **postal** agencies in M. to consider the instructions in his letter of 4 Sept. 1906 as abrogated and hereafter to operate as outlined in a following instruction (that from the Gov. of 30 October (or August) presumably).

8). The latter instructions were not actually ready to go out to the post-offices and agencies until a letter of 10 Dec. 1906, the same date on which the Commissaire reported his action to the Governor. This letter of 10 Dec. to all the postoffices and postal agencies did not leave Saint-Louis (Senegal, where the Commissaire resided) until 18 Dec., by river boat to Kaédi (reached a few days later) and would have arrived at the other offices and agencies from 4 to 20 days after dispatch from Kaédi. (Here we ask why couldn't they have sent them by telegraph to most of the posts?)

On The Use of the Stamps:—

In 1906 when M. Vandel was assigned to the public works of M., he had the occasion to obtain a "complete set" of the "surcharges," on the 5, 10, 20,

25, 30, 40, 50c, and 1fr stamps which he had affixed to covers at St. Louis, posted there and were "surcharged" on arrival at Boghé postoffice. The office at Boghé was headed by a PTT civil employee seconded from France, whereas the two other post offices open then, Aleg and Kaédi, were run by military telegraphers. The 11 postal agencies were military or civil posts having special agents who in addition to other responsibilities were charged with handling (selling) postage stamps.

Thus from early Sept. to end of Dec. 1906 or early 1907, ca. four months, the use of the "T" on stamps was employed at the three postoffices, and perhaps at some or all of the postal agencies (that is not certain). As the collectors and dealers could not obtain these "surcharged" stamps in Paris, there was a protest to the Minister of Colonies. The dealers pretended that this means of cancelling stamps of M. had disturbed the normal sale of postage stamps.

According to Vandel, there were few stamps of M. so "surcharged," and especially few by the offices at Kaédi and Aleg. Mainly it was Boghé that used them, still a limited number. The head of the Boghé office at that time did away with the "T" marker and the special flask of ink he used to cancel the stamps, to prevent fraudulent reproductions. (It is not clear whether that was during the authorized period or after.) The genuine "T" mark of Boghé, Vandel says, has a small reinforcement of the left angle of the triangle.

Of course these "surcharged" stamps have no legitimate value unless affixed on covers sent under the conditions enumerated in the official instructions; stamps off cover cannot be expertized as properly used. It appears that the change in procedure ordered by the Governor in his letter of 4 Dec. 1906 never reached the postoffices before the Commissaire's order to end the use of the "T" on stamps sent out in late December. We have seen no covers treated in that modified procedure before early 1907, when the new postage due stamps probably arrived.

In 1909 the Champion firm in Paris published in its Bulletin Mensuel a letter it had received from an official (not named) of M., quoting the Governor-General's letters of 30 Aug. and 4 Dec. 1906, and adding that there was no particular significance in the ink color of the "T" mark, the agents using whatever ink they had available, especially black or violet, and noting that all the offices of M. could have used the "T." (But there is no assurance that all the "postal agencies" at the military outposts even had a "T" mark.)

A. Forbin, an old-time Paris dealer, in his reminiscences remarked that the Mauritania postage dues of 1906 must have been "inspired" by a well-placed person. One encounters them on letters all to the same address. It was a merchant, one M.R., who for a long time supplied them to the market.

The Annonce Timbrologique in 1907, reporting on the M. "T"s, stated that three of the stamps, the 5, 10, 20c, had been "surcharged" "T" in an inverted triangle; that "... the regular dues stamps for M. not yet having been available at the Kaédi postoffice, the Governor-General decided to use the 'T' 'surcharge' ... it would be interesting to know exactly the number of stamps so employed before the decision to stop the procedure, and the number of remainders of the stamps that were destroyed or squirreled away preciously by employees of the Kaédi office." (This was one of the earliest notices in the press; one can see in this how in absence of solid information the imagination gets carried away.)

A Paris Comentary:—

A. Montader, Paris dealer and editor of a notorious house organ journal *Le Postillon* and catalog publisher, who was always a caustic critic and snide skeptic about colonial philatelic machinations and scandals, outdid himself in a very sarcastic diatribe on the M. "T"'s issue; very idiomatic rhetoric so we translate freely:—

"This country hardly born yet, had not so far made us speak badly of it philatelically. But people are going into ecstasy now over the series which they have created in M., even though they have no inhabitants and only a dozen and a half postoffices. We hope that those who work in them have other functions than those of postmen, because I think they would get meningitis to sort all that mail. Unoccupied thus, they have used their leisure for reflections, and it is said they must howl with the wolves and . . . (etc.).

"One can understand that in spite of their audacity, they have not dared to make these 'surcharges,' only imagined them in order to make some taxes; to tax what? There are no letters to tax. Tax the negroes? They have done that already, and moreover there are hardly any negroes there. Tax the Tuaregs? They wouldn't stand for it. Well, then tax the collectors! So they went to work and made dues with current stamps and the 'T'-in-a-triangle (mark which you all know). This idea has already been tried fruitfully in New Caledonia.

"For Mauritania, the action of the Minister (of Colonies) is very moving. Still it was abusive; if all the postmen of all the colonies had a hand in it, there would be no way to get rid of them. They have cabled unremittingly (from Paris) in a manner to kill in the egg this hatch of crocodiles.

It's a shame: we might have seen there a beautiful speculation and a lot of imbeciles will be left who would take part. It would have been much easier to satisfy them that the cachet 'T' really exists in the P.O.s of M. if the stamps were being sold at the Colonial Agence (in Paris)."

Oh Wow!

R. G. S. Comments (The Last Word).—

The use of the term "surcharge" in some of the official and other communications cited above was perhaps a misnomer, probably due to non-postal officials being unfamiliar with the distinction between "surcharge" and "obliteration." Since the instructions were to mark the "T" on stamps after affixing them, "obliteration" would seem to be a more proper designation, as the Governor and Commissaire did in their letters. However, philatelic articles and catalogs, apparently influenced by the early press reports and Ministry opinion, have persisted in generally describing the stamps as "surcharged."

Vandel's assertion as to the denominations he obtained with the "T," agrees with the lists in the Yvert and Ceres catalogs, which incidentally only price them used on cover and deny validity of mint copies. How did Vandel determine which values to put on his covers, and how could he pretend all his covers were underfranked with such values in a way to properly require them as due charges? He must have been in collusion with the postmaster at Boghé. In auctions we frequently see unfranked covers and pieces with other "T"-marked denominations, such as the 1, 2, 4, 35, 45, and 75c values. Some of these values could not possibly acquit any due charge with rates existing at the time. Obviously such pieces as well as mint stamps off cover with the "T" are fraudulent. Genuine proper uses of the "T" are to our

observation, and in opinion of others, really rare. In years of watching, the cover which I illustrate here, is the only one seen among many offered that appears to be even approximately "correct." It was, however, sent from Dakar by someone already "in the know" of the authorization, since it was posted less than a month after the Commissaire's first order was sent out and just barely after the P. O. at Kaédi had probably received the order. It is unusual also because it was posted insufficiently franked from another country, the only example I have seen thus, which is the way most of them should be.

The prices quoted in Yvert and Ceres seem to us ridiculously low (except for the 40c) for a genuine and correct use on cover which is so rare. But admittedly it requires some careful detective work to identify a proper piece, and knowledge about the rates and regulations; probably few collectors have the knowledge and take the trouble to avoid being duped. It should be evident that "T" covers and stamps off cover are easily faked, apart from the philatelic and often incorrectly-franked or rated pieces sent by local military, civil, and postal personnel to one another during the correct period of validity, at the same office or from one postoffice to another within M. They were naturally having a lot of fun with these, before Paris dealers and French collectors got wind of the situation in time to take advantage of it. A few officials and merchants in Dakar and Saint Louis who were collectors got in on it.

The official communications quoted above would appear to credit the officials concerned with a proper administrative probity—but for one question: How come the A.O.F. Governor-General (who had a competent postal staff) did not know of the Ministry's Circulaire of 1905 forbidding surcharges? It was probably received in the Dakar headquarters and soon forgotten since A.O.F. postal department had no plans for issuing any more surcharges anyway. Or did they really believe it was an obliteration not a surcharge that they were creating?

(Next installment will deal with postoffices, postmarks, and covers.)

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SOME GUIANA/ININI VARIETIES

By John J. Sauer

Although I have been collecting for over 40 years, I only recently ventured into the French area with these two colonies. I like to study my stamps closely and found a few minor varieties that aroused my curiosity. Our editor, R. G. Stone, has answered some of the questions, and other readers may have similar ones with items of other colonies. They make things more interesting in otherwise common stamps.

I gather that Guiana and Inini are not popular collecting areas and that there has not been much study given to their modern issues except perhaps for postmarks.

Here I describe a few varieties I have found that may be typical of ones among the 20th century issues of most colonies.

1). The typographed pictorials of 1929-38 show a broken frame line above the "E" of "GUYANE" on the lower values in vertical format. I found it on all these values except the 20c, including some on the Inini overprinted stamps of 1932. On the 1c, 10c, and 25c of Inini, and the 2c and 3c of Guiana I found a white spot in the left armpit of the native. On the 30c of 1928 and 30c of 1939 (a color-change reissue) with the Inini overprint I found on several blocks of 4 that the lower left stamp on each block has a small projection from the frame line located under the letters "T" and "E" of "POSTES"—evidently these blocks just happened to come from the same positions in the sheets. It appears thus that these flaws are more or less constant in the sheets. How they arise is the question. Are they plate flaws due to some damage to or dirt on the dies when the transfers were made for the plates? Or in some cases to damage to the plates themselves?

2). An oddity noted on a 15c violet with the 0.04 surcharge of 1922 in



Figure 1



Figure 2

the anteatater type of 1904, is an apparent doubling of the right-hand frame line. Without finding more examples of it and especially on blocks one cannot draw any conclusion as to whether this is constant plate variety of some sort or just a "kiss" effect in the printing (roll up of sheet in press).

3). In the Inini overprints of 1932-39 I noted a copy of the 1c in which the position of the overprint is all of 3mm higher on the stamp than normal copies. This could be due to a different setting of the overprint being used, as when a later reprinting was ordered, or merely to a sheet being fed in to the press with different register. It seems unlikely that one cliché in the setting was off position. (Fig. 1)

4). On the overprints for Inini on the 1Fr red and carmine stamp (horizontal format) I found a variety of more than trivial interest. In the normal overprint on this stamp the "ININI" is in serifed letters, but a copy was discovered in which the "ININI" is in non-serif letters; moreover the entire overprint of this copy is $\frac{3}{4}$ mm wider than the normals. This is odd because in the overprints on the vertical-format stamps of this issue the "L'ININI" is in non-serifed letters also—note, however, that in the latter the article before ININI is an "L" whereas on the abnormal copy described above it is just an "I." One could speculate that in making the setting one or several clichés were made with the same style type as for the vertical stamp overprints (see Fig. 1). The variety has not been reported in the literature according to Mr. Stone. It may occur on other values of the issue. (Fig. 2)

5). Finally, I discovered that there are distinct shades in colors of some of the lower and middle values of 1928-39 Guianas and 1932-39 Ininis. I am told that such shade variations are very characteristic on nearly all colonies issues prior to the 1940s and that many collectors and specialists have given them much attention. They are said to result mainly from the frequent reprintings required for the more heavily-used values of issues which lasted many years before being superseded. Recent issues are much more uniform.

I would be pleased to hear from readers who have similar findings on Guiana/Inini stamps or other "theories" for them. J.J.S., Box 350, Woodstock, Va. 22664.

"ULTRAMAR"

From time to time we have been queried about an "overprint" seen on some French and colonies stamps, consisting of the word **ULTRAMAR** in

non-serif caps. We have seen them offered in French "ventes" and recently acquired a set of Haut Senegal et Niger postage dues of 1906 thus overprinted just to have a look at them. Apparently from what we read these have been found on stationery and stamps of many countries, mystifying many philatelists. Our first wild guess was that it was a ship-arrival cachet of Spanish countries, as we had seen a similar mark on stampless covers of some Latin American countries. Now the "mystery" is alleged to be solved, according to a recent article by Mark R. Tyx in *Postal Stationery*; he summarizes some literature about it which he kindly sent me copies of.

Working backwards, the story unfolds like this. Pat Herst's "Patter" column in *Linn's* for Nov. 16, 1981, recites he had found the answer accidentally through his contacts with British dealers. The late Chas. Nissen told him that he had, years ago, obtained some ULTRAMAR-struck stamps in a trade with a Spaniard. The latter claimed they came from the Spanish postal administration which had received them from the UPU and "overprinted" them to prevent their improper use. When Herst sold some later in his auctions, buyers were very skeptical and the prices were disappointing to Pat.

Angus Parker, of the present Argyll-Etkin firm, replied in *Linn's* for 3/8/82, that Nissen's story was not quite accurate. The ULTRAMAR is a handstamp (evident from looking at them) not a typographed overprint and was struck by the Portuguese postal administration not the Spanish. "Ultramar" means overseas in Portuguese (and in Spanish); it was struck on stamps received from the UPU as specimens and meant to be distributed to Portuguese colonies. (The Spanish P.O. did likewise but handstamped with the word "Colonias".)

The source of the Portuguese explanation seems to be our member, Ted Proud, of England. Charles Fricke, the stationery specialist, in an article in the SESCOAL show program for the Los Angeles meeting on Oct. 15-17, 1976, relates the information he obtained from Proud, as follows: About 8-10 years (before 1976?) the Overseas Department of the Portuguese postal administration was in process of clearing out their vaults of stored material readying it for destruction by burning. The material apparently included the UPU distributions to the Portuguese P.O. which were allocated to the Overseas Dept. intended for redistribution to the colonial postoffices. Before it all could be burned, allegedly one box was saved by an official; and over a period of years this material got into philatelic channels. Much of it is postal stationery. The Portuguese P.O. stamped the UPU specimens not already overprinted "Specimen" (by the issuing countries?) with the term "ULTRAMAR" in a magenta ink—in some cases even on top of the items already overprinted "Specimen." (The examples we have seen reported on French colonies are in that color or "purple.") (Some Ultramar stamps on other countries are reported in blue.)

The material marked "ULTRAMAR" that has come on the market seems to be from issues of the 1880s to 1920s. Now that some publicity has been given it, one can expect to see counterfeits, and a handstamp is easy to imitate. The copies illustrated by Tyx and others have the mark 18 mm long. My copies are only 14 mm, but being on such small stamps the Portuguese may have used a different-sized handstamp for them. Until a lot of comparisons can be made the question of which are genuine remains in limbo. However, Mr. Proud signed some of the copies he dispersed as he must have been convinced they were original.—R. G. Stone

PLATER'S CORNER

Whachamacallit—The 1862 printings of the First Issues of France.—Gertrude and William had their fun with roses, and our editor with essays and proofs. Now look at the 1862 printings of the first designs of France at the request of Sir Rowland Hill. They are listed in Scott as "Re-issues" and in the French catalogues as "reimpressions"; but the word from this corner is very "Scarce" and desirable.

The general collector may consider these pretty examples as "Reprints" having a nasty connotation more appropriate to the US Farleys (1½-3 million copies printed) or the bastard 4c Hammarskjold invert (40 million perpetrated). That would be a mistake, as a set of the Hills for a printed album page would be more attractive and a better investment than ordinary used examples of the original issues. The quantities printed in 1862 were only 4,350 of each value, 1,350 designated for official purposes, leaving 3,000 which might find their way to collectors. Compare this number to some of the tough regular issues—250,000 1F vermillion, 1,230,000 5F Lauré, or 180,000 5c Bordeaux, report 1. As there is no consistency in the catalogue listings for these regular issues, don't be surprised at the nominal relative quotes for the Hills. And if they seem cheap on the merits, take note that since the 1975 Yvert specialized catalogue, the first issues have quadrupled while the Hills have merely tripled.

If a word to the wise is sufficient, I'll add a few more for the cautious. The reissues are brighter in color than the originals, have a crisper impression, and were printed on paper with lighter tint. The different paper also dried differently than the originals, and the reissues tend to be narrower or taller. Some copies have been fraudulently cancelled to be offered as the original issues; others in the years after printing went legitimately through the mails (they were valid for postage) and can be found with the date cancels of the period. It is my personal opinion that any copy of an issue of 3,000 is collectible; the presence of a cancel just as absence of gum being only a factor to use in negotiating the price.—J.E.L.

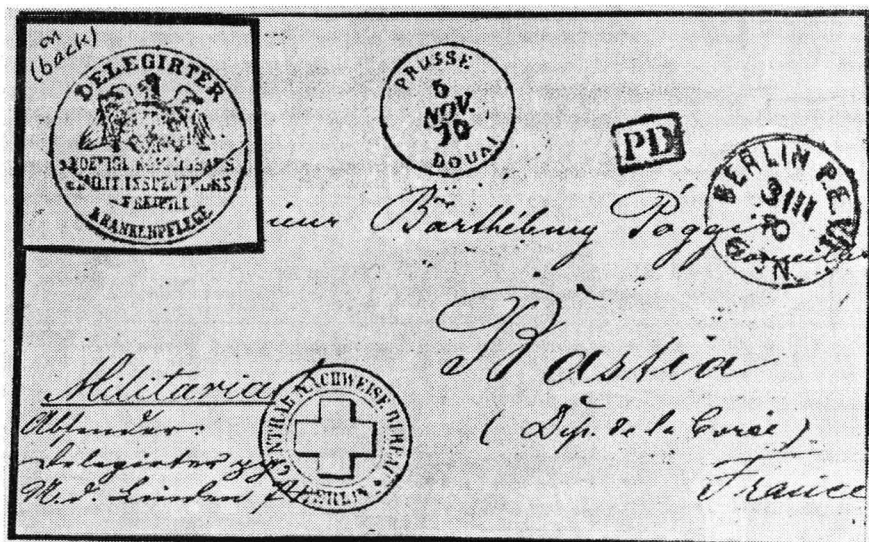
FOR THE RECORD

(Cont. from FCP #193, p. 90)

452). Member Seymour Lauren sent us samples of a Reunion "airmail stamp" in a design somewhat like the 1938-issued type but having an outline of the island in place of the profile of the mountains at the bottom; these perforated labels are overprinted at the top in an arc FRANCE LIBRE, horizontally across the middle: 29 Novembre 1942, and a large cross of Lorraine over the lower half. We have not found any mention of these in the literature. The date overprinted, however, is when Capt. Richard of the Free French arrived at the colony and induced the local authorities to rally to Gen. DeGaulle. Thus we suspect they are just patriotic labels, but may have been a promotion to bilk unwary collectors.

453). Member Jules Crane sends us two curious "overprints" or "cancels" on Ceres 1870-75 stamps. One is a 40c cancelled originally with a Paris star and then "overprinted" diagonally B. BALLON/P.E., which he also has on a 20c. John Lievsay informs us it is a dealer's fake and that he has it on an

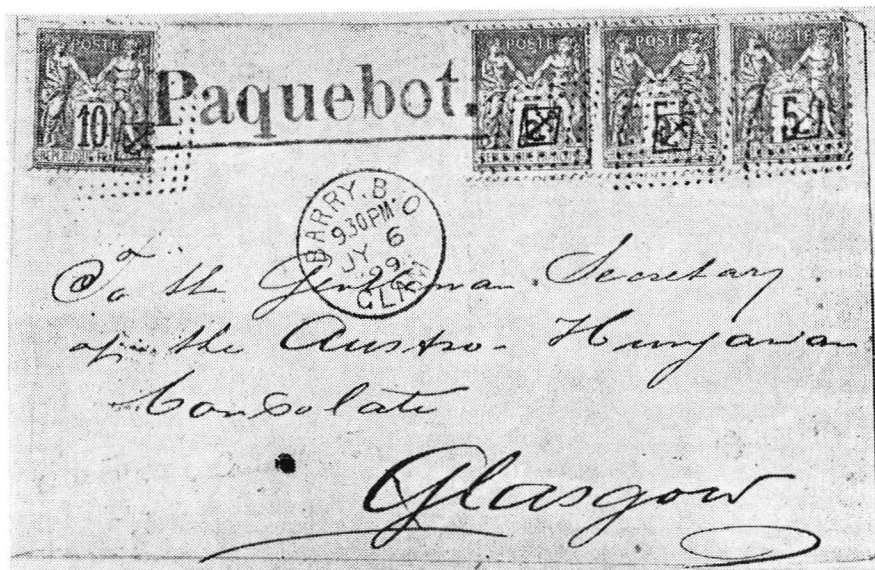
80c Bordeaux. The other item is a 30c with a regular Toulon postmark plus (on top) a strike of a 22-mm circle with an anchor in center; it may be a cachet of a naval unit or club at Toulon.



454). A recent acquisition of Stan Luft may be a very unusual between-the-lines Franco-Prussian War envelope. Mailed from Berlin (Postexpedition VII) 3 November 1870, it reached Bastia (Corsica) on 10 November. It is addressed to a Bastia lawyer, who evidently had requested information on the health or whereabouts of a Corsican P.O.W. The circular cross-in-center cachet, in light blue, reads Central Search Bureau, Berlin (in German). Alongside is a manuscript (translated): "Military matter/delegate-by-proxy/ Unter den Linden 74." The flap shows a greenish-blue cachet of the (translated) Delegate of Royal Commissioner and Military Inspector for voluntary care of the sick; this served as an official seal, perhaps also as some sort of censor marking. Other markings shown are a red Prusse-Douai, 5 Nov. 70 French entry cachet, and red boxed PD. That Douai cachet indicates that, at this time during the War, the Douai (Nord) exchange office was in operation, serving as an open transit point for mail between the two opposing sides. (Translations courtesy Ernst Cohn.)

455). Georges Monteaux in Coll. Phil. et Marcoph. for July 1983 calls attention to a rare variety (error) of the 5c green Type Blanc, printed on a yellow-tinted paper. Strangely this variety is not listed in any catalogs we have. Maury, in his famous book, p. 531, wrote about it thus: "We have parts of sheets of the 5c stamps on which there is a yellow background (fond) printed in a very evident manner. The background seems to be the same color as on the 1fr postage-due stamp of New Caledonia (1906) which was also printed at the government Atelier. It is thus the result of an error in which one or several sheets of paper intended for colonial stamps were mixed in the paper stock for Metropole stamps. This confusion could be produced in the evening under artificial light." Monteaux says that a few years ago he saw a horizontal pair of this with a small sheet margin at left, whereon one could clearly distinguish the end of the yellow background print some

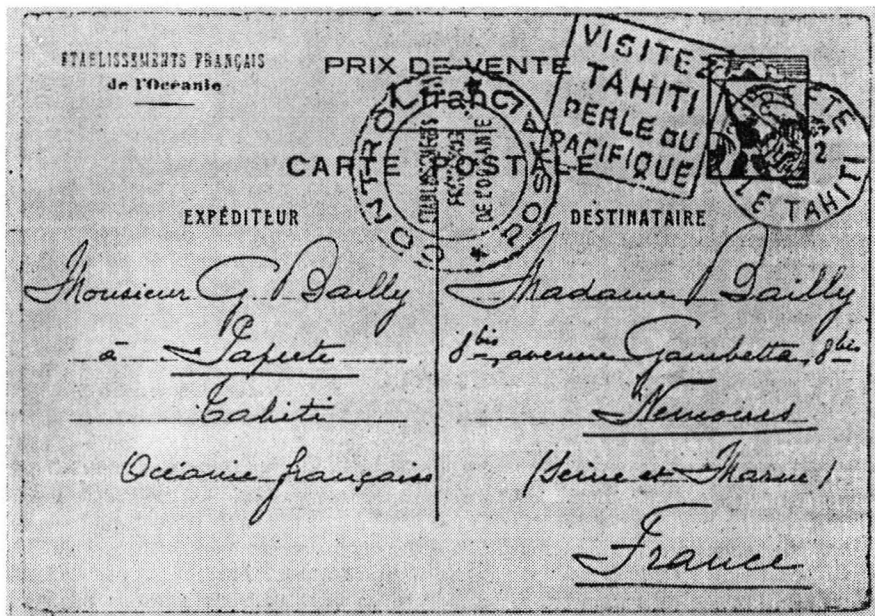
mm from the border. Recently he had a block of four with an upper gutter margin and millésime "6" on which one could see clearly the yellow background especially on the upper margin. (Maury and Monteaux could have noted that also the colonies issues of 35c stamps in 1906 are printed on the yellow-tinted paper.)



456). Eric Spiegel aroused some curiosity over the cover (front) illustrated here when he showed it at an FCPS meeting last year. The bold "Paquebot" mark with underline and the lozenge with diamond-framed anchor in center are well-known to paquebot and ship-mail collectors and to Hungarian specialists. The cover is one of many, mostly sent by A. Peterdi, a ship-captain of several vessels of the Royal Hungarian Adria S. S. Co. out of Fiume. Most of the covers were franked with Hungarian stamps and put off into port postoffices around the Mediterranean, though some are known that were dropped off at ports farther away as in this case. The dates are mostly in 1898 but some to 1908. For many years a controversy raged among European philatelists over these covers: are the marks official or non-official? (they are not official, made by Peterdi), were the covers "genuine"? (they went through the mails without question), was their use authorized by the Hungarian P.O. and the company? (no, Peterdi was reprimanded and disciplined by the company, but kept on), were they properly franked and marked either on board ship or at the ports in accord with the UPU Convention of 1891 (not generally implemented until after 1894)? (some yes, some not). So Peterdi got into a lot of trouble. Other covers have other markings depending on where and how posted, purser cachets, Hungarian ms or hs endorsements, often stamps cancelled by the ports and not with the lozenge, but the Paquebot mark was frequently used. It is a long fascinating story which you can read in Briggs' article in *Postal History Jn.* for Sept. 1971-Jan. 1972. Covers with French stamps or of other foreign countries very unusual—Trevor Davis recently offered a pair of 5c France on a 5c French Morocco postal card from Tangier put off at Gibraltar, to Hungary.

457). A colleague has sent us a xerox of a Tahiti cover of 1882 with a 1fr Sage Colonies stamp postmarked Papeete 14 Oct. 82 to Rochfort, France. In my census of GI covers from Oceania published in FCP #192, I did not record any cover with this stamp nor that franking (1fr) from Tahiti, and it must be a very rare item. At that date a 1fr franking unregistered would represent a 4-weights letter (UPU rate).

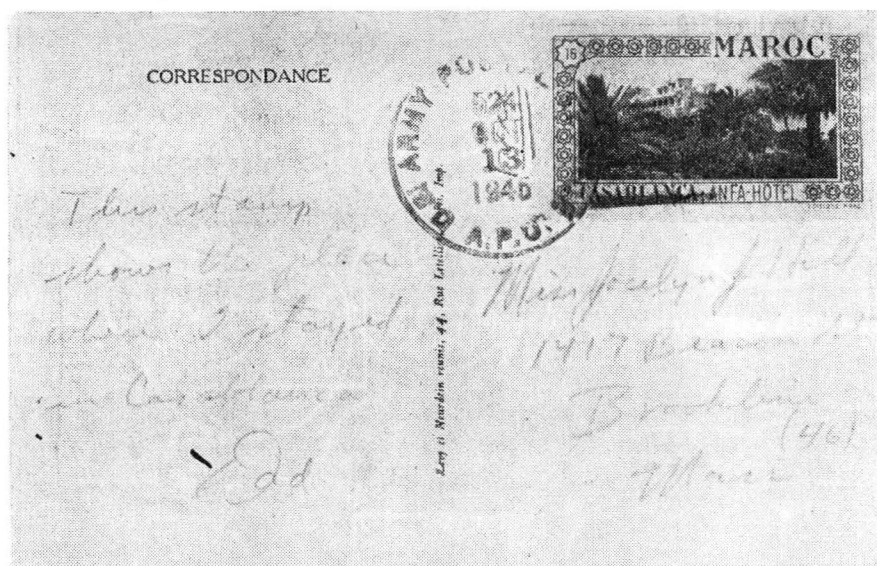
458). Henri Tristant has found an entire letter from Reunion to Nantes in 1853, which went via Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, London, Calais. It was endorsed "voie de Bateaux a Vapeur du Cap de bonne Esperance," and by "St. Helena April 1853/forwarded by your obt svt/Solomon . . . ?" Has a "Colonies/Art 13" accountancy mark.



459). In FCP #188, p. 422, we illustrated a special war-time "inter-zone" postal card of Guadeloupe for "open" familial messages to France (Vichy). Now we note in Beslu's book on "La Philatélie au Tahiti" an illustration of a postal card of apparently similar genre issued by French Oceania in 1941 or 1942. In his 15 Dec. 1983 Vente, B. Sinais offers one (used to France) at 5000fr starting bid, with remark that only three copies are known. We have seen illustrations of three different ones, so there are probably more around, however rare. The cards were sold at 1fr (price printed at top center of card); the vignette is unique, not one of the Oceania stamp designs, showing a native fisherman spearing a fish. The copies we have seen were addressed to France in Jan.-Feb. 1942.

461). The postal franchise in France has not since the 2nd Republic been given to many civil officials, and in recent times apparently to none; but government agencies either have to frank mail on official business with stamps or (as in US) account for it and pay the administration by transfer accounting. The main use of the franchise outside of the military franchises is on mail from citizens addressed to various government officials, offices

and agencies, as specified in regulations or decrees. There are several categories of such: a) Total franchise on ordinary or registered letters, even with AR if requested, only on mail sent in application of laws on social security and agricultural insurance. b) Franchise for ordinary or registered letters to the President of the Republic and the Minister of PTT (AR frequently must be paid by the sender). c) Franchise for ordinary letters to: certain "personalities" and high functionaries (registered or AR paid by sender, if requested), to various social security, retirement, old-age insurance, and claims offices. This sort of reverse franchise is not new to the French post; from 1792 to 1799 and 1810-1870 franchise was given for letters addressed to military personnel but not from them. (Mail carried by military courriers outside the regular post has not been charged with postage, and correspondence of the postal administration with UPU has a franchise.)



460). A combined AEF war-cover and Moroccan cinderella came our way recently: a picture postcard from "Dad" in Morocco somewhere to a daughter in Massachusetts, with APO postmark (no. 524?) dated Oct. 13, 1945 which ties a large blue perforated label picturing the Casablanca Anfa Hotel.

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 #194, p. 125)

B. Tourism Issue of 1973 (cont.)

o,90

The o,90 Chateau de Gien (Sc 1373, Cs 1766) replaced the o,90 Riquewihr

(Sc 1312, Cs 1686).

Printed in sheets (7 press runs) between 31 July 1973 and 29 June 1974; issued 18-20 Aug. 1973-14 March 1975.

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

(see 0,90 Riquewihir, in Pt. A).

Usage (Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974):

Printed matter, from 20 to 50 gm (foreign);

Airmailed newspapers, magazines, brochures, etc., from 20 to 25 gm, to Far East and Australasia.

1,00

The 1,00 Amboise (Sc 1374, Cs 1765) replaced the 1,00 Sologne (Sc 1334, Cs 1731).

Printed in sheets (6 press runs) between 10 May 1973 and 5 June 1976; issued 23-25 June 1973-19 Nov. 1976.

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

(see 1,00 Sologne, in Pt. A).

Usage (Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974):

#*Supplementary value;

*Letters, to 20 gm, to French Community countries of Africa, former French Indo-China, and Tunisia;

*Letters, to 20 gm, to Switzerland and Liechtenstein;

Newspapers, from 400 to 500 gm, individual rate (domestic) (until 31 July 1975);

Newspapers, from 300 to 400 gm, individual rate (domestic) (effective 1 Aug. 1975);

Airmailed postcards "of 5 words," to 5 gm, to Near East, Libya, and Iran;

Airmailed printed matter, from 20 to 25 gm, to Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Usage (Tariff of 2 Aug. 1976):

(see 1,00 Marianne de Béquet, in Chap. X. A).

Replaced by the 1,00 Chateau de Bonaguil (Sc 1469, Cs 1893) beginning in July 1976.

C. Tourism issue of 1974

0,65

The 0,65 Salers (Sc 1403, Cs 1803) replaced the 0,65 Dijon (Sc 1372, Cs 1755).

Printed in sheets in a single press run, 14-25 May 1974; issued 22-24 June 1974-17 Dec. 1976.

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

(see 0,65 Dôle, in Pt. A).

This stamp had no specific usage under the Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974.

Usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1976):

Newspapers, magazines, books, brochures, etc., from 50 to 100 gm (foreign);

Airmailed ditto, from 20 to 25 gm, to Algeria and Morocco, and to Europe (including Turkey, Azores, Cyprus, and Madeira).

Usage (Tariff of 2 Aug. 1976):

Airmailed newspapers, magazines, brochures, etc., to 20 gm, to Near East, Libya, and Iran.

1,10

The 1,10 Lot Valley (Sc 1404, Cs 1806) replaced the 1,10 Chateau Fort de Sedan (Sc 1313, Cs 1687):

Printed in sheets (2 press runs), 17-28 June 1974 and 7-9 Sept. 1976; issued 7-9 Sept. 1974-4 Feb. 1977.

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971—for only a few days in Sept. 1974—and Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974):

(see 1,10 Chateau Fort de Sedan, in Pt. A).

Usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1976):

(same as under the Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974).

Usage (Tariff of 2 Aug. 1976):

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

*Printed matter, from 20 to 50 gm (foreign);

Airmailed postcards "of 5 words," to 5 gm, to Near East, Libya, and Iran.

Replaced by the 1,10 Lodève Cathedral (Sc 1470, Cs 1908) beginning in November 1976.

3,00

The 3,00 St.-Florent (Sc 1406, Cs 1795) was issued 11-13 May 1974-17 Sept. 1976.

Printed in sheets of oversize (airmail format) stamps (7 press runs) between 26 April 1974 and 12 Dec. 1975.

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

Registry fee, for letters, cards, and declared-value mail (domestic);
Registry fee (foreign);

Small packages, from 250 to 500 gm (foreign);

Airmail letters, from 10 to 15 gm, to Far East and Australasia;

Supplementary value.

Usage (Tariffs of 16 Sept. 1974 and 1 Jan. 1976):

"Slow" letters and printed matter, from 250 to 500 gm (domestic);

Parcels, from 250 to 500 gm (domestic);

#Supplementary value.

Left without specific usage by the Tariff of 2 Aug. 1976; retained, for a few weeks, as a supplementary high value, primarily for packages, air-mail, and registered mail.

Replaced by the 3,00 Chateau de Malmaison (Sc 1474, Cs 1867) beginning in April 1976.

XII. Photogravure precancelled "Gallic Coin" stamps (legend: FRANCE) of 1975-1977.

Printed and issued for bulk commercial mailings of not less than 1000 non-individualized items.

A. Issue of 17 Feb.-31 Dec. 1975

0,42

The 0,42 orange and deep carmine (Scott 1421, Cérès Préo 134) was printed from one plate 22-29 Jan. and 8-11 July 1975.

Usage:

Printed matter, to 20 gm, special bulk rate.

o,48

The o,48 light blue and red-brown (Sc 1422, Cs Préo 135) was printed from one plate 3-9 Jan., 21-24 March, and 18 July 1975.

Usage:

Printed matter, from 20 to 50 gm, special bulk rate;

Parcels, to 50 gm, special bulk rate.

o,70

The o,70 lilac and red (Sc 1423, Cs Préo 136) was printed from one plate 16-20 Jan., 24-26 March, and 15 July 1975.

Usage:

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

1,35

The 1,35 light green and brown (Sc 1424, Cs Préo 137) was printed from one plate 13 Jan., 6 Feb., 18-19 March, and 21 July 1975.

Usage:

Printed matter and parcels, from 100 to 250 gm, special bulk rate.

B. Issue of 1 Jan.-30 June 1976

o,50

The o,50 light bluish green and brown (Sc 1460, Cs Préo 138) was printed from one plate 27 Oct.-7 Nov. 1975.

Usage (see o,42 value, in Part A).

o,60

The o,60 mauve and brown (Sc 1461, Cs Préo 139) was printed from one plate 16-27 Oct. 1975.

Usage (see o,48 value, in Part A).

o,90

The o,90 orange and brown (Sc 1462, Cs Préo 140) was printed from 2 plates, 3-4 Nov. and 8-15 Dec. 1975.

Usage (see o,70 value, in Part A).

1,60

The 1,60 light violet and brown (Sc 1463, Cs Préo 141) was printed from one plate 14-19 Nov. 1975.

Usage (see 1,35 value, in Part A).

C. Issue of 1 July 1976-31 March(?) 1977

o,52

The o,52 light red and dark brown (Sc 1487, Cs Préo 142) was printed from one plate 3-9 June and 31 Dec. 1976.

Usage (see o,42 value, in Part A).

o,62

The o,62 violet and dark brown (Sc 1488, Cs Préo 143) was printed from one plate 9-14 June 1976.

Usage (see o,48 value, in Part A).

0,95

The 0,95 bistre and dark brown (Sc 1489, Cs Préo 144) was printed from one plate 14-16 June 1976.

Usage (see 0,70 value, in Part A).

1,70

The 1,70 violet-blue and dark brown (Sc 1490, Cs Préo 145) was printed from one plate 17-21 June 1976.

Usage (see 1,35 value, in Part A).

(NOTE: This is the last installment of this serial to appear in the Philatelist; it is planned to issue shortly a reprint (Vol. III) of the serial parts printed since reprint Vol. II, and it will include some additional sections. Vol. III will not be given to members (not a Supplement) but only sold at \$5.00 a copy postpaid—order from our Secretary, 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003.)

ANNOUNCEMENT

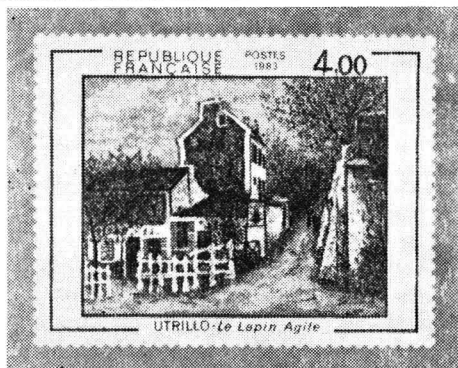
**Book on History and Markings of French-Campaigns 1815 to 1983
Now Available**

The War Cover Club and the France and Colonies Philatelic Society have just jointly published a nearly-200-page spiral bound book by William M. Waugh and Stanley J. Luft, which is an enlargement of the serial that ran in the Philatelist under the title "A Chronology of French Military Campaigns and Expeditions with Their Postal Markings." The sections which were printed in the Philatelist are extended in the book to cover the period 1939 through 1983, which about doubles the size of the work. A few corrections and considerable additions to the previously-published sections have also been made. Specially prepared for the book version, are an Editor's Introduction by R. G. Stone which explains the scope of the work, how the authors define the concept of "military mail," and how such covers can be identified; also a Publisher's Preface by Theo Van Dam, a Glossary of abbreviations and terms (mostly French) which many readers may not be familiar with, an Index of countries and areas discussed or mentioned in the text, and a Table of Contents.

Since most of the literature on this subject is in French and very scattered or difficult of access for U.S. collectors, the book will be a great convenience to French-area collectors and war-cover enthusiasts. Just a perusal of the many 100s of illustrations (incl. some rare and previously unpublished marks) gives a fascinating view of a field that few collectors have seen much of. Over 125 countries and areas outside metropolitan France are involved. Numerous references to literature are provided (incl. the Revolution/Napoleonic period which was not covered in the text).

The book is being sold only by the War Cover Club, at \$16.95 post paid. But members of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society and of the War Cover Club can obtain one-per-member copies at the discount price of \$12. (Dealers inquire on trade discount.) FCPS members when ordering must cite their membership number. Order from The War Cover Club, c/o Lincoln E. Kieffer, P. O. Box 173, Jamesburg, N. J. 08831. (For orders from outside U. S. and Canada, add \$1.00 for postage surface mail or \$3.00 for airmail.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS



◆ On 3 December the 4.00fr painting of Utrillo "Le Lapin Agile" was issued. On 16 Dec. the 2.00 Pierre Mendes France was issued. On 4 Feb. the 4.00 César—Homage au Cinema (artistic series), will be issued; on 18 Feb. the 1.60+0.40 Jean Zay; on 27? Feb. the 2.30 Guadeloupe (regions series).

◆ Final additions to the stamp program for 1984 (listed in FCP #194, p. 116) were announced in November:—

Stamps with surtaxe:

Pierre Corneille; Jean Zay; Red Cross (theme on flowers) a painting of Caly.

Stamps without surtaxe:

Artistic: Pierre Bonnard

Touristic: Monastery de la Grande Chartreuse, Chateau de Montsegur, Phare de Cordouan

Commemorative and miscellaneous:

40th anniv. of the Liberation—Debarquement et Resistance (2 stamps)

25th International Geographical Congress (US)

Métier d'Arts—la Gravure

Olympic Games and 90th aniv. of the IOC

Centenary of French aviation

TGV—first postal cars put in service

40th anniv. of the Centre Nationale d'Etudes de Télécommunications

Belle-Ile—Vauban

◆ Our item in October FCP, p. 111, on the Bicentenary balloon-mail flight was mistaken in regard to the use of the special aerogrammes—the original instructions were that only these were to be used. The one we illustrated had an extra adhesive added for the foreign destination. We understand that because the aerogrammes were out of stock at some postoffices in time for the flight deadline a number of plain covers were accepted.

◆ The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is holding a philatelic exposition (show) at Quebec on next May 18-20. Guy de Révières, who has been Pres-

ident of the Royal and is also a member of FCPS, has informed us via Ray Gaillaguet that if our members can line up at least 4 or 5 exhibits on French area topics to enter in the competition, along with several Canadian exhibitors who already plan to show, they will give a special award for a French exhibit (in addition of course to the usual awards). Any members who would like to show should write to Ray Gaillaguet right off (18 Fletcher St., Rumford, R. I. 02916) of their interest and for further information. We understand that already about 9 members have already expressed interest and we presume the deal is on. This promises to be a fine show and an excellent opportunity to meet with our many Canadian colleagues. Besides, Quebec is a place of great historical interest and charms—and it's Spring!

◆ The Philatelist and PJGB for Sept./Oct. 1983 gave the France and Colonies Philatelist a very complimentary review notice, for which our hearty thanks to editor Peter Collins.

◆ Our members have been active at the shows this last fall. At SEPAD Stan Jersey got a Gold for his British Solomon Ids., and Stan Luft Gold for his French Military Campaigns 1823-1913, and Marc Isaacs a Silver for Indo China.

At CHICAGOPEX, a show very heavy with U. S. classics, Stan Luft and Scott Gallagher served as apprentice judges, and Cheryl Ganz, of the local committee, an apprentice judge for literature. Early French material was included in Tuteur's exhibit of Cologne postal history, and Franco-British accountancy marks and French transit marks were all over the transatlantic exhibits.

At MIDAPHIL, Ed Grabowski's Group Type exhibit took a Vermeil—the Golds all going to US material. Stan Luft was an apprentice judge. Harvey Warm, Dan Turner, and Bob McNichols were seen at the show.

At BOSTON SHOW, where John Lievsay was a judge, Ray Gaillaguet got a Vermeil for an exhibit of miscellaneous Sowers and Steve Walske as usual a Gold for his balloon post covers.

At Brasiliana '83, Alex Rendon won a Large Gold for his renowned Colombia Air Mails, Bob Pratt a Gold for Newfoundland First Cent Issues. Ernst Cohn a Vermeil in the literature competition for the Postal History Journal (he edits). Alain Millet and Cohn were at the show.

◆ Members Colin Spong and George Barker attended the British Philatelic Federation Congress where Colin received an Award of Merit for his activity in services to local and county level philately; George will get a similar award at the BPE meet.

◆ Our booth at the ASDA Show in November was pretty "busy" at times. In addition to many local members the Browns came down from Maine, Ray Gaillaguet from Rhode Island, Bill Waugh up from Virginia, Alain Millet and Albert Schneider over from Paris, among others. Theo Van Dam was a judge for the exhibits.

◆ In 1981 when two French naval vessels, the Frigate DeGrasse and Corvette Georges Leygues represented France at the ceremonies for the Bicentenary of the Victory at Yorktown, Va., their naval postal vaguemestres probably used some special flammes on covers to commemorate the event, but we have not seen them reported. However, on return of the DeGrasse to Lorient base, it used an illustrated flamme with cds "200 Paris Naval/3/11/1981"—the flamme is inscribed "1781-1981/2e Centenaire/de la/Bataille des Capes de Virginie et de la Victoire de Yorktown." This makes a nice item for a them-

atic collection on Yorktown or American Revolution.

◆ The question has arisen among catalog publishers whether they should list the automatic vending label stamps which are becoming more numerous in some countries. The consensus, including UPU, is that these are not to be called "postage stamps" but "empreintes de distributeur" or vending prints and should be cataloged separately, giving only the basic designs and not the different values (which could be anything). The UPU does not exchange samples or specimens between postal administrations.

◆ Georges Naudet, well known aerophilatelist, died last May. His catalogs of French Aviation Meetings are standard references. He was a member of the Académie de Philatélie and a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur.

◆ The latest of the Franklin Mint ventures is a set of 50 solid silver imitations medals of French stamp designs of French historical events, persons, and scenes. Don't worry that you might be tempted as the subscription closed last September 30—cost 395 fr each piece.

◆ Leonard H. Hartmann (Box 36006, Louisville, Ky. 40235), the literature dealer, announces he has acquired a small stock of the book by Dubus, Panetier and Marchand on "Guadeloupe" published in France in 1956, which he is offering at \$18.50 a copy (about the original price). A very valuable book for collectors of 19th colonies, not just for Guadeloupe, as it is full of official documentation, study of rates, cancels, rating of scarcity of different frankings and postmarks on cover, etc.

◆ A cartoon in L'Echo some years ago showed a man (a philatelist) congratulating the groom of a beautiful sexy bride, with bride and her father standing by—he says to groom: "all my compliments to you my dear sir—for a prime choice, an interesting face value, beautiful dentelure, and an excellent impression from front and back." Touché.

MEMBERS APPEALS

WANTED: Covers of Monaco: 1) bearing first adhesive issue of 1885-91, 2) bearing French stamps 1861-65, 3) bearing Sardinian stamps 1851-61, and 4) stampless covers from Monaco, Menton, Roquebrune, or Nice.

Ralph S. Herdenberg, P. O. Box 30258, Chicago, Ill. 60630 (Mb. #1899)

OFFER:— I have many used stamps (and some mint) of France up to 1956, and will sell at 1/3rd Scott. Gloria Ghedini, 314 West 77th St., New York, N. Y. 10024 (Mb. #2025)

WANTED:— 25Fr Chenonceux and 25Fr Gandon on W.W. II military telegraph forms (entire or large fragments). Make offers to Stanley J. Luft, 870 So. Miller Court, Lakewood, Colo. 80226 (Mb. #915)

OFFER:— Specialized Syria, Cilicia, Lebanon: stamps, covers, unlisted material. Want lists filled and approvals sent against Fr. Cols. Phil. Soc. membership #. Bruce Evans Nelson, P. O. Box 387, Sturtevant, Wisc. 53177 (Mb. #2298)

WANTED: Paris pneumatic-post letter cards, mint or used, will buy or trade. Also appreciate correspondence with others who collect this area.—Janet Rosen, #9L, 1716 Ocean, San Francisco, Calif. 94112 (Mb #2217)

WANTED: Postally used France 1967 to date, up to 10 copies of each needed. Will buy or exchange.—Richard V. Willmarth, 1546C Hunt, Normal, Ill. 61761 (Mb. #1691)

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

Le Monde des Philatelistes (CC, APRL)

- #367, Sept. 1983: J. F. Brun: "Falsification—Allemagne occupation Fr., Etat Rhéno-Palatine, bloc feuillet"; conts. of Trassaert, Altériet, Guillard, Savélon, Monchicourt, Danan; Altériet: "Les perforateurs de la RGR-1 (les avatars du perforateur no. 6)" (begin).
 #368, Oct. 1983: Altériet: "Les perforateurs . . ." (end); Altériet: "Le collection des carnets Liberté" (end); conts. of Trassaert, Guillard, Joffre, Danan, Tristant, Monchicourt.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie

- #1547, Oct. 1983: Venturini: "Terre Adélie 1982-83" (begin); Emmenegger: "Vive la petite reine (bicyclette)"; De la Ferté: "A propos du Traité de Paix Anglo-Américain 1783."

Feuille Marcophiles Information (CC, APRL)

- #39, July 1983: Lejeune: "Les levées exceptionnelles"; Lamar: "Les chantiers de jeunesse—le séjour Hyéros du Groupement 17."

Relais (CC, APRL)

- #3, Sept. 1983: Marler: "Etude sur le transport du courrier par hélicoptère"; Cappart: "L'Etriers du postillon"; Beaurot et Huillet: "Historique de l'aviation postale intérieure"; Charbon: "Lorsque Lamartine écrivait à un postier"; Cappart: "Le grélot"; Cappart: "Le livre de postillon"; Cappart: "L'orthographe des noms des relais"; Guiraud-Darmais: "La convention franco-monégasque du 23 Dec. 1951"; Narjoux: "Une archive télégraphique sur la guerre de 1870-71."

The Indo-China Philatelist (CC, APRL)

- #58, March/April 1983: Isaacs: "Postal meters of Indo-China 1949-1975"; Waugh/Luft: (cont.); Barovick: "French Indo-China postal stationery—a cross reference"; Kopf: "Indo-China 1933—a comment on National Air Day."
 #60, July/Aug. 1983: Desrousseaux: "Registry marks and labels of Indo-China"; Carol: "Indo-China revenues—an update"; Toops: "The printing of Lao stamps abroad."
 #61, Sept.-Oct. 1983: Waugh/Luft (cont.)

American Philatelist

- #989, June 1983: Kinsley: "Postmarks of the other calendars (Revolutionary)."
 Nov. 1983: Stone: "Postal history aids an art historian."
 Dec. 1983: Romo: "Andorra 1932 semi-off. airmails"; Moyer: "St. Louis to Mulhouse France 1856-8."

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

- #119, Aug. 1983: Herzog: "A listing of 24c F-grill covers" (some to France).
 #120, Nov. 1983: Knapp: "A puzzling Bank Note cover" (to Fr.)

Stamp Collecting (CC, APRL)

- #3629, 1983: Rooke: "The issues of Clipperton Id."

The Philatelist and PJGB (CC, APRL)

- May/June 1983: Ruffle: "Maritime mails of Mauritius, Ch. 9, first con-

tract with the P. & O. SS Nav. Co."

Messages (CC, APRL)

#327, June 1983: "Les dessous du timbre—étude sur la circulation de l'écrit"; "Franchise postale."

#330, Oct. 1983: "Versailles—deux cents ans après"; "Services du tri—pour une nouvelle poste"; "Poste aux armées."

Gibbons Stamp Monthly (CC, APRL)

Sept. 1983: Torrance: "Censorship in French Somali Coast."

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

#30, April 1983: Simon: "Poste Fr. aux Armées" (begin); Brillouët: "Les ennemis de vos timbres"; Foucault: "Essai d'annulation de codage"; Glemarec: "A propos du Boules de Moulins"; "Bicentenaire de l'air et de l'espace 1783-1983."

Philandorre

#13, 1983: Laplace: "Les timbres-taxe au type Gerbes 1943-65."

Diligence d'Alsace

#28, 1983, Special no. for telegraphy.

Références (PTT)

#2, 1983: "Les machines à affranchir."

#3, 1983: "De français I à l'U.P.U., les relations postales internationales."

Bulletin de l'Amicale Philatélique France-Israel

Issues Oct. 1982 to June 1983: a monograph on Isaac Brudo and his local services in Morocco.

Bulletin de l'AS.CO.FLAM

#47, 1983: "Essai de classification des flammes 'Paquebot'; "Catalogue des flammes de la Sarre."

Briefmarken Welt

Sept. 1983: "L'émiettement des colonies françaises."

Postillon (CC)

#160, 28th vol., 1983: Fromageat: "Einteilung des Abarten" (cont.); Pililer: "Die Poststruten im Department de la Roer"; Vetter: "1862—Das Jahr der Experimente"; Drewitz: "Kleine Stempelkunde des Pariser Postamter 1849-1876."

#161, 29th Year, 1983: Mosnier: "Die Streikmarken der Handelskammer von Orleans"; "Le Denis Papin"; Aurand: "Etwas über die 5c Sage N unter U grun"; "Die Neudrucke der Postmarken Frankreich und seiner Kolonien" (Hills); Fromageat (cont.).

Marianne (CC)

#58, April 1983: DeVries: "Een schiepstempel dat geen schiepstempel is"; DeVries: "(Tochiba Testmail sorting mark)"; DeVries: "Specialiseren—Waarom?"; Spoelman: "Petite Poste de Paris (3), . . . (4) (La Salpêtrière)"; Van der Vlist: "Het Herkennen van Vervalslingen" (cont.).

#59, Aug. 1983: DeVries: "Luchtpostblad"; "Nog iets over de Voorsafstempelingen (préos)"; "Specialiseren—Warom?"; Spoelman: "Bureau de Correspondence—Paris; Bureau des Banquiers"; Van der Vlist: "Firma-perforatie/Reklame; Het Herkennen van Vervalslingen" (cont.).

Le Collectionneur Philatéliste et Marcophile (CC, APRL)

#60, Oct. 1983: Jaillet: "Les gommes des Libertés"; Rayssiguier: "Boites

Mobiles en Finistère"; Blanc: "Tarifs 1945-47" (cont.); Boeuf: "Les deux Corps Expéd. de Madagascar"; Mathieu: "L'Alliance Franco-Russe 1896-1914"; Baudeloque: "Croisseur Duquesne et CIOA, 1959-62"; Guiraud-Darmais: "Daguins de Monte Carlo"; Camboulives: "Recommandées 1829-54" (cont.); Vetter: "Lyon—occupation Autrichienne 1814"; Thouvenin: "Diistribution à Lyon"; Fradois: "Oblitérations postales sur les fiscaux."

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Catalogue Yvert et Tellier 1984—France, Tome I." 1983, 384pp. 48fr plus postage. (All illustr. in full colors; includes Andorre and Monaco). "Tome II, Pays d'Expression Française." 568 pp. 55fr plus post. (Illustr. in black and white only.)
- "Catalogue Spécialisé France Georges Monteaux." 27th ed. 1984, 124pp. 24fr plus 6fr post. (20th cent. specialized, net priced.)
- "Catalogue des Timbres de France—La Bourse du Timbre." 9th ed. 1984. 222pp. 25fr. La Bourse du Timbre, 7 rue Drouot, 75009 Paris. (Dealers cat., priced for what he sells and at what he buys.)
- "Repertoire Annuel Neudin 1984—L'Officiel International des Cartes Postales." 1983, 542 pp. 98fr. illustr. By J. and G. Neudin. From: Eds. Image Document, 9 rue Jean-Francois-Gerbillon, 75006 Paris. (A priced cat. of post cards.)
- "Catalogue des Enveloppes Premiers Jours 1983-1984." By J. Farcigny, 1983, 295 pp. illustr. 65fr+15fr post. Editions J. Farcigny, 39 rue d'Estienne-d'Orves, 92400 Courbevoie.
- "Etude des Courriers Convoyeurs—Petites et Grandes Lignes Haute-Saone." By Petitcolin et Pontvieux. Club le Meilleur, BP 21, 77350 Le Mée sur Seine. 21pp. 26.30fr p.pd.
- "Catalogue Cachets-Infirmières—Cantines—Postes de Secours de Gares." Le Club le Meilleur, 24pp. 1983. 26.30fr p.pd. B.P. 21, 77350 Le Mée sur Seine.
- "Ceres de 1871: Les Types I et II." By Capt. de la Méttrie. Etude no. 251, Le Monde des Philatélistes, 1983. 25.20fr p.pd. 24 rue Chauchat, 75009 Paris.
- "Flammes d'Oblitération, 1981." Etude No. 252, Le Monde des Philatélistes, 1983, 30.10fr p.pd. (See above.)
- "Marianne de Muller." By L. Trassaert. Etude no. 253, Le Monde des Philatélistes, 1983. 35.10fr p.pd. (See above.)
- "Prisoners of War on Italian Territory during World War I." By Georgio Migliavacca. 12pp. 4000 lire. (Reprint from Postal History Jn. 1981.)
- "I Corrispondenti Postale (forwarding agents) Con Particolare Riguardo All (Area del Mediterraneo)." 38pp. 1982. (Pub. by the author?) By Luciano Le Zanche.
- "L'Emission Metropolitaine Française de 1849-1850 aux Colonies." By Henri Tristant. 1983, 51 pp. illustr. Price ?. Eds. Yvert et Tellier, 37 rue des Jacobins, 80036 Amiens Cédex. (A very important work for colonies specialists, rich in original documentation from the archives, and inventories all known covers.)

REVIEWS

"Histoire de la Poste et du Timbre en Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances."

By Georges Kling. 310 pp. illustr. May 1983. 3000 FCFP francs or 150 Fr francs postpaid. Office des Postes et Télécommunication de la Nlle. Calédonie et Dépendances, Nouméa R. P.

Mon Kling, who was director of the New Caledonian PTT from 1958 to 1962, has produced an excellent and well-prepared book on the history of the New Caledonian PTT and the stamps of New Caledonia in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the New Caledonian PTT. This book is a greatly expanded edition of Mon. Kling's 1975 booklet on the postal history and stamps of New Caledonia. The present book, which is paperback, contains numerous black and white historic photos, route maps, postmarks and cancels, rare covers, and 11 full-colored plates of representative stamps. Unfortunately, some of the black and white reproductions are not of the quality needed to study details:—the full sheet reproduction of the 1859 issue as an example.

The author gives a good balance between the history of the New Caledonian PTT and matters of philatelic interest. In reviewing the book, two subjects stand out as significant achievements in philatelic literature. Mon. Kling has given numerous details about the development of the New Caledonian postal services with documentation from various archives of the PTT, Nouméa newspapers, and his personal experiences; especially important are the discussions of the various internal and external early postal routes. Secondly, the book gives details (illustrations of types and tables by office and type) of most postmarks and includes many special cancels which are documented for the first time in any philatelic work. All in all, much new information is given for the first time to the philatelic world. A work of this nature and scope will never be complete in the view of any one philatelist interested in New Caledonia. To this reviewer, the most serious omission is a total lack of discussion on New Caledonian forgeries. While none of the New Caledonian forgeries are dangerous, they should be brought to the attention of the beginning collector. Further, certain aspects of the details of surcharge varieties, military history, and paquebot cancels are missing from this book. The work is organized along postal history lines so that the discussion and data on certain topics of most interest to ordinary collectors is scattered through the book in several places; however, the index is adequate for most purposes. There is an excellent bibliography and some good maps. Specialists will note that no data are given as to which of the General Issues of the Colonies have been reported used in New Caledonia—no doubt because such information is very difficult to compile. While a critical reading of this book brings to mind many areas of needed philatelic research, still it is an important landmark in the philatelic literature on New Caledonian postal history and philately.—William L. Peters.

"Timbres de France—Marianne 1983-1984—Catalogue Federal." 2nd ed.

1983. By J. Storch, R. Francon and J.-F. Brun. Publ. under auspices of the Fédération des Sociétés Philatéliques Française. 624pp, paperbound. 74Fr plus postage. From: J.-F. Brun, Palais Royal, 84-85 Galerie Beaujolais, 75001 Paris.

The first edition of this new catalog was reviewed in FCP #190, p. 150, by John Lievsay; and he has a review of the new ed. in Amer. Phil. recently. George Barker also reviews it in London Phil. It was intended to be an annual catalog but according to Barker it will at least come out frequently

in the future. Lievsay sees it as an excellent catalog for the general and intermediate collector, as well as advanced ones. The amount of detailed specialized information is remarkable but not intended to be as much as in the Yvert specialized cat. and other specialized works. The authors are well-known well-qualified experts, and they have distilled all the up-to-date knowledge from the literature in summary form, with considerable additions since the first edition. The illustrations are in full color, improved in fidelity from previous edition in Lievsay's opinion. Prices are as of mid-1983, though the catalog is labeled "1983-1984." For the classics to 1876 prices are given for four levels of condition. The numbering for 1900 on is unconventional in that it is by year and sequence within the year. Stationery and airmails are run in with the postage issues, but there is a specialized stationery section in addition.

Special features and coverages deserving particular mention include: historical summaries, domestic and foreign postage rates, identification of ballon montés; 20th century sub-types in detail, listing of covers and cancels on 19th century issues, separate sections for precancels, F.M., postage dues, CFA, booklets with pubs, RR parcels posts, souvenir sheets, Conseil de l'Europe, UNESCO.

It looks like the catalogue to get, if you only can afford one, except for the Yvert/Cérès numbers on 20th Century.

(We do not know if any of the U.S. literature dealers are importing this work—they should pick it up.)—R.G.S.

NOTES ON FORGERIES AND FAKES OF ALGERIA OVERPRINTS OF 1924-26

This set of stamps, Scott #s 10-32, is common and low-priced for the major varieties. However, some of the reported varieties or double, triple, and inverted overprints and the #15 without the precancel, either have been forged or are pure fantasies. André Perrin, the leading specialist on Algeria, in *Le Monde des Philatélistes* for June 1983, gives a good review of these forgeries and fakes. He notes they were all made to deceive philatelists and are even offered in some auctions as "rare" or "unknown" (unlisted) items. They are only found on mint or "unused" copies, although he reports having seen a pair of the 1c gray-black with a fake double overprint on a cover from Algeria to Morocco in combination with genuine stamps!

Fake double overprints exist on the 1c (Type IA millésime 3), 2c (Type IB), 3c (Type IB), and 5c (blue-green shade). On the 1c, 2c and 5c the two strikes overlap, on the 3c they are well separated.

The triple overprint variety on the ½c on 1c stamp (not listed in Scott) is known in a very poor imitation.

Inverted overprints on the 3c and 5c are fake.

The rare inverted and displaced overprint on the 60c violet has been poorly imitated.

The 5c orange with millésime 3 in gutter se-tenant is a fake as the millésime 3 sheets were never overprinted for Algeria.

The 10c green Sower Type double overprint is a fake, listed in Scott but not in French catalogs.

The 30c red (or "cerise") Sower Type overprinted without the basic precancel overprint is a fake as this stamp was never issued in Algeria except with precancel.

The 10c green and 15c green Pasteur Type with double overprint are fakes.

The 45c red and 75c blue Pasteur Type with inverted overprints are fakes.

The Merson Type 60c violet and blue with overprint was printed but never issued.

Inverted overprints on Merson Type 40c, 45c, and 5Fr are fakes.

Earlier detailed studies of these forgeries and fakes were published in *La Revue Philatélique de France* 25 June 1929, *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* 30 April 1930 and 15 June 1930.

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

President's Letter

Dear Members:

This issue brings two important inserts. The first is the prospectus for our annual Rich Exhibit to be held at the March 6 meeting. We hope a few out-of-towners will send in exhibits and try for one of our special FCPS medals minted in Paris. The second insert is a membership application. I am asking each current member to try to recruit one new member from his or her local area during the current quarter as a means of boosting membership. The response to our regular ads in LINN'S and SC has been down during the past 18 months. Previously we have written to APS and SPA members expressing a French-area interest. Having exhausted these avenues we are now asking each member to help with the on-going membership drive.

Our joint publication with the War Cover Club has reached fruition and I want to thank Stan, Bill, Bob, and Harlan Miller for their work on this onerous project. Details on members' discounts and ordering info are presented elsewhere in this issue.

Happy new year, Ed G.

Meeting of November 1

Gerry Neufeld of New Jersey showed a portion of his collection of covers relating to the transatlantic mail between France and the United States. The five-frame exhibit had examples of most of the various rate/service combinations found between 8100 and the beginning of U. P. U. in 1876.

Examples of early, pre-treaty, mail included an 1808 Ship-letter from Guadeloupe (an island at present a Department of metropolitan France). Another interesting example of this period was an 1851 cover from France to San Diego, California, via San Francisco. It was stamped with the fancy "Ship 6" of San Francisco, in spite of the fact that this was not the correct rate for this letter (it should have been 7c due).

The English-Treaty period was illustrated with a number of "Article 13" covers via England. These contrasted nicely with a number of direct, Havre Line, covers. The stellar attraction of this portion of the exhibit was a large portion of a packet of legal documents sent to France. While only a portion, it managed to contain all the marks one would need to trace and describe a smaller cover. This 5½-6 oz. item was prepaid \$2.52 in cash on

the American side and the addressee debited 31 francs, 20 centimes in France—somewhat too much as the exchange office clerk miscalculated that the letter came by British packet rather than by American packet. Had the amount prepaid been shown by adhesive stamps, this undoubtedly would have been one of the show pieces of U. S. philately.

The first Franco-American Treaty was illustrated by portions of a correspondence to France which originally consisted of 13 letters which contained 3 quadruple-rate covers, and one carried on the maiden voyage of a Cunard steamer. A number of covers from France to the U. S. during this period were also shown. Among these was a scarce cover entering the U.S. through Portland, Me., on the way to the Detroit, Michigan, exchange office. Also shown was a depreciated-currency-marked cover from the middle months of 1864, when the 30c due in hard currency had to be paid with 75c in depreciated paper money.

A number of covers from the 1870-74 inter-treaty period were also shown including a neat cover part-paid with two 2c 1869's via London to France, and three fully-paid "phantom-rate" covers. In the reverse direction, a pre-paid cover with a 30-centime Bordeaux Issue was shown which had been forwarded on arrival in the U. S. after addition of a 3c stamp—a rather pretty example of "mixed" franking. Finally, the second Franco-American Treaty period was illustrated by three 9c-rate covers to France.

In all, a fine group of covers hitting the highlights of the various rates and routes which can be collected in this area. The majority of the covers shown here were stampless, and, therefore, much less expensive than those with 1847's or 30c 1861's. It points up the fact that an interesting comprehensive collection can be put together in this area without a vast expenditure of money.

A short period of discussion closed the meeting: An enjoyable time was had by all. — M. F. Stempien

Meeting of December 6

We were pleased to have Mr. Fred Barovick join us to show seven frames of selected covers from his extensive collection of Indo-China. The exhibit contained material from all of the important areas of Indo-China postal history through the French military presence after WW II, including use of GI's, provisionals, regular issues and their varieties, semi-postals, air mails and dues. Among the General Issues material was a 3c Dubois wrapper properly used to Spain and a 1c wrapper used locally in Pnompenh. In the provisionals section was a letter posted to Paris franked with two Indo-China 5c on 35c overprints of 1889 plus the unissued 15c/15c on 30c bisect of Cochinchina of 1888 to make the proper rate of 25c. Many stampless military correspondence letters were shown including one with the scarce boxed-rectangular CORR DES ARMEES military handstamp. The Group Type was amply illustrated by examples from many small post offices at a variety of rates.

A good study of the 1919 overprints and their varieties was shown, including examples of postal stationery. Dues were illustrated by unpaid letters from Indian States not part of the UPU. Two letters franked with the 15c and 2 x 25c of the 1931-41 issues bear special comment. They are from the Leralle correspondence and show use of New Hebrides and Wallis & Futuna Islands dues. Mr. Barovick closed with a strong section of air mails, censored WW II covers and mail from the French troops in Indo-China through 1950. — Ed G.

NEW MEMBERS

- 2360 CROSSINGHAM, Anna K., 1815 Loma St., Santa Barbara, Cal. 93103
(General collector 19th Century)
- 2361 PEREZ, Dr. George L., 4501 Madison St., Hillside, Ill. 60162
(General all France, on cover. Essays, Artist's proofs and color trials. Colonial provisionals. Philatelic literature. Especially interested in 1856-1872 France-Mexico usage)
- 2362 ROOK, Brian, 1900 N. E. 157th Terrace, North Miami Beach, Fl. 33162
(General France, mint, used. Andorre. Monaco. Colonies General Issues mint, used. Colonial provisionals. All colonies and territories)
- 2363 MELNICK, Richard A., 7735 Saltsburg Rd., Pittsburgh, Penn. 15239
(General collector all issues. French West Indies)
- 2364 LAROZE, Georges, B.P. No. 69, 69700 Givors, France
(General France, mint. Maritime posts. Postal history in general. Classics 1849-76, mint, used, on cover, 1870-71 issues, Commune, balloons, Alsace-Lorraine. Dues, cancellations, Sage type 1876-1900. Modern France, mint. Miniature sheets. Tel. & Tel. Dues, newspaper, F.M., air meets, first flights, etc. Liberation issues. Essays, Deluxe proofs, imperforates, Artist's proofs, color trials, specimen Annule, Fictifs, Precancels, Occupation issues, CFA, Andorre, Monaco, Europa and UN. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. Colonial provisionals. Group type. All colonies and territories, cancels, postal history, stamps and covers of individual colonies. Dealer, full time, mail sales, new issues, approvals. Retail and wholesale. Dealer in France, Monaco, Andorre, TAAF, French colonies, Polynesia, Europa)
- 2365 SMITH, D. Taylor, 23 Britannia Rd., Norwich, England NR1 4HP
(Stamps and covers Indo-China area, French India, Syria, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunis, Algeria. Independent Republics Cambodia, Laos, Syria, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunis, Algeria. Philatelic Literature)
- 2366 KNEPPER, Marguerite E., 460 S. W. Tanglewood Trail, Stuart, Fla. 33497
(General collector all issues. France, mint, used. Postal history in general. Modern France: Semi-postals, air mails)
- 2367 PETERMANN, Michael R., P. O. Box 1497, Claremore, Okla. 74018
(General collector 19th Century)
- 2368 LATTANZI, Daniel R., 876 Old Hickory Rd., Pittsburgh, Penn. 15243
(General France, mint, used, on cover. Classics. Modern France, mint, used, on cover. Air mails, booklets, Expositions, Special and temporary bureaus. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2369 BRIMM, Andre S., 344 Alder Court, Lemoore, Calif. 93245
(General France, mint. Classics 1849-76, used. Modern France, mint. Semi-postals, air mails, Franchise Militaire, specimen, Annule, Fictifs, Precancels. CFA)
- 2370 MOUNIER, James P., 330 Broadway, China, Texas 77613
(General France, used, on cover. Stampless covers to and after 1815. Departmental Marques Postales, Paris Marques Postales, Railway posts, used abroad. Classics, mint, used, on cover. Tel. and tel., Dues, Parcel Post, Newspaper, Stationery, Revenues, Specimen, Annule, Fictifs, Precancels, Perfins. Colonies General Issues, used, on cover. Cancels and covers of individual colonies. Dealer, full time, mail sales, approvals. Philatelic literature. Exchange. France pre-1920 picture post cards: Monier, Meunier, Munier-designed picture post cards)

- 2371 SCHLUETER, Richard, 415 Dewey Blvd., San Francisco, Calif. 94116
(General France, mint, used. All colonies and territories)
- 2372 SPRINGHORN, William A., 516 Lomita Ave., Millbrae, Calif. 94030
(General France, mint, used. All colonies and territories. Independent Republics: French Community Related)
- 2373 GARNSEY, Thomas, 5321 Rural Ave., Lowville, N. Y. 13367
(Primary interest Vichy French Cols.)
- 2374 PICKARD, David, 511 Kimball Ave., Salem, Va. 24153
(General France, mint. Colonies General Issues, mint. All colonies and territories)
- 2375 JONES, Jessica Lazenby, 2901 South King Dr., Apt. 701, Chicago, Ill. 60616
(General collector, 19th and 20th Century. Topical: Blacks on stamps. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. Stamps and covers of French West Africa before independence)
- 2376 VAN ALSTYNE, John S., Jr., 3201 Clairidge Way, Sacramento, Calif. 95821
(All colonies and territories)
- 2377 HUFNAL, John M., 3425 Nathan Ave., Brookhaven, Penn. 19015
(General France, used. Postal history in general. Modern France, used. Semi-postals. Colonies General Issues, used (in French Polynesia). Stamps of French Polynesia)
- 2378 AGOLIA, Dan A., 893 De Mott Ave., Baldwin, N. Y. 11510
(General collector)
- 2379 ELLIS, Joseph D., 67 Guilden St., New Brunswick, N. J. 08901
(General France, mint, used. Classics. Colonies General Issues. Philatelic literature)
- 2380 GAYLORD, Henry H., Jr., 1116 Marine Way West, Harbor Village C3R, North Palm Beach, Fla. 33408
(Modern France. Booklets. Coin Dates. Franchise Militaire. Specimen. Annule. Fictics. Precancels)
- 2381 PICIRILLI, Robert E., 301 Greenway Ave., Nashville, Tenn. 37205
(General France, used. Colonies General Issues, used. Stamps of Ivory Coast)
- 2382 HACKER, Morris B., 8043 Woodcreek Court, Louisville, Ky. 40222
(Modern France, used, on cover. Air mails. Monaco, used air mails. Independent Republics, used air mails. Used air mails and air FDCs of all Colonies and former Colonies)
- 2383 GEUZE, Pieter J. W., 16 Surrey Dr., Riverside, Conn. 06878
(General France, mint, used, on cover. Stampless covers. Departmental Marques Postales. Postal history in general. Philatelic literature)
- 2384 RINKENBERGER, Robert E., Jr., c/o RBR Enterprises, 900 Lemay Ferry Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63125
(General collector all issues. Dealer, full time, auction, mail sales)
- 2385 HILLMAN, Hal, 54 Rumstick Rd., Barrington, R. I. 02806
(Colonies General Issues: used, on cover, Group Type, cancels and postal history. Stamps and covers of Guadeloupe, all periods. Exch. of information on censor covers from Guadeloupe)
- 2386 BROM, Thomas K., 3860 Greenwood Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94602
(General France, mint, used. Colonies General Issues, used. All colonies and territories)
- 2387 EUNICE, Anthony R., 620 Pemberton Ave., Plainfield, N. J. 07060
(General France, mint, used. Colonies General Issues, mint, used)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1801 BULL, James, P. O. Box 2349, Glens Falls, N. Y. 12801
 2355 COULBOURNE, FTMC Joseph C., 703 Prince Allen Court, Virginia Beach, Va. 23454
 2001 MYERS, John R., 4524 St. Elmo Dr., Los Angeles, Calif. 90019
 2358 BESLU, Christian (change name from CHRISTIAN, Beslu)
 2357 ESTABROOK, B. Kenneth, Jr., P. O. Box 521, Fort Dix, N. J. 08640
 2163 JERNEGAN, Jeff, 1911 N. E. 100th St., Seattle, Wash. 98125
 1671 KNOBLE, James B., 22W080 Glen Valley Dr., Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137
 1819 BACKIE, Ms. Heather Ross, 315 Queen St., South, Hamilton, Ont., Canada L8P 3T6
 2270 LOWNES, Clifford B., P. O. Box 1611, Montrose, Colo. 81402 Correction of state)
 1932 BYRD, Gary D., 602 Longleaf Dr., Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514
 1900 FEINER, Melvin, Classic Philatelics, P. O. Box 5637, Huntington Beach, Calif. 92615 (new zip)
 1328 McCULLOCH, J. Douglas, 42 Strath Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada M8X 1R3
 1999 ROCK, James A., P. O. Box 747, Lynn, Mass. 01903
 30 GILBERT, Lewis D., 1165 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10128
 2054 BAKER, Joseph E., 2010 Scotland Dr., Clearwater, Fla. 33575
 2356 POLHEMUS, J. Mark, 16 Chesterfield Dr., Hincley Wood, Surrey, United Kingdom
 1218 ZIMOWSKE, G. S., 40710 Capa Dr., Fremont, Calif. 94539
 2195 VAVROVSKY, Jean, Parker Lane, 3101 N. E. 47th Ct., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33308
 1249 MORGAN, John C., II, 1686 East Highland St., Ontario, Calif. 91764
 1517 BLAIS, Victor J., 930 North Louise, Apt. 305, Glendale, Calif. 91207
 1624 DYKHOUSE, Jack R., 109 Timberline South, Colleyville, Texas 76034
 2009 DULL, Raymond H., Univ. of Puget Sound, 303 U Hall, Tacoma, Wa. 98416
 2253 NICHOLS, William, 10807 Miland Ave., Norwalk, Calif. 90650-1637
 2105 BROWNLOW, Richard L., 5001 Willowtree Ct., Carmichael, Cal. 95608
 1971 EARLE, Michael Allen, Ph.D., 1275 La Pala Ln., Carpinteria, Calif. 93013
 1477 WOODS, Carl P., 220 Mary Lou Dr., Del Rio, Texas 78840

RESIGNATIONS

- 2230 LEE, Peng, P. O. Box 1000, Canberra City, A.C.T., Australia 2601
 1324 PROUD, Edward Wilfrid, Proud Bailey Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 74, Heathfield, E. Sussex, TN21 8PZ, England
 1626 RHODEHAMEL, Robert H., 5320 N. Meridian, Indianapolis, Ind. 46208
 2114 PERLBERG, Gail, 11 5th Ave., Apt. 10-U, New York, N. Y. 10003
 1834 BLAKE, Paul, 1466 Hamilton Way, San Jose, Calif. 95125
 1733 BAKER, Charles J., 1521 Crestwood Lane, McLean, Va. 22101

UNDELIVERABLE

- 2059 BENDA, A., Paris, France

REVISED SPECIALTY

- 2217 ROSEN, Janet, Suite 9-L, 1716 Ocean, San Francisco, Calif. 94112
 (France, mint and used. French Southern Antarctic Territory, mint. Pneumatique Post Letter Cards mint, used. Philatelic lit. Exchange)