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To AMERIPEX Visitors

The France and Colonies Philatelic Society is pleased to present this special enlarged issue of its Philatelist as a salute to AMERIPEX '86 and to publicize the great interest that French area philately and postal history offers and the service that the Society gives to its devotees. This issue has been enlarged to 48 pages over the usual 32 pages in order to show greater diversity of material.

MONACO—THE OL "OVERPRINT"

By Jerold M. Massler

Monte Carlo, a Commune in Monaco, at the turn of the century flourished and grew at a rapid rate because of its many attractions especially its luxury hotels and famous Casino. Spreading itself along the coast, it extended onto French soil, and known gradually as Monte Carlo Supérieur, grew as a suburb to the Principality of Monaco. This French town was postally and administratively attached to the French Commune of La Turbie on the mountains

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above. Site of the Trophe D'Auguste erected by the Roman Senate to honor Augustus' conquest of the tribes of the Alpes-Maritimes, La Turbie has a commanding view of the sea but is an arduous trek from Monte Carlo Supérieur on the coast below. As the influx of visitors and residents continued, it became increasingly more difficult for Monte Carlo Supérieur to be conveniently managed from La Turbie. It was therefore attached to the Administration of the Postes of the Principality of Monaco in 1902 and then began a most curious arrangement whereby French territory was serviced by a "foreign" postal service.

No post office or auxilliary facility was established in Monte Carlo Supérieur and rural Monegasque postmen crossed the frontier into France to collect letters from post boxes and individuals along their routes. They then recrossed the frontier back into Monaco and deposited the mail for processing at the Monte Carlo Post Office of Monaco. Handstamps with the letters OL, for "Origine Locale," in a circle of dots were issued to the rural postmen for the purpose of obliterating mail collected in France (Monte Carlo Supérieur).

The OL handstamp had first been introduced for use in France in 1847 but its introduction by Monaco in 1902 was new. Mail from Monte Carlo Supérieur was valid (until 1908) with either French or Monegasque adhesives. Letters franked with French stamps had the stamps obliterated with the OL at point of collection and later the letters received the Monte Carlo circular datestamp alongside the stamps. (Fig. 1)

Mail franked with Monegasque stamps was treated in an opposite fashion, with the OL on the cover front and the Monte Carlo cds on the stamp (Fig. 2). An interesting example of the OL usage is shown in Fig. 3 as this is a

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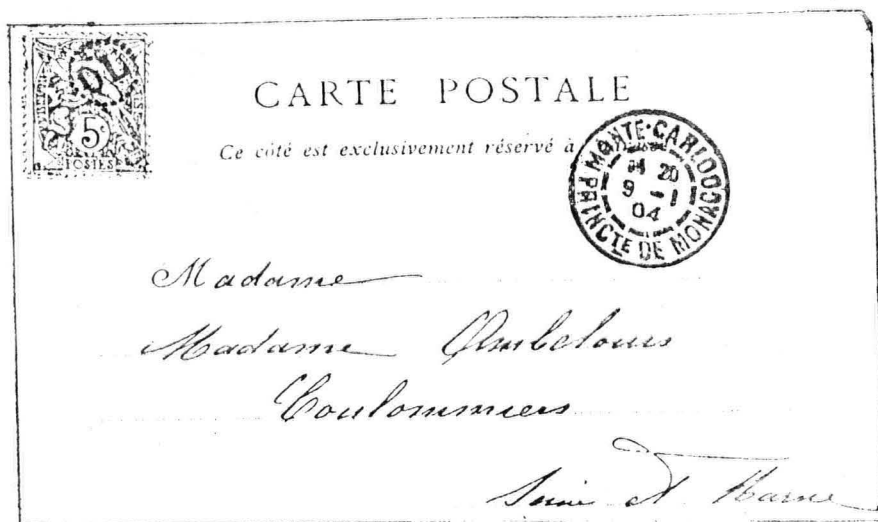


Fig. 1. 5c Type Blanc of France on postal card cancelled by the "OL" mark; French stamps on mail from Monte Carlo Supérieur were not cancelled by the eds when collected by Monegasque postmen, a practice lasting from 1902 to 1904.

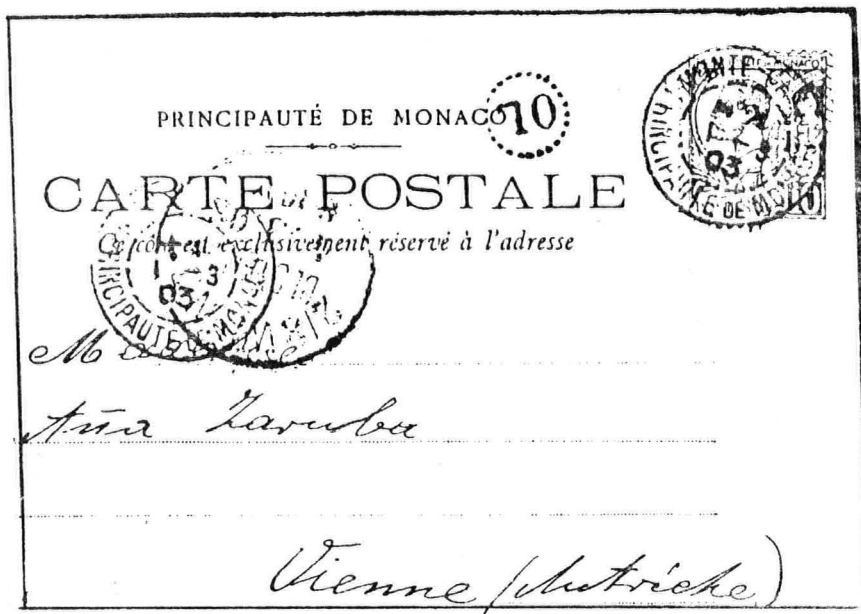


Fig. 2. 10c Monaco stamp on postal card to Austria 1904, stamp cancelled by Monte Carlo cds, OL mark on front of card, the opposite procedure from that when French stamps were used (as in Fig. 1), 1902-04.

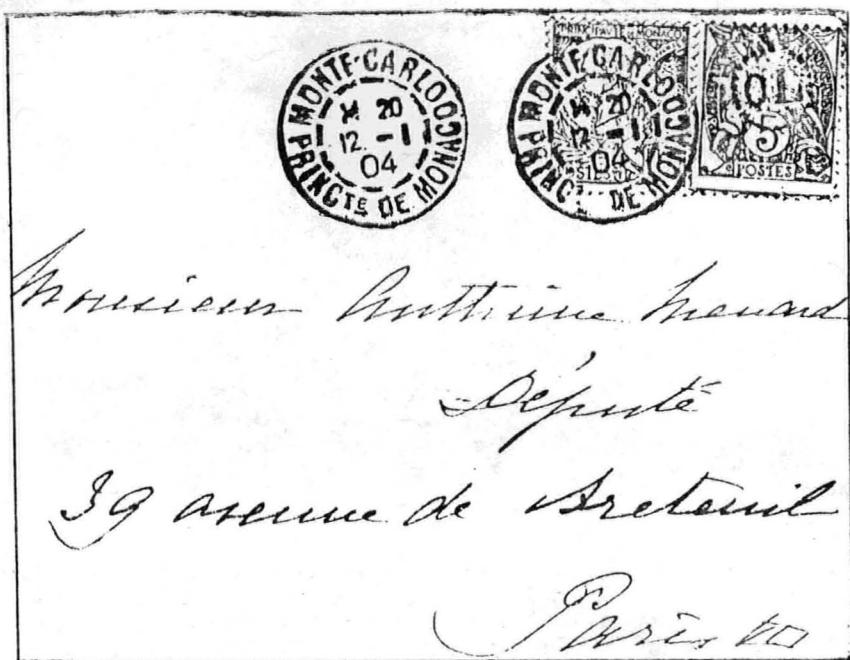


Fig. 3. Mixed franking from Monte Carlo Supérieur, 1904, the French stamp cancelled by the OL mark and the Monaco stamp by the cds.

mixed franking with the Monte Carlo cds barely tying the 5 centimes type Blanc (contrary to the normal practice but probably accidental in this case).

This use of the OL continued until 1904 when the name of Monte Carlo Supérieur was changed to Beausoleil. Most sources state that the use of the OL continued until 1908 but that is not evidenced by a study of covers of the period.

The Monaco Postal Administration continued servicing Beausoleil until 1908 when the French established a Post Office there. Mail from there in the period 1905-1908, received the Monaco (or Monte Carlo?) cds but not the OL, which was discontinued when the town changed its name to Beausoleil. (Fig. 4).

When the OL of Monte Carlo was first noticed by the philatelic community it created quite a stir of interest and favor strikes (and favor covers) were willingly applied by postmen, no doubt in consideration of a little pour-boire. One therefore encounters examples of the OL strike on mint NH Monégasque stamps as well as stamps with both OL and cds strikes. (Fig. 5)

These examples are not postally valid and should therefore be treated as mere philatelic curiosities. The mint examples created the impression that this was a "provisional overprint" and this erroneous information is still found in catalogs today.

The fakers and forgers were not far behind cooperative postmen in vying to fill the demand for this desirable material. Fournier created an OL marking and misapplied it to Fournier imitations of the Charles III issue of 1885,

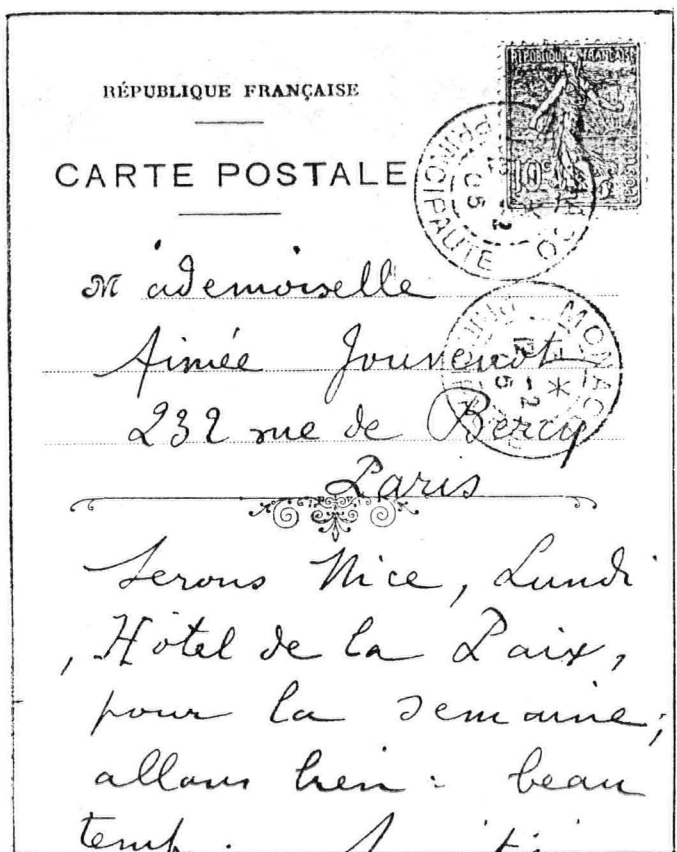


Fig. 4. Postal card with 10c Sower stamp, 1905, cancelled by the "Monaco/Principauté" postmark. This cover is very abnormal. It was presumably collected in Beausoleil since the French stamp was accepted, but the cancel is Monaco/Principauté of the main post office where French stamps have not been valid since 1890. The Monaco post mark is very difficult to explain, it does not appear on any other cover from Beausoleil. The post marks types figure 1 and 2 are the only ones used on genuine OL collected mail, 1902-1908.

(Fig. 6). Other forgeries of a crude nature can be found on genuine stamps of both Charles III and Prince Albert I. (Fig. 7). These are readily distinguished by thin letters and as having no serifs on the "L." Genuine usages known to the author occur only on stamps of France and occasionally can also be encountered on postal stationery. Type Mouchon, Type Sower, and Type Blanc are all known with proper usage. The stamps of Monaco are not to be found genuine cancelled with OL, but rather the OL was struck on the letter adjacent to the stamp, which received a Monte Carlo cds. This curious practice terminated in 1908 with the establishment of a French Post Office in Beausoleil.

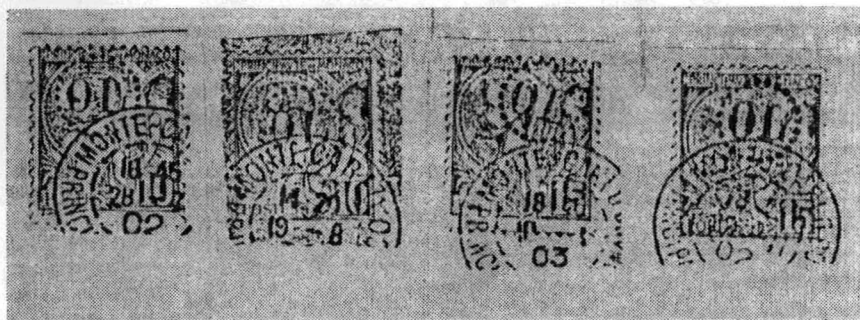


Fig. 5. Mint Monaco stamps with favor cancellations of both the OL and Monte Carlo eds, 1902-1903.



Fig. 6. Fournier imitations of Monaco Charles III with OL marks; the OL was not genuinely used on these stamps. Fournier imitated the Monte Carlo postmark also.

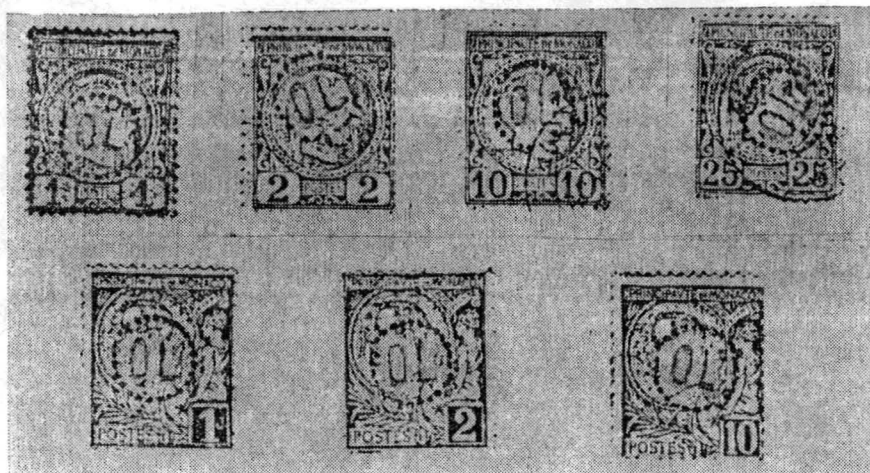


Fig. 7. Forged OL marks on genuine Prince Albert and Charles III stamps of Monaco; the "L" is non-serifed whereas the genuine is serifed.

◆ Your attention is called to the fact that the perf gauge on the Celebrated Persons booklet stamps is $15 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ whereas the sheets stamps are 13. It will make a difference in the price.

THE SEPTEMBER BALLONS MONTÉS

By Ernst M. Cohn

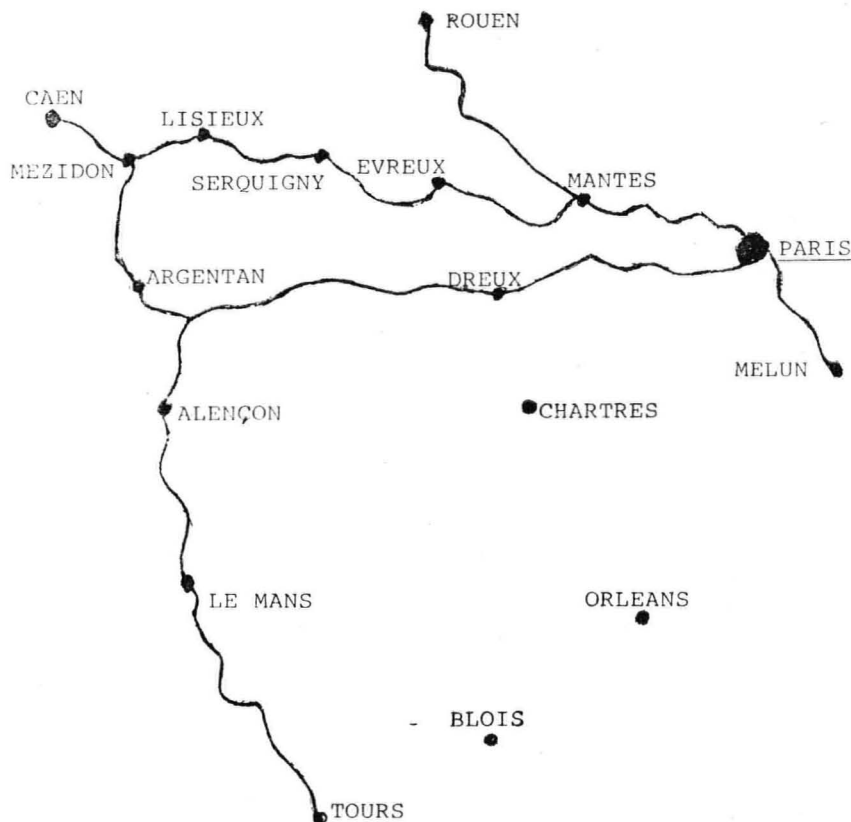
Introduction

Enough has been written in the philatelic press—and in English—about the adventurous flights of mail balloons during the siege of Paris, so that this information need not be repeated. There is, however, a good bit of detail available that has not yet been evaluated for postal history purposes, some of which leads to surprising new insights. Two major sources in particular have gone largely unused, except for a few instances:

(1) Accounts in contemporary newspapers from provincial France and abroad, as far away as the USA.

Where enough material has been found, it has already been used, e.g., for accounts about Piper's balloons, the "Montgolfier" "Ville d'Orléans," "Jacquard," "Volta," "Ville de Paris," "Général Chanzy," and "Monge." During the search for this and other information, considerably more data have been accumulated, including details that shed light on the fate of the mail aboard other balloons.

(2) Information contained in sales catalogues, some of which is as un-



A simplified map of the general area, showing the main railway lines.

reliable as are many newspaper accounts. Nevertheless, much of it is not available elsewhere and is authentic, especially when supported by photos.

Ruth and Gardner Brown have used that source for their "pretend collection," their maps showing the distribution of balloon mail by dates and locations (unpublished), lists of personally-entrusted mail and of covers postmarked with the red PARIS SC, both special types of mail useful as tracers.

It is the purpose of this study to utilize such sources as well as books and journal articles—philatelic and otherwise—that cite contemporary information but have gone largely unnoticed for postal history purposes.

To make the information useful without references to other sources, it is supplemented by the statistics for each flight as found, e.g., in appendix 2 of "The Flight of the 'Ville d'Orleans'" (1978).

The "Neptune"

1200 cubic meters, owned by post office, piloted by Claude Jules Duruof, no passengers, 100-125 kg mail (?) in 2 or 3 bags, no pigeons, left Place St. Pierre about 0745 hours on 23 September landed about 1100 hours near Cracouville (not Craconville), Eure.

The few inhabitants with whom they (two mailmen who brought 3000 letters to Triel on 24 September) could talk told them that the balloon, which had left Paris on the 23rd at 10 minutes before 8, had hovered over St.-Germain about half past 8 and that it had dropped some copies of the newspaper "National" and a certain number of cards on which one could read:

Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle.—Bonnes nouvelles. (1)

Evreux, 23 September.—Today, about 9 o'clock in the morning, an enormous balloon passed over our town, going in a westerly direction.

An officer of the national guard, M. Emile Nepveu, quickly mounted his horse and followed . . .

About half past ten, it landed near the entrance gate of the chateau of Cracouville. . . At the same moment arrived M. Emile Nepveu and "Messrs. de Vatismesnil and Lecouteux the last two being members of the general council. Messrs. Vatismesnil and Lecouteux had followed the balloon from Vernon. . (2)

Etrépnay, 24 September, 7 A.M.—Yesterday I saw a balloon, which had left Paris, from Vernon to Cracouville, where the aeronaut who piloted it made his descent on Admiral de la Roncière's property.

He carried dispatches for Tours and some 200 kilos of letters and journals.

I immediately took the aeronaut to the prefecture, where he delivered a dispatch (the one from the mayor of Paris). I received the following information. . .

Count Lecoulteux, Mayor of Etrépnay (3)

Evreux, 23 September noon.—The courier who arrived by balloon carried only official dispatches. The news from Paris are good. . . Brought to the prefecture, the aeronaut left his balloon there and departed immediately to accomplish his mission. . .

The Mayor of Evreux. (4)

Argentan, 23 September 8 P.M.—I have just seen, at the Argentan station, a traveler who left Paris this morning, going to Tours, where he will arrive with this letter. This traveler left the capital by means of a balloon, and he passed right over the enemy lines, who tried to hit him but in vain. . .

He has also brought the mail from Paris which will travel by the train to which I am about to entrust this hasty note. (5)

Argentan, 23 September (Friday) 9 P.M.—Train No. 24 left Mézidon 45

minutes late to await train 17.

This delay was due to a telegram from Serquigny, announcing a Government courier taking urgent dispatches to Tours. . . (6)

(Duruof arrived at Tours on the morning of the 24th.) (7)

(Thus, Duruof went from Cracouville by way of Evreux, Bernay, Lisieux, Mézidon, Argentan, Alençon and Le Mans to Tours. Knowing this route helps in understanding the characteristic transit markings of the mail from the "Neptune.")

Dear Friend, We are blockaded since Monday, attempts made by the post office have failed, its services cannot break through the enemy lines.

In a moment, we shall try using a balloon; I entrust these few lines to it. . . Signed Dorian (8)

(Nadar also entrusted a number of letters to Duruof, e.g., to the "Times," the "Indépendance Belge" [published in the issue of the 29th] and to his friend Mera at Lyon. Unfortunately, nothing is known about the covers of any of these.)

In the afternoon of the 25th, important news were received from Paris, dated the 20th, 21st, and 22nd September. . . The news from Paris cited above were brought by an aeronaut. His balloon contained 120 kg letters. (9)

On 29 September, letters of the 24th from Paris arrived at Brussels; it is said that they were taken to Tours by the aeronaut Duruof (sic) and transported by mail from there. (10)

(Note, however, the date of the "Indépendance.")

As concerns evidence gathered from covers, those entrusted to Duruof and posted between Cracouville and Mézidon are cancelled with the train cancel PCN (Paris à Caen) of 23 September and arrived at Fécamp, Dieppe, La Délivrande and Bordeaux on the 24th, and at Abbeville on the 26th. All bear the red cachet of the Aéroliers.

In her sales list of 1970, the late Madame Marchand had a cover cancelled at the Place de la Bourse (Paris) on the 20th, which arrived at Caen on the 24th, obviously not entrusted personally to the pilot (because of the Paris postmark) but possibly carried on the "Neptune." Still, at that time a few postmen also got through the lines, so one cannot be certain of the means of transport.

Letters posted at Tours are postmarked on the 24th with the train marking Bordeaux à Paris and arrived at Bordeaux on the 25th and at Fécamp on the 26th. LePileur mentions a cover for Fécamp, also arrived on the 26th, but with the transit cancel in the reverse direction, Paris à Bordeaux of the 24th. Both covers to Fécamp are struck with the red cachets of the Aéroliers. (11)

Cappart cites the train mark Paris à Clermont of the 24th. (12)

In addition, LePileur lists two covers with that Aéroliers cachet, one postmarked first at Tours on 2 October and addressed to Le Havre (no other cachets mentioned), the other marked at Tours on the 3rd and arrived at Caen on the 4th. If the red cachets are not forgeries, then these two covers must be true "Neptunes," despite their late dates, because no mail was exchanged between the two balloon builders; and after the departure of the "Neptune," no other Nadar balloon left Paris until 7 October.

After more than a century, not a single letter has been identified that was normally posted at Paris and undoubtedly went via the "Neptune." That peculiarity has never been explained satisfactorily. Perhaps the answer is implied in the letter from the mayor of Evreux, cited in reference (4). It must not be forgotten that the "Neptune" was the third balloon in which pilots

tried to leave Paris, the first two being unsuccessful. The post office may not have been willing to gamble on the success of this third trial, hence may have loaded only printed matter into the mail bags that were tied to the "Neptune." If so, we have another case of phantom postal history and may be searching for mail that never existed. The fact remains that the only certain "Neptunes" are those personally entrusted to its pilot.

Notes and References on the "Neptune"—

(1)—Le Temps (Paris), 29 Sept. 1870, page 3, column 2 (=p3c2).
 (2)—Le Journal d'Indre-et-Loire, 27 Sept., p1c5, p2c1-2; also cited by Rafaele Amici in his excellent study, "Les Ballons du Siège de Paris en 1870-71," Revue des PTT de France No. 6 (1953) pp. 15-24, by error attributed to the 26th instead of 27th. Amici continues with a story by Tissandier from the same paper, 2 Oct., according to which "Mr. J. Duruof, who piloted the balloon, informed the people that he came from Paris carrying Government despatches for the Delegation at Tours.

"Mr. E. Nepveu returned immediately to Evreux to tell the prefect he should have a special train ready at the station to take Mr. J. Duruof to Tours. At 1:30 P.M. Mr. J. Duruof arrived at Evreux, whence he left immediately for Tours."

(3)—L'Avenir du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, 1 Oct., p2: 'L'Echo du Nord received word of the following dispatch, addressed on the 26th, during the day, to Mr. Pouyer-Quertier, President of the Lloyd at Rouen:"

(4)—The photo of the letter of the mayor of Evreux, dated 6 Sept. 1899, is in the typed copy of Amici's study but was not included in reference 2: "Evreux, 6 September 1899.—Sir, I have the honor of sending you the information that I have found in a local newspaper of the time: . . . Yours, etc. The Mayor of Evreux. To Mr. G. Mangin, Pensioner at Les Mureaux (Seine et Oise)."

(5)—La Province, 29 Sept., p2: "L'Union bretonne cites the following letter, received by a person at Tours:"

(6)—Journal de Loir-et-Cher, 28 Sept., p2c2.

(7)—Vossische Zeitung, 2 Oct., p6c1, citing Le Constitutionnel.

(8)—Journal de Genève, 29 Sept., p1c5: "Mr. César Bertholon, Prefect of the Loire, received the following letter by balloon from Mr. Dorian, Minister of Public Works:"

(9)—La Gazette Jurassienne, 1 Oct., p1c1.

(10)—Volkszeitung (Berlin), 2 Oct., p2c2.

(11)—Jacques LePileur, "Les Aérostats Poste 1870-1871" (n.d., 1953?), pp. 20, 21, 189.

(12)—Hubert Cappart, "Etude sur les plis confiés aux aéronautes des ballons montés," Bull. No. 25, Société des Amis du Musée Postale (1969) pp. 1-27.

(13)—Pierre Courtois, "L'Identification des Aérostats-poste du Siège de Paris," L'Echo de la Timbrologie No. 1248 (Dec. 1957) p. 521. Courtois appears to have been the first to question the composition of the "mail" and the definition of "mail bags" as used in connection with the "Neptune."

The "Ville de Florence"

1400 cubic meters, owned by Ministry of Public Works, piloted by Gabriel Mangin, passenger Pierre A. Lutz, 97-150 kg mail in 3 bags. 3 pigeons, left La Glacière about 1100 hours on 25 September, landed about 1400 hours near Vernouillet, Seine-et-Oise.

THE SECOND BALLOON FROM PARIS. Report by Mr. Lutz.—. . . loaded with four bags of (p.o.) mail. . . Obligated to drop the mail bags. . . Peasants saw the bags fall and hastened to run and save them from the enemy, whose lines were only a few minutes away. . . I immediately gave what was left of the mail to some men who hastened to carry it to the post office at Meulan. Nothing lost. . . I hastened to Triel. . . we hastened as fast as possible to Meulan, where the mail had already arrived. . . I continued to Mantes. . . I hastened to Evreux, where I arrived at 3 A.M. (on the 26th). . . (14)

Evreux, 26 Sept., 2:30 P.M.—Prefect to government delegate, Tours.—Today I received messenger arriving by balloon. Mr. P.-A. Lutz du Rhône, who landed at Triel, as he said, with voluminous mail. He left by express train for Tours. (15)

. . . It is among the meadows (those of Daroches, 1 km from Vernouillet) . . . that he (Mangin) succeeded in landing. . . he gave his mail bags to the mayor (of Vernouillet) who promised to forward them to Mantes. . . in the abandoned uniform of Lutz he found a thick billfold which contained dispatches addressed to Cremieux. . . the letters from Lutz hidden in the lining of his cap. . . Mangin went to the post office (of Mantes, on the evening of the 25th) to make sure the mail bags had indeed arrived. . . The next day (26th) to Rosny-sur-Seine. . . At Evreux, Mangin saw Lutz again who had asked a mailman from Triel, Lebrun, to accompany him there. . . Upon his arrival the next day (27th) at 11 P.M., he (Mangin) hurried to transmit to Cremieux the letters abandoned by Lutz. . . Lutz who had arrived in the capital of the Touraine about 24 hours before Mangin. . . (16)

On his way from Vernouillet to Mantes, the aeronaut traversed Mézières . . . slept in the woods of Malville. . . they arrived at Passy at only 5 P.M. . . . Mr. Mangin arrived soon afterwards at Evreux, carrier of valuable and confidential dispatches, which he could transmit on Wednesday evening (28th) to Mr Cremieux. (17)

I (Mangin) carried 300 kilogrammes of letters. . . Now then, Mr. Gabriel Mangin also arrived at Tours, although delayed by the care he expended on his balloon. . . (18)

. . . on the plain of Creteil(?). . . The mail that he had strewn on the plain of Creil(?) as well as that which had been retained was immediately taken to the post office of Meulan. . . Mr. Lutz brings us. . . 300 kil. of mail. . . (19)

(Hence the reports of the two balloonists agree on 300 kg mail. Yet the "Ville de Florence" would not have gotten off the ground with two men, 300 kg mail, a package of propaganda leaflets, and its normal ballast. Its actual weight of mail was between 97 (20) and 104 (21) kg, according to Paris Papers. And what happened to some of that mail strewn out of the basket?):

(26) Sept.) Another messenger bearing letters from Paris has been captured, and a balloon rose out of the city dropped some letters which we fortunately picked up. (22)

(29) Sept.) . . . even if the balloon letters, found recently, sound a bit depressed. (23)

Versailles, 30 September.—A few days ago, at Argenteuil, a balloon was not so lucky, as it was hit by three shots and came toppling over, and its contents, two French officers and some three thousand letters, fell into the hands of the 86th Regiment, quartered at Argenteuil. (24)

(Even if part of this last story is fantasy, the 4th Army Corps, which

held the region around Argenteuil, did contain the 8th Infantry Division that included the 16th Infantry Brigade. And that, in turn, contained the 86th Regiment of Holstein Fusiliers.) (25)

Mantes, 28 September.—To the Director General at Tours, Inspectors Evreux-Rouen.—The dispatches brought by the balloon that fell on the 24th (sic) near Melun (sic) were all sent via Mantes. There was a Journal Officiel addressed to Tours, which the postmaster at Mantes sent immediately to the Evreux office so it would be sent from there to its destination.—F.C.C., the Inspector: RICICON (or RUCICON). (26)

Tours, 27 September 1870.—Sir, A new mailing of aerostatic dispatches, arrived at Tours, has brought us the Journal Officiel of 25 September. . . Havas. (27)

The mail brings us this morning (27th or 28th) our Paris correspondence of the 24th. . . (28)

Now for the evidence provided by covers:

For personally entrusted mail, the transit marking of Tours from the 27th is typical. From there via Brest-à-Paris train (28th) to Ventnor (Isle of Wight, 1 Oct.); via Le Mans (27th) to Château-la-Vallière (30th); Périgieux (28th) and St. Astier (29th); Sancerre (1 Oct.); St. Sever (28th); St. Valéry-en-Caux (1 Oct.); Villedieu-les-Poëles (28th). Cappart also mentions a Tours marking dated the 29th; and an arrival at Bayeux on the 27th, without any transit mark.

For ordinary mail, the transit cachet of LeMans of the 27th is characteristic. From there to Alençon (28th); Sablé (28th); and St. Calais (28th). Also known are transit marks from Alençon (27th) to Putanges (28th); from Bordeaux-à-Irun (28th) to Oloron-Ste-Marie (28th); from Caen (28th) for Tilly-s.-Seuilles (28th); and from Paris-à-Cherbourg (28th) to Deauville (28th).

Ordinary mail postmarked at Paris on the 24th is known without transit but arrival at Angoulême (28th), Bordeaux (28th), Béziers (29th), Caen (28th), Dieppe (28th), Etretat (28th), LeHavre (28th), LeMans (28th), Mâcon (29th), Niort (29th), Pau (28th or 29th), Toulouse (29th), and Vannes (28th).

Except for two items mentioned below, I have found no ordinary mail with Paris cancels either of the 23rd or of the 25th. It looks as though only mail bags filled on the 24th were put aboard the "Ville de Florence." Whereas, in principle, mail from earlier siege days might have been put aboard, that does not seem to have happened. And the earliest outside postmarks date from the 27th.

Here, however, are three exceptions, letters supposedly arrived on 26 September already:

(1) Cappart (29) mentions a personally entrusted letter that arrived on that day at Rosny-s.-Seine.

(2) Amici (16) shows, on page 22, an ordinary letter postmarked at Paris, Rue St. Dominique St. Gn 7E/24 Sept., supposedly arrived at "Vernouillet par Triel" on the 26th., Amici does not state his reasons for citing the date, which does not appear on the face of the cover.

The normal mail apparently was not sorted on the way. Furthermore, the 7th clearing was never sorted at Paris until the next day, i.e., the 25th, in the early morning. Thus we would have an ordinary letter, sorted at Paris on the 25th, arrived already on the 26th at Vernouillet????

(3) LePileur (30) shows an exceptional cover on page 19, addressed to a doctor at Meulan. It was cancelled the 16th by the Croydon (England) duplex, struck with the British P.D. and with the transit mark ANGL. AMB.

CALAIS of the 17th. Thus it must have reached Paris right before the start of the total blockade. There it was delayed a bit. On the back there is an endorsement in fluent handwriting "arrived from Paris by balon (sic) descended at Verneuil (sic) on 25 September 1870, delivered here on the 26th." The picture doesn't show a trace of a British stamp. But the photo of that cover, in sale #108 of Jamet, lot 794, shows the stamp. In the lot description is the statement "postmark of Meulan on back, 26 September." Of course, this cover might have been brought out by a smuggler. But this explanation cannot hold for item (2). Also, it must be remembered that a papillon of Metz, which arrived at Paris on the 18th, was forwarded and received at Saumur, where it was postmarked 1E/25 September.

Notes and References on the "Ville de Florence"—

- (14)—Le Moniteur Universel (Tours), 29 Sept.
- (15)—Le Journal d'Indre-et-Loire, 28 Sept., p2c2.
- (16)—Rafaele Amici, "La Ville de Florence," Revue des PTT de France, No. 6 (1954) pp. 15-23.
- (17)—La Gironde (Bordeaux), 2 Oct. p2.
- (18)—La Province, 3 Oct. p2.
- (19)—Le Courrier de la Gironde, 30 Sept. p2.
- (20)—Le Moniteur Universel (Paris), 27 Sept. p. 1370.
- (21)—L'Electeur Libre, 28 Sept. p2c3.
- (22)—"Journals of Fieldmarshal Count von Blumenthal" (English translation), p. 139.
- (23)—Julius Adrian Friedrich Wilhelm von Verdy du Vernois, "Im grossen Hauptquartier 1870/71," Berlin, 1895, p. 192.
- (24)—Semiweekly Tribune (New York), 21 Oct., p3c2.
- (25)—Georges Schild, "Die 'Ordres de bataille' der nord- und süddeutschen Armeen während des Krieges 1870/71," CENTEX catalogue (Fribourg, Switzerland. 1970) pp. 25-45.
- (26)—Rafaele Amici, see ref. 2.
- (27)—Le Journal de Maine-et-Loire, 28 Sept., p1c3.
- (29)—Hubert Cappart, see ref. 12.
- (30)—Jacques LePileur, ref. 11, pp. 17-19; p. 150 for Tours.
- (27)—Sept. and p. 154 for Tours 29 Sept.

The "Etats-Unis"

1400 cubic meters, owned by post office, piloted by Louis Godard, passenger Jules G. Courtin, 58-85 kg mail in 2 bags, 6 pigeons, left La Villette gas works about 1000 hours on 29 September, landed about 1300 hours near Magnanville, Seine-et-Oise.

Ministry of Interior, Directorate General of Telegraph Lines, Office of the Director General, Paris, 27 September 1870.—Mister Minister, I hasten to inform you that tomorrow, Wednesday the 28th, at 7 A.M., another balloon will leave and that your dispatches can be received until that hour at the main post office.

If you have an urgent despatch to be telegraphed, we ask you to send it to us on somewhat thin paper; we shall add to it an order prepared in advance, by means of which the pilot will require the telegraph station nearest his place of descent to send without delay to Washington the dispatch that you will have entrusted to me.

Yours etc. For the Director General, Chief of the Office

/s/ Leveillé.

(same stationery) Paris, 28 September 1870.—Mister Minister, Tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock a mail balloon will leave. I repeat the offer that I had the honor to make to you yesterday in the name of the Telegraph Administration. If you have an urgent dispatch, please send it to us before midnight, if possible; we shall arrange things so that. . . (31)

Estancelin to Prefect of Seine-Inférieure, Mantes, 29 September, 2 P.M.—, I have just received, 3 km from Mantes, a messenger arrived by balloon, who left Paris at 9 A.M. . . (32)

The Fourth (sic) Balloon.—Mr. J.-G. Courtin. . . and. . . M. Louis Godard having passed Mantes, made preparations to land. . . Mr. Estancelin . . . gave the government emissary an escort to Mantes. . . A carriage with two horses was immediately put at his disposition to reach Evreux.

Mr. Courtin took the railroad to Evreux and stopped three hours at Mézidon. At Argentan he was very well received by the stationmaster. . . He continued on his way via Alençon and LeMans and arrived at Tours Friday (30 Sept.) at 9:30 P.M. He immediately transmitted to the Government the dispatches that he carried. . .

Mr. Courtin carried several thousand proclamations printed at the National Printing Works in French and in German. . .

We said that the two balloons carried 83 kil. letters. Mr. Godard and Mr. Courtin, luckier or more skilful than Mr. Lutz, did not need to throw any overboard to lighten the load. They arrived at Mantes with their load intact. (33)

ACCOUNT OF MY VOYAGE FROM PARIS ON 29 SEPT. 1870.—At the moment of departure, the gas being only smoke, I was forced to leave behind one passenger and one bag of mail from the post office. I thus took along one passenger and two bags of mail and a small bag that the voyager had taken. . .

My voyager. . . left me and promised to await me at Mantes. . . he had already left all the mail at the post office. . .

The post office of Mantes had given me a package of sealed letters to give to a general who was at Tours. . . I left (Mantes) with the driver for Evreux; it was then 7 P.M. . . we waited until the next morning. . . (on the 30th) I was taken to Evreux, to the prefecture of Evreux. . . There they took the correspondence that I had for Tours. . . my balloon. . . could not leave until the next day, where I also had to stay until the next noon, first departure. . . I thus left the next day (31 Sept.) for Tours, where I had to stay at LeMans, as the train did not go further. . . The next day (1 Oct.) leaving for Tours. . . I finally arrived at Tours at noon. . .

(Unfortunately, this account is perhaps not too reliable, because the details of Louis Godard's story shows that he had mental problems either in 1870 already or at least when the account was written down. A "cleaned up" version was published in *La France Aérienne* quite some time after his death.)

. . . the total weight of mail was 85 kilogr. instead of 120. . . We were arrested about 2.8 km from Mantes near 3 o'clock. . . Mr. Courtin. . . left with the letters that the post office had entrusted to us. . . (35)

(During the landing) one of the mail bags opened, letting some bundles of letters drop out. Three of those bundles were found again some two weeks later, by a peasant who gave them to Madame Thomas, Postmistress at Pacy-sur-Eure, who stamped them with the dater of her office (17 October 1870) and sent them on. (36)

(What should we make of that report? Pacy is on the route from Mantes to Evreux. Is it possible that someone lost these packages from a wagon

instead of from the balloon? None of these letters has surfaced in recent years.)

The mail from the "Etats-Unis" and the "Céleste" will be discussed together, after pertinent portions of the history of the latter have been cited.

Notes and References on the "Etats-Unis"—

(31)—Correspondence, American Legation Paris, Elihu B. Washburne, vol. 2, Miscellaneous Correspondence Received, May 1869-Dec. 1872 (at National Archives, Washington, DC).

(32)—Le Temps (Paris), 7 Oct. p2c1.

(33)—L'Echo de Bruxelles, 8 Oct. p1-c3-4 (from L'Union Libérale).

(34)—Typed copy of the account of Louis Godard, given to author by the late Paul Maincent.

(35)—La France Aérienne, Sept. 1897, pp. 8-9.

(36)—Louis A. Chaintrier, "Histoire documentaire et anecdotique des Ballons-Poste du Siège de Paris (1870-71)," Echangiste Universel, No. 649 (June 1954) p.p 122-3. ff.

The "Céleste"

700 or 780 cubic meters, owned by post office, piloted by Gaston Tissandier, no passenger, 80-84 kg mail in 2-3 bags, small government dispatch bag, 3 pigeons, left Vaugirard gas works about 0930 hours on 30 September, landed about 1150 hours near Dreux, Eure-et-Loire.

Dreux, 30 Sept., 2:20 P.M.—The Sub-prefect to the Minister of the Interior.—Mr. Tissandier, carrier of letters and dispatches, descended by balloon at Dreux. He will leave this evening at 7 o'clock for Tours and will arrive tomorrow morning. (37)

I soon arrived at Tours, where I was on 1 October at 7 A.M. (38)

The mail was given by himself into the hands of Mr. Hubert, the post-master of Dreux, who sent it to its destination.

... Mr. Gaston Tissandier left Dreux in mid-afternoon. He arrived at Tours on 1 October at 7 A.M. . . a little satchel containing the official dispatches that he delivered personally into the hands of admiral Fourichon (36)

Now for the evidence provided by the covers.

Mail transported by these two balloons is not rare as compared with mail from the "Ville de Florence," but differentiating between the two balloons is usually impossible.

Let us first describe the covers that were certainly aboard the "Etats-Unis." They are characterized by the marking of the railway station of Mantes. I am aware of only two of them. One (39) was mailed at Paris, Rue Serpente 6E/27 Sept., bears a transit mark from the Mantes station of 3E/29 Sept., Alençon 4E/1 Oct., and Ecouché 1E/2 Oct. The other is a personally entrusted letter, written on 28 Sept., cancelled with the small numeral 2190 of Mantes, also Mantes railway cds 2E/29 Sept., Elbeuf 1 Oct. (40). Its text mentions "Paul just came to tell me that he will see Mr. Godard tomorrow at the moment when he will mount the balloon." And then there is a probable cover by this balloon (41), personally entrusted and officially franked, written the 26th: "Tomorrow a balloon will leave and will take this word to you."

The most remarkable of the above covers is undoubtedly the first one, indicating as it does that some of the regular, bagged mail was processed at Mantes already.

"Céleste" mail can be definitely identified by the large 1352 and excep-

tionally the small numeral in a lozenge, both from Dreux, on personally entrusted letters. The Dreux cds appears not to have been used. Ordinary mail is certain when posted at Paris on the 29th of September and showing an earliest transit marking (on arrival) before 7 October, in general. Clearly, however, a cover postmarked at Paris, Finances 57/29 Sept. and struck with the railway mark Genève-Culoz of 8 Oct. must be a "Céleste" as well, in view of the distance, which was impossible to cover from Epineuse to Switzerland under the circumstances in such a short time.

I know of only six covers with the 1352 lozenge, dated between 27 and 29 Sept., four of which arrived at Fécamp and Brissac on 2 Oct., the others at Hastings and Dewsbury (both England) on 3 Oct. The text for Dewsbury mentions that "Gaston leaves tomorrow."

The contemporary US press contains descriptions of cards sent by the "Céleste":

One card (42) was franked with an 80-centimes stamp and sent by Jules Lermine to his brother Paul. The manuscript date of the 30th is in error, for the card was mailed at Paris on the 29th, stamped LONDON PAID 3 Oct and received at the Fisk Junior Co. Opera House in New York.

Two other cards were also sent on the 29th, one by George Kidder to his father, E. H. Kidder, at New York, the other by William Dreyer to E. Dreyer, Fayette Street, Baltimore (43). Do any of these cards still exist?

In any case, the newspaper record proves that cards addressed abroad were not put aboard the unmanned balloon, as has sometimes been claimed.

Other certain "Céleste" mail is, e.g., a letter of the 29th, posted at Pont-Neuf, received at Brussels the 3rd; Paris 60 4E/29, Geneva 6th; rue d'Eng-hien 5E/29, France-Midi 6th, Brussels 6th; Finances 5E/29, Genève-Culoz 8th; and another card, avenue Josephine 29th, Cowes (England) 3 Oct.

A group of personally entrusted covers, postmarked first at Tours on 1 October, is uncertain, with one exception. That one (44), written on the 27th, says: "A balloon that leaves tomorrow morning, if the wind is good, will bring you this little letter." As Mr. Robineau explained, that confirms that this note was given to someone on the "Etats-Unis." But that is the only certain one of the bunch.

There is no absolute proof that at least a part of the mail of the "Céleste" was taken to Tours and processed there the same day. At least one personally entrusted letter of the 29th is known to have been treated thus. Unfortunately, that still leaves open the question of the balloonist who carried it.

The letters were quickly distributed from Tours: Nantes and even Bordeaux on the 2nd; Castres-s-l'Agout the 2nd and 3rd; Dijon, Rochefort-s-Mer, Thury Harcourt, La Crau, Montpellier, Toulon-s-Mer, Vals, and Ciney (Belgium) the 3rd; Château-la-Vallière only on the 4th. Whereas a letter postmarked at Tours on 1 October arrived at Le Mans (bureau de passe 2188) on the 2nd, it did not complete the trip from there to Lorient until the 20th; why?

A personally entrusted cover of the 27th went through the Mans station on the 1st and arrived at Sablé-s-Sarthe on the 2nd. Another of the 28th was postmarked at Nantes the 2nd and Le Mans the 3rd, arriving at Luc-s-Mer the 5th; in passing one stamp was cancelled by the numeral 691 of Caen. Why this detour via Nantes? On the other hand, a personally entrusted letter of the 28th, cancelled with the lozenge 2602 of Nantes, was postmarked at Nantes on the 2nd and arrived at Machecoul on the 3rd, the direct route.

Among normal p.o. mail there is a whole correspondence for Livarot (45): Mailed at Paris on 25, transit Paris-Caen on 1; 26, Caen-Paris 2; 27, bureau de passe 691 (Caen), Livarot 1; 28, Caen 2; 29, Livarot 15, hence transported by a later balloon.

The following are examples of ordinary mail by these balloons:

- 25th—Cherche-Midi, Dieppe 1 Oct.; Legislatif, Yvetot 1.
 26th—Paris (60), Da Susa A Torino 3, Domodossola 4; St. Antoine, Lille 2.
 27th—Paris (60), Grenoble 1, redirected; Bourse, Bordeaux 1: Bonaparte, Brive 2; Enghien, Montreux 3; Lazare, London 3; Rue Amsterdam, Worthing 4.
 28th—written that day, Madeleine 2?, Mulhouse 1 Oct.; Serpente, Toulouse 2; Rue Amsterdam, Bordeaux 2, Ste. Chapelle, Nevers 3.

Notes and References on the "Céleste"—

- (37)—Le Journal d'Indre-et-Loire, 2 Oct., p2c3.
 (38)—Gaston Tissandier, "Souvenirs et récits d'un Aérostier Militaire de l'Armée de la Loire," Paris 1891, p. 31.
 (39)—Sale Robineau 98, lot 754; also #102, lot 421.
 (40)—Sale Robineau of 30 May 1979 (Courtois collection) lot 15.
 (41)—same sale, lot 11.
 (42)—Le Courrier des Etats-Unis (New York), 17 Oct., p2.
 (43)—Baltimore Sun, 7 Oct. p1c5 (citing news from London of 6 Oct.).
 (44)—Sale Robineau 75, lot 2021.
 (45)—Sale Roumet, 1968.

Unnamed Balloon

125 cubic meters, owned by post office, unmanned, 4 kg postcards, no pigeons, left La Glacière about 1200 hours, shot down about 1300 hours in Bois de Fausses Reposes (between the lines at Paris).

None of these cards can be identified with certainty, except perhaps for some endorsement made on one or the other by a German soldier that it was booty. Günther Heyd mentions that some 500 fell into the hands of soldiers of the 2nd Silesian Infantry Regiment and hence were taken to Silesia as booty. Heyd put ads into Silesian local papers and succeeded in finding almost a dozen such cards. (46)

Those recovered by the French were later forwarded most likely by the "Jean-Bart No. 2," also called the "LaFayette." But belated arrival is no proof that such a card was on the unmanned balloon, particularly in view of the fact that it was shown, on hand of the Roseleur correspondence, that the Paris post office deliberately held up cards more than letters, at least at the beginning of the airlift. (47)

Notes and References on Unnamed Balloon—

- (46)—Günther Heyd, "Die Ballons von Paris 1870-71," Hamburg 1970, 55 pp.
 (47)—Ernst M. Cohn, "La Correspondance Roseleur Pendant le Siège de Paris," La Philatélie Française No. 306 (Dec. 1979) pp. 448-450.

Conclusions

Despite some obvious contradictions and errors in several newspaper accounts as well as in the reports of the balloonists themselves, one can—by careful evaluation of the sum total of information—arrive at insights that

are not only novel but also reliable.

Thus, e.g., mail from the "Ville de Florence" is rarer than the total loaded aboard would seem to indicate, at least as concerns positively identifiable mail. Differentiating between mail from the "Etats-Unis" and the "Celeste" is usually impossible, with rare exceptions. These deserve special premiums. But even mail from the pair of balloons is worth something over the garden variety of siege mail that cannot be ascribed to any balloon. There appears to be no way of identifying mail from the unmanned balloon, short of trusting some German inscription. In view of the "improvements" made on ballon monté mail, including German handiwork, this seems hardly worth paying a premium for.

Finally, surprises are always possible. By referring to available detailed information, one can usually decide whether such a surprise is possible or whether it is simply physically impossible and hence must be a misdescription or a forgery.

CLEMENT ADER, PRECOURSEUR DE L'AVIATION

By J. M. Hufnal (2377)

Scott #348 had been an elusive stamp for me. Over the years there was an annoying empty space in my album. This commemorative in honor of Clement Ader is not exactly a nickel and dime item, it catalogues at \$75.00 used. But I finally overcame my problem.

Recently I was browsing through an auction catalogue and I came upon an offer for this stamp, VF used. I sent in my bid at less than 1/3 catalogue. I didn't think I had much chance of success. But a post card did arrive later telling me to stop in and pick up my auction lot. When I paid for my stamp I was pleasantly surprised to learn that the price was a couple of dollars less than I bid. I was charged an advance over the next highest bid.

As advertised, it indeed was a very fine copy of the 1938 Ader commemorative, lightly cancelled at the lower right corner. M. Ouvré did an excellent job engraving this issue. He made the portrait of Ader dominant in the center of the stamp and in the background is one of the bat-like craft that Ader built and attempted to fly.

Now that I obtained my copy of this stamp, I decided to do a little research on just who this man Ader was and what did he accomplish. He was born in 1841 and as a young man he visited the interior of Algeria in Arab clothes in order to study vultures in flight. He later became a successful engineer. In the early 1890's he made a number of attempts to fly. Ader did get off the ground and flew short distances but his planes were never under control. All of his attempts ended in crashes. He used a small steam engine to drive propellers. Had there been a light weight internal combustion engine available at that time, and if he had solved the lateral control problem, Ader might have had the honor of first flight instead of the Wright brothers.

The inscription on the Ader stamp reads "Precurseur de l'Aviation," indicating that he is recognized as a forerunner or pioneer in the age of flight.

For the topical collector there is a wealth of material in the field of early aviation on French stamps. One of the first stamps concerning early aviation was Scott #308 which honored Pilatre de Rozier, a young member of the Academy of Sciences who became the first human to ascend in a balloon constructed by the Montgolfier brothers in 1783. Two stamps, Scott B457

and C7, commemorate Louis Bleriot who first flew over the English Channel in his fragile, wire-strung monoplane. Scott #B448 reflects the accomplishments of the brothers Farman who built World War I observation planes and later built the first passenger airliner, the Goliath, which flew regularly between Paris and London. This huge aircraft was recently shown on a French airmail stamp. Then there was a rich Brazilian, Santo Dumont, Scott #B465, who lived in France and flew primitive dirigibles, balloons and experimental aircraft.

Another beautifully engraved stamp by M. Ouvré, Scott #396, in ultramarine, shows Georges Guynemer the flying ace who went down in flames over Belgium in 1917. Then, a little later France honored Maurice Nogués, Scott #665, showing him in the open cockpit of his plane, with clouds and a globe of the world in the background which marks his flight route from Paris over Arabia and India to Saigon.

Another intriguing stamp, Scott #1181, depicts pilot Charles Nungesser and his navigator Francois Coli who took off from Le Bourget, Paris in May 1927 in their snub-nosed biplane "L'Oiseau Blanc," bound for New York. They never arrived and for 58 years their fate has been a mystery. Recently, in 1984, a search was conducted over the woods near a village in the State of Maine by aerial magnetometer for the engine of the "White Bird" which is probably all that would remain of the aircraft. The search was prompted by a tale told by an old hermit who claimed to have heard a plane crash in the Maine woods about the time the Frenchmen were due to arrive. Nothing was found.

There are many other early aviators whose exploits are remembered on French stamps. It's a subject worthy of our further investigation.

Now that I'm pleased to own my copy of the Ader stamp I'm still not finished with the subject of Ader. I've learned that this stamp exists surcharged, Scott #414. And furthermore air post semi-postal, Scott #CB3 shows Ader's aircraft "Eole" along with a modern plane.

This is what makes our hobby so interesting. There is always something more to learn and something more to acquire.

AN EARLY COMMUNE COVER

By Ed Grabowski

As a sufferer from "bourseamanie," I can usually be found at the local NJ bourses searching for the unusual and unexpected. Given my interests these searches often prove fruitless. Occasionally I find a piece that makes the effort worthwhile, or I find a piece that is beyond my current state of knowledge. The latter happened with the pictured cover, and I have Martin Stempien, the Browns and Ernst Cohn to thank for shedding some light on the matter.

The cover is franked at a proper 30c rate to Belgium with 10c and 20c Laureated Napoleons. The return address suggests a Paris origin. Other than a large boxed "PD," there are no regular French post office markings. The stamps are pen cancelled "annulé," and the cover also bears a manuscript "Payé Destination," both in the same hand and differing from that used for the addressee. An unusual item, but it is difficult to say what it is without a datestamp. This is provided by a Bruxelles 5 Avril 71 arrival handstamp on the reverse. The arrival date places the cover at the very beginning of the Paris Commune.

This infamous insurrection began in Paris on March 18, 1871, and by the 30th the situation had so deteriorated that the post office, along with stamps, cancelling devices, cash and employees, was moved to Versailles. Chaos reigned at the offices in Paris during the 31st and 1st of April. With an April 5th arrival in Belgium, this piece was probably mailed in Paris at the height of the confusion. This date also suggests posting before thoughts of a mail blockade for the Commune by the government at Versailles. The lack of regular postal markings reflects the absence of the usual postal equipment, other than the boeud "PD" which apparently remained in Paris. This marking is strikingly similar to that discussed by Ernst Cohn in the Philatelist (#164, pp. 47-50, 1976) as having been used at the main P.O. in Paris (rue J. J. Rousseau) during the siege.

Certainly an unusual item and just payment for those long hours searching the NJ bourses. The next bourse is Saturday. I wonder what it will bring?



PLATERS CORNER

25c 1871.—In April 1985 our member Capt. de La Mettrie began a serial in *Le Monde des Philatélistes* on the "Musts of the 25c of 1871." This has been heady stuff, with illustrations of rare pieces, and a challenging list of things to be sought by specialists.

A clue to the difficulty level for such items may be found in this sampling:—128D1 "Grande Tache" on cover (less than a dozen reported); cover dated prior to 5 Sept. 1871 (one seen at auction in 1982); tête-bêche pair of type II or III (total of three pieces reported, with dispute as to authenticity on two of them); types II and II se-tenant (about 50 known). Two of the three types were also issued imperforate for Colonies, and singles on cover to pay local or military rate, or used in France proper, are equally desirable and tough to find.

Certainly the days of finding rare pieces in dealers' shoeboxes are getting slim—students have been picking over this material for fifty years. At more than \$1 catalogue (Scott #58) bundle stock has disappeared; the large lots offered from time to time in French sales are usually identified by type or even plate. It is my guess that the supply of material already not in the hands of specialists is held as part of some other specialty, such as Colonies General Issues, large-number cancels, railway cancels, or the like. I will also admit that I hold three cigar boxes (about 10,000 copies) of type III just to keep them out of circulation so that I don't buy them again!

Lest the advancing collector becomes discouraged by the scarcity of the truly rare pieces, let me mention some areas where material is still available and suitable for showing in competition up to the national level. Plate proofs in issued and unissued colors on a variety of papers, and related essay material although scarcer, seem to be ignored by French specialists and have been offered at reasonable prices. The postal history of usage to and from Alsace-Lorraine, although actively collected in France, is well documented and frequently seen. The combination frankings, "Affranchissements of Sept. 1871" associated with the change of rates offers a fertile field, only recently developed as a separate category in the French auctions and probably is less well recognized by general collectors in this country.—J.E.L.

◆ In the future when there is a sudden change in the postage rates for ordinary letters, the PTT will issue the current stamp design with a letter ("A," etc.) in lieu of the denomination value, as an emergency until new printings of the new value can be gotten out. This emulates the practice already used in U. S.

MEMBERS APPEALS

WANTED: Fezzan and Ghadames covers and specialty material. Also, stamps and covers of Indochina. Send list first with condition and price. Richard D. Young, Dept. of Medicine, 825 Chalkstone Ave., Providence, R. I. 02920 (Mb. #2075)

OFFER and BUY: Dealer member handling France and colonies invites correspondence in English, or French. Use Scott, Yvert or Gibbons cat. Specializing in Antarctica, Reunion, and Polynesia; Reunion #s 1 and 2 available. A. Alibhaye, 20 rue Suffrén, 37400 St. Denis, Reunion.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS



♦ On 1 March was issued the 5.00F "La Typographie," on 8 March the 1.80 Hommage aux Femmes: Louise Michel, on 14 March the 3.90 Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie—La Villette; on 7 April the 2.00+0.60 Journée du Timbre

stamp, the design showing a malleposte Briska; also the J. du T. stamp in booklets of 6 sold at 16.80F the stamps being in a different color from the sheet stamps.

◆ On 12 April will appear the 3.20F Centre des Hautes Etudes sur l'Afrique, and the 5.00 work of Maurice Esteve: Skibet; on 20 April the 2.50F Année Intern. de la Paix—Defense des Droits de l'Homme—Victor Basch. On 26 April the two Europa stamps 2.20 F Genette, 3.20 Petit Rhinotrophe (part of Nature theme, uniform designs by all CEPT countries). On 3 May the 1.80F Saint JMB Vianney—Curé d'Ars will be issued; on 17 May the 2.20F Nancy (for the FSP Congress).

◆ On 4 July a 2.20F Statue of Liberty stamp will appear at same time a U.S. stamp in the same design, a project coordinated by the French and U.S. postal services.

◆ For Andorre, on 23 March 2.20F Inauguration of the Musée Postal appeared, on 19 April will appear two new values in the Premier Ecu type 4.00 and 15.00F; on 8 May the two 3.20 Europa stamps: Hameau d'Ansalonga and l'Isard.

◆ For Monaco on 24 Feb. was issued a set of 4 precancel stamps in the four-seasons designs, and 10F effigy of Prince Ranier and one of Prince Albert.

◆ The 1986 Program for Andorre: Europa (two), St. Vincent d'Enclar, Lac d'Angonella, Inaug. du Musée Postal, Coupe du Monde de Football, Année Intern. de la Paix, Manuel Digest (And. costume), regular issue (Ecu) 4.00 and 15.00F.

◆ The French stamp program for 1986 will include additions to the preliminary program announced earlier (see FCP Oct. 1985): Art Series:—works of Albert Magnelli and Pierre Soulanges; Commemoratives and Misc.:—Cinquantenaire de la Création du Centre des Hautes Etudes sur l'Afrique et Asie Modernes, Championnats du Monde de Volley-Ball, Bicent. de l'ère Ascende de Mont Blanc; Pierre Cot; Cinquantenaire de la Cinématique Fr.

◆ New Tariffs for some categories were instituted on 10 Feb.—four new precancels issued between 10 and 24 Feb. as a result in the Months of the Year design type: 1.28F (Mai), 1.65 (Juin), 2.67 (Juillet), and 4.44 (Aout). For commercial use these were sold in units of 100 with 1000 min. for each value, but collectors can buy them retail at the philatelic windows.

◆ The PTT started on 3 March a service similar to the Certified Mail in U.S., called Attestation de Depot and Attestation d'Objets de Correspondance. The fees for these are 4.20F and 5.20F resp. The service is given only in several Depts. as yet.

◆ The 1986 Celebrated Persons booklets were altered at the last minute to eliminate the design for Alfred Kastler 2.20F+50c, so the booklets contain only 5 stamps; Kastler's family objected to the engraving of his effigy as being an inaccurate reproduction of the photo submitted. Only two copies are preserved of the unissued booklet, one in the archives and one in the Musée de la Poste—the rest were all burned (we hope).

◆ The preliminary program of French stamps for 1987 was announced on 21 January:

Surtaxe: J. du T.—A 19th Cent. postal vehicle; Celebrated Persons: doctors and biologists: Richet, Yersin, Jaurat, Rostand, Halpern, Monod.

Without Surtaxe: Art Series—Precambrien by Camille Bryen, and a work of Bram Van Velde.

Europa: Modern art theme (architects): Villa Savage à Poissy of Le Corbusier, Atelier Renault 57, Metal of Cl. Vanoni.

Nature Series: Edible mushrooms.

Commemoratives and Misc.:—Lens (for Congress of FSPF), Coutellerie d'Art, Thiers Millénaire de l'Evenement d'Hughes Capet; 93 Cent. de la Morte du Guillaume le Conquérant.

Air Mail: Devoitine 338 aircraft.

◆ Jean-Tousaint Stofati who has been editor of *Le Monde des Philatélistes* for the last 5 years has retired and Jean-Claude Rouy has taken his place.

◆ The Paris stamp dealer Bernard Aumont sued *Le Monde des Philatélistes* for damages because it refused to publish an ad submitted last November. The Court of Commerce turned down the complaint because the journal is not a firm in the legal sense and the editor has the right to refuse ads without giving any reason.

◆ In 1985 the printery at Périgueux began using a new style of marginal indicia on some sheets from the TD6 presses: triangles of each color printed on the stamp—reminds us of the color bars on the margins of some U.S. stamp sheets.

◆ Lucien Bethelot, a doyen of French philately and for many years since WW II a leader in the French federation of stamp societies, died last October at 81. He was the French representative to FIP, a member of the Académie de Philatélie and a signer of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. He had exceptional collections of early postal markings, early Venice, Lombardy-Venetia and 20c France 1849, which won international awards.

◆ At INTERPEX in N.Y. in March, in spite of bad weather, numbers of members were present to shop, tend booths, judge, and socialize: Jerry Masler, Eric Spiegel, Marc Martin, Martin Stempien, Ira Zweifach, Ed Grabowski, Cecil Sullivan, Walter Parshall, Theo Van Dam, Dick Stevens, Mel Garabrant, Irwin Rosen, Jacques Schiff, John Lievsay; from out of town came Jeff Bohn, Bill Bogg, Joe McConnell, Albert Schneider, Evelyn Dickson, Stan Luft, Bill Waugh, Sergio Sismondo, and Bob Stone. And there were others no doubt we did not happen to run into. A group of FCPSers met for the usual Thursday dinner at a nearby restaurant.

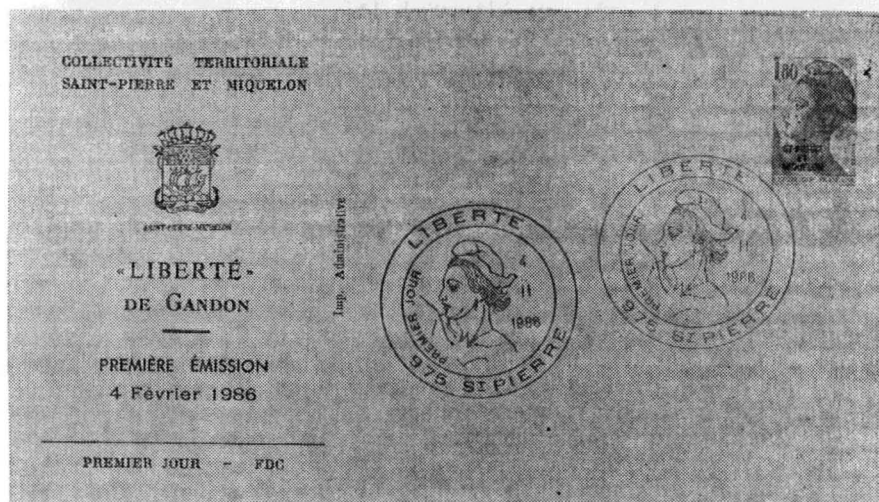
◆ At SPRINGPEX March 22-23 a group of FCPS members were treated to a very well-organized slide talk by Dick Winter on transatlantic mail covers between U.S. and France and vs.

◆ We look forward to seeing many members at AMERIPEX and some wonderful France and Colonies exhibits.

◆ The coil stamps in regular Liberté type from 1 March on sold at certain tabaconists in the Paris area have numbers on the back of every five stamps instead of the usual every 10 stamps. In April these were put on sale at the Philatelic windows in France.

◆ Member Pierre Wertheimer announced birth of his son David Neil on 20 March by means of a handsome folder, on front of which is attached a copy of the 4.00F De La Tour painting stamps of the "Nouveau Né," and on the inside a copy of the special 3-part proof sheet showing phases of the printing of this stamp issued by the Musée de la Poste; the cover is annotated "Lot #2 (his 2nd child), Issued in perfect condition, extra fine," "A gem." "Catalog value: Priceless." Very clever, lucky Pierre.

ST. PIERRE GETS ITS OWN STAMPS AGAIN



After St. Pierre-Miquelon became a Department of France in 1976, the influential residents found the new regime tended to run things from Paris (through administrators sent from France) without the local initiatives they were used to under the former Territory system. Agitation for changes led to a concession from Paris for a new arrangement that gave the locals a greater role, something between a Department and a Territory, to be called a Collectivité Territoriale. This new regime was enacted by Loi #85-595 of June 11, 1985. One of its provisions under Art. 53 specified the responsibilities for the postal service, which by a convention with the French PT will be autonomous and can proceed to issue its own postage stamps starting in 1986.

As a set of new designs would take some time to prepare, a provisional step was taken on Feb. 4 with the issuance of the 15 current Liberté stamps of France overprinted "St. Pierre/et/Miquelon" in small non-serif capitals. For the first day of use at St. Pierre a special illustrated FD cancel was provided.

Our faithful correspondent in St. Pierre, Michel Malvaux, very kindly sent us some FDCs with an official cachet, also a cover with a complete set, the cover front signed on Feb. 3! by the President of the Conseil General, M. Marc Plantegenest, and a FD cover with mixed franking of overprinted and unoverprinted stamps. Presumably the unoverprinted stamps will still be valid for a time or be exchanged by the P.O. for overprinted ones.

This development will breath new enthusiasm in the numerous collectors of St. Pierre. We hope some new pictorials as tasteful as many of the old ones may appear in due course.

The new overprints were made available in Paris and France on Feb. 17 at the philatelic service windows, and from ATPOM, 85 Ave. de la Bourdonnais, 75007 Paris (—that agency will handle sale and distribution of St. Pierre stamps and FDCs in the future). The FD cancel was supplied by the Receveur des Bureaux Temporaires of the French PTT, but is probably now only available from dealers in Paris. Cacheted FDCs are available from the Club Philatélique de St. Pierre.

THE SABINE ISSUES OF 1977-82

By Stanley J. Luft

Associate Member, Académie d'Etudes Postales

Author's Preface

No, "The Regular Issues of France. . ." is not being resurrected! There were times when author and editor both wondered if they would outlive that extended serialization. Now that we have, we prefer to publish on other matters. The format of that serial has, however, been retained for the present study of an interesting and important modern series.

The following types of phosphor bars (or bands) are present on Sabines:

- A—dull under ordinary light; homogeneous under UV light; printed from metallic cylinders on TD-3 press 4 and on TD-6 presses 1, 2, and 3.
- B—dull under ordinary light; appear framed under UV light (residue thicker on the outside than on the inside of the bar); printed from rubber or plastic cylinders on TD-6 presses 4, 6, and 7.
- C—shiny and homogeneous under ordinary light; appear framed under UV light; printed from rubber or plastic cylinders on the RGR-1 press.

Some students of the Sabines also include type D bars, but I don't, for they are almost indistinguishable from the A bars, being but slightly shiny under inclined ordinary light.

A few words on gum: The basic, common gum, is called "metropolitan" gum. The tropical (D.O.M.) gum used on sheet and booklet stamps designed for shipment to the overseas departments is not really identical to that used on coils designed to sit out-of-doors in domestic stamp-vending machines; for simplicity's sake, I call them both tropical gum. "Holland" (hollandaise) gum is matte white and and nearly invisible. and is slightly less grayish than tropical gum; its limited use was probably experimental.

Single vertical phosphor bars were printed on all stamps whose face values were less than that of the current letter-rate stamp—except in the case of the lowest three values, which were printed without bars. The letter-rate stamp and higher values were printed with two bars, one per side. Control was difficult to maintain at the Périgueux printing plant. By the end of 1983, most Sabine values had been found printed without phosphor bars. The various values abound with flyspeck varieties; with offset, incomplete, misplaced, multiplied, and overly thick or thin phosphor bars; with different paper



States of the 1,00 Sabine (after Cuny)

shades and thicknesses; with changes in the position of marginal inscriptions and of electric-eye guide markings (repères électroniques); with the extent of (and lack of) perforations into pane margins, etc. I mention them here purely for the record, for they are not part of this study of official printing products.

The domestic tariffs applied also to Andorra, Monaco and, via surface mail only to the Overseas Departments (D.O.M.) and Territories (T.O.M.) and to postal sectors of military personnel on active duty abroad. Also, albeit to a more restricted degree, to most former French Community countries of Africa.

As previously, and for our newer readers, (*) indicates specific or major usage of the stamp, used singly, and (#) indicates continuation of this usage under the next succeeding tariff(s).

The Sabine Issues of 1977-82

Designed and engraved by Pierre Gandon, from a painting by J.-L. David; all stamps recess-engraved.

A. With Inscription FRANCE

o,01

The o,01 slate gray (Scott 1560, Cérés 1990) was issued 31 March-2 April 1978, replacing the o,01 Niort (Sc 1091, Cs 1351R).

Printed in sheets without phosphor bars from a single cylinder, on TD-3 presses, between 27 Feb. 1978 and 15 April 1981 (5 press runs); with tropical gum 27 Feb. 1978.

Usage (Tariffs of 2 Aug. 1976-on):

#Complementary (add-on) value;

#Electoral printed matter.

Retired from sale 8 Oct. 1982.

o,02

The o,02 deep ultramarine-blue (Sc 1561, Cs 1991) was issued 31 March-2 April 1978, replacing the o,02 Guéret (Sc 1092, Cs 1351B).

Printed in sheets without phosphor bars from a single cylinder, on TD-3 presses, between 20 Jan. 1978 and 19 July 1979 (5 press runs); with tropical gum 13-14 March and 1 Aug. 1978.

Usage (Tariffs of 2 Aug. 1976-on):

#Complementary (add-on) value;

#Electoral printed matter.

Retired from sale 8 Oct. 1982.

o,05

The o,05 dark green (Sc 1562, Cs 1992) was issued 31 March-2 April 1978, replacing the o,05 Auch (Sc 1142, Cs 1468).

Printed in sheets without phosphor bars from a single cylinder, on TD-3 presses, between 25 Jan. 1978 and 12 June 1981 (5 press runs); with tropical gum 24 Feb. 1978 and 24-25 Oct. 1979.

Usage (Tariffs of 2 Aug. 1976-on):

#Complementary (add-on) value;

#Airmail surtax, per 5 gm above first 20 gm, on letters, cards, and valued objects to Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia (until 31 May 1982).

Replaced by the o,05 Liberté (Sc 1783, Cs 2176) beginning in January 1982.

Retired from sale 8 Oct. 1982.

o,10

The o,10 reddish bistre (Sc 1563, Cs 1993) was issued 31 March-2 April 1978, replacing the o,10 Troyes (Sc 1041, Cs 1353).

Printed in sheets with 1 phosphor A or B bar from 4 cylinders, on TD-6 presses, between 6 Feb. 1978 and 22 Aug. 1980 (17 press runs); with tropical gum and phosphor A bar, printed 20-21 Feb. 1978, 3-4 Oct. 1979, and 5, 9, and 11 July 1980. Printed on RGR-1 press with phosphor C bar, from a 5th cylinder, between 20 Nov. 1979 and 25 June 1981 (7 press runs).

Usage (Tariffs of 2 Aug. 1976-on):

#Complementary (add-on) value.

Printed and used in large quantities whenever major postal rates increased by 10c, as with Tariffs of 1-15 Oct. 1979 and 1 Aug. 1980.

Replaced by the o,10 Liberté (Sc 1784, Cs 2177) beginning in January 1982. Retired from sale 8 Oct. 1982.

o,15

The o,15 greenish blue (Sc 1564, Cs 1994) was issued 31 March-2 April 1978, replacing the o,15 Nevers (Sc 1042, Cs 1354).

Printed in sheets with 1 phosphor A bar from a single cylinder, on TD-6 presses, between 8 March 1978 and 20 June 1980 (5 press runs); printed accidentally during part of first day with 2 phosphor bars; with tropical gum and phosphor A bar 15 March and 23 Aug. 1978, and 20 June 1980.

Usage (Tariffs of 2 Aug. 1976-on):

#Complementary (add-on) value;

#Airmail surtax, per 25 gm, for other than letters, cards, or valued objects, within Europe and to Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria (until 31 Aug. 1981).

Replaced by the o,15 Liberté (Sc 1785, Cs 2178) beginning in January 1982. Retired from sale 8 Oct. 1982.

o,20

The o,20 emerald green (Sc 1565, Cs 1995) was issued 31 March-2 April 1978, replacing the o,20 St.-Lô (Sc 1143, Cs 1503).

Printed in sheets with 1 phosphor A or B bar from 5 cylinders, on TD-6 presses, between 20 Jan. 1978 and 16 July 1981 (19 press runs); accidentally printed with phosphor B bar on left 6 June 1979; rest of this (10th) press run continued with phosphor B bar, and then A? bar, until 20 July 1979 to discourage speculation; with tropical gum and phosphor A bar 3 and 6 March and 2-3 Aug. 1978, and 6 May 1980. Printed on RGR-1 press with phosphor C bar, from a 6th cylinder, between 27 March 1980 and 6 July 1981 (5 additional press runs).

Usage (Tariffs of 2 Aug. 1976-on):

#Complementary (add-on) value.

Printed and used in large quantities whenever major postal rates increased by 20c, as with Tariffs of 15 May 1978 and 1 Sept. 1981.

Replaced by the o,20 Liberté (Sc 1786, Cs 2179) beginning in January 1982. Retired from sale 8 Oct. 1982.

(to be continued)

RAILWAY MAIL IN THE FRENCH AFRICAN AND INDIAN OCEAN COLONIES

By William M. Waugh

(continued from FCP 203, p. 24)

TOGO

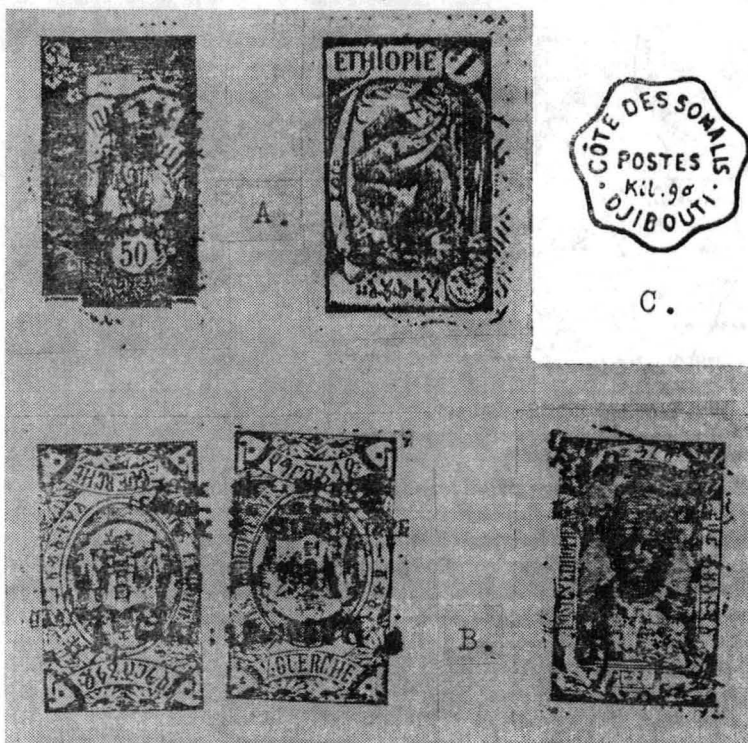
The marking, STATION PALIME (Fig. H), may or may not have been a railroad-station marking. Under German rule in Togo there were various station markings, used as administrative cachets (but not to cancel stamps except by favor) at various police and customs stations, etc., but not at railroad stations. No such marking is reported from Palime under German rule.

However, there is a theory that such a marking may have been prepared for Palime but not put into use by the Germans. It may have been found by the British (Palime was in their original occupation zone) and put into postal use by them. Its use has been reported from November 1914 and continued into 1922.

So until the actual locations of the post office is established, whether it was at the railroad station or elsewhere the question will remain unresolved.

SOMALI COAST

Work commenced at Djibouti in 1897 on the line of the Compagnie Imperiale de Chemins de Fer Ethiopiens designed to link Addis Abeba in Ethiopia with the coast. The company, floated with French capital, built the line 192 miles to Dire Dawa in Ethiopia. It ran into financial difficulties



in 1902 and was liquidated. After refinancing with French government aid work started again in 1908. It was interrupted by the start of WW I, but the line was completed to Addis Abeba in 1917. Only 88-90 kilometers of this line were in Somali Coast.

Very rare railway-related markings exist both on Somali Coast and Ethiopian stamps.

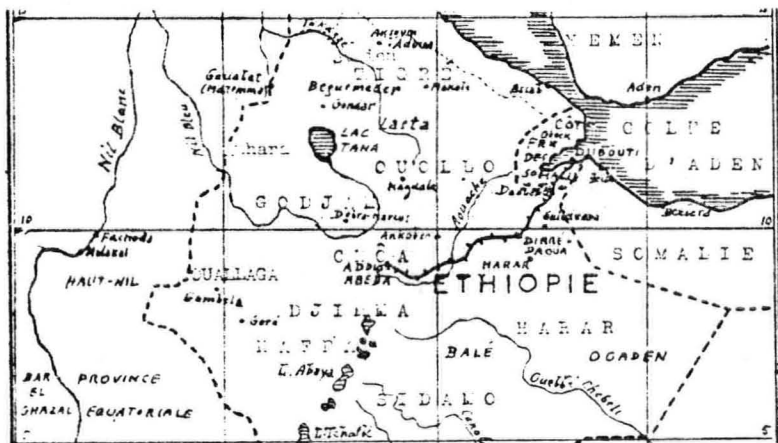
ADDIS ABEBA À DAODANLÉ (Fig. A) undulated circle with Amharic inscription at bottom. An Ethiopian convoyeur marking known both on Somali Coast and Ethiopian stamps. Reported from 1927. Daodanlé is a short ways south of the Somali Coast-Ethiopian border, in Ethiopia.

DJIBOUTI À ADDIS ABEBA, a similar bilingual marking.

**COMPAGNIE DU CHEMIN DE FER/
FRANCO-ETHIOPIEN DE DJIBOUTI/
À ADDIS ABEBA/
GARE DE DJIBOUTI**

(Fig. B) 4-line inscription in a rectangular box. Apparently dates from 1917-19 era

•**COTE DES SOMALIS*/DJIBOUTI**, with **POSTES Kil, 90** in the center (Fig. C), evidently a marking of a station on or near the border. The basic mark was used at Djibouti 1894-1901 and this station mark is a provisional adaptation of it, possibly during the construction period (illustrated by Langlois and Bourselet but not by Tristant).



REUNION

Reunion is a French island in the Indian Ocean, since 1947 a Department of France. Two railway lines were opened in 1882, the 85 kilometer "Ligne sous le Vent" (leeward line) from St-Denis to St-Pierre and the 41 kilometer "Ligne du Vent" (windward line) from St-Denis to St-Benoit. Railway service ended in 1956 with the closing of the last section of the line from St-Denis to Pointe-des-Galets.

The first group of railway markings carry the inscription "Réunion Ligne V" or "Ligne S V." They are double-circle markings.

***RÉUNION*/LIGNE V** (Fig. A) inner circle of dots, 1882-97.

***RÉUNION*/LIGNE S V** (Fig. B) inner circle of dots, 1882-00.

Both of these markings exist in blue, as well as the more common black.
 RÉUNION/LIGNE V (Fig. C) solid inner circle, 1888-1902.
 RÉUNION/LIGNE S V (similar to Fig. C) solid inner circle, 1888-97.

There followed various other markings with less-abbreviated inscriptions

•RÉUNION•/LIGNE DU VENT (similar to Fig. D), 1893-1902.

•RÉUNION•/LIGNE SOUS-le-VENT (Fig. E), 1893-1902.

•RÉUNION•/LIGNE SOUS le V (Fig. F), 1898-1902.



A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.



G.



H.



I.



J.



K.

LIGNE DU VENT/REUNION line designation at top, (Fig. G), 1898-1902.
 LIGNE•S•LE VENT/REUNION line designation at top (Fig. H), 1900-02.
 •REUNION•/LIGNE/S-LE VENT (Fig. I), 1901.



"BM" on 1891 cover from Ste. Rose posted on highway mail wagon.

The two railway lines were combined in 1902 into one line with three sections: St-Benoit to St-Denis, St-Denis to St-Paul, and St-Paul to St-Pierre. New double-circle Convoyeur markings were introduced in 1902:

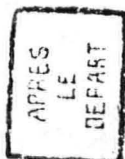
CONVOYEUR/REUNION with letters A through F and blank 1902-28 (Fig. J), E, F, and blank (no letter) are the rare ones. They had a shorter span of use than the others. There is no official information concerning the significance of the letters (and later numbers). They might have had a connection with the various sections of the line, or with different postal clerks.

In 1929 new type markings with a single undulated circle were introduced with numbers instead of letters:

REUNION/CONVOYEUR with numbers 1 through 4 (similar to Fig. J but with Convoyeur at bottom), 1929-52 (not all numbers in use until 1952).

CONVOYEUR/REUNION (Fig. K), introduced in 1935, number 1 in use until 1956.

Both these types exist starting in 1949 with four-digit year dates instead of two digits.



*au Dr. Directeur de l'Institut
Pédagogique
10 Rue des Bains Enfants*

Convoyeur Type J with letter B.

The "B M" Marks:

Two or three slightly different "BM" marks are known on Reunion stamps and covers of the 1880s-90s. They are in large serified letters about 8 mm high and the "BM" ca. 15 mm wide. At the right a vertical line appears which is from the edge of the type holder. One type has the strokes of "M" vertical and another diverging downward. Seen in black and blue. The only cover we have seen (Fig.) is of 1891 to Paris, with a 15c Du Bois stamp postmarked at Ste. Rose, a St-Denis Corr. D'Armées postmark—a military-rate cover. Ibbotson attributes the BM marks to postings in a mail box on the wagons which were used before the railroad. Although the cover shown here is from 1891 long after the railroad opened, Ste. Rose is not on the railroad but on the highway south of St. Benoit, and we assume the BM mark is from the mail wagon that ran on the highway along the south coast where the railway never reached. Probably none of the BM marks were used on the railroad but we have no documentation.

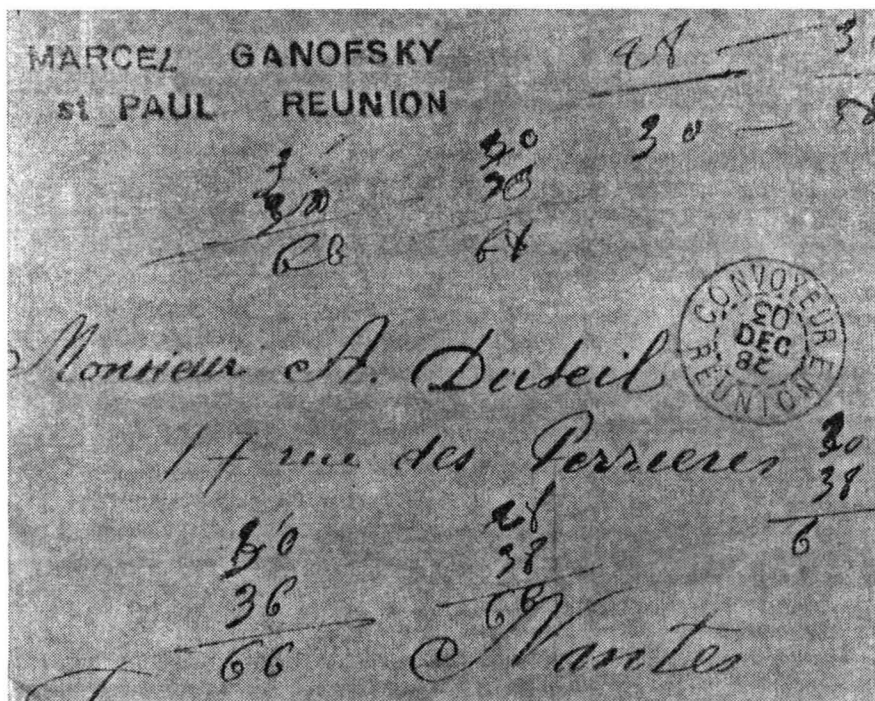
Scarcity of Reunion markings:

BM markings are very rare. Most of the early circular Ligne markings are very rare, except

Fig. B which is semi-rare, "Ligne SV" (similar to Fig. C) which is semi-rare Fig. C "Ligne V" which is scarce, and Fig. G is semi-rare.

The circular convoyeur markings, Fig. I, are not scarce except for the ones with letters E or F, or with no letter, which are rare.

The wavy outer circle Convoyeur markings tend to be scarce, with "Convoyeur 4" rare.



Convoyeur Type J with rare E letter.



Convoyeur Type K with number 1.

SENEGAL

Senegal has two principal railway lines and several branches. The main lines are St.-Louis to Dakar 252 kilometers, and the long line inland from Dakar to Bamako and Koulikoro in present Mali (ex-French Soudan) which extends 1288 kilometers. Branches from the second line extend from Guinée to Kaolack 22 kilometers and from Diourbel to Touba; and off the St.-Louis to Dakar line from Louga to Linguère. This is the junction point between the two main lines.

Planning of the St.-Louis to Dakar line started in 1878. Its construction in the early 1880's led to fighting with the Wolofs of Kayor who did not want the railway going through their land. However, the line was completed in 1885 and convoyeur service started in 1887.

St.-Louis, although in Senegal, was the capital of Mauritania from 1906-19. Mauritanian stamps are frequently found postmarked St.-Louis and might occur with the St.-Louis Dakar convoyeur marking. Convoyeur markings exist on French Colonies general issues stamps and on the stamps of French West Africa, as well as Senegal and Soudan.

ST LOUIS A DAKAR-SENEGAL DAKAR A ST LOUIS-SENEGAL (Fig. A) in 24 mm undulated circle, 1887-

ST LOUIS A DAKAR-SENEGAL DAKAR A ST LOUIS-SENEGAL similar to above, but with 26 mm undulated circle, 1902-

ST LOUIS A DAKAR DAKAR A ST LOUIS (Fig. B) 24 mm undulated circle, 1899-

(to be continued)

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Catalogue Marianne France 1985-1986." 1985, 264 pp. 45Fr. By Storch, Francon, and Brun for the Federation of French Philatelic Societies. For sale by dealers in France and U.S. (Reduced to one-half as many pages and one-half the price of the 1984-85 edition. This was done by eliminating the encyclopedia part (which can be had in the previous edition, still in print). The prices are based on results of sales and price lists of offers by dealers. Prices for covers given up to 1943. Like the Ceres cat., tries to give actual market prices.)
- "Catalogue des Timbres-Poste de la France et des Colonies Françaises, Tome II, Colonies Françaises, Pays de Protectorat, Pays sous Mandat, Bureaux Indochinois," 1936, 842 pp. (Reprinted loose-leaf on 300 pp. by Roger Koerber, at \$43.95 p.p.d., 15565 Northland Drive, Suite 605 West, Southfield, Mich. 48075. (An indispensable reference for colonies specialists, dealers, etc., long out of print and rare.)
- "Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Part 21, South East Asia, 2nd ed. 1985.
- "Centenaire du 1er Timbre de Monaco 1885-1985—Exposition Philatélique du 5 au 8 Decembre, 1985." 57 pp. illustr., 1985. Office des Emissions de TimbresPo-ste, 2 Ave. Saint-Michel, Monte Carlo, MC 98030 Monaco Cédex. (Much valuable documentation and data on stamps of Monaco.)
- Reminder that the first volume of the series "Les Poinçons de L'Histoire" published by the Musée de la Poste, is due out in early 1986. Price not yet announced but will be between 680 and 870 francs. Limited edition, so order now. (See FCP Oct. 1985, p. 122 for further details.)
- "Les Premiers Paquebots à Vapeur de la Méditerranée." By Henri Tristant, 1985. 60Fr + 20Fr post. L'Echo de la Timbrologie, 37 rue des Jacobins, 80036 Amiens Cédex.
- "Philatelic Bibliopole—Stock Catalog of Philatelic Literature No. 10." Oct. 1985, 95pp. + 1p Addenda. \$2.00 p.p.d., Leonard Hartmann, Box 36006, Louisville, Ky 40233. (New price list of many new books and also out-of-print ones, including files or runs of journals. Large selection of titles on U.S., Confederates, G.B., forgeries, maritime mails, many foreign countries. Emphasis on reference works, few annual cats. included. A valuable list of recent in-print books, many of which tend to go out of print rapidly. 13 items on France and colonies.)
- "Roger Koerber Philatelic Literature 1986." Dec. 1985, 90 pp., index. (An illustrated price list of books and pamphlets of general and specialized interest. Most recently publ. books still in print are listed, covering all countries and in several foreign languages, incl. national catalogs. Brief annotations on the contents. Some out-of-print works still offered till his stock runs out. 15 items on France and colonies. Includes Koerber's "Postillion reprints" of classics.) From Roger Koerber, 15565 Northland Dr., Suite 605 West, Southfield, Mich. 48075.
- "La Poste de l'Ancienne France—La Poste aux Armées et Les Relations Postales Internationales." By L. Lenain. 1985, 3rd Suppl. 6 pp. 107Fr p. pd. (Latest Suppl. to Lenain's classic work, compiled by J. Pothion, 4000 changes in dates, 600 price changes.) From J. Pothion, La Poste aux Lettres, 17 fbg. Montmartre, 75009 Paris.
- "L'Histoire de France par la Philatélie." 3 series of packets of slides of stamps showing history of France, with a text by M. J. Sarramea. Ser-

- ies 1, 1919-39—internal history, series 2 1939-54 internal history, series 3 1914-45 foreign relations. Publ. by Centre Regional de Documentations Pédagogique de l'Académie de Nice. 24 slides. 60Fr.
- "La Poste dans La Poche Allemande de Saint Nazaire." Bull. 3, Amis du Musée de la Poste des Pays de la Loire, 1985, 15Fr p.pd. 10 Blvd. Auguste Pageot, 44038 Nantes Cédex.
- Publications of Club le Meilleur, B. P. 21, 77350 Le Mée sur Seine:
- "Timbres à Date Type 1904—Moutage, Blocs, Erreurs." 12pp, 20Fr. ppd.
- "Paris, Catalogue des Oblitérations avec Bloc Horaires," 3rd ed., 1985. 22 pp. 25Fr. p.pd.
- "Cachets Courriers-Convoyeurs Lignes du Rhone." 1985, ? pp. 18.50Fr p.pd.
- "Petite Etude des Oblitérations 'Krag'—Lignes Ondulées, Province." 1985, 24 pp. 25Fr p.pd. (Covers 1925-72.)
- "Classification des Oblitérations Manuelles de 1830 à 1985." 32 pp. 1986. 26.50 p.pd.
- "Catalogue des Entiers Postaux Repiqués de 1985." 36 pp. 1986. 51.50Fr p.pd.
- "Marques Postales et Oblitérations de Finistère." 1986. 110Fr. By Alain Floch, 9A rue Jules Ferry, 78400 Chateaux.
- "Nomenclature des Fictifs de France." By R. Biard, 1986. 50 pp. The author, Salles-sur-Mer, 17220 La Jarrie.
- "Les Marques d'Arrive Avant 1830." By J. P. Mayeur. 1986. 48 pp. 40Fr+ post. Suppl. to Feuilles Marcophiles #244. Union Marcophile, 7 rue St. Lazare, 75009 Paris.
- "Catalogue du Musée de la Poste." 1986. 20 pp. 9Fr+3.20 post. Musée de la Poste, 34 Blvd. de Vaugirard, 75731 Paris Cedex 15. (In color, describing the contents of the M.P.)
- "Catalogue Permanent des Oblitérations Mécaniques Flammes"—for Depts. 32 and 53, at 10Fr.+3.20 post each, and for Dept. of Lot at 15Fr+post. From Ascoflam, 6 rue des Eglantiers, 33320 Eyrines.
- "Les Surcharges Provisoires EA dans le Sahara." By C. Bosc, 1986, 30 pp. 40Fr+6.50 post. The author, 24 Ave. de Provence, 77270 Villeparisis.
- "Jean Baptiste Moens." By Marie Marvel. 208 pp. 1986. The author, rue de Chatelet 269, 6030 Marchienne au Pont (Biography of the father of philately).
- "Affranchissements Libre Service et Automatiques des Guichets du Bureaux de: LSA, GAPA, MOG et Biposte." 1986. 65 pp. 100Fr. Publ. by Groupe-ment Ultra Violet de France, c/o Chr. Le Gac, Les Cloisiaux, Tregomar, 22400 Lamballe.

REVIEWS

Three Studies by Trassaert

"La Marianne de Décaris" (Etude No. 243, 1981, 31 p.), "La Marianne de Cocteau" (Etude No. 248, 1983, 13 p.), "La Marianne de Muller" (Etude No. 253, 1983, 56 p.), by Jean-Luc Trassaert; published by Le Monde des Philatélistes, 24 rue Chauchat, F75009 Paris. Etude No. 243 at 30 FF; Etude No. 253 at 32 FF; from Le Monde des Philatélistes at the address indicated; plus 4 FF per brochure or 7 FF for 2 to 5 brochures, via seaimail; Etude No. 248 at 16 FF plus postage.

Jean-Luc Trassaert is one of several younger collectors presently carving niches for themselves within the ranks of prominent French philatelists. This is a very fortunate happenstance, for the old guard is rapidly being thinned

by infirmities and death. An engineer by profession, Trassaert's terse, no-nonsense style comes by quite naturally. It also reminds this reviewer of the expository writings of Pierre de Lizeray, another good friend of modern French definitives. Not only does Trassaert write authoritatively and succinctly on these stamps, he is also not afraid of exhibiting them, oftentimes in direct competition with established collections of classic material.

The Cocteau (Scott No. 985) and the Décaris (Scott No. 968) are slim volumes, each being dedicated to but a single stamp. Briefly but succinctly, the author covers the origin of the stamp design and of its fabrication. This is followed by the proofs and essays, postal usage, and press runs and their dates. For the Cocteau, the two types are discussed and illustrated. For the Décaris, a very detailed listing of cylinders and press runs is followed by an expansive treatment of the booklets and their covers, and then by the coils and postal cards. Varieties in paper, gum, inks, printing, and perforating are next discussed, for both issues. Trassaert indicates here that most of the blue-only Cocteaues and missing-color Décaris in circulation were fraudulently perpetrated by pressmen. Overprints for Réunion and, in the case of the Décaris, for the Etat Algérien, are covered. Both studies end with a bibliography and, most importantly, with a list of relative values for each of the varieties mentioned in the texts.

Though otherwise similar in format and coverage, the study on the Marianne de Muller (Scott Nos. 751-756, etc.) is considerably thicker, befitting a more extended issue of several different values. After a general survey of the design and the confection of the dies, each value is taken individually, in order of issue dates. Printing data for sheet stamps, for booklets, and for postal stationery, are especially useful, and illustrations are generally clear. Trassaert does not neglect the Muller stationery in new francs. Other topics, enumerated in the previous paragraph, are also well covered here.

Most of the postal items described are still very inexpensive, though many are becoming increasingly difficult to find, no matter the price. Some already are out of the reach of the average collector. Nevertheless, collectors seeking a new specialty (or to improve an embryonic one) should consider accumulating these modern definitives, for they could well become the "classics of tomorrow."

The three études were first serialized in "Le Monde des Philatélistes" before that journal unfortunately began to avoid publishing extended serial articles. They most definitely represent the last word in scholarship for their Marianne subject matter—whether that of Décaris or of Cocteau or of Muller—for years to come, as major discoveries are not very likely for these issues.

Danmarks, Slesvigs, Dansk Vestindiens, Islands Helsager

(Scandinavian Postal Stationery). By S. Ringstrom. Trelleborg, Sweden, 1985, illustr. 214 pp. (For sale exclusively in U.S. by Leonard Hartmann, Box 36006, Louisville, Ky. 40233, at \$20 p.p.d.)

This is not a work with a French connection. Len Hartmann kindly sent me (as a DWI specialist) a complimentary ccpy. Like Ringstrom's other book on steamship company stamps and Danish locals, this is a beautifully printed one. It is a priced catalog (in Swedish crowns), and as such we commend it to would-be catalog compilers and publishers as a good model of this sort of work, for its clear lay-out and typography. Text is in Danish but Table of Contents and a list of English equivalents of terms is provided. There is a table of postage rates for stationery, a desirable aid for this kind of work. The listings are specialized and include the printings to private order.—R.G.S.

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

Les Feuilles Marcophiles

- #240, 1st Trim. 1985: Narjoux: "Les télégrammes-lettre du service Franco-colonial"; Garcin: "Courrier des prisonniers français en Angleterre" (end); Benin: "La République Monégasque"; Bridelance: "Lettres avec CAD Type 22 et Type 15 associés"; Cappart: "Le monopôle postal"; Cuny et Delwaulle: "Les cachets manuels de la Recette Principale de Paris mars 1876 à nos jours"; Baudot: "Lettres dites de la Grande Pêche"; Dumont: "Petite histoire d'une compagnie de messageries de Paris"; Sené: "Les Recommandés administratives"; Bernard: "Cachets de bureaux multiples de passe"; Coin: "Les Forces Maritimes de l'Océan Indien."
- #241, 2nd Trim. 1985: Lux: "La distribution des lettres à Paris et les cachets de facteurs 1837-1960"; Bergier: "La poste maritime périod pré-philatélique"; Cuny and Delewaule, and Garcin conts.
- #242, 3rd Trim. 1985: Cappart: "Les précurseurs des colis postaux de Paris pour Paris"; Malévergne: "Un des plus anciens bureaux de poste français—celui de Cressensac (Lot)"; Donadiou: "Première approche pour l'étude de la carte postale 1860-1880"; Noel: "Trois traversées de l'Atlantique"; "Guerre de 1870/71"; Noel: "Cartes postales taxées"; Tristant: "La poste maritime franco-britannique en Méditerranée—Avril 1854"; Cuny et Delwaulle (cont.); Charbonnier: "Les machines à affranchir électroniques"; Mathieu: "A propos du cachet Bureau Payeur no. 41"; Bridelance: "Le timbre 'Après de Départ.'"; Charbonnier: "Chronique des cachets au Type 16bis"; Vignettes de Viet Nam."

Relais

- #5, March 1984: Cappart: "Quelques lettres par ballons montés pendant le siège de Paris"; "Le Citoyen Antoine Français Alexandre Vaillant 1758-1838—Directeur de la Poste aux Lettres"; Depech: "La Légion Etrangère"; Boscone: "Témoignage sur la Bataille de Camerone—La poste aux Mexique en 1863"; Boussac: "Documents postaux de la Commune de Paris" (cont.); Narjoux: "Les premiers timbres téléphoniques de France—émission provisoire de 1883"; Narjoux: "Timbres téléphone de Monaco"; Tristant: "Les paquebots royaux de la ligne de New York au XVIII siècle"; Marler cont.
- #6, June 1984: Cappart: "L'Almanac de Poste, Dec. du 17 Aout 1855"; Fouche: "Madame de Sevigne et la Poste"; Carneval-Mauzan: "Documents pour servir à l'étude de l'histoire postale"; Cappart: "Service de SAS le Prince de Monaco"; Marler: "Etude sur le transport par hélicoptère"; Cappart: "Le Direction de la Poste"; Eve: "L'électoposte."
- #7, Oct. 1984: Boussac: cont.; Beaufol, Huillet and Bessard: "Historique de l'aviation postale"; "Journée mondiale de la Poste"; Guiraud-Darmais: "Service de S.A.S. Prince de Monaco"; Fetus: "A propos d'un Centenaire—E. Daguin"; Marler cont.
- #8, December 1984: Lemesle: "Le réseau télégraphique en Nouvelle Calédonie en XIX siècle"; Boussac cont.; Beaufol et al/cont.; Narjoux: "Les précurseurs des timbres téléphone"; Cappart: "A. Tissan-

dier"; Pichon: "Entiers postaux 1984"; "La Corse et son Histoire Postale"; Cappart: "La poste et les ballons à St. Germain en Laye en 1870"; "Les Corsini."

Timbroscopie

No. 0, Jan. 1984: Darget: "Une baionette pour quelques epaulettes"; "Madagascar—le paradis des émissions de fortune de 1895 à 1946" (begin); "Dossier—les types Semeuses" (begin); Demarest: "Les valentines" (begin); P.S.: "Le sergent Triquerat—un marsouin égaré dans les timbres (NCE)"; "Le Travail—premier timbre en taille douce, future echec commercial"; Melot: "Caurat reconté 20 ans de télé-philatélie."

March 1984: "Madagascar . . ." cont.

La Philatélie Française

- #343, Jan. 1983: Belle: "Les barrages et les Centrales Hydroelectriques" (cont.); Poret: "Le control postal en Alsace-Lorraine pendant le Guerre de 1914-18" (cont.); Heynen: "Les sites et monuments de France"; Y. Nouaze: "Machine Klein."
- #344, Feb. 1983: Heynen cont.; Poret cont.; Harnould cont.; Bertin: "Les Francais sur les timbres étrangers."
- #343, March 1983: Conts. of Heynen, Poret, Bertin, and Harnould.
- #347, May 1983: "Liberté—les différents aspects de la série" (cont.); Conts. of Heynen, Poret; Bousquet: "Emissions de la Libération" (cont.); "Timbrologie et jeunes philatélistes"; "Barbataine et la grande peste de 1720."
- #348, June 1983: "La peinture Francais à travers les timbres du monde" (begin); "La Gaulle Greco-Romaine" (begin); "Timbres utilisés par unités militaires allemandes en Belgique et Nord de France 1914-18, leurs cachets."
- #350, Aug. 1983: Bertin cont.
- #352, Oct. 1983: "Le 10c chaines brisés de 1945"; "Variétés de 0.30 Liberté et 0.90 Liberté"; "Reflections sur l'histoire postale"; "Affranchissements mécaniques"; "Cachets du pont allemands utilisés à Strasbourg 1900-1919."
- #353, Nov. 1983: "Les cachets manueels de Strasbourg—2"; "Les variétés constants du 80c typo Béquet"; "Utilisation occasionel des machines à affranchir de la service normale aux guichets des bureaux de poste"; "Les Depts. Conquis par La Révolution et l'Empire"
- #358, April 1984: Pouey: "Une découverte dans les Hautes-Pyrenées"; Harnould: "En recherchant des sites de France"; Montz: "Timbres des distributeurs MOG"; Cayotte and Mantz: "1.50 Liberté," "Variété du 0.20 St. Lo"; Poret: "L'Alsace-Lorraine pendant la guesse 1914-18"; Perrin: "Ambulant routier Digne à Marignane à vecu"; Belle: "Barrages et centrales hydro-électriques"; Magaud: "Notes sur la fabrication des times de France de 1979-81"; Simon: "La poste française aux armées de 1860 à 1867"; Mayeur: "Du ramassage a la collection"; "Bousquet Harnould conts."
- #359, May 1984: Cayotte et Mantz: "Le timbre-taxe Fleurs"; Bertin: "Les français sur timbres étranger"; Laurent: "Le Coq d'Or de Décaris"; Renard: "Une nouvelle étape de l'aviation"; conts. of Poret, Harnould.
- #360-361, June-July 1984: Rousseau: "Lese militaires et l' aviation en 1910"; Demaret: "Qui était Victoria Kraus"; Mandret: "Beaux-arts, la peinture Française"; conts. of Poret, Harnould, Heynen, Belle.

Indo-China Philatelist

- #64, March-April 1984: Janton/Carol: "Revenue stamps of Indo China" (begin); Dyckhouse: "Index of ICP 1971-1980"; Schwirtz: "Over-printes stamps from Pnom-Panh."
- #65, May-June 1984: Isaacs: "Postal meters of Indo-china."
- #67, Sep-Oct. 1984: Barretts and Turner: "Viet Cong postal material or labels?"; Marinescu: "Katt 1907—a change in postal administrations"; Marson: "Postal meters of Viet Nam."
- #68, Nov.-Dec. 1984: Kahane: "Philately in Viet Nam."
- #69, Jan-Feb. 1985: Stern: "A return to term 'Cambodia'"; Stern: Bangkok bargains"; Marson cont.
- #70, March-Apr. 1985: Klewitz: "Viet Nam—some offbeat issues"; "The APOs in Viet Nam"; conts. of Marson and Marinescu.

The Chronicle of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues

- #123, Aug. 1984: Starnes: "The Baltimore and Liverpool SS Co."; Pratt: "Atlantic transit of French Convention mails 1857-1869."
- #124, Nov. 1984: Hatton: "The Sydney Shepard correspondence—postal confusion in the 1869 period (letters to France)"; Pratt: "Addendum on West India Packet mails"; Gallagher: (Stempien): "Problem cover Uruguay to US via French mail."
- #126, Ma 1y985: Muys and Gephart: "Two hundred years of postal communication Netherlands-USA"; Pratt: "The 1853 retaliatory rate"; Piefke: "History of Bremen Stad Post—relations with the USA."

Postscript

- #157, Jan.-March 1984: Coles: "The Boites-mobiles of France and colonies"; Wood: "British and French mail carried by British steamships."

Postal History Bulletin

- #228, 1983: "English offices in the French settlements in India."
- #s 225-227, 1983: Jamet: "The posts in French colonies during the period of English occupations 1750-1815."

Pacifica

- #86, Jan. 1984: Carriker: "New Caledonia 1st airmail issues."

Scotts Monthly Journal

- Dec. 1983: Zweifach: "The local post in the desert (Morocco)."

Fil-Italia

- vol. 9, #3, 1983: Giblin: "Foreign posts in the Papal states"; Dehn: "French and British military posts during WW I."

Mare Nostrum, Jn. Italy and Colonies Study Circle

- Vol. 2, #1: Geraci: "French occupation of Rome 1849—a condensed history."
- Vol. 2, #2: Geraci, cont.
- Vol. 2, #3: Geraci: "French army in Italy during and after the war of 1859" (begin).
- Vol. 3: Geraci cont.
- #13, Autumn 1984: Geraci cont.
- #14, Winter 1985: Geraci cont.; Winter: "U.S. transit markings indicating French packet service on Italian mails 1864-1870."

La Philatélie au Québec

- #86, March 1874: Forest: "Les grandes cathédrales (of France)."
- #87, 1984: Carrier: "Jacques Cartier homme et marine."
- #91, Oct. 1984: Carrier: "Marques postales des Fêtes 1534-1984"; Delwasse: "France—les précurseurs des entiers postaux"; Cottin: "France (classics, album pages)."

London Philatelist

- Jan.-Feb. 9184: Moubray: "British overseas routes and rates 1840-1875" (French transits).

Philatelist and Ph. Jn. G. B.

- Sept.-Oct. 1984: Lowe: "The Corsini Correspondence" (begin, cont. in later issues).

Postillon

- #162, 1984: "Aus der Geschichte der franzos. Ballonpost"; Silberman: "Die Stempel der Kleinen Post von Paris"; Harm: "Über die Farben der 20c blau Napoleon ungezähnt, Mi #s 13I and 13II"; Lesgor and Chase: "Die Spionage-fäschungen (London) und dei Fälschungen der Resistance 1940-44 im Frankreich"; Marm: "Über die Preise einiger franzos. Briefmarken"; Bernard: "Au vieux temps des Colonies—die Stempel provisoires von Mayumba."
- #163, 1984: Balédent: "Le Cateau"; Harm: "Meine Ferroviaries"; Chapier: "Rätsel um einen Stempel von Lyon"; Lejeune: "Barbantane und die grosse pest von 1720"; Ginestet: "Retusche oder Fehler auf der 1c Saerin aufglatttem Grund (Sem. cameo)"; Le Pileur: "Zillizien—die Marken von 1920 mit überdruck Par Avion"; Harm: "Einige schwierige Frankreich Marken"; DeLizeray: "Die drei Typen der 10c searin auf linerten Grund"; Maincent: "Der Schiffbrück der Richard Wallace."
- #164, Sept. 1984: Perrin: "Das fahrenden Postamt auf des Strasse Digne-Marignane hat existiert"; Drewitz: "100-jahre Daguin Stempel"; Stopin: "Erster Ausgabetag der 20c Nap. III ungezähnt"; Lauser: "Zeitungsdruckvoraus entwertung auf Portomarken"; Thoma: "Verfälschte Valenciennes Briefe"; Lauser: "Bischer unbekante Briefe mit Marken der Bordeaux ausgabe"; Blanc: "Ausgabetag der 20c Bordeaux Type III, Report 1."

References (P.T.T.)

- April 1984: "Postexpress en Ile de France"; "Histoire postale de l'Empire quand la France change de visage"; "Radioscopie l'un sac postal"; "L'Imprimerie Cartor."

Bull. Société Philatélique de Besançon

- #362, 1985: "Le premier vol Djibouti-Addis Abeba per l'aviateur Miallet."

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

- Jan. 9185: "Libération en Corse"; Cachets de Laon."

◆ In References (the PTT magazine) for March 1986 is a beautifully illustrated article by our member Christian Beslu on the U. S. occupation of Bora Bora in WW II, with original documentation, photos, maps, covers.

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

President's Message

On behalf of all the Directors, we extend our heartfelt condolences to Editor Bob Stone on the passing of his wife, Edna Scofield Stone, from cancer, after a long illness. Of the many interests she shared with Bob, one was his time for philately, and the appreciation of friends in the hobby. Too few of us knew her, but all of us share her contribution through Bob.

We have been assigned Booth Number 14 at AMERIPEX. I will be there the last four days of the show, and hope to see many of you. AMERIPEX is providing daily passes for those persons working at society booths. In addition to free admission, these passes will permit the bearer to enter, up to an hour early, at a special door. Anyone who wants to obtain such a pass by assisting at the F.C.P.S. booth will have to contact me by May 10. Even if no prior arrangements have been made, we would appreciate the assistance of any members who may be at the show in order to keep the booth manned as much of the time as possible. A sign-up sheet will be left at the booth.

To avoid any conflict with AMERIPEX, the annual banquet will be held on Saturday, June 14, in New York. Local members will receive a further announcement by mail. Any out-of-town members who would like to join us should contact Ira Zweifach, 336 Central Park West, N. Y., N. Y. 10025 (212-222-0581).

Call For Annual Meeting

The annual meeting for the presentation of reports and the election of officers and directors will be held at 8:00 p.m., on Tuesday, May 6, at the Collectors Club in New York City, in conjunction with the regular monthly meeting.

Meeting of January 3

The program was the FCPS tape/slide shows on the 3rd Republic (Siege and Bordeaux) with running commentary by the members as the slides were shown (Ira having forgotten to bring the tape player).

Meeting of 4 February

It was our pleasure to welcome Mike Ruggiero, member of the Collectors Club and the ISJP, whose topic was the French Post Office in Japan. In addition to showing material from the US, British and French Offices, Mike provided a handout noting key dates for the French Office, cancels used by all the offices, and illustrations from the French Office.

To provide a means of transporting their overseas mail from Japan, the French opened an office in Yokohama on Sept. 12, 1865. To process mail the office was equipped with the "5118" GC lozenge plus various datestamps. The office was closed on March 31, 1880 after Japan joined the UPU.

Among the various points noted by Mike was the fire of Nov. 26, 1866 which destroyed the French Office and its equipment. Until new stamps and devices arrived, mail was processed on an ad hoc basis. This was illustrated by a stamp cover posted from Yokohama bearing a manuscript "10" for postage paid and the datestamp of Packet Line S (the Alpee) of Feb. 15, 1867 en route to France.

Combination covers represent one of the most interesting aspects of mail from Japan. A procedure was set up by the French postmaster Degron wherein mail from Tokyo was prepaid to Yokohama with Japanese issues cancelled with a special chop designating shipment to the French PO at Yokohama where French stamps and markings were applied for the transit overseas. An example franked with 2 x 1 sen 1874 Japanese issues and 2 x 5c plus 2 x 25c plus 80c Ceres issues cancelled "5118" in Jan. 1875 to Paris was illustrated as well as the 25s military rate franked with a 25c Ceres issues also cancelled "5118" with a "CORR D ARMEES, YOKOHAMA, 17 MARS 73" datestamp. The presentation closed with an extensive question and discussion period.—Ed G.

Meeting of 4 March

Before the RICH festivities began, Marc Martin announced that Adrien Boutrelle, one of our founding members (#12), had been honored by the French Government by election as an OFFICIER DE L'ORDRE DES ARTS ET LETTRES. Adrien rose to accept the good wishes of the membership, and noted that despite his 87 years he still retained his old enthusiasm and love for philately and photography.

Then we turned to the RICH EXHIBIT, which proved to be a mixture of apples, oranges and bananas, at least as far as the judges were concerned. Stan Luft's exhibit on the 30c Cameo Sowers was presented by Dick Stevens. In 3+ frames Stan shows the stamp in its colors and varieties, including coils, booklets, precancels, stationery and pneumatic mail. A 30c orange unfinished die proof was also included. Among the covers was one from the army of occupation in Upper Silesia ("T et P 154") and one with eight stamps from a booklet pane.

Yours truly followed with a frame of Colonies General Issues Dues, proving, via the paucity of material, that this is a difficult area to collect on cover. A non-philatelic cover at the double local due rate (2 x 15c x 2=60c) franked with a colored 60c dues stamp cancelled in St. Marie-de-Madagascar (2 Sept. 04) highlighted the frame.

President Stevens concluded the show with two frames on the Exiles in France, a study of uses by and issues of the Serb and Montenegrin exiles in France during WW I. Mostly military and refugee mail was shown. An unusual Montenegrin cover had the rectangular return label (see the Ceres catalog) struck on the face and tied by the datestamp. It was posted to the US but received no US markings.

Faced with the conundrum of three totally unrelated and unequatable exhibits, the judges pleaded "nolo contendere" and awarded three certificates.

Ed G.

Corresponding Secretary's Report for the Year 1985

Total membership as of January 1, 1985	759
Total new members for the year of 1985	68
Total reinstatements for the year 1985	19
Resignations received for the year 1985	27
Total deceased members for the year 1985	5
Members dropped for non-payment of dues 1985	59
Members undeliverable as addressed for 1985	1
Net membership gain for the year of 1985	0
Net membership loss for the year of 1985	6
Total membership as of December 31, 1985	753

—W. E. P.

France and Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc.

1985

Balance on hand 1/1/85

\$ 7,574.55

RECEIPTS:

Total 1985 dues

6,149.85

Publications:

Back Issues

303.40

Index

40.00

Luft

55.00

Lozenges

16.00

Vaurie Fund issues

272.00

Bordeaux

169.00

Samples

.50

855.90

Interest

327.19

7,332.94

TOTAL RECEIPTS

14,907.49

DISBURSEMENTS:

Meetings

433.55

Philatelist

2,920.26

Editor's expense

418.67

Secretary's expense

200.00

Treasurer's expense

17.45

Advertising and Membership

321.52

Printing and Stationery

118.30

Exhibitions

773.57

Banquet

64.30

Collectors Club

75.00

5,342.62

BALANCE ON HAND 12/31/85

\$9,564.87

MEMORANDUM:

Vaurie Fund 12/31/85

9,143.11

Prepaid 1986 dues

4,219.50

1985 surplus

1,245.13

Deficit carried from 1982

(823.37)

Net surplus after deficit repaid

421.76

Cash in banks 12/31/85

13,784.37

2/7/86

Respectfully submitted,

Beatrice M. Berner, Treasurer

Approved by unanimous vote at the Directors Meeting of 13 February 1986.

Richard M. Stevens, Pres.

NEW MEMBERS

- 2528 MAYER, George C., 462 Auburndale Ave., Akron, Ohio 44313
(Covers of Individual Colonies: Fr. W. Africa, Equatorial Africa (Fr.) Exchange)
- 2529 BEAUPRÉ, Roger D., P. O. Box 3334, Fort Pierce, Fla. 33454
(General France, mint, used. Classics 1849-76, used. Dealer: Part time, approvals)
- 2530 PAPERMASTER, Meyer, 7105 North Navajo Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53217 (General collector all issues. France, mint, used)
- 2531 ARSLANIAN, Michel, 3189 Lacombe Ave., Montreal, Que., Canada H3T 1L6 (Classics 1849-76, mint, used, on cover. Ballons, dues, cancellations, Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France to 1939, mint. Varieties, semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils, dues, air meets, first flights, etc., expositions, special and temporary bureaus, precancels. Dealer, part time in Fr. and C.)

- 2532 HERENDEEN, David L., 1641D 237th -St., Harbor City, Calif. 90710
(Specializing in postage dues of France and cols. and all varieties, proofs, covers, etc. Philatelic literature in these areas)
- 2533 REBELLO, John J., P. O. Box 13542, St. Louis, Mo. 63138
(General collector)
- 2534 MILLER, A. G., 2928 Banyan Blvd Circle, N.W., Boca Raton, Fla. 33431
(Classics 1849-76, mint, used. Modern France, mint. Offices abroad. Colonies General Issues, mint. Offices in Zanzibar)
- 2535 WRIGHT, Terry D., 645 West North St., Piqua, Ohio 45356
(Topical collector: Franklin Delano Roosevelt, US Navy Ships)
- 2536 SUID, Joseph Marcel, 15 Mina Ave., Clifton, N. J. 07011
(19th and 20th cent. General France, mint, used, on cover. Modern France, used; semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils, first day covers, miniature sheets, air meets, first flights, etc. Imperforates, precancels, Andorre, Monaco, Europa and United Nations, Antarctic Terr.)
- 2537 de SANCHEZ, Cheryl D. Dorsee, 423 Main St., Boone, Iowa 50036
(General collector all issues. France, mint, used)
- 2538 VONDERAU, Dale A, 22500 Lake Road #802, Rocky River, Ohio 44116
(General collector. France, mint)
- 2539 AZEM, Abby, P. O. Box 765, San Mateo, Calif. 94401
(Topical: Rotary. General France, mint, used. Modern France: miniature sheets, essays, deluxe proofs, imperforates, artist's proofs. color trials. Andorre, Monaco, Europa and U.N. Proofs of Cols. Dealer: part time)
- 2540 NYBERG, Edward J., Jr., Postfach 1268, Nelkenweg 17, D-6797 Waldmohr, Federal Republic of Germany (Postal history. Classics 1849-76. used, on cover. Alsace-Lorraine, Locals, Cancellations, Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France, used, on cover. Stationery, Flammes. Philatelic literature)
- 2541 MEENAN, Robert J., 1413 Ney Ave., Utica, N. Y. 13502
(General collector. France, used. Colonies General Issues, used. Exch.)
- 2542 RAIN, William B., 9 Bell Cres., Whitehorse, Yukon Terr., Canada Y1A 4T4 (Monaco, mint, used, on cover)
- 2543 EPLER, Robert E., P. O. Box 988, Lancaster, Penna. 17603
(Postal history. Colonies General Issues, on cover, cancels, postal hist.)
- 2544 RUDNER, Mel, P. O. Box 616, Merritt Island, Fla. 32952-0616
(General France, mint, used. Classics 1849-76, mint. used. Sage Type 1876-1900. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. Dealer: Full time. Philatelic literature)
- 2545 KILPATRICK, Russell A., Box 2750, Clarksburg, W. Va.
(Stampless covers to and after 1815. Classics 1849-76 mint, used, on cover. Dealer: full time. Major and minor errors)
- 2546 MONAGAN, Walter E., 32 Gorham Lane, Middlebury, Vt. 05753
(General collector all issues)
- 2547 SHAPIRO, Ira, 5749 Marathon Parkway, Little Neck, N. Y. 11362
(General France on cover. Used abroad, postal history. Modern France on cover. First day covers. Air meets, First flights, etc. Liberation iss. Flammes. Colonies General Issues on cover, cancels, postal history. Covers of individual colonies. Exchange)
- 2548 KEELER, Richard M., 1437 38th Ave., San Francisco, Cal. 94122
(General collector of Indo-China. French Colonies to the present Soc. Republic of Viet-Nam)
- 2549 SELKO, Jamie M., Box 298, Company A, FSB, APO New York 09742

- (Modern France, mint. Occupation issues of France. Andorre. Stamps of Mayotte, Moheli, Anjouan, Grand Comoros, Comoros, St. Marie de Madagascar)
- 2550 HOGAN, Robert C., 139 rue de Lausanne, Apartment 41, 1202 Geneva H, Switzerland (Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. Colonial provisionals, Group Type, cancels, postal history, stamps and covers of Ivory Coast and Inde. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2551 WETTER, Hans, P. O. Box 108, Orofino, Idaho 83544
(General collector all issues. Stamps of colonies and territories)
- 2552 DOLMAN, Loren I., P. O. Box 25745, Los Angeles, Calif. 90025-0745
(General collector 19th Century, 20th cent. to WW I. General France on cover postally used. Occupation issues. Offices abroad. Colonies General issues on cover postally used. Colonial provisionals. Colonies and Terr. cancels and postal history, covers. Independent Republics. Dealer, part time. Exchange)
- 2553 CORRIGAN, William J., 1020 N. Normandie Ave., Hollywood, Calif. 90029 (General collector. Exchange)
- 2554 HELM, Keith B., 20906 Franwood Drive. Saugus, Calif. 91350
(General collector. France, mint)
- 2555 MANN, William F., P. O. Box 474, West Somerville, Mass. 02144
(General collector. France, mint, used. Classics 1849-1876, used. Sage type 1876-1900. Modern France, mint used. Semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils, miniature sheets. Dues, DeLuxe proofs, imperforates, precancels. Monaco. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All colonies)
- 2556 McKEON, Harry J., 1907A Humphrey Merry, Elkins Park, Pa. 19117
(General collector all issues)
- 2557 BRAUN, F. Carl, P. O. Box 629, Port-Au-Prince, Haiti
(Covers of Saint Dominique, Haiti)
- 2558 BUSE, Raymond L., Jr., P. O. Box 709, Covington, Ky. 41012
(General France, mint. Andorre. Monaco. Saar)
- 2559 de CASTRO, J. Edmund, Jr., 132 Lexington Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. 14222
(General collector. France, mint, used, on cover. Maritime posts. Classics 1849-76, used. Modern France)
- 2560 FOLEY, Edward, P. O. Box No. 1, Pontypridd, South Wales, United Kingdom (Essays, deluxe proofs, imperforates, artist's proofs, color trials. Andorre. Monaco, Saar, Europa, United Nations. Colonies and territories. Colonies General Iss. Independent Reps. Dealer, full time)
- 2561 MARCUS, Donald J., 1204 Worthington Drive, Exton, Pa. 19341
(General France, mint, used, on cover. Postal history. Classics 1849-1876, used, on cover)
- 2562 PAUL, Sussman, B. P. 255. 13269 Marseille Cedex 8, France
(No specialty listed)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1440 SCHWARTZ, Michael, P. O. Box 795, Sudbury, Mass. 01776
- 2356 POLHEMUS, J. Mark, 6622 Lakeshore Drive, Dallas, Texas 75214
- 1410 ROSEN, Irwin, 73-44 Austin St., Apt. 1-W, Forest Hills, N. Y. 11375
- 2338 GAGNON, Miss Huguette, Box F, 110-45, Blaine, Wash. 98230-2107
- 1960 MARINESCU, Constantin A., P. O. Box 106, Kingsbridge Sta., Bronx, N. Y. 10463
- 1990 NILSSESTUEN, Kenneth R., Grant Thornton, 222 S. Central Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63105
- 512 BLINN, Christine S., P. O. Box D-6, Cape May Point, N. J. 08212

- 2101 SIMON, James R., P. O. Box 45163, Dallas, Texas 75245-0163
 2273 CONRAD, Ronald E., 149 Cumberland Dr., Hendersonville, Tenn. 37075
 2468 DEMERITTE, George E., III, 325 Fran Dr., Route 1, Montevalla, Ala. 35115
 612 GARFIELD-PERRY Stamp Club, c/o Holiday Inn, Lakeside, 1111 Lakeside Ave. and E. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44114
 1707 BROWN, Arthur J., c/o Argyll Etkin Ltd., 48 Conduit St., New Bond St., London W1R 9FB, England
 2283 ARMSTRONG, Martin P., 408 Sea View Dr., El Cerrito, Calif. 94530
 2167 DELWASSE, Jean-Pierre, 244 Bloomfield, Outremont, Quebec, Canada H2V 3R4
 1917 THOMPSON, Reuben R., 8202 Spruce Rd., West, Lakeland, Fla. 33805-9536
 1732 TURNER, Daniel L., 1400 Boatmen's Center, 920 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. 64105
 2357 ESTABROOK, B. Kenneth, 12732 Viers Mill Road, #302, Rockville, Md. 20853
 2492 WALPOW, Nathan, Name correction.
 2340 TRIBOLET, Robert W., 749 Canal Rd., Sarasota, Fla. 34242
 2232 BURWELL, Robert J., 418 Bar Court, Poinciana, Fla. 32758
 1099 HOKE, Mr. Kay H., P. O. Box 10020, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-0020
 2015 WERTHEIMER, Pierre, France International, P. O. Box 307, Morganville, N. J. 07751
 1822 MAYER, Pierre, 4 rue Drouot, 75009 Paris, France
 2169 SZYMANSKI, Robert H., 10 Clarridge Circle, Milford, Mass. 01757
 2501 BAILEY, Fred W., Jr., Add to specialty listing: Viet-Nam and French Viet-Nam)

DECEASED

- 1287 Dr. Franz Pick
 2149 Robert G. Ayres
 2190 Abbot Lutz

RESIGNED

Lorraine E. Bailey, Michael R. Fruehwald, John E. Grace, Bob Greggs, Mary M. Hassan, Nicholas J. Martin, David Morck, Mary Ann Owens, David Pickard, Wm. R. Simon, Maj. Gen. Mercer C. Walter.

DROPPED FROM MAILING LIST

for Non-Payment of Dues by April 1

Carl Alford, Wm. P. Anderson, Ronald L. Asbill, George V. Beers, Wm. E. Bragg, Andre S. Brimm, Alan P. Brockway, George Brooks, Dr. John M. Buckner, Patricia L. Carlson, Jane Cook, Raymond H. Dull, Bob J. Dunn, Joseph Eder, S. Kenneth Estabrook, Wm. H. Evans, Pauline Gwizdala, Larry Hastie, Robert M. Herbert, Michael Kawaler, Louis Miller, James C. Moubrey, Francis S. Niemczewski, Roger Pendleton, Lee E. Poleske, Dean G. Pruitt, Arthur S. Selig, Capt. Patrick G. Sutcliffe, John S. Van Alstyne Jr., Ed. Van Reuth, Robert G. I. Walsh, James R. D. Yeaw, Dario A. Zignago, Yann Wagner, Dr. Arthur L. Furst.

George Laroze, Leonard P. Purcell, Katsuji Sasaki, James R. Taylor, Elliot H. Wilson, Kelly Zidana, Benjamin Blank, Jack Cameron, Frank del Ponte, Edmund G. Dunn Jr., Joseph D. Ellis, Charles J. Hecht, John Hersey, David Heyman, Henry Nadata, Donald M. Nosel, Hal Reynolds, E. J. Siskin

UNDELIVERABLE

Brian Rook, Tomas R. Dossin, Marvin G. Drellich