



# France & Colonies Philatelist

USPS #207700

## FRENCH LETTERS FROM THE XVth CENTURY UP TO THE FIRST POSTMARKS

—As Illustrated From the Departement of Basses-Pyrénées

By Jacques Desrousseaux

It has been our good fortune to have had a number of contributions from our member Jacques Desrousseaux of Paris, best known for his masterworks on Indochina. This time he sends us something quite unusual, for him and for us. He describes his very personal collection of "very old letters," pre-1793, from his family's home region—the Dept. of Basses-Pyrénées in the extreme SW of France. This will introduce our readers to the general character of mails of a period few of us collect or know much about. The illustrations from his collection serve to illustrate something more or less representative of such mail from all of France. His "covers" are very choice examples of these generally rare items. Desrousseaux did not intend this for publication, but for a few colleagues; we thought it too interesting to keep from a wider circle of his admirers, and he kindly agreed to expose it in the Philatelist. We omit his illustrations for some of the first postmarks for, space reasons. We retain in the captions the author's transliterations from the old French manuscript (very hard to read) into typewritten form in French, although the essence of them is quoted in the article.—R.G.S.

### Introduction

Few philatelists collect very old mail, but some information on it may be interesting for our colleagues, once it does not constitute a habit. A complete study would be too long, but I want to be concrete enough. Thus I shall

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
French Letters from XVth Cent. to the First Postmarks—Desrousseaux	33
Railway Mail . . . (cont.)—Waugh	50
Doula, Cameroun, Forged Postmark—Bratzel	56

give examples from one region, the Departement de Basses-Pyrénées (now 550,000 inhabitants), at the extreme southwest of France, bordering Spain and the Atlantic. Indeed, that location ever gave a great importance to the local highways, over which passed troops and migrations of numerous races, including the Roman legions, the army of Charlemagne and more recently several Spanish and French Expeditionary Forces, without omitting the numberless pilgrims of Compastella (Spain) during eight centuries.

The Basques live in the western part of the Department; they have been fixed here and in the north of Spain since prehistory and kept their ancestral purity and customs. Quite the contrary, the people of the eastern part (Bearn) was wholly Romanized before the Middle Ages.

### I. Postal History

From 1152, the Dukedom of Aquitaine, including the coast of our region, was a territory of the English Crown. It was conquered by the King of France in 1453. But the eastern part remained in the Kingdom of Navarre, which became French only in 1589.

The King of France had a coach and horse-messengers service, for the official mails and for travelers. It was opened to private (public) mail in the XVIth Century. The righroad from Paris to Bordeaux and Spain runs across our region, and in 1552 it was opened to private (i.e., non-official) mail, but not yet for mail from or to the southwest of France.

At the beginning of the XVIIth Century, the King created a stage-coach service for the private travellers, the "horse-post service" (poste aux chevaux). Later, he opened a new service for the mail, the letter-post service, that in-

---

## FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST

USPS #207700

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

Affiliate No. 45, American Philatelic Society

April 1987 — Vol. 4), No. 2, Whole No. 208

Second-class postage paid at Lawrence, Kansas

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

Dues \$7.50 per year. Parent Chapter \$10.00 (plus 50c admission fee),  
\$4.50 of which is for a subscription to the F. & C. Philatelist.

All communications about membership, subscriptions, activities, and services of the Society be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, **Walter E. Parshall**  
108 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003

All contributions to and questions concerning the contents and policy of this magazine should be sent to the Editor:

**Robert G. Stone**, P. O. Box 356, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. 17214

President: **Richard M. Stevens**

Vice President: **William Wallis**

Treasurer, **Beatrice M. Berner**

Recording Secretary: **Ed. J. Grabowsky**

Corresponding Secretary, **Walter E. Parshall**

Editor, **Robert G. Stone**

Directors—

Class of 1986:

**Stanley Luft, Martin Stempfen**

Class of 1987:

**Marc Martin, John Lievsay**

Class of 1988:

**Ira Zweifel, Eric Spiegel**

Postmaster: Send form 3579 to 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kans. 66044

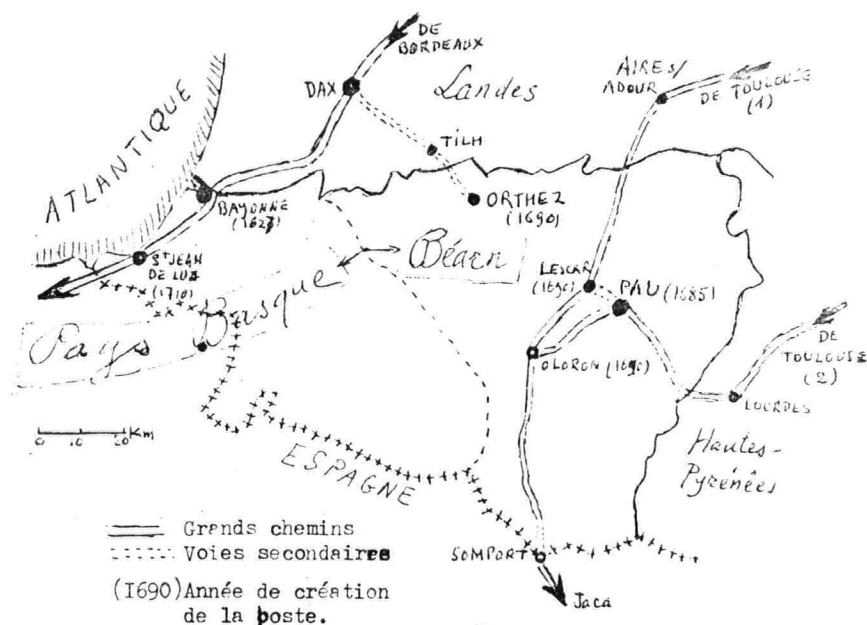


Fig. 1.

cluded postoffices. The new postmaster, for the transport of mail, signed agreements with his colleagues of the horse-post and with private conveyors for the small routes. The first price-list for all French post-offices was published in 1627. And that year they opened the first P.O. of our region in the port of Bayonne, on the highway to Spain. In the Béarn, four P.O.s were opened in 1685-90, but one of them soon closed; then, the P. O. of St.-Jean-de-Luz, in the Basque country, opened in 1710 (see map, Fig. 1). Then over the 80 ensuing years they did not open any more P.O.s in the Department, so that it had only 5 P.O.s during the XVIIIth Century. But in the XIXth and XXth centuries, they created more than 300 new P.O.s. That is a characteristic example of the economic stagnation in the XVII and XVIIIth centuries!

## II. Characteristics of the Old Letters

Covers were unknown, the letters were folded (from it their French name of "plus"=folds), and closed with sealing wax or wafers. The address is on the free rectangles (see Figures). Generally the addressee wrote on the margin the date of delivery, sometimes of the answer.

The modern covers which collectors acquire do not usually include the letter, but the whole text of the old folded message is generally available, so that we can find in them interesting information about the former manners and historical events.

About 1650, the messages were encompassed with colored silk ribbons, fixed with sealing wax. From that time to about 1800, the word "Messieur" (or so on) is always doubled or repeated.

Up to the beginning of the XVIIth Century, the French wrote in gothic characters (see Fig. 3), whereas the roman handwriting was already long practiced by the Italians (Fig. 2). Thus we first have to translate the characters, then the old language. But in the XVIIIth Century we notice a rapid evolution toward modern characters and language, also the appearance of

Noble et sage seigneur  
Laurenzio Delphio ...

Venise

*Noble et sage seigneur  
Laurenzio Delphio  
dans son antichambre*

... la galère ... .. la galère Cornera...

*... nous avons doublé le 19  
(juin) le "cavo Finistera"  
(cap Finisterre)*

nous avons doublé le 19  
(juin) le "cavo Finistera"  
(cap Finisterre)

*(Signé) Jachomo Delfio....  
Donnée(dada) au jour (a dy)  
30 juin.Salut à François Simon.*

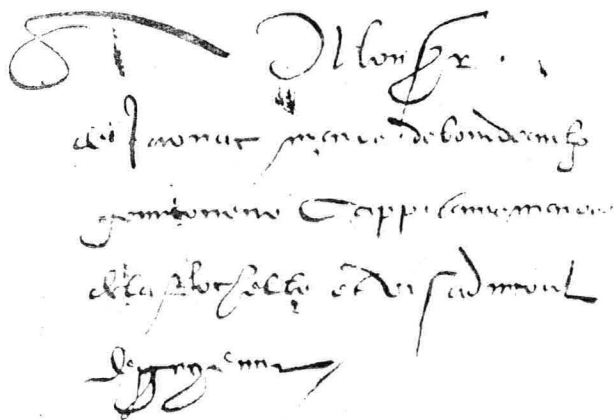
(Signé) Jachomo Delfio....  
Donnée(dada) au jour (a dy)  
30 juin.Salut à François Simon.

*1923 27 29*

I423 a Sa G(iovanni) Luxe { (Luz = lumière en  
espagnol)  
(Luxe, orthographe  
primitive de Lucce)

Fig. 2.

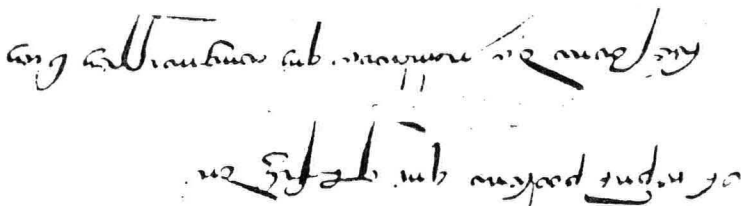




Monsieur  
 de Jarnac  
 gouverneur  
 de la Rochelle  
 visadmiral  
 de Guyenne

Fig. 3a. —

A Monsyr / de Jarnac maire de  
 bourdeaulx / gouverneur cappitaine  
 maire / de la Rochelle et  
 visadmiral / de guyenne /  
 (1536)



et ce pnt (présent) porteur que  
 est le filz du tresorier de  
 navarre quy cognoissez bien

Fig. 3b

et ce pnt (présent) porteur que  
 est le filz du tresorier de  
 navarre quy cognoissez bien

punctuation. From the beginning of the XVIIIth, handwriting and language are easy to understand (see Fig. 8), many letters seem to be written by a teacher living in 1900 (Fig. 10).

Before they opened postoffices, letters were always entrusted to a skipper of a boat, or horseman, or coachman or traveller on a stagecoach. Later, they sent messages by the post, generally marked with postage due, paid by the addressee; but, owing to the small number of P.O.s, sending by private messengers remained very frequent before the monopoly of the post-farming era. Before that it is often impossible to distinguish postal from privately-forwarded messages. Later, many letters were carried to the next P.O. by a messenger, often a coachman.

tous nos voisins jusques a l'andalosie se sont mis en armes et font leurs  
monstres gñalles tant de gens de pied que de cheval t croy que c'est de paour  
qu'ilz ont de nous que autrement. Je vous envoie ung port double d'advertissement  
dont il a esté envoyé a la court autant.

Fig. 30. "tous nos voisins ~~jus~~ jusques a l'andalosie se sont mis en armes et font leurs  
monstres gñalles (générales) tant de gens de pied que de cheval t croy que c'est de paour  
qu'ilz ont de nous que autrement. Je vous envoie ung port double d'advertissement dont il  
en a esté envoyé a la court autant."

son filz vous dira le surplus / qui me  
 gardera vous escrire plus longue lettre de  
 paour de vous ennuyer qui sera la fin  
 Priant notre Syr, Monsieur le gouverneur vous  
 donner luy bonne vie et longue  
 de Bayonne le premier jour de may

Votre humble serviteur  
 SAINT BONNET

Le humble serviteur  
 Saint Bonnet

Fig. 3d. "son filz vous dira le surplus, qui me gardera vous escrire plus longue lettre de  
 paour de vous ennuyer qui sera la fin Priant notre Syr, Monsieur le gouverneur vous  
 donner luy bonne vie et longue de Bayonne le premier jour de may"

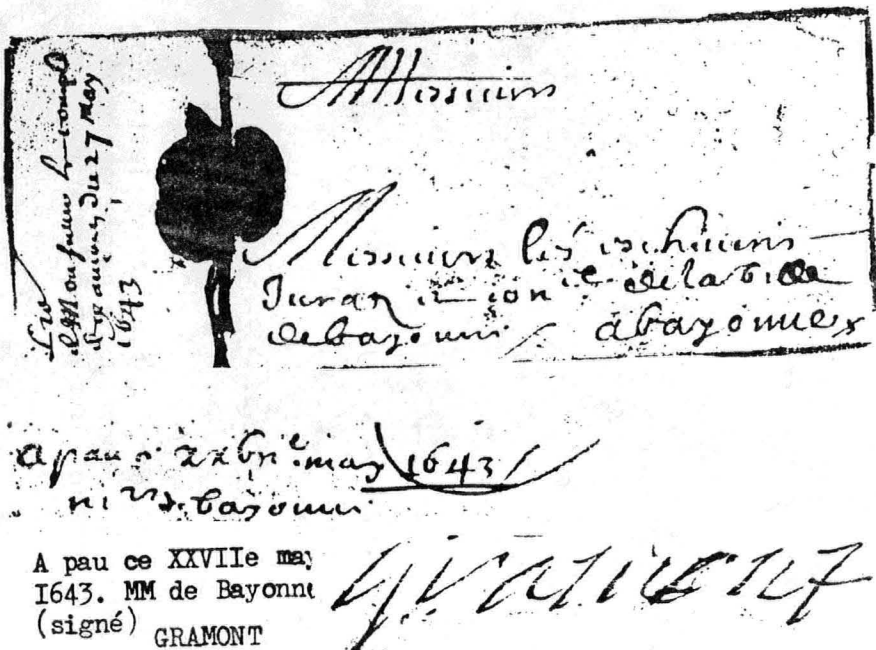


Fig. 4.

A Messieurs/ Messieurs les eschevins /  
jurats et conseil (conseil) de la ville/  
de bayonne à bayonne

Mention marginale: lettre de Monsieur le  
compte de gramont du 27 may 1643.

### III. Forerunners, British Period

I have seen only one letter, of 1423; it was sent by an Italian living in London, coming back home by the galley "Cornera." At that time the modern Italian language was in an advanced process of formation; the characters are roman ones. The sender had a very hard journey. Forty-five days after departing Majorca, via Cadiz and Cape Finisterre, he disembarked on 29 June at "Sa G. Luxe" (San Giovanni Luce=St. Jean-de-Luz). Tired out, he hopes now, that from that English territory it will be an easy travel to London. The addressee is the brother of the sender, in Venice, who received the letter in September. Likely, it was sent by an English sailing ship. (See Fig. 2).

### IV. Forerunners, Period of Both Kingdoms, France and Navarre

French letters in gothic characters, still in practice. From Bayonne 1 May, 1530, delivered on July 1. (See Fig. 3). Address: Mylord de Jarnac,

Depuis deux jours Il a relasché en ce lieu un grand navire flamant  
 qui doit aller a St. Sebastien nous craignons q'avecq<sup>e</sup> ce bea temps  
 il sorte sans nous payer les droits puisque le M<sup>e</sup> (maître) dud (dudict) navire fait l  
 malade pour ne venir pas au bureau faire la declaration des marchandises q  
 en son bord qui sont en grand nombre  
 Vos tres humbles et tres obeissans  
 serviteurs  
 Dussault Duconté

A St Jean de Luz le iiii e nove 1651

Fig. 5. Depuis deux jours il a relasché en ce lieu un grand navire

flamant qui doit aller a St Sebastien nous craignons q'avecq<sup>e</sup> ce bea temps  
 il sorte sans nous payer les droits puisque le M<sup>e</sup> (maître) dud (dudict) navire fait l  
 malade pour ne venir pas au bureau faire la declaration des marchandises q (qu'il) a  
 en son bord qui sont en grand nombre

(et dessous:)

A St Jean de Luz le iiii e nove 1651

Vos tres humbles et obeissans

serviteurs DUSSAULT DUCONTE

*Lettre de Monsieur de —  
Cazaville Bayle de St Jean de Luiz  
Du 26/Janvier 1672*

*3 / A Messieurs*

*Messieurs Les directeurs de la Compagnie  
Privilegee de Bourdeaux*

*Bourdeaux*

*Messieurs*

*Le capitaine avy vous supplie  
de faire toute la diligence  
possible pour acheter le navire*

*Très tres humble et très  
obéissant serviteur  
Decazaville*

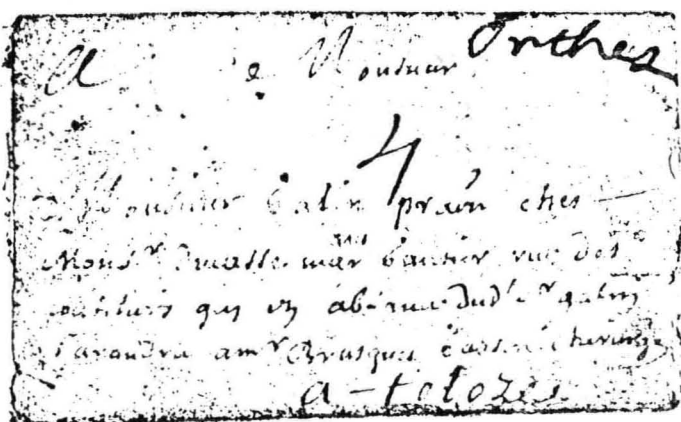
Fig.6 A Messieurs/Messieurs les directeurs  
de la compagnie / privilegee de Bourdeaux/  
A Bourdeaux (Taxe) 3 (de Bayonne)  
Mention marginale: Lettre de M.de Cazaville  
bayle de St Jean de Luiz du 26 janvier 1672.

Le capitaine Avy vous sup-  
plie de faire toute la di-  
ligence possible pour afre-  
ter le navire.  
Vostre tres humble et  
obeissant serviteur  
Decazaville.

mayor of BOURDEAULX (Bordeaux, chief town of the former English ter-  
ritory), also captain-mayor (civil and military governor) of the great port La  
Rochelle, and Vice-Admiral of the whole Guyenne, name given by the English  
to their French territory, and still used). The letter was forwarded by a  
messenger "who is the son of the Minister of Treasury of Navarre whom you  
well know." Navarre was still independent, and its King, Henri II, was in  
friendly relations with the King of France, Francois Ier, who received a copy  
of the letter (Fig. 3ter); the same one was sent to the Court.

The sender was Louis Gatineau de Saint-Bonnet, Lord of Toiras, Gover-  
nor of Bayonne, and "Maitre d'Hotel du Roy de France" (King's Majordomo,  
honorary title). The final civility is curious and typical with its latin shape  
(Fig. 3qter); "The messenger will tell you the remainder, so that I avoid a  
longer letter, lest I bore you, and it is the end. I pray our Lord, my Lord  
Governor, to give you a good and long life."

In the text, we read (Fig. 3ter): "All our neighbors up to Andalusia took  
up the arms and make general demonstrations of infantry and cavalry, and  
I think it is more because they are in great fear of us than for another rea-  
son." The King likely did not appreciate the prophetic talent of the Gov-  
ernor of Bayonne. Indeed, during the following years, the Spanish army in-



de vos nouvelles je vous en conjure, je suis  
cependans Monsieur votre tres humble et tres  
obeissant serviteur  
a Tilh ce 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1697  
BRASQUET

Fig. 7.

Marque manuscrite: ORTHEZ, et taxe "4" ~~seils~~ sols.

A Monsieur/Monsieur Gatin prés ches Monsr ducasse  
maître gantier rue des couteliers qui en absence  
dud(it) Sr gatin la randra a Mr Brasquet, chirurgien  
a Tolozes  
Gatin

(En dessous:)...de vos nouvelles je vous en conjure,  
je suis cependans Monsieur votre tres humble et tres  
obeissant serviteur.

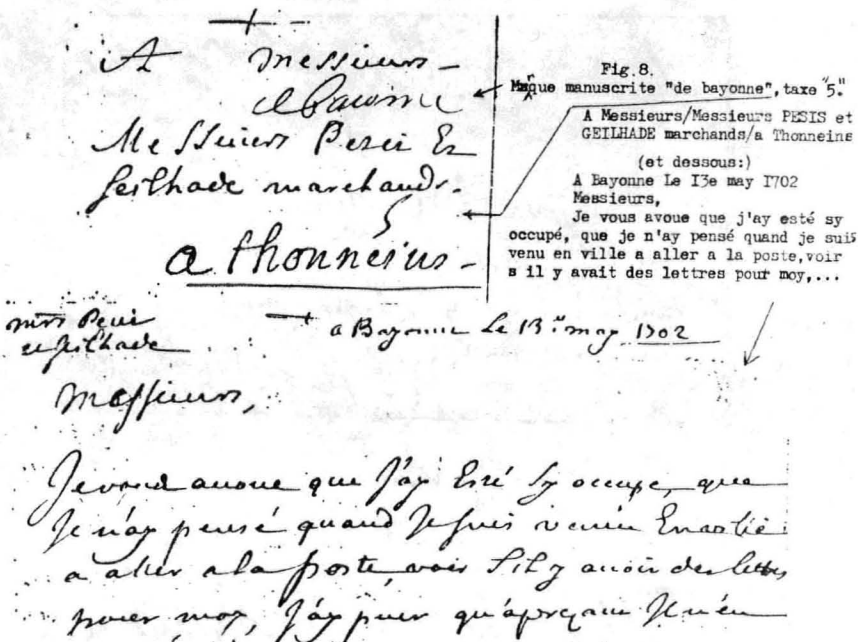
BRASQUET

A TILH ce 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1697

vaded the region and even wholly destroyed the fishing fleet and all houses  
(but one, that we still can see today) of St-Jean-de-Luz near Bayonne.

#### V. Middle of the XVIIth Century

Letters sent by messenger. See Fig. 4, silk-ribbon letter with double  
"Messieurs." Both pieces are addressed to Bayonne, that had the only P.O.  
of the region since many years. But sent from towns without a P.O., they  
could not be posted. The characters are something like modern ones, the  
language is also easily comprehensible.



The first letter (Fig. 4) dated 1643, has black wax and ribbons, according recognition to the death of King Louis XIII on 14 May, 1643. The sender is the Count de Gramont, Military Governor of the Basque region, and the addressee is the town council of Bayonne. Sent from Pau, where the P.O. was not yet opened, it was likely forwarded by an estafette (military horseman). The date is 27 May, and the sender announces a report of the Regency (Anne d'Autriche, mother of the new King Louis XIV, 5 years old), concerning the death of Louis XIII. And, concerning the uninterrupted war against Spain, he wrote: "You will see the good luck which reached us, with the great battle won before Rocroy over the Spanish army by the Duke of Enghien. That happy success has to let hope all kinds of divine blessings during the Regency of the Queen . . ."

The letter of 4 Nov. 1651 (Fig. 5), has a pink ribbon and red wax. The sender is an office of St-Jean-de-Luz, still without a P.O. They account the Governor of Bayonne for a Flemish merchantship anchored in the creek, and that refused to pay the port dues. This letter was forwarded by an "express" messenger.

#### VI. Postage-Due Marked Covers, XVIIth Century

Before 1656, the P.O.s did not mark the origin of the letters, but only the postage due. Fig. 6 shows a good example. The sender is a "bayle" (1st magistrate) of St-Jan-de-Luz; he wrote on 26 Jan. 1672 to "Bordeaux" (now Bordeaux), on a problem of chartering. By that time the silk ribbons were outmoded. There was no P.O. in St-Jean-de-Luz, but one in Bayonne and also in Bordeaux, three towns on the Spain-Paris highway. The sender entrusted a messenger for posting the letter in Bayonne, probably the coachman of the official stage-coach to Paris. The mark "5" (sols) is the postage due written by the P.O. of Bayonne.



S.I.LUZ

*A Messieurs*

*Messieurs Les Conuiz*  
*de Lislejourdain*

---

*De Lisseule*

*Du 24 avril 1719*

*Lettre de Monseig*

*L'intendant au sujet de*

*la fourniture*

Fig. 9. —

Ire marqué S.I.LUZ de St Jean de Luz, taxe)  
 A Messieurs/Messieurs les conseil(lers  
 de Lislejourdain (signé de l'envoyeur):  
 De Lisseule

(Note marginale:) Du 24 avril 1719 Lettre de  
 Monseig. l'intendant au sujet de la fourni-  
 ture (en fait, de troupes).

## VII. Manuscript Inscriptions of Origin, Around 1700

In 1696 they decided to write on the covers the name of the sending post-office above the postage due. Very rarely, the sender paid the postage, and then they wrote "Franc," or "Francha" or "P.P." on the cover instead of the postage due. And generally the postage paid is written on the reverse side.

Fig. 7 is a cover from Orthez (Bearn) P.O. opened in 1690. The address is typical: "to who in case of absence of Mr. Gatin will give the letter to Mr. Brasquet, surgeon, in Toloze" (now Toulouse). The letter of 1 July 1697,

A Messieurs  
 BAYONNE  
 P. PAYE  
 Mess<sup>rs</sup> Greffuhle Montz & C<sup>e</sup>  
 Banq<sup>rs</sup> a  
 Paris

Fig. 10 -

Port Payé premier type BAYONNE, payé "15"  
 (au verso).

A Messieurs/ Messieurs GREFFUHLÉ  
 MONTZ & Cie/ Banquiers/ à Paris.

Annotation marginale, de Bayonne le 8-7-91  
 Reçue le 16. Au verso cachet d'arrivée du  
 16 (de la poste de Paris).

came from the village of Tilh, in the neighboring Department of Landes, on the highway Dax-Orthez (see Fig. 1). The sender entrusted a traveller, or the coachman of the stage coach, for bringing the letter to the next P.O., which was Orthez. You see on the cover Orthez is written and the postage due "4" sols.

Fig. 8 is a cover from the P.O. of Bayonne, a Basque town, dated 13 May 1702, marked "de Bayonne" in ms and postage due "5." addressed to Thonneins (now Tonneins) in a nearby Department. The letter gives the information that the system of poste restante (=our General Delivery) was already in use, especially for people living outside of town; indeed they had no rural postal service as yet.

#### VIII. The Beginning of Postal Markings

The first markings (in handstamp) appear in 1717, and in 1724 the States that were members of the international office of Basel signed a treaty to indicate on the letters the name of the sending postoffice with a stamp.

At first the post had some hesitations about the orthography of the P.O. names—thus in 1720 the mark is spelled OLERON (Fig. 9) and in 1767 DOLERON (for "de Oleron"). Other examples are: "Bayone" in 1721, but

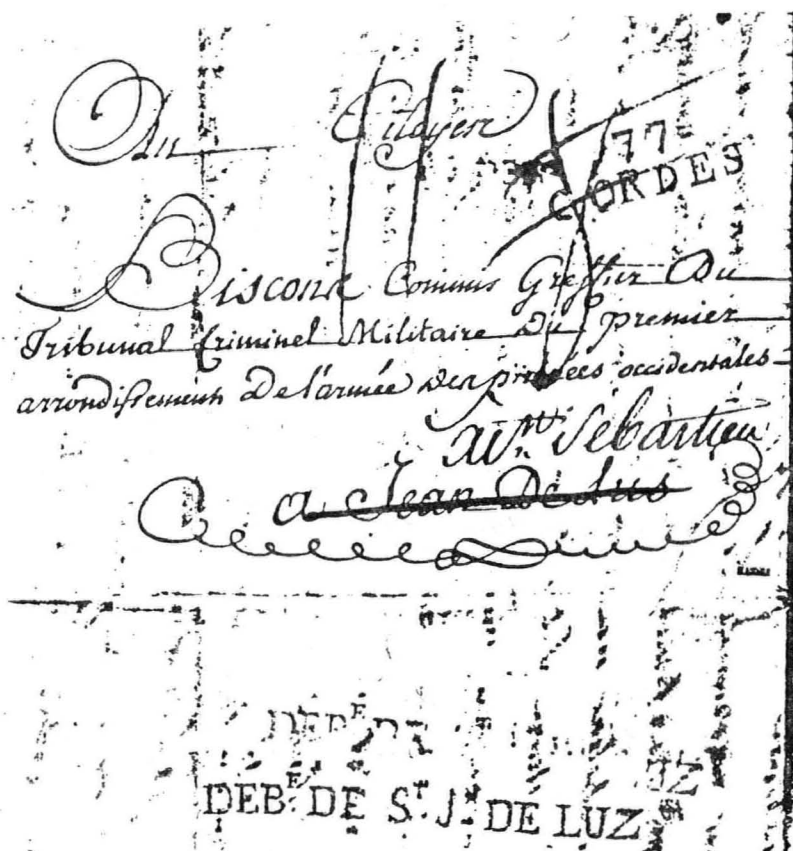


Fig. 11-

Début de la révolution. DE 77  
CORDES à un greffier du tribuna  
militaire du 1er Arrondissement  
de l'armée des Pyrénées Occiden  
à "Jean de Luz" (ex St. Jean de  
Luz). Taxe 8.

Le "citoyen BISCONS" ayant été  
muté à St Sébastien (Espagne) on  
a fait suivre avec taxe II et  
apposé l'ancien Déboursé royal  
de St-Jean-de-Luz.

Colonies St Jean de Luz  
 A Messieurs  
 Messieurs Fauchey pere  
 et fils  
 negociants a Bordeaux  
 a Bordeaux  
 Rivière Salée 28 fev 1792  
 de France  
 Rivière 25 fev 1793  
 A — 30. mai 1793

Fig. 12-

Faute de cachet d'entrée, St Jean de Luz appose une marque manuscrite sur les plis des Colonies. Ici, de Rivière Salée "quartier de la Martinique" 28-10-1792, par bateau arrivant à St Jean de Luz. Sur Bordeaux, taxe "7" remplacée par II.

"Bayonne" in 1760. "Orthes" was still uncorrected in mark of 1789 (for Orthez).

All letters of about 1720 bear the tax of "9" sols, those of the second half of the century "14" sols.

During the XVIIIth Century the number of "postage-paid letters" increased, and they made special markings for them. Fig. 10 shows the marking of "Bayonne/P. Paye"; on the reverse side you see the postage amount paid, "15," and the first type of French date-stamp, "16," meaning that the

letter was sent 8 July (1791) from Bayonne and was delivered on the "16"th in Paris.

Another type of marking was the "Deboursé" to indicate the transfer of the charge to a new address to which the letter was forwarded; Fig.11 shows the "Deb.oursé) De St J De Luz" on reverse of a letter from "77/Cordes" (Dept. no. 77) to St. Jean de Luz forwarded to St. Sebastien, Spain, taxed "8" at first, then "11" at St. Jean. This was at the beginning of the Revolution when all the postmarks contained the number of the Dept., but the Deboursé mark is still the old pre-Revolution type.

#### IX. The Revolution and Later Markings

In 1793 the new French Republic gave numbers to the Departments and all civil P.O. received postmarks with those numbers combined with P.O. name; number "64" was assigned to our region. Numerous military postoffices were opened. The title of the addressee was no longer doubled (see Figs. 11 and 12) and it is now "Citoyen" (citizen). "Modern" covers and date stamps characterize the mail from now on; there are many good catalogs of these newer markings and we stop our story at this point.

---

#### FCPS PUBLISHES PAMPHLET ON "RAILWAY MAILS IN THE FRENCH AFRICAN AND INDIAN OCEAN COLONIES"

The serial article by Wm. M. Waugh on this subject which appeared in FCP January, April, October 1986 and January, April 1987, has been reprinted with addenda and corrections as Vaurie Memorial Fund Publication No. 7. It has 40 pages with many illustrations, and may be ordered now from the Secretary, Walter Parshall, at \$5 postpaid. (Not distributed to members.) This work will intrigue collectors of French colonies postmarks and railway-mail buffs. It is now made available to the many collectors who are not members of FCPS. There are maps of the rail routes and stations, and all the known markings illustrated and cataloged with some indications of scarcity. Also some covers illustrated.

---

#### FCPS PUBLISHES BOOK ON "THE DIVERSE WORLD OF POSTAL MARKINGS OF GABON/CONGO/A.E.F."

This pamphlet of about 50 pages is a reprint with extensive additions and revisions of the series of articles by Robert G. Stone on this subject which appeared in the Philatelist from July 1984 to July 1985. The various supplements and addenda have been rearranged into their proper places. This will make the work more convenient to use and available to the many collectors of French Colonies who were not members of FCPS. The subject seems to be of great interest to a coterie of collectors of Colonies postmarks. At request of various correspondents an Appendix is now added listing all the postoffices of French Equatorial Africa with dates of opening and closing as far as known, and with the postmark numbers (in the preceding catalog) recorded for each—which is largely the dedicated work of Pierre Raynaud. There are illustrations of all the known types of postal markings, each assigned a number, listed in chronological order of first introduction, and grouped by the administrative subdivision or colony, with indications of rarity in many cases.

The book is published as No. 8 in the series of Vaurie Memorial Fund Publications, at \$5 postpaid from the Secretary of FCPS, 103 Spruce Street, Bloomfield, N. J. 07003. (Not distributed to members.)

## RAILWAY MAIL IN THE FRENCH AFRICAN AND INDIAN OCEAN COLONIES

By William M. Waugh

(Continued from F&CP No. 208, page 13)

### MADAGASCAR

Madagascar, a huge island off the east coast of Africa, became a French colony in 1896. A French expedition in 1895-96 had driven the native queen off her throne. Pacification continued until about 1905.

Construction started in 1901 on a main railway line to connect the capital city, Tananarive with the coast. It was started from a point inland, Anivorano, with rails and equipment being barged up the Mohitra river. It was a major project with about 19,000 construction workers on the job at a single time.

Its first 102 kilometers to Fanovana was opened November 1, 1904. Tananarive was reached in 1909. The line was extended to Brickaville on the east coast inland waterway, the Canal des Pangalanes. It was known as the Ligne Tananarive à l Côte Est. It was extended along a long sandy key 97 kilometers to the port of Tamatave in 1912. Its total length was 367 kilometers.

A branch of 167 kilometers was built north from Moramanga to the Lac Aloatra area in 1914-23, and another branch from Tananarive to Antirabe, started in 1912, was interrupted by WW I, and was completed in 1923, 158 kilometers. A fourth and unconnected line was built 1926-36 connecting Fianarantsoa with Manakara on the coast, 163 kilometers.

The travelling post offices working from reserved compartments on the passenger trains in French Colonial days sold stamps and registered letters as well as dropping off and collecting mail at stations en route. In addition on mixed trains, the "chef de train" had a postal box on his car into which he put letters given to him at the stations, possibly applying markings to them.

Railway mail convoyeur service on all four lines has continued after the Madagascar Republic was established in 1958. There is a continuity in the convoyeur markings.

Dates given are the years of earliest and latest reported uses of the markings.

TANANARIVE A LA COTE EST MADAGASCAR, with letters A, B, and possibly C, (Fig. A) A 1909-16, B 1915

A new style of marking was introduced in 1917 (Fig. B). Its key feature was the letter at the bottom of the marking.

TAMATAVE A TANANARIVE A 1924-31, B 1917-31, C 1917-31

TANANARIVE A TAMATAVE A 1921-28, B 1917-31, C 1917-28

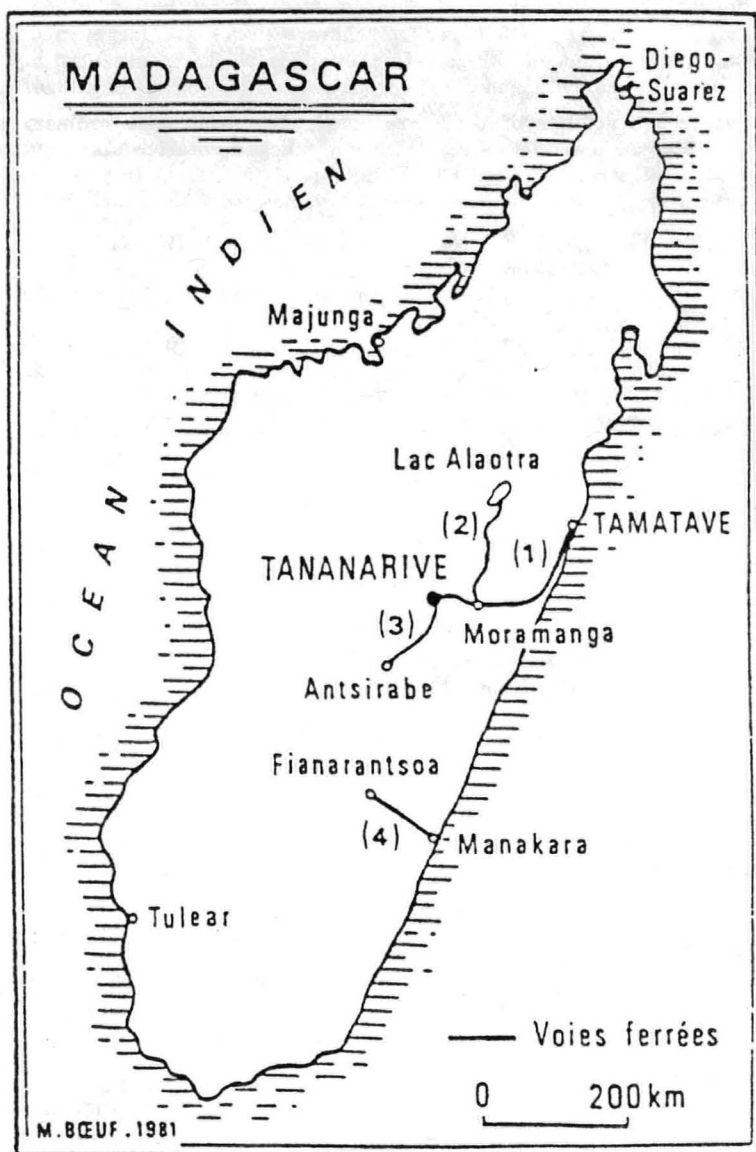
Existence of marks with letter D is doubtful.

A new type of marking was first introduced in 1931, characterized by the use of numbers instead of letters at the bottom of the marking (Fig. C). Its use was eventually extended to all four lines.

TAMATAVE-TANANARIVE No. 1 1932-45, 2 1933-53, 3 1933-49, 4 1932-57

TANANARIVE-TAMATAVE No. 1 1931-38, 2 1932-45, 3 1934-43, 4 1932-38

Number 5 was reported, but its existence has not been recently confirmed.



TANANARIVE-ANTSIKABE No. 1 1933-48, No. 2 probable.

ANTSIKABE-TANANARIVE No. 1 1933-48, No. 2 1947.

MANAKARA-FIANARANTSOA No. 1 1933-55

FIANARANTSOA-MANAKARA No. 1 1938-40

MORAMANGA LAC ALAOTRA No. 1 1939-71, 2 1934-52

LAC ALAOTRA MORAMANGA No. 1 1934-71, 2 1933-49 (see Fig. S)

MORIMANGA-ALAOTRA straightline marking 1938, reported by Tristant,  
(see Fig. S, cover).

Introduction of a new group of markings took place (not all at once) in the mid and late 1950's. Their general characteristics are larger undulated circles than the previous markings. In their date blocks month and day are both expressed in numbers and the year dates in four digits instead of two.

There are subvarieties of the stars in the date blocks, an ordinary star (Fig. D), a star in a circle (Fig. E) and a fancy decorative star ornament (not always well struck) (Fig. F). Available data information on these is a bit fragmentary, and not broken down by varieties of the star.

TAMATAVE A TANANARIVE No. 1 probably exists, 2 1957-71

3 1957-60, 4 1964-66

TANANARIVE A TAMATAVE No. 1 probably exists, 2 1971, 3 probably exists, 4 probably exists

FIANARANTSOA A MANAKARA with star at bottom 1961-71

MANAKARA A FIANARANTSOA with star at bottom (Fig. G) 1958-

FIANARANTSOA A MANAKARA No. 1 1957 (like Fig. D)

MANAKARA A FIANARANTSOA No. 2 1956 (like Fig. D)

ANTSIRABE A TANANARIVE No. 2 1958-71 (Figs. H and I)

TANANARIVE A ANTSIRABE No. 1 1971

LAC ALAOTRA-MORAMANGA 2 MADAGASCAR (Fig. J) 1960

LAC ALAOTRA-MORAMANGA star at bottom (Fig. K) 1960-67

MORAMANGA-LAC ALAOTRA str at bottom, possible

LAC ALAOTRA-MORAMANGA MADAGASCAR 1971 (like Fig. L)

MORAMANGA-LAC ALAOTRA MADAGASCAR 1971 (Fig. L)

MORAMANGA-LAC ALAOTRA MADAGASCAR 1981 (Fig. M) note spacing differences between Figs. L and M.

LAC ALAOTRA-MORAMANGA MADAGASCAR 1981 (similar to Fig. M)

A new type of circular marking was in use in 1981 (Fig. N):

Antananarivo A Tamatave Convoyeur—1 through 4

Tamatave A Antananarive Convoyeur—1 through 4

Antananarive A Antsirabe Convoyeur—1 and 2

Antsirabe A Antananarive Convoyeur—1 and 2

Different circular markings also in use in 1981:

Fianarantsoa Manakara Convoyeur 1 (Fig. O) and Convoyeur 2

Manakara Fianarantso Convoyeur 1 (Fig. O) and Convoyeur 2 (Fig. P)

Railway station markings: The first to be discovered was Chemin de Fer Le Mangoro (Fig. Q) 1919. There is a second type (Fig. R) which has been reported from Ambodifodofy, Maratsara, Mangoro, Le Mangoro (the same place), Andaingo, Marovoay and Behenjy.

A linear railroad-station marking CARION, 4 x 22 mm, struck in violet in 1937 has been reported by C. W. E. Coles. Gavin Fryer reports partial unidentifiable strikes of other linear markings. All railroad-station markings are extremely rare.

B M markings from Madagascar occur in a wide variety of styles.

Many buses had postal boxes on them, and mail from them often received B M markings as well as a town cancellation when the mail was handed in at a post office. Usually the town cancel cancels the stamp, but sometimes the BM marking also hit the stamp, and once in a while you see a stamp with a BM marking only. (Fig. T).





A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.



G.



H.



I.



J.



K.



L.



M.



N.



O.



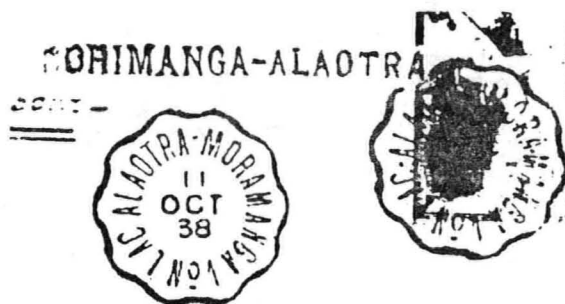
P.



Q.



R.



S.

B.M

1



2



5

BM

4



3

T.

The same system was almost certainly used in regard to some mail put into postal boxes on trains—perhaps from the boxes on the mixed trains. And there are periods when trains were running but where there was no apparent convoyeur service.

Scarcity of Madagascar Markings. Post World War II markings are very scarce to rare, Fig. J, very rare. Of the earlier markings, many of those of the Tamatave-Tananarive line are fairly common off cover. Those of Lac Alaotra-Moramanga line are generally quite scarce, Tamatave-Ansirabe line very scarce, and of the Fianarantsoa-Manakara line very, very scarce. Tamatave A la Côte Est A is very scarce, with letter B very rare. There are other scarcity notes in the text.

## MEMBERS APPEALS

OFFER: French African colonies cover and postal history collector has duplicate covers for exchange. Have 40 common covers, a few French Mid-East, a few former colonies. Also have 65 covers of all diff. Algerian P.O.s, WW II censored. Would like to trade the latter for P.O.s I don't have, or will exchange any part or whole lot for other common French African covers.—L. H. Lambert, 1519 Scenic Dr., Rolla, Mo. 65401 (Mb. #1394)

WANTED: Unusual and interesting items (multiples, covers, markings, special printings, essays, varieties, private stationery, etc.) bearing 15c Sage (Sc. #s 69, 80, 92, 103). Make offers to Stanley J. Luft, 870 So. Miller Ct., Lakewood, Colo. 80226. (Mb. #915)

WANTED: Well centered, original gum 15c gray Sage Sc. #80, Yv. #77, Type IIA only (distinguished by mainly illegible signature at lower left). Stanley J. Luft, 870 So. Miller Ct., Lakewood, Colo. 80226 (Mb. #915)

WANTED: Mint postal cards H and G #s 13, 14, 15, 30, 71, 89, 95, 98, 103, 104, 126, 144, 150, 154, 180, of France.—William L. Parker, 1115 Oakwood Trail, Indianapolis Ind. 46260 (Mb. #1211)

WANTED: Marianne de Sabine covers showing usages, markings, combinations of stamps, etc., business and personal covers, no FDCs.—E. E. Fricks, 26 Windmill Dr., Clementon, N. J., 08021 (Mb. #2316)

WANTED: Quantities of Sc. #58 with numeral cancels for a spec. coll. Pay 35c for good condition, 15c for damaged, for all I keep.—R. Avann, Route 8, Box 504, Summersville, S. C. 29483 (Mb. #2567)

OFFER: Have large stock of French colonies die proofs 1941-48 period, wish to dispose of as a lot at far less than retail value, mostly in sets. Write for list. Will give a finders fee if you find a buyer.—Frank de Ponte, Box 1941, Palm Coast, Fla. 32037 (Mb. #1763)

OFFER: I am a specialist in French Guiana and would welcome correspondence from other members to exchange information. I have also opened a small shop in Paris. Georges A. Quinot, 5 Allée Brémontier, 91230 Mongeron, France (Mb. #2010)

WANTED: Pre-1920 French picture post cards—dog carts, balloons, workers, Shops, occupations, markets, Nouvelle Calédonie, Tahiti, Polynesie, Martinique, Guadeloupe. Send up to hundreds, used or unused, only in very good condition. Michel Cammas, CP 4, Ste. Therese, P. Q., Canada J7E 4H7 (Mb. #1929)

## DOULA, CAMEROUN—A FORGED 1943 POSTMARK

By M. P. Bratzel, Jr.

The item illustrated in Figure 1 warrants close examination. The stamp and the souvenir sheet are cancelled by DOULA 18 V 43 postmarks, and the piece is backstamped SAINT-DENIS/REUNION 20.12.43. A large portion of the original envelope has been cut away; only the top right corner remains. The cut-away portion may or may not have contained other markings.

The souvenir sheet is Scott 222A, issued in 1937. The stamp is the 1 Fr. Vichy airmail (note lack of an "RF" monogram), one of a set issued in 1943-44 but not placed on sale in Cameroun.

The DOUALA postmark, upon first inspection, closely resembles the machine postmark (Figure 2) used from 1932 to 1953. Closer scrutiny, however, reveals several differences between the two, which indicate that the marking in Figure 1 is a fake. A composite enlargement of the markings depicted in Figure 1 is shown in Figure 3.

The genuine postmark in Figure 2 was applied by machine: note the wavy lines and the repetition. By comparison, the markings in Figure 1 were randomly applied by hand. No handstamps of the type shown in Figure 1 was used at Douala, especially one showing the time (as "-0-") on the date line. Note the following differences in the date line. The genuine has the following characteristics: the "1" has a pronounced curved serif, the "5" is open, and there is a stop after the year. For the fake postmark, the "1" has a straight serif, the "4" is closed, and there is no stop after the year. In addition, the "8" is distorted. Further, the "V" (May) is only partial, but this could be due to under-inking. Note also in Figure 3 the stray lines in the "43" and adjacent to the "0". To ensure that the characteristics of the genuine postmark are valid, a large number of examples covering the entire time period of usage were examined.



Figure 1

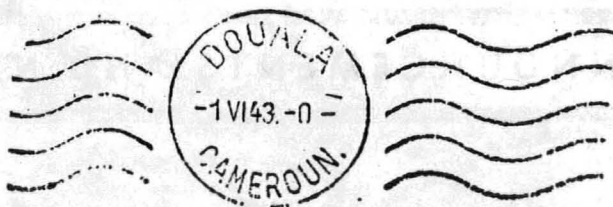


Figure 2

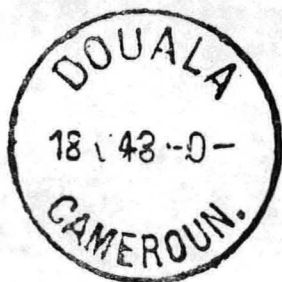


Fig. 3



Figure 4

Photocopies of the postmarks in Figure 1 and 2 were prepared and superimposed through use of an intense light box. The single rings of the two marks coincide, but some of the letters do not quite align. The difference is most pronounced when the circles, the last "A" of DOUALA, and the "N" of CAMEROUN are first superimposed; then several of the other letters are slightly off.

Because the genuine postmark was applied mechanically, distortion was possible if the envelope did not pass through the machine properly. The marking in Figure 1 was compared with numerous genuine examples of postmarks produced by both hubs of the machine canceller. The result each time was imperfect alignment of the super-imposed images.

The SAINT-DENIS backstamp applied to the cover in Figure 1 is illustrated in Figure 4. At least three postmarks of this size and type were used at Saint-Denis in the 1930's and 1940's. The backstamp closely resembles two of the examples (dated 1947 and 1948) in the author's collection, but there are differences, such as the size and shape of the letters. However, a comparison with only a limited number of examples is insufficient to say that the backstamp is definitely fake.

A review of Stone's bibliography(1) reveals no relevant references on this subject. However, two articles(2,8) do mention the existence of monogrammed Vichy airmail stamps on cover with a genuine postmark of NACHTIGAL/CAMEROUN, dated 9 NOV 42. These have been labelled favor cancels.

Any additional information would be appreciated.

#### References

1. Robert G. Stone, "A Bibliography of Philatelic Literature of French Colonies, Protectorates, and Overseas Territories. Div. II. Individual Colonies. Section Z. Cameroun." *Philatelic Literature Review*, Vol. 34, No. 1, 1985, pp. 3-6.
2. (Anon.): (on Vichy airmails used in Cameroun 1942), *Stamp Collecting*, 1943.
3. H. G. Porter, "Cameroun." *The Philatelist*, Vols. 22 and 23, Jan. 1956 to Feb. 1957. See Vol. 23, pages 64-65

## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS



◆ On 21 February the 6 stamps in the celebrated personages series was issued: Chas. Richet 1.90+0.50, Alex. Versin 2.20+0.50, Eugene Jamot 1.90+0.50, Jean Rostand 2.20+0.50, Bernard Halperin 1.90+0.50, Jacques Monod 2.20+0.50. Also issued in booklets 235 x 57.2 mm, maroon covers, front illustrated by three designs: Institut Pasteur, College de France, and Institut de France, sold at 15.30Fr.

◆ On 7 March the 2.20 red Liberté with Philexfrance '89 logo on se-tenant label; on 7 March 2.20 Redon; 7 March 1.90 Coutellene d'Art Thiers; 14 March 2.20+0.60 for Journée du Timbre, showing a mail wagon, also issued in booklets of 6, each stamp in a different color, sold at 16.80F, selvage illustrating 4 types of mail wagons.

◆ On 11 April the 50Fr Dewoitine 338 airmail stamp; 11 April the 3.70 Le Corbusier, on 25 April the 2.20 Europa (Boulogne) and 3.40 (Rue M. Stevens).

◆ Ca. Feb. 16 a set of precancels in the months of the year types was issued for September 1.30F, October 1.69F, November 2.74F, December 4.56F; for new rates on bulk mail effective Feb. 16—sold in multiples of 100, 1000 min.,





but retail copies can be had at the philatelic windows.

◆ For Andorre: 28 March booklet of 8, cont. two 1.90+6 2.20 in the *Premier Ecu* design; 27 March 2.20 *Visite du Co-Prince Francais*.

◆ St. Pierre-Miquelon: 16 Feb. 2.50 *Champignon* (*Hygrophore des pres.*); 2.20 *Dr. Francois Duval*.

◆ The Andorre stamp program for 1987 has been announced: *Europa*: Merit-zell and Station de Ski; *Chef de l'Eglise de la Cortinada*; *Paysage avec Village de Ransol*; *Randonnée pedestre*; 26 Sept. '86—*visite de Co-Prince Francais*; *Papillon*; *Cheval*; *Fresque de l'Eglise de la Cortinada*; booklet of eight *Premier Ecu* type.

◆ The painting stamp of a work by Pierre Soulages issued 20 December is surprising for its somber contrasting wide bands of purple, black, brown, and white. Soulages is an internationally famous artist for his style in various media (copper, paint, ceramic, murals, sculpture) of bare architectural volumes in elegant expressive abstractions, influenced by celtic and gothic stones, with dramatic tensions. The work shown on the stamp was origin-

ally on copper, and the stamp should have been printed by helio, but is engraved in recess (Durrens), which must have been a headache for the engraver and printers (not their choice, but politics).

◆ Something of a brou ha ha has developed over a flamme postmark (Se-cap machine) of Tahiti which was only used from 13th to 18th of last October only on a small part of the mail; it was not announced officially and only noted accidentally by some local collectors afterwards and belatedly mentioned in the philatelic press. Now a great rarity.

◆ The postage-due stamp of France in 4.00F value in the insect series had a reentry in one row. These stamps were later overprinted for St. Pierre-Miquelon and thus this reentry can be found on them as well.

---

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

---

### President's Message

I am pleased to report that the operations of the Society generated a significant surplus last year. The full treasurer's report appears elsewhere in this issue. As we do not anticipate any major changes in income or expenditures, this means the present dues should be adequate for at least another year.

I am expecting to attend at least the first few days of CAPEX 1987, and hope to see many of you there. This will certainly be the premier philatelic event in North America this year. Please remember the joint France and Colonies Societies meeting on the first Sunday of the show, 14 June 1987, which was announced in the last Philatelist.

May will be a busy month for the Society in the New York City area. We will have the annual meeting and Rich Exhibit on 5 May 1987, and the Annual Banquet on the 16th. I urge as many of you as possible to attend these important events in the Society's year.

—Dick Stevens

### Annual Meeting Notice

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 5, 1987, at the Collectors Club in New York City, in conjunction with the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Exhibit.

### Meeting of January 6

Our speaker (see February meeting notes) was taken ill at the last minute. With no chance to arrange for a substitute, it was catch-as-catch-can night. With everyone digging deeply into briefcases, etc., a program was born.

Dick Stevens, who carries Martinique material in every pocket, had photocopies of two stampless covers from Martinique to France, both with the postmark of the British office on the reverse. One dated SP 18 1855 was unusual because it was used during the ART. 13 accountancy mark period. The other, dated JA 14 1858, showed the more typical GB 1F60c accountancy mark, but was enhanced by bearing the handwritten endorsement "Office Britannique." Also shown from the MQE hanky-panky period was a cover franked with "Martinique 15" on 20c Dubois and "Martinique 05" on 35c Sage overprints plus a "Timbres Poste 05c" handstamp on a piece of dues selva.



Sherlock Stempien followed with a presentation on an 1857 trans-Atlantic cover from the three month period. It was prepaid 5c from the US via England to France presumably by British packet. It should have borne a GB 1F60c accountancy mark and an "8" decimes due handstamp. Instead it had a GB 40 handstamp suggesting transit on an American packet. After some newspaper study Martin recognized that the letter, posted from New Orleans in January, reached New York too late for its intended sailing on February 1st. It was delayed due to snow in the south, and was sent on the next available ship, an American packet, arriving in London on February 16th.

Yours truly had a xerox of a piece of modern postal history from member Mark Schumacher. A letter posted to him by a Paris dealer was sent to New Caledonia instead of North Carolina—both "NC"—the error made by the dealer in writing out Nouvelle Caledonie. The latter PO recognized the error on arrival and forwarded the letter to the US. Mark will give this to any interested party.

—Ed Grabowski

### Meeting of February 3

His health restored, Foundation Curator Peter Robertson presented a talk on "Uncovering French Colonials," or ways to improve your collection on a limited budget, illustrated via a group of colonial post cards. Needless to say with that title the local natives tended to be wearing very little on the illustrations, and Peter used the writeups to poke fun at himself, philatelists, New Yorkers and the natives. The serious side related to methods for keeping your philatelic costs down. One was buying mixed cover lots at auction, removing what you want, and, after workup, reselling the rest for more than you paid for the original lot. The most unusual acquisition was a post card from an "Unclaimed Auction" of material found in the NYC Subway system. Peter bought an unclaimed suitcase for \$12, removed its philatelic contents, and sold the suitcase for \$15 to the US Commissioner for the Japan Show. Material was also obtained from friends, UN employees and flea markets. An illuminating discussion followed. — Ed Grabowski

### NEW MEMBERS

- 2628 DESJARDINS, Robert, 15 de Varennes, Boucherville, Que., Canada J4B 4L5 (Classics 1849-8761, used, on cover, cancellations. Modern, 1935-1940, semi-postals, booklets, deluxe proofs, imperfs. Andorre. All Colonies and Territories)
- 2629 TERRY, Glenn E., P. O. Box 4025, Carmel, Calif. 93921 (Cancellations of France and the Colonies)
- 2630 WERNER, David J., P. O. Box 820, Port Jervis, N. Y. 12771 (General France, used, on cover. Andorre. Monaco. Dealer, part time. Philatelic literature)
- 2631 FLAAT, David, 6615 Pridgen St., Panama City, Fla. 32404 (Colonies General Issues, used, on cover. Colonial provisionals, cancels and postal history. Stamps, covers of Guadeloupe, Martinique, Oceanie, Wallis et Futuna)
- 2632 WRIGHT, Steven J., 132-70 Sanford Ave., Flushing, N. Y. 11355 (General France, mint. Colonies General Issues, mint. All Colonies and Territories. Omnibus Issues)
- 2633 BEVAN, Bruce, #303 3620 23rd Ave. South, Lethbridge, Alb., Canada T1K 5H9 (General collector all issues. France, mint, used, on cover. Andorre. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. All Colonies & Territories)

- 2634 TRUDELL, John N., 566 Williamsburg Lane, Odenton, Md. 21113  
(Alsace-Lorraine locals. Occupation issues of and by France)
- 2635 HARVEY, Ives W., 4218 Silsby Road, University Heights, Ohio 44118  
(Topical: Science, Inventors, Industries, Scientists. Monaco. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. Indo-China. Laos. Cambodia, Vietnam)
- 2636 DRAKE, Dale P., RD #2, Bellin Road, Broadalbin, N. Y. 12025  
(General Collector 19th Century. All Colonies and Territories. Philatelic literature)
- 2637 BAYLER, Robert L., 263 Copco Lane, San Jose, Calif. 95123  
(General collector all issues. France, mint. Modern, mint, airmails. Southern Pacific French Colonies, particularly New Caledonia, New Hebrides and French Polynesia)
- 2638 MORINEAU, Ing. Francisco D., Tecualiapan No. 36-6-8, Mexico, D.F. 04320 (General France, mint, used. Postal history. Classics 1849-1876, used. Modern, mint. Semi-postals, airs, booklets, coils, miniature sheets. Occupation issues. Offices abroad. CFA, Andorre, Monaco, Europa and UN. Colonies General Issues, used. All Colonies and Territories. Dealer full time. Philatelic literature)
- 2639 SHEBY, David, 25 Black Latch Lane, Cherry Hill, N. J. 08003  
(France and Colonies)

#### REINSTATEMENT

- 1796 GREGGS, Bob, P. O. Box 8346, Port St. Lucie, Fla. 33485  
(Already in directory. Dealer)

#### RESIGNED

Alexander M. Arnt, Claude Chartier, Walter Beinecke, Ronald E. Conrad, Joseph H. Foley, Robert B. Grafton, Harold Grightmire, Wm. L. Loeffler, Walter E. Monagan, Peter Mustard, James H. Parsons, Richard P. Simons, Wm. H. Schilling, Jr., Jamet Rosen, Reuben R. Thompson, Daniel J. Stutz, Alex M. Unwin, Albert S. Yehaskel.

#### DECEASED

712 Eric Spiegel, 927 Wm. G. Bogg, 1001 Wm. O. Graner, 1840 Gerard M. Davis, 1902 Maurice Beebe.

#### UNDELIVERABLE

John Campbell, Tore B. Dahlin, Stephen R. Fagerstrom

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 2567 AVANN, Richard, Rt. 8, Box 504, Summerville, S. C. 29483
- 1534 BEATTY, Millard F., Box 22166, Lexington, Ky. 40522
- 2128 SCOTT, Richard E., Jr., 4977 Hoperita St., Orlando, Fla. 32806-3664
- 1631 McNICHOLS, Robert A., 1016 Ascot Dr., Crystal Lake, Ill. 60014
- 2554 HELM, Keith B., 18524 N. E. 20th Place, Redmond, Wash. 98052
- 2248 SKVARA, Dr. Frederick C., P. O. Box 6228, Bridgewater, N. J. 08807
- 1992 COWAN, Richard T., P. O. Box 296, Atkins, Ark. 72823
- 2526 KOHN, Stanley P., 8730 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 304, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90211
- 2597 LEVY, Allan A., 2/20 Tennyson St., St. Kilda 3182, Australia
- 1713 ZIMMERMAN, David M., P. O. Box 628, Glen Echo, Md. 20812
- 2570 McKAY, Gerald, R. R. #4 Saltsprings (Pictou County), Nova Scotia, Canada B0K 1P0

- 2495 KNIGHT, R., P. O. Box 34314, San Diego, Calif. 92103  
 2468 DEMERITTE, George E., P. O. Box 36944, Birmingham, Ala. 35336-6944  
 2504 SMITH, Donald W., P. O. Box 576, Johnstown, Pa. 15907  
 1806 GUYOD, Hubert, 5127 Richmond #94, Houston, Tx. 77056  
 1493 GORDON, Lee, 3404 Terrapin Road, Baltimore, Md. 21208  
 1808 EISENBERG, Martin A., 2840 S. W. 14th Dr., Gainesville, Fla. 32608  
 1801 BULL, James, 918 Park Ave., Schenectady, N. Y. 12308  
 2085 MATSUMOTO, Jun Ichi, Asagaya Kita 2-34-17, Sugunami, Tokyo, 166, Japan  
 2016 DISLER, Duilio M. F., P. O. Box 60, 2606 Corgemont BE, Switzerland  
 1440 SCHWARTZ, Michael, 29360 Queens Way, Agoura Hills, Calif. 91301-4441  
 1230 TORRES, Dr. David, P. O. Box 10974, ASU Station, San Angelo, Tex. 76909  
 1593 KOHAGEN, Roger A., 5051 Jamestown Road, Columbus, Ohio 43220  
 1770 JERSEY, Stanley C., P. O. Box 713, Carlsbad, Calif. 92008  
 1099 HOKE, Mr. Kay H., S.E.A. Stamp Service, P. O. Box 10020, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-0020  
 1649 AUSTIN, Jerry C., 5608 Independence Blvd. #C, Charlotte, N. C. 28212-6209  
 765 VAN DAM, Theodore, P. O. Box 8809, Anaheim, Calif. 92802  
 2523 VAN VYNCKT, Randall J., 1307 W. Addison #1A, Chicago, Ill. 60613-3734  
 1819 MACKIE, Ms. Heather Ross, name change to Heather Ross Valeriote  
 2321 HARMER, Keith A., 14 East 33rd St., New York, N. Y. 10016  
 2091 BASINI, Richard, Basini Stamps, 312 E. Oakland Park Blvd., Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33334  
 2180 KINSLEY, Robert T., 949 North 60th Ave., West Richland, Wash. 99352  
 2103 KERMAN, Arnie, 140-29M Casals Place, Bronx, N. Y. 10475-3250  
 2305 CARLSON, Patricia L., P. O. Box 635, Faribault, Minn. 55021  
 2427 WIRTA, Allen J., 3317 West Cuyler, Chicago Ill. 60618  
 2405 GRAY, Betty E., 3750 Peachtree Road, Atlanta, Ga. 30319  
 669 GRAY, Dr. Stephen W., 3750 Peachtree Road, Atlanta, Ga. 30319  
 2561 MARCUS, Donald J., 468 Lynetree Dr., West Chester, Pa. 19380  
 2370 MOUNIER James P., General Delivery, Evans, La. 70639  
 2483 DE PUY, Bradley K., 5317 Mark Lane, Cazenovia, N. Y. 13035-9336  
 2479 MOUAD, Elie, P. O. Box 1286, c/o Akhil Lal, Murray Hill, N. Y. 10156-0605

#### Dropped from Mailing List for Non-Payment of Dues by April 1

M. P. Armstrong, G. J. Arndt, I. Aronson, D. C. Bailey, F. W. Bailey Jr., L. F. Ballantyne, V. J. Blais, J. Bradbury, G. S. Brians, J. R. Broome, R. F. Carmody, C. Consaul, J. E. DeCastro Jr., R. O. DeCew, B. K. DePuy, J. Eder, D. Gofill, M. J. Grobstein, P. M. Ham, H. Hillman, R. Hogle, R. A. Kilpatrick, A. Lassaigue, R. LeClair, V. McCoy, H. J. McKeon, R. L. Maier, G. C. Mallette, A. Martin, H. Matasar Stamp Co., R. J. Meenan, G. S. Newcomer, D. Pacheco, G. L. Perez, J. J. Rebello, J. M. Selko, R. A. Sicking, S. Staples, M. Suskind, R. A. Sutter, J. L. Trammel, N. A. Vedros, N. Walpow, C. S. Wengelewski, W. L. Woods, T. D. Wright, P. Brenner, R. Greulich, D. Heyman, E. Mourad, H. Nadata, I. Shapiro, J. M. Suid, C. G. Thacher, J.-P. Delwase, J. D. Eldridge, E. Forsythe, J.-P. Laurendeau, M. Malvaux, S. Rumsey, J.-P. Samson, P. Wood.

Total Membership as of January 1, 1986	753
Total New Members for the Year of 1986	101
Total Reinstatements for the Year 1986	8
Resignations Received for the Year 1986	16
Total Decased Members for the Year 1986	4
Members Dropped for the Non-Payment of Dues	36
Members Undeliverable as Addressed for 1986	3
Net Membership Gain for the Year of 1986	50
Net Membership Loss for the Year of 1986	0
Total Membership as of December 31, 1986	803

—W.E.P.

Balance on hand 12/31/85	\$ 9,564.87
--------------------------	-------------

Total 1986 dues	6,131.00
-----------------	----------

Back Issues	385.00
-------------	--------

Luft	30.00
------	-------

Lozenges	24.00
----------	-------

Vaurie Fund issues	151.00
--------------------	--------

Bordeaux	147.00
----------	--------

Communications	155.00
----------------	--------

Samples	33.00
---------	-------

War Cover Club	280.50
----------------	--------

Donations	24.50
-----------	-------

Miscellaneous	50.00
---------------	-------

Interest	345.97	7,826.97
----------	--------	----------

TOTAL RECEIPTS	17,391.84
----------------	-----------

## TOTAL RECEIPTS

Meeting expenses	511.61
------------------	--------

Philatelist	3,645.06
-------------	----------

Editor's expenses	607.08
-------------------	--------

Secretary's expenses	600.00
----------------------	--------

Advertising and membership	467.23
----------------------------	--------

Printing and Stationery	65.80
-------------------------	-------

Publications	983.79
--------------	--------

Publications	200.00
Exhibitions	225.00

Collectors Club	75.00
-----------------	-------

Miscellaneous	12.50	7,193.07
---------------	-------	----------

BALANCE ON HAND 12/31/86	\$10,198.77
--------------------------	-------------

Vaurie Fund	8,845.72
-------------	----------

Prepaid 1987 dues	3,254.50
-------------------	----------

1986 surplus	1,353.05
--------------	----------

Cash in banks 12,452.97

Cash in banks 15,455.27

Respectfully submitted,

Beatrice M. Berner, Treasurer

2/13/87

Approved by Board of Directors, March 12, 1987