



France & Colonies Philatelist

LOCAL LETTERS OF PARIS 1795 - 1850

From the beginning of the Petite Poste in 1760, letters sent and delivered locally within Paris were characterized in the following manner:

1. Port Payé letters received no markings to indicate that pre-payment had been made;
2. Unpaid letters were marked Port Dû, with an indication of the amount to be collected on delivery.

This practice continued until 1795, when the Agence Nationale des Poste eliminated the Port Dû markings and replaced them with Port Payé markings, thus signifying by definition the end of the Petite Poste of Paris. The latest date known for the Petite Poste is 12 February 1795, while the earliest letter known from the period following the Petite Poste is dated 15 March 1795.

It is this pre-adhesive era following the end of the Petite Poste that forms the subject of this discussion. As a means of classification, fourteen major periods have been defined ranging from early 1795 up to the introduction of the 15 centime postage stamp on 23 July 1850. Each period corresponds to a specific rate structure and/or combination of postal markings indicating the date, the levée or distribution, and the post-box number in the case of Port Payé letters.

The following survey of the markings on local Paris letters of 1795-1850 is based on an article by J.-C. Delwaulle in *Feuilles Marcophiles* #200; the cover illustrations are from the collection of Jeffrey Bohn. The limitation in the survey to local letters is of course

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somewhat arbitrary from a collector's point of view, but has a special interest to collectors because the local letters are quite a bit harder to find than ones addressed to the provinces though apt to be less expensive as they are generally less colorful. The collector who knows the rates and markings can spot some rare combinations that maybe unrecognized by dealers and other collectors. A good guide to identifying the Paris marks intended for local use will be found in the well-known catalogue of Rochette and Pothion on Paris markings.

Most of the markings on letters from Paris to Paris were generally reserved for such usage. The *levée* and *distribution* markings associated with the Bureaux de Quartier are only found on local letters prior to 1797 except that markings from Bureau T were used to non-Paris destinations as well. After 1797 all the *levée*/distribution marks of the Bureaux de Quartier may be found on port dû (unpaid) letters to the provinces as well as to Paris addresses, and Bureau T marks are also found on prepaid (port payé) letters to the provinces. By early 1800s all the *levée*/distribution marks from all Bureaux are also seen on non-local letters.

Regarding the date markings, the early types were initially for local use only. Even when the circular date-stamps (with day, mo., and year) were introduced, certain types were reserved for local use and they can be found on incoming prepaid letters sent to local Bureaux for distribution.

Likewise the Paris Port Payé and Boitier (postmen's) markings were initially reserved for local use but by early 1800s can be found also on non-local mail.

Marks on the covers are often indistinct or smudgy, so the illustration of the marks in pristine state are shown to the side.

Period 1 1795 - 1797

The first major period immediately following the Petite Poste is actually comprised of four sub-periods, each corresponding to a different local rate, but all exhibiting a common type of distribution marking on the reverse:

FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST

USPS #207700

Published quarterly by the

FRANCE AND COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC. (N.Y.)

Affiliate No. 45, American Philatelic Society

January 1989 — Vol. 45, No. 1, Whole No. 215

Second-class postage paid at Bloomfield, NJ

Office of Publication: 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, NJ 07003

An additional entry office at Platteville, WI 53818

Printing arranged by: Jay Smith, P.O. Box 9630, Madison, WI 53715

Dues \$7.50 per year. Parent Chapter \$10.00 (plus 50¢ 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 should be sent to the Corresponding Secretary,

Walter E. Parshall, 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, NJ 07003

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

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3^{ME} DISTON B Black

and either of two types of date cachets (indicating the day of the month only);

Black 26

14 Black

Port Payé letters show both a Port Payé marking and a post box marking (boitier) on the obverse:

Red or Black B P.P.

B Red 21

Port Dû letters show the amount due in manuscript on the obverse, while Port Payé letters show the amount prepaid in manuscript on the reverse. The rates for the four sub-periods are as follows:

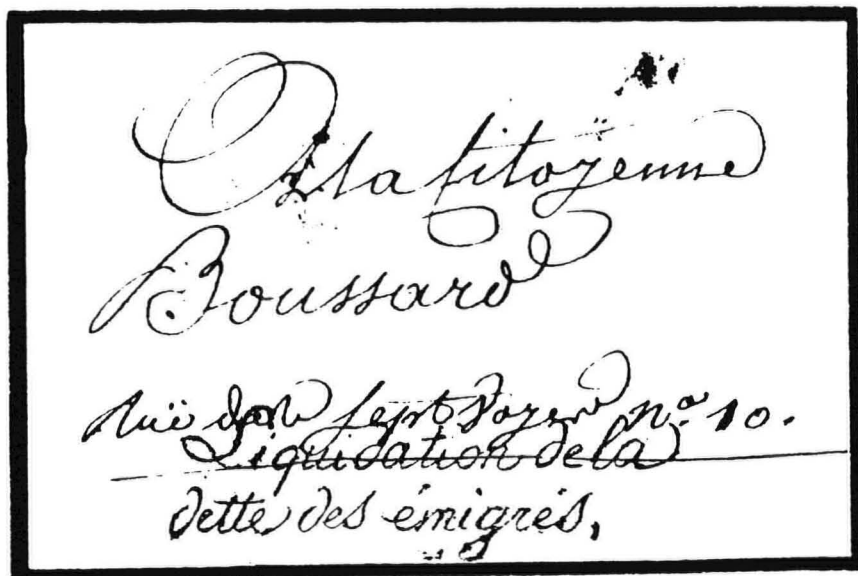
Sub-Period A: As of 1 Pluviose An 3 (20 January 1795), the local rate for letters under $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce was fixed at 5 sous.

Sub-Period B: By law of 6 Nivose An 4 (27 December 1795), the tax on local letters within Paris was increased to 15 sous.

Sub-Period C: As of 15 Messidor An 4 (3 July 1796), the rate was reduced to 3 sous per ounce.

Sub-Period D: By law of 5 Nivose An 5 (25 December 1796), the local rate was changed to 2 sous per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Period 1
Sub-Period D



Franchise: "Liquidation
de la dette
des émigrés"

4^{RE} DIST^{ON} C

7

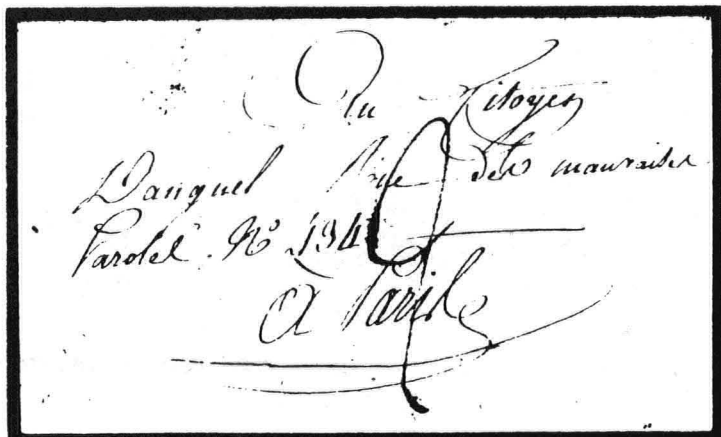
Fourth Distribution
Bureau Cfor 7 Prairial An 5
(26 May 1797)Period 2
1797 - 1800

The second major period is characterized by the replacement of the previous distribution marking by a new type of levée cachet:

B.^AU.E.3.^E

Black or Red

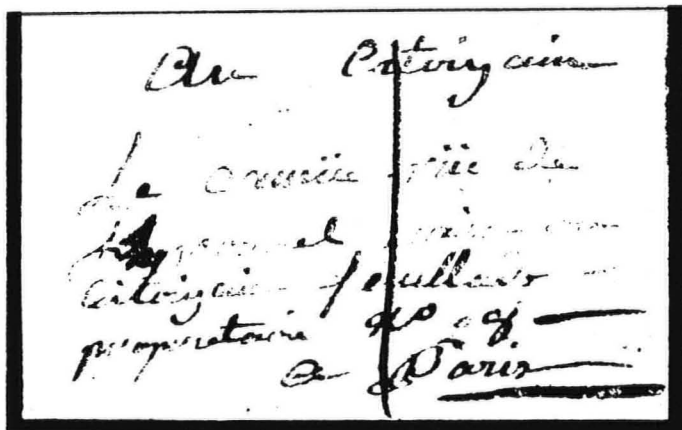
All other date stamps, Port Payé, and boitier markings were left unchanged, as was the local rate which remained at 2 sous per ½ ounce. This change was authorized by the Administration des Postes on 28 Floreal An 5 (17 May 1797), but was not implemented until nearly two months later. Period 2 remained in effect until 21 March 1800.

2 sous collected
on delivery

B.^{AU} C. 6.^EBureau C
Sixth Collection¹¹
3030 Prairial An 6
(18 June 1798)Period 3
1800 - 1801

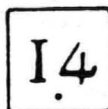
The third period began on 1 Germinal An 8 (22 March 1800), when the Administration des Postes introduced the decimal system into the postal tax structure, thereby changing the local rate from 2 sous to 1 décime per ½ ounce.

The date stamps, levée markings, Port Payé, and boitier markings remained unaltered from those employed in Period 2, although the manuscript rate markings changed accordingly. The latest-known cover from Period 3 is dated 14 June 1801.

1 décime collected
on delivery¹¹
1717 Fructidor An 8
(3 September 1800)B.^{AU} B. 6.^EBureau B
Sixth CollectionB.^{AU} B. 6.^E

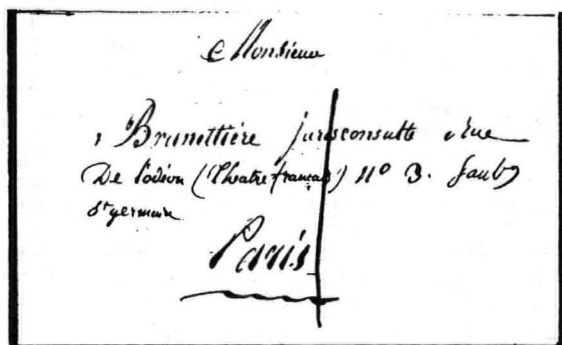
Period 4
1801

The fourth major period was of extremely short duration, existing at most for only 20 days between 14 June 1801 and 5 July 1801. It differs from the preceding period in that the previous type of date stamp has been replaced by the enframed variety shown below:



Black

The rate structure and other postal markings remained the same as in Period 3.



1 décime collected
on delivery



1 Messidor An 9
(20 June 1801)

BAUC. 5^E

Bureau C
Fifth Collection



BAUC. 5^E

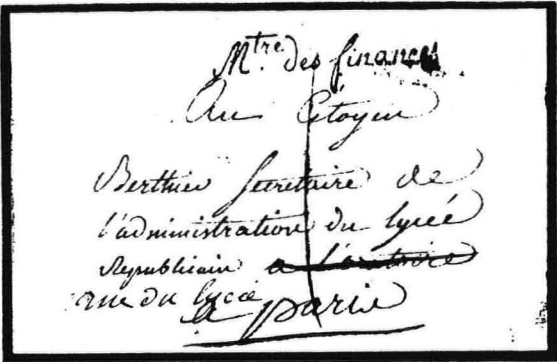
Period 5
1801 - 1802

The fifth period is characterized by the introduction of a new levée cachet:

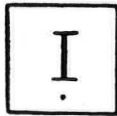


Black or
Red (Bureau E)

The date stamp, Port Payé, and boitier markings are exactly the same as those utilized in Period 4, and the rate remained at 1 décime per ½ ounce. The earliest known cover from Period 5 is dated 5 July 1801, while the latest known examples are found from September 1802.



1 décime collected on delivery



Bureau T
Fifth Collection

1 Frimaire An 10
(21 November 1801)

Period 6
1802

Prior to the sixth period, the date stamps employed within Paris indicated only the day of the month. However, on 1 Vendémiaire An 11 (23 September 1802), a new cachet showing the day, month, and year was introduced, thus marking the beginning of Period 6:

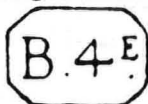
Black



The levée, Port Payé, and boitier markings remained unchanged, as did the rate structure. In all probability, this period was in existence for less than one month, as the earliest cover known from the following period is dated 22 October 1802.

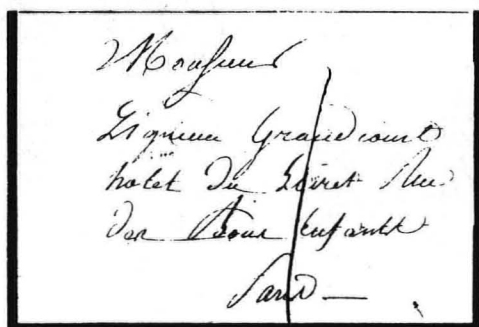
Period 7
1802 - 1805

Shortly after the introduction of the day-month-year date stamp in Period 6, a change was made in the levée cachet, resulting in the following configuration:



Black or
Red (Bureau E)

The date cachet, Port Payé, and boitier markings remained unchanged, and the rate was still 1 décime per ½ ounce. The seventh period lasted for more than 3 years (22 October 1802 - 31 December 1805).



1 décime collected
on delivery



Bureau B
Fourth Collection



13 Floreal An 11
(2 May 1803)



Period 8
1806

From the beginning of the Revolution, France had adopted the Republican Calendar as its timetable. As of 1 January 1806, however, the Senate reverted back to the Gregorian Calendar, thus establishing the eighth period with the creation of a new date cachet:



Black

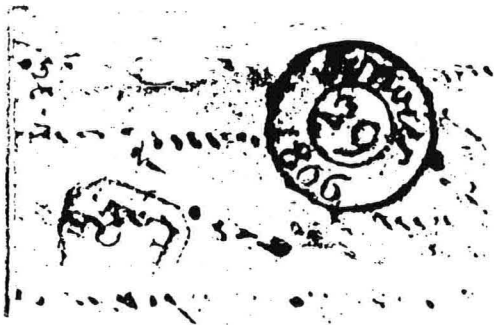
The rate remained at 1 décime per ½ ounce and all other markings correspond to those employed during the previous period. Period 8 lasted just over four months, ending on 11 May 1806.

*à Monsieur
Piquet Notaire
Université près celle des
Jésuites n° 922
à Paris*

1 décime collected
on delivery



Bureau E
Second Collection



Period 9
1806 - 1823

The law of 24 April 1806 increased the rate on local letters within Paris from 1 décime to 15 centimes per ½ ounce. This rate went into effect on 12 May 1806, thus marking the debut of the ninth period. The date cachet, levée markings, Port Payé, and boitier markings remained unchanged, although the manuscript rate markings changed accordingly.

The ninth period was of great duration, spanning more than 19 years from its inception on 12 May 1806, to the end of December 1823.

a Monsieur
Monsieur Maynard adjoint d'orange
rue Vivienne hôtel de Boston
a Paris.

15 centimes collected
on delivery



Bureau B
Fourth Collection



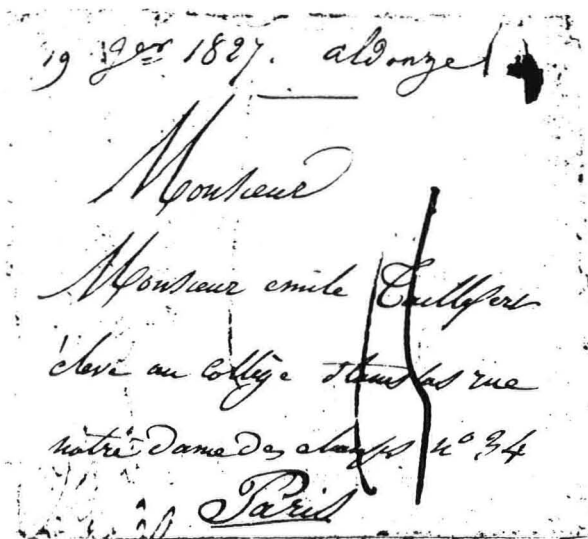
Period 10
1824 - 1827

The tenth period is characterized by the introduction of a new levée cachet in January 1824:



Black or
Red (Bureau E)

The date cachets, Port Payé and boitier markings remained the same as in Period 9, as did the 15 centime per ½ ounce rate. Period 10 was in effect for 3 years, the latest known covers being from the end of December 1827.



15 centimes collected
on delivery



LEV. de
A. S.
H.

Bureau A
Fifth Hour Collection



Period 11
1828 - 1837

The beginning of Period 11 corresponds to the introduction of another new levée marking on 1 January 1828:



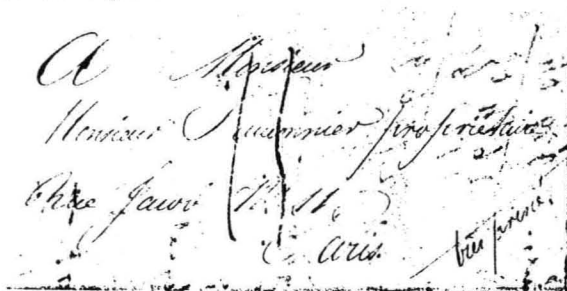
Black or
Red (Bureau C and E)

In general, all other rates and markings are exactly the same as those employed during the previous period, although in 1835, certain Bureau (A, F, and H) utilized an octagonal-framed Port Payé cachet that was intended for use on prepaid covers sent out of Paris:



Red

The eleventh period was in effect for more than 9 years, the latest known cover having a date of 1 May 1837.



15 Centimes collected on delivery



Bureau G
First-Hour Collection



Monieur, Le Comte Chapet

Saint 3 Paris

Mars - Junelle / + le... 84

Q 1 am



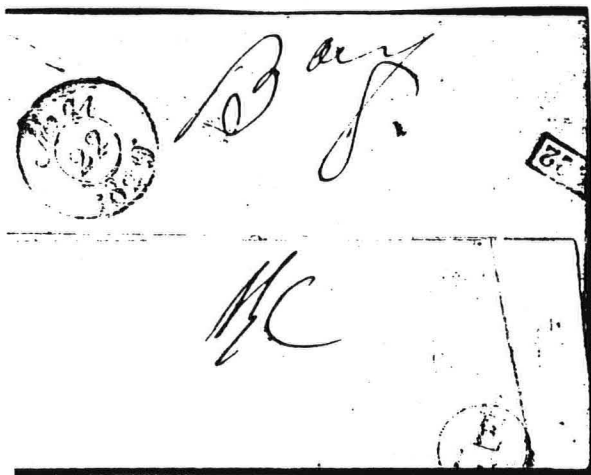
E.P.P.

Bureau E
Port Payé

prepayment of
15 centimes



Bureau E
First Hour Collection



Period 12
1837 - 1848

In the early part of May 1837, a new Port Payé cachet was introduced, as well as a new Port Dû cachet which showed the rate to be collected from the addressee:



Red



Blue



(letters greater
than 15 grams)

The appearance of these two cachets marked the beginning of the twelfth period, and for the first time, provided an indication of the hour of delivery.

In addition to the new Port Payé and Port Dû cachets, a new type of levée marking was also introduced to show the hour of collection:



Black or Red (Bureau E)

A sub-division to Period 12 was established by the appearance of a new Port Dû marking in mid-May of 1841:



Blue

The Port Payé and levée markings remained unchanged during this sub-period, which lasted until 30 April 1848.

Period 12
Sub-Period A

Monsieur ^{CONSEIL} ~~DE LA M^{on} DU ROI~~
Monsieur Ané, négociant
One des enfans rouges, n. 8.
à Paris.



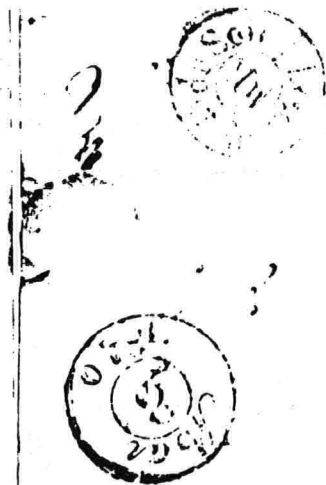
15 centimes Collected
on the 6 PM Delivery



Bureau Maison du Roi
4 PM Collection



Special Bureau
BUREAU
De La M^{on} Du ROI



Period 12
Sub-Period B



Hausmann
22 Dec 1842

15 centimes Prepaid
4 PM Delivery

15 centimes Prepaid
4 PM Delivery



Bureau Maison du Roi
2:30 PM Collection

THE BORDEAUX ISSUE (OVER)SIMPLIFIED

By Gardner Brown

Someone recently told me they would like to learn more about the Bordeaux Issue. In thinking about what I might tell him, I came up with a different emphasis than used in the Bordeaux book (Ref. 1). As with most generalizations there are weak spots in the logic but, I believe, there is sufficient truth in the simplification to make it worthwhile printing here.

In October of 1870, the director of the mint at Bordeaux received a copy of the 20C Siege Issue from the provisional Government at Tours who had received it by balloon mail. Even though that mint had never produced postage stamps before, he was directed to copy the stamp for use in those parts of France not already occupied by the Germans.

The process used was that of stone lithography and the objective was to produce a "decent looking" copy of the original even though, by necessity, it had to be without perforations.

Because of this objective, three words came into use to confuse collectors; TYPE, REPORT and STATE. The following will seek to describe how each of the words were used to create a "decent looking" stamp.

The word "TYPE" involves only the 20 C value. The first attempt did not turn out very well. Large portions of the brickwork were frequently missing and the shading under the eye and on the neck did not print very well. These stamps are known as Type I.

A different designer/lithographer was chosen for Type II and the results were much better. Further thought decided the size of the numeral and lettering in the labels were too small.

Type III corrected this and the stamps became the "common" stamp of the issue.

Following this, more subtle changes evolved which stopped short of having to produce a completely new original design. As an example, someone decided the 20 C Type III would have a better appearance if the frame line around the brickwork was strengthened, especially in the upper-left corner.

It is important to note that this change meant ADDING color to the printed stamp. The easiest way* to do this was to go back to the original single design and redraw the line to make it a little wider.

At this point, it is necessary to describe how a printing plate of 300 cliches was built up from a die which could print only one copy at a time. Fifteen separate prints were made on special paper from the original design. Each print had tiny printing defects which eventually gave us the ability to plate the issue.

The 15 prints were assembled on a backing sheet creating a block of 15 cliches. The assemblage design from these 15 cliches was transferred to a small lithographic stone by the process known as decalomania. This is similar to the transfers we had as children. You placed the design face down on the back of your hand and moistened the back. If done properly, the colored design would transfer (REPORT) from the paper onto our skin. For the Bordeaux Issue, this process was repeated 20 times from the block-report stone and transferred, in turn, to the main printing stone until a printing plate of 300 cliches was created.

Each stamp would then have the strengthened frame line but the printing defects would be different (within the block-report of 15) from those found on the copies made before the modification of the original design.

Thus, the stamps with the weak frame line constitute those from Report (transfer) 1 and those with the stronger line, Report 2. Each can be plated separately as they each have their own set of tell-tale defects.

In other cases, the objective was to remove color from the printed stamp. For instance, a white line behind the head made that part of the design stand out for a better appearance.

The easiest way to accomplish this was on the assemblage of paper prints used to create the block-report stone, or, on the block-report stone itself. It was a simple matter to scrape away the ink behind the head and begin again the process of building up the big printing stone. Since this operation did not require new impressions from the original design, the

* This way was easiest because the non-inked (non-design) part of the block report and printing stones were kept moist to prevent the deposit of the printing ink. It is difficult to add greasy ink to a moist stone.

plating defects are the same for the stamps with and without the white line. Also, since the change involved 15 clichés being "retouched," some variations within the block-report can be expected. The word used to denote this change is "STATE" and refers to a retouch, not the condition of wear.

If one prepares a list of the various reports and states of the Bordeaux Issue and then applies the preceding logic, most of the time the theory fits the facts. There are exceptions however. Two other factors may explain the discrepancies. First, no records were kept as to which came first, the chicken or the egg. The only way we have of knowing anything about the time frame is by recording the date of the first known day of use on a surviving letter. Secondly, a typical printing stone only lasted for about 600 sheets of stamps with the result that many, many printing stones had to be prepared.

While this is a somewhat simplistic statement of the process and the terminology commonly used, it is enough to explain why the Bordeaux Issue is so popular with collectors.

Reference

Brown & Brown: "The Bordeaux Issue of 1870-1871," New York 1981, France & Colonies Philatelic Society.

MADAGASCAR

(Supplement on railway and railway-related postal markings)

by P. Favrel

Editor's Note:

"Le Collectionneur Philatéliste et Marcophile" of Lyon, France, reprinted William M. Waugh's articles on French African and Indian Ocean colonial railway markings, translated into French by its editor, our friend Dr. Camboulives. "Le Collectionneur" printed a supplement to the Madagascar portion of the article, written by P. Favrel, leading French expert on these markings.

Favrel's supplement lists earlier and later known dates for many markings, reports a series of boxed straight-line railway-station markings and makes corrections and additions to the history of the railroad construction.

With the kind permission of Dr. Camboulives, we translate and reprint P. Favrel's supplement:

To report various "precisions" to the article by William M. Waugh concerning the Madagascar railroads I present the information below.

TANANARIVE A LA COTE EST MADAGASCAR (Figure A)

Letter A February 17, 1908

Letter B 1911

Undulated markings with letter at bottom: (Figure B)

Letter D reported for TAMATAVE à TANANARIVE, December 12, 1930.

Undulated type markings with numbers instead of letters: (Figure C)

TAMATAVE - TANANARIVE	No. 1 November 1, 1931 - 1955
	No. 2 April 30, 1932 - 1956
	No. 3 May 24, 1932 - 1953
	No. 4 January 12, 1932 - 1958
	No. 5 November 9, 1948 - 1955
	Existence confirmed, on piece,
	21 April 1932

ANANALVA

TANANARIVE

CARION (on a 1937 railway bill parcel notice of receipt)

TANANARIVE - TAMATAVE	No. 1 December 1, 1931 - 1942
-----------------------	-------------------------------

	No. 2 December 1, 1932 - 1952
--	-------------------------------

	No. 3 February, 1933
--	----------------------

TANANARIVE - ANTIRABE	No. 1 April 23, 1933 - 1950
-----------------------	-----------------------------

ANTIRABE - TANANARIVE	No. 1 August 28, 1933 - 1949
-----------------------	------------------------------

MORAMANGA - LAC ALAOTRA	No. 1 April 26, 1936
-------------------------	----------------------

LAC ALAOTRA - MORAMANGA	No. 1 January 12, 1934
-------------------------	------------------------

Railway station markings: Horizontal markings (straight-line and boxed) bearing the names of stations on the MORAMANGA - LAC ALAOTRA line were used to cancel stamps.

Concerning the construction of the railways:

The starting point of the railway line between Tananarive and the east coast was not at first Anivorano but instead at Ampasimanolotra, later renamed Brickaville in honor of Charles Bricka, Inspector General of Public Works. Rails and rolling stock were landed at Tamatave and shipped along the Canal des Pangalanes as far as Andevoranto, then from there to Brickaville and up the Rianila river.

A first section of 27 kilometers from Brickaville to Sandrantsimbona was solemnly inaugurated by General Galli ni October 16, 1902.

The line from Moramanga to Lac Alaotra was inaugurated in October 1923, that from Tananarive to Antsirabe in 1925, and that from Fianarantsoa to Manakara in April 1936.



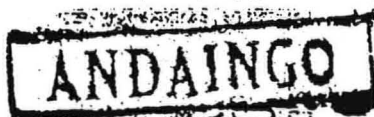
A.



B.



C.



THE GAB LOZENGE USED ON EAGLES, NAPOLEON AND CERES General Issues

by Robert G. Stone

The GAB lozenge of Gabon is, along with the ASI and several Cochinchina lozenges, among the rarest of the lozenges inscribed with abbreviations of colony name.

Pierre Raynaud has given us his notes from years of recording examples of the GAB used on Ceres and Napoleon, from auctions and several collections as well as the literature. We would like to amplify his work somewhat with some observations from other sources and to include the GAB used on Eagles.

The use on Eagles is rare—we have noted perhaps a dozen covers and there are reports suggesting maybe twenty or thirty strikes on detached stamps are known. The general use of the GAB on Eagles was limited to the period 1865 - mid-1870, though some examples used in the 1870s are reported. (From 1862 to 1865 and after 1876 any Eagles used were only postmarked as no lozenge was available then.)

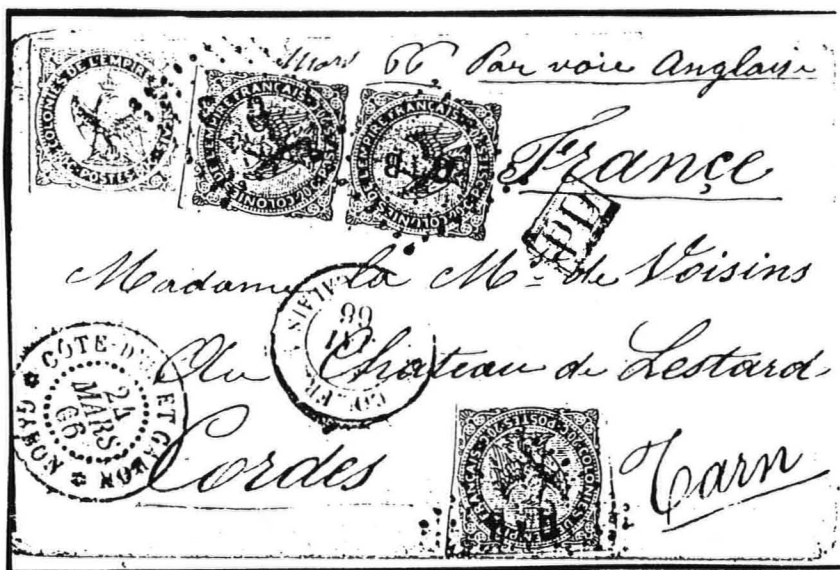


Figure 1. From Libreville, Gabon, 24 March 1866, to France, with a single and pair of 20c plus a single 80c Eagles for 1.40F double-weight letter. Sent by local packet to connect with British packet either at Fernando Po, or Nigeria, Sierra Leone or Dakar, to Liverpool, French entry at Calais. (No French packets to West Africa at that time.)

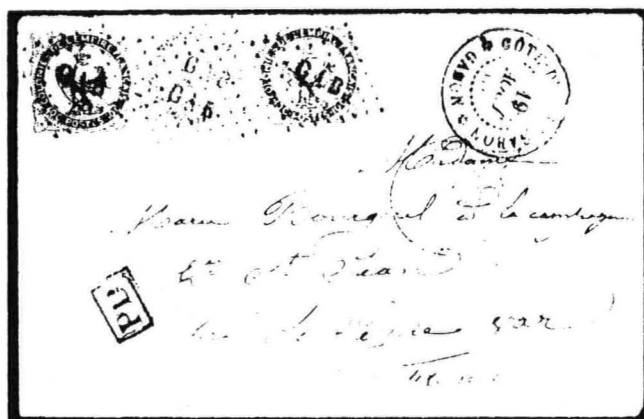


Figure 2. Libreville to France, 19 Aug. 1867, 40c + 10c + 20c Eagles. Sent via England.

The period of use of the Napoleon and Ceres was longer than of the Eagles, 1871-86. However, these stamps were generally cancelled by dated postmarks from 1876 on, and hence the GAB lozenge on them is seen largely on the issues of 1871-72; the later printings and the 80c Ceres are unlikely to be struck with the GAB though not unknown as the lozenge was probably not retired until early 1876. Raynaud found a half-dozen of the 10c Ceres 1871, only several 15c (on covers), several 20c and 25c, and several 30c. A 5c Ceres and several 40c with GAB are reported. The 30c and 80c Napoleon seem to have been used more than the Ceres; Raynaud lists over five of the 30c and over eleven of the 80c including several covers, with the GAB.

We illustrate several remarkable covers to show these things do exist. (For some data on denominations and quantities used to the colony see my articles in FCP Oct. 1971, and Coll. Club Phil. v. 37, no. 4, 1958 p. 182, and v. 38 no. 1, p. 18.)

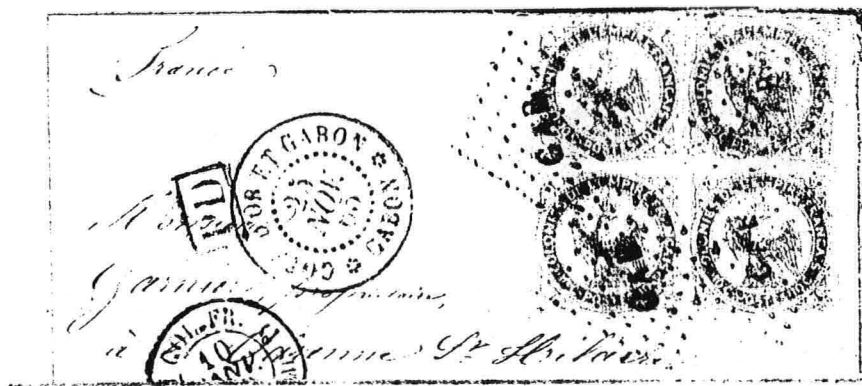


Figure 3. Libreville to France, 25 Nov. 1865, block of 3 10c + single 40c Eagles, via England.



Figure 4. Libreville to Bordeaux, 1 Oct. 1875, pair of 10c Ceres a 30c and a 40c Ceres, canc. GAB (late use), via England. (Question whether the pair of 10c have been added later.)



Figure 5. Strip of 80c Ceres cancelled by Gabon postmark with erroneous year date "1864" instead of 1884 (an error which continued in use during 1884).

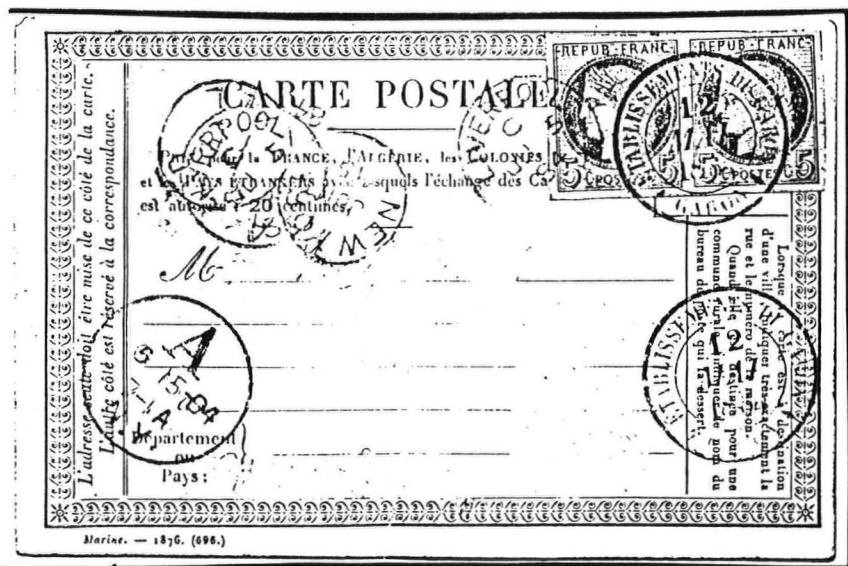


Figure 6. A French Colonies General Issue formula postcard of 1876 used from Libreville to U.S. Card originated at Benito, March 31, 1884 (misspelled "Benita" in the message), pair of 5c Ceres canc. Gabon postmark May 12 1864 (error for 1884), sent by local packet to Fernando Po, then British packet to Liverpool (July 5 1884), arr. New York July 15. Very rare and unusual usage.

JUNE 1808 FRENCH COVER FROM OCCUPIED MADRID

by Stanley J. Luft

Two French corps, under the overall command of Marshal Joaquim Murat, occupied Madrid on 23 March 1808. King Ferdinand was subsequently deposed, and Napoleon re-

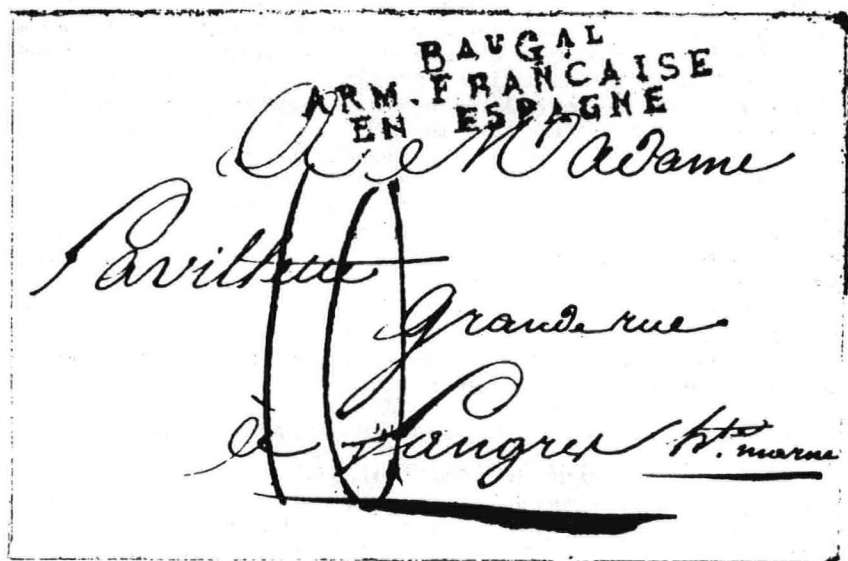
placed him with his own brother, Joseph Bonaparte. Joseph, proclaimed king 7 July 1808, entered Madrid in pomp 20 July. His first stay in Madrid was a very brief one.

The outwardly ordinary cover (Figure 1), which bears the military-postal marking Bau Gal/ARM.FRANCAISE/EN ESPAGNE, is datelined Madrid, 8 June 1808. The writer, recently arrived at the capital and now army headquarters, happily relates that his chief or sole occupation is to sit in the library and apparently to translate into French any literary item he sees fit!

Ongoing research by V.J. Bullock and myself indicate that this marking was first used in May 1808, at Madrid—probably shortly after the “Dos de Mayo” insurrection and the reprisals by Murat’s Madrid garrison. This cover therefore represents early use of the marking.

Their communications, supply, and reinforcement lines overly extended by military setbacks elsewhere on the Peninsula, the French evacuated Madrid 31 July 1808 and retreated eastward all the way to defensive positions on the Ebro. The Bureau Général device retreated along with the army, and apparently was next used in January 1809, at the time of a renewed French offensive under Napoleon’s personal command. The marking becomes relatively common between Summer 1809 and 1813, used mainly at the staging area at Bayonne.

One can’t help but wonder how easy it was for our letter writer to give up his literary endeavours and join in the retreat. And whether he ever again had a similar plush job while in the uniformed service...



The French Colonies Revenue Catalog

For almost ten years, Gerry Abrams and Henri Janton, of the American Revenue Association, have been working on a comprehensive catalog of the French Colonies Revenues. Some of these works were printed in the “AR” as individual country listings, and the Indo-China section was published in the “Indo-China Philatelist.” Former colonies now independent are included.

A few months ago, the partially completed, preliminary copy of the catalog was sent to me to attempt its completion. The time delay to complete, typeset, and publish the entire catalog (500 pages, 1500 illustrations), would take another three years. Since demand

would be small, the cost would be prohibitive. For this reason, and because some collectors specialize in only certain areas, the catalog will be printed in five parts.

- I - NORTH AFRICA COLONIES
- II - SUB-SAHARA AFRICAN COLONIES
- III - MID-EAST COLONIES
- IV - FAR-EAST COLONIES
- V - MISCELLANEOUS AND ISLAND COLONIES

The typed 8½"x11" pages, with the actual stamps (or photos) attached, will be run off on a copy machine and spiral bound between card cover.

Part I (Algeria-Morocco/Tangiers-Tunisia) will be available by the end of September. The price will be US \$16.50 postpaid by book rate (seamail to Europe). Pre-publication orders will be accepted for immediate shipment when available. Send orders to the address below with checks payable to me. After publication, orders will be through the ARA Sales Department.

Part V - Misc. and Island Colonies. A priced catalog of the revenue stamps of the smaller French Colonies including Madagascar, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion, etc. 89 pages, 8½"x11, 482 full-size illustrations, spiral bound, card covers. Price \$14.50 Postpaid from: Donald L. Duston, 1314 25th Street, Peru, IL 61354.

This is the second of a five part catalog of the revenue stamps of the French Colonies and former colonies, now independent. Part I North African Colonies was issued in 1987 (PRICE \$16.50 Postpaid). Part II Sub-Sahara African Colonies, Part III Mid-East Colonies, and Part IV Far-East Colonies, are in preparation for publication later this year.

Collectors with French Colonies items they feel might be unlisted or new discoveries, should send the information to me for inclusion in the catalogs or in the first amendment. Any available duplicate of such items, or a photo, would be helpful.

The catalogs are sponsored by the American Revenue Association, and a portion of the sales price will revert to the ARA Publication fund.

Donald L. Duston
1314 25th Street
Peru, Illinois 61354

Revenue Stamps Of Monaco. Edited and published by Donald L. Duston, 1314 25th St., Peru, IL 61354. Sponsored by The American Revenue Association. Price \$4.00 Postpaid.

This new catalog comprises 19 pages 8½"x11 inches in size, and spiral bound between card covers. Priced and illustrated, it includes as an Addendum, a five page reprint of the Forbin listing of the Provisional overprints on the Dimension stamps of France, 1871 and 1918. The Monaco revenue catalog is being published in conjunction with the five part French Colonies revenue catalogs, announced above.



DR. ROBERT JOANY

We feel a great sense of loss in the death of Dr. Robert Joany on 20 February. He had been ill for the last several years and inactive on the philatelic scene.

He was one of our best friends for many years for we had many interests in common and corresponded frequently. In particular we were both occupied with the varieties and uses of the General Issues of French Colonies, but many other aspects of colonial philately and postal history also drew our mutual attention--shades, millésimes, rates, postmarks, etc. It was our privilege to publish a number of original studies by him in the Fr. & Cols. Philatelist on the use of the Sage General Issues (FCP #s143-144) as well as various notes and reviews of his works. We have manuscripts of some studies he made but never published because he was unable to complete sufficient documentation--typical of his honest thoroughness.

As a physician in the French military he spent years in remote outposts where he continued his research. We used to hear from him from odd places like Abéché (NE Chad), Wallis and Futuna.

His great work is the study of the Sage issues of France and colonies in all their guises, which first appeared in *Le Monde des Philatélistes* (reprinted in several brochures) and

followed by a much more extended specialized collaborative work with Brun, Storch and Francon (Yvert et Tellier, 1980, 221 pp. plus a separate appendix).

Another work which he published privately and deserves to be more widely known was titled "Nomenclature des Timbres de France" in many volumes--a misleading title as it covered all the issues of France in a systematic fashion as to design, official decrees, denominations, formats, uses, postage rates for which issued; in moderate detail of specialization but encompassing much useful information under one cover not conveniently found elsewhere.

Other studies were devoted to parcels-post stamps, postage rates, the mail sent from abroad to France part way by ship and the rest of the way by air at combined rates--what he called "les bateau-avion" (pamphlet published privately, 1979, 84 pp). He and the late Pierre deLizeray shared their enthusiasm for new discoveries and exchanged information clarifying many obscure or misunderstood topics on French stamps. DeLizeray was continually calling attention to Joany's work.

Joany had catholic tastes--no aspect of colonial stamps was too topical for his interest.

In his studies Joany was always methodical and presented his conclusions in logical fashion, though often in a rather terse economical style occasionally ambiguous if you did not already grasp the background of what he was talking about, for he did not write down to the beginner level nor pander to popular fads. He digested the literature and sought out the original documents in the archives but did not try to impress with long lists of references. A modest man, always generous and amiable to those who shared his interests; he only wished to advance philatelic knowledge and did not seek awards, praise, or monetary gain from his work. Philatelic research seems to have occupied all his time outside his official duties.

A member of the Académie de Philatélie, contributing to its journal and séances; also active in the Société des Amis du Musée Postal, as an officer and editor.

- R.G.S.

***** FOR THE RECORD

(Continued from FCP #211, p. 28)

► 554). Only the specialists in Tunisia are familiar with the peculiar, confusing and scandalous "charity" issues of 1916-20, and 1923-28. The postage validity of these stamps was very low, 10c or 15c on the 1916-18 sets, and 0 to 25c on the 1923-25 sets; they were sold at the denomination values of the original stamps and overprinted with the amount valid for postage, which meant they were very costly to use on mail for the high denomination stamps and were little used postally therefore. The 1916 issue sold well because the particular charities were popular with the public but the later issues sold poorly and large remainders had to be burned. The basic stamps were in different colors than the originals to discourage faking. Two of the 1918 issue were overprinted for zero franking value! The 1925 issue was lobbied by the wife of the French Resident who was head of one of the charities. In 1928 appeared something different--the recess-printed original-design stamp showing a desert transport auto and camel and inscription "De Gabes au Tchad." The face values ran from 40c to 5Fr, but at bottom was inscribed "Pro Juventute" for the children's charity and the stamps were sold at double the face, ½ going to the charity. There had been transsahara auto expeditions since 1923 (from Algeria); the French Resident decided to promote the charity with a special expedition from Tunis to Chad run by a Colonel friend; the trip was actually made but only went to Dahomey. Again the Resident's wife was the instigator. It's a nice stamp but we have not seen any on cover and do not know if any were on mail with the expedition. It didn't sell well, and owing to the high cost probably few used on mail. Only 88,000 were sold, the rest were incinerated.

► 555). A curiosity is found on Syria Sc. #215, Yvert #203, the 0.75 pi red printed in gravure by Helio Vaugirard. The word "Vaugirard" in the bottom inscription is printed in reverse as in a mirror. The old catalogs used to list the stamp with this word normal but that is now considered a fake.

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND CATALOGS

- "Les Types Droits de l'Homme de Mouchon." By J. Storch and R. Francon. 1988. 128pp. illustr. Softbd. 249Fr. & 40F for reg. Timbropresse, 33 rue de Chazelles, 75017 Paris or CCP 22509 08 V Paris.
- "Sabine - Les Etats de Phosphorescence." By G. Sohier and J.-L. Madron. 1988. 64pp. illustr. in color. 187Fr. p.pd. Editions Zenda, 11 rue de Paradis, 75011 Paris.
- "Les Precurseurs de la Thématique Croix Rouge 1864-1900." 1988. 114Fr. + post 10%. ARPHI Diffusion, 58 rue de Jouy, 78220 Virolleay.
- "Historique de la Carte Postale Francaise Illustrée." By P.N. Armand and A. Thinlot. 1988. 50Fr. p.pd. C.P.C., B.P. 15, 95220 Herblay.
- "Argus Fildier Cartes Postales 1989." 330 pp. 125Fr. Fildier Cartophilie, 4 Blvd. Morland, 75004 Paris.
- "La Revolution Francaise: Recherche Thématique." 1988. 132pp. Union Philatélique et Cartophile Dionysienne, 12 Place de la Résistance, 93200 Saint Denis. (spiral-bd photocopies)
- "Catalogue Farcigny des Enveloppes et Cartes Premier Jour 1988-1989." 330pp. Eds. Farcigny, 39 rue d'Estienne-d'Orves, 92400 Courbevoie.
- "Repertoire des Timbres de France 1849-1988 de la Bourse du Timbre." 30th ed. 30Fr. p.pd. Eds. Bourse du Timbre, 7 rue Drouot, 75009 Paris.
- "Catalogue Yvert et Tellier France 1989." Sept. 1988. Tome I France. 65Fr. Yvert et Tellier, 37 rue des Jacobins, 80336 Amiens Cédex. (small raises in classics in general but a few rarities, large raises, some modern stamps of topical interest -- Revolution, e.g., large raises)
- "Maitre Albert Décaris, Sa Vie, Son Oeuvre Philatélique." By Bernard Gontier. 1988. 44pp. 125Fr. p.pd. from Le Monde des Philatélistes 24 rue Chauchat, 75009 Paris (all his issued and unissued stamps illustr., some in color, over 500 in all, a catalogue and biography. DeLuxe limited ed.)
- "Centenaire de la Côte d'Ivoire 1887-1888-1898 en Cartes Postales." By André et Afo Guenneguez. Eds. Art et Edition, Abidjan, Ivory Coast. 1988 222pp. 1000 illustr. (for sale by L'Echo de Timbrologie, 37 rue Jacobins, 80336 Amiens, at 280Fr. & 20F post.)
- "Catalogue des Timbres d'Espagne et d'Andorre." By Ricardo de Lama. 1988. 600 pes. Muntaner 102, 08036 Barcelona.
- "La Poste aux Lettres en Seine-et-Marne." By R. Thouvenin. 1988. 400pp. 200Fr. & post. From Assoc. Amicale Phil. de Meaux, 14 rue Croix Saint-Faron, 77100 Meaux.
- "Bureaux de Poste du Département du Nord, Cachets à Date Manuels 1828-1988." By J. Foort. 300pp. 1988. 300Fr. 140 rue de Roubaix, 59240 Dunquerque.
- "Catalogue des Emissions de la Viguerie Episcopale Andorre." By Père Mateu. 1988. 48pp. 30Fr. & %f post. Illustr. From Philandorre, 23 Chémin Latéral, 94140 Alfortville. (a priced list)
- "Catalogue de Timbres à Date Utilisées Par les Services des Ambulants et Convoyeurs Francaises 1966 à 1986." 1988. 120pp. 150Fr. p.pd. ASCO Flamme, 6 rue des Eglantiers, 33320 Eysines.
- "Supplément 1987 du Catalogue des Oblitérations Mecaniques à Flamme Illustrées et Stylisées." Le Monde Etude #263. 1988. 64pp. 52.40Fr. p.pd. Le Monde des Philatélistes, 24 rue Chauchat, 75009 Paris.
- "Les Poinçons de l'Histoire - Monuments, Châteaux et Cathédrales." Vol. III in the Poinçons series of the Musée Postal (see FCP, July 1988 p. 20). Nov. 1988, 750Fr. from Musée de la Poste, Service Commerciale, 34 Blvd de Vaugirard, 75731 Paris Cédex 15. (Over 140 dies and 125 notices of stamp designs, with text on the subjects, incl. rejected designs.) The 2 previous volumes are still available at 630 and 645F resp.
- (Pamphlet on the first aerial events at Marne et Loire from 1908 to 1914 with special homage to Roland Garros). 40pp. for the Soc. Phil. de Chalet, Pierre Saulgrain, 2 rue Cordeau-Douy, 31200 Toulouse.
- "De la Poste Arabe au Timbre Poste Tunisienne." By T. Azzabi, B.P. 238, 1000 Tunis R.P. 70Fr.

"Catalogue des Estampilles et Oblitérations Mécaniques de la Réunion sur Timbres CFA et Bequet." F. Feuga, B.P. 542, St. Denis, Cédex, Reunion.

"Madagascar UPU Specimens." George Alezivos catalogue, 37pp. illustr. in color. 2800 28th St., Suite 323, Santa Monica, CA 90505. (Stamps of various countries sent to Madagascar P.O. by the UPU, and cancelled with a Madagascar cachet.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS



► On 19 Nov. the 2.20 Le Thermalisme was issued; and the 2.20 & 0.60 125th Anniv. of Red Cross in sheets of 30 and in booklets of 10 (with two publicity vignettes) sold at 28Fr. On 25th Nov. the 5.00F Jean Tinguely work "META" in common design with the

Swiss 90Fr issue (sold at 5FrFr at Paris with FD at tempo. P.O. and FD covers with both stamps sold at 15FrFr). On 10 Dec. the 5.00F "La Pieta de Villeneuve-les-Avignons" work of E. Quarton (art series). On 12 Dec. The "Declarations Universelle des Droits de l'Homme 1948" (for the official ceremony commem. the 40th anniv. of the Declar.).

► On 2 Jan. 1989 a 2.20 for the Bicent. of the Revolution Francaise, design by J.-M. Folon, was to be issued. On 21 Jan. a 5.00F work of Yves Klein "Anthropométrie de l'époque bleue" (art series) was to appear. On 28 Jan. a 2.20F for the benefit of the blind, special issue with white panel having text in raised Braille: "V. Haüy," founder of the Instn. of blind infants in 1791. Stamps for the Conseil de l'Europe will be issued sometime in Jan.

► A new aerogramme at 4.20F will be issued about 1 Jan. using the vignette in the design of the 2.20F Bicent. of the Fr. Rev. stamp issued on 1 Jan. (to be withdrawn by 31 Dec. 1989).

► For Andorre: on 1 Jan. a 2.20 for the Bicent. of the Fr. Rev., Folon design, same as for France. The stamp program for Andorre in 1989 was announced on 15 October: Europe series for CEPT (2 des. of infant games: le cheval fort and le mouchoir); Sivella Visigotier; Village de Pal in winter; Bicent. of Fr. Rev.; Red Cross; Nature series: le sanglier and le Triton; artistic series: retable de St. Miquel de la Mosquera at Encamp.

► For St. Pierre: 2 Nov. at Paris 7 Nov. at StP, a triptych: 2.20F Anse à Ross, 13.70 Cap Perse, and a vignette w/o value. On 12 Dec. 2.20F Vitrail at Ile aux Marins.

► For Polynesia: 18 Oct. 23F, 36F and 49F medicinal plants; 21 Sept. 24F, 35F, and 44F micro-coquillages.

► For New Caledonia: 26 Oct. 2.20F for Polio Plus.

► For Wallis and Futuna: 26 Oct. 17F Journée Mondiale de la Poste; 9 Nov. 18F Antoine Bequerel, physicist.

► The Jean Monnet 2.20F stamp which was retired from sale last Oct. 14 was given a special commemorative cancel on Nov. 9 on the occasion of the transfer of Monnet's ashes to the Pantheon -- a very odd situation.

► From 2 Jan on 50Fr subscriptions will be taken for the Philexfrance '89 souvenir bloc-feuillet (4 stamps of 50c) which includes a 30F contribution to support the Expo. The ticket from the purchase will entitle one to acquire a bloc at the Expo, or from 7 July to 15 Sept. at P.O.s. The bloc reproduces the declaration of the rights of man or citizen from the document preserved in the Carnavalet Museum, and serves as well as a certificate for a pass to attend the Expo 7-17 July at all times. Sold at all the P.O.s in France.

► The design of the blue adhesive labels used for the automatic franking by machines in the P.O.s was changed somewhat last summer.

► A commercial firm is passing out little booklets of three labels with the Liberté stamp design inscribed "Bon Cadeau" and an attached publicity which reads "Bravo, you have 3 stamps," paste them up right away on the return envelope for requesting a "mystery gift."

► The PTT has abolished the use of postage-due adhesive stamps as of last June 22. The post offices now use either a cachet or a "Timbre Taxe" label from a franking machine (see FCP April 1988, p. 21). The dues stamps have been dropped also by Monaco and St. Pierre. It is rumored that precancels may also be given up later on.

► The joint French-Swiss stamp of common design was issued on 25 Nov. Original design by Jean Tinguely of Switzerland, titled META for "Meta mécanique ou représentation d'une Multiplicité de mouvements à la recherche du hasard." Both French and Swiss versions were printed at Perigueux in helio. The French version has face of 5.00F, the Swiss at 0.90 Sw. Fr. FD cancels were made available by both Fr and Sw administrations, and FD covers with both stamps sold, each stamp having the FD cancel of the respective administration. And the Musée Postal issued a Document Officiel with both stamps on it, at 27Fr. Tinguely in the 60s became fascinated by the "plastic" constructions of painters such as Mondrian, Kandinsky, Kupka, and Schwitters, and developed a philosophy of the "invisible mouvement" of these animated plastic forms, hence "metamécaniques," which he likens as related to mechanics as metaphysics is to physics. He devised a machine for automatic painting, a metarobot, giving standardized products to which the spectator can contribute. Thus he derides the informal abstractions of other artists.

► The painting of Serge Poliakoff on the stamp issued last October, is very enigmatic. The colorings are striking, with contrasts between brilliant color areas and ones with matte and transparent ochres. Although disorganized there is an effect of 3-dimensional surging from beneath, of resonant spaces, which convey a certain unity. Poliakoff came to his style of abstraction slowly, from influences of the impressionists and primitives, but he didn't

like their free rhythmic forms.

► The Government printery at Perigueux is now printing stamps for France, Andorre, Monaco, overseas territories, African countries using French, Iceland, Luxembourg, Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco; also it prints for various Govt. agencies of France, for the financial services, cheques postaux, the Documents Officiels for the Musée Postal. The printery has ambitions for doing more international work.

► The PTT has sometimes in the past desperately sought to find a design for a Marianne to replace the current one. J. Storch, in an interesting article in *Le Monde* for Dec. and Jan., illustrates some of the many designs that were submitted between 1974 and 1977 by various artists. To us, most of them seem ugly.

► The Comité des Oeuvres Sociales des PTT du Gers since 1986 has created a series of posters in 4 colors reproducing works of art which were used for designs of postage stamps. Six posters are issued each year. The posters also bear a reproduction of the FD cancel used on each of the stamps (w or w/o date). On the reverse is a documentary text by a professor of art in three languages. The prices are 50 or 100F each depending on the format. The Comité, 26 rue des Dessoles, 32011 Auch Cédex.

► The Académie d'Etudes Postales has reorganized under a new name and a new mission; it will be the Académie Européen d'études Philatéliques at Postales, with headquarters at Vichy where a new Musée de la Poste et de la Communication is being opened through the efforts of Pierre Broustine. The Académie has invited the heads of all the philatelic federations of Europe to join with it. The president of the new Academy is Robert Francon, who had founded the original Académie in company with Jean Storch. The logo of the Académie is the European Community flag.

► Collecting Telecartes has become the rage in France. These are the cards which are used to make calls from pay telephones. They have a micro chip imprinted which carries 30 to 120 units of prepaid calls upon insertion in the phone slot. The cards are produced by various firms who print colorful advertising on them and distribute and sell them through the Agence France Telecom offices. The advertising is what attracts collectors. Cards with philatelic promotion are now appearing: the French veterans organization is selling cards with a reproduction of the design of the commemorative stamp for the armistice issued 10 Sept. and the card sold as a "first day" on 11 Nov. (50 units at 150Fr, limited edition of 10,000 numbered copies). The Mission Permanente aux Commemorations et à l'Information Historique issued a similar Carte Philatélique Premier Jour for the Club des Monomates Paris with the La Poste logo. It looks like we are going to see more of this stuff.

► On 5-19 November the Union des Philatélistes des PTT organized at the Musée Postal an expo "Entierphilex '88" in collaboration with the ACEP. The expo had a complete collection of all the postal stationery ever issued in France; as a souvenir of the show a limited edition was sold of an International Reply Coupon with an imprint, in the control box for use of the issuing country, reading: "Entierphilex '88/5-19 Novembre 1988/Paris."

► St. Pierre notes: - Prices for recent SPM issues were greatly raised in the latest catalogues of Yvert, probably due to the much increased popularity since St. Pierre began issuing its own stamps again. It will no longer use postage-due stamps. The "Le Marmoset" stamp issued on 28 Sept. was printed in helio from a design by Patrick Derrible. The Marmoset is one of the two trawlers of the Société La Miquelonnaise, built in 1971, which carries a crew of 16 and can handle up to 270 tons of cod fish. An anomaly that looks like a defect in the prow of the boat is not due to a bad printing but a real feature - the ship was shortened in 1985 to give it the right to fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

► The Florida Audubon Society would welcome contributions of used US commemorative stamps and any foreign stamps clipped from your mail, which the Society sells to help raise funds for its program for the care and rehabilitation of eagles, and other raptors that have been shot or injured. Collecting stamps is called their Bald Eagle Project. Thousands of contributors send in stamps every year. Mail them to Florida Audubon Society Bald Eagle Stamp Program, 1101 Audubon Way, Maitland, FL 32751.

► Member Robert Picirilli of Nashville won a vermeil at MISAPHIL and an AAPE medal of honor for his presentation on Ivory Coast.

► At SEPAD in October Fernando Iglesias showed his Cuba Postal History with French maritime covers including the only known cover from the Ligne M to New Orleans. Cheryl Ganz showed Zeps and U.S.; Lucio Marson his Sardinian Transition to Italy. Your editor

Bob Stone was given several awards at the Postal History Society meeting and presented a talk on comments from his 50 years as a postal historian (which will be published in Postal History Journal).

► Member Mark Schumacher had a short article in Amer. Phil. for Nov. about a boy in Scotland dying of leukemia who allegedly received 2,000,000 + post cards!

► Guy Meynie, a PTT official who has been on the PHILEXFRANCE '89 staff, has been made director of a new agency in which 15 directors of the postal services of as many countries, including US, formed for international cooperation in efforts of the national postal services to recoup some of the communications "market" which private services have been steadily taking over in the last few years. For the French PTT this poses a delicate problem because the administration has promoted some "deregulation" of the services and a freedom to compete and collaborate with the private sector, making the PTT into a corporation as in US and several other countries. The PTT Minister has to insist he is going to maintain a genuine public service but the unions are opposed to the idea of a government corporation in place of a civil service and they have a lot of political clout.

F.C.P.S. OFFICIAL

President's Message

The date for the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Exhibit has been pushed back to May again this year. Once more we are offering a year's free membership to new participants. This year we are dividing the exhibits into classes, which we hope will make the competition fairer, and easier to judge.

Last year mine was the only entry for the Rich Exhibit. We hope this was the result of the entry forms not being received by most members until one or two weeks before the date of the Exhibit. Scheduling the Exhibit two months later should alleviate this problem. The Society has quite handsome medals, and this year is offering them in each of the four competitive classes.

Currently we publicize the Rich Exhibit by distributing the entry blanks as part of the regular mailing of the Philatelist. It has been suggested that a separate mailing would bring a greater response. However that would involve the expenditure of additional time and money. Would you be more likely to read and respond to a separate letter?

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 2, 1989, at the Collectors Club in New York City, in conjunction with the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Exhibit.

► The Society will award a Special Prize at PHILEXFRANCE '89 to the best exhibit of French Community by a non-French national.

► The 1987 Gerard Gilbert Award goes to D.M. Giangreco for his book "Roosevelt, DeGaulle, and the Posts" (see review in Oct. 1987 FCP p. 115).

Meeting of 4 October

Tonight's speaker was Lt. Col. Herbert W. Allen, long-time auction agent in the NYC area, philatelic expert and collector. Herb led an informal discussion on all aspects of the auction scene, and detailed his personal views on the auction market based on decades of participation. Louis Robbins and a dozen other members participated. Herb noted the various advantages of personal representation via an agent at auctions: the house never knows your top bid, nor who is placing it; opportunity for examination of lots exists; ties can be broken by one jump above your top bid if the agent is so authorized, etc. Personally, Herb has always refused listing in catalogs as an agent, even in some of the biggest sales. If listed by the house he felt that he would be serving two masters, and his loyalties might be divided. With many questions and comments from the audience, the presentation lasted for more than an hour.

Ed Grabowski

Meeting of 1 November

Tonight's speaker was Lou Guadagno whose topic was "Stamps-On-Stamps Of France And The French Colonies." Lou has been collecting this topic world-wide for more than two decades. As an overall topic it is not too large with a total of about 6000 stamps issued to date. France & Colonies & Former Colonies form only a small part which Lou presented in about 5 frames. Of interest in his presentation, Lou showed the 'stamps-on-stamps' modern issue along with a genuine copy of the real issue pictured whenever possible. He began with a good showing of the few French members of this topic, most issued in relation to philatelic events. The Colonials were heavy in the African countries, and, to yours truly, it was amazing how many non-French countries have decided to show French and French Colonial stamps on their issues. Jersey shows a full Ballon Monte on one of its stamps, and Cuba features a cover from its 19th-century French agency. A colorful and unusual presentation admired by all.

Ed Grabowski

NEW MEMBERS

- 2745 ZELENAK, MICHAEL X., 400 Ellsworth Ave., New Haven, CT 06511 (General France: used 19th Century - 20th Century up to 1950. All colonies & territories.)
- 2746 HARDER, EDWARD J., 4409 Haney Way, Louisville, KY 40272 (General France: 19th Century, used. Stamps of Indo China. Dealer: Part time - mail sales. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 2747 ENGBER, JERROLD I., 303 West 66th St., New York, NY 10023 (General France: 19th Century - 20th Century up to 1955, mint - used. Alsace-Lorraine - dues - semi-postals - air mails - booklets. Parcel post - newspaper - Franchise Militaire - Liberation issues - occupations. Offices abroad. CFA. Andorre. Monaco. Saar. Colonies general issues: mint - used.)
- 2748 LUIKAART, W. DAVID, P.O. Box 7133, Grand Rapids, MI 49510-7133 (General France: mint - used - on cover - first day covers. Air meets, first flights, etc.)
- 2749 CASTIGLIONE, JOSEPH, 185 Fairfax Drive, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077 (Modern France: on cover - first day covers. Stationery. Covers of individual colonies. Dealer: part time - new issues - approvals. Philatelic literature.)
- 2750 PUJADAS, ANGEL, 314 53rd St., West New York, NJ 07093-2012 (France: all issues. Mint - used. Modern France: mint. Imperforates Andorre. Europa & United Nations.)
- 2751 NEWMAN, LOWELL S., 676 Morris Avenue, Springfield, NJ 07081 (General collector. Dealer: full time - auction. Philatelic literature.)
- 2752 SCHERICH, WARREN H., JR., 985 West 8th St., San Pedro, CA 90731 (Stamps and covers of Indo China.)
- 2753 AUCH-SCHWELK, TERRI, Star Route - Box 100A, Albrightsville, PA 18210 (General France: all issues, mint, used. Topical: Chateaux - ships - paintings. Military posts. Modern France: used - on cover - semi-postals - air mails - coils. Dues - parcel post - occupation issues. Andorre. Monaco. Saar. Europa and United Nations. Colonies general issues: mint - used. All colonies and territories stamps. Exchange Philatelic literature.)
- 2754 TREVVETT, WILLIAM S., JR., P.O. Box 28292, Richmond, VA 23228 (General France: used. All colonies and territories. Dealer: full time - mail sales.)
- 2755 LILLY, DWIGHT S., 212 Lester, Burleson, TX 76028 (General France: all issues.)
- 2756 BOSE, GURU P., 220 Locust St., Apt. 3-E, Philadelphia, PA 19106 (General France: all issues. Essays - proofs - imperforates. Colonies general issues - on cover.)

REINSTATEMENTS

- 1759 STEINER, WILLIAM E., 3547 Biscayne Road, Indianapolis, IN 46226 (Sage type, 1876-1900. Modern France: mint. Booklets - coin dates. Proofs - imperforates - specimen, annulé, fictifs.)
- 1086 NORWOOD, CHARLES H., 370 Pleasant St., Birmingham, MI 48009 (General France: mint - used. Classic, on cover. Modern France: mint. Postals - air mails - booklets - coils - coin dates - miniature sheets. Andorre, Laos.)
- 2492 WALPOW, NATHAN, 906 N. Crescent Heights Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90046 (General France: mint. Proofs - color trails. All colonies & territories. Independent Republics.)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 2343 GRANT, HUNTLEY W., 5446 Baywater Drive, Tampa, FL 33615.
 2204 BAILEY, LTC WILLIAM J., 108-7155 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6P 4X6.
 2132 DERTZ, RAYMONT, 825 North Main St., Naperville, IL 60540-3035.
 2485 JONES, LAWRENCE H., 111-H North Rock Glen Rd., Baltimore, MD 21229.
 1781 SCHUMACHER, MARK, 309 South Tremont St., Greensboro, NC 27403.
 2578 WAITE, DONNA J., 25 Bryant St., West Bridgewater, MA 02379.
 2647 WILMAN, ROBERT, 3758 Creston Drive, Indianapolis, IN 46222.
 1883 KUNSTADT, LAWRENCE P., 46 Western Drive, Ardsley, NY 10502.
 2103 KERMAN, ARNIE, Post Office Box 2877, Stamford, CT 06906.
 2692 SCHUECK, LARRY, 1223 1/2 Mifflin, Huntingdon, PA 16652.
 1991 PETRO, JOHN W., 2521 Parkwyn Drive, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-2008 (Change of zip code.)
 2124 BAVICCHI, JOHN, Post Office Box 377, Newton, MA 02161.
 2208 REENSTJERNA, FREDERICK R., 1007 West 4th St., Huntington, WV 25701.
 1471 BUCKLES, JAMES S., 1301 Chickasaw Drive, London, OH 43140.
 2640 HESPENHEIDE, HENRY A., 6081 West 75th Place, Los Angeles, CA 90045-1631.
 2570 McKAY, GERALD, R. R. #3, Saltsprings, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, Canada BOK 1P0.
 1258 BLANK, PETER H., 7 Barkley St., South Yarmouth, MA 02664.
 338 FENNEBERG, HARRY G., Post Office Box 161, Perrysburg, OH 43551.

RESIGNATIONS

- | | | | |
|------|------------------|------|-------------------|
| 1672 | TALBOT, RICHARD | 2569 | MUSUMECI, ANTHONY |
| 2679 | VAISON, ROBERT | 2433 | CHAPIN, WILLIAM |
| 2250 | ANEMAET, GARY | 2075 | de YOUNG, RICHARD |
| 2720 | TRIESCHMANN, DON | | |

DECEASED

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------|----|----------------------|
| 2670 | KAUFMANN, JOHN W. | 46 | STRINGHAM, MRS. C.F. |
|------|-------------------|----|----------------------|

MEMBERS' APPEALS

- WANTED: Can any member advise me as to a likely source of Petain, Cérés de Mazelin, and Gandon precancels? I have a few dozen, mostly earlier but common, would be happy to exchange. --William Mead, 3481 Bandini Ave., Riverside, CA 92506 (Mb #2740)
- WANTED: French black and white pre-1920 picture postcards, used or unused, showing dog carts, occupations, workers, shops, market scenes, scenes Parisiennes, petits metiers, Paris vecu, balloons. Send on approval to Michel Cammas, CP 4, Ste. Therese, P.Q., Canada J7E 4H7 (Mb #1929)
- OFFER: Selling collection of French Community, artists die proofs of the US Bicentennial topic. Send SASE for prices. --Leonard Heffner, P.O. Box 11, Summit Hill, PA 18250 (Mb #1952)
- WANTED: Who will accept my want lists for certain used singles and used sets of French Morocco and French Algeria pre-independence? --John M. Hufnal, 3425 Nathan Ave., Brookhaven, PA 19015 (Mb #2377)
- OFFER: Carnets (booklet panes) after Yvert # 160 at half Yvert, also feuillet sheet no. 24 (Scott B2a) or 282 (Sc. B34a) at half 1988 Scott. Send for list. --Bob Kinsley, 949 No. 60th, W. Richland, WA 99352 (Mb #2180)
- WANTED: Can you assist this French African colonies philatelist in his attempt to make Del Matto's exhaustive list of Algerian post offices more useful, by determining the approximate dates of usage for the various cancel types at each office? Anyone who has holdings of readable Algerian cancels or covers please contact --Laurence H. Lambert, 1519 Scenic Drive, Rolla, MO 65401 (Mb #1394)
- WANTED: My appeal in October FPB should have read "(Sowers, Peace, and Mariannes)" not Peace and Commerce (Sage). --Gilbert Loisel, 89-14 31st Ave., E. Elmhurst, NY 11369

STEPHEN G. RICH MEMORIAL EXHIBIT

May 2, 1989

The annual Stephen G. Rich Memorial Exhibit will be held on Tuesday, May 2, 1989, at the Collectors Club in New York.

All members are encouraged to participate. All new entrants will receive free membership in the Society for 1990.

- a) only members can exhibit
- b) topics should be chosen from the general area of France & Colonies philately; exhibits should be entered in one of the following classes:
 - 1. Nineteenth Century
 - 2. Twentieth Century
 - 3. Postal History
 - 4. Topical & Thematic
 - 5. Non-Competitive
- c) exhibits should be limited to 2 frames of 16 pages each; space permitting, additional pages will be shown, but only two frames will be included for the judging.
- d) exhibits must be submitted on this official blank, and either brought to the Collectors Club on the night of the exhibit, or mailed to Mr. Dick Stevens, P.O. Box 99, Greendell, N.J. 07839

All reasonable precautions will be taken to protect exhibits against loss or damage. However, no responsibility of any kind or character shall be attached to France and Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc., or any of its members. Submission of an application constitutes acceptance of these rules and conditions. Honors will be awarded in categories to be determined by the judges, with medals for the best in show and top exhibits in each category. Results will be published in the PHILATELIST.

Entry Application Stephen G. Rich Memorial Exhibit

Mail to Dick Stevens, P.O. Box 99, Greendell, N.J. 07839

Please enter my exhibit, entitled _____

in the 1989 Stephen G. Rich Memorial Exhibit, in Class # _____

I will deliver and pick up my own exhibit _____ Exhibit to be shipped _____

Return postage \$ _____ enclosed.

Member's signature _____

Return Shipping Instructions: —Please return my exhibit via: _____
