

FRANCE, BIRTH OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC, 1870-1871
Part I, the Emergency issues--Siege of Paris, Bordeaux
Scott #54, 57, 59; 38-48; and related material
Basic collection--Raymond Gaillaguet Photography--Dick Dougall
Presentation of France & Colonies Philatelic Society
(APS Affiliate #45)

APS slide

1. Welcome. France, Birth of the Third Republic in two parts is a presentation of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society and is a program such as shown by members or guest speakers at our regular monthly meetings in New York. Part one of the program deals with the first two of the four issues of stamps in this historic period.
2. The Franco-Prussian War began 19 July 1870; Sept. 1 Emperor Napoleon III surrendered his sword at Sedan. Third Republic was proclaimed three days later. Orders to destroy stocks of stamps with likeness of the defeated Emperor were ignored for the simple reason that no replacement stamps were available. Letter of 16 September with five 2c Laure to make local rate.
3. Remnants of the defeated French armies were encircled in Paris by 18 September, and the 132-day Siege of Paris began. The 1849 plates for three values of stamps were retrieved from the vaults at the Mint, and new printings (this time perforated) were made of the 10, 20, and 40 centimes. These issues which continued in use until 1876, are not segregated in Scott, as they are traditionally in the French catalogues, as the "Siege of Paris issue" early October, 1870 Mint block of the ten centimes, the stamp for single weight local letter.
4. These new perforated printings contain the same plate varieties as the first issue printings--including the tete-beche at positions 27, 58, and 145 of the 10 c.
5. Mint block of the 40c. There is another story to tell, in Part II, about the 20 centimes national rate for ordinary letter not shown here. The 40 centimes rate was for multiple weight letters and foreign mail.
6. The variety "large fours" from the retouching of the old plate can be found in these printings also. As this is one of the few constant plate varieties given listing in the Scott catalogue let's examine close up the value tablet of this copy of position 147 in which the retouch of the left four is most identifiable. The angular slope of the left numeral four is wider than the other digits and letters of the tablet. At the top it goes beyond the vertical downstroke. In position 146, both fours are wide and the protrusion beyond the downstroke is even more marked. One conclusive identification point for both positions is this: The point between the left zero and the letter "C" is higher than all the other points in the tablet --see it??
7. Now that you have a better idea what to look for, compare the normal stamp (plate position 147 at the left, and then the two retouched stamps in this strip of 3 on cover. Both fours of the center stamp but only the left four as we saw on the single are the really standout wide fours. The retouched fours were hand-engraved into the plate, and the three distinctive ones are each different from each other--not identical as the single illustration in some catalogues would lead you to believe. The high point between left zero and letter C is constant in these retouched stamps.
8. The six year printing run produced a range of shades. The stamp in the middle is more typical of later printings. Our last look at this value, these are all normal mint copies--no large fours and all the points in the tablets of value are in horizontal alignment.
9. Stamps for unoccupied France were produced by lithography, the "Bordeaux" issue first available in mid-November 1870. The nine values are intensively collected and are the specialist's delight. All values have been plated, and attention is given in this part of the program to the different types, reports, and states as much of this information is not in the English language catalogues. A specialized handbook in English is scheduled for publication by our Society in 1981. These printings of the nine values in black are plate proofs.

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10. Unlike the typographed regular issues whose plates were made from 300 individual cliches, each slightly different, the basic unit of this Bordeaux lithographed issue is a bloc-report of 15 positions which was transferred by decalomania twenty times to the printing stone to make a sheet of 300, issued imperforate. Every identifiable position is repeated 20 times in each sheet. While complete sheet reconstruction has been attempted by at least one student of the issue, most specialists are content (at the prices for these stamps) with just the reconstruction of a bloc-report of 15--three horizontal rows of five stamps. This sheet corner block therefore must be positions 9-10 and 14-15.

The 1 centime value was printed from three bloc-reports. Report 1 has the shading under the eye in dots, first state, no white line behind head.

11. Some of the reports were touched up before transfer to the printing stone. The second state of report 1 shading under the eye still in dots has an added white outline behind the head.
12. Report 1, shading under eye in dots, a block of six.
13. Report 2, shading under eye now in dashes, strong outline behind head.
14. Report 3, first state with no outline behind head, shading under eye still in dashes.
15. Report 3, second state with shading under eye now in solid lines. Philately is both the love and study of stamps--you have just seen how a specialist distinguishes five different printings (ignoring shades) of what the ^{Scott} catalogue lists as just number 38.
16. The scratch across this copy is an accident on the printing stone after transfer from the bloc-report as it does not repeat twenty times in the sheet as a constant plating variety.
17. The low values paid printed matter rates. Here is a one centime, placed on the paper prior to printing of the newspaper and cancelled by its typographic impression.
18. 2 centimes, report 1, chocolate shade. Pearls in front of the nose separate or just kissing background lines all composed of dots particularly over the left 2 figure of value.
19. The emergency government first located at Tours, but had relocated to Bordeaux by the time the design for this issue had been approved. The particularly delicate impression and light shade of report 1, for some reason not clear to us is known as the "Tours" printing.
20. Report 2: pearls in front of nose completely joined, solid lines of shading above and around the left 2. Even wider range of shades of this report, here you have chestnut.
21. Brick red.
22. Light brown. The ball under the chin is a constant plating variety of position 5.
23. Reddish brown. This sheet corner piece of 45 is the largest piece of the 2 centimes yet discovered. Paper control mark "TP" at the bottom. Note the precise alignment of the transfers of the bloc-report of 15, with just normal spacing between. This piece has one complete bloc-report at bottom right, with parts of three others at left and top to make the grand total of 45 stamps.
24. Printed cancel on dark brick red.
25. 4 centimes, report 1. As in the 2c, pearls in front of nose separate. In this value there is also a parasite line which runs from the top of letter "P" of Poste into the bottom of the circle.
26. Report 2, same test as the 2c, pearls in front of nose clearly joined.
27. 5 centimes, report 2, first state heavy shading under the eye, white outline behind head.

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28. Pair used as revenues with commercial, not postal cancel. This is the first reported example of such fiscal use.
29. Report 2, second state with less shading under the eye and weak outline behind the head. Pale yellow green.
30. Dark yellow green.
31. Fourth state, inner side frame lines reinforced, most clearly seen at upper left.
32. The single stamp is yellow green. The block of four is emerald, the scarcest shade of the 5 centimes. The study of shades as well as the constant plate varieties is an important challenge for specialists in this issue. Unfortunately the very useful 1925 book by Seranne, with hand-daubed color plates for each value, is now out of print although copies sometimes show up in the literature auctions.
33. Two strips of four on covers to make the 20 centimes domestic letter rate. Both letters are from the same correspondent in Pont-Audemer and are cancelled within a few days of each other. Note that the underlying cover is cancelled with the large numerals 2925 killer normally used, while the cover on top is cancelled with the old style small numerals. It was long believed that the small numerals, after distribution of the larger numeral cancels in December 1862, were kept for special use such as registered mail. Indeed that may have been the intent, but we have seen enough ordinary domestic letters such as this cancelled with the small numerals to realize that their use after 1862 was not restricted. They are definitely scarce and a premium item on normal letter rate covers.
34. Perhaps just enough showing under the lifted stamp, a 20 centimes Siege, to prompt the collector to steam it to reveal a nice sheet margin copy of the 5c. The combination of different issues to make a new 25 centimes rate in September 1871 will be covered in more detail in part two of this program.
35. Report 1 of the 10 centimes, not shown, has normal side interior frames. Report 2 has the reinforced side interior frame lines. The pair is bistre-citron compared to the yellow-bistre of the single.
36. Light brown strip of three, compared to the same copy of the yellow bistre.
37. Of all the nine Bordeaux values, only the 20 centimes was prepared in three different designs or types. They differ in the space between the top of the medallion and the inner frame, and in the size of the lettering in the tablets. Type I was the only value designed by Dambourgez (it was the first value prepared because of the urgent demand for stamps to pay the ordinary letter rate); it has a 2mm space above the medallion, small letters and figures in the tablets, and little eye shading.
38. Report 2 of this type has a solid little triangle of blue at about 2 o'clock, where the triangle of the background meets the medallion at the right edge.
39. All the other values of the Bordeaux issue were designed by Yon. The type II 20 centimes has only 1mm (half as much) separation between the medallion and the frame, heavier shading under the eye, but retains the same small lettering in the tablets.
40. Report 1 at left has extra spots of color in the bunch of grapes which distinguish it from report 2 at the right.
41. Type III has much larger lettering and figures in the tablets. Folded paper varieties are scarce on all the 19th Century issues of France. This pair is one of the very few known examples on this value. The two additional copies that have been discovered have been plated as the adjoining stamps from this same sheet.
42. Perforated privately, and on cover as it is wise to collect all such varieties.

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43. Postal forgeries to defraud the posts, not collectors. Genuine at the right. Upper left is the "Marseilles" fake, eye triangular in shape. Upper right the second Italian fake, "P" of Postes too small, and this is the first reported unused copy. Bottom pair, the first Italian fake, "P" and "B" larger. 1st and 2nd refer to sequence of discovery, order of creation is not known.
44. The Marseilles forgery on cover. Most used copies have the 2240 numeral cancel of Marseilles.
45. 30 centimes. Only one report of each of the three high values, but range of shades. Stamp in the center of this mint block shows a constant plate position variety, "R" of Republic--right leg touches inner frame.
46. Pair used at the Constantinople Office Abroad, numeral cancel 5083, to Italy and notice the slits for disinfection of mail from the east often found in this period. The Bordeaux stamps particularly the higher values were widely distributed to the offices around the Mediterranean and are avidly sought by postal history collectors. Copies used in Jaffa, #5089, for example are prized by collectors of Palestine and Israel forerunners.
47. The dark brown of the pair is scarcer than the normal brown shade of the single.
48. 40 centimes, crisp and superb block of four.
49. Normal orange shade at right. The other two are much scarcer, citron in the middle and the shade termed blood red at left.
50. Light blood red at left, ochre at right.
51. Left to right: Orange, red orange, and yellow orange.
52. Late use. A small stock was discovered in the early 1880's and officially released for use. This example, yet another five years later, is accidental or strictly philatelic.
53. Combination franking with other issues. The arrow on the 40 centimes points to the constant plate flaw of position three.
54. Used abroad--Italian way marking on left, #5107 of the French Office at Tunis at right.
55. 80 centimes, block of four.
56. Pale rose, rose, and dark rose on top; pair at bottom with private perforations.
57. Strip of three, carmine shade. The single is currant, or groseille shade in French.
58. Technically, the survey of the Bordeaux emergency issue is not complete without the 15c lithographed postage due, Scott #J2 identified by the flat accent mark over "a". This is correctly described in the catalogue, but take a good look at this pair so that you can remember that it is really flat...almost horizontal.
59. These have been the emergency printings of the Third Republic. It may be fitting to conclude this part I of the program with just a sampling of another experiment and contribution to postal history--the balloon posts of the Siege of Paris. Collectors who want more on this specialty topic should draw APS Show #74. A useful addition to your library would be the 1976 American Air Mail Society (Affiliate #77) English translation of Chaintrier's catalogue of Balloon Post, still in print and a bargain for \$10.
60. The second balloon, Ville de Florence. From contents it is possible to verify that this was unstamped soldier's mail, posted at the Paris suburb office of La Villette.
61. Armand Barbes, showing 10 centimes card rate.

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62. In front, a letter given directly to an aeronaut, and put into the regular mail at Tours (faint dated cachet) where he brought his official dispatches. Horn on forehead variety of the 20c. The cover underneath is cancelled by the red Paris SC cachet used at a special office to expedite balloon mail. It is estimated that only about 2% of all balloon mail was carried in custody of the aeronauts, and that perhaps only another 2% was handled by the special office with the SC cachet, so both are scarce and desirable usages.
63. 80 centimes to Russia, via Gen. Uhrich.
64. Elements of the defeated Army du Rhin brought their postal cachets and ARAM lozenge cancels as they retreated to Paris. Carried on Le Vauban.
65. 30c to England via l'Archimede, and receipt marked on the Isle of Jersey.
66. Havas news agency printed report, via Armand Barbes. Reports of this news agency were printed in both French and German editions; this example is in French.
67. Newspapers were specially printed on very thin paper to be sent out by balloon, some with space left for brief handwritten messages. Depeche-Ballon carried by La Deliverance.
68. Le Ballon Poste, via Bayard.
69. Gazette des Absents to U.S., 80 centimes rate, carried by the Gen. Faidherbe.
70. 40 centimes rate to Prussia. Flown on the Newton, note PD marking.
71. Pair of 10 centimes to make domestic rate and 30c rate cover to Switzerland, both carried on Gen. Bourbaki.
72. This is the end of part one, FRANCE BIRTH OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC. Please run tape to end. Thank you.

Edited and recorded by J. Lievsay, May 1980.

Running time: 28 minutes

BIRTH II, APS FINAL

FRANCE, BIRTH OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC, 1870-1871
PART II -- War, Commune Revolution, Normalcy
Scott #N1-14, #50-58, related material
Basic collection--Raymond Gaillaguet Photography--Dick Dougall
Presentation of France & Colonies Philatelic Society
(APS Affiliate #45)

A. APS slide

1. This second of a two part presentation. In Part I were shown the Siege of Paris and the Bordeaux emergency issues, concluding with a sampling of the balloon posts of the Siege of Paris. There were other interesting developments of philatelic importance during the war.
2. As the Prussians made their rapid advance to Paris, the town of Metz remained a pocket of resistance and was put under siege for nine weeks. Two groups made attempts to communicate with the outside world using unmanned, hot-air balloons carrying little notes, "Papillons de Metz." Only 5x10 centimeters, truly "butterflies" as shown in this example from the Engineers group.
3. A volunteer Italian brigade was organized under Garibaldi, and was involved in the halt of the Prussian advance at Chatillon s/Seine in November 1870.
4. General Bourbaki's Army of the East retreated to sanctuary in Switzerland. In February 1871 after an armistice had been signed in France, the Swiss issued franchise labels to these interned troops. Authorized 4 February, this cover from the 5th is the earliest yet found.
5. Several attempts were made to get mail back into Paris during the Siege. A return balloon service was organized at Tours, but all three flights attempted failed and the project was abandoned. This letter marked "via Tours" was not delivered until 29 March 1871, two months after the end of the Siege.
6. A private effort was organized at Moulins to float mail down the Seine in hollow zinc spheres the "boules de Moulins." None arrived in Paris during the Siege. The 1 Franc rate was divided 20 centimes postage and 80 centimes to the promoters of this scheme.
7. The earliest delivery of a sphere was 12 February, two weeks after the armistice, when the Germans permitted delivery of rice to the starving city. One ball, containing this and other letters, was smuggled in along with the rice.
8. Some people must believe in luck, for here is a letter posted at the local postoffice (which had run out of stamps and not yet received the new ones from Bordeaux and had to mark the letter to indicate receipt of the postage). For delivery to Paris just like nothing was happening there, but not delivered until March 1871.
9. The administration also attempted to get return mail into Paris by carrier pigeons which had been carried out as early as on the second balloon out of Paris. Messages for this service were reduced by microphotography (a new technique) in a process very much like our V-mail of World War II. The pieces that have survived are of different prints--on film like the type 4 at left, or on paper as the type 3 to the right.
10. The postmaster at Triel, just west of Paris, accepted mail to be smuggled into Paris through St. Germain just inside the German lines. The mailman who made the run, M. Ebrasse, was caught and shot. This letter from a correspondent in Belgium attempted to utilize this arrangement, but arrived too late and was never delivered.
11. German occupation stamps came right behind the troops, appearing in September 1870. The pointed millwork design of the background was printed separately from the darker frame and inscriptions. The printers paid little attention as they fed the sheets for the second pass with the result that the issue comes in two types--background points up and the scarcer

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background points down. This "Alsace-Lorraine" issue has only recently gained recognition as part of the postal history of the war. The existence of a set of reprints and the forging of the issue mint and with cancels by Fournier are also deterrents to the general collector. The only complete study, in French, is contained in volume VI-3 of Bertrand's Mémorial Philatélique, 1950.

We are going to show several of them mint so that you can get an understanding how to identify the types by the points of the background. In this block of type 1, background points are up. Think of choppy waters and look for the crests of the waves.

12. 2 centimes, type two points down. Look at the print of the background onto the selvedge for two vertical rows like corporal's chevrons. Got it?
13. 4 centimes, points up. Look on the selvedge, choppy waters again.
14. 5 centimes. Altogether now.....points up.
15. 10 centimes showing range of shades--dark at left, points up; bistre in center, points down. The three town cancels are German civilian occupation postal service with their own style cancelling devices.
16. 20 centimes, points up.
17. 25 centimes, points up.
18. The issue is known as "Alsace-Lorraine" as those were the French departments from which most of the territory was annexed by the Germans. Its nature as a military occupation issue is demonstrated by this assembly of uses in other departments which were not annexed: left to right, Feldpost 13 stationed in Verdun (dept. Meuse), the receipt mark of Epinal (dept. Vosges); and cancels at Rouen (Seine Inf.) and Amiens (Somme).
19. The French style telegraph cancel of Melun used as a killer; the due marking is two decimes in France.
20. In some other cases the French regular cancels, like Nancy top center, were continued in use until the civil support forces arrived with their own cancels as at left and bottom. Military forces used the Feldpost type cancel as shown in the example top right.
21. After August 1871 the agreed rates were 20c within occupied territory, Metz, and 25c in France as shown cancelled on receipt by the blue star at Paris. The increase in rates in France was in part to help pay off war debt. Both postal services treated the other's mail as unpaid until September 1872.
22. As in this December 1871 example, German marking 20 centimes due not giving credit for the 25 centimes paid in France.
23. By May 1872 the occupation issue was replaced by regular issues of the new German Empire.
24. Meanwhile back in Paris there was a bitter public reaction to the terms of the armistice and loss of territory; and on 18 March 1871 an insurrection took control of the city--The Commune of Paris, which lasted until May 28th. Postal service for the rest of France was administered from Versailles, and this whole interesting period of postal history is the subject of another France & Colonies Philatelic Society show, APS #59.
25. Almost immediately the Communards began printing stamps from the plates found at the Mint. While several values were printed, the only one which can be readily identified because of the inexpert printing is the 20 centimes Siege of Paris. In part I of this presentation we discussed the use of the plates first made for the imperforate issues of 1849, with tete-beche. Here are both the 1870 Siege and 1871 Commune printings of the twenty; the clear quality impression of the Siege at top, note particularly the good definition of the triangles of brickwork, and the splotchy print of the Commune at bottom.

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26. The Germans stood aside and let the French settle their own squabble. Businessmen in Paris raised a hue and cry to get the mail moving again, and the government at Versailles allowed the firm of Bruner, and others, to carry several thousand letters into Paris where the 10c required by the Commune for local delivery was added before deposit in the local posts.
27. The red cachet of the War Office is ^{of double historical interest} ~~doubly interesting~~ because the order being sent is from Gustave Paul Cluzeret who served with Garibaldi in Sicily, and was a General in the Union Army in the US Civil War.
28. Letter from Vichaud, commander of Fort de Bicetre, to Commander in Chief, General Wroblewski. There are pinholes (upper left) in most of the documents of this period, and the generally accepted explanation is that they have been removed for collectors from the dossiers used in the prosecutions of the leaders of the insurrection--which files were then ordered to be burned.
29. Special envelope printed by another private carrier for delivery of mail in Paris.
30. Some suburban communities had to makeshift for postal supplies and equipment. Here is the straightline administrative mark of MONTMORENCY used as a killer during this period.
31. Order was finally restored, and in August the National Assembly raised the domestic letter rate to 25 centimes, effective September first. Of course there were no 25 centimes stamps available on such short notice. It was late fall before distribution of new stamps was effective, making for some interesting combination frankings of old stamps to make the new rate, as here Bordeaux and Lauré.
32. Bordeaux with Siege.
33. Lauré, Bordeaux, and Siege. Posted on the Mediterranean steamer in Algeria and cancelled on arrival in Marseille. The dated cachet is therefor really an entry marking for receipt off the steamer, "bateau a vapor" from Algeria.
34. Siege and Empire. Note the regular green paper of the 5, and the September 1871 date. Will remind you of them in just a few slides.
35. Bisects of the 10c Siege. The vertical bisect is less common than the diagonal, both rare. Look at the old price still visible on the righthand cover. If you can find one now, don't expect a bargain like that unless the notation is ounces of gold.
36. Finally the new 25 centimes stamps were distributed. Type I at top, is the first perforate printing from the old 1850 plates. Type II (new plates) at bottom left has a blue dash between the top tablet and the upper right corner rosette. Type III, bottom center, has spots in the upper petals of the upper right rosette. The stamp at right is the postal forgery of Oran. This issue is a vehicle for some plating specialists, and a story much too complex to attempt here.
37. Very unusual combination cover. 50 centimes French paquebot rate to U.S., 10 cents US banknote issue for prepayment of ship letter rate on receipt, all tied by Paris star cancel #24 of the substation at rue de Cléry. While prepayment of the US postage was common from many places in the Caribbean, it is uncommon from Europe where the clerks did not know that by cancelling the US stamp on departure it would be treated as used so far as the receiving clerk would be concerned, hence the 10 cents due marking on this cover.
38. Another combination cover, this time Argentine postage paid for delivery to port where the letter was put on board the Paquebot "Orenoque", the octagonal cachet line J and anchor killer. Sailed 5 September and arrived Bordeaux 7 November.
39. Two other stamps should be mentioned in connection with the new 1871 rates. The increase to 25 centimes for domestic letter left some stocks of 20 centimes values on hand, so in December 1871 there was a printing of the old 5c Empire value to be used to help clear these

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stocks. It was printed on the bluish paper ordinarily used for 1 centime value. Blue paper, December not September as on the cover a few slides earlier.

40. Mixed issues to make the triple rate to US by British Packet. Two copies of the 5c are on clearly bluish paper on this 1872 cover.
41. The last of the hurry-up stamps was an attempt to overprint stocks of the 10 centimes Lauré to use them up for a new local card rate. The overprint was tried in blue to distinguish them from a new 15 centimes stamp also in bistre; but the result was not acceptable and never officially issued. Some copies may be found cancelled in later, strictly philatelic use.
42. By the ;end of 1871 things were about as normal as they were ever going to get in France. New and modified Ceres designs were issued to provide for all the new rates and to serve as supplemental values. None of the catalogues follow their order of issue, so we can be equally arbitrary and presen them here in face-value order. The new 1 centime for newspapers was a hybrid design, using the Ceres center and frame of the old Lauré issue. Issued in 1872.
43. 2 centimes, red brown 1872, newspaper and printed matter rate.
44. Broken frame line at lower right side. Some of these minor varieties are more curious than rare. Just an illustration that every copy merits a careful examination.
45. Parasite dots of color in both 2's. These are just sloppy printwork, not a constant plate variety as the previous example.
46. 4 centimes, 1872. Range of shades of this value for printed matter rate.
47. 5 centimes 1872, this printing on white paper. This value is the only regular issue of 19thCentury France which may be found on watermarked paper. That is, some but not all of the white paper for this stamp and the imperforate for Colonies General Issues is watermarked LA CROIX FRERES. height about one letter per stamp.
48. Also printed on a variety of tinted papers, none watermarked. The horizontal lines in the background of the medallion are due to improper adjustment of the pressbed makeready; a printing defect, not a constant plate variety.
49. Cachet of the speciaal bureau at Versailles for the National Assembly which took almost two years to complete work on a new constitution.
50. Here is our old frined the 1849 plate for 10 centimes, now being used a third time in 1873 to make a printing on rose tinted paper for the local card rate. Tete-beche in same position on the bottom row as expected, paper control mark at left and perforation control cross in the sheet margin.
51. Enlarged view of the same tete-beche pair. The bottom row of perforations, both vertical and horizontal, are out of alignment...a most unusual variety.
52. Tete-beche used on cover to Havana, via US by British Packet. The red, French boxed PP indicates paid only to port. The baack, vertical and unboxed NE is a Cuban receipt marking.
53. 1871. This time the 1849 plates are being used again, for a 15 centimes in bistre for new local letter and long-distance postcard rates.
54. Modified design with larger figures of value. The 10c issued in 1875, the 15c in 1873.
55. By mistake, one cliché of the 15 centimes was accidentally put into the plate of the ten; and a desirable way to collect this error is the se-tenant pair.

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56. 1872, 30 centimes for double weight Paris local letters, and for foreign rates.
57. Salonica, Turkey office abroad #5095 to Italy. Italian way marking, double weight letter.
58. 1872, 80 centimes for foreign rates. Two shades.
59. Mixed franking from Office #5080 at Alexandria, Egypt. Italian language in the cancel on the 1 Piastre Egyptian stamp is not a receipt mark, but the influence of an Italian freebooter who had wrangled the concession to run the Egyptian posts.
60. No new Ceres design was printed for high value, such as registry, so the old 5 Franc Laure continued in use.
61. This completes our presentation. Please run tape to end. Thank you.

Edited and recorded by J. Lievsay, May 1980

Running time: 27 minutes

MARK-VB

Information about
THE FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC.
(A.P.S. Affiliate #45)

The France & Colonies Group was organized in 1941 by seventeen philatelists who were interested in the stamps and postal history of France and the French Community. Incorporated in 1961 as the FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC. (N.Y. Not-for-profit), the membership has grown to over 500 collectors throughout the American continent and overseas. The Society's interest in French philately includes the colonies, offices abroad, Monaco, Europa, territories, and the new independent republics.

Our goal is to add to your knowledge and pleasure of collecting by providing services and information of interest to both beginning and advanced collectors.

SERVICES

Of major importance is the 24 page quarterly journal "The France & Colonies Philatelist" which is mailed free to all members. It contains illustrated articles by writers expert in their field, news and notes of interest, and bibliographic reviews. It is the only English language publication in the U.S. devoted entirely to French philately. No outside subscriptions are accepted. An Index for the thirty years of publication 1942-71 has been prepared. *published*

Monthly meetings of the parent chapter are held on the first Tuesday of the month (except July and August) at the Collectors Club, 22 E. 35th St., New York City. Programs usually consist of a display and discussion of some special phase of French philately by a member or guest authority. Some of these programs are now available in 35mm slide/tape cassette format for home study or use with your local stamp club.

An annual competition, usually the February meeting, is held for members only and with no entry fees or frame charges. All members are invited to participate.

Members Appeals, seeking needed stamps or other material, publications, or offerings for sale or exchange, are carried in the "Philatelist" at no charge to members.

The Catalog Correlator, published in 1969 and supplemented through 1973, identifies all the issues of France with their numbers in eight catalogs--Scott, Berck, Gibbons, Maury, Michel, Thiaude, Ceres, and Yvert.

The Membership List, including the specialty interests of the members, is supplied to all members. Changes and new listings are given in the quarterly "Philatelist."

REG. 1966-1971

7706 / SLIDE

Glossary

Translation Service, Identification and Opinion Service, and Problem Service are made available to all members on an individual basis. Photographic Service can be obtained from one of our members at reduced rates.

MEMBERSHIP

The Society is non-profit and not commercial. Our meetings, exhibits, and publications are dedicated to greater knowledge and understanding of French philately. Membership is open to anyone interested in this field, subject to acceptance by the Membership Committee.

Present Dues are \$5.00 per year plus a one-time initiation fee of 50¢. If a member resides within a fifty mile radius of New York City, he is deemed to be a Resident Member of the Parent Chapter. Dues for Resident Members are \$6.00 per year plus the one-time initiation fee of 50¢; the extra charge helps defray the costs of monthly meeting notices which are sent only to Resident Members. Applications received prior to 1 October are treated as current year applications--such new members will receive back issues for the year and will be billed for the next year beginning in January.

Applications, address changes and revisions of specialty interest, and orders for publications of the Society should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary:

Walter Parshall, 103 Spruce Street, Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003.

Information about
THE FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC.
(A.P.S. Affiliate #45)

The France & Colonies Group was organized in 1941 by seventeen philatelists who were interested in the stamps and postal history of France and the French Community. Incorporated in 1961 as the FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC. (N.Y. Not-for-profit), the membership has grown to over 500 collectors throughout the American continent and overseas. The Society's interest in French philately includes the colonies, offices abroad, Monaco, Europa, territories, and the new independent republics.

Our goal is to add to your knowledge and pleasure of collecting by providing services and information of interest to both beginning and advanced collectors.

SERVICES

Of major importance is the 24 page quarterly journal "The France & Colonies Philatelist" which is mailed free to all members. It contains illustrated articles by writers expert in their field, news and notes of interest, and bibliographic reviews. It is the only English language publication in the U.S. devoted entirely to French philately. No outside subscriptions are accepted. An Index for the thirty years of publication 1942-71 has been prepared.

Monthly meetings of the parent chapter are held on the first Tuesday of the month (except July and August) at the Collectors Club, 22 E. 35th St., New York City. Programs usually consist of a display and discussion of some special phase of French philately by a member or guest authority. Some of these programs are now available in 35mm slide/tape cassette format for home study or use with your local stamp club.

An annual competition, usually the February meeting, is held for members only and with no entry fees or frame charges. All members are invited to participate.

Members Appeals, seeking needed stamps or other material, publications, or offerings for sale or exchange, are carried in the "Philatelist" at no charge to members.

The Catalog Correlator, published in 1969 and supplemented through 1973, identifies all the issues of France with their numbers in eight catalogs--Scott, Berck, Gibbons, Maury, Michel, Thiaude, Ceres, and Yvert.

The Membership List, including the specialty interests of the members, is supplied to all members. Changes and new listings are given in the quarterly "Philatelist."

Translation Service, Identification and Opinion Service, and Problem Service are made available to all members on an individual basis. Photographic Service can be obtained from one of our members at reduced rates.

MEMBERSHIP

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FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

I hereby apply for membership in the France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc., and enclose dues for the first year, including the one-time 50¢ initiation fee, as indicated:

____ Resident Member (50 miles of NYC), \$6 dues and 50¢ fee \$6.50
____ Non-resident Member, \$5 dues and 50¢ fee \$5.50

Signature _____

Please supply the following information for the Membership Committee and complete the Specialty Questionnaire on the reverse side of this form for your listing in the "Philatelist" and Membership List.

(Please type or print)

NAME _____ AGE _____

MAILING ADDRESS--Street or Box _____

Post office _____ State _____ Zip _____

Membership in other philatelic groups

Organization _____ membership # _____

Organization _____ membership # _____

or Reference (Stamp Dealer, etc.)

Name _____

Address _____

PUBLICATION ORDER FORM

Catalog Correlator (1969), 32pp. paperbound, postpaid \$2.50

Index to the Philatelist 1941-1971, 24pp. paperbound, postpaid \$2.00

"25 Centimes Colonial Sage-type" (Xerox copy of translation from article by Pierre Bouvet), 8pp, postpaid \$1.00

List of Auction and Mail Sale firms dealing in French Material (1972), 4pp. Xerox copy, postpaid \$.50

Make your remittance payable to: France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc.
and send to: Corresponding Secretary, Walter Parshall
103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003

Member's Name: _____ France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc.
SPECIALTY QUESTIONNAIRE Please indicate ALL areas of collecting interests:

I GENERAL COLLECTOR

If no specialties are reported below, I wish to be listed as a general collector.

☐ All issues ☐ 19th Cent. ☐ 20th Cent.

☐ II TOPICAL COLLECTOR

My topics of interest are: _____

FRANCE

III General France--all major varieties

☐ mint ☐ used ☐ on cover

IV Specialized France

A. Postal History:

- ☐ Stampless covers to 1815
- ☐ Stampless covers after 1815
- ☐ Departmental "Marques Postales"
- ☐ Paris "Marques Postales"
- ☐ Entry Markings
- ☐ Military Posts
- ☐ Maritime Posts
- ☐ Railway Posts
- ☐ Used Abroad
- ☐ Postal History in general

B. Regular Issues:

☐ Classics 1849-1876

- ☐ mint ☐ used ☐ on cover
- ☐ 1870-1871 issues, commune, ballons
- ☐ Alsace-Lorraine, locals
- ☐ Dues
- ☐ Plating, flaws of Scott # _____
- ☐ Cancellations

☐ Sage Type, 1876-1900

☐ Modern France

- ☐ mint ☐ used ☐ on cover
- ☐ Blanc, Mouchon, & Merson types
- ☐ Sowers
- ☐ Other types: _____
- ☐ Semi-Postals
- ☐ Air Mails
- ☐ Booklets
- ☐ Coils
- ☐ Coin dates
- ☐ Maximum cards
- ☐ First Day Covers
- ☐ Miniature sheets (bloc feuillets)

C. Special issues and usages:

- ☐ Telephone & Telegraph
- ☐ Dues
- ☐ Parcel Post
- ☐ Newspaper
- ☐ Franchise Militaire
- ☐ Stationery
- ☐ Revenues

FRANCE, Special issues and usages, continued:

- ☐ Air Meetings, First Flights, Crash Covers
- ☐ Liberation issues
- ☐ Strike stamps
- ☐ Flammes (slogan cancels)
- ☐ Expositions, Special and Temporary Bureaus
- ☐ Essays (Projects, rejected designs)
- ☐ Deluxe proofs; imperforates
- ☐ Artist's proofs and color trials
- ☐ Specimen, annulé, fictifs
- ☐ Precancels
- ☐ Perfins
- ☐ Occupation (of France) issues
- ☐ Occupation (by France) issues
- ☐ Other: _____

D. Offices and CFA:

- ☐ Offices Abroad
- ☐ CFA

V FRENCH COMMUNITY

A. Europe:

- ☐ Andorre
- ☐ Monaco
- ☐ Saar
- ☐ Europa and U.N.

B. Colonies and Territories:

- ☐ Colonies General Issues
 - ☐ mint ☐ used ☐ on cover
- ☐ All Colonies and Territories, major varieties
- ☐ All Colonies, certain omnibus issues only:

☐ Cancels and Postal History

☐ Stamps ☐ Covers of Individual Colonies:

C. Independent Republics:

☐ _____

VI DEALER

- ☐ Full time ☐ Part time ☐ Auction
- ☐ Mail sales ☐ New Issue service ☐ Approval

VII OTHER

I am also interested in:

- ☐ Philatelic Literature
- ☐ Exchange

Further comment given below:

SH 6/25
S J LVI 4.

SPECIALTY LISTINGS - FRANCE

France, general

stampless covers, pre-1849
" " , post-1848

Classic stamps
" covers

Sage (1876-1900) stamps
" " covers

semi-modern (1901-1940) stamps
" " " covers

modern stamps
" covers

precancels

booklets and panes

coils

semi-postals

airmail stamps

postage dues

proofs and essays, Classic
" " " , 1876-1939
" " " , modern

imperforates, modern

millesimes and coin dates

postal stationery

errors and flaws, 19th Cent.
" " " , 20th Cent.

ballons montés, etc. of 1870-71

Annulees and Specimens

newspaper, telegraph, telephone stamps

service, franchise, etc. stamps

strike and war stamps and markings

colis-postaux

Revenues

encased postage stamps

Alsace-Lorraine

Liberation stamps

cancellations on the Classics

" , 1876-1900

" , 1900-1939

" , modern

ambulant and convoyeur markings

postal history, Paris

" " , provinces

maritime markings

military and naval markings, pre-1900
" " " " , 20th Cent.

Expositions and special bureaus

French offices abroad

French Algeria

foreign markings on French stamps

fakes to defraud collectors

" " " the mails

local and other labels, fictifs

plating of classic stamps

Aviation meets

first-flight and crash covers

first-day covers

porfins

Andorra

Monaco



The France & Colonies Philatelic Society Inc.

A Society of Collectors of French and French Colonial Stamps

1973 DUES NOTICE

\$6 New York Chapter

\$5 Non-Resident Member

Dues for the calendar year 1973 are payable 1 January. Memberships not renewed by 1 April 1973 will be removed from the mailing list and will not receive the April issue of the Philatelist.

RIGHT NOW

Please also give your attention to the special questionnaire enclosed. Your replies will be used to compile the next issue of the Membership Directory which will be issued as a supplement to the April Philatelist.

We were most encouraged by your response to the questionnaire on the Philatelist last year, and we again ask your cooperation for this project. Obviously the work of tabulating the replies must be completed this winter in order to make the April publication date. Please complete the enclosed questionnaire at your earliest convenience, and return it with your dues in the envelope which is provided.

Thank you,

Walter E. Parshall, Secretary

John E. Lievsay, President

Classification of Collecting Subjects for France and Colonies

FRANCE (only):

I. General -- all major varieties of stamps

- a) mint
- b) used
- c) covers
- d) some specialization (check also which ones in list below)
- e) some sidelines (check also which ones in list below)

II. Specialized or Limited: (If only Limited to, then write "L")

- a) Pre-Revolution, Revolution and Napoleonic Era (to 1815) ("marques postales")
- b) 1815-1849 stampless covers (in general) ("marques postales")
- c) Marques Postales by Departements (all or certain ones)
- d) Marques Postales Paris only
- e) Classic stamps 1849-76:
 - 1. mint
 - 2. used
 - 3. covers
 - 4. litho dues
 - 5. 1870-71:
 - ballon montes
 - commune
 - pigeongrammes
 - boules
 - papillons
 - 6. Alsace-Lorraine
 - 7. cancels on stamps (types or in general)
 - 8. plating, flaws (cite which stamps)
 - 9. proofs and essays
- f) Sage issue 1876-1900
 - 1. mint
 - 2. used.
 - 3. covers

4. cancels on stamps

5. millesimes

6. stationery

g) Dues (as a whole): stamps ; covers

h. Used abroad: stamps ; covers

i. French Offices issues: stamps ; covers

j. Maritime mail: cancels on stamps ; covers

k. Postal Stationery (as a whole)

l. Special Sidelines:

1. Booklets

2. Coins Dates

3. Multiple types

4. airmails: stamps ; covers ; meetings

5. telephone and telegraphs

6. Franchise Militaire

7. Fiscals

8. Semi-officials

9. Liberation

10. Strike stamps

11. FDC

12. Journee du Timbre

13. Flammes

14. German occupation 1914-18 (Valenciennes, Nord, etc.)

15. Montenegrin and Serbian troops; Belgian use

16. German occupation 1939-45: Dunkerque-Coudekerque, L'Orient, St. Nazaire, Alsace-Lorraine, etc)

17. Italian base

18. Legion volontaires Francaises

19. Bienfaisance de PTT

20 Red Cross

21. Jerusalem

22. Maximum Cards
23. Expositions
24. Proofs (in general)
25. Essays (projets, rejected designs)
26. Epreuves de Luxe
27. color trials
28. artists proofs
29. bloc-feuillets (miniature sheets)
30. Recouvrements; Retour
31. French occupation of Germany: Baden, Rhine, Wurtemberg
32. Newspaper stamps
33. Specimens, annule, cours d'instruction, fictifs
34. Precancels (as a whole)
35. Topicals : (list)

FRENCH COMMUNITY

- I. Andorre: stamps ; covers
- II. Monaco: stamps ; covers ; other sidelines
- III. Europa and UN
- IV. Saar: stamps ; covers ; other sidelines
- V. Independent Republics (list)

FRENCH COLONIES AND TERRITORIES

- I. General (non-specialized): used ; mint ; covers
- II. All colonies
- III. Certain issues of all colonies (list which issues)
- IV. One or Certain Colonies Only (list which)
- V. Cancells on stamps
- VI. Cover
- VII. General Issues (as a whole): stamps ; covers
- VIII. Sidelines: (list)
- IX. Tunisia: stamps ; covers ;
- X. Morocco: stamps ; covers



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Walter E. Parshall, Secretary

John E. Lievsay, President

SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE FRANCO-BRITANNIQUE

98, Cours de Vincennes - PARIS (12^e)

BULLETIN D'ADHÉSION

Je soussigné, _____, demeurant à _____,

exerçant la profession de _____,

connaissance prise des statuts de l'association dite "SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE FRANCO-BRITANNIQUE" dont le siège est à Paris, 98, Cours de Vincennes, déclare approuver ces statuts et adhérer comme membre titulaire à cette association,

Je m'engage à payer régulièrement la cotisation et à exécuter les charges et conditions résultant de ma qualité de sociétaire.

A _____, le _____

Signature :

Téléphone privé : _____

— prof. : _____

1^{er} Parrain : _____

2^e — : _____

Droit d'entrée : 100 Frs ; cotisation annuelle : 500 Frs

Je m'intéresse particulièrement aux pays suivants et désire (ou ne désire pas) recevoir des circulations des dits pays. Je désire mettre aussi des carnets en circulation et prie le chef d'échanges de m'adresser à cet effet... carnets ordinaires..., carnets pour timbres rares et... enveloppes pour lettres et entiers.

(mettre une croix dans les colonnes ci-dessous en regard des pays)

	Neufs	Usés	Oblitérations
GRANDE-BRETAGNE			
Planches			
Variétés			
Entiers			
.....			
IRLANDE			
ILES ANGLO-NORMANDES			
LOCAUX			

	Sur lettres	Sur détachés
MARQUES POSTALES		
OBL. DE LONDRES		
— PROVINCIALES		
USED ABROAD		
OBL. CROISEES (France - Gr.-Bretagne)		
OBL. MARITIMES		

	N	U	Obl.
ADEN			
AFRIQUES ANGLAISES			
AFR. DU SUD (Union)			
ANTIGUA			
ASCENSION			
AUSTRALIE (Conf.)			
— OCCID.			
— DU SUD			
BAHAMAS			
BAHRAIN			
BANGKOK			
BARBADE			
BASOUTOLAND			
BECHUANALAND			
BERMUDES			
BIRMANIE			
BORNEO			
BRUNEI			
CAIMANES			
CANADA			
CAP DE BONNE ESP.			
CAP DE BONNE-ESP.			
CEYLAN			
CHINE			
CHYPRE			
COLOMBIE BRIT.			
COOK			
COTE D'OR			
CYRENAIQUE			
DOMINIQUE			
EGYPTE			
FALKLAND			
FIDJI			
GAMBIE			
GIBRALTAR			
GILBERT & ELICE			
GRENADE			

	N	U	Obl.
GUYANE			
HEDJAZ			
HONDURAS			
HONG-KONG			
INDE			
ETATS INDIENS			
IRAK			
KENYA			
LABUAN			
LAGOS			
LEEWARD			
LEVANT			
MALACCA			
ETATS MALAIS			
MALDIVES			
MALTE			
MAROC			
MARSHALL			
MASCATE & DUBAI			
MAURICE			
MONTSERRAT			
MOYEN ORIENT			
NATAL			
NAURU			
NEVIS			
NIGERIES			
NIUE			
NORFOLK			
NOUVELLES-GALLES			
NOUVELLE-GUINEE			
NOUVELLE-ZELANDE			
NYASSALAND			
ORANGE			
PAKISTAN			
PALESTINE			
PAPOUASIE			
PENRHYN			

	N	U	Obl.
PITCAIRN			
QUEENSLAND			
RAROTONGA			
RHODESIES			
SAINT-CHRISTOPHE			
SAINTE-HELENE			
SAINTE-LUCIE			
SAINT-VINCENT			
SALOMON			
SAMOA			
SARAWAK			
SEYCHELLES			
SIERRA LEONE			
SOMALILAND			
SOUDAN EGYPTIEN			
SUD-OUEST AFR.			
SWAZIELAND			
TASMANIE			
TERRE-NEUVE			
TOKELAU			
TONGA			
TRANSJORDANIE			
TRANSVAAL			
TRINITE			
TRIPOLITAINE			
TRISTAN DA CUNHA			
TURK			
VICTORIA			
VIERGES			
ZANZIBAR			

Certains territoires de faible importance ou de peu d'émissions ont été groupés avec les colonies dont ils font partie de nos jours, par exemple, TOBAGO ira de pair avec TRINITE.

ANNUAIRE
UNION MARCOPHILE
1973

Membre N°

QUESTIONNAIRE

NOM : Stone Prénom : Robert G.

ADRESSE : Box 471, Biglerville, Pa. 17307, USA.
(prière de préciser votre numéro de code postal)

SPECIALITES

Marquez d'une croix (X) les spécialités qui vous concernent.

I. - MARCOPHILIE GÉNÉRALE

- 1 M.P. Ancien Régime
- 2 M.P. avec N° de département
- 3 Cursives
- 4 Cachet à date type 10
- 5 - - type 11
- 6 - - type 12
- 7 - - type 13
- 8 - - type 14
- 9 - - type 15
- 10 Petits Chiffres
- 11 Gros Chiffres
- 12 Bureaux spéciaux. Franchise. Contreseing
- 13 Prisons
- 14 Noms révolutionnaires
- 15 Départements conquis
- 16 Acheminées
- 17a Entrées - par terre
- X b - par mer

18 FERROVIAIRES

- a Ambulants
- b Convoyeurs stations
- c Convoyeurs lignes
- d Gares
- e Entrepôts

19 ARMÉES

- a XVIII° siècle
- b Révolution

- c 1^{er} Empire
- d Restauration
- e Second Empire
- f Guerre 1870-71
- g Campagnes coloniales
- h Manœuvres
- j Guerre 1914-18
- k Guerre 1939-45
- l Campagne Indochine
- m Campagne Algérie

- X 20 Poste Maritime
 - 21 Poste Navale
 - 22 Aérophilatélie
 - 23 Croix - Rouge
 - 24 Oblitérations sur Sage
 - 25 Poste automobile rurale
 - 26 Agences postales urbaines et rurales
 - 27 Bureaux auxiliaires
 - a) Paris
 - b) Province
 - 28 Télégrammes. Pneumatiques
 - 29 Oblitérations mécaniques
 - a) Flammes ordinaires
 - b) Flammes illustrées
 - 30 Affranchissements mécaniques
 - X 31 Oblitérations sur Colonies générales
 - X 32 Oblitérations sur T.P. Colonies
 - 33 Oblitérations étrangères
- Quels pays ?

Suite au verso

II. - MARCOPHILIE DÉPARTEMENTALE

Noms et Numéros des Départements :

III. - AUTRES SPÉCIALITÉS

St. Pierre et Miquelon

toutes colonies sur lettres

epreuves des colonies

OBSERVATIONS

Prière de retourner ce Questionnaire le plus rapidement possible à

M. Lucien BRIDELANCE

19, avenue du Châtelet

LÉSIGNY

77330 OZOIR LA FERRIÈRE

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF POLAR PHILATELISTS

Any person of good character interested in Polar Philately is invited to become a member of the ASPP. All subscriptions are for a calendar year (regardless of date of admission to membership) and include all six issues of "Ice Cap News" published during that calendar year. Yearly dues are \$5.00. Back issues of ICN from Vol. 1, No. 1 may be purchased from the Treasurer: Vol. 1-6 @ \$2.50/vol.; Vol. 7-13 @ \$2.00/vol.; Vol. 14-16 @ \$3.00/vol.; Vol. 17 on at \$5.00/vol. Vol. 1-6 are Xeroxed. Sample copies of "Ice Cap News" are available @ \$1.00 each from the Editor or the Secretary. Members are entitled to participate in Society auctions, the Society Sales Service, "The Tradin' Post," and the Rapid Notification Service; the Society Library & (nonprofit) Stamp Bank (mint stamps for cover sendings) are new services.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME _____ OCCUPATION _____ AGE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE & COUNTRY (+Zip or Postal Code) _____

INTEREST CODES - PLEASE CIRCLE NUMBERS

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. All polar | 13. British Antarctic Ter- | 25. Canada N.W.T. & |
| 2. All Antarctic | ritory & South Georgia | Yukon, Labrador |
| 3. All Arctic | 14. SANAE, Gough, Bouvet, | 26. Alaska |
| 4. Spitsbergen | Marion, Prince Edward | 27. U.S.S.R. Arctic |
| 5. IGY (International | 15. Ross Dependency and | 28. U.S. Drifting |
| Geophysical Year) | Campbell Island | Stations |
| 6. Falkland Islands | 16. Chile Antarctic | 29. USSR Drifting |
| 7. Tristan da Cunha | 17. Japan Antarctic | Stations |
| 8. All sub-Antarctic | 18. U.S.S.R. Antarctic | 30. Polar flights |
| 9. Friendly corres- | 19. TAAF (French Antarctic) | 31. Transpolar Ex- |
| pondence & exchange | 20. Belgian Antarctic | 32. Australian |
| 10. Polar books and | 21. Stamps with polar themes | Antarctic |
| publications | 22. Greenland | Territory |
| 11. U.S. Antarctic | 23. Iceland | 33. Other (specify): |
| 12. Argentine Antarctic | 24. Scandinavian Arctic | _____ |
| | mainland | |

Make remittances payable to: AMERICAN SOCIETY OF POLAR PHILATELISTS and send, together with this application, to:

Mrs. Audrey McComas, Secretary, 5836 Compass Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90045

Major philatelic organizations belonged to: _____

Willing to translate for "Ice Cap News"? What language(s)? _____

Application sent by _____ Date sent _____ ICN # _____ App. rec'd. by _____

ICN notified _____ Card issued _____ Number assigned _____

PLEASE NOTE! "Ice Cap News" is mailed from Madison, New Jersey via third class (printed matter) mail -- a very slow service. Because ICN often carries short-

polar flights, drifting ice stations, icebreakers and supply ships, to name just a few. At the same time, "ICE CAP NEWS" carries a variety of illustrations of covers, cachets and postal markings which have originated in the polar and sub-polar areas, most of which are submitted to the Editor by the members. As a consequence of this wide range of coverage, it is not difficult to understand why ASPP members consider "ICE CAP NEWS" an indispensable aid in their quest for polar knowledge, as well as a unique source of information enabling them to acquire a variety of covers from Arctica and Antarctica.

Mail auctions are held several times each year, offering material entered by the members. These sales enable everyone to acquire choice polar material at competitive prices. A free "Rapid Notification Service" is available, which provides fast notification of polar events to assist members in obtaining contemporary cover items for their collections. "The Tradin' Post" acts as a clearinghouse for members to buy, sell and exchange polar philatelic material on a non-commercial basis. Our Society Sales Service took shape with the September-October 1970 "ICE CAP NEWS" and up until the March-April 1973 ICN has offered a total of 86 polar covers, most of them unobtainable elsewhere. The Society Library is available to all. Our newest service: a "Stamp Bank" which offers, at just a slight advance over face value (to cover operating expenses), mint stamps of all countries with polar territories. Many of these stamps have a polar theme and are offered primarily for members' use on their polar cover sendings. As a convenience to members' families, the Society conducts an Estate Disposal Service, wherein a deceased member's collection may be liquidated by sale through a Society auction. A Membership Directory is distributed every two years, and back issues of ICN are available from Volume 1, Number 1.

A membership application blank appears on the reverse side of this sheet. If you are intrigued, as we are, by what goes on in the home of the polar bear and the penguin, we feel sure you will place great value on membership in the American Society of Polar Philatelists. We'd be very pleased to welcome you aboard.

Sincerely yours,

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF POLAR PHILATELISTS

PRESIDENT: Renald M. Curlew, 865-107A Broadway Ave., Holbrook, N.Y. 11741 USA.

VICE-PRESIDENT: G. R. Garbutt, 27A Wetherby Rd., York YO2 5BU, England.

SECRETARY: Mrs. Audrey McComas, 5836 Compass Dr., Los Angeles, Calif. 90045 USA.

TREASURER: J. Lewis Blackburn, 211 Spencer Rd., Basking Ridge, N.J. 07920 USA.

EDITOR "ICE CAP NEWS": Bernard V. Coyne, 5420 E. Yandell Dr., El Paso, TX 79903 USA.

PUBLISHER "ICE CAP NEWS": Warren Leucht, 37 Sherwood Ave., Madison, N.J. 07940 USA.

Society Sales Service: Renald M. & Janet Curlew, Managers (see address above).

Estate Disposal Service: Write to Renald M. Curlew (address above).

Back Issues of "Ice Cap News" for sale by Treasurer Blackburn (see address above).

Society Librarian: Robert L. Jernigan, P.O. Box 34417, West Bethesda, Md. 20034 USA.

Rapid Notification Service)
The Tradin' Post) John Van Rysdam, 6 Harvard Pl., Orchard Park, NY 14127

Society Auctions: David Larson, 15 Tasman Lane, Huntington Station, N.Y. 11746 USA.

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[5 May 1973]

[Please turn this sheet over]

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF POLAR PHILATELISTS

We are devotees of a captivating area of collecting -- the field of Polar Philately. In an attempt to enlarge its appeal, some of us have joined together in collecting, exchanging and studying Arctic and Antarctic postal history under the banner of the American Society of Polar Philatelists.

With one third of its members resident outside the United States, ours is truly an international group. Friendly correspondence and exchange of covers is always a delightful means of developing a personal collection. Many ASPP members consider the firm and satisfying friendships which develop as a result of contact with fellow polar buffs to be the outstanding dividend to be gained from membership.

"ICE CAP NEWS", the official publication of the Society, is published six times a year. Volume 17 (1972) contains 176 pages jam-packed with articles, columns, news and information on the many sidelights of our specialized interests. "ICE CAP NEWS" keeps the membership well informed on past, present and future polar activities in connection with Operation "DEEP FREEZE", exploring and scientific expeditions, tourist cruises, whaling, the navies of the world which operate in icy waters, polar flights, drifting ice stations, icebreakers and supply ships, to name just a few. At the same time, "ICE CAP NEWS" carries a variety of illustrations of covers, cachets and postal markings which have originated in the polar and sub-polar areas, most of which are submitted to the Editor by the members. As a consequence of this wide range of coverage, it is not difficult to understand why ASPP members consider "ICE CAP NEWS" an indispensable aid in their quest for polar knowledge, as well as a unique source of information enabling them to acquire a variety of covers from Arctica and Antarctica.

Mail auctions are held several times each year, offering material entered by the members. These sales enable everyone to acquire choice polar material at competitive prices. A free "Rapid Notification Service" is available, which provides fast notification of polar events to assist members in obtaining contemporary cover items for their collections. "The Tradin' Post" acts as a clearinghouse for members to buy, sell and exchange polar philatelic material on a non-commercial basis. Our Society Sales Service took shape with the September-October 1970 "ICE CAP NEWS" and up until the March-April 1973 ICN has offered a total of 86 polar covers, most of them unobtainable elsewhere. The Society Library is available to all. Our newest service: a "Stamp Bank" which offers, at just a slight advance over face value (to cover operating expenses), mint stamps of all countries with polar territories. Many of these stamps have a polar theme and are offered primarily for members' use on their polar cover sendings. As a convenience to members' families, the Society conducts an Estate Disposal Service, wherein a deceased member's collection may be liquidated by sale through a Society auction. A Membership Directory is distributed every two years, and back issues of ICN are available from Volume 1, Number 1.

A membership application blank appears on the reverse side of this sheet. If you are intrigued, as we are, by what goes on in the home of the polar bear and the penguin, we feel sure you will place great value on membership in the American Society of Polar Philatelists. We'd be very pleased to welcome you aboard.

Sincerely yours,

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF POLAR PHILATELISTS

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Back Issues of "Ice Cap News" for sale by Treasurer Blackburn (see address above).