

France & Colonies Philatelist



Published bi-monthly by the France and Colonies Group
Secretary: Charles Bretagne – P.O. Box 30, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Editor: Ira Zweifach – 336 Central Park West, N.Y. 25, N.Y.

Cataloged only in Thiaude and Ceres, the "Timbre Du Ravitaillement" has caused much controversy. Is it a legitimate "Official" or is it not? Thanks to Harry Weiss and "Weekly Philatelic Gossip," Mr. Sellmansberger presents here his arguments in favor of accepting what he believes is...

FRANCE'S LOST STAMP

By Fred E. Sellmansberger

RAVITAILLEMENT GÉNÉRAL **RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE**

CARTE POSTALE

Mairie ayant établi la carte d'alimentation: **ROTHAU**

Département: **Bas-Rhin**

Observations du maire de la commune de naissance:

(Pour Paris et Lyon, mentionner l'arrondissement.)

de la ville de **ROTHAU**

142260229

Département **Bas-Rhin**

(1) Mentionner sur cette adresse le nom de la commune de naissance.

Early in 1946, it was found that, because of forgeries during the recent World War II, many French people illegally and undeservedly held food-cards. To correct this, the Government declared all outstanding food-cards invalid, and decreed that Frenchmen obtain new ones. It issued Circular No. 211, officially numbered V B 477/B 220 and dated June 8, 1946, in which a plan of procedure was set out.

This directive was sent only to regional and departmental directors for the posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Ministry, to the regional director of railway post offices in the Paris district, and to the directors of highway post offices. Thus, the need was limited, and the number of these directives was very much curtailed. The present

writer, then, is indeed fortunate to possess one.

The P.T.T. Minister decreed that, to obtain the new food-card, each consumer must fill out a Fiche de Controle (an application card), which should be of the format and stock of a postal card. These Fiches, he further stated, after having been collected by the local, distributing mayoralty, would then be sent to the mayoralty of one's birthplace. This birthplace mayoralty would then verify the statements on the application.

Now occur two statements, in which all stamp collectors will be very much interested: The postal cards (The directive calls them just that) are to circulate (in the mail) free of postage – so long as each applied the Timbre du Ravitaillement "in the upper right part". Further, we are

Over.

The next issue of the "Philatelist" will be devoted to a complete listing of all members of the Group in good standing, together with their specialties and their addresses. It is the first such list to be published since 1946, a dereliction that it is high time was corrected. We believe such a list is of great importance to a group such as ours. It can be an outstanding means of disseminating knowledge relating to the many specialties pursued by our members, and it should stimulate the interchange of information and ideas. We also believe that such a list should be kept up to date, and we hope to publish a new one every second year.

Apropos of the above, we urge any of you who have forgotten to pay this year's dues to read Secretary Bretagne's notice on page 23. We know you won't want to miss being included in this useful list.

FRANCE'S LOST STAMP continued

Why, then, did the Director of Posts call the cards carried by them: "Postal Cards"? Why did he decree that they should be carried, without other postage? The regional directors are told that "the vignette shall carry the mention 'Postage in account with the Administration of Posts'." Why should each read this way, if they aren't postage stamps?

It is said that the cancellations simply obliterate the stamps, and the postmarks are simply registers or mentions of the mayoralties served. The stamps could be obliterated much cheaper and faster, in many other ways, including precancellation. Also, if this is true, why are the postmarks applied exactly as on mailed cards, letters, or packages? And why must these postmarks be used as proof of the used of this service? Every Fiche bears the mayoralty marks, both at the sending and at the receiving ends of the service.

In spite of all this, the Timbre du Ravitaillement remains uncatalogued by the General Catalogues in the United States (not in Scott or in Minkus), in Great Britain (not in Gibbons), and in France (not in Yvert). Why? It is catalogued only in Thiaude and in Ceres. Both are specialized catalogues of France — and only of France.

On the front cover is shown the face of a Fiche de Controie. On this page is shown the reverse of the same Fiche. Notice that the Declarations for Application for the new food-card are on the reverse of the Fiche. This includes the family name, given name, nationality, sex, status (if female), date of birth, profession and present address. At the bottom of the Fiche, one swears that he has not filled out any other Fiche. The deposition here is dated August 23, 1946, the postmark (on the face) is of August 1, 1946.

The Fiche de Controie is seldom seen, for it was intended that none be admitted into the hands of the general public.

Mod. 2

FICHE DE CONTROLE

NUMERO de la nouvelle carte et catégorie actuelle: 1562

(A remplir par la Mairie.)

NOM (en majuscules d'imprimerie): HAUBENSACK

Les femmes MARIÉES, VEUVES ou DIVORCÉES indiqueront leur nom de JEUNE FILLE à la 1^{re} ligne et le nom de leur mari à la 2^e, précédé du mot: épouse, veuve ou divorcée.

Prénoms: André - Frédéric

(Dans l'ordre de l'état civil. Souligner le prénom usuel.)

Nationalité: Fr. Sexe: M ou F (Biffer la lettre inutile)

Date: 31 Août 1925

Commune: Strasbourg

(Pour Paris et Lyon, indiquer l'arrondissement.)

Département: Bas-Rhin

(ou Colonie, ou Pays étranger.)

Profession: Apprenti de Commerce

Département: Bas-Rhin

Commune: Rothau

(Pour Paris et Lyon, indiquer l'arrondissement.)

Rue: Quai de Dambis 10

Je certifie qu'il n'a pas été déposé d'autre fiche de contrôle au nom du titulaire faisant l'objet de la présente fiche.

Nom, prénom et adresse du Signataire (1): A. Rothau, le 19 46

SIGNATURE: [Signature]

M. [Signature]

(1) À ne porter que lorsque la fiche n'est pas signée par le consommateur lui-même.

écrit le 18.47

told that the postage cost will be reimbursed by the Revitaillement Ministry. Thus, the postal department will serve another on official business, with the other department to reimburse the first for the postage cost.

This sounds very much like the United States Official stamps of 1873, for the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Navy, Post Office, State, Treasury and War; also, directly for the President. Why should United States Official stamps be listed and catalogued, but not those of France used exactly the same way? Why should United States Official stamps be listed by a French catalogue, when a French stamp, used exactly the same way, is not listed by United States catalogues?

It is said that specialized catalogues properly list the stamp, but other catalogues will not, for the stamp never left the country — that it was valid only there. The Official stamps of the United States, the Argentine Republic, Germany and many, many others never left their respective countries, in which only were they valid. Yet they are listed. What is the big difference?

It is said that these are not true postage stamps.

The Undulating Circles of the French Courriers-Convoyeurs

By CYRIL KIDD.

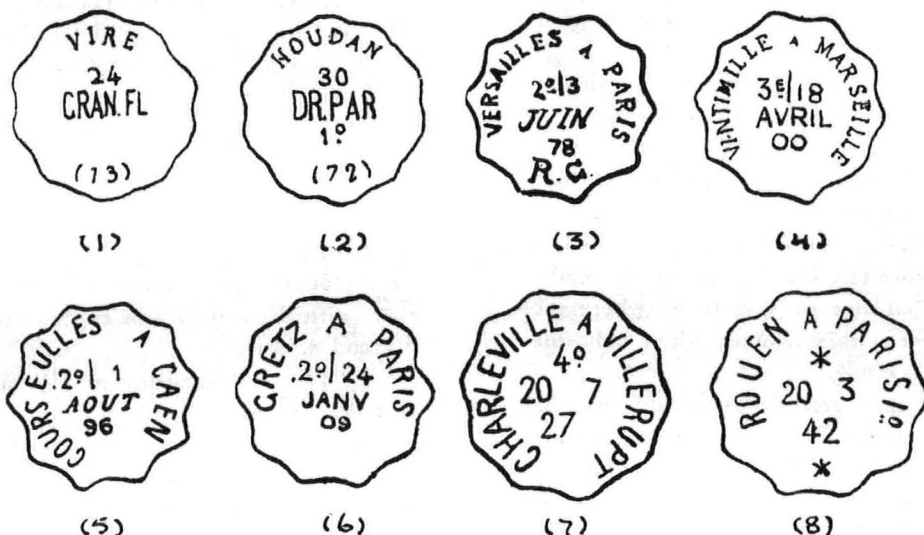
It is almost impossible to examine any quantity of French stamps without at least spotting a fragment of a wavy-lined circle, the distinctive mark of the Courier-Convoyeur.

Since 1867 the cancellations of the Courier-Convoyeur, the railway branch of the French Postal Service, have had the distinctive undulating shape that sets them apart from all other French cancels — although through the years it has been gradually modified in certain details.

Sometimes the Convoyage is referred to as "le petit Bureau Ambulant", and to the extent that both are to be found on the trains of France, there is some resemblance. But the differences are far more striking than the similarities. The staff consists of one man, his office a normal second class compartment with a label on the door which says "Reserve a la Poste". His duties consist of taking care of mail already made up, delivering

With the appropriate one of these he had to date-stamp letters picked up on the trip — and leave the obliteration of the stamp to the Post Office at the end of the line. Shortly before this type was withdrawn in 1877 this regulation was changed — and date-stamps were ordered to be used to cancel the stamp.

This first type is illustrated in figures 1 and 2 and presents several very unusual features. The names of the stations between which the Convoyage travels are shown abbreviated in a straight line across the centre. The name of the particular station at which the letter was received appears at the top of the circle, whilst the number of the Department in which it is situated appears at the foot. The date is shown — but only the day of the



and accepting mailbags at wayside stations, and (most important from the philatelists's viewpoint) the acceptance of unregistered letters from the public and from station letter-boxes en route. These letters he must hand in at the end of his trip — or to the mail clerk at an intermediate station if they are addressed short of the end of the line. He does not open or make up mailbags.

For the most part the Convoyeur operates over local lines, but he is also to be found on the "grandes lignes" over which the Bureau Ambulant functions, but in that case he is located in a compartment of the railcar which performs the local stopping service.

In view of the makeshift nature of his accommodation the real wonder is that there are any legible marks to be found at all.

When the Conveyeurs first appeared in 1867 it was contrary to regulations to cancel stamps on letters with anything but a "griffe" — and the Convoyeur was not issued with one. But he was issued with a large array of date stamps — one for each of the stations on his route.

month, which appears above the route name. A number which is sometimes found below the route name distinguishes the various trips made on a particular day. The route name was reversible for the return journey.

The mark illustrated in Figure 1 is from a card picked up at Vire in Calvados by the Convoyage Granville a Flers. Apparently only one daily trip was made on this route. The Convoyeur on this short run of 85 kilometres would need no less than thirteen date-stamps. Figure 2 is from a letter picked up at Houdan in Seine-et-Oise by the Convoyage Dreux a Paris on its second trip of the day. On this run of 82 kilometres a total of fifteen date-stamps would be needed.

Owing to the fact that these date-stamps were not used for cancelling stamps until shortly before their withdrawal they are rarely to be found on stamps — and covers seem even more scarce.

The stamps on letters collected on the route were cancelled with the griffe of the post-office at the end of the route. But quite frequently letters were handed to a

STEPHN G. RICH

Bureau Ambulant running on from the end of the Convoyages route. This would save considerable time in transit. For instance it was the practice to do so on the Granville a Flers run, the stamps being cancelled with the lozenge-shaped griffe "GR,P" of the Bureau Ambulant Granville a Paris.

After a life of ten years this mass of date-stamps was withdrawn and a single one issued for each direction. These are more easily found since from their inception they have been used as obliterations.

The marks issued in 1877 were as illustrated in Figure 3 – the route being shown in serif lettering and the date italicised. Towards the end of the century the date was changed to upright type (Figure 4). This last I have seen used as late as 1930 from the route Rouen a Elbeuf.

In 1892 or thereabouts a modification was made in the inscription of the route name – this appeared in sans-serif letters and went through the two stages of italic and upright month (Figures 5 and 6). The stamps with upright date were used on some of the smaller routes until at least 1939. I have Cognac a St. Jean d' Angely used in that year.

But for the most part these early types (measuring at their greatest width 24 m.m.) have been superseded by larger types of 25 m.m., 26 m.m. and finally 28 m.m. diameter. On later types the route name is shown in full, completely filling the circle. The date is wholly in cyphers and the trip number appears above the date (Figure 7) or after the route (Figure 8). In all the marks shown in Figures 3 to 7 a star may be found where the trip number should appear – this is used when only one daily service is made.

Completion of even the later types would tax the patience of the most persevering – but a very interesting and representative collection may be built up. There is an endless variety in the names to be found – ranging from short inscriptions like "Pacy a Dreux" to lengthy ones like "St. Pierre du Vauvray a St. Georges Motel". In some marks where more than one route exists the route is shown, for instance "Grenoble a Lyon Par St. Rambert". Another mark reads "Lille a Lille Service Circ". At the foot of Figure 3 are the letters "R.G." to show that the train travelled via the left Bank (Rive Gauche) of the Seine.

The marks illustrated are all perfectly normal types – on several routes experimental types have been tried, these were in use for short periods only and are all very rare, but are easily recognisable by the undulating circumference. Only one mark is recorded with a plain circle, from the Convoyage Macon a Lyon in 1913.

My own preference is for the marks used in Normandy – this was largely influenced by the opportunity presenting itself during my enforced sojourn there in 1944 of examining an unpicked accumulation of covers and pieces dating from the 1860's. In this comparatively small portion of France well over one hundred different routes have existed during that period.

Steve Rich passed away two years ago on August 16th. We are rerunning this short article on the 5 franc Napoleon, written by him in 1947, when he was editor of the "Philatelist," because it is so typically Steve. Till the day he died he was still pursuing the elusive, undiscovered facts about this popular stamp – and he uncovered many of them. It is our misfortune that many of these discoveries passed with him.



Are there really two types of the 5 franc 1869? Is there really a separate variety, in which the "5" and "F" are in blue? Or is the statement in Lesgor's catalog about the "slight variations" a sufficient statement?

Scott lists two types. German catalogs list three. Your editor has seen in collections lately exhibited, a fair number of the 5f stamps.

The conspicuous facts that emerge from the material seen, are:

1. The height and width of "5" and "F" vary continuously and smoothly from $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm. up to $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm., with the majority of copies close to 4 mm. even 4.1, 4.2 and 4.33 mm.
2. The "5" comes, in all variations of the height, with flat top and curved top.
3. In at least several variations of height the "5" comes with short top or flag as well as with long flag. The short flag appears curved rather than straight. Short flag reaches only to above inner edge of lower loop; long flag to above outer edge of lower loop.
4. No work on plating the varieties of the "5" has been published. But pictures of multiples in magazine and auction catalogs show short and long flags se-tenant.
5. Blue printing of "5" and "F", in contrast to the usual violet color, exists. No experiment has yet been reported to determine if this is a fade. Exposure of a damaged copy of the regular violet print to sunlight for 60 days would do the trick: part of the "5" and "F" protected by black paper from light and the rest exposed, can settle the matter.

We don't hope to get the Scott Catalog to do anything about this. "Our Mr. Luff" wrote what is at present the listing," said Hugh Clark some years back; therefore for him "the listing as it now stands" was sacred, unchangeable. Maybe the new management will work with facts instead of retaining an old inadequate statement. (One member assures us that the present confusion is from a period before Mr. Luff wrote the catalog at all).

MULTIPLE TYPES OF FRENCH TYPOGRAPHED STAMPS

CHARLES NEIDORF

The third and concluding installment of Mr. Neidorf's discerning study examines the factors directly responsible for the multiplication of types of French typographed stamps.

4. How Multiple Types Originate

We come now to the heart of the matter, to a consideration of the factors directly responsible for the multiplication of types of French typographed stamps. By far the most important are:

1. The physical properties of the electrolytic copper working dies which, despite their fragility, must be used as is, unprotected by chrome – or nickel-plating; and

2. The need to prepare additional master electros when a stamp is issued in more than one form (booklets or coils, in addition to sheet stamps) or when the printing method has been changed from flat plate to rotary press.

Both of these factors go hand in hand, so that it is not possible to consider one without taking the other into account.

The use of electrolytic copper working dies obviously has a profound effect on the multiplication of types. It is the flattening down and spreading of the lines standing up in relief on the working die, as a result of the repeated pressure exerted by the coin press, in the process of preparing the lead matrices, which very quickly causes a typographic working die to require modification or else to be discarded. One might be inclined to think that chrome – or nickel-plating would provide a solution to this problem, but as de Lizeray(1) points out, the addition of a thin film of chrome or nickel would have no effect on the ductility of the underlying copper, which would still continue to spread out under heavy pressure, so that lines standing up in relief would soon flatten down.

Moreover, chrome – or nickel-plating would have the effect of thickening all of the lines in relief and of narrowing the spaces between adjacent lines. If such a die were used the final result would be to produce a stamp having a design much heavier in appearance than the effect intended by the artist.

Two other objections to chrome – or nickel-plating the working die are cited by de Lizeray: the plating would interfere with the proper inking of the die for the taking of die proofs; and the plating might scale off irregularly under the repeated heavy pressure of the coin press.

It will be recalled that electros intended for use as printing plates which are known in advance to be required to withstand long, hard usage are prepared by placing the wax molds first into a nickel-plating and then into a copper-plating bath. One might think that a similar procedure would be applicable to the working die. However, if this were attempted the result would be to produce a die with a surface so hard that it would be very difficult to engrave the value numeral on it, hence would be impractical.

The net result is that the working die is almost invariably composed of relatively soft electrolytic copper (except when a brass master die complete with value numeral is prepared). And yet, such a copper die must undergo considerable pressure in the coin press in the process of producing the 40 or 50 acceptable lead matrices needed for the preparation of a master electro. One can readily understand, therefore, that by the time 50 impressions have been made the condition of the working die is very far from what it was in its pristine state. Should it become necessary to prepare a new master electro (for booklet or coil printing) this can be done only by first either retouching the working die to make it serviceable, or else by discarding the old working die and preparing a new one, on which the value numeral must be separately engraved. In either case the result is the production of a new type.

It is undoubtedly not sufficiently appreciated by collectors that the types of French typographed stamps fall into these two categories. Those instances of multiple types resulting from separate engravings of value numerals on different dies of a particular denomination (e.g., the four types of the 25 c. Sower, solid background) are, in general, easily recognizable and have been well known for a long time. On the other hand, instances of retouching of various minor details here and there on worn working dies, leading to the production of derivative but nevertheless recognizably and consistently different types, are much harder to detect and far less well known. A striking instance of how long different types resulting from this latter procedure can escape detection is provided by the article published by de Lizeray(2) as recently as May, 1959 in which he describes a new type of the 30 c. Sower, solid background, which he carefully and convincingly demonstrates as being related to but nevertheless distinct from one of the well-known types of this stamp. It is entirely possible that several other similar situations as yet undetected remain to be brought to light, so that the would-be student of French stamps need not feel that it is no longer possible to make new discoveries.

There are, of course, definite limits to the extent to which it is possible to resort to retouching of a worn working die. When a particular denomination remains in use for a long time and appears in various forms (rotary press as well as flat plate, or in coils and booklets as well as sheet form), there comes a time when the retouched die can no longer be used, either because its frame lines have become so flattened as to make the enlarged dimensions liable to interfere with proper spacing of the subjects on the plate and hence with proper perforation of the sheets, or because the quality of the engraving has deteriorated beyond the point where it can profitably be restored by further retouching, or

even because successive retouches have caused the final state of the design to differ appreciably from its original condition. Hence it becomes necessary to resort to use of the master die to prepare a new blank working die on which a new value numeral must be engraved.

It should be noted that there is a third alternative which makes it possible to avoid the production of a new design type and thus helps, in part, to explain why sheet and booklet form of a particular stamp are sometimes derived from a single design type while in other instances they belong to different types. Where it is known in advance that a stamp is to be issued simultaneously in sheet and booklet form, it is possible to prepare two or more identical working dies.(3) After the value numeral has been engraved on the original working die, it is a simple matter, as the first step in putting it to use, to impress two or more lead matrices. From the latter electrolytic copper duplicates of the original working die are prepared, without resorting either to retouching of the design or to engraving of a new value numeral on a second working die.

A fourth alternative also exists to account, in part, for the use of the same design type for both sheets and booklets: recent practice, it will be recalled, is to prepare the master die (usually brass) complete with value numeral. De Lizeray(4) points out that such a die, being made of a more durable metal than electrolytic copper, can be used to prepare as many as 100 acceptable lead matrices, sufficient to prepare two master electros, one for sheet stamps and one for booklet stamps.

The other major factor responsible for the multiplication of types is the need, from time to time, to prepare new master electros (and hence, usually, to prepare new working dies). De Lizeray(5) calls attention to the fact that of all the stages involved in the production of a typographed stamp (master die, working die, master electro and printing plate) the one which has the longest lifetime, potentially, is the master electro. Unless accidentally damaged it can continue in use indefinitely, without appreciable wear, since impressions are made from it solely on heat-softened wax or plastic.

Nevertheless, from time to time it is necessary to prepare new master electros, specifically when a stamp is issued in booklet or coil form as well as in sheet form. Generally speaking an electro for sheet stamps is not interchangeable with one for booklet or coil stamps, each having a distinctive layout of subjects and gutters. It is true that from time to time, including quite recent and even current practice(6), it has been possible to alter an electro intended for sheet stamps to a form adaptable to the printing of booklet stamps. But in all instances rotary press coil stamps require special electros having a distinctive compact arrangement of subjects, without gutters. Unless the precaution is taken to set aside one or more duplicates of the working die (which probably happens infrequently, since expensive extra labor and material, which may never be needed, is involved) new working dies must be prepared for these coil stamps, hence the richness of coil stamps

in distinctive types.

The changeover from flat plate to rotary press printing, it should be obvious, was responsible for a large-scale production of new types, since the master electros had to be changed. Electros for flat plate sheet stamps had central vertical gutters half the width of a stamp. Since this width was fixed, the master electro consisting of a solid sheet of copper, there was no way to alter it to the full-stamp gutter width required for rotary press electros. Nor was there any way, short of preparing new electros, to provide for the required metal reglets containing the parallelograms at the top and bottom of the rotary press sheet electros. Bearing in mind the limited utility of the working dies, it can readily be appreciated that the production of new master electros entailed the production of new types.

At a somewhat later date a special set of circumstances, affecting rotary press booklets, led to the use of multiple types. As previously noted, the normal arrangements of subjects for rotary press booklets consists of two blocks of ten (5x2) separated by a vertical gutter the width of a stamp. At first this middle gutter was left blank. Then in 1932 the following official notice was inserted, in four lines: "Vente au detail formellement interdite", starting with the booklets of the 50 c. Peace type. This wording appears on all booklets printed until 1950, when it was again decided to leave the middle gutters blank, the first booklets affected being those of the 15 fr. Marianne de Gandon type.

The original changeover from blank gutters to gutters with wording entailed a change of electros, and hence of working dies, because the wording formed an integral part of the sheet of electrolytic copper forming the electro. As a result, the first booklets of the 50 c. Peace type appeared as type IV, the later booklets as type II.

The changeover from gutters with wording to blank gutters was for a brief period accomplished by simply cutting away the lettering standing up in relief on the electros, by means of a sharp tool (15 fr. Marianne de Gandon, type II). Later on it is possible that a new master electro without wording was prepared, using the working die originally intended for sheet stamps (type I), but more likely 50-subject electros intended for printing sheet stamps were sawn into 20-subject sections (two blocks of ten, side by side, separated by a middle vertical gutter, without lettering, of course) for mounting on the rotary press cylinder used to print booklets. At any rate, whichever method was used, the net result of making a change in the electro to eliminate the central gutter wording was the use of a different design type.

*
* *
*

In conclusion, it seems worthwhile to call attention, once again, to two points made in this discussion:

1. The production of multiple types is an inherent characteristic of French typographic plate-making procedures, one which has been in operation continuously

GROUP NEWS

ANNOUNCING THE FIRST ANNUAL STEPHEN G. RICH MEMORIAL CONTEST

TO BE HELD AT THE NOVEMBER MEETING

It is a great pleasure to announce that in November the club will once again hold an annual contest. Formerly known as the "Lesgor Contest," it is now, through the kind insistence of Mr. Lesgor, to be called the "Stephen G. Rich Memorial Contest."

Mr. Lesgor felt that renaming the competition for the late Mr. Rich, who had done so much for the Group, would in some small way keep his memory green and our appreciation of his services alive.

The new competition, as always, is open to all members, resident of non-resident. In fact, non-resident members are urged to compete. Judges will be announced later.

The competition will be divided into three classes as follows:

1. Original research.
2. "Open Class" including cancellations.
3. One subject -- a single issue, stamp, colony, etc.

A prize will be awarded for the best exhibit in each group and a special prize will be awarded for the "Best In Show."

The competition is not limited to any special period. Material of any French land, whether it is colony, man, date, protectorate, offices in a land abroad, of France itself, etc. is eligible.

Sixteen pages are the maximum allowed each entrant.

All exhibits should be sent to:

Gustave Wittenberg
520 Amsterdam Ave.
New York 24, N.Y.

They must be in Mr. Wittenberg's hands by Friday, October 28, 1960. As heretofore, there is no charge for frames or entry fee of any kind. Contestants must, however, include return postage and insurance fees for each entry. All entries will be returned promptly after the end of the contest which will be held the evening of November 1, 1960 at the Collectors Club in New York.

CORRECTION

Through a printer's error, the captions explaining the illustrations contained in the article on the counterfeit Red Cross overprints found on the 10c red sower (Scott B1) were transposed. Please note that the overprint illustrated in the upper left corner should have been captioned "Genuine." The other two should properly be captioned "Counterfeit." We will try to see that such errors do not occur again.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Corresponding Secretary, Charles Bretagne, wishes it known that any member who has not paid his 1960 dues by Sept. 7, 1960, will not be included in the new "Membership List," which will appear on October 1st, and will be dropped from the membership rolls of the Group.

We urge any of you who have been delinquent to send your dues payment to Mr. Bretagne at once. His address is: Box 30, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

In case you have forgotten, the dues for resident members is \$3.50, for non-resident members \$2.50. Resident members are all those residing within fifty miles of New York City.

MEET OUR NEW PRESIDENT



Photo by Boutrelle.

Meet William J. Connelly, our new president, who is seen here addressing members of the Group at our recent annual banquet. Pictured with him, from left to right, are Miss Louise Clemenccon and Mrs. Connelly.



SECRETARY'S REPORT

To July 1, 1960

APPLICATION PENDING:

772 Barie, Michael J., 315 N. Thayer St. Anne Arbor, Mich.

DECEASED:

21 Chase, Dr. Carroll, Milford, New Hampshire
693 Bauchet, Daniel, Paris, France

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

90 Segnitz, Paul H. to 2007 Paradise Road, Las Vegas, Nevada
113 Dayton, M. B. Mrs. to Lodestone, R.R. 2, Amherst, Mass.
212 Hieber, Fred to 6280 W. 8th St., Hialeah, Florida
321 Baughman, Robert W., to 610 N. Sherman Ave., Liberal, Kansas
429 Golden, Maxine, Mrs. to 5306 Carol St., Skokie, Ill.
441 Sturznickle, Donald M. to P.O. Box 1519, Houston 2, Texas
502 Yaconetti, Robert J. to 1802 North Highland, Tacoma 7, Wash.
546 Marder, John I. to 269 S. LaPeer Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
616 Lagios, Nick to 290 Dufferin Rd., Hampstead, Montreal 29, Canada
676 Taves, Ernest H. M.D. to Marlboro, New Hampshire
700 Higby, C.R. to 310 Gillard St., Wallaceburg, Ont., Canada
704 Kanak, Richard C. to 150 Harrison Ave. Roseland, N.J.
725 Ehrman, Spencer M. to P.O. Box 2045, Portland 1, Oregon

MULTIPLE TYPES

from the very beginning and which will continue to operate until such time when the plate-making procedures are changed.

2. It is entirely logical to suppose that not all of the multiple types of French typographed stamps have as yet been detected. There are still plenty of opportunities for conducting fruitful original research.

How Multiple Types Originate

REFERENCES

1. P. de Lizeray: "Les Poinçons 'Semeuses' du Musee Postal", vol. I, 1955, p. 18.
2. _____: "30 c. Semeuses, Types IIA et IIB", Bulletin Philatelique du Midi, No. 206, May, 1959, p. 93.
3. _____: "Les Modeles de Cliches-Report: La Multiplicite des Types", B.P.M., No. 187, Sept. 1957, p. 883.
4. _____: "20 Fr. Muller, Type II", B.P.M., No. 188, Oct. 1957, p. 906

MEMBERS APPEALS

Want and exchange notices only; members only; no charge; one or two insertions only. Those who reply will please offer only what is asked for.

WANTED: Madagascar, 1891 Type-set issue; on cover, and in blocks. Homer Hilton Jr., Union National Bank, Marquette, Mich. (Member 526)

WANTED. France Postage Due J11, J29 to J45a in Millesime pairs, blocks of four or sheets of 50 - mint or used. Also J1 to J28 on cover. Price separately. - A.P. Merrick, 7204 SE 32 Ave., Portland 2, Oregon. (member 743)

RENE CAILLIE ISSUES (Dahomey, Scott type A6) wanted, used on or off cover, Seeking 1939 issues, 1944 surcharges in railway, airmail and parcel post cancellations. Purchase or trade. - W. Connelly, 215 Adams St. Brooklyn 1, N.Y. (Member 733)

Exchange, Mayotte, Moheli, Nossi Be, New Caledonia, New Hebrides for other colonies. - E.F. De Mers, 7201 Walton Way, La Mesa, Calif. (Member 622).

Am looking for regimental vignettes of World War I and also material related to military uniforms, such as post cards or cigarette cards, particularly French & German (Series Toussaint, Bucquoy, etc.). - Walter C. Utt, Box 373, Angwin, Calif. (Member 615).

WANTED: Sources (dealer or otherwise) of French postal stationary and French parcel post issues. - John K. Sherman, 2502 W. 22nd St., Minneapolis 5, Minn. (Member 308)

WANTED: French rocket covers and early Mexico covers. - Mrs. Isabelle Boffin, 3501 Anderson Ave. S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico. (Member 577)

WANTED: Stampless covers United States to France. John L. Norbeck, 5828 Halifax Ave. So., Minneapolis 24, Minn. (Member 749)

WANTED: French Pneumatic Postal Stationary - Mint or used. All issues. John L. Norbeck, 5828 Halifax Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn. (Member 749)

WANTED: Source of postally used stamps of the New African Republics. Rolfe B. Daniels, 1635 No. Hobart Blvd., Los Angeles 27, Calif. (Member 545)

BUY OR EXCHANGE: Mint Cambodia for Laos Nos. 25, 26, C13. Viet Nam Nos. 20-26. Indochina Nos. 3-21, 24-40. All Cochinchina, Annam & Tonkin and all errors of preceeding countries. Want all mint. Arthur R. Lee III, American Embassy, USIS, APO 301, San Francisco, Calif. (Member 760)

5. _____: "Les Modeles de Cliches-Report: L'Usure de L'Outillage Necessaire a la Confection des Planches", B.P.M., No. 186, July-Aug. 1957, p. 863.

6. _____: "Chronique des Muller-Piel: Decoupage des Cliches Pour Carnets du 25 fr.", B.P.M., No. 206, May 1959, p. 105.