



# France & Colonies Philatelist

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## THE "PETITES POSTES" (LOCAL POSTS) OF FRANCE

By Georges Chapier\*

Corresponding member of the Académie de Philatélie; Laureat of the Académie Française

Although there existed in France towards the middle of the 18th Century, a well-organized postal service permitting one to mail from one city to another, as well as to abroad, nothing had been done about postal relations within the cities and their environs where individuals could only send letters by servants or errand boys. Without doubt, in 1653 Mon. de Villayer had undertaken to create at Paris a local post which gave up in face of public indifference. The more fortunate William Dockwra had installed a similar system in London in 1680 which was connected five years later with the national post. But it was only in 1758 that a "petite poste" was organized in Paris by a Master Councillor of the Chambre des Comptes (House of Lords) by Pierron de Chaumouset, which this time met with favor of its customers.

Eight years later, the city of Bordeaux adopted the same procedure. Then

\*Georges Chapier, who lives in Lyon, is not only a prolific student and writer on postal history, but also an author of many books on the history of early Savoy, on the chateaux of Savoy (these crowned by the Académie Française), and novels with a savoyard setting. His philatelic books include works on cancellations of Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Egypt, and World War II, on the parcel-post stamps of France and Paris, on elements of stamp collecting, and on stamps of fantasy and non-official stamps. His latest book (1965) "Histoire de la Poste à Lyon des Origines à 1876" covers the petite poste of that city, so we have borrowed some figures from it to illustrate this article. Mon. Chapier can be addressed at 117 Rue Pierre Corneille, 69-Lyon 3.

Lyon, Nantes, and Rouen, followed this example in 1778, and Nancy in the next year. In 1780 it became the turn of Strasbourg, then Marseille in 1781. Lille and Montpellier had their petites postes at the same period.

At Paris the central office of the Petite Poste was opened on the Place de l'École and then on Place du Chevalier du Guet. Nine offices in the Quarters were created and assigned the letters A to J (I omitted). Besides, a special office for the suburbs designated K operated within the central office. These offices were charged with receiving letters and packets and assuring their

COUZON

GIVORDS

BANLIEUE  
DE LYON

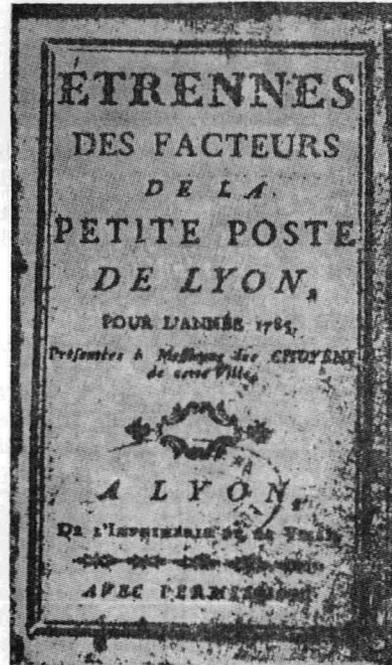


Fig. 3. Cover page of the Almanach of the Petite Poste of Lyon for 1785. (From the Department Archives of Dept. of Rhône)

Fig. 1. Cachets of the Petite Poste of Lyon

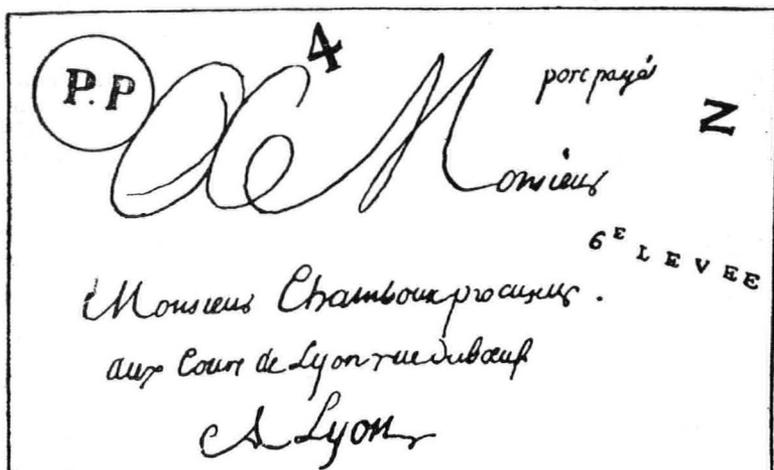


Fig. 2. A letter carried by the Petite Poste of Lyon.  
(Coll. of G. Chapier)

distribution. Letter boxes were installed in merchants stores both in Paris and in nearby suburbs. The total number of boxes was of the order of 500. They were picked up every day by postmen who carried them to the Quarter offices where they were opened by the office chiefs only. The postmen, to the number of 144 at first, and 200 later, carried curious instruments called "claquettes" (clappers), a sort of rattle serving to announce his passing to the inhabitants so they could come down stairs to look for their letters (the postmen would not climb to the upper stories) or to bring their letters to the postmen. Each postman carried a leather sack closed with a key and having a slot into which one could slip the mail

The postal markings were varied. There were:

1. The marks of the offices—letters A to J (I omitted) in a circle.
2. The marks of the postmen or collecting clerks—a circle containing the letter indicating the office to which he was assigned (A to J, except I, and K for letters from suburbs) and the number of the postman (1 to 19) or box collector (20 up).
3. The box collection cachets—horizontal marks expressing the order of the collection: 3 LEVÉE, 6 Lvéé, 5 Lev, etc. (there were nine pickups a day).
4. The cachets giving the date of departure:—numbers surmounted by a diaeresis to indicate the orientation of the strike (which side is top).
5. The cachets of postage due:—letters P.D. (port dû) in or without a circle or surmounted by an office letter.
6. The cachets of departure used by certain places in the suburbs: name of place (Ivry, Pantin, Vitry, etc.).
7. Diverse cachets, such as INCONNUE (sic), employed by office A.

A

(Mailing prepaid being the rule, no cachet was needed for that mode of forwarding.)

The rates of postage for letters were 2 sols for the interior of Paris and 3 sols for the suburbs. It was 3 sols per ounce for the packets. The organization of the petites postes in the provincial cities was essentially identical and their markings also. One notes some individualistic marks. Thus the Petite Poste of Bordeaux used octagonal and linear departure cachets with the

wording: "Petite Poste—Bordeaux" and likewise porte payé (postpaid) markings consisting of the same words with P.P. added or the words Pt Payé and BANLIEUE.

At Lyon one finds departure cachets with letter I in a circle, some marks of suburbs (BANLIEUE, BANLIEUE DE LYON in two lines or the name of a certain place) and some prepaid cachets (P.P. or Port Payé in a circle).

For Rouen has been found a round cachet containing a crown and three fleurs de lys.

Lille used a prepaid cachet: Fr. de P. (franc de port).

The success of the petites postes drew the attention of the royal government, which did not wish to leave such important services in the hands of private agencies. An arret of the Council of State of 20 June 1780 decreed therefore that, in view of the "benefits and economies that could result" the privileges previously accorded to the private posts were revoked as of 1 July 1780 and the petites postes were merged with the nation-wide Grande Poste. Actually, the petites postes retained their separate organization and continued to use the same cachets.

Another arret, of 31 March 1786, extended the system of petites postes to all the cities of the realm. The Article 33 of the Law of 22 August 1791 confirmed to the Administration the authority "to form Petites Postes in all the offices where it was deemed useful." Thus was generalized a reform which although slow to develop, later grew very rapidly, and brought to city dwellers a facility which to our age seems natural but constituted a truly new benefit at the time.

We add, in closing, that because of their restricted usage in time and space, the majority of the markings of the petites postes are very difficult to find and often bring very high prices.



"The Watch Dog. Pay or I'll kill you." Caricature by Ludovic Rodo. (From Col. T. P., 1909, p. 55)

## WHAT IS GRANDE PECHE MAIL?

A few years ago some collectors in France discovered an interesting aspect of French maritime postal history which had been overlooked and unrecognized. This was the mail from and to the fleet of French boats that annually spends months on the Grand Banks and other banks around Newfoundland, Iceland and Greenland fishing for cod. This fishery is called "la grande peche" in contrast to local coastal fishing (peche locale). The term cannot be translated idiomatically though literally it means "the great fishery." Since about 1508 a fleet of many schooners, trawlers, etc., has been sent out from France (mainly Norman, Breton and Basque outfitters) to fish these waters every year except during wartimes. The treaty of 1763 with Great Britain in which Canada was ceded to England (as well as later treaties) included provision for French fishermen to fish the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the coastal waters of northwest and northeast Newfoundland (the so-called "French Shore") and to land there for the purpose of drying their catches. The boats generally go out from France in January or March and return in late summer or fall and spend long periods on the banks between calls (if any) at some port in St. Pierre, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Iceland. Thus their mail is received or dispatched infrequently. The French navy and some charitable societies in France have for many years supplied boats to visit the fishing fleet, delivering and collecting mail and taking care of injured seamen, etc. Letters from the fishermen were thus posted in St. Pierre, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Iceland, or carried back to France direct by Navy "garde-peche" or by the private "navire-hopitaux" ships, or by "facteur" (buyer) boats, or by early-returning fishing boats. Often no stamps were available so the letters were charged postage due on delivery in France.

The identification of letters and covers from the fishermen is not always easy. In the period when letters were still sent folded instead of in envelopes the contents of the letter usually reveal whether they are of grande peche origin—they will give a location on the banks or at some small cove or harbor of Newfoundland, name of a boat, etc. In case of covers there is often circumstantial evidence: addressees in small French coastal ports (St. Malo, Bayonne, La Rochelle, Rocheport, Granville, etc.); franked with French, SPM, Newfoundland, Iceland or Canadian stamps, sent via small merchant vessels rather than by closed mails on British packets, cachets of a French naval "garde peche" patrolboat ("Aviso Ville d'Ys," e.g.) or of a hospital ship ("St. Francois d'Assise" or "Saint Yves").

In earlier years (1816-76), these grande peche letters or covers often bear Canadian ship letter or French maritime entry marks, which are rare and desirable in their own right. The covers with the fancy hospital-ship cachets are extremely rare, and ones with the marks of naval patrol boats are rare in the pre-War period.

A special issue of the *La Documentation Philatélique* (no. 19, May 1958, out of print) was devoted to this subject: Parlangué contributed a chapter on the naval garde peche (a specialty which he follows with patriotic fervor), Salles and Tristant discussed the various markings on grande peche mail. However, the misleading impression is given that a large amount of mail from St. Pierre is of grande peche origin. Actually it is only a very small fraction and the various markings listed as being found on grande peche mail are mainly used on non grande-peche mail and by themselves have a very low probability of indicating grande peche origin. Moreover, of the grande peche mail the larger part goes to France by other routes than via St. Pierre.

R. G. S.

## THE FRENCH PHILATELIC PRESS

The present condition of the French philatelic press is certainly vigorous, especially in comparison with its pre-War state and with the situation in other leading philatelic countries. The number of active journals and their circulation are, in proportion to population, equivalent to those in Great Britain, Germany, and U. S. (in fact, U. S. does not support as many journals as it should considering its large population).

There has always been a high mortality rate on philatelic journals, in France as elsewhere. The *L'Echo de Timbrologie* (now in its 80th year), and *L'Echangiste Universelle* (in its 60th year), are the only ones that survive from before the War, except for old *Le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste* which as a house organ of the Maury firm is largely limited to ads and catalog addenda. For many years *L'Echo* was the only journal which consistently published scholarly articles and results of research, the other journals being mainly vehicles for expression of opinion by their editors (and they were highly opinionated). The 1930's were lean years for all the journals and World War II gave the coup de grace. After the War various new journals were founded, some destined for a relatively short life, but out of them several have come to the fore to challenge the position of *L'Echo*. So we now have about four which seem to have large circulation and to offer the reader a significant content: *L'Echo*, *L'Echangiste Universelle*, *Le Monde des Philatelistes*, and *La Philatelie Francaise*. Each has a devoted following but many collectors subscribe to more than one of them. Each has developed a different formula for style, contents, and policy, but they also have many features in common. They each have regular departments including one or more regular commentators, space given to new issues, advertisements, pages allotted for news and transactions of certain stamp clubs, reviews, bibliography, news, etc. While each magazine strives for some individuality, the competition for readers leads to copying of successful features innovated by another journal. Consequently, one who subscribes to several or all of them tends to get a considerable dose of duplicated information. However, the subscription prices are so moderate that for many collectors it pays to subscribe to all of them just to get the information peculiar to each.

What is most remarkable is the amount of original philatelic research that these journals publish. This of course bespeaks the great activity of philatelic students in France. Each issue usually contains one or more (up to 10) such studies, the longer ones being serialized. Some of these studies are reprinted later in pamphlets, which are more convenient for reference. The *Bulletin Philatelique du Midi* (which ceased publication in January 1965 owing to illness of the editor) was particularly devoted to research studies and carried a minimal amount of advertising and other departments.

We will now offer a few paragraphs to each of these and several other journals in order to indicate their individual character and assist our readers in deciding whether they should subscribe to them:

*L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, issued 11 times a year, is published by the well-known old firm of Yvert et Tellier, 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens. Jean Yvert is the editor. It costs 14.50 Fr to foreign subscribers, and for an additional fee can be airmailed (otherwise you won't get it in time to take advantage of some of the ads). The trim size is  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$  inches, colored cover of slick paper, and the inside a smooth calendared paper that takes half-tones well. The print is in small type, two-column format, about 72 pages per issue. Layout and style were very attractively modernized several years ago. *L'Echo* used to have a regular commentator (Réné Beaudoin) but lately Mon. Yvert writes a brief editorial, very restrained in tone. *L'Echo* has more, and more

diverse, advertising than the other journals, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  the space; French merchants and collectors seem to recognize L'Echo as the best philatelic advertising medium in France. However, in recent years the number of research studies in L'Echo has declined in favor of more general articles, topical subjects, etc. The regular departments are as follows: editorial, calendar of philatelic events, "ca et la" (noted on recent events, personals, etc.), news of airmail events (by P. Muller), latest currency exchange rates, new first day covers and maximum cards, latest temporary postmarks and illustrated "flammes," news of the provincial stamp clubs, reprint of the PT announcements on latest issues, new publications, junior philatelists column, listing of new issues (world wide) (usually illustrated), supplements to the Y. et T. Catalog, latest "coin datés." L'Echo was for a time slipping somewhat in competition with Le Monde and BPM but lately is coming back and will hold its position as one of the top two French general philatelic magazines.

**Le Monde Des Philatelistes** is a monthly, now in its 15th year. It is a sort of tabloid in 4-column format, with deckled edges, uncut at top and not stapled, in a convenient 10x13 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches size, 48 pages per issue. The cover page is in two colors. Mon. A. Vitalyos is the editor (7 Rue des Italiens, Paris 9). The subscription in U. S. costs \$3.20 (15fr) or 36fr airmailed (office: 5 Rue des Italiens, Paris 9). Le Monde is something of a phenomenon among philatelic journals. The editor has been very aggressive and imaginative in building up its contents and circulation during the last few years to the point where it now leads all the French philatelic magazines. Actually, Le Monde took over or merged with several defunct magazines—Le Quinzaine Philatélique, L'Officiel de la Philatélie, Le Timbre and in part Bulletin Philatélique du Midi, thus capturing most of their subscribers and incorporating some of their feature departments. The contents are very diverse, with something for everyone. The space given to ads is considerable but probably not quite so great as in L'Echo. There are usually a half dozen or more research study articles, many of them serialized, and a large number of regular departments. Raymond Duxin or Mon. Vitalyos usually lead off with an editorial or commentary on some recent event or current problem. There are some 30 regular departments contributed by experts or specialists. These include descriptions of forthcoming French and French-speaking country issues, new airmail cachets, comments on recent shows and auctions, new precancels, lists of new issues, esperanto column, cross-word puzzles, postmarks, new temporary cancels and illustrated "flammes," bibliography of new publications, reports of specialist society for temporary postmarks and flammes (SCOTEM), junior philatelists page, aerophilatelists news, foreign new issues, maximum cards, first day covers, Supplements to Cérés Catalogue, addenda to Lafon's Catalog, question and answer column, coins datés and news of SOCCOCODAMI, booklets, letters from readers, announcements of exhibitions, etc. Obviously, Le Monde gives its readers a lot for their money and is a real mine of information. It is almost indispensable for the active French collector. In addition many of its serialized articles and catalogs are reprinted in a series of "Brochures," of which some 70 have already been published. Subscribers to Le Monde also can obtain gratis copies of covers with the latest flammes listed in the magazine.

**L'Échangiste Universelle** is a monthly, now in its 60th year, trim size same as L'Echo and a colored cover on slick paper. Each number has about 34 pp. It is printed in 3 columns on a calendared paper which reproduces halftones well. The proportion of advertising is almost as great as in Echo or Le Monde. There is usually one or several articles of original nature, though little of research type. Until several years ago E. U. had a regular commentator, René Jacqués, who had a great following, for his comments

were judicious, pointed, and topical, written in a flamboyant style full of classical allusions and uncommon words that sent the readers scurrying to their dictionaries. We miss *Jacqués*—he was eminently readable and stimulating. E. U. is mainly given over to its regular departments. The new issues section (world wide) is very detailed and well illustrated. Until recently, an interesting department by the late H. Leroux concerned the artistic character of the French new issues. A new commentator now appears in some issues, Fernand Deberles who writes a "Lettre de Mon Village" (Hallicourt), but he is no *Réné Jacqués*. J. Farcigny comments on philatelic activities in Paris; there is a page on numismatics, and one on maximum cards, reports of activities of provincial stamp clubs, lists of new temporary postmarks, mention of new books, and miscellaneous news and comments on exhibitions, events, etc. The E. U. is a magazine that overtly represents a provincial point of view and the editor-proprietor A. Schneider (who died only last October) had exercised some of the characteristic Alsatian independence. However, several well-known Paris dealers, Roger North and Jean Farcigny, regularly use E. U. as an editorial vehicle for the point of view of the *Chambre Syndicale Fr. de la Philatelie*, one of the associations of French stamp dealers (there are two) of which they are the dominant parties. As a result, the E. U. reader often gets a view on certain French philatelic events different from that in the other magazines. The subscription is \$2.60 for U. S. per year, or \$7 for 3 years. Address: B. P. 34, Bischwiller, (Bas-Rhin), France.

**La Philatelie Francaise**—this is the official bulletin of the Federation of French Philatelic Societies, which Lucien Berthelot has, as President, strongly promoted for years. *La PF* started about a dozen years ago, and for a time thrived, carrying many important research articles, such as those of Cailler on the Ceres platings, but it later faltered and ceased publication for a time. Recently revived under editorship of Pierre Langlois, it is now regaining circulation. The trim size is same as *L'Echo* with colored cover on slick paper and a two-column format on calendared paper for the inside. It is a monthly with about 26 pages per issue. There is only a small amount of advertising. In keeping with the aims of the Federation and the personal interest of Mon. Berthelot and Mon. Langlois in furthering international philatelic affairs, much space is devoted to international stamp exhibitions and to stamps of foreign countries. But there are valuable articles of research on French philately as well as regular departments on new issues, junior philatelists, activities of member societies of the Federation, new coins datés and temporary postmarks, etc. Affairs of the Federation and the International Federation of Philately (FIP) are reported and discussed. The subscription is 10.50 Fr. per year, address: Ch. Schwartz, B. P. 39, Audincourt (Doubs), France.

In addition to the general magazines described above a number of specialized periodicals or serials appear in France, which have a limited circulation and scope of subject matter; nonetheless some of these are important for specialists and particular collectors.

**Documents Philatéliques** is published by the Académie de Philatélie in Paris as a medium for serious studies by its members. The articles are of high standard, mostly on France and Colonies. It comes out 4 times a year, but is usually far behind schedule. Subscription for 4 issues is 25 Fr., address P. Langlois, 98 Cours de Vincennes, Paris 9.

**Feuilles Marcophiles**, devoted entirely to postmarks, is the organ of the Union Marcophile, which one must join to obtain the publication (dues 15 Fr a year). About 2 or 3 issues a year, mimeographed, over 100 pages each, with hundreds of illustrations and innumerable notes and short pieces on discoveries of postmarks, as well as some long encyclopedic catalog-type studies. We know of no philatelic publication which is so enthusiastically cherished by

its readers. The amount of information offered is phenomenal. Address: Secy. R. Lefevre, 7 Rue Emile Verhaeren, St. Cloud (S. et O.), France.

**Bulletin de la Société des Amis du Musée Postal**, is a quarterly of 15 pages per issue, well printed on coated paper, with articles on French postal history. One must join the Society to obtain it; dues 10 Fr a year, address: 4 Rue St. Roman, Paris, 6. The Société is a group of a few hundred prominent collectors who desire to support and promote the Musée Postal (operated by the government).

**Cahiers Philatéliques** is a house organ for the firm of Mon. A. Brun et Fils. Fourteen numbers have been issued, well printed and illustrated, containing many valuable articles by various contributors. However, the recent issues are mostly contributed by Mon. Brun himself. Formerly sold at a nominal cost, Mon. Brun now issues C. P. gratis to his regular customers. It appears irregularly at long intervals. (84-85 Galerie de Beaujolais, Palais Royal, Paris 1.)

**Bulletin de la Société Internationale d'Histoire Postale** is a small neatly mimeographed magazine appearing several times a year, edited by Mon. Carnavalé-Mauzan at Grenoble (Secy. R. Riviere, 8 Place Notre Dame, Grenoble). The scope is international but a large proportion of the articles have related to French postal history.

**La Documentation Philatélique** is the organ of two Paris suburban stamp clubs, La Société Philatélique Franco-Britannique and La Société Philatélique de Neuilly-sur-Seine. It is a well edited and neatly mimeographed magazine issued at irregular intervals—one must join one of the societies to obtain it. The subject matter is largely devoted to Great Britain and colonies rather than France.

Among the many other periodicals of local and specialist societies a few carry some original articles of interest to France and colonies specialists: **Les Cahiers du Cercle d'Études Postales** (Paris), **Le Club des Spécialistes de France** (Paris), **La Liaison Philatélique** (Tananarive), **La Revue Aeropostale**, **Bulletin de L'Association Philatélique de l'Océan Indien** (St. Denis) may be mentioned.

Here too we must speak of the **French Polynesia Newsletter** (printed in English) edited and published by our good friend Dr. R. H. Houwink, 3 Parklaan, Zeist, Holland. It is a mimeographed bulletin of 6 to 12 pages, appearing several times a year. For collectors of Tahiti and French Oceania it is an indispensable compendium of original documentation.

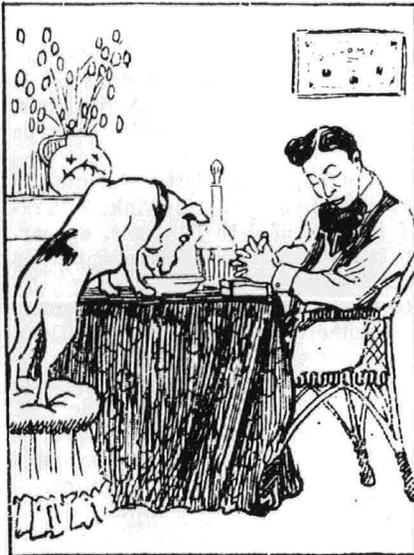
Finally, the French PT publishes a **Revue des Postes et Télécommunications de France** (6 nos. per year) which is devoted to the technical operations, policies, and administration of the PT and has some material of philatelic interest. The PT also issues a monthly **Postes et Télécommunications: Bulletin d'Information** having some philatelic items and a series of **Notices de PTT** which describe the new stamps as issued. The **Notices** are generally reprinted in other philatelic magazines (*Le Monde*, *L'E.U.*, e.g.) and are often translated in the Newsletter of the France and Colonies Phil. Soc. (of Great Britain).

—R.G.S.

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### S. G. RICH EXHIBITION DEFERRED

Owing to the lateness of the notice of the Rich Exhibit for this season, it could not be held in early November as planned. Your editor regrets this was due to his difficulties in getting out the October Philatelist. The Exhibition has not been re-scheduled because of the up-coming FCPS exhibition and celebration at INTERPEX in March.



Washing Rare Stamps: (top) "When my stamps come out of this they will be like new ones." (left) "At 35°C in the shade, one is likely to . . . ." (right) "Heavens! The water is evaporated and my stamps with it!" (From Coll. T. P., 1905, p. 372)

## A LITERATEUR'S OPINION

By Jan Kindler

In the days when new designs for postage came out infrequently, no change got by without objections from a portion of the public. Mr. Stone has delighted us by reprinting the sarcastic cartoons that greeted the appearance of the Sower and Merson designs. The fun-poking, however, was often verbal as well as graphic, and, sometimes it was undertaken by men of genuine literary attainments. A case in point occurred in 1900, with the appearance of the Mouchon, Merson, and Blanc issues. They amused the great playwright, satirist, and proto-surrealist, Alfred Jarry, and prompted him to write a piece of



A "Mossieu" who waits for the lowering of the postage rates to mail his letter at the postoffice. The letter is marked "pressé" (urgent)!—A caricature of 1845. (From Coll. T. P., 1905, p. 102)

ironic derogation which, to my knowledge, as never been translated, or even printed in a philatelic journal. It certainly deserves to be, for it is not only amusing, in an orotund way, but it is also a piece of history, reflecting a kind of public interest in postage that, alas, no longer exists.

Though, in the manner of the period, it is a trifle free in style, I believe the resurrection of Jarry's piece may prove edifying to those of us who collect French stamps.

The jokes, in the first and third paragraphs, about tobacconists, refer, of course, to the French practice of selling postage stamps in such shops, on a concession basis. Tobacco, in France is, as it was then, a government monopoly, just like stamps themselves.

I don't know in what publication Jarry's piece was first printed, but it appeared, in 1911, in the collected papers called "Speculations," and printed as an appendix to his justly famous "Gestes et Opinions du Docteur Faustroll." It is called:

## LES NOUVEAUX TIMBRES

Alfred Jarry

(Translated by Jan Kindler)

It is a human superstition, when one wishes to communicate with the loved ones from whom one is, at the moment, separated, to toss into sluices—which the government provides for the purpose—the written expression of one's affection, having first encouraged, with a small hand-out, the nefarious traffic in tobacco, and received, in exchange, a little image, possibly blessed, which one is expected to kiss, with devotion, on the back side.

This is not the place to examine the irrationality of these gestures; what is unarguable is that they make possible human intercourse at a distance.

The practice is certainly an old one, for the figurines—or stamps, to call them by their name—are widely known. We were, therefore, disagreeably surprised the other day when a tobacconist handed us an effigy unknown to us before, and we were as uncomfortable as if we had been stuck with a counterfeit coin.

It served us nothing to object to the merchant that his new stamp was unattractive, and that we thought he was not likely to sell as many as he had of the old ones. In vain did we appeal to his sense of morality, though we had good reason; for the vignette pictures a scene we can only call disreputable: a lady, with her arm in a sling, sits on a camp-stool, and seeks to suborn passers-by with an advertisement offering to mankind his rights—presumably on her person. Above her head swings a lantern with the number of her dwelling. The price, incidentally, is higher for foreigners—up to 25 centimes—though it is the same lady who solicits.

As to the stamps of 40 and 50 centimes, and of 1 franc—as big as album covers, and sumptuously printed in two colors—we were unable to guess their purpose. One hears that prodigal older men buy them at prices of 2, and even 4, francs each.

The stamps of 1, 2, and 5 centimes, on the other hand, strike us as meeting all reasonable requirements. Their frames, which consist of winged horse-shoes, might serve equally well as a sign for a blacksmith shop or as a book-plate for a poet (with reference to Pegasus, of course) and we recommend their substitution—in sufficient numbers, naturally—for those reprehensible stamps of higher denominations. To think that taxpayers, who maintain a police force to arrest dealers in nasty pictures, actually buy and circulate such horrors, and—when it would be so natural to spit on them—lick them reverently instead!

## FOR THE RECORD

96.) Robert S. Gordon writing in *Seaposter* (#177) asks whether the postal agency of French Guiana listed in an official report of 1890 as Tour de l'Île may not have been a travelling-boat postoffice. No postmark from it has been reported.

97.) The occasion of the inauguration of a new car ferry between Southampton and Le Havre on 19 July 1964 was celebrated with a special circular-dated cachet containing an illustration of the boat (inscription in French).

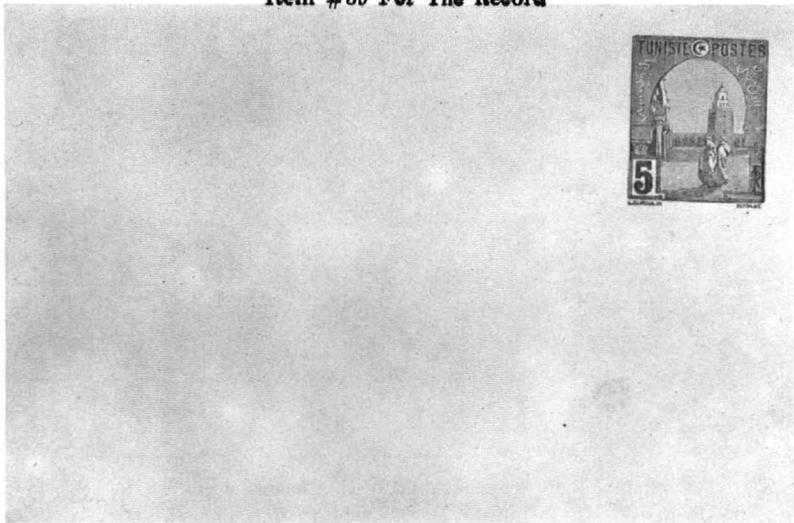


98.) The postcard of French Equatorial Africa (A. C. E. P. #1) printed with vignette similar to the Emile Gentil design of FEA 1937 issue is unusual as well as very scarce. The vignette lacks a numeral of value but a value of 1fr 25 is printed in the top center of the card face. This numeral was overprinted with bars and 2fr added to each side. The card is not reported used or mint without the surcharge. The surcharged card was issued in 1944 and is very hard to find, used or unused. It is an attractive piece. The vignette design is modified considerably from that of the adhesive stamp of 1937, some detail being left out and the word POSTES is larger and more to the left. The entire card is apparently typographed in brown and the vignette has a yellow underprint (litho?).

99.) Another "cinderella" item is reported in *F. M.* (#164, p. 42): a vertically rectangular perforated label, blue on white paper, consisting of a double-lined oval inscribed "POSTE AUX TRADUCTIONS/BORDEAUX", and in the center a side-view portrait of a bearded man. It is cancelled with a double-circle postmark inscribed similarly to the stamp and a 3-line dater in center: 5/FEVR/77, on a piece addressed to Bordeaux.



Item #89 For The Record



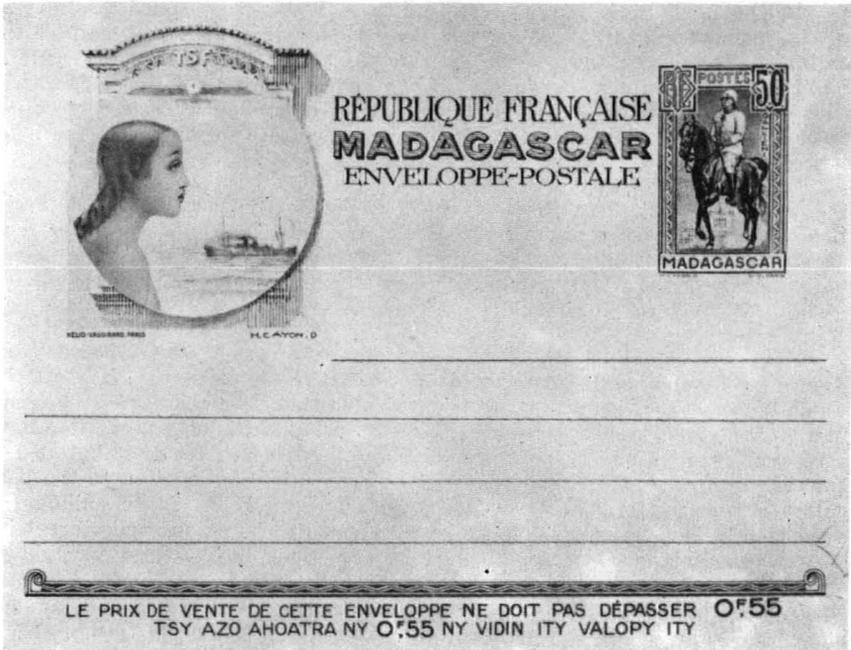
Item #55 For the Record



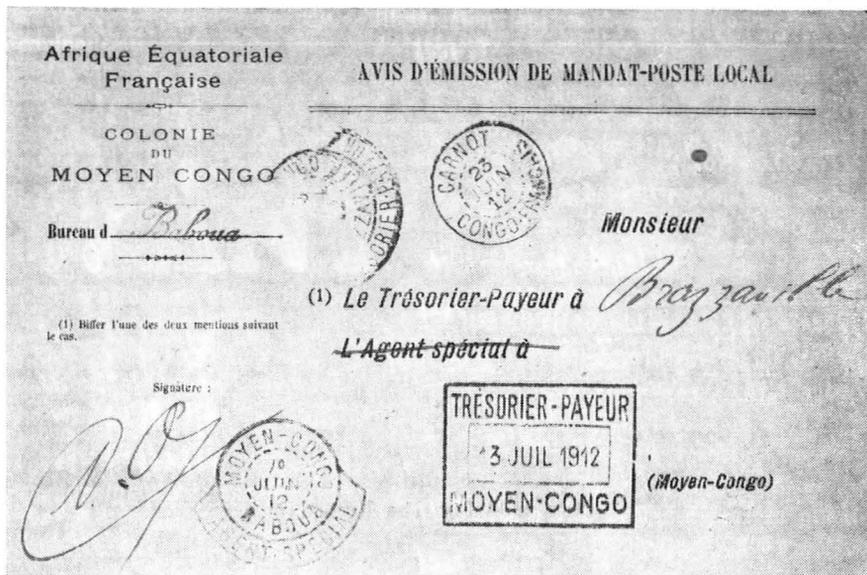
Item #55 For the Record



Item #68 For The Record



Item #68 For The Record



100.) A peculiar series of postmarks was issued to several offices in Middle Congo around 1912 intended for administrative use on local money-order-notice covers (mandats) but sometimes used on stamps. These marks are in the keyhole design, i.e., an ordinary double-circle dated postmark with a concentric extra band outside it half encircling the lower half of the postmark. The outer banderolle is inscribed AGENT-SPECIAL or TRESORIER-PAYEUR. The former is seen for Baboua and Soufflay, the latter for Brazzaville. These are listed in the "Catalogue des Estampilles". Their correct use was on special envelopes used to forward money-order forms to the receiving office.

101.) A collector in Reims found a variety of the 30c Blasons of Paris, in a booklet of these stamps: the red color is absent from the two lower rows of stamps in the pane except for a trace of red at the bottom of the shield. As such varieties are not usually constant it will probably not obtain catalog recognition, however spectacular. (L'Echo, Aug. '65).

102.) Collectors of stampless covers or early pre-adhesive letters from France or Colonies will have noted that usually the name of the vessel by which the sender wished the letter to go was written in the corner of the front. In a later period, shipnames, especially of regular packets, on covers often have a recognized philatelic or postal-historic significance and interest; but to our knowledge, for the sailing-ship days little or no attention is given to the boat names because most of them do not appear to have been regular sailings on a schedule. This assumption may be questioned and perhaps collectors have been overlooking something of interest here. Thus it has been brought to our notice that some of the early mail from France to St. Pierre-Miquelon was carried by vessels belonging to seaport merchants who had regular business with SPM and these boats may have made many trips to SPM over the years. Apart from this, the names of the merchant sailing vessels reflected romantic customs or tastes of the times. Hardin Thweatt listed for me the names he found on or mentioned in early letters from Reunion (1835-69):

many of the ship names showed a classical origin: Trident, La Naiade, Mercure, Clio, Astronome, Actaeon, Octavie; many seem to be names of persons, often feminine, perhaps relatives of the owners or builders: Sylvie, Sophie, Marie Elizabeth, L'Emile, Louise, L'Aline, Lutin, Alfred, Prudente, Gol, Bisson, Marie, Mithilde, Destin Samuel; a miscellany of others: Meridian, L'Indien, Stella Maris, Smyrne. Shipping in those days was a hazardous business, the toll by storm and war was very high. The contents of the letters often reveal these trials: e.g., The Trident and the Emile having lost their rudders in a storm, the Louise in great danger having to jettison her cargo.—R.G.S.

103.) Reference Item #90 on cachet of the meteorological ship Carimaré, we misquoted the inscription, which reads "Navire" not "Marine". The rectangular cachet referred to is 58 x 41 mm., inscribed "Office Nationale Meteorologique/—/Station Météorologique de/Carimaré/—". There are also cachets of other French government scientific survey boats that can be found on mail and stamps, such as: "Navire Hydrographique/Ypres" (Naval vessel, ca. 1938) and "Bord de l'Emile Baudot" with "Postes et Telegraphes/Service des Cables Sous Marins" (1920's). The new PTT boat: Le Navire Oceanographique "Jean Charcot," was launched in December 1964 and uses special cachets on its mail.

104.) A colleague has recently shown us a 4c Ceres colonies general issue stamp with a cancel "Reunion/Saint Pierre/1 Mai 77" (socked on the nose, but greasy). Every now and then somebody reports the 4c cancelled in Reunion and thinks he has something good and special, since all authorities say the stamp was used only in Saigon. Well, this one is special but not good. This Reunion cancel is a well-known fake, often seen on the perforated Empire Napoleon issue of France, always with day "1 Mai 77".—R.G.S.

105.) Reference Item #6, the Spanish postmark for Algiers is now reported on a letter of Sept. 1799, the contents indicating that a regular mail service between Algiers and Cartagena, Spain, existed at that time. (F. M. #164, p. 56.)

106.) Although a number of the colonies have issued special parcels post stamps in the past, these stamps always seem to be cancelled with ordinary dated postmarks (probably few of them actually used for parcel post as the parcel post stamps were supposed to be attached only to special tickets retained by the postoffice and not given to the public). However, two correspondents of F. M. report finding circular dated postmarks from Senegal containing the words "Colis Postaux"; one of these reads: "Saint Louis R. P./Colis Postaux/—22 Aout 49"; the other "Dakar/Colis Postaux/(date illegible)" on a Senegal Yv#73 stamp. The colonial parcel-post stamps listed in the catalogs are supposed to be only those which were intended to collect a genuine postal tariff (within a given colony only); however, there was also usually charged on parcels a fiscal tax of 10c which was collected by means of a fiscal stamp ("droits de timbre") affixed to the parcel—these are listed only in revenue stamp catalogs. They are known with ordinary postal cancellations.

107.) Our member Bertram Mendelsohn calls our attention to several lots in a recent British auction of China material, containing examples of the French offices in China 1894 issue 50c with red overprint used on a cover—a variety never placed on sale, according to the Yvert specialized catalog; and examples of the so-called "essais" or trial overprints of the 1894-1900 issue and on French stamps of 1900, cancelled on pieces with Pekin date stamps 1900 or 1903. These trial overprints are much larger than the regular 1894-

1900 issue ones Such items are of course very irregular and philatelic in nature. However, these trials are very scarce even "unused"—they are listed but not priced, in the Yvert specialized (v. II, 1940).—R.G.S.

108.) In the *Aero Philatelist Annals* for October 1965, an important article by Henry M. Goodkind on the pioneer French Guiana T. A. G. airmail stamps of 1921 appears. These stamps were not official but issued by the Transports Aériens Guyanaise company to collect its surtax to pay for carrying the mail by air, and hence they are not listed in the standard catalogs but only in the airmail catalogs (Sanabria #s 1-11). They are rare stamps and catalog from \$150 to \$1000. Letters with the air stamps had to bear also the regular French Guiana postage stamps to cover the surface mail letter rate. The TAG stamps were issued in July 1921 and no longer required after Sept. 1921, hence the rarity. Mr. Goodkind assembles all of what little is known about these stamps and quotes from the rare booklet of the company telling about the service.—R.G.S.

## NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Histoire de Timbre Poste de l'Empire. Vol. I." By Dr. Fromageat. 18Fr plus 0.70 Fr postage. The author, 16 Faubourg St. Denis, Paris 10. (An important original work, reprinted from articles in B. P. M., now continuing in *Le Monde*.)
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations de France 1900-1965." By E. Barthélémy, B. P. 3, Vigneux 78.
- "Catalogue Georges Monteaux France Spécialisé" (1900, Semeuses, Pasteur, Laurens, gravés). 9th Ed. Nov. 1965, 119 pp. 3.50 Fr. pp. G. Monteaux, 6 Sq. de l'Opera Louis Juvet, Paris 9. (The best specialized catalog of 20th Cent. France, based on the works of de Lizeray, Joany, Barrier, de Vinck, Tessier, Braun and Mignon. With prices for which the author sells. Invaluable reference for the specialized collector.)
- "Catalog des Entiers Postaux de France." By M. Lefevre, A.E.C.P., 21 Quai Bourbon, Paris 4. 8 fr. (updated excerpt from the complete AECF catalog for France and colonies.)
- "Le Timbre Poste." 3rd ed. By Col. Deloste. Ed. Thiaude, Paris.
- "Paris Bureaux de Quartier 1849-63 et de Gares 1864-76." 2 Vols. 38 Fr. plus postage (500 gr). Vol. 1: 200 pages, 400 illustr., prices of items on cover; Vol. 2: 65 pp., 100 illustr., prices of lozenges off cover. 1965. The author, 6 Rue de Puits de l'Ermite, Paris 5. (The great work on this subject.)
- "Histoire Postale et Libertés Publiques." By Y.-M. Danan. 9.80 Fr. pp. 1965. R. Pichon, 20 Rue Sufflot, Paris 5. (Very interesting book by a lawyer collector, who shows the great effect of introduction of stamps on protecting privacy of correspondence.)
- "La Poste Maritime Française, Historique et Catalogue: Tome IV: Les Paquebots de L'Atlantique Nord, Antilles, Amérique Centrale, États Unis." 303 pp. By Raymond Salles. 52 Fr. plus 2 Fr. postage. The author, 74 Rue de la Tour, Paris 16. (A tremendous work, of great interest and value to collectors of U. S., Canada, Latin America, West Indies, Mexico, as well as France. Fantastically complete and accurate listing of all marks of lines, all boats, all sailings, all auxiliary marks, dates, colors, historical background, routes, maps, priced, and all marks illustrated.)
- "Lich-Su-Buu-Hoa." By Nguyen-Boo-Tung. Saigon, 1965. 60 Pi. (A study of South Viet Nam stamps, in Viet Nam language.)

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

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### President's Letter



This New Year 1966 brings you the best wishes of your officers for a more interesting philatelic year. We have a great event coming up shortly—our 25th Anniversary celebration. We will hold our Anniversary Convention in conjunction with the INTERPEX Exhibition Friday to Sunday, March 25-27 at the Americana Hotel in New York. Mr. Herbert Rosen, the entrepreneur of INTERPEX, is generously giving FCPS a top publicity billing as well as allotting 100 frames for exhibits of France and Colonies material and appropriate trophies and awards. We will have a large lounge for your comfort and socializing. So I take this first and last opportunity to invite and urge you all to come for a “big week end” (put it down on your engagement calendar right now); equally we urge you reserve some frames to exhibit your collection. Ira Zweifach is acting as our Chairman of the arrangements committee. Contact him soon for reserving frames, hotel rooms, etc. He is working hard on a program of lectures by a panel of speakers, slides, “amusements,” and a banquet. Contact me or any of our New York officers for further details. Ira’s address is 336 Central Park West, New York 25, phone (area code 212) AAcademy 2-0581. A special issue of the Philatelist for March is also contemplated, and contributions should be sent to the Editor by February 7th.

Conventionally Yours,  
Charles Bretagne, President

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### FCPS INTERPEX PROGRAM — March 25-27

As you perhaps are already aware, the France and Colonies Philatelic Society will be twenty-five years old this November. To fittingly celebrate this quarter of a century of unbroken service to collectors of French philatelic material, plans have been formulated for a combined exhibition and convention to be held at the Americana Hotel in New York on March 25, 26 and 27 in conjunction with “Interpex '66.”

The event is the first to be held by the society since 1959 and is dedicated to collectors of French philatelic material everywhere. It is hoped that it will bring together many outsiders who are interested in our branch of the hobby as well as members from all over the country.

Of course, there will be a competitive exhibit with some fine awards for the winners—trophies and medals for each class. The frames holding these exhibits will be set up before our lounge and will not be in competition with any other group participating in “Interpex.”

A full program of events is being scheduled for Saturday, beginning with a business meeting in the morning, a Dutch Treat luncheon at the hotel, talks in the afternoon by top specialists, who will also show some very fine material.

In the evening there will be a banquet, also in conjunction with “Interpex,” at which the awards will be presented and, at which, it is hoped an evening of pleasure and entertainment will be enjoyed by all.

Plans for Friday are also in the works and will be announced soon. Your committee has also arranged for hotel space at The Americana and at the Taft and Victoria, giving those who attend a full range of rates at first-class establishments.

It should also be noted that many groups come to this large exhibition each year by bus and by plane. Should you reside in a city from which these groups leave, you are welcome to travel with them at a substantial saving on fares.

It should also be pointed out that those coming for the Convention will, of course, be able to enjoy the more than 500 frames of outside material shown by various societies and groups also taking part. There is also a fine dealer's bourse and many other interesting exhibits at this show. Those of you who have ever attended one know that it is one of the finest stamp shows to be put on each year.

Full information in detail, plus reservation forms, and form for exhibition frames are being sent to each member, and may well have reached you by the time you read this.

We believe this will be a truly worthwhile affair and it is the society's earnest hope that any of you who can get to New York the weekend of March 25-27 will find it time not wasted.

If you have any questions or wish further information on the exhibition, the events or any other activity taking place at our conference or at "Interpex," please write your Committee Chairman:

Ira Zweifach, 336 Central Park West, New York, N. W. 10025.  
They will be answered promptly.

#### NEW MEMBERS

- 990 O'CONNOR, Walter P., 83 W. Main St., Mohawk, N. Y. 13407. (France).  
991 STORY, Julian W., Hilltop Road, Mendham, New Jersey 07945. (Classic Stamps of France 1849/1876 and their cancellations)  
992 LEGG, W. B. H., Jr., 7111 Seacliff Road, McLean, Va. 22101. (France & Colonies—Mint Singles)  
993 KOLODZIEJ, Paul, 106 Nicholson, Joliet, Illinois 60435. (1. Madagascar, 2. General France and Colonies)  
994 DIAMOND, J. Leonard, 407 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Florida 33139. (Booklets and Booklet Panes—General France)  
995 TALT, Dan, 365 Lakeview Way, Redwood City, Calif. 94062 (France)  
996 ELLSWORTH, Thomas D., 2101 Burchard St. S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506 (19th and 20th Century France)

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS (NEW)

- 963 WINTER, Richard F., Box 530, Meadow Drive, RFD #3, Gales Ferry, Conn. 06335.  
923 LANCE, Jack, 145 Stewart Gardens, Newburgh, N. Y. 12551.  
961 HIGLEY, Edward W., 64 Canandaigua Road, Palmyra, N. Y. 14522.  
766 WELLS, William E., 151 Grumman Ave., Norwalk, Conn.  
793 SIMMONS, David R., 35 East 38th St., New York, N. Y. 10016.  
962 McNASH, James N., M.D., 1222 Clearbrook Dr., Atlanta, Ga. 30311.  
892 CIMINO, Amerigo M., 259 Newport Ave., East Providence, R. I. 02916.  
385 KENNEDY, Arthur M., Jr., 908 Fredericka Dr., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15236.  
826 MacKAY, F. W., Suite 902, 12506 Edgewater Dr., Cleveland, Ohio 44107.  
852 CUMMINGS, John A., Box 113, Alpena, Michigan 49707.  
783 FOLEY, Joseph H., 1131 Edgemere Place, Englewood, Fla. 33533.  
480 SCOTT, Col. Vivian N., 9326 Farm Street, Downey, Calif. 90240.  
989 BERRY, Kenneth R., 2541 N. W. 14th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73107.

**REINSTATEMENTS**

- 97 LIDMAN, David, 390 West End Ave., New York, N. Y. 10024.  
 835 JAMET, Maurice, 2 Rue Taitbout, Paris 9, France.  
 473 WALLS, Clarence W., 864 S. W. Vista Ave., Portland 5, Oregon.

**CHANGE IN SPECIALTY**

- 756 SMITH, Raymond L., M/Sgt., 1228 B, Douglas Road, Rantoul, Ill. 61866.  
 (France—Mint, Used, Postal Stationery, FDCs, First Flights, Cancellations, Coins Datés, and Perfins)

**CORRECTION**

- 987 Mr. Paul E. McKee, address was given incorrect, it should read 12522  
 Tunstall St., Garden Grove, Calif. 92641.

**SECRETARY'S NOTICE**

The Secretary is wishing everyone a Happy New Year, and hopes everyone will make it a Happy one for him too by responding promptly to the 1963 dues notices which he has just mailed out. And don't forget to give him your ZIP code number in case you haven't already—this will apply especially to you old time members who joined before ZIPs were invented (ah, those good old days!).

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

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The PT is issuing new booklets of 50c Coq stamps in a very small size cover of 73 x 26 mm, with panes of 10 stamps folded in long ways. The idea is to make it small enough to put in a change purse or bill fold.

Joseph Jean LeMouel, the Conservator of the Musée Postal in Paris died on 6 July; he was a former Director-General of the PTT who retired in 1954 and then took up postal history and philately, becoming a member of the Académie de Philatélie.

Alfred Schneider, the editor-director of the magazine L'Échangiste Universelle, and manager of the Imprimerie L. Schneider de Bischwiller (which printed many philatelic books and catalogs) died on October 2 last. André Dietsch has succeeded him.

The first flight of Air France's Boeing 707-320 ("Flying Pelican") cargo plane Paris to New York on 1 September was commemorated with a special cachet, which the French philatelic press thought was unnecessary for such a prosaic affair.

October marked the 300th anniversary of the settling of Reunion (Ile de Bourbon) and was celebrated in various philatelic events. France issued a commemorative stamp 2-4 Oct., and a little ceremony was held in Paris with a temporary post office with first-day cancels and covers, a postcard and historical plaque by Serres. All these souvenirs were sold singly or as a package for 10.70 Fr (by J. Farcigny). In Reunion the stamp was issued also but overprinted in CFA. An extended celebration was held in Reunion from 3 to 17th Oct. There were first-day covers and an illustrated flamme cancel, also special flammes for several other towns than St. Denis that were visited by a traveling exhibit. A Première Exposition Philatélique Internationale was held at St. Denis by the Association Philatélique de L'Océan Indien from the 10th to 17th; our member Hardin Thweatt showed some of his Reunion

material. A special issue of the Association's magazine "Buletin de Liaison" was put out (#33, Sept. '65) containing a long article by M. Hoefflinger on the first issues of various countries.

The annual special red-cross issue came out in December, with the usual souvenirs sold for the benefit of the Red Cross, including cards and envelopes with the stamps and first-day cancels. This year these souvenirs were also issued in Reunion (where the red-cross stamps were sold with CFA overprint) by the Assoc. Phil. de L'Ocean Indien (450 Fr CFA plus 85 fr CFA postage).

Collectors will be surprised to note the large increase in prices in the Thiaude Catalogue this year—many prices are up 50 to 100% from last year, whereas most of the Catalogs gave only the usual 10-20% average increase.

The Minister of Posts made the initial announcement on the stamp program for France for 1966, at the XIX Salon Philatelique d'Automne on Nov. 5; only 32 stamps were listed but as usual there will be more "hors programme" announced later. There are included 8 stamps with surtax: a Journée du Timbre, 5 celebrated personages, and 2 red cross. Of the 24 stamps without surtax there are 5 in the art series, 3 in the new "great names of French history" series, and 16 divers centenaries, inaugurations, blasons, Europas, etc. Also five stamps for Andorra were announced.

The XIX Salon Philatelique d'Automne held annually in Paris in November was dedicated to Painting and Philately this year (1965). The Jury du Grand Prix de l'Art Philatelique Francais awarded the following lauréats: for France: to engraver Durrens for his 1.30fr Chateau de Joux; for the overseas territories, to the engraver Bequet, for his 50fr Discovery of Adelle Land, of Austral Territories; for the francophone countries of Africa to the 50fr Cameroun airmail "pirogue de course sur la Sanaga." Four souvenirs were issued, with first day stamps and cancels (Dufy red violin stamp), and the various engravers and artists of French stamps were present to sign copies of their works.

We have just learned that our good old founding member, Raoul Lesgor, recently underwent an operation at a Poughkeepsie hospital; according to Charles Bretagne he is now out of the hospital and feeling much better. Our best wishes to him for a happier and healthier New Year.

On the occasion of the return of the new French Cruiser "Jeanne d'Arc" from its shake-down voyage, the head of the French Navy requested the charitable society A.D.O.S.M. to have a special "plaquette" engraved by Albert Decaris, painter to the Navy, showing the ship. Around this engraving are arranged reproductions of stamps of the different countries visited by the ship, with appropriate cancels. These souvenirs are being sold by the Association for 100fr plus 1.70 postage: A.D.O.S.M.—Philatelie, 61 Quai de la Tournelle, Paris 5, (C. C. P. 10.451-71).

The auction sale of Roumet #236 last fall, brought some very high prices: a 20c Ceres black on cover cancelled with large cachet of Arnay-le-Duc, 1 Janv. 1849 fetched 9,155 fr.; a 1fr vermilion "vif" 13,469 fr.; 1c mint Empire prussian blue 2,955 fr.; 10fr La Rochelle in light "chaudron," 2,125 fr.; the two Ile de France values on one cover, 9,000 fr.; the three "PD" labels of St. Pierre 1886 on one cover, 4,700 fr.; French Morocco red-cross inverted surcharge (Yv. no. 54) 12,110 fr.

The France and Colonies Philatelic Society (Great Britain) has the following officers for the current '65-'66 season: Pres.: J. H. Levett; Chairman: C. S. Pillow; Hon. Secy. and Treas.: C. L. Easton; Editor of the Newsletter: H. J. Inglis. The Society is affiliated with the Philatelic Congress of Gr. Br. Meetings are held once a month at Kingsway Hall, London, W. C. 2, and the program is published in the fall for the year in advance. The Secretary's address is: 58 Park Ave., Sittingbourne, Kent.

## CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

### L'Echo de la Timbrologie (thru Oct. '65):

- Sept. '65 (#1341): Goubin: "Les Six Boureaux Alsaciennes de 1915-16";  
 P. de Lizeray: "Encrages 2 ou 3 dimensions" (cont.);  
 Oct. '65 (#1342): Boblique: "Les Carnets et Timbre Postes de Carnets  
 Expliqués" (end of serial); Laloy: "Albert Schweitzer, grand Sorcier  
 Blanc."

### L'Echangiste Universelle (thru Nov.):

- Sept., #784: de Pomyers: "Timbres de Cameroun" (cont.); Rocaries: Les  
 Faux de la Resistance—Le Gen. de Gaulle, Les Faux de Londres";  
 Deberles: "Prisons Revolutionnaires"; Lavreu: "Papotage des Timbres"  
 Oct. #785: de Pomyers: "Cameroun" (cont.); North: "Albert Schweizer"  
 Nov. #786: de Pomyers: /cont.)

### La Philatélie Francaise (thru Nov.):

- July-Aug. #148: Garnier: A Daguins Rompus: Faux Daguins"; Goubin:  
 "La Daguins a-t-elle été modifiés vers 1930?"; Aurand: "Vos Enne-  
 mis les Faussaires et Reparatteurs" (cont.)  
 Sept. #149: Garnier: "Les Prés de France (cont.)"; Garnier: "A Daguins  
 Rompus—classification" (cont.);  
 Oct. #150: Garnier: "A Daguins Rompus" (cont.)  
 Nov. #151: "Innovations Postales et Nouveautés Philatéliques (for 1966)";  
 Maincent: "Les Ballons !Gravilliers"; Goubin: "La Daguin a-t-elle  
 été modifié?"; Garnier: "Hypothese pour Hypothese" (Daguins);  
 Garnier: "A Daguins Rompus" (cont.)

### Le Monde Des Philatelistes (thru Nov.):

- Sept. #167: R.M.X. "Les Indicatifs des Presses Taille Douce" (end of  
 serial); Tessier: "Les Carnets de Vingt Timbres a 0.25 Decaris" (end  
 serial).  
 Oct. #168: de Lizeray: "Variété tres Spectaculaire mais Tres Secondaire";  
 Chapier: "Les Timbres Avec Inscription au Verso"; Ferrat: "Oblité-  
 rations Aériennes"; Muller: "Les Meetings d' Aviation 1910" (end of  
 serial).  
 Nov. #169: Samouel: "Les Timbres Locaux de Nouvelles Hebrides"; "Les  
 Timbres Surchargés 'Algérie Francaise'"; Ginestet: "Les Types des  
 Entiers Postaux" (begin serial); Col. Lebland: "Les Timbres Fran-  
 cais Perforeés—Deuxième Liste" (begin serial); Deloste: "Les Timbres  
 Francais Obliterés Par la Poste Militaire au Cours de la Première  
 Guerre Mondiale" (begin serial).

### Bulletin des Amis du Musée Postal:

- #11, 1965: Dreyfuss: "L'Utilization des Chiffres Taxés a Paris"; Tristant:  
 "Les Courriers Fluviaux du Niger au Debut de XX Siecle"; "Les Ca-  
 chets du Musée Postal."

### French Polynesia Newsletter:

- Sept. 1965, #44; "Makatea and Its Postal History"; "More About Military  
 Mails in Polynesia"; "Correspondence re Paquebot Cancels"; "Rangir-  
 oa Airport Inauguration."

### Révue des Postes et Télécommunications de France:

- July-Aug. 1965, v. 20, no. 4: Lavelan: "L'Aménagement du Territoire et  
 les Postes et Telec."; "Quelques Aspects et Quelquec Problemes de la  
 Poste d'Aujourd'hui et de la Demain"; Moussat: "Etymologie Postale."

**Aerophilatelists Annals:**

Vol. XIII, no. 2, Oct. '65: Goodkind: "French Guiana—The 1921 T. A. G. Air Mail Issue."

**Story Post:**

Aug. '65, #28: "Après Le Départ"; "Des Suggestions pour L'Établissement de Petites ou Grandes Collections sur Lettres" (serial);  
 Sept. '65, #29: "Les Marques A. E. D."; "Collections sur Lettres";  
 Oct. #30: Raspillier: "La Service Postale Rural en France."  
 Nov. #31: "Collections Spécialisés."

**Documents Philatéliques:**

No. 5 (July 1960): Germain et Dreyfuss: "Les Etiquettes-Taxe, Precurseurs de France"; Rambaud: "Les Boites Rurales du Department de Vaucluse"; Lejeune: "Les Cursives dur Lettre Avec Timbre Francais."  
 No. 6, Oct. '60: Germain et Dreyfuss: (concluded).  
 No. 7, Jan. 1961: Fromaigeat: "Note Concernant le 1c Napoleon Non-Lauré Dentelé"; Pannetier: "Congo Francais, Les Timbres Surchargés 1891 a 1892."  
 No. 8, April 1961: Pannetier (concluded): Lejeune et Lenain: "Les Marques Postales Linéaires Doubles de 1792 a 1831"; Joany: "La Fabrication des Timbre Poste a la Banque de France."  
 No. 9, July 1961: Salles: "Les 'Agencies de Poste a Terre' at Aux Antilles ou Agences Postales Consulaires Francaises de 1860 a 1881"; Joany: (concl.); Germain: "Les Remplacants du 25c Cérés au Type II 1873-4"; Foix: "Le 25c Cérés de l'Année 1871: Remplacant du Type I."  
 No. 10, Oct. 1961: Fromaigeat: "Les Essais et Mises en Train de l'Empire"; Dreyfuss: "Le Régime du Double Affranchissement Franco-Allemand de la Première Period (4 Fevr. a 4 Mars 1871) dans le Dept. de la Somme"; Noel: "A Propos de Dept. Conquis"; Dufloz: "Les Imprimées et Marques Annexes Rattachant a la Repression des Abus sur les Franchises"; Lejeune: "Les Essarts-les-Bois, Marque a Nomme Révolutionnaire de les Essarts-le-Roi."  
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