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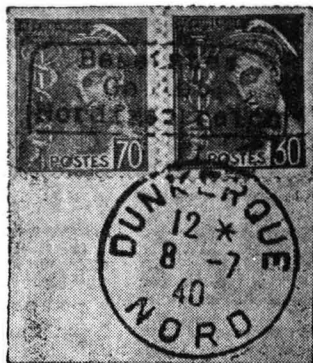
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THE STAMPS OF DUNKERQUE - COUDEKERQUE

By Georges Chapier*

Corresponding Member, Académie de Philatelie



Besetztes
Gebiet
Nordfrankreich

Besetztes
Gebiet
Nordfrankreich

After the signing of the Armistice of 25 June 1940, only official correspondence could circulate in the Nord (North province) of France.

Many postmasters (receveurs), notably those of Dunkerque and Coudekerque, thereupon requested the German officials to authorize the forwarding of private letters. This was accorded on 30 June, effective 1 July, for ordinary unregistered letters not exceeding 20 gr and for postal cards, addressed to individuals or military personnel residing in the arrondissement of Dunkerque, on condition that the stamps utilized be overprinted beforehand with a special

cachet worded "Besetztes Gebiet Nordfrankreich" (i.e., "Occupied territory, North of France").

Two cachets of rectangular shape were furnished by the German authorities; they measured 35x12½ mm; one of them, with rounded upper corners, was used at Dunkerque-Principal postoffice, the other, with all four corners square, was employed at Coudekerque. These cachets were struck in greasy black ink. The receveurs, interested in having some mint stock, stamped the cachets on pairs well in advance of the sale. Mostly they were horizontal pairs, but more rarely vertical. They were also applied to stamps already affixed to letters and postcards deposited in the postoffices.

It may be noted here that the head postal official at Dunkerque-Principal had under his direction, 28 secondary postoffices, as follows:

Arnelle, Balleuil, Bergues, Bollezeele, Bourg-bourg, Bray-Dunes, Caëstre, Cassel, Esquelberg, Ghyvelde, Gd. Fort Philippe, Gravelines, Hazebrout, Herzelee, Handscoote, Loon-Plage, Malo-les-Bains, Petite Synthe, Pitgam, Rexpoëde, Rosendad, St. Pierrebronck, St. Pol de Mer, Steenwoorde, Teteghem, Waten, Wormhondt, and Zeggars-Cappel.

In principle, the surcharges were made on pairs of the 0.50 fr denomination of the Peace and Mercury types, corresponding to the franking of 1fr required for an ordinary letter at that time, and also on pairs of the 0.40 Mercury, corresponding to the rate for postcards. These are the only values mentioned in the catalogues. But in fact, the great majority of the values then current, from 0.01 to 50.0 fr have been surcharged, either because the 40 and 50c had been used up so that other values were needed to make up 80c and 1 fr rates or because other stamps were already affixed to the letters or pieces presented by curiosity hunters to the windows, sometimes franked greatly over the official rate of 1 fr. Thus numerous commemoratives were used.

The freedom of circulation of correspondence having been reestablished on 10 August 1940, the sale of the surcharges was ended that day.

In an interesting study which appeared in *Le Monde des Philatelistes* March-June 1962, our erudite colleague Edmond Perrin has enumerated all the stamps which were sold at the windows:

(1) At Dunkerque-Principal and its subordinate postoffices the following 16 values: Mercury type—0.05 rose, 0.10 blue, 0.15 yellow brown, 0.20 lilac, 0.25 green, 0.30 red, 0.40 violet, 0.45 yellow-green, 0.50 blue; Sower—0.30 sombre-red; Peace type—0.50 rose, 1.50 blue; Iris type—1fr red, 1fr green; Ceres type—2.50 green, 3fr lie de vin.

(2) At Coudekerque 42 values: Mercury type—0.01 brown, 0.20 deep green, 0.05 rose, 0.10 blue, 0.15 yellow-brown, 0.20 violet, 0.45 yellow-green, 0.50 blue, 0.70 mauve; Peace type—0.50 rose, 0.60 bistre, 0.75 olive green, 0.80 orange, 0.90 violet, 1.25 deep rose, 1.40 violet, 1.50 blue; Iris type—1fr green; Ceres type—2fr deep rose, 2:25 light blue, 2.50 green; and divers commemoratives and semi-postals (in fact, the receveur of Coudekerque surcharged with the German cachet all the stamps he had in stock).

Other stamps occasionally appear; we have seen them surcharged up to the 50fr on pieces brought to the windows, but one should usually consider these as fantasies especially when they exceed face value of 1fr.

According to Mon. Perrin, the largest overprinting issue was in any case the 0.50 Peace rose, of which about 10,000 pairs were made at Dunkerque. Pairs are known with only one stamp surcharged, and with double and inverted surcharge. Also at Dunkerque, the 0.50 Mercury blue must have been overprinted in 2,500 to 3,000 pairs; the 0.40 Mercury violet and other stamps in 300 pairs except for the 0.25 Mercury green which reached 500 pairs.

At Coudekerque the 0.50 Mercury blue must have been printed in 1,200 pairs, the 0.50 Peace rose in 400-500 pairs, and the 0.40 Mercury violet in 500

pairs, the other stamps in 150-200 for the 0.01 to 0.45 values and 80-200 for all the rest.

We may add that in order to remedy in advance the shortage in surcharged stamps, the postoffices of Berques, Cassel, and Wormhondt, were led to surcharge by hand some stamps which are, it should be said, extremely rare on letters.

The combinations of frankings are infinitely varied. One of the best known, mentioned by the Maury Catalogue, was made at the office of Grave-lines. It consists of a 5c and a 45c Mercury on a 50c Sower postal-stationery envelope with the surcharge of Dunkerque straddling the three stamps and the date postmark. There are 77 examples of this known and they sell very dear.

Evidence of one of the most tragic epochs in the history of our country, the stamps of Dunkerque and Coudekerque hold a special place in the albums of French collectors along with the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine of 1870-71 and those of Valenciennes of 1916. But one cannot be too cautious about them on account of the ease with which they are counterfeited.

We ourselves much prefer to the mint copies, those on letters with postmarks of departure and arrival and normal frankings, which have in our eyes the merit of having really served under regular conditions and which present as well much greater guaranties of authenticity. Such pieces constitute veritable historical documents which cannot but grow in interest and consequently in value with the passage of time.

*We are pleased to have another contribution from Mon. Chapier, this one on a subject probably little known to most of our readers. Mn. Chapier has just published another book in his series on the chateaux of France: "Chateaux de Tarentaise." 54 pp., illustr. 5fr.

USAGE OF THE 1891 MADAGASCAR TYPE-SET ISSUE

By Homer Hilton, Jr.

The six stamps of the primitive and rather unattractive 1891 locally-printed type-set issue of Madagascar offer an interesting, if narrow, field of specialization. Reconstructing the sheets of ten stamps is comparatively easy, since the double dotted lines above and below the numeral of value (plus a few minor variations in design) determine the position of the stamp in the sheet. The task does call for the virtue of patience and diligent search, since large quantities of these stamps available for study apparently do not exist seventy-five years after the date of issue. Keys to plating the settings are found in de Vinck's "Colonies Francaises" and the "Neues Handbuch."¹

The real challenge and interest in these stamps is in the study of cancellations and the examination of such covers as can be located. In the absence of any official announcement about the issuance of these stamps, the exact date is uncertain. Scott and Yvert merely designate 1891 as the year of issuance. Stanley Gibbons and Minkus give the date as 29 June 1891, which is taken from the Yvert Specialized Catalog of Colonies (1936). The "Neues Handbuch" states they were issued in July 1891. So, we start with no very definitive information concerning the exact date of beginning (and, incidentally, no information about whether the stamps were ever withdrawn from sale, or

¹"Neues Handbuch der Briefmarken Kunde, Reihe A., Lief. 3: Madagascar 1889-1902". Frankfurt, 1960.

when or if the supplies were exhausted). The earliest date of use seen by me is 25 July 1891, on a 10c stamp. The earliest cover seen is August 1891. The latest date seen is 27 Feb. 1895, on a 25c stamp, and the latest cover is 14 Nov. 1894. My conclusion is that the vast bulk of this issue was used in 1891, as less than 20% of the stamps in my collection were used in the years 1892-95, and these are spread quite evenly over these four years. Our knowledge is very incomplete concerning what other stamps were available in Madagascar between the issuance of the 1891 type-set issue and the "Poste Française-Madagascar" overprints issued in 1895 (February, according to the "Neues Handbuch"). Perhaps other members of the Society could produce evidence to broaden our knowledge about the actual period of usage of these stamps.

We do not even have any official information concerning the post offices in which these stamps were stocked. The 8 postoffices opened prior to 1896 were: Tianarantsoa, Mahanoro, Majunga, Nossi-Vey, Tamatave, Tananarive, Vatomandry, and Vohémar. In addition, some 25 small postal agencies existed, which may not have had postmarks. Cancellations known to me are only Tamatave, Tananarive, Majunga, and Vohémar. In twenty years of study of these stamps, the conclusion is that any cancellations other than Tamatave and Tananarive are very rare. The "Reunion a Marseilles" packet cancellation is found on the stamps, but this is regarded as unusual, as the packets normally used French stamps. Army correspondence cancellations are also known (the year 1891 is the only one seen by me).

Only two types of cancellations of the regular post offices are seen. Type B of Langlois and Bourselet (Illus. #1) has a solid outer circle of about 22-23 mm diameter and an inner broken circle, while Type A (Illus. #2) has a solid outer (23.5 mm) and inner circle and dots between the words. In general, with Tamatave cancellations Type B will be seen on three stamps to every one with Type A. Stamps cancelled at Tananarive will almost invariably have Type B cancellations, and Type A can be considered rare. All Vohémar cancellations seen have been Type A, while only Type B have been seen from Majunga. All cancellations seen have been in black ink. Serrane reports two false cancellations, both purporting to be used in Tamatave, dated 15 Oct. 1891 or 25 Mar. 1892, the outer circle having an exterior diameter of 23mm. Reference has been seen to another fake cancellation, "Tamatave 25 Jan. 1891"; this would be an obvious fake, as the stamps had not even been issued this early.

One persistent oddity exists, in the general prevalence of Tamatave cancellations dated 1 Oct. 1891, and Tananarive cancellations dated 20 Oct. 1891. All Tananarive cancellations seen are Type A. Tamatave cancellations are almost entirely Type B, with Type A being extremely scarce. None of these dates have been seen on cover. The 1 Oct. 1891 Tamatave cancellation is found very frequently on the 5c, 15c, and 25c values. The 1 Fr. obtained by me from the "Caspary" sale had this cancellation. The "Burrus" sale had blocks of six and four of the 5 Fr. value with the same cancellation. The 20 Oct. 1891 Tananarive cancellation is common on the 5c value, but has not been seen on any other values.

Based on opinions expressed by the Editor, in correspondence several years ago, I now recognize these Tamatave 1 Oct. 1891 and Tananarive 20 Oct. 1891 cancellations as cancelled-to-order items. (My first impression was that they had been applied to remainders). The late J. S. Turpin, of England, also concurred with this opinion. The blocks of the 5 Fr. in the "Burrus" collection were obviously cancelled to order, as no existing postal rate in 1891 would have required 30 Fr. or 20 Fr. postage. Common sense would seem to dictate that the cancelled-to-order stamps should not sell at a price equal to postally-used

copies (they are on a par with North Borneo and Liberia cancelled-to-order), but in French colonies this does not usually seem to be reflected in either retail or auction prices! Opinions of other members concerning the prevalence of these two cancellations would be greatly appreciated.

From observation of stamps seen with 1891 cancellations over the years, I estimate that approximately one half of all 5c stamps with Tananarive cancellations will bear the 20 Oct. 1891 date. The Tamatave 1 Oct. 1891 cancellation will appear on approximately one quarter of all stamps, and approximately fifty percent of the 15c, 25c, and 1 Fr values will have this cancellation. It is not so common on the 5c denomination, and comparatively rare on the 10c stamp. It is a mystery why only the 5c value was picked for the Tananarive cancellation, and why the 10c value is seen so seldom with the Tamatave cancellation. Probably some collector or dealer happened to have ordered these this way for variety's sake.

It should be borne in mind that the numbers of these stamps issued was comparatively small (5c—18,000; 10c—12,000; 15c—12,000; 25c—30,000; 1 Fr—2,000; and 5 Fr—1,000), and with the passage of 75 years they certainly are not going to be in more plentiful supply.

The difficulty in acquiring this material in anything but small lots, and that only over a span of quite a few years, is what makes stamp collecting at one and the same time both exciting and relaxing.



Fig. 1. Army correspondence cover from Tananarive to France, 21 Aug. 1891, franked with 15c, the reduced rate for soldiers. Note packet transit mark of Ligne V.



Fig. 2. Registered cover Tamatave to France Aug. 22, 1891, with combination of 3 values to make 50c rate. The usual Ligne V transit mark at right.



Fig. 3. Registered commercial cover to London firm, Tamatave 25 March 1892 with block of four 25c, probably a double-weight letter—blocks very unusual on non-philatelic covers.



Fig. 4. Cover from Tananarive office of a Lyon firm to its home office, with interesting combination of French Sages and Typeset 25c pair, to make 1Fr 4-weight letter. French stamps were regularly sold and used in Madagascar 1892-96, as it was still only a protectorate.

HULOT—A VERY ODD MAN

By Pierre de Lizeray

Member, Académie de Philatélie de Paris



HULOT

Much has been said about Hulot, but the truth is even more fantastic, for Leopold Hulot from 1848 to June 1876 the maker of the plates in the Mint of Paris and from October the 1st 1850 to June 1876 the printer of stamps, was a really odd person.

It is well known that already before 1848 he had learned and used the galvanoplastic process (electrotypy), only a short time after it was invented in Russia. This is all very accurate, but it often leads people to some misconceptions:

Thus, it is commonly said that owing to his skill in galvanoplasty, Hulot greatly helped the Bank of France to produce quickly (which it was very urgent to do) 100 Fr banknotes and playing cards. From which it is usually con-

cluded that he performed the work in the plant of the Bank. But this is not so.

The real and most astonishing truth is that Hulot had an "atelier" (a shop) in his own home where he was working at his own expense; that was the place where he printed the banknotes and playing cards! Yes, he printed them at home!

And more surprising, Hulot never allowed Barthe, the then controller of the Bank of France, to even put his nose inside his atelier—every time Barthe came to inspect the work, Hulot regularly pushed him out the door. Nor were these banknotes which he printed at home without any "contrôle," of small value, for they would be worth about \$20 today. This gives us our first glimpse of the man in action.

Then, two months before the Law of 24 August 1848 introduced postage stamps in France, Hulot was appointed "adjoinant au Graveur-général des monnaies" (assistant to the general engraver of the coinage), but he still kept his own atelier at home . . .

And even for sometime later he was simultaneously working at the Mint on the stamp plates and printing playing cards at home.

Then, the printer Tacquin, who had his own business in Paris and was in charge of the printing of the first Ceres stamps, but in the Mint (using the plates made by Hulot), finished his work there on the 1st of October 1850. On the same date Hulot replaced him and began to print the stamps at the Mint.

Meanwhile, Barthe, the former Controller of the Bank of France, had been transferred to a similar position in the Mint, at the time the printing of the Ceres stamps first began. So now Hulot was compelled to accept the supervision of Barthe, the very man he had closed his door to when he tried to control him in behalf of the Bank.

And this is not the end—

As Hulot refused to give financial accounting of his work on the stamps (or was really unable to keep adequate records), it was decided to let him operate like a government corporation and print the stamps at his own expense at a contracted price per 1000 stamps.

Thus, because it was unable to get any accounts from Hulot, the Government wound up giving him more independence and a more prestigious position.

Peculiar man, peculiar times!

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

October 1966 was the centenary of the invention of the perforation gage or "odontometer" by Dr. Legrand, first published in *Timbre Poste* of Oct. 1866.

The Federation Internationale de Philatélie publishes lists of issues which by its rules are considered "abusive" and are not acceptable in exhibitions under FIP sponsorship (most International shows). The French community issues which it has banned are: the 1946 vignette of France representing a soldier, se-tenant to a 2nd vignette with FM framed—an issue of a private association; and the Morocco issues Yvert #288-291 and bloc #3 (Gen Leclerc, 1950), and airmails #74, 89-92, and 397-401 (1952, 1960), because their surtaxes exceeded 50% of the postage value.

The France and Colonies Phil. Soc. (of Great Britain) Newsletter is now (beginning with v. 16 no. 5) trying a new format, 6½x7½ inches, in offset instead of the legal-size mimeographed style. The Society holds its meetings at the Shaftesbury Hotel (Monmouth St.) London, once a month. The Newsletter contains translations of the PTT announcements on new issues of France and of a few short articles from French magazines. On Nov. 30, Mr. G. R. Berlemont showed his collection of France 1849-53 which has won high awards at various international exhibitions.

Comte Exelmans, the great student of Moroccan philately and author with Cte de Pomyers of the standard book on Moroccan stamps, writes us that he is still looking for covers from U. S. soldiers during 1942-44 bearing Moroccan stamps. If anyone has any to offer they may address the Cte at 156 Bd. Haussmann, Paris 8.

A new society for post-card collectors has been formed in France. It is not primarily for postal stationery collectors but for those interested in the pictures and subjects. They will publish a magazine "Le Cartophile." Mon. Caillot is President, Société de Collectionneurs de Cartes Postal, 5 Rue Cail, Paris 10. Dues 20fr per annum.

The collection and study of machine frankings ("meter-mail") of France has for some time now been a well established specialty with many devotees. A society for it exists: "L'Association des Collectionneurs d'Empreintes de Machines a Affranchir," 12 Parc Athénée, FO6-Nice, France. There are excellent catalogs (by Bremard especially) and extensive articles in the journals (Le Monde, etc.). The classification of the meters is mainly by the type of machine (3 types for the most part), but with the increasing tendency to fancy meters with illustrations and advertising of the using firms or agency, the topical collectors are finding this a fertile field.

According to F. M., the journal "L'Aurore" for 8 July 1966 contained an article which claimed that a vacationer can address post cards ostensibly from Papeete to his friends to make them think he has been in Tahiti enjoying vahines in pareos, the PTT authorizing the cards to be forwarded to Papeete for posting. FM doubts that the PTT would abet this little "superchérie," but it is an interesting idea.

In a recent *Le Monde*, Pierre de Lizeray complains that the design of the Usine Marémotrice de la Rance stamp of last year gives a very false picture of the geography of the site and the dam. But this is not the first time that gross distortion is resorted to in depicting scenes on stamps (witness Decaris' Paris bridges). It is often done deliberately to facilitate the artist's task.

The Atelier de Fabrication des Timbres will get an additional rotary recess press in 1967. At present it has 7 recess machines (three 6-color, four 3-color), as well as a helio press and presumably still some typo presses.

The dove stamp of Decaris (Yvert #294) has been getting very scarce lately and the price has suddenly jumped considerably. Are the hawks out after them, or is it hope?

J. Houlteau, President of Le Cercle Aerophilatélique Française, writing in *Echo*, raises the question whether the term "aérogramme" long used in France to refer to first flight covers, should be abandoned in that sense because the UPU has adopted the word officially in international convention for "air letter" sheets. In order to avoid using a German or English term for first flight covers he suggests calling them "pli aeropostal."

The Philatelic Literature Review (quarterly) for Sept. 1966, as usual contains advertisements of many firms and individuals offering philatelic literature for sale, including considerable French. Our readers interested in obtaining old and new literature on France and colonies might find it useful to subscribe to the PLR (Secry.: Daniel W. Vooy, Box 187, Canajoharie, N. Y.; \$4.00/year).

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

L.Echo de la Timbrologie:

- #1346 (Feb. '66): Fromaigeat: "Classification des variétés" (begin serial, end in #1353);
- #1348 (Apr. '66): Meriaux: "Les agences postales militaires de la Marine" (begin serial);
- #1350: Boblique: "Cent ans de tubes pneumatiques" (begin serial);
- #1351: Goubin: "Les cachets de recettes de 1875 communément appelés 17bis" (begin, end #1353);
- #1352: Maincent: "Correspondence aérienne au dessus de la Manche" (begin serial);
- #1353: Racoviceanu et al: "Liasions philatéliques Franco-Roumaines pendant la Grande Guerre" (begin ser.); Chapier: "Des précisions sur la famille Susse"; deLizeray: "Papier carton ou abusivement dit tel"; de Lizeray: "Contribution à l'histoire assez mystérieuse au 10c Semeuse grasse rouge Type II" (begin ser.); Goubin: "Timbres taxes oblitérés en rouge";
- #1354: Goubin: "Bavardages."
- #1355: Boblique: "Coup d'oeil sur les oblitérations des pneumatiques"; Brazier: "Etude sur l'impression des coqs 0.25 de Decaris" (begin serial); Goubin: "Cachets de recettes du type 1904, avec numéro de levée."
- #1356: DeLizeray: "Nos timbres, 36 rue d'Hauteville en 1895" (begin serial);

Chapier: "Les tarifs postaux Français des origines à la création des timbres-poste" (begin serial); Dogny: "Une nouvelle ville—Charleville Mezières" (begin serial).

- #1357 (Jan. '67): Leblond: "Les Pasteurs—leur présentations et leur utilisations" (begin serial); L. G.: "Oblitérations frontalières Suisses"; Maincent: "E. Cézanne 1830-76, aéronaute du Siège" (begin serial); Maincent: "Correspondance aérienne au dessus de la Manche" (end serial); Goubin: "Grâce pour la Daguin."

L'Echangeur Universelle:

- #794-5: Dupont: "Les deux marques postales de la Brigade Française à Ancône 1835-38";
 #796: "Les Grands Prix de l'Art Philatélique";
 #797: de Pomyers: "Le 5frs Grasset Indochine 1904"; Darteyre: "A propos des faux de Forbach".
 #798: DePomyers: "Exemple de timbres mal cotés (colonies)";
 #799: nothing
 #800: (Jan. '67): Chassé: "Etude sur les timbres provisoires de l'Etat Algérien" (begin serial).

Le Monde Philatéliste:

- #170 (Dec. '65): Fromageat (cont.); Ginestet (cont.); de Lizeray (cont.); Joany (cont.); R.M.X.: "Le 2fr Noratlas"; "La codification des adresses postales"; Les 6 nouveaux Départements"; Deloste: (end of serial); Leband (cont.);
 #172: Michel: "Affranchissements mécaniques"; Therriot: "Les oblitérations Algériennes sur timbres de France de 1958 à 1962"; Les timbres du Maquis Français"; Joffre: "Histoire philatélique des Expéditions Polaires Françaises" (begin serial); R.M.X.: "Feuilles et carnets de 0.30 Blason de Paris";
 #173: Slonimski: "Les timbres surchargés Algérie Française" (Sidi Bel Abbès 1961); R.M.X.: "Le 0.05 Auch et le 0.25 Mont de Marsan"; Dufour: "Marcophiles, à vos flammes"! Ferret: "Oblitérations Marine" (begin serial);
 #174: Muller: "Nancy-Aviation 1912"; Ferret: "Obl. Marine" (end); Samouel: "Livrets d'identité"; Rouques: "Les préoblitérés de France (rotatives) et leurs variétés" (cont. from #166); R.M.X.: "Les timbres taxes au type Fleures";
 #176: Ferret: "Obl. Marine (addenda)"; R.M.X.: "Marques blancs et trait de repère";
 #177: R.M.X.: "Le 2 frs Noratlas";
 #178: M.C.: "Le régime douanier des importations et exportations de timbres-poste";
 #179: Bourgeois: "Tableaux recapitulatif des cachets à date des Bureaux de Direction 1830-1966";
 #180 (Oct. '66): DeLizeray: "Le début des enveloppes et bandes timbres"; Thiery: "Variétés de France"; R.M.X.: "Feuilles de remplacement"; Bourgeois: "Les marques postales électroniques."
 #182 (Dec. '66): Thiery: "Variétés de France" (cont. Dept.); Duxin: "Le programme 1967" (of the PTT issues); Jacob: "Oblitération Monaco sur timbres de France"; Dufour: "Marcophiles, à vos flammes!" (cont.).
 #183: Gavault: "A propos de timbres pour colis postaux"; DeLizeray: "Le 0.20 Blason de Saint Lô, premier timbre en héliogravure."

La Philatélie Française:

- #153 (Jan. '66): Garnier: "A Daguis rompus"; Garnier: "La machine Daguis,"

- les écarts entre empreintes jumelés, un explication contrôlé"; Petit: "La collection des marques postales et des oblitérations et la bibliothèque philatélique de feu C. Paultre";
- #154: Joany: "Le type Sage, deuxième période des timbres-poste de France 1876-1900" (begin serial); Goubin: "Les écarts entre les empreintes jumelés Daguin"; Garnier: "A Daguin rompus—les inédits".
- #155: DeLizeray: "La confection des planches typos actuelles" (begin serial).
- #156: Leblond: "Les timbres surchargés pour les territoires extérieurs 1919-25"; DeLizeray: "La confection — " (end).
- #157: Deloste: "les timbres de guerre français des troupes américaines de libération 1943-45" (begin serial); Danan: "L'utilisation des enveloppes de franchise du corps expéditionnaire américain par les administrations françaises après la première guerre mondiale 1919-20."
- #158: Truc: "Notes retrospectives sur la ligne aérienne France-Indochine" (begin serial); Erhart: "Le Xe Anniversaire des émissions communes Europa."
- #159: Goubin: "Les cachets à date jumelés" (begin Dept.).
- #160: Truc: "Notes retrospectives — " (end); Tristant: "Les agences postales militaires de l'armée de l'air" (begin serial).
- #161-2: (cont. serials).

Feuilles Marcophiles:

- #167 (31/12/65): Petit: "Codifiez des maintenant les adresses de votre correspondances"; Lefevre: "Le découpage des anciens Départements de la région Parisienne"; Laroche: "Marques anciennes inédites"; Mallet: "Les cachets des boîtes rurales et urbains de l'Isère"; Dreano: "1er additif au cat. de Dreano Marques Postales et Oblit. de l'Yonne"; Viet: "Franchises-contresigns marques administratives de France des pays conquis de la Rép. Helvétique 1789-1804"; Rochette: "Bureaux de Quartier de Paris (addenda)"; Tristant: "La Boîte-Postale 506 Lisbonne"; Deloste: "Les marques postales de l'O.T.A.N. en France"; Lux: "Le cachet à date au Type III des ambulants connus au 1er Dec. 1965";
- #168 (31/3/66): "La poste et nous (regulations on handling philatelic mail)"; Stopin: "Les cachets gros chiffres de Jeulain (57)"; Peyrou: "Documents marcopiles-historiques inédits sur la Guerre Fr.-Pruss. 1870-71 en Bretagne"; Cantais: "Oblitérations du service des pneumatiques de 1879-1900"; Rivière: "La poste dans l'Isère en 1855"; Bourel et Rochette: "Annulation d'un 20c Empire par un losange de 81 points"; "Les troupes Françaises de l'OTAN en Allemagne et Autriche—cachets rencontrées"; Desrousseaux: "Flammes de propagande touristique et politique en Indochine pendant la Guerre."

Bulletin de la Société des Amis du Musée Postal:

- #14 (2nd trim. '66): Germain: "La pierre lithographique du 20c Ceres du Musée postal"; Gachot: "Les cartes de la Croix Rouge du 'Siège de Strasbourg en 1870"; "Le courrier des Amis"; DeFontines: "Un usage inattendu de Timbres poste";
- #15 (3rd trim. '66): "Le Courrier des Amis"; Cappart: "La poste pendant la Commune de Paris"; D'Albiousse: "Un mini-ballon"; Boussac: "Apparition d'un timbre fantôme (15c Cérés bistre)"; Joany: "Le premier timbre Français pour la poste aérienne."
- #16 (4 trim. '66): Rigol: "Un inspecteur des postes et la campagne de Russie 1812"; Cappart: "Concours du mini ballon"; Boussac: "Boules et ballons."

Bulletin de la Société Internationale d'Histoire Postale:

- #10 (1965): Dupouy: "Le 25 Oct. 1870 un ballon se posait a Heiligenberg"; Nougaret: "Sur quelques listes des poste francaises antérieures a 1610"; Bouret: "Les debuts de la poste en Côte d'Ivoire—le bureau d'Assinie 1862-71."

Révue des Postes et Télécommunications:

- Vol. 20, #6 (Nov.-Dec. '65): Gasment: "La codification des adresses."
Vol. 20, no. 5 (Sep.-Oct. '66): "Les chiffres clés de la poste"; Chaulot-Talmon: "La poste et les statistiques."

Postes et Télécommunications, Bull. d'Inf. des P et T:

- #124, Apr. '66: Gerbier: "Dans quelques années les machines a trier liront elles-memes les adresses sur les enveloppes et des tubes pneumatiques géants transporteront le courrier dans le sous sol de grandes villes."

Aerophilatelists Annals:

- V. 13, #4, Apr. '66: Goodkind: "R. F. Overprints" (review and critique of Dupont's booklet);
V. 14, #1, July '66: Goodkind: "Aeropex and 6th FISA Congress NYC June '66" (French participation included).

Minkus Stamp Journal:

- V. 1, #s 1 and 2: Hamilton: "Free Nations (of Africa)"; Elmekki: "How to succeed as a stamp designer—lots of luck and a little work".

Airpost Journal:

- V. 36 (1965): Kronstein: "France, air cancel 1912-14"; Chaintrier: "Balloon posts, siege of Paris"; Cohn: "Siege of Paris 1870-71";
V. 37 (1966): Kronstein: "Pioneer Flight postmarks, France"; Chaintrier (cont.)

Stamps:

- #131 (1965): Reeves: "Le Havre Exhibition issue";
#135 (1966): Lesgor: "France, printings on double paper."

Bulletin of the Postal History Society:

- v. 14 (1966): Coles: "French Forces—Francaise Militaire stamps".

Stamp Lover:

- v. 58 (1966) Fletcher: "Postal Forgeries, France and French cols." (serial)

Precancelist:

- v. 11, #s 4-11: French precancels.

Canadian Philatelist:

- v. 17 (1966): Rochette: "Paris stars" (p. 124); Sower type p. 240).

Society of Philatelic Americans Journal:

- v. 28 (1966): Gautier: "St. Pierre et Miquelon—Free French overprints" (p. 675).

Meter Society Bulletin:

- v. 8 (1965): "French meter stamps—'lettres sans timbres'—early specimens" (p. 68).

Bulletin du Club Spécialistes de France:

- #15 (Dec. '66): Germain: "La reconstruction des planches."

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "La Cote des Coins Datés et des Millésimes 1966-7." Published by Sococodami, 40 Rue Marcheron, 92-Vanves. 10Fr.
- "Poste et Marcophilie Ferroviaires—Les Ambulants et les Convoyeurs." By Pierre Lux. 6fr plus post. 0.70. Echo de la Timbrologie, 37 Rue de Jacobins, 80-Amiens. (A complete survey on French railroad posts.)
- "Bureaux Speciaux et Franchises (Marques Postales et Oblitérations des Origines a 1876)". By J. Legendre. 30.30 Fr. p.p. J. Legendre, 43 Rue de Provence, Paris 9.
- "Marques Postales de la Somme 1698-1876." By V. Flick. 1966. 9.70 fr.
- "Le Timbre, Reflet et Vehicule de l'Idée Européene." By Y. Danan. Ed. A. Pedone, 12 Rue Soufflot, Paris. Paris ? 1966. (Author shows how the expansion and diffusion of ideas and civilization of western countries into underdeveloped areas is reflected in the postage stamps.)
- "Le Timbre, Reflet et Vehicule de l'Idée Européene." Ed. A. Pedone, 12 Rue Soufflot, Paris. Price ? 1966. (Author shows how the expansion and diffusion of ideas and civilization of western countries into underdeveloped areas is reflected in the postage stamps.)
- "Nomenclature des Bureaux de Poste Français 1852-76." By A. Mathieu, J. Pothion and J. de Micoulsky. 120 pp. M. Mathieu, 5 Rue Blacas, Nice. Price ? 1966.
- "Annuaire Philatelique." Jan. 1967. By Martin. Louppy-sur-Chée, 55-Bar-le-Duc. (First new edition since 1952; lists societies, collectors, dealers, magazines, calendar of events, other info.)
- "Index to the Philatelic Literature of the French Colonies of the Pacific: Part I: New Hebrides Condominium." By B. R. Peace. 1966. Mimeogr. 18 pp. For sale by D. H. Vernon, 108 Leckhampton Rd., Cheltenham, Glos., England. \$1.00 plus \$0.40 for check tax. (A very thorough and well laid out bibliography of literature in English and some of that in French; annotations in some cases.)
- "Timbres et Types, Vol. VI, De Tout en Peu."
- By Pierre de Lizeray. 1966. Le Monde, 6 Fr. plus 0.70 post. 5 Rue des Italiens, Paris 9.
- This Brochure (#85) of 48 pages, is a reprint from Le Monde of 29 articles by our occasional contributor, well known to all students and serious collectors of 20th Century France. These pieces, many of them short, deal with a wide variety of subjects, some stimulated by questions sent in by readers and others products of his continuing intense study of the printing methods, formats, and sub-types of the 20th Century issues. The 0.25 and 0.30 Fr Coq stamps, 5c Blanc, 1901 Sage, precancels, millésimes, stationery, booklets, roulettes, Sowers, Pont du Gard, etc., all come in for attention in the Volume, as well as questions of retouches, control punches, 6-color recess, replacement sheets, etc. Mon. de Lizeray has been putting out these studies monthly in the leading French magazines now for over a decade. The previous Volumes of the "Timbres et Types" series are still available from Le Monde, and also some of the author's booklets reprinting articles from the now defunct Bulletin Philatélique du Midi titled "Timbres de France" are still obtainable from him (65 rue du Bac, Paris 7). Even if one's collecting does not go into such detailed specialization, de Lizeray's works will greatly enhance your general understanding and appreciation of the stamps; he always writes clearly and engagingly and provides interesting illustrations.—R. G. S.

The Perfins of France and Colonies

Jan C. Prins

Why do I collect perfins? For the simple reason that I feel that collecting perfins is as much a part of philately as collecting numeral and slogan cancellations, etc. Perfins were sanctioned by the various postal authorities. They were introduced in some countries as early as 1868 in order to prevent misuse and theft of stamps. Commercial firms, etc., were allowed to perforate the stamps with initials or emblems. Unfortunately, from the beginning, these stamps with holes were regarded as damaged ones and consequently they disappeared into the waste paper baskets. For almost 100 years stamp collectors have been brainwashed with this idea and still today collectors do not go for them. A lot of information has been lost and nowadays it is quite a job to find out the source of perfins.

In France perfins were introduced by a Ministerial decree of November 15, 1876, but this law was revoked on December 6, 1954. Because this last decision was published in the Official Bulletin of the Post Office Department of January 21, 1955, one can say that French perfins have been used from the end of 1876 to 1-21-1955.

I have a specialized collection of France & Colonies, but now I am stalled with this collection as it is unfeasible for me to get the more expensive and rare stamps. Hence a couple of years ago I decided to collect perfins of this country and its former colonies. The more I browsed in this field the more interesting it became. You will find initials of French perfins on German stamps, used when Alsace-Lorraine belonged to Germany; on Hitler stamps of Germany and on the overprints for Alsace-Lorraine on Hindenburg stamps during the occupation of France in W. W. II; on stamps of foreign countries where French companies had their branch offices, such as in Great Britain, Belgium, Spain, U.S.A., etc.

Colonel Lebland, a well known philatelist in France, made a study of French perfins and in October 1964 *Le Monde des Philatélistes* published the first volume of his book. (Price 6 francs plus 1 franc postage by surface mail.) The second volume which appeared by installments in the above-mentioned magazine has just been completed. A supplement will follow hereafter.

Thus far approximately 2,300 different types have been catalogued, but it is quite possible that in the near future more types will be "discovered."

The most common form of perfins is that with initials of the name of the user in print letters (fig. 2), whereas some are in script letter (fig. 3). Monograms and words were also used (figs. 4 and 5). Only a few commercial firms used fancy designs (fig. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10). Some perfins need special attention, viz: the perforation WP (fig. 12) was used by the Polish Army in France from May 3 up to June 10, 1940. The perforation "S" is regarded as a semi-official stamp (fig. 1). It was used by the Senate from 1933 until the invasion of France in 1940. Only Maury has catalogued these stamps. Three philatelic exhibitions have issued perfins: a) the well known "EIPA" stamp (Exposition Internationale de Poste Aérienne), b) with initials EXP/P.S. (=Exposition Philatélique de Saumur, in 1943) and c) with the initials EPN (=Exposition Philatélique de Nancy, in 1942), (fig. 11). The (a) stamp is catalogued in all catalogues and the other two stamps are catalogued in Cérès and Berck only.

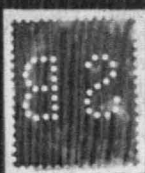
How to collect perfins is entirely up to the individual; however, most collectors are keeping one copy of each type. As I specialize in France & Colonies, I collect all I can find, which will give me an indication as to how many

FIG. 1



S = SÉNAT

FIG. 2



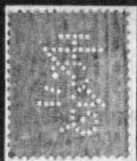
SB = SPECIE BANK
DE YOKOHAMA

FIG. 3



CL = CRÉDIT LYONNAIS

FIG. 4



JZC = J. ZUBER & C^{IE}.

FIG. 5



CHOCOLAT VINAY

FIG. 6



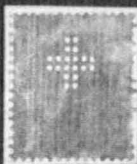
CHOCOLAT VINAY

FIG. 7



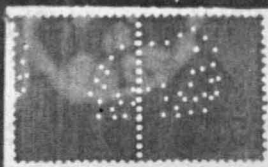
(MILL-WHEEL)

FIG. 8



LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS
DE CROIX-ROUGE

FIG. 9



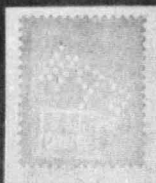
(ELEPHANT)

FIG. 10



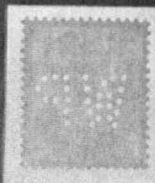
(BIRD)
OR
(WEATHER-COCK)

FIG. 11



EXPOSITION
PHILATÉLIQUE
DE NANCY

FIG. 12



WOJSKA POLSKA

years the various perfins have been used by the firm concerned. But the most interesting part is to collect them on covers bearing the name of the user.

If you are interested in perfins you may join The Perfins Club (since 1943, secretary Mr. L. R. Murray, P. O. B. 1296, Wickenburg, Arizona 85358). Membership dues \$2.00 yearly. There is a sales and exchange department and occasionally there are mail auctions.

To conclude this article I hope that collectors will stop throwing away perfins and save them. Some day they will be able to sell or exchange these stamps. Collectors should keep in mind that there is one absolute principle in philately: save everything, never throw away anything.

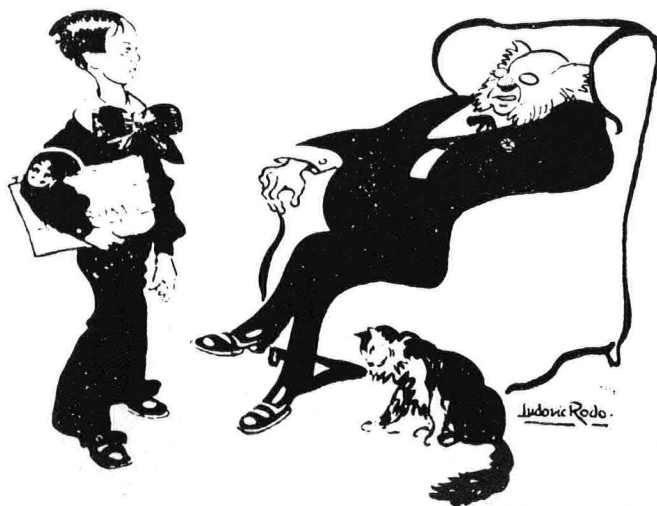
—Jan C. Prins

411 Waupelani Dr., State College, Pa. 16801

EDITORIAL NOTE:—

Our member William Wood of Lakewood, Colo., writes us expressing concern that French perfins may be forged, since it is rather easy to imitate them with jeweler's punches. For this reason he was inclined to buy perfins only on cover. However, various specialists in French perfins we have talked to indicating that excepting for the rare EIPA stamp (Scott C6b) no forged perfins are recorded. The number of serious collectors of French perfins is very limited (est. maybe 50 in France and somewhat less here) and the market value is yet too low to entice any forgers trying to make money. Perfins offered at high prices might be suspect. But the fact is that the vast majority of collectors regard perfin stamps as damaged and undesirable; hence most dealers almost give them away to get rid of them (they sell for a few cents each as a rule and the scarcest up to \$1). The French perfins are made by single-headed dies, blocks of stamps being folded up to punch a number of stamps at one strike, resulting in variable positions as well as some broken pins and missing perfs, which copies perfin collectors disdain.—R. G. S.

UNE VOCATION



"Tell me, Fanfan, what do you want to be when you grow up?" "Me? —a stamp collector!"—Ludovic Rodo. (Coll. de T. P., 1909, p. 371.)

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

RESULTS OF S. G. RICH COMPETITION

The annual Stephen G. Rich Competition of FCPS held last December 6, was by all accounts a very fine exhibit. There were over a dozen collections entered, including a number from outside New York. F. Burton Sellers, Secretary of the Collectors Club, a man of experience on juries in large shows, served as the judge. He pronounced the quality of the exhibits as excellent. The awards were:

Grand Award: to Raymond Gaillaguet of Providence, R. I., for his Bordeaux. Classics: 1st prize to Walter H. Schilling, Jr., of Minneapolis, for his classic France.

20th Century: 1st prize to Walter Brooks of Springfield, Pa., for his Blanc, Merson, Sowers, Pasteur, etc.

Topicals: 1st prize to William J. Connelly of Brooklyn, for his René Caillié issues.

Certificates of Equal Merit:

1. Jack Ramsey, Hamden, Ct., for his stampless covers of France.
2. Eric Spiegel, New York City, for his tete-bêches of France.

Among the other exhibitors were Pierre Stephen, Paulette Neumann, and Adrien Boutrelle.

Judge Sellers gave an explanation of the points or ratings that determined the awards in each case, which was much appreciated by the exhibitors and the audience alike.

March 7 Meeting

Approximately 19 members were present. A short business meeting was held, to discuss details of Interpex participation, including the Banquet, a booth, and a meeting at the show. Also it was decided to hold our Annual Dinner around May 20, place yet to be chosen. The new Membership List and the Cumulative Index will be printed in the fall. After adjourning the business meeting, the speaker of the evening, Gus Wittenberg, was introduced; he gave an interesting and well received presentation on the architecture of France from Medieval to recent times as portrayed on the postage stamps of France.—W. E. Parshall.

Secretary Says:

Some members have not yet paid their 1967 dues; those still unpaid by July will be removed from the roll, and will not receive the Membership List and Cumulative Index. Also all members are urgently asked to send the Secretary their revised statement of their specialties and interests so they can be included in the new membership list. Members are reminded that back issues of the Philatelist are for sale by the Secretary—see note in FCP #124, page 151 (April '66).

Schedule for the Philatelist

We have set up a definite schedule for issuing the Philatelist, as follows:

Mo. of Issue:	Copy due to Ed. by:	Copy due to Pr. by:	Last Proofs:
January	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Jan. 5
April	March 10	March 24	April 5
July	June 10	June 24	July 5
October	Sept. 10	Sept. 24	Oct. 5

Even though received before the copy due date, articles may not make that issue because of sufficient material already in hand; however, timely announcements will be given priority.—R.G.S.

THE NEW HELIO PRESS OF THE AT

The new heliogravure press of the Atelier du Timbre was ready for use by last November. The first stamp from it was the Blason de Saint-Lô, first-day sale held on Dec. 19. It is the first helio stamp ever printed by the government plant; all previous ones were done by commercial printers (Helio Vaugirard, So. Ge. Im., etc.). According to an interview by Raymond Duxin of "Le Monde" with Jacques Marette, the Director of PT, the new press uses cylindrical plates and prints up to 4 colors. The press chassis carries the four plate cylinders, the paper bobin, the dater and numerator (type), the perforator, the sheet cutter and counter. The plate pressure is 80 kilos per sq. cm.; the plates can rotate at 1,500 rpm, but the optimum rate will be about 5000 sheets an hour owing to the limitations of the perforators. The sheets are 290 mm wide. A second press will be installed in 1968. The PT now considers typo as a passé method and will be progressively phasing it out in favor of helio, which will be used for the large printings of stamps for heavy regular use ("usage courant"), as well as for some stamps of the French-speaking republics of Africa.

De Lizeray in January and February 1967 *Le Monde* describes the new Blason de St. Lô stamp. He finds it very clearly printed and without the many peculiar "varieties" of helio that some collectors enjoy. The sheets, however, are different from the typo and recess sheets of the AT. The sheets do not have a center gutter nor bars at top and bottom, nor the three points of "étoquieu" at the center, which occur on the typo sheets. Each helio sheet carries the press number—the new one is HEL-1—placed in the center of the lower sheet margin instead of below the 99th stamp. De Lizeray surmises that the printing cylinder must have a rather small diameter and produce one sheet per complete revolution because he notes repeated on each sheet the same rectangular mark for the "electric eye" guidance which in typo is struck twice and in recess 3 times per rotation. Each sheet has a coin daté more to the right than on typos and a control number in five digits. The paper is a very special type, glazed and thicker than for typo, so that only a few fine points of light show through. The colors are bright and deep like those of the Swiss helio work, and the screening is hardly noticeable. The format size of the new Blason stamp is the same as the enlarged recent typos, though the horizontal perforation gage is different (same as small recess stamps). They will fit in the vending machines used for the small recess stamps. The border of the blason shield has a mixture of red and blue which mystified De Lizeray but *Le Monde* says was done to set off the outline of the shield in absence of a fifth color (black).

NEW MEMBERS

- 1045 WEIL, Jean Claude, 132 East 64th St., New York, N. Y. 10021—French mint and used 1852 to 1899, 1900 to 1928.
- 1046 AGRELL, Nils, 35 Broad St., Williston Park, N. Y. 11596—19th Century France, Covers and Postal Stationery.
- 1047 BERUBE, Clement W., 66 Dracut St., Lawrence, Mass. 01843—Early France mint and used and blocks between Scott's #1 and #200.
- 1048 OLSON, Rodney O., 5836 Colfax Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55419—France, Syria, Lebanon, & French P. O.'s in the Middle East.

- 1049 WALKER, Arthur W., 30 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y. 10017—French Imperfs.
- 1050 SCHWEITZER, Rev. Eugene R., St. George Rectory, 408 Getty Avenue, Paterson, New Jersey 07503—St. Pierre & Miquelon.
- 1051 HARWOOD, Robert W., 447 Strathcona Avenue, Westmount, Quebec, Canada—French & Cols. General, Fr. Imperfs, Essays, Artists proofs, Color Trials, Etc.
- 1052 HAGAN, Dr. A. S., P. O. Box 160, Faulkton, South Dakota 57438—Metropolitan France.
- 1053 BIEDA, Stanley J., P. O. Box 326, Sunnyvale, Calif. 94088—Martinique and Guadeloupe with emphasis on first issues.
- 1054 ARONSON, Irving, 702 West St., Stoughton, Mass. 02072—France and Colonies General.
- 1055 EVANS, William H., P. O. Box 1015, Langley Park, Maryland 20787—Sowers.
- 1056 POTTER, L. DeGrove, 59 Mayfair Way, White Plains, N. Y. 10603—Chad, French Congo and Obock.
- 1057 OZSVATH, Alexander, 328 Begonia Blvd., Fairfield, Calif. 94533—France and Colonies General.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 829 ARNOLDS, Larry, 1 Sickles St., Apt. C 18, New York, N. Y. 10040
- 946 M/Sgt. VOSSLER, Vernon R., 12 Combat Support Gp. (PACAF), APO San Francisco, Calif. 96326
- 537 MACOMBER, W. J., 8811 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19136
- 986 WHITE, Kenneth L., 2707 Portobello Dr., Torrance, Calif. 90505
- 306 BRITT, John J., 1655 Miami Gardens Dr., North Miami Beach, Fla. 33162
- 892 CIMINO, Amerigo M., 242 Manton St., Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02861
- 958 HAMERSLOUGH, Herbert L., 650 Lemon Ave., Menlo Park, Cal. 94025
- 1011 AVVAMPATO, Charles J., Box 1977, APO New York, New York 09010
- 902 SEELIG, Arthur R., Apt. 2526, 400 E. Randolph, Chicago, Ill. 60601
- 666 BRYAN, Lt. Col. Bill, P. O. Box 246, Lapwai, Idaho 83540
- 583 REVARE, Jack C., 8105 Dearborn Drive, Prairie Village, Kansas 66208
- 1020 JANNECK, Mrs. Maurice C., 11855 East Beverly Dr., Whittier, Calif. 90601
- 1013 PAPPAS, James J., 48 Haller Dr., Cedar Grove, New Jersey 07009
- 807 McMANUE, W. F., Correction in spelling of name
- 15 DEAN, Arthur J., Apt. 5 G, 670 Riverside Dr., New York, N. Y. 10031
- 989 BERRY, Kenneth R., 3421 N. W. 41st St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73112
- 1038 FORTIN, Miss Marguerite, 824 Murray Ave., Quebec 6, Province of Quebec, Canada
- 957 HAMILTON, Frank R., c/o Mulberg, 100-11 Metropolitan Ave., Forest Hills, New York 11375
- 993 KOLODZIEJ, Paul, 227 Pleasant St., Joliet, Illinois 60435
- 973 PRINS, Jan C., 411 Waupelani Drive, State College, Pa. 16801
- 1008 LIEVSAY, JOHN E., Correction of spelling of name
- 703 BERNER, Beatrice M., 200 East 62nd St., New York, N. Y. 10021
- 915 LUFT, Stanley J., 3048 Village Drive, Fort Mitchell, Kentucky 41017

RESIGNATIONS

- 62 PICKARD, A. G., 229 Hoffman St., Green Bay, Wis. 54301
- 879 DUROCHER, J. D., P. O. Box 512, Sta. B, Ottawa, Ont., Canada

- 786 SIMMONDS, William E., P. O. Box 4006, University Sta., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414
995 TALT, Dan, 365 Lakeview Ave., Redwood City, Calif. 94062
1005 PHIPPS, John Shipley, 45 Sybil Road, Leicester, England
1031 UHOR, Emil P., 844 Clifton St., Follansbee, W. Va. 26037
10 WOOD, Dr. R. L., 13 Dogwood Drive, Danbury, Conn. 06811
-

MEMBERS APPEALS

WANTED: France used—Scott #s 751, 752, 771, 884, any quantity. I will give in exchange used French colonies equal in catalog value or any other country if preferred. Gilbert R. Loisel, 88-11 34th Ave., Apt. 4G, Jackson Heights, N. Y. 11372 (Member 877).

WANTED: Plate flaws and varieties on the Blues of France and railroad killers off cover; interesting French cancels on or off cover; 20th Century postal stationery; used copies of Scott #263; WW II forgery of the Petain 1F50 rose and postal card. Will buy or trade. Stanley J. Luft, 3048 Village Dr., Ft. Mitchell, Ky. 41017 (Member 915).

WANTED: France 1940 Dunkerque-Coudekerque overprints on mint pairs of Scott no. 267, 367 and 369. Also 1944 mint Bordeaux Liberation overprint postage dues. Kenneth R. Berry, 2541 N. W. 14th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73107 (Member 989).

WANTED: Almost anything in stamps of France; Paris postmarks 1849-1900; philatelic literature concerning France. I offer in exchange: General Cols. 1872 4c gray, also some others, or double value in other countries. J. Barefoot, 12 Storth Ave., Sheffield 10, Yorks., England. (Member 1021).

WANTED: To exchange flammes illustrees, preferably on entire white covers. Can, however, supply 1 3/4 x 4" "coupees" if desired. Frederik S. Eaton, 40 Jones Road, Wallingford, Conn. 06492 (Member 707).

WANTED: Commercial covers of all colonies, current and obsolete. No philatelic or European covers. Also used stamps. Any quantity. Cash or exchange. Merrick Wells, 134 E. Esther St., Orlando, Fla. 32806. (Member 1010).

WANTED: France, 2 Fr. Merson with broken shield. Also with displaced center. Will trade all my French colonies for stamps of France. G. R. Loisel, 88-11 34th Ave., Jackson Heights, N. Y. 11372 (Member 877).

WANTED: Covers from French Austral and Antarctic Territories. Please send description and price or on approval. George E. Montrose, 5117 Del Moreno Drive, Woodland Hills, Calif. 91364 (Member 984).