



France & Colonies Philatelist

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THE REGULAR ISSUES OF FRANCE (1876-1966) ACCORDING TO THEIR NORMAL POSTAL USAGE

By Stanley J. Luft (#915)

Introduction

Like any other collectors of French stamps, I always have been fascinated by the large number of stamps, an almost infinite variety of shades and values, to be found in the post-classic typographed issues. This collecting specialty is greatly facilitated and readily available to all, by the fact that nearly all the issues can be obtained in used, and often in unused, form economically and in large quantities. As the number of desirable stamps and covers of the classic period (1849-1876) that was offered to me and that I could afford to purchase diminished, I began to turn my attention to the more recent issues.

One facet of particular interest to me was the relative abundance, and the concomitantly marked variation in catalogue price, of the different colors, shades, and types present in stamps of the same denomination and design. My awakened curiosity led me from the Scott catalogue to the Yvert and to Lesgor's handbooks, and I thus "discovered" types. The primary results of these first hesitant steps were an improvement in my French and a complete revamping of my album pages. More recently, I "graduated" to the current and continuing studies of Lizeray, Joany, Blanc, and others. More important than my "discovery" of the dernier cris in types and of the existence of tariffs was that I found there existed a logical or elegante as the French would put it, explanation for what to me once was a confusing mass of types and shades. The changes in type, color, and shade for any one denomination have had an

ordered evolutionary sequence, dictated largely by changes in tariffs and to a lesser extent by changes in printing and distributing methods. All I had to do in order to remount and write-up my stamps for (hopefully) the last time was to synthesize these new data, in chronological or denominational order. As one still bound by catalogue conventions, I chose the latter.

Most of the stamps involved were issued originally as a direct consequence of the postal need for a particular denomination. This need was prescribed by a change in a domestic or international tariff, promulgated by law, and taking effect a few days or weeks following passage of the law. This process continued until 1937 (1924 for international and airmail tariffs), when inflation, war, occupation, and liberation accelerated the need for new tariffs and denominations. Tariff changes not only resulted in new denominations, but also made others obsolete and, in many instances, revived little used or discontinued ones. A reinstated value, therefore, might be re-issued in a different color (if, for example, its original color had been reassigned) or at least in a different shade. It may have been printed by rotary press rather than from the original flat plates. Booklets and coils may have been issued in addition to the original sheet format. More likely than not, the reinstated value would appear in a type (or types) differing from that of its precursor. A study of the tariffs and their duration, therefore, leads to an understanding of (among many other fascinating aspects) relative quantities issued and used—and value thereof—and of the variations within the different denominations.

The sections that I plan to write in serial form, for the next several issues of the *France & Colonies Philatelist*, thus originated as outlines for a not yet started page-by-page remount and write-up of my collection. I hope other philatelists who now are faced with my earlier puzzlements may find them of some use. No originality is claimed for this work. The types, dates of issue and use, and the tariffs themselves have been pieced from the various studies made by Lizeray, Joany, Blanc, and others. These sources will be listed in the selected bibliographies at the end of each section, obviating the need for detailed descriptions of the types and of the methods by which they were produced. Only the more common usages, and only those tariffs for mail originating from and within Metropolitan France, are listed for each stamp. This incompleteness (or cautiousness) on my part was made necessary after correspondence with Robert G. Stone, our editor, impressed me with the fact that numerous differing colonial and foreign tariffs existed, particularly in pre-U. P. U. times, each individual country or colony, or groups thereof, having been accorded a distinct tariff.

Comments, criticisms, and corrections are welcomed. My information regarding the tariffs in force from 1941 to the present, and for all airmail use, is sadly inadequate. An appeal, therefore, is made to my readers for the loan or gift of pertinent data and documents from this period. Give a little, share a lot. (3048 Village Drive, Ft. Mitchell, Ky. 41017).

Note: Dates given after each stamp in the list below are those of earliest known use, according to Joany.

I. The Sage ("Peace and Commerce") Issue of 1876-1900

Scott type A15

Designed by Jules-Auguste Sage; engraved by Louis-Eugène Mouchon

1c

Type I green (Scott 64, Yvert 61)

Replaced the 1c Ceres (Sc 50, Yv 50), 8 Nov. 1876

Domestic usage (existing Tariff of 1 Jan. 1876):

*Newspapers, to 20 gm, within department of origin;

Additional postage, for increments of 5 gm (printed matter) or 10 gm (newspapers).

Replaced by Type IIA black on blue, azure, or gray, for adhesive stamps and stamped wrappers (Sc 86, Yv 83), 16 June 1877.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 May 1878):

*Printed matter (with wrappers), to 5 gm;

*Newspapers, to 25 gm, within department of origin;

Additional postage, for increments of 5 gm, up to 20 gm (printed matter), or of 25 gm (newspapers).

Replaced by Type IIB (same colors), for adhesive stamps and stamped wrappers, 7 July 1889, and by Type IIC, for adhesive stamps only, 28 Nov. 1900.

No changes in usage.

Replaced by 1c Blanc (Sc 109, Yv 107), 4 Dec. 1900.

(Note: The Type IIC, in used condition, should be scarcer than Scott 64).

2c

Type I green (Sc 65, Yv 62) replaced the 2c Ceres (Sc 51, Yv 51), June 1873.

Domestic usage (existing Tariff of 1 Jan. 1876):

*Printed matter (with wrappers), to 5 gm;

*Newspapers, to 20 gm;

*Political newspapers, to 40 gm, within department of origin.

Replaced by Type IIA green (Sc 77, Yv), 14 Sept. 1876, then by Type IIA red-brown on yellow, for adhesive stamps and stamped wrappers (Sc 88, Yv 85), 2 May 1877.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 May 1878):

*Newspapers, to 25 gm;

*Printed matter (with wrappers), from 5 to 10 gm.

Replaced by Type IIB (same colors), for adhesive stamps and stamped wrappers, 5 Nov. 1884, then by Type IIC, for adhesive stamps only, 3 Aug. 1890.

No changes in usage.

Replaced by 2c Blanc (Sc 110, Yv 108), 4 Dec. 1900.

3c

Type II bistre on yellow (Sc 89, Yv 86) issued 1 June 1878; newly created value for domestic use under Tariff of 1 May 1878:

*Newspapers, from 25 to 50 gm;

*Printed matter (with wrappers), from 10 to 15 gm.

Replaced by Type II gray (Sc 97, Yv 87), and by Type II vermilion (for stamped wrappers only) in 1883.

No changes in usage.

Replaced by 3c Blanc (Sc 111, Yv 109), 4 Dec. 1900.

4c

Type I green (Sc 66, Yv 63) replaced the 4c Ceres (Sc 52, Yv 52), 30 Nov. 1876

Domestic usage (existing Tariff of 1 Jan. 1876):

*Political newspapers, to 40 gm;

*Printed matter (with wrappers), from 10 to 15 gm.

Replaced by Type II brownish lilac or claret (Sc 90, Yv 88), Sept. 1877.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 May 1878):

Newspapers, from 50 to 75 gm;

Printed matter (with wrappers), from 15 to 20 gm.

Replaced by 4c Blanc (Sc 112, Yv 110), 4 Dec. 1900.

* primary or common use.

§ continued through succeeding tariff(s).

5c

Type IS green (Sc 67, Yv 64) replaced the 5c Ceres (Sc 53, Yv 53), 27 Mar. 1876
Usage (existing Tariff of 1 Jan. 1876):

*§Printed matter, from 15 to 50 gm (domestic), and to 50 gm (colonial and foreign);

Printed matter in envelopes, minimum rate (domestic);

§Additional postage for increments of 50 gm, for printed matter and samples (échantillons) (domestic and foreign);

§Surtax for merchant-vessel carriage (voie de mer) on postal cards to certain distant (non-UPU) overseas destinations (Rescinded Nov. 1881).

Replaced by Type IIA green (Sc 78, Yv 75), 4 Dec. 1876, then by Type IIB green (for adhesive stamps and stamped envelopes), 28 Dec. 1877.

Tariff of 1 May 1878:

*§Printed matter (with wrappers), from 20 to 50 gm (domestic), and to 50 gm (foreign).

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1879):

*Printed matter in envelopes;

*Visiting cards;

*Postal cards ("of 5 words");

Notification of parcel post delivery (stamped special form issued in 1886).

Other usage (Tariff of 1 April 1879):

Newspapers, to 50 gm (colonial and foreign of 1st level).

(Type IIC, special for stamped envelopes, issued 1 April 1886).

Replaced by Type IIB yellow-green (for adhesive stamps and stamped envelopes) (Sc 104, Yv 106), and by Type IA yellow-green (for adhesive stamps only) (Sc 105, Yv 102), 8 Dec. 1898.

No changes in usage.

Replaced by 5c Blanc (Sc 113, Yv 111), 4 Dec. 1900.

10c

Type IS green (Sc 68, Yv 65) replaced the 10c Ceres (Sc 60, Yv 54), 2 Aug. 1876.

Usage (existing Tariff of 1 Jan. 1876):

*Postal card (local, and within Paris);

*§Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm (domestic, colonial, and foreign);

§Surtax (voie de mer) on letters (Rescinded Nov. 1881).

Replaced by Type IIA green (Sc 79, Yv 76), 5 Dec. 1876, then by Type IIA black on lilac or violet (for adhesive stamps and stamped postal cards) (Sc 91, Yv 89), Jan. 1877.

Tariff of 1 May 1878:

*Postal card (domestic).

Tariff of 1 Jan. 1879:

*§Postal card (domestic, colonial, and foreign of 1st level).

Tariff of 1 April 1879:

Samples (échantillons), to 100 gm (colonial and foreign of 1st level).

(Types IIB and IIC, special for stamped postal cards, issued in 1881 and Sept. 1896, respectively).

Replaced by Type IA (same colors) (for adhesive stamps only) (Sc 106, Yv 103), Feb. 1898.

No change in usage.

Replaced by 10c Mouchon ("Rights of Man") (Sc 116a, Yv 112), 4 Dec. 1900.
(Note: The little-used Scott 79 is quite scarce).

15c

Type I gray (Sc 69, Yv 66) replaced the 15c Ceres (Sc 61, Yv 55) in May 1876.

Usage (existing Tariff of 1 Jan. 1876):

- *Letter, to 15 gm (local, and within Paris);
- *Postal card (domestic and special colonial);
- *Samples (échantillons), to 50 gm (domestic).

Replaced by Type IIA gray (Sc 80, Yv 77), 14 Oct. 1876.

Tariff of 1 Sept. 1877:

- *Postal card (foreign of 1st level).

Replaced by Type IIB gray in Feb. 1878.

Tariff of 1 May 1878:

- *Letter, to 15 gm (domestic);
- *Postal card (foreign of 2nd level);
- *Postal card, including voie de mer, to colonies;
- *Letter-cards (domestic), from 1886.

Replaced by Type IIB blue (for adhesive stamps and for stamped postal cards and letter-cards) (Sc 92, Yv 90), 15 June 1878, then by Type IID blue (for adhesive stamps and stamped letter-cards), 8 July 1881.

No change in usage.

Replaced by following: Type IID (quadrilled) (Sc 103, Yv 101), issued 1 April 1892; Type IIE (quadrilled), issued 8 March 1894; Type IIF (Special for stamped envelopes and letter-cards), issued in 1894; Type IIG (quadrilled), issued in July 1899; and Type IIH (special for stamped letter-cards), issued in 1899.

No change in usage.

Replaced by 15c Mouchon (Sc 117, Yv 117), 4 Dec. 1900.

(Note: The Type IIB in gray is relatively scarce used; stamped letter-cards with Type IIH are fairly difficult to obtain.)

20c

Type I lilac-brown (Sc 70, Yv 67) issued Aug. 1876, the reinstated value having been made necessary by the Tariff of 1 Jan. 1876:

- *Postal cards, including voie de mer (colonial and foreign);
- *Samples (échantillons), from 50 to 100 gm (domestic).

Tariff of 1 April 1879:

- *Letters, to 15 gm (Belgium, Spain and Switzerland, within 30 km of French frontier).

Replaced by Type II brick on green (Sc 98, Yv 96) in Nov. 1884.

Normal usage limited to échantillons.

Replaced by 20c Mouchon (Sc 118, Yv 113), 4 Dec. 1900.

25c

Type I ultramarine (Sc 72, Yv 68) replaced the 25c Ceres (Sc 58, Yv 60), 13 May 1876.

Domestic usage (existing Tariff of 1 Jan. 1876):

- *Letter, to 15 gm.

Replaced by Types IIS and IIA ultramarine (Sc 81, Yv 78), 20 July 1876 and 30 Oct. 1876, respectively, then by Type IIA blue (Sc 81a, Yv 79) in July 1877.

Tariff of 1 May 1878:

- *Letter, to 15 gm (foreign of 1st level);

*Letter, to 15 gm (colonies), including voie de mer.
Replaced by Type IIA black on red (Sc 93, Yv 91), 25 Oct. 1878.

Tariff of 1 Jan. 1879:

*Registry fee (domestic, colonial, and foreign).

Letter-card (foreign), in 1886.

Replaced by Type IIA yellow or yellowish bistre (Sc 99, Yv 92) in June 1879,
then by Type IIA black on rose (for adhesive stamps and
stamped letter-cards) (Sc 100, Yv 97) in April 1886.

No changes in usage.

Replaced by 25c Mouchon (Sc 119a, Yv 114), 4 Dec. 1900.

(Note: In decreasing order of scarcity, Scott 72, Type IIS ultramarine,
and Scott 93).

30c

Type I brown (Sc 73, Yv 69) replaced the 30c Ceres (Sc 62, Yv 56), 11 June
1876.

Colonies and foreign usage (existing Tariff of 1 Jan. 1876):

*Letter, to 15 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 May 1878):

*Letter, 15 to 30 gm.

Replaced by Type II brown (Sc 82a, Yv 80a), 20 Jan. 1881, then by Type II
yellow-brown (Sc 82, Yv 80) in 1894.

No change in domestic usage.

Replaced by 30c Mouchon (Sc 120, Yv 115), 4 Dec. 1900.

35c

Type II violet-black on yellow or orange (Sc 94, Yv 93) issued 1 June 1878;
newly-created value made necessary by the Tariff of 1 May
1878:

*Letter, to 15 gm (foreign), including voie de mer;

Registered printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm (domestic, colonies,
and foreign).

Tariff of 1 April 1879:

Registry fee, including notification of arrival (domestic, colonies,
and foreign).

(Obsolete after Nov. 1881, but used as a supplementary value and not sup-
pressed until July 1890).

40c

Type I orange-red (Sc 74, Yv 70) replaced the 40c Ceres (Sc 59, Yv 38), 5
April 1878.

Colonies and foreign usage (existing Tariff of 1 Jan. 1876):

Letter, to 15 gm, including voie de mer (Note: very limited usage,
during April 1876).

(Tariff of 1 May 1876 rendered rate temporary obsolete.)

Tariff of 1 Sept. 1877:

*Letter, to 15 gm (foreign of 2nd level);

Registered postal card (foreign of 1st level).

Tariff of 1 Jan. 1879:

*Registered letter, to 15 gm (domestic).

Tariff of 16 Feb. 1879:

Registered postal card (colonial).

Replaced by Type II orange-red (Sc 95, Yv 94), 2 Aug. 1881.

No changes in usage.

Replaced by 40c Merson ("Liberty and Peace") (Sc 121, Yv 119), 4 Dec. 1900.

50c

Type II rose or carmine (Sc 101, Yv 98) issued 1 May 1890, in color of suppressed 75c Sage (Sc 83, Yv 81); newly-created value to comply with U. P. U. regulations.

Foreign usage (existing Tariff of 1 Jan. 1879):

Letter, 15-30 gm, (foreign)

*Registered letter, to 15 gm.

(A Type II rose on chamois, special for stamped pneumatic postal cards, was in use from 1 May 1879 to April 1880).

Replaced by Type I rose or carmine (Sc 107, Yv 104) in July 1900.

No change in foreign usage.

Replaced by 50c Merson (Sc 123, Yv 120), 4 Dec. 1900.

75c

Type I carmine (Sc 75, Yv 71) issued 17 Oct. 1876; newly-created value made necessary by the Tariff of 1 Jan. 1876:

Domestic usage:

*Registered letter, to 15 gm;

Letter, from 30 to 50 gm.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 May 1878):

*Registered letter, to 15 gm.

(Value made obsolete by Tariff of 1 Jan. 1879. A Type II violet on orange, special for stamped pneumatic letter cards—Paris, was in use from May 1879 to Jan. 1881).

Replaced, though without specific usage, by Type II rose or carmine (Sc 83, Yv 81), 17 Oct. 1886; suppressed 7 March 1890.

Type II violet on orange or yellow (Sc 102, Yv 99) issued, without specific usage, 15 Oct. 1890, in colors of the suppressed 35c Sage (Sc 94, Yv 93).

Suppressed in Sept. 1896.

1F.

Type I bronze green (Sc 76, Yv 72) issued 15 Sept. 1876; newly created high value, without specific use except 4-weights letters to UPU countries.

Possible use (1876)—registered letter, to 15 gm (special colonial rate), with notification of arrival.

Replaced by Type II bronze green or olive green (Sc 84, Yv 82), 24 April 1884.

Replaced by 1F. Merson (Sc 125, Yv 121), 4 Dec. 1900.

2F.

Type II bistre on azure (Sc 108, Yv 105) issued, as a newly created (19 Feb. 1900) high value, on 11 April 1900.

Replaced by 2F. Merson violet and yellow (Sc 126, Yv 122), 4 Dec. 1900.

5F.

Type II violet (Sc 96, Yv 95) replaced the 5F. Empire laurée (Sc 37, Yv 33), for high value use, 1 June 1877.

Replaced by Type II rose-lilac (Sc 96a, Yv 95a) in 1891; the 1877 shade was revived in 1899-1900.

Replaced by 5F. Merson (Sc 130, Yv 123), 4 Dec. 1900.

References

Joany, R. (1962), "Les Timbres-Poste au Type Sage," Tome 1: Étude No. 47, Le Monde des Philatélistes, Paris, 40 pp.

———, —. (1963), idem, Tome 2: Étude No. 54, idem. pp. 41-84.

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(To be continued)

COLLECTING FRANCE AND TOPICAL-THEMATIC COLLECTING

So-called topical collecting is generally considered to be independent of country collecting. However, we do not believe our Society nor its members are entirely unconcerned with topical collecting just because we are organized around France and Colonies. A certain fraction of the "conventional" philatelic and country specialists also happen to be topical collectors, perhaps only as a side-line but sometimes seriously. We certainly have some members in this category. In addition, attractive opportunities exist for topical and thematic collecting (we explain the difference later) purely within the France or Colonies field. Indeed, there are those who build collections showing French scenes, French history, French art, etc. This is possible because of the large number of stamps issued by France illustrating such subjects, and it is encouraged by the PTT policy of yearly allotting a certain number of new stamps to these topics. When cancellations, souvenirs and maximum cards are included, the scope becomes considerable. Symptomatic of such interests is the long-continuing serial article in *Le Monde* titled "Promenade Illustrée a Travers la France" (by P. Boyé) and the various specialized catalogs of France which list the 20th Century issues according to subject. This sort of thing provides an outlet for some of the collectors who no longer can keep up the complete or specialized conventional collection of France.

We think that, with a bit of imagination, the materials that make up the usual collection of France, could be completely rearranged in various ways along thematic lines. For example, all the stamps could be grouped according to the rates and classes of mail they were intended for. There are already many collectors who show only cancellations, by types, towns, functions, etc. Postal history is really a form of thematic collection; it can be rearranged to illustrate French military, political, economic or social history.

The topical collection limited to issues of a given country may soon gain a much greater following because already the complete world-wide topical collection of more popular subjects (religion, animals, sports, paintings, etc.) is becoming quite expensive and difficult.

In case it is not clear to some readers what the difference is between topical and thematic collecting, we quote the definitions recommended by the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie for international exhibitions: (they give three categories)

a). Thematic Collection—a collection established along a definite plan; it develops a theme, presents a thesis, illustrates an idea, through stamps and philatelic pieces. An explanatory text is necessary.

b). Collection According to Purpose of Issues—a simple juxtaposition of stamps having the same purpose of issue, grouped by country and/or chronological order. No explanation needed.

c). Collection by Subject (Topic)—of stamps and philatelic pieces related by a common subject illustrated on them:

1. limited to one subject classed by country and/or chronological order,
2. limited to one subject generalized for the world. No annotation but titles are necessary.

The FIP rules (1966) for entries of these types in international exhibitions are rather stringent, in an effort to keep them concentrated on stamps and philatelic matter, as there is a tendency for topical and thematic collectors to unduly elaborate their collections with a lot of fancy illustration, non-philatelic material, long explanations, etc. These rules have caused some bad feeling, among topical collectors especially, but actually these rules are no more an imposition than the rules for exhibiting conventional philatelic collections at internationals. One can collect as he likes. Only a few aspire to

international exhibition and they must follow the rules of the game—as in any other game, without definite rules no fair basis for judging would be possible.

We believe that in time most of the leading thematic collectors will be recruited from the ranks of advanced conventional collectors, because they have the philatelic knowledge and experience required for a sophisticated use of philatelic material. Topical collecting, however, generally does not require much if any philatelic knowledge. It can have educational and recreational values; but the knowledge about the subject matter is usually readily found in secondary or already compiled and digested sources so that a rather superficial and methodologically elementary sort of learning generally results. (We do not say it has to be that way.) The topical collection tends to be a sentimental exercise whereas the thematic collection is more apt to be an intellectual one. The attitude of some conventional collectors that topical collecting is a lower order of pastime than mere filling of spaces in a printed album set up in chronological order seems to us absurdly smug. There are now printed albums for some kinds of topical collections. Compared to the usual chronological and country type of printed album we cannot see any essential difference except that the beginner finds more variety in the general collection and may acquire some philatelic knowledge in the conventional approach.

The second type of collection mentioned in the FIP scheme—purpose of issue—is nothing more than the familiar specialization in a limited group such as in airmails, red-cross, precancels, commemoratives, postage-dues, etc.—not very unconventional, to be sure.

The thematic collection is undoubtedly the wave of the future and certainly France and Colonies have much to offer in this direction.—R. G. S.

LE MUSÉE POSTAL (THE POSTAL MUSEUM)

Since the beginning of the Century numerous persons in the French philatelic world called for the formation of a postal museum. Finally, Mon. Eugene Vaillé, a one-time librarian of the Central Administration of the PTT and a prodigious postal historian, was charged by Mon. Georges Mandel, Minister of PTT, with the setting up of such a museum and in 1937 several rooms were fixed up for it on rue de Grenelle in Paris. But as it was hard to get to, there were few visitors.

At last in 1939, when the Ministry moved to avenue de Segur, it was decided that the Musée Postal would be installed in rue St. Romain in the old Hotel Choiseul-Praslin which belonged to the Caisse Nationale d'Epargne.

Meanwhile the War intervened, but the project was not abandoned. It seemed desirable, in view of the conditions, to protect the collections in a safer place; and while awaiting better days, preparatory works were carried on (making charts, copies of tableaux, furniture, and display matériel). After the end of hostilities, the installation was speeded up and Minister of PTT Mon. Letourneau proceeded with the official inauguration on 4 June 1946, or about 21 years ago.

The initial collections came primarily from the archives, the files, and the library of the PTT Administration. Some purchases had meanwhile been made, notably of postal markings and plaques. The collections since then have considerably grown through purchases and gifts. A visit to the Musée Postal now permits one to see, by numerous documents, a cross-section of the 20 centuries of history of the posts both as to the nature of the messages they carried and the means of their transport. Thus one can find represented there the recorded history relative to foot messengers, king's horsemen, horse

posts, postillions, wagon posts, ship posts, water caches, air posts, Chappé's telegraph (heliograph), etc., as well as the mails during exceptional conditions such as the wars of 1870-71 and 1914-18.

Of course, an important part of the Museum is devoted to philately. In addition to the general collection which the Museum has endeavored to put together in mint stamps, the files contain for France much material of stamp production, documentation, and sheets, blocks, and singles of stamps—a remarkable ensemble covering especially the period 1849 to 1900.

The library, rather cursory at first, grows every year; it comprises at present about 3000 volumes relating to postal history, philately, marcophily, and in general everything to do with posts. Consultation of these works is facilitated by a card catalog of 24,000 entries. It is at once the richest library in the field in France open to the public.

In the domain of research into marques postales, studies are greatly aided by a systematic classification of over 100,000 photos of original pieces belonging to the Museum or to private collections.

The display of the collections has undergone a parallel evolution. Without changing the character of the framework of the old building, it has been modernized. Some rooms have an audio-visual guide program to show in sequence the making of postage stamps and the history of posts in the Middle Ages.

The attendance at the Museum increases yearly, furthered by a series of special exhibitions held either at the Museum building, the Ministry, or the Grand Palais, concurrent with major international philatelic shows.

The Museum benefits by an organization, the Société des Amis du Musée Postal, which works to support and publicize it; the members include the most prominent philatelists in France. They arrange for gifts to the museum and publish a quarterly magazine ("Bulletin de la Soc. d. Amis du M. P."), which is now in its 5th year. The Bulletin is very tastefully printed on coated paper and brings illustrated articles on French postal history. Anyone may join the Amis, the dues are 10Fr a year (plus 1Fr joining fee), which includes admission to the Museum and the Bulletin. Address it: c/o Le Musée Postal, 4 Rue St. Romain, F75-Paris 6.

The Museum files of original plates, dies, sheets, proofs, documents, etc., on French stamps can be studied by qualified researchers. Already many important studies and discoveries have been based on them, such as by Germain, Joany, DeLizeray, Fromaigeat, et al.

The present (since 1966) Curator (Conservateur) of the Musée is Mon. Georges Rigol, a long-time career official of the PTT who became interested in postal history and has worked in the Museum since 1945.

In November 1966 the PTT issued a special proof sheet of the "Nouveaune" painting stamp, sold at 5Fr for the benefit of the Musée. It is a beautiful piece which all collectors of France and of paintings on stamps will want. It was on sale only about a month but 1,075,000 were sold and from the proceeds plus the 2,700,000 Fr surplus earned by the Philatex Exposition of 1964, the PTT is going ahead with the construction of a new building at 34 Blvd. de Vaugirard, which has been planned for some time. It will be the most modern postal museum of the World. It will have special lighting to protect the exhibits, air conditioning, adequate spaces reserved for researchers, library, special expositions, temporary postoffices, bourses, conferences, film projections—a complete "house of philately" as it were. The regular exhibit sequence will start on the 5th floor and each succeeding section will be separated by a 2-foot stairs so that in the end the visitor arrives at the ground floor. The administration of the Museum will soon be improved by a Council more representative of the public and philatelic interests.

SERVICES TO PHILATELISTS OFFERED BY THE PTT

The French PT recently (February 1967) reminded the press that it does not sell subscriptions to its new issues. But it has organized two types of service by which it helps philatelists to procure the new issues.

One of these is a subscription to the printed notices of new issues. Each notice consists of a full page on a given new stamp, printed on coated paper, with a reproduction of the stamp, and a lengthy story about the subject of the stamp plus information as to date and place of first-day and regular sale, size of stamp and sheet, colors, type of printing, designer and engraver, perforation, etc. These notices are reprinted in many of the philatelic magazines, but of course with some delay. The subscription to the notices costs 20Fr a year in French territory and 25Fr abroad, beginning with January 1. Send a money order or bank check to: Mon. le Chef de Centre des Renseignements Postaux, 23 rue Mederic, F75-Paris 17. (Money order account: No. 9 041-85 Paris.)

The other service is the sale of stamps by mail order by those post offices which have a philatelic window. These are:

Paris Recette Principale, 52 rue du Louvre; Paris-41, 5 Ave. de Saxe; Bordeaux Recette Principale; Lyon Recette Principale; Marseille, rue de Rom office; Strasbourg Recette Principale.

They will sell:

- a) to customers within the borders of France, except Paris—all the series of stamps of Reunion, Andorre, Europe, UNESCO, Algerie, and Monaco (no France),
- b) to customers abroad and in French overseas territories—all the issues of France, Andorre, Reunion, Europa, UNESCO.

The stamps must be paid for in advance by postal money orders made out to the Receveur du Bureau de Poste (to account CCP 9 040-00 Paris, for the Paris R-P office), by bank check in francs (also to the Receveur), or by international reply-coupons. The sum sent must include cost of mailing by registered mail, which for the U. S. is 2.60 Fr up to 20 gm and 0.40 Fr for each added 20 gr or fraction thereof. They advise one to send orders in duplicate copy.

Many collectors may question the advisability of acquiring new issues this way because they cannot see the material in advance nor return it in case it is not satisfactory. A dealer performs this service for you at a nominal markup, and saves you a lot of trouble.

The French PT does not issue any first-day covers; these are put out by various philatelic organizations and certain dealers, who advertise their wares in the magazines. (Some of the overseas territories and French-speaking new republics do issue official first-day covers for some issues.) The problem of obtaining cancels on covers and stamps is something else again—we have commented on this in FCP No. 127, p. 31-32 (the rules have recently been liberalized).

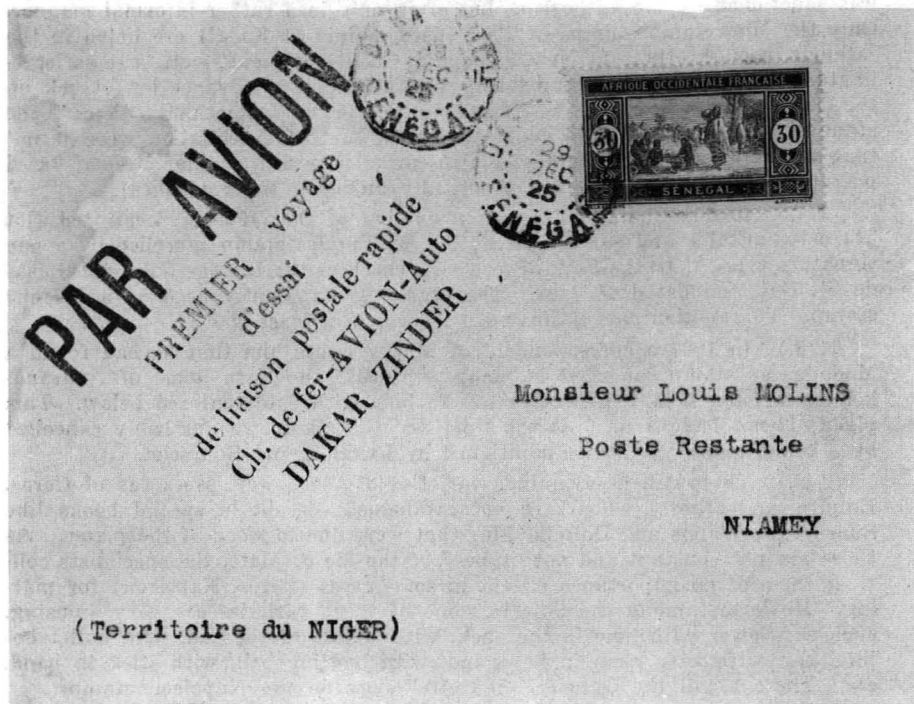
Stamps of the French overseas territories, French-speaking countries of Africa, Madagascar, South Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, are sold by the Agence des Timbres-Poste d'Outre-Mer, 85 Ave. de la Bourdonnais, Paris 7, and those of Monaco by its L'Office des Timbres-Poste de Monaco, at Monaco. The Agence only sells new issues in "packages" consisting of all the stamps (may be of various countries) that happen to first go on sale on a given day, or of all the stamps of a given country that are still in stock (they publish a list of these at intervals), obviously a service mainly intended for dealers.

FOR THE RECORD

142.) In Item #96, Robert S. Gordon inquired of the location of a p. o. listed in 1890 as Tour de L'Ile in French Guiana. According to Langlois and in an article in *Revue Philatelique* for June-July 1895, this place had been renamed Matoury, which is why Gordon could find no further evidence of Tour de L'Ile. It has continued as a p. o. to date, under the name Matoury. It is located shortly inland and south of Cayenne and Tour de L'Ile was not therefore ever a "traveling p. o."



143.) Rural Automobile Posts (P. A. R.) were established in several colonies in Africa and Madagascar beginning in about 1949 and early 1950's. These served small communities for which a full-time postoffice was not deemed justified. The autos deposited the mail collected en route at some large p. o. which was the terminus of the route. The p. o. of terminus in most cases had a special postmark for cancelling such mail, inscribed: "POSTE RURALE (name of p. o.) / (name of colony)," or "P. A. R." and name of p. o. and colony. Routes in Ivory Coast, Senegal, Soudan, Guinea, Dahomey and Madagascar used such postmarks, as well as a few straightline marks. The P. A. R.s in Togo did not have any marks. Not all mail collected was struck with the special marks, as some was cancelled with ordinary postmarks. Some of the routes were abandoned after several years. The special postmarks are not easy to find on or off cover. Tristant gives a list of them in *L'Echo* #s 1228 and 1229, March and April 1956.



144.) Among the many first-flight airmail cachets used in the African colonies during the 1920's and 1930's (see Le Pileur's book), perhaps the most peculiar one is for the combined railroad-air-auto mail service tried as an experiment in December 1925 between Dakar and Zinder (Niger). The first-run cachet reads "PREMIER voyage / d'essai / de liaison postale rapide / Ch. de fer-AVION-Auto / DAKAR ZINDER". It left Dakar on 29 Dec. and didn't reach Zinder until Jan. 3, not so very fast but probably an improvement over the existing regular service.

145.) The "Specimen" overprints (diagonal) on the Dubois-type French Colonies general issue are mentioned in several catalogs and articles. They were made to paste up on posters in the postoffices of Indochina to advertise what stamps were on sale. Similar overprints exist on the Dubois postal stationery. Though listed in the ACEP Catalogue, it seems not to be made clear in the literature that in the case of the envelopes and wrappers these are PROOFS of the stationery vignettes on single heavy wove-paper sheets, not on actual complete envelopes or wrappers, the trim size being different from the issued dimensions also. On the face of each specimen card, envelope-sheet or wrapper, is overprinted a statement indicating the price at which the item was sold IN CENTS. This is interesting because it was not until 1919 that Indochinese postage stamps were printed in the cents and piastres currency, although the populace had been using the cents-piastre money for many years at a fixed rate of exchange for centimes and francs. (The horizontal hand-stamped SPECIMEN on actual stationery vignettes we believe are bogus.)

146.) The practice of handstamping postage stamps with "T"-in-triangle mark to convert them to postage-due stamps was done in various French colonies from time to time when regular dues stamps were not available. This was sanctioned by the authorities but often only in a rather informal manner. Only the Mauretania stamps of 1906 (used mainly at Kaédi) are listed in the catalogs, though others in New Caledonia, Guadeloupe, etc., were just as legitimate. Apparently this overprinting was not done in advance but struck on the stamps after they were affixed to the letter (sometimes "tying" the stamp). And this could be considered as a sort of cancellation were it not that almost always the stamps are also cancelled with a regular circular-dated postmark, and mint copies are practically unknown (except fakes).

147.) In Th. Champion's auction catalog of Oct. 1966 is illustrated (lot 51) a remarkable and curious piece: the 5fr Empire stamp cancelled by a pen signature tying it to the back of a 5000Fr check of the Banque Cantonal Spisse de St. Gall and dated 13/7/72. The stamp was evidently used as a revenue stamp. The auction cat. estimated it as worth at least 900 Fr.

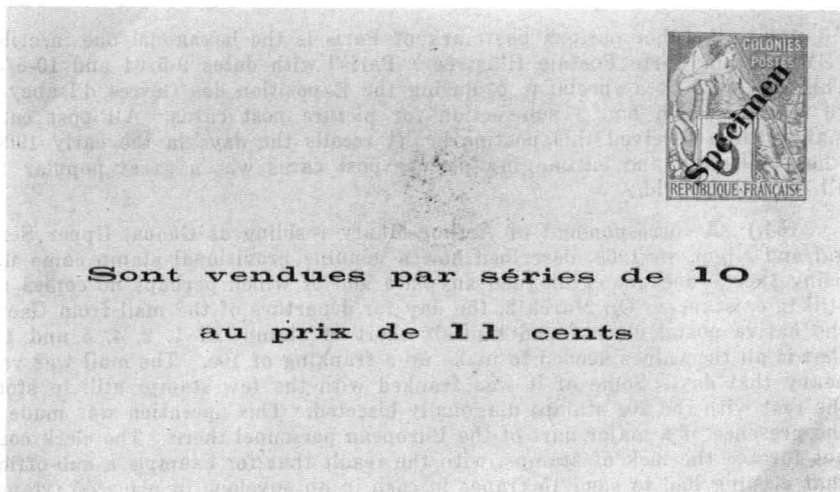
148.) In 1907 a correspondent of Maury wrote him that he had found a Madagascar stamp cancelled in manuscript with the town name of Andranokoditra written in a semicircular arc fashion with date centered below. This place did not have a p. o. at the time and the stamp was probably cancelled by a telegrapher. It is not mentioned by Langlois and Bourselet.

149.) There are many minor varieties of the Sower issues (as of Ceres, Empire, and others) which are not catalogued (except in special books like Suarnet, or Wanos and DeBelleville) that were due to wear of the plates. As these are not constant and not "types" of the die or plate, the specialists consider them of no importance except in some cases (Ceres, Napoleon) for plating. However, among the Sowers some of these varieties are very amusing, such as: Sower with hole in the sack, with eclipse of the sun, with bullet behind her, with beer stein in her hand, with bowling ball, with stick in hand, etc. These recall the famous "cigarette" flaw on the Napoleon stamps.

150.) A curiosity which is occasionally seen among stamps of various countries, is the use of a stamp on cover which appears to be a completely reversed (not inverted) design of the regular issue. An example of a 10c Sower thus cancelled on a cover in 1906 at Paris is illustrated in *Coll. de Timbres-Poste* 1908, p. 55. The explanation is that these are cases where the stamp was printed on a thin transparent paper so that the design shows thru to the back and the sender glued it on to a cover wrong side to when for some reason the normal gum was missing.

151.) A fantasy about which little is recorded is the 30c violet Sower of 1903 surcharged allegedly at the p. o. of Beni-Ounif in the Algerian Sahara, reading: "Région Saharienne / Sud-Algérien" horizontally at top and "A Percevoir" vertically at the right side. Reported in 1904 it was quickly denounced by Maury as a bogus.

152.) A peculiar circular-dated cancel of Paris which served for one day in 1905 reads : "Orphelinat / S-Agents et Ouvriers des P. T. T." and in center "Fete / 26-6/05". This was used at a special temporary postoffice set up in the open at a festival of postal clerks organized by the Ministry of Commerce in the Place de Vosges on Sunday, 25 June 1905. The proceeds were for the benefit of an orphanage run by the sub-agents (facteurs) of the PTT. The PTT had on exhibit a sort of museum of PTT equipment, old and new. At the stamp window the postal employees, who were dressed up like "post-card courtiers," sold to the public a series of cards illustrating the silhouettes of the principal officials of the administration and the types of ancient and modern mail courriers, etc.



Item 145



Monsieur Chapuis

Kaédi

Mauritanie

Item 146

153.) Another curious postmark of Paris is the hexagonal one inscribed "EXPn de la Carte Postale Illustrée / Paris" with dates 9-5/04 and 10-5/04. This was used at a special p. o. during the Exposition des Oeuvres d'Isabey et de Raffet, which had a sub-section for picture post cards. All post cards mailed there received this postmark. It recalls the days in the early 1900's when collecting and exchanging picture post cards was a great popular fad all over the world.

154.) A correspondent of Arthur Maury residing at Gaoua, Upper Senegal and Niger, in 1908, described how a genuine provisional stamp came into being there—one not catalogued anywhere and of which perhaps no copies are still in existence: "On March 2, the day for departure of the mail from Gaoua, the native postal clerk found himself short of stamps of 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10c, that is all the values needed to make up a franking of 10c. The mail was very heavy that day. Some of it was franked with the few stamps still in stock, the rest with the 20c stamps diagonally bisected. This operation was made in the presence of a major part of the European personnel there. The clerk could not foresee the lack of stamps, with the result that for example a sub-officer that evening had to send 15 francs in cash in an envelope in place of (stamps or) buying a money order, the Gaoua p. o. being authorized for money orders to within the colony only. The post nearest to Gaoua is that of Diebengon at 80 km., by foot naturally, and it also lacked stamps for several days. The p. o. which might have furnished stamps to Gaoua was Bebo-Dinilan 205 km away, but there was insufficient time to obtain them from there by mail. The number of stamps of 20c bisected was about 50 or perhaps less. This was the 20c French Soudan (Groupe Type), the new issues (Faidherbe, etc.) not having arrived yet."

155.) In Coll. T-P 1911, p. 148, Maury reported he had a correspondent write him about finding a letter from St.-Pierre to Fort-de-France, Martinique, which lacked stamps but was cancelled with a boxed "PD". Maury ascertained that this was done around the end of 1898 when there was a shortage of stamps—letters were handed in at the window with cash for the postage and then marked by the clerk "PD". This provisional is not mentioned by the Yvert specialized cat. nor by Tristant.

156.) For some years after the turn of the century and again around 1915, there was much agitation for issuing stamps for Algeria. The Algerian officials and business men argued that since the Algerian budget was separate from that of France the receipts from sale of postage stamps should go to the Algerian treasury. In 1904-05 the Ministry of the Interior with concurrence of the Ministry of Finance promoted the idea within the administration and even presented it to a committee of the Chambre de Députés, but the administration did not find that Algerian stamps were really necessary and therefore did not go all out to get Parliamentary approval. The fever for Algerian stamps among business and philatelic circles in Algeria waxed pretty hot during 1904-06 and several individuals even drew up and submitted prepared designs, such as one illustrated in Coll. de T-P., 1906, p. 152, which showed a map of Algeria. The 1915 proposal was quashed in the Chambre as "unpatriotic"!

157.) The Ministry of Colonies apparently toyed with the idea of issuing separate stamps for Wallis Island already in the first decade of the Century, judging from remarks by Maury in Coll. de T-P. But the administration had been embarrassed before by prematurely issuing stamps for "Protectorates" and wisely held off on this one.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

We have just learned that Raoul Lesgor, our FCPS founding member and mentor for many years, passed away on May 13. Many members knew him as a dealer and author of great knowledge and helpfulness, and some of us were fortunate to know him as a man, full of vitality and a huge appetite for living as well as for stamps. Although ill for a long time he retained much of his zest up until this last year. Our deepest sympathies to Marian, his wife, who vicariously shared all his joys and disappointments and helped in his work. A memorial on his career will appear in a later FCP.

The new stamp commemorating the French Pavillon at the EXPO Montreal is being sold at stand 103 in the Pavillon from April 27 to October 27 and will be cancelled there with an illustrated special cachet. Covers or cards with it cannot be mailed in the Canadian p. o. nor by the Pavillon but can be cancelled to order and forwarded under another cover mailed with Canadian postage.

The PTT announced in January the total printings for some of the stamps issued in 1966 and now withdrawn from sale. The painting series (Les Tres Riches Heures—, Violon Rouge, L'Apocalypse) went to over 7 million each. The surtax issues to over 3 million each, Europas 23 and 11 million resp., satellite and rocket stamps 8 million, Reunion CFAs 275,000.

Dr. R. Joany, well-known author of many important studies on 19th and 20th century French stamps has been elected a Member of the Académie de Philatélie de Paris—he had been a Corresponding Member for some years.

A French dealer specializing in proofs and imperfs, is proposing that the so-called "non-dentelés modernes" be called "timbres-spécimen" since the PTT has denied they are "stamps," and since they are not ordinary official proofs. This ingenious idea may have some logic and precedence for it but we think it will only cause further confusion. In France and elsewhere the term "specimen" has been limited to stamps overprinted with that word, even though they were not all intended for the same purpose. We think it more logical and honest to think of the recent intentionally-made dentelés as presentation PLATE proofs, quite analogous to the DeLuxe Proofs, which are presentation DIE proofs.

The French philatelists had some real news in April when Jacques Marette suddenly resigned as Minister of PTT and Mon. Yves Guéna was appointed in his place. There was quite a bit of concern at first, as Mon. Marette had been very sympathetic to philately and the new Minister's background is in other fields. However, the new Minister in interviews soon reassured the public that he had no intentions of radically changing the philatelic policies of the PTT. At the same time he cautiously implied he would carefully judge the compromises between the needs of the postal service and those of philatelists.

The Nouveau Né souvenir sheet for benefit of the postal museum has already started to go up rapidly in price, in spite of the over 1 million sold. The Philatéc sheet and the set of paintings stamps are pushing towards \$50 but there are signs the market is leveling off.

Marc Dhotel writing in *La Philatélie Française* complains of the abusive philatelic souvenirs being sold for every conceivable event in France; they are too numerous, too many items per event, and too costly. *L'Echo* agrees and will no longer publish announcements of those which have more than two items per event and sell for over 1.50 Fr above the face of the stamps.

At the XXth annual Salon Philatélique d'Automne held on Nov. 10, 1966, the jury awards were as follows:

Grand Prix de l'Art Philatélique Française, 1966:

to Durrens for his "Nouveau Né" stamp.

Grand Prix des 13 Nations (Africa):

to Gandon for his "Pontes lianes at Lieupleu" of Cote D'Ivoire.

Grand Prix des Territoires d'Outre-Mer:

to Halley for his "Wharf de Mata-Utu" of Wallis and Futuna.

The French philatelic press is promoting the suggestion of some collectors to call the "paintings" series of French stamps "Le Musée Imaginaire" (the imaginary museum) since the series comprises other forms of art than mere paintings.

Mon. A. Leblond, the amiable secretary of the Association Philatélique de L'Océan Indien, at BPO 390 St. Denis, Reunion, has kindly sent us some samples of the recent souvenir (maximum) cards, sheets (encarts), postcards and covers sold by the Association in connection with various new issues of CFA overprinted stamps, with fancy first day cancels, and also the illustrated flames of Reunion postoffices. The Association will send anyone interested a listing of all these available (1965-) with prices in CFA and Fr equiv. The price of most is in the 25 to 75c range, and while some are commercial FDC of French dealers, some are local products and very beautiful (the red-cross items and flames especially). The newer Reunion flames are in a quite different art style than those of France—a catalog and discussion of them appears in the Association's "Bulletin de Liaison" nos. 37 and 38.

Members interested in French "cinderella" items (locals, labels, fantasies, etc.) may find something they want in the mail auctions of the S. Allan Taylor Society, of which four have been held so far. Write Bradley J. Arch, 144 Hamilton Ave., Clifton, N. J. 07011.

FRANCE NEW ISSUES 1967

- #1. 4 Febr. (1st-day Paris; general 6 Feb.) 0.30+0.10 F. Beaumarchais. Recess, violet, bistre red. Des. Durrens, engr. Combet. Vertical format, 50 per sheet. (Benefit Red Cross.)
- #2. 4 Febr. (Paris; gen. 6 Feb.) 0.30+0.10 F. Émile Zola. Recess, light blue and deep blue. Des. and engr. Durrens. Vert. 50/sheet. (Benefit Red Cross.)
- #3. 4 March (Paris; gen. 6 March) 0.40 F. 3rd Congrès Int. de L'Union Européenne de Radiodiffusion. Recess, marine blue, purple. Des. and engr. Becquet. Horiz., 50/sheet.
- #4. 8 April (Paris; gen. 10 April) 0.25+0.10 F. Journée du Timbre 1967, Facteur du Second Empire. Recess, green, blue gray and red. Des. and engr. by Betemps. Vert., 50/sheet. (Benefit Red Cross.)
- #5. 15 April (Laval; gen. 17 Apr.) 1.00 F. Henri Rousseau painting "La

- Carriole du Père Juniet." Recess, black, blue, green, yellow, bistre, gray. Des. and engr. Pheulpin. Horiz., 25/sheet.
- #6. 22 April (Grenoble; gen. 24 Apr.) 0.60 F. 10th Winter Olympic Games at Grenoble 1968. Helio, light blue, deep blue, red. Des. Excoffon. Vert. 50/sheet.
- #7. 22 April (Paris; gen. 24 Apr.) 0.60 F. EXPO Montreal 1967, Pavillon de France. Des. and engr. Durrens. Recess, green, blue. Horiz., 50/sheet. (For sale at French Pavillion EXPO with special cancel.)
- #8. 29 April (Paris and Strasbourg; gen. 2 May) Two stamps: 0.30 F and 0.60 F. Europa 1967. Recess, deep blue, light blue, gray, and deep bistre, light bistre and blue. Des. Bonneville, engr. Cami. Vert., 50/sheet.
- #9. 6 May (Paris; 8 May gen.) 0.40 F. Nungesser and Coli. Recess, blue, light bistre, and brown. Des. Serveau, engr. Durrens. Horiz., 50/sheet.
- #10. 6 May (Bordeaux; gen. 8 May) 0.25 F. Grand Pont de Bordeaux. Recess, black and bistre. Des. and engr. Combet. Horiz., 50/sheet.
- #11. (Tours; gen. 16 May) 0.40 F. Tours, Hotel Göuin. Recess, bistre, violet blue, red. Des. and engr. Cottet. Vertical, 50/sheet.
- #12. 27 May (Le Bourget; gen. 29 May) 0.60 F. Esnault-Pelterie. Recess, gray and violet blue. Des. and engr. Gandon. Horiz., 25/sheet.
- #13. 27 May (Maisons-Alfort; gen. 29 May) 0.25 F. Bicentenary of L'École Vétérinaire d'Alfort. Recess, green, bistre and blue. Des. and engr. Haley. Horiz., 50/sheet.
- #14. 10 June (Rodez; gen. 12 June) 1.00 F. Cathédrale de Rodez. Recess, deep blue and gray blue. Des. Spitz, engr. Monvoisin. Vert., 50/sheet.
- #15. 10 June (Morlaix; gen. 12 June) 1.50 F. Morlaix. Recess, blue, bistre and green. Des. and engr. Bequet. Vert., 50/sheet.
- #16. 17 June (St. Germain-en-Laye; gen. 19 June) 0.70 F. Chateau Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Recess, bistre, blue, red. Des. and engr. Cami. Horiz., 50/sheet.
- #17. 24 June (Thorens-Glières; gen. 26 June) 0.30+0.10 F. Saint-Francois de Sales. Recess, violet blue and violet. Des. Durrens, engr. Cottet. Vert., 50/sheet.
- #18. 24 June (Loumarin; gen. 26 June) 0.30+0.10 F. Albert Camus. Recess, sepia, deep bistre. Des. and engr. Durrens. Vert., 50/sheet. (Benefit Red Cross.)

F. & C P. S. OFFICIAL

The April and May meetings in New York had large turnouts. The banquet had to be postponed to June 10. Walter Parshall showed at the April meeting his cancellations of Monaco, from pre-adhesive to modern times, indicating their character, period of use and purpose of each type. At the May meeting Fred Kramer showed his collection of stamps and covers of the Franco-Prussian War, including the Bordeaux, Alsace Lorrain, Ballon Montés, etc. Both of these interesting and provocative exhibits led to many questions from the audience, giving the speakers a chance to further demonstrate their extensive knowledge of the subjects.

Members are reminded that those who had not paid dues by July 1 were removed from the mailing list.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1069 HOROWITZ, Lawrence, 115 Laurel Lane, Lawrence, New York 11559
Classic France and Colonies.
- 1070 WEIN, Nathan, 168-34 127th Avenue, Jamaica, New York 11434
France and Colonies.
- 1071 URAM, Stuart, 108 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, New York 11201
General France.
- 1072 ZABELINSKY, Mauricio, Calle Tacuari 1306, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Classics and Varieties of France.
- 1073 CASTOR, William N., 112 5th St., Brookings, South Dakota 57006
General France and Free French Surcharges.
- 1074 ELLWANGER, Edward E., American Embassy, A. P. O., San Francisco,
California 96346 — France and Colonies.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 946 VOSSLER, M/Sgt. Vernon R., 557th Tactical Fighter Squadron, A. P. O.
San Francisco, California 96326
- 1011 AVVAMPATO, Charles J., USRO/NSC, A. P. O. New York, N. Y. 09777
- 122 HEIMAN, Irwin, Room 302, One Linden Pl., Great Neck, N. Y. 11021
- 1032 SEFTON, Daniel, Box 608, Perrine Station, Florida 33157
- 1047 BERUBE, Clement W., 26 Tremont St., Lawrence, Mass. 01841
- 807 McMANUS, W. F. (Correction in spelling of name)
- 982 THORNTON, Jeanne M., P. O. Box 3636, San Diego, Calif. 92103
- 906 NOVITSKI, R. K., Box 31224, Aurora, Colorado 80010

MEMBERS APPEALS

WANTED: Unusual covers franked with the Blanc, Sower or Pasteur issues.
Will purchase or exchange for 19th Cent. covers. Walter Brooks, 921
Green Briar Lane, Springfield, Pa. 19064 (Member 1023).

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 coun-
try 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: 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).