



France & Colonies



Philatelist

ABOUT THE LITERATURE ON FRENCH COLONIAL FORGERIES

We have lately had so many inquiries for references on this subject that we think we should commit some of our comments to print, for what they are worth (and as a convenience for us). In the first place we have to say that there is no single publication which comes close to a comprehensive, complete, and authoritative treatment of existing knowledge. Furthermore, it would not be possible now to compile such a work because there are still too many French colonial stamps whose legitimacy is quite debateable and/or have not been sufficiently studied. Certainly a survey of the literature alone would hardly reveal the state of knowledge, for reasons which will become clear from comments we will make below.

Many collectors have the naive notion that knowledge of the characteristics of known forgeries would protect them from deception. Although some dealers and collectors have amassed large "reference" collections of forgeries, which have a certain convenience value in "expertization" work, nevertheless the basic stock-in-trade of the expert committees, dealers, and auction houses, is knowledge in individuals' experience and a reference collection of the **genuine** stamps. One never knows when "new forgeries" not described in the literature or seen before will turn up—the real protection lies in knowing the characteristics of the genuines. Therefore one must not expect too much of the literature, however good it may be. Of course knowledge of the genuines is also sometimes deficient or wrong, but that is a limitation we have to live with. With the above bit of proviso in mind, we take a look at the state of literature on French colonial forgeries.

There is really only one book to consider seriously, F. Serrane's "*Vade Mécum du Spécialiste Expert en Timbres-Poste d'Europe*" (2 vols., Nice, 1927, 1929), long out of print and expensive to purchase second-hand if it can be found. The sections on French colonies (1st vol., 1927), however, have been translated by Dr. Vaurie and published serially in FCP, Vol. II, #2 thru Vol. III, #6, (1943-44). Numerous articles and catalogs have been influenced by or based on Serrane. The older book of W. B. Earee ("*Album Weeds*," 3rd ed. 1905, reprinted since) is less comprehensive, up-to-date and knowledgeable on the colonies than Serrane but being more readily available it is still often referred to. However, Serrane (as do other writers) frequently only tells us that dangerous forgeries of a certain stamp or issue exist so they should be

expertized. There are some excuses for this evasiveness. It is of course difficult to describe the characteristics of some forgeries, and the criteria by which some experts determine the genuineness or falsity may not appear very secure when stated in print; also there is a feeling among experts that it is better not to publish the criteria for certain rare genuine stamps because it might aid the forgers. Other experts, for commercial reasons, prefer to keep their knowledge to themselves.

There are also many scattered articles or short notes in the philatelic journals and books which give information on alleged colonial forgeries; we have examined quite a few of these but have no list or bibliography to offer. Most of them are old, pre-1920, often wrong or muddle-headed in light of later knowledge, though still interesting to specialists. Some of the most enlightening articles are in the files of the magazine *Postillon*, 1903-20, edited by Montader. It is sad to note how often reputable dealers have tried to keep the truth about some fakes from being accepted because they had sold copies as genuine and didn't want to admit they made a mistake.

The big problem in French colonies is posed by the overprints, many of which have been imitated and which by their nature can be very difficult to evaluate. Forty to 80 years ago the catalogs were full of listings of French colonial overprints which were either outright fantasies or unauthorized but issued by crassly irregular or clandestine methods (not to mention "legal" but strictly unnecessary items). Most of these were gradually exposed and expunged prior to 1920, notably by A. Montader as editor of the "Catalog Officiel" of the Société Française de Timbrologie, but it was a painful process involving years of bitter recriminations. Then the late Baron de Vinck de Winnezele, a careful and discriminating collector of French Colonies, published his great book "Colonies Française et Bureau à L'Étranger—Étude des Timbres Surchargés et des Émissions Locales de 1852 à 1919" (Brussels, 1928) and edited the 1936 (and last) edition of the specialized catalog of Yvert et Tellier ("Catalogue des Timbres Poste de la France et des Colonies Françaises, Tome II Colonies Françaises," Amiens, 842 pp. 1936). Using these in a reverse sense one can usually safely assume that what is not in these works is probably not genuine, within the limits of the knowledge at the time. There was a grave weakness, however, in much of this old-time "knowledge" because it was largely a matter of tradition among the reputable dealer-experts (such as Maury, Flandrin, Robert, Bernichon, d'Etiolles, Gilbert, and Montader). While its original sources were apt to be forgotten, the tradition was passed on by word of mouth or guarded jealousy among a few intimates. Recent researches are tending to show it was not infallible and some of it even ridiculously illogical. The "experts" of a later generation (Brun, Dillemann, Dart-

FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST

Published quarterly by the

FRANCE AND COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC. (N.Y.)

October 1968 — Whole Number 134, Volume 24, No. 4

Second-class postage paid at Lawrence, Kansas

Office of Publication: 821 Vermont Street, Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Dues \$3.50 per year, Parent Chapter \$4.50 (plus 50c admission fee)

\$3.25 of which is for a subscription to the F&C Philatelist

Send to the Corresponding Secretary: Walter E. Parshall

108 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003

All matters regarding this publication to be sent to

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eyre, Serrane, Miro, etc.) and many Paris dealers of today still tend to go along with the old opinions so they don't disagree with one another and if anything is wrong they are all wrong together, a comfortable way to carry on. A new generation of philatelic students (mainly a few collectors in France) is now digging and examining the evidence freshly, from whom in time a much more sound body of knowledge will replace the old traditions. Thus far only a few issues or colonies have been so studied. This involves the postmarks as much as the stamps because the postmarks are often the clue to decision.

The special situation which pertains to the common Fournier forgeries or "imitations" requires a separate comment. Most of these are not "dangerous" or difficult. The published price lists of Fournier (see the reprint of the 1914 list published by J. L. Ragatz) and the publication by the Union Philatélique de Genève of an "Album des Facsimiles" with actual samples from the estate of Fournier (Geneva 1928, ed. of 200 copies) have widely informed philatelists of what he put out. Many collectors and authors have made use of these sources, but there are some misconceptions that should be noted. Many are unaware that not all the Fournier items are in each copy of the "Album" because there was not enough material to make each book identical. Also the full sheets of Fournier printings were not included nor illustrated, and sheets of different make-up than described in the literature have been found. Apparently there is considerable more information being discovered about the Fourniers. A group of students is collecting and comparing this information, according to one of my correspondents, the Rev. A. W. Freeland (832 E. 3rd St., Crowley, La.). Interested readers should contact him. An illustrated article by Albert Roy, "The Most Celebrated Forger," in *Phil. Lit. Review*, v. 16, #1, 1967, pp. 5-16, gives a very interesting and instructive background on Fournier's products.—R.G.S.

POSTAGE-DUE MARKINGS AND STAMPS OF FRANCE 1750-1942

By Arthur P. Merrick (#743)

III. The Postage-Due Stamps of 1871-1878

On Sept. 1, 1871 the postage-due rates were increased for unfranked letters posted in, and for delivery within the same post office district, as follows:

Up to 10 grams	-----	25c
10 to 20 grams	-----	40c
20 to 50 grams	-----	60c
50 to 100 grams	-----	1.00 franc
For each additional 50 grams or fraction thereof, 40c		

This new rate schedule resulted in the issuance of three new imperforate postage dues: 25c black, 40c blue and 60c yellow-bistre. To produce these stamps a master die-plate of 20 (5x4) was made without the numerals of denomination. The numerals for each denomination were later inserted separately and a typographic plate of 300 subjects produced. The completed sheets of 300 were cut horizontally to make sheets of 150 arranged horizontally in 3 panes of 50 (5x10) with a vertical gutter of 5 mm between each pane. The interval between each stamp is $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Because of the method of inserting the numerals separately into the master die-plate for each denomination, slight variations occur in the position of the numerals. A few such varieties are reported but if plate reconstruction were practical, and precise microscopic examination and measurement were made, it is entirely possible that more such varieties would be found and their exact position in the plate determined.

Varieties reported:

1. The numerals slant slightly to the right. Occurs on 25c Type I and 40c. Coefficient of value 25c, 1.5; 40c, 1.4.
2. The bottom of the numeral is 1 mm. from the top of the word "CENTIMES" instead of 1.4 mm. Occurs on 25c Type I, 40c and 60c. Coefficient of value: 25c, 1.8; 40c, 1.5; 60c, 1.5.
3. The bottom of the numerals is 1.8 mm. from the top of the word "CENTIMES" instead of 1.4 mm. Occurs on 40c. Coefficient of value: 40c, 1.6.
4. The numerals are shifted laterally to the left. A line from the right of the first "F" in "CHIFFRE" to the right tip of the "T" in "CENTIMES" would parallel and touch the vertical bar of the "5". Occurs on 25c Type I. Coefficient of value: 25c, 2.0.

Paper Varieties: The papers used to print the 25c, 40c, and 60c vary widely: From light to medium heavy, crisp fine textured to soft coarse textured, and in shades of white to shades of buff and yellow.

Multiples: Unused pairs of the 25c, 40c, 60c are scarce to rare, and unused blocks are very scarce to very rare. Genuinely used pairs of the 25c are scarce, and rare for the 40c and 60c, used blocks of the 25c are rare, and extremely rare for the 40c and 60c, if they even exist. No used blocks of the 40c or 60c are known to the author. Used singles on entire cover: 25c, scarce, 40c and 60c, rare. Coefficient of value on these: 25c, 2.0; 40c, 3.0; 60c, 4.0. Apparently unused remainders of the 40c and 60c became available to philatelic professionals of the era, thus accounting for higher prices for used and the availability of unused singles and multiples. Undoubtedly some of these remainders were also used to produce forged cancellation copies and private perforation varieties (see below).

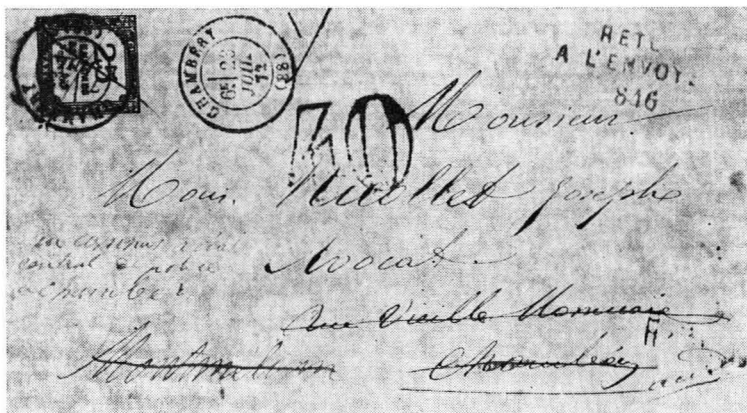


Fig. 1. 25c black, Type I, for local delivery, on cover forwarded to Montmélian and returned to sender. Shows 40c hollow-numeral style due-mark, the correct rate for unpaid letters sent between two postoffices.

1871-73 Issue

25 Centimes, Type I, Black, Imperforate (Scott J6, Yvert 5)

Issued Sept. 20, 871. Discontinued May 1, 1878.

Produced by typography and in sheets as described above.

25c Black on white

Dull black on white

Deep black on white

Grey black on white

Black on off-white
 Black on buff
 Black on yellowish
 Black on blue-grey



Fig. 2. 25c black, Type II.

25 Centimes, Type II, Black, Imperforate (Scott J6, Yvert 5)

Issued June 6, 1873. Discontinued May 1, 1878.

This stamp was produced by typography and in the same sheet format as described above except that it was a separate plate for the 25c only, and the numerals of value were an integral part of the single master die. The differences between Type II and Type I are as follows: Type II has

1. The position of the numerals constant.
2. A white dot above and connected to the "C" of "Chiffre".
3. A small swelling on the left of and near the top of the vertical bar of the "5".
4. A break in the outer line of the ornament at the lower left corner.

25c Black on white

Deep black on white
 Dull black on white
 Grey black on white
 Black on buff
 Deep black on buff
 Black on yellowish (1876)
 Deep black on yellowish (1876)

40 Centimes, Blue, Imperforate (Scott J8, Yvert 7)

Issued Sept. 30, 1871. Discontinued May 1, 1878.

40c Blue

Dark blue
 Ultramarine (extremely rare)
 Prussian blue (rare)

60 Centimes, Yellow-bistre, Imperforate, (Scott J9, Yvert 8).

Issued Oct. 3, 1871. Discontinued Feb. 1, 1876.

60c Yellow-bistre

Yellow-bistre, light

Private Perforations: *Perce-en-ligne* (roulette) are known on the 25c black, 40c blue, and 60c yellow-bistre, but are very scarce on the 25c, and very rare on the 40c and 60c. Perforations 13 or 14 are known on the 25c black. Others may exist; but extreme caution should be taken in buying, especially unused or used off-cover, because of the number of private perforations applied with intent to defraud collectors.

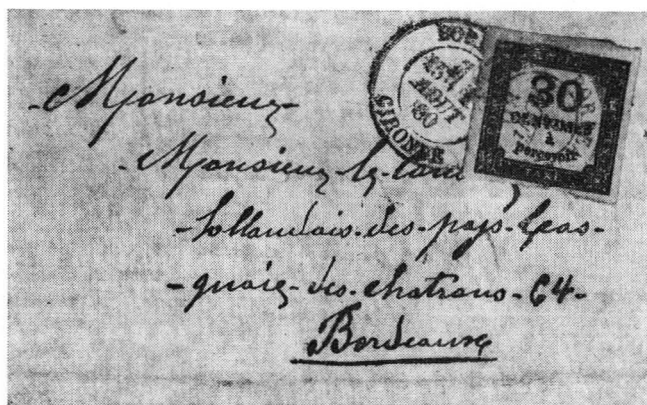


Fig. 3. 30c black, on cover.

Counterfeits: All three values are known to have been counterfeited but, by far the most dangerous are those of the 40c and 60c. At least 7 different counterfeits of the 40c are known, and probably as many of the 60c. These may be unused, with forged private perforations, or with forged cancels. These were done both in the 19th and 20th centuries. Various processes were used as lithography, photo-lithography, typography, etc. The type, weight, and shade of paper varies as does the size. Some are crude and some are dangerous enough to be occasionally offered by reputable dealers as genuine. Even the proof, 60c yellow, has been offered as the genuine 60c yellow-bistre. The best advice is to use caution and buy from reputable professionals who will stand back of the stamps they sell, in the event they make an error in judgment.

Forged Cancellations: These are known to exist in quantity on the 40c and 60c. They were done one of three ways: A "favor" by post office employees, with genuine but discarded cancelling devices obtained by certain dealers of that era, or by forged cancelling devices. Here again caution should be used through buying from reputable dealers or recognized specialists. Also be sure that the cancel is one of the types and exact size commonly in use during that period. An interesting comparison of the prices of unused and used in the 1939 and 1968 Yvert catalog follows (for purposes of comparison, 1939 prices have been converted to New Francs):

Stamp	1939 Yvert	1968 Yvert
1871 40c unused	3.25 Fr.	275 Fr.
1871 40c used	7.50	300
Ratio of used to unused	2.3	1.1
1871 60c unused	4.25	550
1871 60c used	35.00	750
Ratio of used to unused	8.2	1.4

Logically this drastic decrease in ratio of used to unused prices could only be caused by three factors:

1. A tremendous increase in demand for unused. This can be refuted because the ratio for the 25c has remained at about 3 to 1, unused to used, during the same period.
2. Vastly larger quantities of genuinely used than unused coming on the market between 1939 and 1968. This would seem unlikely.
3. Larger quantities of used with forged cancels coming on the market during this period. Could this be the answer?

1876 (Unissued)**20c Black on white (Scott J5, Yvert 9a)**

In anticipation of a reduction in domestic postal rates, this stamp was prepared for issue in Nov. 1876. Since postal rates were not reduced, supplies of it were ordered to be destroyed, but a quantity eventually reached the philatelic market. Properly it exists unused only. No details are available as to its plate or sheet composition. The 60c black, unused and unissued, Yvert 9b, is believed to be the 60c black proof and not a stamp prepared for postal usage.

1878 Issue

The Tariff of April 6, 1878 and effective May 1, 1878, reduced the postage rate of letters up to 15 grams to 15c. This applied to letters posted and delivered within a bureau (Post Office District) as well as from bureau to bureau. It also set the postage-due rates at 30c (or double the postage rate) for unfranked single-rate letters of up to 15 grams. This law marked the first time that postage-due rates for within a bureau and from bureau to bureau were made the same.

30c Black, design as before, imperforate, typographed, issued May 1, 1878, (Scott J7, Yvert 6).

Replaced by the 30c Duval design issue of July 1881, but remained in use until supplies were exhausted. Cancellations have been seen as late as August 1883 and later ones probably exist.

30c Black on white

- Pale black on white
- Dull black on white
- Deep black on white
- Greyish black on white
- Black on off white
- Black on yellowish

Three varieties of the 30c are noted:

1. The base of the numerals "30" is 1.5 mm. from the top of the word "Centimes".
2. The base of the numerals "30" is 1.25 mm. from the top of the word "Centimes".
3. The base of the numerals "3" and "0" are respectively 1.25 and 1.1 mm. from the top of the letters "N" and "M" directly beneath.

Numerous plate and printing flaws are to be found.

This stamp was probably also confined to use within a single bureau, although the Tariff of April 6, 1878 does not specifically state this as did prior directives concerning the limitations of usage. However the author has not seen a copy on cover used from one bureau to another.

There are two different opinions on plate and sheet composition. One is that the method used was identical to that for the typographed dues of 1871, except for insertion of numerals (see above). The other is that a master die-plate of 15 (5x3) was repeated 3 times plus one strip of 5 impressions at the bottom was used to complete an electrotpe plate of 50. Three of these panes of 50 arranged horizontally, with vertical gutters were used to print sheets of 150 stamps.

The paper is generally of good quality but varies in shade from pure white to yellowish. Unused multiples are scarce and used multiples are scarce to very rare. The 30c is known to have been privately perforated perce-en-ligne (rouletted) and reported also to have been perforated 13 to 14. These, of course, should be on full cover or large piece.



Fig. 4. 60c yellow, proof on glazed paper, block of 6.



Fig. 5. 25c black essay, rejected design.

1882 Issue

60c Blue, design as before, imperforate, typographed. Issued in Oct. 1882, (Scott J10, Yvert).

Replaced by the 60c Duval design issue of May 1884, but remained in use until supplies were exhausted. Copies are known to have been used as late as 1890. This stamp served for the double postage-due letter-rate of the Tariff effective May 1, 1878.

60c Blue

Light blue
Dull pale blue
Milky blue
Light blue
Dark blue
Dark ultramarine (rare)
Prussian blue (very rare)

Varieties:

1. The base of the numerals "60" is 1.0 mm. from the top of the word "Centimes" instead of 1.4 mm.
2. The base of the numerals "60" is 1.2 mm. from the top of the word "Centimes" instead of 1.4 mm.
3. The base of the numerals "6" and "0" are respectively 1.2 mm. and 1.4 mm. from the top of the "N" and "M" directly beneath.

Many plate and printing flaws are also to be found.

Remarks concerning the usage of the 60c blue within a single bureau and from bureau to bureau are the same as for the 30c (see above).

The plate and sheet composition presumably were the same as for the typographed due stamps of 1871 except for the separate insertion of numeral's of value.

The paper used varies from thin to medium heavy and from fine to rather coarse texture. The paper color is white, but varies from bright white, to dull, to off white.

Unused multiples including blocks are not common, but in the author's opinion used pairs are very scarce, and blocks are rare to very rare in genuinely used condition. On full cover singles are scarce, pairs rare, and blocks extremely rare, if the latter even exist.

The 60c is known privately rouletted, but is rare on full cover or large piece.

	Cancels				
	Black 25c	Blue 40c	Yel-Bis. 60c	Black 30c	Blue 60c
Double Ring #15*	x			x	
Single Ring #16*	x	x			
Double Ring with Dept. Numerals #17*	x	x	x	x	x
Double Ring with Dept. Names #17 bis.*	x	x	x	x	x
Double Ring with Dotted Outer Circle #22*	x	x			
Double Ring with Broken Inner Circle #1514*					x
Petits Chiffres		x			
Gros Chiffres	x				
Convoyer		x			x
Paris: Small Triangle #335*					x
Paris: Large Notched Triangle #336*					x

*Note: Cancel numbers are from De Beaufond "Oblitérations—1849-1876".

Above table is based on reference books, the author's collection, or items seen by him. Undoubtedly the list is incomplete and corrections and additions sent to the editor would be appreciated so that a more complete list may be published later with coefficients of value for each.

Proofs and Essays

Original design as issued:

- 1858 10c Black (oblong)
 Black (square but larger than issued)
 Black (square, size as issued)

Type of 1859, typographed, on glazed paper:

- 60c yellow
 60c red

On coarse paper:

- 10c black on greyish
 15c bistre
 15c blue
 20c black
 25c blue
 30c blue
 40c bistre
 60c black
 60c blue

187?:

- 25c black (see Fig. 7)
 1f black

As above but without "Postes" and larger "25":

- 25c black
 25c grey

From this article and the prior one (Part II, France and Colonies Philatelist, July 1968) it can readily be seen that a great deal more study needs be given the square postage-due stamps of France issued during the period 1859-1882. There remain many unknowns and uncertainties about them to challenge the serious student. Somewhere there must exist official directives, correspondence, memorandums regarding design, denominations, color, approval of such, quantities issued, quantities recalled and/or destroyed, method of printing, plate and sheet layout and composition to name just a few items which must have required official attention in written form.

Who is there to accept this challenge?

(To be continued)

THE REGULAR ISSUES OF FRANCE 1876-1966 ACCORDING TO THEIR NORMAL POSTAGE USAGE

By Stanley J. Luft

(continued from last issue)

Reminder

It should be emphasized that the rates shown for each denomination are those for which a single stamp was issued or could be used. It follows therefore that two or more stamps of lower denominations could have been and frequently were used instead of the specific one under discussion.

For lack of information at time of writing, I have omitted on occasion a few minor rates throughout this series.

Note regarding rates to the colonies:

Beginning with the Tariff of 16 April 1906, surface mail to Andorra, Monaco, and the French colonies generally has followed the domestic rates. The domestic rates for letters and postal cards were thusly applied in 1906. Rates for printed matter and samples, newspapers and periodicals, invoices, and registry followed upon effect of the Tariff of 1 May 1910 or shortly thereafter; visiting cards probably followed suit late in 1910. I thank Robert G. Stone for the above information. Airmail rates are a different and later story, with which I shall not deal at this time.

III. D. The Cameo Sower Issue of 1907-1938*

Scott type A22

Original engraving by Lhomme; reengraved by Mouchon; retouched by Lhomme later by Guillemain.

1c

The 1c olive-bistre (Scott 156, Yvert 277A) replaced the 1c slate Blanc (Sc 109, Yv 107a) in August 1933.¹

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1? July 1923):

*Newspapers, to 60 gm, special bulk rate.

Printed in rotary-plate sheets of 100 stamps to the pane in 1933-36; stamped wrappers printed in 1932 (w/o date) and 1934-37 (with dates).

Replaced in July 1936 by yellow-brown shade (Yv 277B) for adhesive stamps printed in March 1936-38.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 12 July 1937):

*Newspapers, to 75 gm, within department of origin.

Replaced by the 1c Mercure (Sc 353, Yv 404) in 1938, but not retired officially until 15 May 1941.

½c on 1c

Rotary-plate overprint (Sc P8, Yv 279A,B) on sheets of above olive-bistre stamp, Dec. 1933-1936, and of above yellow-brown stamp in May-Aug. 1937, replacing the ½c on 1c Blanc (Sc P7, Yv 157a) in 1933.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1917):

*Newspapers, single rate, within department of origin.

Suppressed Sept. 1937, following Tariff of 12 July 1937.

*—The editor regrets that thru confusion we ran the middle part of this Section, the 25c and 30c, in the July FCP—R.G.S.

¹—Dates are those of earliest known use, unless otherwise indicated.

*—Primary or common use.

#—Continued through succeeding tariff(s).

2c

The 2c deep green (Sc 157, Yv 278) replaced the 2c Blanc (Sc 110, Yv 108b) in March 1933.

Domestic usage (Tariffs of 1 April 1920 and 1? July 1923):

Newspapers, from 50 to 75 gm;

*Newspapers, from 60 to 75 gm, special bulk rate.

Printed in rotary-plate sheets in 1932-38; stamped wrappers printed in 1932-37

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Sept. 1937):

Newspapers, to 75 gm, special bulk rate.

Replaced by the 2c Mercure (Sc 354, Yv 405) in 1938.

3c

The 3c orange-red (Sc 158, Yv 278A) replaced the 3c Blanc (Sc 111, Yv 109c) in Sept. 1933.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 April 1920):

Newspapers, from 75 to 100 gm.

Printed only as rotary-plate adhesive stamps in 1933-37.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 12 July 1937):

Newspapers, to 60 gm, special bulk rate.

Rendered without specific use by Tariff of 1 Sept. 1937 and suppressed.

5c green; orange

The 5c deep green (Sc 159, Yv 137) replaced the 5c Blanc (Types IA and IB) (Sc 113, Yv 111,a) in March (or June) 1907.

Usage (Tariff of 1 Feb. 1907):

#*Printed matter (with wrappers), from 50 to 100 gm (domestic, colonies, and foreign);

#Printed matter (in open envelopes), to 100 gm (id.);

#*Visiting cards (domestic).

Usage (Tariff of 1 May 1910):

*Postal cards ("of 5 words") (domestic, colonies, and foreign).

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1917):

#*Printed matter, to 50 gm.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 April 1921):

Printed matter, to 50 gm, special bulk rate.

Summary of printings

Type	Color	Format	Paper	Printing dates
I	deep green	flat-plate sheets panes of 150	normal	3/1907-1910
I	greenish blue	id.	id.	1910 (rare)
I	bluish green	id.	id.	1910-13
I	yellowish green	id.	id.	1913-14
I	green (Yv 137a)	id.	id.	1914-16, 1920-21
I	green (shades)	id.	GC	1916-20
I	id. (id.)	POSTES PARIS precancels	GC and nor- mal	on sheets of 1916-21 print- ings; issued 1 Oct. 1920-1921
I	(corresponding to sheet stamps of same years)	vert. and horiz. coils from sheets	normal	printed bet. 1908 and 1914; issued bet. 1912? and 1920? (rare)
I	deep green	booklets of 40 w/o pubs	id.	3/1907-10
I	green (shades)	stamped envelopes for visiting cards	—	1907-14

IIA id. (Yv 137b)	booklets of 40 w/o pubs	normal	1910 (or 1911)-1916?, 1921	
IIA id.	id.	GC	1916-19 or 1920?)	
Replaced by the 5c orange (Sc 160, Yv 158), 15 July 1921:				
Type	Color	Format	Paper	Printing dates
I	orange	flat-plate sheets	normal	7/1921-24
I	id.	POSTES PARIS and POSTES FRANCE precancels	id.	on sheets of 1921 printings; issued 1 Oct. 1921-22 (POSTES PAR- IS issued earli- er? in 1921)
I	id.	flat-plate precancels, "commem" type	id.	millésimes of 1921-24; issued 7/1922-25
I	id.	vert. coils from sheets	id.	1921? (rare)
I	id.	flat-plate stamped wrappers	—	1921-24
IIA id. (Yv 158a)	booklets of 40 w/o pubs	normal	1921-22	
IIB id.	rotary-press vert. coils	id.	1923 (scarce)	
Domestic usage (Tariff of 24 March 1924):				
*Printed matter (with wrappers), to 20 gm.				
Replaced by the 5c Blanc (Sc 113, Yv 111b) in March 1925 or earlier.				

5c rose

The 5c rose (Sc 161, Yv 278B) replaced the 5c Blanc in Dec. 1934.
 Domestic usage (Tariff of 24 March 1924):
 *Printed matter (with wrappers), to 20 gm.
 Possible domestic usage (Tariff of 12 July 1937):
 Newspapers, to 60 gm, non-bulk rate.
 Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Sept. 1937):
 *Newspapers, from 75 to 100 gm, special bulk rate.
 Printed only as rotary plate adhesive stamps of Type III from July 1934 to July 1938.
 Replaced by the 5c Mercure (Sc 355, Yv 406) in 1938.

10c red; green

The 10c red (Sc 162, Yv 138) replaced the 10c with thin inscriptions (Sc 162b, Yv 135) in mid-1907.
 Usage (Tariff of 16 April 1906):
 *Letters, to 15 gm (domestic);
 *Letter-cards (domestic);
 *Postal cards (domestic);
 #*Postal cards (foreign).
 Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1917):
 Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm;
 *Postal cards ("of 5 words").
 Rendered largely obsolete by increased domestic rates of Tariff of 1 April 1920, remaining only for the foreign postal card.
 Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 April 1921):
 *Printed matter, to 50 gm.

Summary of printings (all flat-plate)

Type	Color	Format	Paper	Printing dates
IA	blood red (Yv 138a)	sheets	normal	1907
IA	red	id.	id.	1907-09
IA	scarlet (Yv 138c)	id.	id.	1907 (rare)

IA	red (shades)	F. M. ovpt. (Sc M5, Yv id. Franch. 5)	1907-16
IA	id. (id.)	stamped letter-cards	— 1907-16
IA	id. (id.)	vert. and horz. coils from sheets	normal bet. 1908 and 1915 or 1916? (rare)
IA	orange-red (Yv 138b)	sheets	id. 1910-16, 1920-21
IA	id.	+5c Red Cross ovpt. (Sc B1, Yv 146)	id. 1914
IA	red (shades)	sheets	GC (yellowish) late 1916
IA	id. (id.)	id.	GC (yel. gray) early 1920
IC	red	booklets of 20 w/o pubs	normal late 1910-16
IC	red (shades)	stamped postal cards with and w/o prepaid replies	— 1907-20
IC	id. (id.)	stamped envelopes	— 1907-16
IC	red	booklets of 20 w/o pubs	GC late 1916 (very rare)
II	red (Yv 138d)	booklets of 30 w/o pubs	normal printed 1913?; issued 1918 (or 1920) (rare)

Replaced by the 10c green (Sc 163, Yv 159) in 1922, which stamps were "interrupted" by the printing and issue of the 10c green Pasteur (Sc 185, Yv 170) from Feb. 1923 to Dec. 1924.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 24 March 1924):

*Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm;

Printed matter, rapid service ("urgent"), to 50 gm;

*Postal cards ("of 5 words").

Domestic usage (Tariff of 17 July 1925):

*Printed matter, to 50 gm.

Rendered temporarily obsolete by Tariff of 1 May 1926.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 9 Aug. 1926):

*Printed matter, to 20 gm, special bulk rate;

*Printed matter, to 10 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Summary of Printings

Type	Color	Format	Printing dates
IA	green	flat-plate sheets	late 1921-23; issued from 2/1922
IA	id.	vert. coils from sheets	late 1921-24 (or early 1925?); issued from 1922 (rare)
IC	id.	booklets of 20 w/o pubs	1922-23
IB	id.	rotary-plate sheets	3-12/1922
III	id.	id.	1-2/1923, 12/1924-1/1929
III	id.	flat-plate precancels on rotary-plate sheets	printed 3/1925; issued 8/1925
III	id.	rotary-plate precancels on rotary-plate sheets	printed 9-10/1925, and 8/1926-2/1929; issued 1925-29
IV	yel. green	rotary-plate vert. and horiz. coils	5/1925 and 10/1926
IV	id.	rotary-plate precancels on vert. rotary-plate coils	1925(?) and 1926

Replaced by the 10c Blanc (Sc 115, Yv 233) in June 1929.

10c ultramarine

The 10c ultramarine (Sc 164, Yv 279) replaced the 10c Blanc (Sc 115, Yv 233) in Oct. 1932.

*Printed matter (with wrapper), to 10 gm.

Rotary-plate sheets of Type III printed from 1932 to Feb. 1938; precancelled by rotary-plate from Oct. 1932 to 1937; stamped wrappers of this type printed 1937-39.

Rotary-plate vertical and horizontal coils of Type IV printed April 1933 and April 1934; vertical coils precancelled by rotary-press in 1933.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 12 July 1937):

Newspapers, to 60 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Sept. 1937):

Newspapers, from 125 to 150 gm, special bulk rate;

Newspapers, from 100 to 125 gm, non-bulk rate;

Newspapers, to 75 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Precancels suppressed following Tariff of 12 July 1937. Ordinary stamps eventually replaced by the 10c Mercure (Sc 356, Yv 407, in 1938.

15c

The 15c lilac-brown (Sc 165, Yv 189), in the color of the obsolete 20c Sower Sc 166, Yv 139), replaced the 15c green Pasteur (Sc 186, Yv 171) in Jan. 1926.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 17 July 1925):

*Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm.

Possible foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Oct. 1925):

#Newspapers and periodicals (with wrappers), basic rate?

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 May 1926):

#*Printed matter and échantillons (samples), to 50 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 21 April 1930):

*Postal cards ("of 5 words").

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 April 1932):

*Printed matter, from 10 to 50 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 12 July 1937):

#*Printed matter, to 10 gm, special bulk rate;

Newspapers, from 150 to 175 gm, bulk rate;

Newspapers, from 60 to 75 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Sept. 1937):

Newspapers, from 150 to 200 gm, bulk rate;

Newspapers, from 75 to 100 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Summary of printings

Type	Format	Printing dates
1A	rotary-plate sheets	29 Sept. 1925-Oct. 1930, and July 1931 to 25 Nov. 1936
1A	flat-plate precancels on rotary-plate sheets	10-11/1925
1A	rotary-plate precancels on rotary-plate sheets	21 Nov. 1925 to 3 Aug. 1928, and 13 March 1930 to 2 Dec. 1936
1B	rotary-plate vert. coils	1926
1B	rotary-plate precancels on rotary coils	1937 (very rare)
1A	stamped wrappers	1926-28, 1930
1A	stamped commem. postal cards (unofficial)	1930-32
1B (Yv 189b)	"semi-private" booklets of 10 with pubs	1928

- IB (Yv "semi-private" booklets of 1929
189b) 20 with pubs
IA ? "private" booklets of 4 1928
(Philopode)
II (Yv rotary-plate sheets 30 Nov. 1935 to 5 March 1938
189a)
II rotary-plate precancels on 25 Nov. 1935 to 7 Nov. 1938
rotary-plate sheets
Printings interrupted between 31 Oct. 1930 and 27 July 1931, for printings
and issue of the 15c Expo. Coloniale ("Fachi") (Sc 258, Yv 270).
Replaced by the 15c Mercure (Sc 357, Yv 408) in 1938.

20c lilac-brown

- The 20c lilac-brown (Sc 166, Yv 139) replaced the 20c lined Sower (Sc 140,
Yv 131) 18 Dec. 1907.
Domestic usage (Tariff of 16 April 1906):
*Letters, from 15 to 30 gm.
Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 May 1910):
Letters, from 50 to 100 gm.
Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1917):
Printed matter and échantillons, from 200 to 300 gm.
Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 April 1920):
#*Postal cards;;
*Échantillons, to 100 gm.
Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 April 1924):
#Postal cards to nearby areas of Belgium and Spain.
Usage (Tariff of 17 July 1925):
Printed matter, to 50 gm (foreign);
Printed matter, rapid service ("urgent"), to 50 gm, (domestic).

Summary of printings

Type	Color	Format	Paper	Printing dates
I	lilac-brown	flat-plate sheets	normal	12/1907-1916, 1921
I	id. (shades)	id.	GC	1917-20
I	id.	flat-plate precancels on flat-plate sheets	normal	issued 9/1922 on sheets of 1921 printings
IB	id.	stamped postal cards	—	1920-23
IC	id.	id.	—	1922-25
III	red-brown	rotary-plate sheets	normal	3/1923-7/1925
III	id.	flat-plate precancels on rotary-plate sheets	id.	1923-25
III	id.	postal cards with prepaid reply	—	1924 (and earlier)
IV	id.	rotary-plate vert. and horiz. coils	normal	30 Sept.-2 Oct. 1925

Replaced by the 20c green Pasteur (Sc 187, Yv 172) in Jan. 1926.

20c rose-lilac

- The 20c rose-lilac (Sc 167, Yv 190) replaced the 20c green Pasteur in July 1923
Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 May 1926):
#*Postal cards ("of 5 words") (to 8 Aug. 1926; again from 18 July 1932
to 13 Nov. 1935).
Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 April 1932):
*Échantillons, to 50 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 12 July 1937):

#*Printed matter, to 20 gm;

#Visiting cards, w/o written messages;

Newspapers, from 75 to 100 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Sept. 1937):

#Newspapers, from 100 to 125 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate;

#Newspapers, from 250 to 300 gm, non-bulk rate.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 17 Nov. 1938):

Printed matter, to 20 gm, special bulk rate.

Summary of printings (all rotary-plate)

Type	Format	Printing dates
III	sheets	7/1926-1935
III	id. (on "carton" paper)	1932 (or 1930?)
III	precancels	7/1932-1935
IV	vertical coils	1935 (or 1932)
IV	stamped commem. postal cards (unofficial)	1933-37
V (Yv 190a)	sheets	1935-38
V	precancels	1935-37
V	stamped wrappers	1937-38
VI (Yv 190b)	booklets of 20 with pubs	10/1937

Printings interrupted between 14 Dec. 1935 and 1 Dec. 1936, for printing and issue of the 20c Expo. '37 (Sc 315, Yv 322).

Replaced by the 20c Mercure (Sc 359, Yv 410) in late 1938.

(To be continued)

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

L'Echo De La Timbrologie:

April 1967: Maincent: "Nungesser et Coli"; DeLizeray: "Le 10c Haegelin"; Blanc: "Le 5c Type Blanc"; Goubin: "Vignettes ou Timbres de France—les figurines de ravitaillement général de 1946."

Sept. 1967: Joany: "50c Semeuse sur fond ligné—les carnets d'essais d'impression rotative"; Brazier: "La poste automobile rurale en France" (serial cont.); Brijon: "Défricheurs du ciel" (cont. serial); R.M.X.: "Le 0.30 Coq" (cont.); Chapier: "Un mystère marcophile—le 'lion' de Lyon."

Oct. 1967: Maincent: "Le naufrage de Richard Wallace" (begin serial); DePomyers: "Le 2c Cérés de Colonies Françaises"; Fallot: "Les guichets—annexes mobiles" (begin serial); Olivier-Henry: "Agences postales militaires 'marine'"; R.M.X.: "Le coq 0.30."

Nov. 1967: Leblond: "Le timbres de France au Type Merson"; Chapier: "Au sujet de lion de Lycin"; R.M.X.: "Le 0.30 coq."

Dec. 1967: DeLizeray: "Le factice des roulettes typos—ancien format"; Chapier: "Les oblitérations mécaniques, temporaires, et 1er jour d'Algérie" (begin serial); DeLizeray: "Le coq—faux symbole nous quitte enfin."

Jan. 1968, #1369: Panet: "Variétés dans les carnets de 20 timbres au type 0.25 Décaris"; DeLizeray: "Maury visite de Bd Brune en 1900"; Blanc: "Emission du 20c Bordeaux Type III Report 1"; RMX: "Le coq."

Feb. 1968: DeLizeray: "Visite au Boul. Brune—notes prises en 1962" (begin serial); Ginestet: "Retouche au défaut sur le 1c Semeuse camée",

- Lepez:** "Marques postales des provinces septentrionales de l'ancienne France XVI et XVIII siècles" (begin serial); **R.M.X.:** "Les 0.25 et 0.30 République de Cheffer-Durrens."
- March 1968:** **Fromageat:** "Les 20c Napoleon Lauré—études des constants du Type I et reconstruction des planches" (begin serial); **Stopin:** "A propos 1er jour d'émission du 20c Empire dentelé"; **R.M.X.:** "Le 0.30 République de Cheffer-Durrens."
- April 1968:** **Boblique:** "Un peu de philatélie avec des timbres-poste d'usage courant 1941-44" (begin serial); **DeLizeray:** "Visite au Bd. Brune" (end serial); **R.M.X.:** "Le 0.30 Republ."
- May 1968:** **Gary-Chemin** § **Boblique:** "De la maquette aux timbres typographiques"; **Goubin:** "Un coq fluorescent"; **Panet:** "Les carnets 0.25 Décaris surchargés 'EA'."
- June 1968:** **Lenain:** "Défense et illustration de la marque au lion de Lyon"; **LePileur:** "Cilicie—les timbres de 1920 surchargé PAR AVION—regards sur le passé"; **Stopin:** "Une nouvelle nomenclature des bureaux de poste."
- July-Aug. 1968 (#1375-76):** **DeLizeray:** "Tableaux d'affichage et carnets de timbres"; **Boblique:** "Un peu de philatélie" (end).

Bulletin de Liason de la Association Philatélique de L'Océan Indien:

- #39, April 1967:** "Chronique des flammes et marques postales de la Réunion, III".
- #40, July 1967:** "Flammes et marques postales de la Réunion IV".
- #41, Sept. 1967:** "R. Garros—gagnants du concours de maquettes"; "R. Carros—notice bibliographique"; "Flammes et marques postales de la Reu. V."
- #42-43, Dec. 1967:** "Marques et oblitérations de la Réunion VI"; "Etudes sur les variétés de surcharge, d'impression et d'oblitération des timbres de Réunion"; "Variétés sur timbres de France surchargés en francs CFA."
- #44, May 1968:** **Rouquès:** "Les variétés du 3Fr CFA sur 6fr Marianne de Gandon"; **DeLizeral:** "Les deux types du 20c Cocteau."

Bulletin de la Société des Amis de Musée Postale:

- No. 1, March 1963:** **Maincent:** "Histoire d'une pipe"; **Roche du Telloy:** "Vignettes impériales"; "Guerre de 1870-71—un cachet 'Trésor et Postes'"; **R.B.:** "Les timbres du maître de forge Ducl"; **Dubus:** "Variété peu connu (de 2c Empire)".
- No. 2, June 1963:** **Germain:** "Le contrôle des feuilles de timbres imprimées à la monnaie de Paris"; **Rigol:** "Une lettre de Henri III"; "Un cachet provisoire au Musée Postal"; **D'Arleux:** "Timbres mobiles pour journaux du 2nd Empire"; **Boussac:** "Oblitérations pendant la Commune."
- No. 3, Sept. 1963:** **Rochette:** "Le centenaire des étoiles de Paris"; **LeMouel:** "La collection philatélique marocaine"; **DeFontaines:** "Un pli accidenté".
- No. 4, Dec. 1963:** **Rigol:** "De la signature des rois"; **D'Arleux:** "Preoblitéré 5c type Blanc surchargé 'afranchissements postes' verte"; **Boussac:** "Un cachet 'mobil box' de Jersey sur un lettre transporté par ballon monté"; **Gorce-Bride:** "Un aérogramme historique (Casa-blanca-Toulouse)"; **LeMouel:** "A propos de Lavallette."
- No. 5, March 1964:** **Legendre:** "La griffe de l'ordre impérial de la Réunion"; **Dupouy:** "François Donat Blumstein, inspecteur des postes du Bas-Rhin 1795-1879"; **Boussac:** "Un cachet-taxe provisoire, Paris 1871"; **Rigol:** "Coqs."

No. 20, Dec. 1967: Joany: "Les Mouchon"; Guiraud-Dormais: "La fluorescence des encres et des papiers"; Lutz: "La petite guerre de la franchise postale entre Mons. l'évêque de Nancy et Toul et le Directeur des Postes allemande de Metz 1871-72"; Boussac: "L'Exposition de 1867"; Rigol: "Courriers Impériaux et Courses en Ville"; Boussac: "La Baigneuse."

No. 21, March 1968: Annuaire (membership list).

No. 22, June 1968: Lutz: "Les Papillons de Metz—La Poste a Metz du debut de la guerre de 1870 a la capitulation" (Special issue, 72 pp.)

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

Meeting of September 3, 1968

Meeting of September 3, 1968, was attended by 15 members. Quite a few were unable to attend because of being out of the country or away on vacations. The material exhibited by our President Ira Zweifach was interesting. He showed an unusual mixture of Philatelic Oddities in the form of Philatelic Exhibition Canceleds, Military Canceleds, Mixed Frankings, and other unusual covers, Postal Stationery, etc. Mr. Zweifach's discussion and presentation of the reasons for the items shown cleared up puzzling problems for some of our members in attendance.

After a short business meeting, consisting mostly of routine matters, the meeting was adjourned at 9:30 p.m.—W. E. P.

ANNUAL TREASURER'S REPORT: 1967-1968

Balance on hand June 6, 1967		\$1,085.92
Receipts: Dues	\$1,296.67	
Back issues, etc.	84.00	
Total		1,380.67
		\$2,466.59
Expenditures: Philatelist (5 issues)	930.99	
Editor's Expenses and Subscriptions	54.41	
Secretary's Expenses	85.73	
Advertising	78.22	
Collector's Club—annual contribution, etc.	80.00	
Meeting Notices	88.50	
Misc. Printing and Postage	91.86	
Interpex	31.23	
Miscellaneous	32.83	
Total		1,473.77
Balance on hand June 4, 1968		\$ 992.82

Beatrice M. Berner, Treasurer

NEW MEMBERS

- 1120 BENJAMIN, Richard K., 1542 Bates Place, Claremont, Cal. 91711 — General French and Perfins.
- 1121 BAIRD, Stephen G., 520 Metairie Lawn Dr., Metairie, La. 70001 — France—General Issues; Imperfs; Publicity Booklets.
- 1122 WILSON, Ralph G., 6559-A Cordoba Rd., Goleta, Cal. 93017 — France General, with increasing specialization in the 19th century Ceres and Napoleon issues.

REMOVED FROM MAILING LIST

Sharon Rosenstein, Mission Stamp Bureau, Jack Lance, Harold Levine, Stuart Uram, Norbert Bouvier, Thos. D. Ellsworth (resigned), Geo. P. Frenkel, Richard F. Heim, Edward W. Higley, L. L. Hopkins, Richard L. Jodry, Pauline E. Nowill, Jack L. Revare, S. H. Shock, Alan Verstein, William S. Wood, Marguerite Fortin, Michael C. Gandveau, Brian Peace, David A. Aldrich.

CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS OF ADDRESS

- 1102 STARKEY, Donald A. J., 5328 Bayside Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45431
- 659 RAMSEY, John P., Route 2, Bayshore Estates, Seneca, So. Car. 29678
- 1078 COLLIER, Elaine (change name to Mrs. Richard G. Neal, Jr.), 4402 Rena Road, Apartment 203, Forestville, Maryland 20023
- 904 ALDRICH, David A., 103 Dryden Place, Arlington Heights, Ill. 60004
- 1116 SLATER, RAYMOND L., 181 Shore Road, Old Greenwich, Conn. 06870
- 1018 BLACKLEDGE, Marden, 804 West Park, Apt. 4, Champaign, Ill. 61820
- 814 KOPF, Irving, 9516 Avenue L, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11236
- 1114 BALL, Dana K., 1562 Bruton Court, McLean, Va. 22101

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Franchises et Contreseings." By R. A. Viet. 115 pp. 1964.
- "Catalogue des Marques Postales des Bureaux de Distribution de France 'Curatives,' 1819-1855." By J. Pothion and de Micoulski. 1968. 22Fr p.p. La Poste aux Lettres, 17 Faubourg Montmartre, F75-Paris 9.
- "Catalogue de Cachets Courriers Convoyeurs 1852-1906." By J. Pothion and P. Lux. 1968. 108pp. 30 Fr. La Poste aux Lettres, 17 Faubourg Montmartre, F75-Paris 9. (Illustrated priced catalog.)
- "Essai de Momenclature des Vignettes Regimentaires Francaises Delandre 1914-17." 1968. 172 pp. 8 Fr. The author, Louis Granger, 19 rue Roger-Groizeleau, F49-Angers. (World War I labels of a certain regiment.)
- "Les Carnets et Timbres-Poste de Carnets Expliquées, Initiation aux Entiers Postaux." By J. Boblique. 6 Fr. plus 0.70 post. 1967. L'Echo de la Timbrologie, 37 rue Jacobins, F80-Amiens. (Reprint of serial from L'Echo.)
- "Les Agences Postales Militaires de la Marine." By Meriaux. 1967. 6.70 Fr. plus 0.70 post. L'Echo de la Timbrologie, 37 rue Jacobins, F80-Amiens. (Reprint of serial from L'Echo.)
- "Cents Ans de Tubes Pneumatiques." By J. Boblique. 36 pp. 8 Fr. plus 0.70 post. L'Echo de la Timbrologie, 37 rue Jacobins, F80-Amiens. (Reprint of serial from L'Echo; very thorough postal history of the Paris pneumatic posts.)
- "Catalogue des Cotes-du-Nord-21." By J. Chevalier. 160 pp. 1968. 25 Fr. plus post. The author, 8 Passage St.-Guillaume, F22-Saint-Brieuc. (One of the series of monographs on marques postales of a Dept.)
- "Catalogue Oblitérations Mécaniques—Paris—Brochure B—Machine Krag, Avec Textes, 1923-62." 16 pp. 3.70 Fr. p.p. 1968. Club Le Meilleur, Ancervilles, F34-Blamont. (Priced cat., alphabetically arranged by publicity texts, of Krag machine marks of Paris. Brochure A on Flier machine marks was listed in July 1968 FCP.)
- "La Poste en Alsace en Temps Jadis. Tome 2:1789-1870." 100 pp. 1968. By Michel Dupouy. (Tome 1 on "D'Origines au Revolution," appeared in 1964, see FCP Jan. 1967, 18Fr.) Price ?. Les Amis de l'Histoire des PTT d'Alsace et de Moselle, Hotel des Postes, Strasbourg.

"La Poste Maritime Francaise"

With the completion in 1968 of the study of "La Poste Maritime Francaise" by Raymond Salles, collectors of those fascinating French ship markings now have at hand a veritable encyclopedia of information on their specialty. Monsieur Salles has produced a set of volumes that will remain the authoritative reference work on the subject for many years.

The series began in December 1961 with the appearance of Volume One: "Les Entrées Maritimes et les Bateaux à Vapeur." Volume Two, entitled "Les Paquebots de la Méditerranée," went into the mails in 1963. Volume Three ("Atlantique Sud") and Volume Four ("Atlantique Nord") appeared in 1964 and 1965, respectively. The fifth volume ("Extrême-Orient") was issued in 1966. Volume Six, on "L'Océan Indien," completed the series in February 1968.

The titles, in themselves, are not sufficiently precise. The books do more than cover, by both text and illustration, all markings applied to mail posted aboard French mail vessels, 1760-1940. They include also all markings applied at foreign shore post offices to mail received from French ships; and all markings applied at French ports to mail received from foreign ships, when there may have been need for such markings.

The coverage is thorough. The amount of research that must have been necessary in compiling this record is truly appalling. This reviewer can only offer his sincere congratulations to the author. Mon. Salles has been honored for his book by the Nugent Clougher Award of the Postal History Society of Great Britain.

We suggest, to any who may be interested, that it might be wise not to delay in obtaining these books. Volume one and two, now out of print, are already selling for up to eighty francs each in France, or about twice their original cost.

(R. Salles: "La Poste Maritime—Historique et Catalogue." 6 vols. Bound in flexible fabrikoid. Vols. 1 and 2 can now be had only from Paris philatelic dealers who stock or handle second-hand books and sometimes in auctions, for about 80 Fr. each. The rest can be purchased from the author, 74 rue de la Tour, Paris 16. Prices vary somewhat, but approx. \$10-\$12 per volume. The volumes were listed in the FCP new books column as they appeared, with the lower pre-publication subscription price cited. The books are beautifully printed, the material very systematically arranged, and nearly every mark illustrated.—R.G.S.)

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

(Act of October 23, 1962; Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code)

1. Date of Filing—September 20, 1968
 2. Title of publication—France & Colonies Philatelist
 3. Frequency of issue—Quarterly
 4. Location of known office of publication—821 Vermont St., Lawrence, KS 66044
 5. Location of the Headquarters or General Business Offices of the Publishers—c/o Walter E. Parshall, Cor. Sec'y, 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003
 6. Publisher—France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc (N.Y.) Address as above
Editor—Robert G. Stone, Route 3, Box 384, Belleville, Illinois 62221
Managing Editor—None
 7. Owner—above, not owned by corporation
 8. Known bondholders, mortgagees, etc—None
- | | Avg. no. copies each issue during preceding 12 months | Single issue nearest to filing date |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| 10. Extent and nature of circulation | | |
| A. Total no. copies printed | 550 | 550 |
| B. Paid Circulation, 1. Thru dealers, carriers, etc. | — | — |
| 2. Mail subscriptions | 365 | 393 |
| C. Total paid circulation | 365 | 393 |
| D. Free distribution | 20 | 20 |
| E. Total distribution (sum of C and D) | 385 | 413 |
| F. Office use, left-over, etc. | 165 | 137 |
| G. Total (sum of E & F—should equal A) | 550 | 550 |

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

For: France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Walter E. Parshall, Cor. Sec'y