



France & Colonies



Philatelist

REGISTRY MARKS AND LABELS OF FRENCH COLONIES

In a recent issue of the French Polynesia Newsletter, Dr. Houwink asks for more information about the types of registry marks and labels that have been used in French Oceania; he had noted at least four types. This prompted us to examine our covers from various colonies for further evidence. It results that Houwink's four types were rather general in the colonies, with a few additional oddities.

His Type 1 is the large serified capital "R" in a box with beveled corners, struck in black, the registration serial number of the letter being written in manuscript at the side. It is found from 1884 to 1948, in practically continuous use throughout this period in some colonies (GPE, SPM, e.g.) but in most colonies not common after the 1920's. Although it is usually in black, examples in blue, red, and purple are occasionally seen.

His Type 2 is the printed label containing a large capital "R" at the left end and the serial number printed in the lower right, space being left at upper right for stamping in the name of the postoffice. Houwink cites this as printed in red; but we find black occasionally (mainly in some African colonies) which Houwink calls Type 3. There are quite a few variations in style of these; the shape, however, is always horizontally rectangular. Most are perforated so they can be separated from a sheet or booklet in which they are printed, some are rouletted instead, and a very few are imperforate. An extra row of perfs between the R and the serial number is often seen, for no obvious reason. In a few cases the serial number is not printed but written in manuscript. And rarely the serial number is printed at upper right instead of lower right. The type style of the stamped-in postoffice names is generally Gothic capitals but some serified and sloping caps are found. Black is the common color for these handstamps, blue or purple is rare. Some examples of the colony name following the postoffice name are seen (i.e. Dahomey, e.g.). During the first few years of French occupation of Togo and Cameroons, German registry labels were often used. The use of registry labels of Type 2 and 3 began around 1915-16 in some colonies but did not become general until after 1930. Many colonies were using the handstamped "R" and the labels concurrently for many years. After about 1960-64, the overseas territories (no longer colonies since 1947) began to use French-style

registry labels more and more, including the new zone code numbers. One sometimes sees the registry label overstruck with CHARGÉ (on money letters), probably by accident.

Houwink's Type 4 is a registry label printed in its entirety, that is P, serial number, and postoffice (plus colony name in some cases). These are quite rare overall, and we have seen them only from Tunis (1924-37), Djibouti (1913-23), and New Caledonia (1927-49). They tend to be more square or vertically rectangular. Some of them have space left blank for writing in the serial no. ("N" or "No." being printed, however). Often these labels are printed on colored papers. The type style varies much.

An additional and very rare type which we found is a handstamped cachet struck directly on the cover instead of a label. The format is similar to that of the labels, though framed. A space for the serial number is usually left blank and the number written in. We have seen this type only from Cayenne (Guiana) 1922 and Vila (New Hebrides) 1937, both in black.

A number of oddities occur which are more or less unique and do not qualify as "types": In 1891 and 1904 several Martinique letters had both the R and serial number in manuscript. In 1920 a Dahomey letter had "Recommandée" and serial number in manuscript but no "R." (The word "Recommandée" in ms or handstamp is frequently seen on registered letters in addition to the regular marks or labels, but these seem to be the handiwork of the senders, not official.)

A 1923 letter from Trois Rivières, Guadeloupe, has a piece of selvage (from a sheet of stamps) on which the "R" was handstamped and also the postmark, the serial no. being in manuscript elsewhere on face of cover. A Togo letter of 1943 bears an R and serial number both in manuscript red ink and the straightline cachet of the postoffice beside them. The small office of Bizangue, Cameroun, has used a reversed (seal) type of handstamp of its office name, white letters against a black frame. The office of Fernan Vaz, in Equatorial Africa, sometimes wrote in its office name on the label (1950's).—R. G. S.

On March 31 an 0.45 for the first launch of rocket "Diamant B" from Guiana was issued on short notice (1st day at Kourou, Guiana, 28 March). For 11 April was scheduled three 0.40+0.10: Eduard Branly, Alexandre Dumas, and Maurice de Broglie. For 4 May 0.40 and 0.80 Europas; for 11 May 0.40+0.10 Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny, and a 1.00 painting "Primitif de Sacoie." For 19 May the 0.40 Lens (for the philatelic congress).

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NAPOLEON AND THE POST

(On the occasion of the opening on Nov. 25th of a spectacular exhibit on this subject at the Musée Postal in Paris, the PTT supplied the following article to the press about the exhibit, which we believe our readers will find interesting.)

The post in course of its long history has always been a vibrant thing, the ideal vehicle of diplomatic, commercial, and affective exchanges. By its transmittal or diffusion of information, it has sometimes provoked the break-out of political events; in time of troubles or those fertile of changes, it has had to adapt to the circumstances, face up to difficulties and surmount obstacles. This was the situation in the Napoleonic period.

The exposition of "Napoleon and the Post" proposes to show the conditions under which the postal administration, partly disorganized in the course of the Revolutionary period, was able to not only function with regularity within the national territory but also to extend these services immeasurably into the conquered territories or places under suzerainty.

France in effect consisted in 1813 of 133 Departments spread from the Channel to the Elbe and from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. Throughout these the regulations of the French post were applied by a personnel generally locally recruited. The horse posts, that is the service charged with transporting the mail and travellers, was the object of a constant attention; in effect the speed of the transports depended on it. That is why, as soon as any hostilities ceased, the roads were hardly cleared before the relays were reestablished without delay, and the postmasters given security and recognition by the belligerents each of which in turn put these services to use for their own needs.

The importance of the effectiveness (morale) of the always-moving troops required the establishment of a military post, supported by personnel, mounts, and special materials. This organism assured the exchange of mails between soldiers and their families, the transport of the official correspondence with France and the reciprocal liaison between armies in the field. Over French territory and up to its frontiers, this mail was confided to the civil post; after taking over at the frontier the military post escorted the mail across the foreign territories using local relays, the army alone assuring the postal service in the zone of the last 50 kilometers behind the battle line.

This methodical civil and military organization was in large part the fortunate result of the fruitful collaboration of two men: the Director-General of Posts Lavallette, a great organizer, and the Secretary-General of that Administration, Louis Francois Legrand, an excellent functionary in the best sense of the term.

Lavallette organized also a service of estaffettes (messengers) charged with transporting the personal correspondence of the Emperor in his sacoches (saddle bags) for which only Napoleon and his correspondents possessed a key. Horsemen of extraordinary endurance and devotion threaded their way across Europe, connecting among other places Paris and Moscow in 15 days of daily gallops of 200 to 250 km.

The maritime post, on the other hand, experienced difficult days. The French ships hounded by English patrols, had an uncertain voyage.

The troubled conditions did not meanwhile prevent postal reforms—e.g., creation of a postal monopoly by Arreté of 22 Prairial An IX (16 June 1801), nor the negotiation of postal conventions with foreign countries. As a result the development of the air-line Chappé (optical) telegraph was favored, which had its widest international extension connecting stations from Amsterdam

to Venice via Paris, Lyon, and Mont Cenis.

It is with the aid of original documents, manuscripts, prints, circulars, billboards, objects, charts, and uniforms, that the ensemble of these activities is retraced in various rooms reserved for this presentation at the Musée. Numerous Épinal lithoprints belonging to a private collection create a Napoleonic ambiance.

But nothing can render more real this return to the past than the examination of the innumerable letters, drawn from the reserves of the Musée and from prestigious collections, letters which have now been around for two centuries through many vicissitudes. Their enthusiasms, sadnesses, naïvetés, disasters, and picturesquenesses cannot let the reader remain indifferent. From them we relive the history, while from a totally different viewpoint the often rare postmarks that grace them are the joy and envy of the connoisseurs.

Although one cannot speak of philately as having existed at that epoch—the first French adhesive stamps would not see the light of day until 1 January 1849—numerous stamps have since then commemorated the men, the events, the sciences, the arts and the monuments of that period. Some of the original paintings for them are shown in the exhibit, often for the first time publicly.

Certain subjects have been more specially developed in the exhibit. We could cite the post during the campaign in Russia in 1812 (some characteristic pieces, e.g.:—the diary of the route of Devina the postal inspector of horses, the routing sheet of a courier delivering his dispatches on the day of the crossing of the Beresina); the life, the career, trial and escape of Lavalette who after The 100 Days was condemned to death for a pretended usurpation of functions, slipped from La Conciergerie the eve of his execution dressed in the clothes of his wife who had come to render her last visit; a very beautiful ensemble relative to the Chappé optical telegraph (messages, lenses, codes); a rare selection of letters of individual soldiers, so greatly sought after by collectors today; the signatures of the Emperor, members of his family, his Marshalls and Ministers; finally a selection of badges validating the functions of their bearers (courrier, facteur, estafette, postillon). One of these decorates the lock on a bag that belonged to Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This exhibit reflects the great reserve of riches of the museum which will be available to the public view when the new Musée building under construction is finished. (The postal window at the Musée is now using a large fancy postmark illustrating the badge carried by one of the facteurs of the Napoleonic government.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

The item #39 in our List of France New Issues for 1969 (FCP #139, p. 5) incorrectly gives Gandon as both designer and engraver of the red-cross issue of last December (PTT's mistake not ours)—it should read: designed by Gandon, engraved by Bequet.

Roger Calves has formed an expertizing committee in Paris using as consultants: Herbert Bloch (of NY), A. Marchand, G. Monteaux, G. Noel, J. Pothion, J. Robineau, and J. Silombra, all well-known dealer experts. The office is at 2 rue Fléchier, Paris 9. Stamps and covers, etc., of the whole world can be expertized.

The new French aerogramme (air letter sheet) has a curiosity in that the vignette (Concorde design) is printed with a white background and imitation perforations on a blue sheet.

Stanley Luft was the main pusher in running the CINPEX '69 annual show in Cincinnati last September. They had 107 frames, good crowds and bourse. Stan showed his Sage Issues Types and Subtypes which pulled down the Grand Award. The judges out there must know the real thing when they see it. Stan's 15c Sage exhibit won a first at the recent MILCOPEX. He has also become President of the Philatelic Society of Cincinnati.

How do they tell whether a stamp denomination is in old or new francs? Easy! The denomination in old francs has a "c" or "F" after the numeral, the denomination in new francs has only a comma before the number of centimes (thus: 0,45 or 1,00), no c or F.

Quite a few postoffices in France recently have been using colored inks for cancellation—though against the rules the PT hasn't cracked down on them yet.

The Académie de Philatelie of Paris, whose membership is limited to 40, has recently elected Jean Rifaux (great colonies specialist from Grenoble) and G. Dutripon (precancel expert) to membership, and Louis Lutz (Metz), Frank Staff (England), and Karl Wolter (Germany) as corresponding members.

This year is the 20th Anniversary of *Le Monde des Philatélistes*. FCP salutes this great magazine and congratulates Mon. Vitalyos the editor for his devotion and single-handed efforts to bring and keep *Le Monde* to its high level of success. It is hard to imagine what French philately would be without it.

On 12 January the French postage rates were changed again. In the domestic rates only the fees for mandats and encaissement were raised, but rates on letters to many foreign countries were raised from 0.70 to 0.80 per 20 gr. and the surtax on airmail to U. S. went from 0.45 to 0.50 per 5 gr. A complete roster of the French rates was published in the special Supplement to *Postes et Telecommunications* for January 1970.

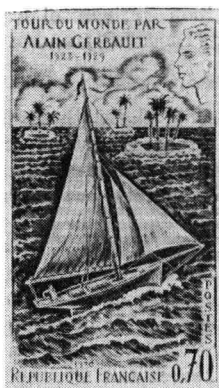
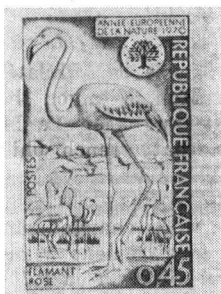
On 1 Feb. 1970 a new mail category called "accelerated parcels post" was introduced in France for parcels to certain foreign countries and the overseas territories, which provides for airmail transport between the main international airdrome of one country to the main one of the other but uses ordinary surface transport within each country. The cost is somewhere between full airmail and full surface.

The Berck firm has again issued a deluxe sale catalog of 7,500 lots, 300 pages (20 in colors), weighing 1 kg, "the 8th wonder of the world (perhaps)," "the premier marvel of the philatelic world (surely)," "the most-sensational philatelic document of the century," "the philatelic symphony of Ed. B.," "25% of the pieces never seen before," etc., etc.—for 55 Fr. p/p., no free copies—"its realization necessitated much gray matter, perseverance and numerous work nights." We thought the hyperbole was exhausted on the previous catalog but the well of promotion seems inexhaustible.

In recent Notes in FCP we have referred to various ideas that the PTT Minister is considering for improving the French postal system. Now comes a big book of 590 pages titled "Prospective Postale" from the PTT in which a study group of the Institut Supérieur des Affaires prepared on a 3-year contract from the PT. The essential conclusions and recommendations are reported (rather vaguely) in the February Postes et Télécommunications. It is an attempt to assess future postal needs and what the PT must do to meet them. The increasing proportion of printed matter and heavy letters seems to be the most important trend. The PTT feels it will have to make many innovations to keep up.

The Philatelic Literature Association has merged with a new educational affiliate of APS but separately incorporated as the American Philatelic Research Library. The new outfit is accepting bequests and memberships and the Mt. Nittany Philatelic Society, with Joseph M. Sousa as Librarian, has agreed to start the operations of the library at State College, Pa. The Philatelic Literature Review will become the official organ of the APRL. The Library will loan publications to members and to others thru inter-library loan channels.

New issues: the 0.70 Alain Gerbault stamp appeared on 10 Jan. (1st day); the 0.45 Gendarmerie Nationale on 31 Jan. The 3 celebrated persons



stamps for Louis le Vau, Prosper Merimée, and Philibert de l'Orme were issued on 14 Feb. (0.40+0.10 each); on Feb. 21 the 0.80 7th Championnat du Monde de Handball, on 28 Feb. the 0.45 Maréchal Juin, on 7 March the 0.89 Aérotrain, on 16 March the 0.40+0.10 Journée du Timbre ("Facteur de Ville en 1830"), on 21 March the 0.50 Pellétier and Caventou Discovery of Quinine, and 0.45 Année Européenne de la Nature 1970 (Flamant Rose), and on 4 April the 0.40+0.10 Lutte contre le Cancer.

A note by J. Boblique in the Jan. 1970 l'Echo on the meaning of "CFA," quotes information he had from Mon. Leblond the President of the Assoc. Phil. de l'Océan Indien, which surprises him as it does us. We always thought CFA stood for Colonies Françaises d'Afrique. But Mon. LeBlond questioned a Réunion official who indicated this was only true up until the time various African colonies became independent; at that time those countries (except Mali, Guinea and Camerouns) obtained their coinage from a joint Institut d'Emission which used the "CFA" to signify Communauté Financière Africaine; the others called their money "franc malgache," "franc malien,"

'franc guinéen," etc. Reunion, Comorres and St. Pierre-Miquelon continued to identify their money as "CFA" but the letters no longer have any literal meaning.

Raymond Salles, who has just published the last volume of his tremendous opus on "La Poste Maritime" (7 vols.), will exhibit his books at the Philymphia Exhibition in London in September—we predict he will win many laurels. He was elected on 29 Nov. last a corresponding member of the recently formed and prestigious Académie de Philatélie de Belgique in Brussels.

THE 25c BLUE OF 1871 (SCOTT #58, YV #60, S. G. #193)

By Harold M. Metzger

Corrections to the First Installment:

Pierre de Lizeray has kindly taken the trouble to read the first installment very carefully and calls our attention to some errors and ambiguities which mostly are clarified by reference to the new "Encyclopédie des Timbres-Poste de France" (which he is assisting in compiling). We apologize for not having studied the Encyclopédie more closely, it having arrived after we had completed editing this article.—R.G.S.

Page 13, 4th line: There was no secondary die made in 1848, but the matrices were stamped directly from the master die with numeral plugs (25c) inserted in it. (If there had been a secondary die it would have been used in 1871-5 and no Type II or III would have been necessary.)

Page 13, 6th line: The number of matrices made was much more than 150, in order to have a choice of the best impressions, to make more plates later, and to have a surplus for emergencies (—the surplus was unfortunately destroyed long before 1871).

Page 13, 2nd paragr.: The paper was probably slightly moistened to take up the ink better. The make-ready was not done to bring out the design evenly but rather the opposite, to get a better contrast between different parts.

Page 13, 3rd paragr.: The sheets were always of 300, but some from a plate of 300 and some from two passes of a half-plate of 150 (as in 1850).

Page 13, 5th paragr.: The senior Barre was full "engraver general" from 1842 to 27-1-55, when he became "adjoint" as his son replaced him. Hulot was in 1849 titled "adjoint au graveur general"; he made all the plates at the mint (1848-76). The printing, however, was under direction of Tacquin until April 1851 when Hulot took over that too.

Page 13, 6th paragr.: The proper title of the President of 1852 was "Le prince president Louis Napoléon Bonaparte."

Page 13, 7th paragr.: The 1850-52 printings of 25c were made with only one plate, Plate 1. Plate 0 was not used.

Page 13, 7th paragr.: Six half-plates (galvanos of 150) were used in 1871; one more was available but defective and not used, and existence of an alleged additional one is doubtful. Contrary to Chase, no new Type I plate was made in 1873, but a pair of the available Type I galvanos was used to make Plate 3. Hence no die copy or old matrices need be postulated for Plate 3. The old Barre die essays were only copied and modified for making Type II and III.

Page 14, 2nd paragr.: The sequence of manufacture was: first gumming, then cutting into panes of 150, then perforation.

It used to be thought that another mosaic plate, Chase No. 6, was probably made in early 1874, using mainly Type IIIs, but a few IIs. However, Germain has lately concluded that Plate 6 is a myth and the pieces formerly attributed to it (large blocks of Type III with a few Type II's in them) are from the late changes in Plate 5.

About the middle of 1874 one more galvanoplastic plate of 300 was made. This Plate, called No. 7 by Chase, was in use for about a year. All of the cliches in it are of Type III (because it was made from a single Type III die), and most of the stamps from this Plate are poor impressions. The stamps are identified by their regular spacing and alignment (in contrast to the irregularity in the mosaic plates). Plate 7 has been partially reconstructed by overlapping large blocks, but its completion is considered unlikely. The Plate may have lasted (with changes) into 1876.

Two or three more Type III mosaic plates designated by Chase as nos. 8, 9, etc., were also made about the same time as Plate 7 (earliest use of stamps seen Sept. 1874 and continuing into 1875 and 1876). They cannot be reconstructed because the cliches were replaced at very frequent intervals.

It has been estimated (Joany) that 600 million stamps of Type I were printed, 60 million of Type II, and 525 million of Type III, for a total of 1.2 billion!

This little stamp offers a fine field for any one who likes to work with puzzles. It only catalogues for a few cents used and lots still may be bought at wholesale, though some lots may have been already picked over by specialists.

The two excellent books by Pierre Germain detailing the plating of Types I and II illustrate the varieties, for each one giving cross-references to the various positions (if known) to assist the collector in locating them. Still later results by Germain and his collaborators are given in a serial article in Doc. Phil. #s 29-40 (1967-69). The difficult problem of the dies is discussed in an article by Dr. Joany 1962.) The new "Encyclopedie" adds and corrects information on the Type I.

Postal forgeries of the 25c exist, made in Marseille and in Oran (Algeria) to defraud the government mails. They are poor imitations badly perforated and therefore not too hard to distinguish. Most are cancelled with the 5051 (Oran) "gros chiffres" lozenge and are quite rare.

There are a variety of proofs of the Ceres available, mostly plate proofs and cut-up pieces (decoupages) from the make-ready sheets. These are from the 1871 period or the reprints of the 1860's, not 1850. (See Yvert et Tellier specialized cat. of France, Vol. I, 1939).

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

By Stanley J. Luft

(Continued from #138, p. 75)

Interlude I. Commemoratives, Quasi-Regulares, and Isolated Regulars of the First Inflationary Period and the Depression (1924-37)

At the time this study was conceived, I did not consider incorporating commemorative stamps into its design. As time passed, however, I observed that a simple demarcation between definitives and commemoratives did not exist; the Pasteurs (Sec. IV) are a prime example of a regular series that grew out of a set of three commemorative stamps. A number of other commemorative stamps became so "regular" that their designs also were used for booklets and postal stationery (usually in a different galvano type from that of the stamp in sheet form). To these stamps I give the name "quasi-regular." For the purposes of this study, the term "quasi-regular" may be extended to the engraved large-format stamps periodically issued in relatively large quantities as replacements or extensions of regular "Monuments and Sites" and similar sets.

For various reasons certain stamps in new designs were issued from time to time as replacements or extension of existing regular issues; in the period covered by this Interlude, they replaced stamps of the "Monuments and Sites" issue or may be considered as additional values in that issue. An example of the former is the 2F. Breton River, which replaced the 2F. Arc de Triomphe; an example of the latter is the 3F50 St.-Trophime d'Arles, added to cover the foreign registered single-weight letter rate in effect during the early and middle 1930s. Because these stamps were issued singly and at irregular intervals, and not considered in major catalogues as parts of sets, they are here called "isolated regulars." The demarcation between commemoratives and quasi-regulars, between quasi-regulars and isolated regulars, and

between isolated regulars and regular issues is of necessity a matter of personal choice, but it is not within the scope of this study to revamp catalogue listings.

To follow my normal format for commemorative and quasi- and isolated regular stamps would be a formidable undertaking, quite unworthy of the time and space required, inasmuch as most of them were short-lived and fulfilled simple postal requirements. I will therefore attempt to list them according to face value and normal usage as singles; quasi- and isolated regulars will follow a somewhat more extended format. Other interludes will be published at irregular intervals.

Semi-postal stamps will definitely be excluded from this study; I feel that most of them served largely philatelic needs. The interested reader is invited to compare the franking value (not the surtax) of his semi-postals with that of regular and commemorative stamps of the same period to determine their normal postal usage. Airmail stamps are also excluded, though I trust only postponed, as I hope to be able to work them into this study before its termination.

10c values

No. in		Dates of Issue
Scott	Yvert	
198	183	Olympic Games — 1 April-30 Sept. 1924
220	210	International Exhibition — 15 June 1924-1925
		Domestic usage (Tariff of 24 March 1924):
		Postal cards "of 5 words";
		Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm.

15c values

221	211	International Exhibition — 30 April 1924-1925
		Usage (Tariffs of 24 March and 1 April 1924):
		Postal cards (domestic);
		Printed matter, to 50 gm (foreign).
258	270	Colonial Exposition ("Fachi") — 3 Nov. 1930-12 Sept. 1931
		Domestic usage (Tariff of 21 April 1930):
		Postal cards "of 5 words."

20c values

309	314	Rouget de Lisle — 27 June 1936-?
315	32	Expo 1937 — 20 Aug.-11 Sept. 1936
		Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 April 1932):
		Printed matter, from 10 to 50 gm.

25c values

199	184	Olympic Games — 1 April-30 Sept. 1924
222	212	International Exhibition — 11 April 1924-1925
223	213	International Exhibition — 30 April 1924-1925
		Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 April 1920):
		Letters, to 20 gm.;
		Registry fee, for other than letters and parcels.
		Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 April 1921):
		Letters, to 20 gm, to nearby areas of Belgium and Spain.

30c values

260	185	Olympic Games — 23 April-30 Sept. 1924
—	—	Stamped postal card of same design (ACEP No. 78)
		1924-30 Sept. 1924
		Usage (Tariffs of 24 March and 1 April 1924):
		Printed matter, from 100 to 200 gm (domestic);

Letters, to 20 gm, to nearby areas of Switzerland.

(Postal cards required 15c additional postage for foreign usage.)

- 291 291 A. Briand — 11 Dec. 1933-1934
(a quasi-regular, interrupting the 30c Paix of Laurens).
- 316 323 Expo 1937 — 24 Aug.-13 Oct. 1936
Usage (Tariffs of 6 April and 18 July 1932):
Printed matter, to 50 gm (foreign);
Samples (échantillons), from 50 to 100 gm (domestic).
- 325 337 Mermoz — April 1937-?
- 327 339 Railway Congress — 31 May 1937-?
Usage, as above, then,
Domestic usage (Tariff of 12 July 1937):
Postal cards "of 5 words";
Visiting cards;
Newspapers, from 150 to 200 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.
- 40c values**
- 259 271 Colonial Exposition ("Fachi") — 25 Nov. 1930-26 June 1931
(a quasi-regular, interrupting the 40c ultramarine Sower).
- 295 295 Jacquard — 14 March-21 Nov. 1934
(printed 3 March-4 July 1934)
- 310 315 La Marseillaise — 27 June 1936-?
- 313 318 Jean Jaurès — 20 July 1936-?
- 317 324 Expo 1937 — 27 Aug.-30 Sept. 1936

45c value

A 45c commem. postal card (ACEP No. 81), in the design of the 25c International Exposition (Sc 223, Yv 213), was issued in 1925 and suppressed 31 Dec. 1925. Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 April 1924). From 16 July 1925, required additional 15c postage.

50c values

- 200 186 Olympic Games — 23 April-30 Sept. 1924
Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 April 1921):
Letters, to 20 gm;
Registry fee.
- 245 257 Jeanne d'Arc — March 1929-?
(A quasi-regular, interrupting printings of the 50c red lined Sower in 1929. Rotary-press sheets (Type I) printed 14 Feb.-13 June 1929; flat-plate booklets of 20 stamps w. pubs (Type I) and rotary-press booklets of 20 stamps w. pubs (Type II) printed in 1929).
- 255 263 Algeria Centenary — 1 Jan.-1 July 1930
- 256 264 B. I. T. Congress — 23 April-7 May 1930
- 260 272 Colonial Exposition ("Fachi") — 22 Oct. 1930-3 Sept. 1931
(A quasi-regular, interrupting printings of the 50c red lined Sower in 1930-31. Early rotary-press sheets are of Type I, later rotary-press sheets and rotary-press booklets of 20 stamps w. pubs are of Type II; rarely an unretouched single of Type I is found in booklets).
- 318 325 Expo 1937 — 4 Aug.-5 Oct. 1936
Usage (Tariffs of 9 Aug. 1926 and later decrees):
Letters, to 20 gm (domestic);
Postal cards (to Luxembourg);
Postal cards to Canada (from 4 Sept. 1929);
Visiting cards (to foreign).

(To be Continued)

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Each year, in May, your Board of Directors has been elected in its entirety. In order to assure a policy of continuity in the FCPS, it is felt that only one third of the members of the Board should be reelected each year and thereby stagger the elections. In this fashion, important decisions taken by the Board, would be carried through from year to year without interruptions or changes. Of course, the other officers would continue to be elected each year. Since our By-laws call for 4 Directors it was agreed by the Board it would be desirable to increase their number to 6 and elect each year 2 new members for a 3 years' period. The detailed report of the Board on its proposed amendment related to this change is reproduced in this issue.

It also would be most fitting, since 2 director are to be added that they should be elected from our out-of-town membership. Indeed approximately 65% of our members are located outside the New York City commuting distance and their voices are very rarely heard. We cordially invite those who wish to help us to improve the activities of the FCPS to submit their candidacy well before May to the nominating Committee in writing to our corresponding Secretary: Walter E. Parshall, 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003.

The Stephen G. Rich Memorial Competition and the 1970 Interpex Stamp Exhibition were both very gratifying: a wealth of knowledge, research and beautiful mounting was displayed at both exhibits in which a total of 19 members participated. Two gold medals won by Messrs J. R. Waterfield and R. L. Gaillaguet for their magnificent showings made the FCPS collective presentation the star of the show.

Our annual dinner-banquet is forthcoming on May 23rd next and detailed announcement will be mailed in due time. We welcome all of you.

Philatelically yours,

Marc W. Martin

Minutes of Directors' Meeting, January 20, 1970

Present: Miss Berner, Messrs Martin, Spiegel, Parshall, Thomas, Kahn, Lieve-say, and Zweifach.

Following informal discussion of current Society programs, the Board resumed its continuing review of organization structure for an expanding membership and for encouraging participation in Society activities. The present system of electing all officers and four Directors each year was discussed, giving particular attention to the necessity for continuity in management of the Society, and to formal recognition of the post of Editor. After consideration of several possible alternatives, the Board members present unanimously adopted the resolution which follows, directing that it be published in the April Philatelist and submitted for approval by two-thirds of the members voting in person or by proxy at the regular meeting May 5, 1970:

Resolved, that the provisions of Article VI of the By-Laws which read: "The elective officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary, all ex-officio Directors.

They and four Directors-at-large shall comprise the Board of Directors. The Board may appoint an Editor."

he amended to read:

"The elective officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary, all ex-officio Directors. The Board shall appoint an Editor, Director ex-officio. Six Directors-at-large shall serve terms not to exceed three years, with not more than two such terms expiring each year. The Past President may serve as Director for the year following retirement from office."

Further Resolved, that the provision of Article VI designating four members as a quorum for meetings of the Board be amended to read

"Six Directors shall constitute a quorum for any Board Meeting."

The Board directed that the above resolutions be presented as one question, prior to the election of officers and directors, and that if adopted by the required two-thirds vote, the election be conducted accordingly."

1970 Interpex Stamp Exhibition

France and Colonies Philatelic Society Participants

Judges for INTERPEX: Alfred Higgins, James M. Chemi, Ira Zweifach.	
Judges for FCPS: Paul Baudry, William Connolly, Gus Wittenberg.	
Mr. and Mrs. Gardner L. Brown, "The 20 Century Bordeaux"-----	2 Frames
Dr. Kimball Flaccus, "Son et Lumière"-----	1 Frame
Raymond L. Gaillaguet, "Birth of the 3rd Republic through the Siege of Paris and the Bordeaux Issues'-----	5 Frames
M. W. Martin, "Colonial Issues 1859-1877"-----	1 Frame
George Miller, "French Polynesian Covers"-----	1 Frame
Miss Paulette Neumann, "Proofs and Essays"-----	2 Frames
W. H. Shilling, Jr., "XIXth Century France complete"-----	2 Frames
Ira Seebacher, "French Pioneer Air Mail"-----	2 Frames
Herbert A. Spady, "French Art Issues—Varieties and Variations"-----	3 Frames
John R. Waterfield, "Selected pages from a Collection of Postmarks on XIXth Century French Covers mailed from Shanghai"-----	5 Frames

Total: 24 Frames

INTERPEX AWARDS: Gold Medal: John R. Waterfield; Gold Medal: Raymond L. Gaillaguet; Silver Medal: W. H. Shilling, Jr.; Silver Medal: Ira Seebacher.

FCPS AWARDS: Silver Medal: John A. Waterfield; Bronze Medal: Raymond L. Gaillaguet; Plaque: Mr. and Mrs. Gardner L. Brown; Plaque: Herbert A. Spady.

Meeting of January 6

Gus Wittenberg discussed the French Railway Postal System. His exhibit filled some ten frames with covers with very interesting cancellations, transit markings, etc. With this as a basis, the members present were then taken step by step from the very formation of the French Railway Postal

System to the present. He covered markings, handling of mail, and the story behind the covers shown. After the close of the talk, many questions were answered by Mr. Wittenberg. A short business meeting was held, adjourned at approx. 10 p.m. (As usual a bourse was held later at a nearby restaurant.)

Meeting of February 3, 1970—Stephen G. Rich Exhibit

The meeting was called to order at 8 p.m. The "business" for the evening was the Annual Stephen G. Rich Memorial Exhibition. Once again the show was a great success with all twenty frames being filled. Once again we have had very good participation by out-of-town members, including several very recent new members. The new members showing were Mrs. Betty J. Cordel exhibiting Art Stamps around the theme of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Napoleon, and Mrs. Jeanne H. Hudak showing The Issues and Proofs of Dahomey. The evening was greatly enjoyed by all. Trophy's and plaques were the prizes to be awarded to winners of the competition, and are as follows:

Grand Award: Gardner L. Brown—The 20 Centimes Bordeaux. (Entered in Group 1-A)

First Award, Group A: John R. Waterfield—Selected Pages of Cancellations on Stamps of the Classical Period mailed from Shanghai.

First Award, Group B: Ira Seebacher—Pioneer Airmen of France.

Plaques were awarded to the following in the various sections of Group A represented.

Section 1-A: Xavier Maurer, and John Brewster Morton

Section 2-A: (no exhibits offered)

Section 3-A: Walter Brooks

Section 4-A: (no exhibits entered)

Section 5-A: Louis Staub

No additional awards were issued for Group B as the Judges did not have any other Exhibit that in their judgment fitted the classification. All participants are receiving Certificates of Participation. A list of the members exhibiting and their exhibits follows.

After the program, Ira Seebacher conducted an interesting question and answer period on his exhibit which was very enlightening and entertaining.

After that, a vote of thanks was given to the three judges for the exhibition, namely Mr. Robert Odenweller of the Collectors Club of New York, and two of our own members, Mr. Ira Zweifach and Mr. Gus Wittenberg. They had, to be sure, a most difficult time to arrive at their decisions due to all the material being very fine and on a competitive level.

A short business meeting was held after the conclusion of the program, the main topic being the participation of the Society in the up-coming Interpex show, that was to be held in March of this year. The Society subscribed for twenty-four frames, and expected easily to fill all the frames allocated. The meeting was then adjourned.

Meeting of March 3, 1970

The first order of business was a report on the status of the forthcoming Interpex show. President Marc Martin reported that all twenty-four frames taken by the FCPS had been filled, with many out-of-town members submitting collections. The Society also would have a booth. Judges for the Society's exhibits were chosen: Mr. Paul Baudry, Mr. William Connelly, and Mr. Gus Wittenberg. Volunteers to man the booth during the show were enlisted.

Also on the agenda was the selection of May 23, 1970 as the annual dinner date, to be held at the same place as the previous year, namely, Le Champignon restaurant in New York City.

The nominating committee for the election of officers was formed for the forthcoming year: Mr. Gilbert Loisel, Mr. William Rose, and Mr. Cecil Sullivan. After the various reports of officers, the meeting was then turned over to Mr. Zweifach, who was to conduct the program for the evening.

The feature was the Cancellations on the Classic Stamps of France. Five frames of material belonging to Mr. John B. Morton of Buffalo, were to be discussed and explained. The collection shown was very comprehensive. Mr. Zweifach began with a short dissertation on the first cancellations used briefly prior to the regular ones becoming available. Then came the first grill cancellations, roller cancellations, stars, various numeral cancellations, circular cancellations, and many types of special cancellations. Also covered were railroad and maritime markings. A small selection of offices abroad cancellations was included.

The usual question and answer period was held. The meeting was then adjourned at 9:30 p.m. Twenty members and one guest present.—W. E. Parshall

Participants in the 1970 Stephen G. Rich Memorial Exhibit and Competition

Group A:

Section 1: Classical Period 1849-71:

John R. Waterfield—2 Frames—Selected pages of cancellations on stamps of the classical period mailed from Shanghai (wide selection of issues shown)

Xavier Maurer—2 Frames—19th century classics, cancellations, strips and blocks

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner L. Brown—2 Frames—The 20c Bordeaux

John Brewster Morton—2 Frames—19th century pre-Sage cancellations on stamps off cover

Section 2: Late 19th Century (no exhibits entered)

Section 3: Semi-modern Period 1900-1939:

Walter Brooks—2 Frames—A study of the Blanc, Mouchon, Merson, and Pasteur issues, printing and use

Stanley J. Luft—1 Frame—The 30c Cameo Sower—a Study in diversity

John Thomas—2 Frames—Saar pre- and post-War semi-postals, 1926-1951

Section 4: Modern Period 1940 to date:

Betty J. Cordel—2 Frames—200th Anniv. of Birth of Napoleon; art stamps issued by France and Colonies and former colonies

Section 5: Essays, Proofs, Deluxe printings, imperforates:

John Orzane—1 Frame—Artist's proofs, die proofs and deluxe sheets, imperforates

Louis Staub—2 Frames—Air mail deluxe proofs, deluxe sheets, and covers

Paulette Newman—1 Frame—Artist's proofs, die proofs, deluxe sheets and imperforates

Jeanne H. Hudak—1 Frame—The issues and proofs of Dahomey, Scott nos. 222-225a

Group B:

Sections 1 and 2 combined: Covers and postal history of 19th and 20th Centuries:

Ira Seebacher—2 Frames—Pioneer airs

NEW MEMBERS

- 1216 GRAHAM, Jack B., Lorane Route, Box 280, Cottage Grove, Ore. 97424 - Military Postmarks and Cancels of French North Africa.
- 1217 VAN DER LIST, H. W., Klarenburg 273, Amsterdam-Osdorp, The Netherlands — Cancellations on the Classic Issues of France. Specialized Varieties before 1900. Essays, Proofs, etc.
- 1218 ZIMOWSKE, G. S., Denali Stamp Co., P. O. Box 14, Mount Pleasant, Mich. 48858 — Post War Mint France. Part Time Stamp Dealer.
- 1219 HOISINGTON, William A., Jr., 301 W. Chicago Ave., Oak Park, Ill. 60302 — Twentieth Century France.
- 1220 MAUGHAN, M. J. M., 2032 Breezy Brae Drive, Mississauga, Ont., Canada — St. Pierre and Miquelon.
- 1221 HIGDON, George W., 321 Lincoln Avenue, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. 07604 — All French Issues.
- 1222 GOERINGER, Dr. G. C., 6801 Buttermere Lane, Bethesda, Md. 20034 -- Cancellations; Pre-1900.
- 1223 WHALEN, Lawrence J., 614 Giralda Drive, Los Altos, Cal. 94022 -- French Colonies Mint. Middle East.
- 1224 MOYNIER, Andre E., 19816 Walnut Drive, Walnut, Cal. 91789 — General French Material.
- 1225 LITCHARD, Alexander, 322 North Main St., Wellsville, N. Y. 14895 — General French Material.
- 1226 CAHN, Walter J., 328 Wesley Avenue, Evanston, Ill. 60202.
- 1227 RUBIO, Dr. Pedro A., Avenue Benjamin Franklin 125-3, Mexico 18, D. F., Mexico — Mint Singles.
- 1228 GALARNEAU, Roland F., 545 Rimmon St., Manchester, N. H. 03102 -- France and Colonies. Mint and used sets and singles.
- 1229 BRUN, Jean Francois, Palais-Royal, 84-85 Galerie Beaujolais, Paris 1^{er}, France — All French Philately.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 1156 INGRAM, G. Brinton, 17 Old Orchard Drive, Easton, Penn. 18042.
- 1034 CONGRADY, Miss Cleo, 115 S. Whitson St., Alvin, Texas 77511.
- 963 WINTER, Lt. Commander Richard F., Armed Forces Staff College, 7916 Noemfoor Avenue, Norfolk, Va. 23511.
- 659 RAMSEY, John P., (Address Correction), Route 2, Box 265, Bayshore, Seneca, S. Car. 29678
- 984 MONTROSE, George E., P. O. Box 75186, Los Angeles, Cal. 90005
- 1102 STARKEY, Squadron Leader Donald A., 1132 Biak Avenue, Norfolk, Va. 23511
- 1127 LANNERET, Pierre, 737 Woolsey St., San Francisco, Cal. 94134
- 1061 ALEXANDER, George J., 46 Lynwood Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y. 10583

- 674 REGAD, Eugene D., 8201 16th St., Apt. 519, Silver Spring, Md. 20919
 561 HOROWICZ, Sigmund, 246 West End Ave., Apt. 1-D, New York, N. Y. 10023
 10 WOOD, Dr. Robert L., P. O. Box 171, Danbury, Conn. 06810
 670 GADBOIS, Charles W., 19715 Annalee Avenue, Gardena, Cal. 90247
 1112 BAUER, Rudolph E., 3 Huckleberry Lane, Liverpool, N. Y. 13088
 1138 SCHLESINGER, Gerhard, 21 Leonard St., Elgin, Ill. 60120

RESIGNATIONS

William E. Byrne, Frank W. Denny, Frank I. Liveright, Raoul E. Nadeau, John V. Willetts.



(From Coll. de T. P., 1910, p. 215)

Victor H. Weill, Smithsonian staff philatelist who wrote the article on French philately at the Smithsonian for FCP some years ago, died in January of a heart attack. He had organized the Smithsonian's French material and kept a loving eye on it.

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

Documents Philatéliques (98 Cours de Vincennes, Paris 12; 50Fr/yr; Académie de Philatélie Paris. C.C.P. Paris 1436-63):

Nos. 29-39 (1966): Michon: "Colonies françaises — les surcharges de 1912"; Stibbe: "Les incidences de la guerre franco-pruss. sur le service postal Belge"; Lebland: "Les Gandons' typographié"; DeLizeray: "Raisons d'être des types multiples"; Germain: "Le 25 c Cérès de 1871 au Type I et Type II—nouvelles découvertes" (begin serial).

Nos. 31-32 (1967): Joany: "Mouchon délaissés"; Pichon: "Les liaisons postales terrestres européens avec Constantinople"; Pichon: "Note sur les liaisons par paquebots anglais entre Marseille, Malte et Alexandre"; Germain: (cont.); Lebland: "Les timbres de Madagascar au type filanzane"; Fromaigeat: "Les non dentelées de l'émission laurée"; DeLizeray: "Les dates d'Impression"; Dreyfuss: "Une suite au domaine de connaissance des chiffres-taxe carrés de France."

Nos. 33-34 (1967): Dubus: "Les trois premières régies de paquebot-poste pour New York sous Louis XVI"; Germain (cont.); deFontaines: "Les marques dites 'cursives' des bureaux de distribution de la Haute-Saône 1819-1854."

Nos. 35-26 (1968): Dreyfuss (cont.); deFontaines: "Dept. Haute-Saône les postes rurales"; DeLizeray: "Les recto-verso et leurs causes"; Lejeune: "Les marques postales des Hautes-Alpes"; Germain (cont.)

Nos. 37-38 (1968): H. Tristant: "Les relations postales de l'Éthiopie avant 1908 et la poste Franco-Éthiopienne."

No. 39 (1969): Schatzkes: "Les oblitérations exceptionnelles sur les 20c noir et le Franc vermillon de 1849 (2nd suppl.)"; Joany: "Les deux types Sage"; Germain (cont.); Dreyfuss: "Sur la texture des feuilles complètes de 300 des 15c taxe de France"; Deloste: "Un 'airgraph' français"; "Encyclopédie des Timbres de France—Premier Supplément."

No. 40 (1969): DeLizeray: "Le type Sage"; deFontaines: "Les relations postales entre la France et les Antilles en 1836-37"; Lebland: "Les timbres d'Indochine aux types de femme indigène, poste et service, 1907-34"; Germain (end serial); Dreyfuss: "Timbres-taxe de France—les affranchissements mixtes, du nouveau sur le 15c taxe typo au Type II, constitution et reconst. de la demi-feuille de 150 du 30c carré noir 1878."

L'Echo de la Timbrologie (37 rue des Jacobins, F80-Amiens, 18fr/year; CCP Lille 1671-38).

#1386, June 1969: Lebland: "Les bureaux Français à l'étranger et les émissions de 1902-30" (begin serial); LePileur: "Cilicie—regards sur le passé"; Joany: "Essais et épreuves avant tirage des timbres modernes"; Lordet: "Les oblitérations mécaniques d'Algérie"; Blanc: "Emission de Bordeaux"; Fallot: "Les guichets-annexes mobiles."

#1387-88, July-Aug. 1969: Lebland: "Les bureaux Fr. à l'étranger" (end); Maincent: "Le Général Cambonne" (end); Boblique: "Les bleues de la Marianne de Muller" (end); Dumont: "Un 0.30 marianne de Chef-fer en typographie."

- #1389, Sept. 1969: DeLizeray: "Variétés positionnées"; Lux: "Les recettes auxiliaires de Paris" (begin serial).
- #1390, Oct. 1969: Fromageat: "Les paires, bandes, et blocs oblitérés (of Fr. #s 1-40)" (begin serial); Dunquerque—fonctionnement d'un bureau de poste en 1849" (begin serial); Lux: "Les recettes aux—" (end); Joany: "Un mot sur les essais"; Blanc: "Les préoblitérés aux type Blanc"; Chapier: "Le Cabinet Noir sous l'Empire".
- #1391, Nov. 1969: "Dunquerque — " (end); Fromageat: "Les paires, etc." (end); Maincent: "Une histoire postale bien extraordinaire—par boule de Moulins"; Schutz: "Concorde a travers les timbres et les oblitérations"; "Botticelli et Barre."
- #1392, Dec. 1969: Lordet: "Aumale et Bougie—deux départements éphémères d'Algérie"; Goubin: "La codification des cachets modernes"; Maincent: "Le Davy"; DeLizeray: "Le titre de noblesse des entiers postaux"; Serres: "Essai sur le classement des timbres du Maroc" (cont. serial); Schutz: "Concorde — " (end).

La Philatélie Française (G. Cassin, 18 rue des Moines, Paris 17,

- #186, Jan. 1969: Joany: "Nomenclature des T.-P. Fr., Timbres spéciaux sans surtaxe" (serial cont.); Goin et Danan: "Nomenclature des estampilles du courrier de la Fr. envahie en 1914-18" (serial cont.); Lavarack: "Les variétés des divers types de cachets oblitérant de Fr. 1852-1900" (cont. serial).
- #187, Feb. 1969: Joany: "Les trois reformes postales françaises"; Fevrier: "Le 2 fr Nord-Atlas"; "Classement du type Cheffer"; Harnould: "Les sites et monuments Fr.—quelques précisions sur les timbres malconus" (begin serial); "La Première traversée d'étude de l'Atlantique sud en 1934 par Air France."
- #188, March 1969: Joany: "Etude de classement des timbres poste des colonies Fr."; "La liaison aérienne France—NCE, Sept. 1949"; "Voyage de reconnaissance Paris-Tahiti Mars-Avril 1950 par Air France"; "Le service Aérienne Fr. Paris-New York du 24 Juin 1948."
- #189, April 1969: "Oiseaux et cachets illustrés"; "Vignettes de grève (Roanne)"; "La cathédrale de Reims"; Houlteau: "Le reprise des relations postales aériennes en France et entre Fr. et les Colonies et a l'étranger 1944-45."
- #190, May 1969: "Les hydravions Latécoères 631 (1945-7)"; PTT: "Oblitérations philatéliques par correspondance."
- #191, June 1969: "DeLizeray: "Carte postale 0.30 Cheffer"; Samouel: "Les griffes ½ centimes en plus et les timbres surcharges ½ centime."
- #192, July-Aug. 1969: Harnould: "Etude sur la station de Plumeur-Bodou"; Houlteau: "L'organisation du réseau l'Air France aux Antilles et en Guyane en 1947-48."
- #193, Sept. 1969: Houlteau: "Historique de la ligne Nogues Ligne France Indochine 1927-31."
- #194, Oct. 1969: Joany: "A propos du nouveau 0f30 taille douce et typographie"; "Qu'est-ce qu'un Bureau de Poste Temporaire?" Houlteau: "Historique du ligne Nogues — " (end); Joany: "Timbres spéciaux sans surtaxe" (end serial).
- #195, Nov. 1969: "Le programme des émissions de TP pour 1970"; Le-Rouzzic: "L'entier postale de 1f20 de la libération"; Joany: "Nomenclature (serial), 5th Periode 1938-39—generalités."
- #196, Dec. 1969: Joany: "Nomenclature (cont.)".

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "*Marques Postales et Oblitérations du Puy du Dome.*" By Dr. P. Lejeune. 1969. Société Philatélique de Clermont, c/o M. Bergeron, 46 rue Blatin, F63-Clermont-Ferrand, France. No price stated.
- "30 Ans de Journée du Timbre, 1938-1968." By Marcel Lavren. 1968. 52pp. Published by Cercle des Collectionneurs des Arts, c/o Marcel Goudenhooff, 84 rue Anatole-France, F59-Fièrs-les-Lille. (History, list of stamps and cities participating.) No price stated.
- "A Guide for Amateur Writers." By C. E. Foster. 1969. 12pp. 50c. New Mexico Philatelic Assoc., 317D 15th St., N. W., Albuquerque, N. M. 87104. (Elementary hints for encouraging bashful amateurs on writing, illustrating, and preparing for printing, articles for non-paying hobby magazines.)
- "Sport: Olympiques et Scoutism. Catalogue par Series 1968-69." By Henri Trachtenberg. B. P. 49, F94-Ivry, France. 6 Fr.
- "Guide de la Philatélie." By Dr. Goubin and J. Yvert Special No. of the magazine *Le Particulier*, issue for Nov. 1969. (An expose of stamp collecting for the beginner.)
- "Les Cachets Entrepot." By E. Barthélémy. Club le Meilleur, Ancerviller, F51-Blamont, France. 1970. (Priced cat. of cancels of France classed by alphabetical order and type of cancelling device or machine.)
- "La Poste a Tahiti." By F. Sorlot. 1969. Illustr. Pub'd by Nouvelles Editions Latines, 1 rue Palatine, Paris 6. Price? (An illustrated survey of the stamps and cancellations.)
- "Bureau Ambulants 1845-1965." By J. Pothion, 1970. 22 fr. La Poste au Lettres, 17 faubourg Montmartre, Paris 9, CCP Paris 11.574-06. (Priced cat. of railway p.o. postmarks, first new work on these since Chase's book.)
- "L'Index Philatélique de France et Variétés 1849-1970." By Maurice Péman. 100 pp. 4 fr. 1970. The author, 56 rue du faubourg Montmartre, Paris 9. (A dealers catalogue.)
- "Catalogue 1970 des Enveloppes 1er Jour." Editions Jean Farcigny, 1970. 6.90 Fr. Ed. Farcigny, 39 rue Estienne d'Orves, F92-Courbevoie. (Annual catalogue of a leading publisher of FDC covers.)

"Les Cachets d'Oblitération des Bureaux de Paris," By D. DeVries

Our new member D. de Vries of Amsterdam, Holland, has prepared a mimeographed booklet of 27 pages, on the cancellations (postmarks and killers) of the various postoffices in Paris from 1849 to the end of 1968. It is written in French and published recently by Edition H. W. Van Der Vlist of Amsterdam; sold at \$2.50 a copy, postpaid by air. This work is essentially a concise listing, followed by 6 pages of explanatory and historical background and a page illustrating the cancel types. The listings are grouped by categories of postoffices: Bureau d'Arrondissement, B. de Quartier, Recette Principale, Bur. divers, Communes subrubiens, B. de Gares, and B. auxiliaires. The offices are listed in sequence of office numbers and dates, and show the changes made from time to time. There is no indication of scarcity nor pricing. Mr. de Vries has made use of the standard reference works on the subject and in addition had the assistance of the Ministry of PTT and the archivist of the Musée Postal. It is a very convenient compilation and should be highly welcomed by the numerous collectors of Paris cancellations. It has the special value that it covers the 20th century period which has not been treated comprehensively in other works on Paris cancels.—R. G. S.