

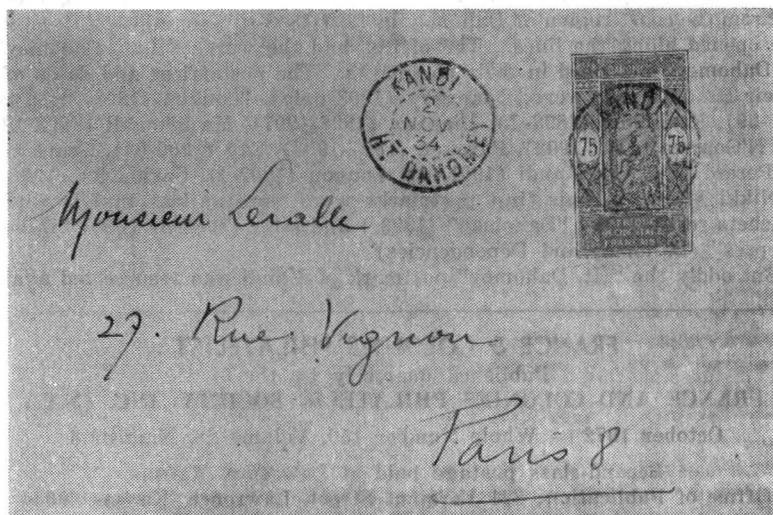


# France & Colonies Philatelist

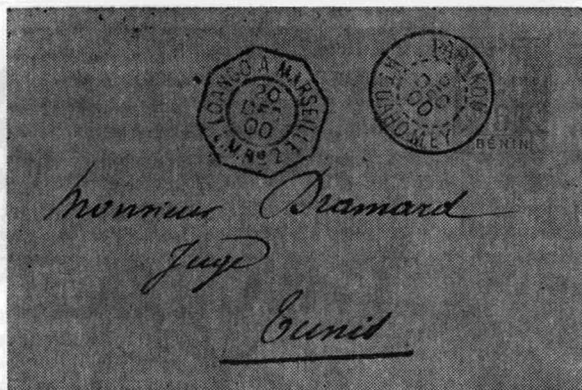


## Haut-Dahomey

By Robert G. Stone



As parts of the French West African colonies were gradually being "pacified" and extended further inland during the 1880-1907 period, the back country was often designated by the prefix "Haut" (for upper). Thus we had "Haut Senegal" actually used as the official name of an administrative unit; while "Haut-Oubangui," "Haut Cote d'Ivoire," "Haut Dahomey," etc., were designations used in a less formal sense by the military administrations on the frontier. We see these written on letters from the expeditionary troops and survey parties and also in a few cases they are inscribed in postmarks. Some of the "Haut-Oubangui" postmarks were "maritime" marks of the French pac-



kets along the coast to show the inland origin of military mail being sorted on board. The "Haut Dahomey" postmarks are especially curious as they occurred briefly at a number of postoffices and did not represent a separate colony but merely a descriptive indication of a sub-region of it. Henri Tristant has devoted a masterly study to these marks and their historical background in an article in *Feuilles Marcophiles* #145 (May 1962) pp. 19-39.

Up to 1907 the upper part of Dahomey extended to the latitude of Niamey on the Niger and included parts of what later became Upper Volta, Haut Senegal et Niger, Soudan, and Niger. Two telegraph lines were strung into the area from the coast region of Dahomey in 1897-1898 and some postoffices began to be opened along the lines. The offices had the words "Haut Dahomey" or "Ht. Dahomey" inscribed in their postmarks. The postoffices and dates of use of their Ht. D. marks were: Ouangara (1898 only), Djougou (1898-?), Kuandé (1898-99), Konkobiri (1898-?), Diapaga (1898-1907), Matiakouali (1898-1903), Fada N'Gourma (1899-1902), Parakou (1897-1903), Say (1900-03), Chari (1901-03), Peréré (1901-?), Kandi (1901-03), Zougou (1902-4), Carimama (1902-04), and Nikki (1904). Their first postmarks were more or less rapidly replaced by cachets reading just "Dahomey" (1899-) and later (1903 or 1904) "Dahomey et Depces" (Dahomey and Dependencies).

But oddly the "Ht. Dahomey" postmark of Kandi was resurrected again in

## FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST

Published quarterly by the

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

October 1972 — Whole Number 150, Volume 28, Number 4

Second-class postage paid at Lawrence, Kansas

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

Dues \$5.00 per year, Parent Chapter \$6.00 (plus 50c admission fee)

\$4.50 of which is for a subscription to the F&C Philatelist

All communications about membership, subscriptions, activities, and services of the Society be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, Walter E. Parshall  
103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003

All contributions to and questions concerning the contents and policy of this magazine should be sent to the Editor:

Robert G. Stone, P. O. Box 471, Biglerville, Pa. 17307.

Postmaster: Send form 3579 to 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kans. 66044

1914 and used until 1943! We illustrate a cover from there with it dated 1931. (Fig. 1)

Covers or stamps with the early Haut-Dahomey marks are nearly all rare or very rare. We show an entire with the "Parakou/Haut Dahomey" postmark of 1900. (Fig. 2)

### INDOCHINA 8c and 12c POSTCARDS OF 1928, A MISTAKE?

By B. M. Mendelsohn

The "Catalogue des Entiers Postaux de France, d'Algérie et des Colonies Françaises" 1949 and Suppl. #1 (1951) lists 4 postcards as being issued in Indochina during 1928 in the designs of the 1927 issue of stamps, 4c, 6c, 8c, and 12c (ACEP #s 18-21). The postcard rates were then inland and France—4c., all foreign countries—6c., reply-paid—8c and 12c respectively, although reply-paid postcards were not issued. At that time the foreign letter rate was 10c. Of these rates there is no doubt as they were printed on the inside covers of the contemporary booklets containing 5c and 6c stamps.

During 1933 postal rates were increased, foreign postcards becoming successively 9c (1933) and 13c (1938), to France 5c (1931) and 8c (1939) the inland rate remaining at 4c for a long time but became 12c about 1944. For these late 8c and 12c rates new printings of postcards were made in 1944-46 in violet-brown, the 12c (1944) being inscribed "EF" instead of "RF" (ACEP #s 23-24).

But what about the 8c olive green and the 12c blue green cards issued in 1928? They prepaid no current postal rates, and were surely not made in anticipation of increases which were then several years in the future.

It is possible the ACEP Catalogue is wrong and that they were issued long after 1928 at some unrecorded date and correspond to short lived rates, or could it be that they were a mistake?—the post office wanting 4c+4c and 6c+6c cards for the 8c and 12c reply-paid rates but someone slipped up and 8c and 12c postcards were produced instead. Another case of "Indochinoiserie"?

### TWO FRENCH FAKED STAMPS FOR A GOOD HEADACHE

Lately there have appeared in the Mexican market, two French stamps which are fakes and are primarily dangerous for the beginner and unexperienced collector (as myself). These are France Scott No. B10 (Orphelins) and C14a (Yvert 155 and Avion 14a).

The 5F+5F, was made from the later 5F+1F of 1926-27 (Yvert 232). When comparing the original of 1917-18 with the fake, the difference is quite noticeable because of the worn printing and different color of the later one (unfortunately this can only be done when having another for comparison!); the +1F has been very skillfully scratched and a new +5F drawn in. With a good threadcounter, it can be observed that the paper all around the new figure has been "lifted" because of the scratching. The two numbers "5" (5+5F) are of a very intense black and when comparing the +5F figure with a genuine stamp, it can be seen that it does not look exactly the same. The most dangerous thing about this stamp is that one does not expect it to be a fake as it is a "type stamp" and not an overprinted one.

The 50F has suffered a similar "re-working" but this time it has been made out of the 85c dark green (Yv 8). In this case, as the stamp is recess printed and the lines raised, a close examination of the figure 50 francs, will show it is flat and the paper all around looks "lifted." There are other small differences that can be detected when compared with a genuine 50 francs because the engraving is not exactly the same in all the small details.—Marcel Lotwin J.

\*Postal cards.

## RANDOM NOTES FOR COLLECTING THE SOWER ISSUE

By Raymond L. Gaillaguet

(Continued from FCP #149, p. 53)

**The Semeuse goes to war:**

Among the interesting events that occurred in the life of this issue was World War I, when the Semeuse was "drafted" for the war effort. We have previously seen that the "GC" paper was a result of the War. Here are a few more:

1. Used by the Montenegrin government in exile in Bordeaux. The Semeuse was overprinted "S. P. du M." (Service Postal du Montenegro). This was in use for about three weeks on ordinary and registered mail.

2. The "Postes Serbes" (cancellation) used in Corfu between Dec. 1916 and Oct. 1918.

3. The Belgian government in exile at LeHavre also used the Semeuse but did not overprint it. They did, however, use their own cancelling devices, such as "Postes Militaires/Belgique/Belgie/Legerposterij."

4. The first French usage for the benefit of the Red Cross was on the Semeuse. It was not until 1914 that the government made use of the semi-postal system to raise funds for the benefit of this charity. The 10 centimes red camée Type I of 1907 was overprinted in red with a Red Cross and 5 c. (issued August 11, 1914). On September 10, 1914 a value slug with a Red Cross and 5 c. on a white block was added to the lower left of the design (new die) with the "10c" moved to upper left, printed in red or red-orange, and used till 1917.

5. Encased Stamps: Due to the disruption in minting and to save very scarce metal, the Semeuse was once again used for the War effort. Many private companies encased copies of the 5 and 10 centimes as well as higher values to use as change. It carried their advertising on the reverse side. This item, altho not expensive, is very difficult to acquire, probably due to the fact that they were either hoarded as souvenirs or thrown away at the end of the War when coins could be freely minted again. A partial list of these encased stamps was made in the F.C.P. (#67, Vol. 12 No. 1 and #63, Vol. II No. 2) but it was never followed through. (A more complete list was published in L'Echo de Timbrologie, a serial starting in number for 15 April 1930 and continued thru that year.—R.G.S.)

I have deliberately omitted mention of the use of the Semeuse overprinted for use in territories outside of France (with the exception of the Postes Serbes item because of its use in WWI). In passing one must state that the Semeuse was overprinted for use in Andorra, Levant, Morocco, Memel, Syria, Lebanon and Alaouites.

**Used for Political-Patriotic Purposes:**

The "Caisse d'Amortissement" overprints.—On August 4, 1926, the Poincaré government proposed a law to stabilize the franc. This law was supposed to stop the inflation and the wild speculation which threatened the franc with a huge devaluation. This is the only time that a postage stamp was used primarily as a voluntary way for the people to pay a tax to the government to aid the economy. The emergency issue was to be used for five years. Article 76 set up the value of the fund:

Value for Postage	Overprint for Inflation Abatement	Total Cost
0.40	0.10	0.50
0.50	0.25	0.75
1.50	0.50	2.00



Article 77 set up the printing of the above values for a period of five years with the stipulation that their use was voluntary.

The first period of issue was 24 Sept. 1927 to 24 Sept. 1928; then starting 23 Sept. 1929; 8 Sept. 1930; and 29 Sept. 1931. In every instance the issues were withdrawn on September 30 of the following year of each issue. (Fig. 10)



Fig. 10

For International Conference: "Congrès/du/B.I.T./1930" overprint.

After WWI, a permanent committee of the International Labor Organization was set up by the Versailles Treaty. This body had three branches, the third of which was its headquarters, the "Bureau International du Travail" (B.I.T.) in Switzerland. In 1930, the French Government invited the B.I.T. to hold its Congress in Paris and for that reason it ordered a special issue to commemorate and serve the members during this event. The Semeuse Lignée, 50c red (along with 1.50 F Pasteur) was overprinted by rotary plates. The first date of issue was April 23, 1930 to April 29. It was sold at a special postoffice window at the Congress and put on general sale to the public ti'l the 7th of May at selected offices.

#### Booklet Panes:

In the period of the Semeuse, the booklets (carnets) came into their own. They were first issued by the PT in 1906 with the "10 c. red Semeuse Maigre". The last was the 25 c. blue Semeuse Type II of 1922. (Fig. 11)



Fig. 11

In 1922 the first semi-official booklet with publicity only on the cover made its appearance. A new phenomenon in postal history also made its appearance—The concessionaire or a private individual to whom the post office permitted the printing of booklets for his own profit. The name of the concessionaire or agent was Courmont, his name appearing on all covers. He very nicely numbered the booklets, giving each denomination a serial number. #1 of Courmont is the same 25 c, Type II, that the PT had been using. According to records, there were 414 series thus printed. The 5 c orange and the 10 c green were issued in that period.

In 1924 Courmont gets permission to have the publicity printed on the selvage of the stamp itself ("Pubs") (Fig. 12). It is not until 1926, that he begins to put pubs on the smaller values: "Mineraline" 1926, "Phena" 1927 and "Resyle Asceine." (Fig. 13).



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

In 1929 the first booklet from rotary plates appears (50 c lined Semeuse).

In 1932 we see the notation "vente au detail formellement interdite" (sale at retail absolutely forbidden). This reflects an important change for now the type of the stamp is being made specially and solely for the benefit of the booklet producer! The notation was included to protect the advertiser on the cover, for, when the stamps or panes were sold individually detached, the cover advertiser lost the advantage of his ad. (Fig. 14).

#### Private Booklets.

The rare "Philipode" give-away booklet with advertising printed on the selvage and gutters of regular stamp sheets, is well-known and has been de-



Fig. 14

scribed in FCP #85 and 90. There were many other private and semi-official give-away advertisers booklets, some of which are very curious (Fig. 15). The advertisers had to be very careful not to transgress Mr. Courmont's concession nor violate certain PT rules, which was the legal difficulty into which Mr. Freydier the proprietor of "Philipode" (and a philatelist) fell and caused his booklets to be withdrawn (hence now rare). The private booklets are all catalogued in Dr. J. Braun's "Catalogue des Pubs et des Carnets de France — " (1958) but not in the regular French catalogues.



Fig. 15

Semeuse Perf. 11 (instead of  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ ):

The perf. 11 semeuse variety of Yv. 137, 138, 140, (5c, 10c, 25c), like the 5 F Merson, were perfed on an experimental basis by the stamp printing plant, on the same machine that was used on the Pont du Gard issue. These perfs were also used on the Yv. #21 of Monaco and on some of the colonial issues. The pieces found last year consisted of 70 French issues, a few pieces from Monaco and some 200 issues from the colonies (1900-14). Upon inquiry, the PT stated that the above facts were true and that the perfs are authentic. This information was supplied recently by the dealer Pierre Mayer of Rue Drouot, Paris.

#### References

- "Essai sur les Semeuses." By Louis Barrier, publ. by Bulletin Philatelique du Midi, 1952.  
 "Catalogue Spécialisé," section on "Les Semeuses Classées par Types," Georges Monteaux (annual).

"France Specialized." By Raoul Lesgor.

"Les Semeuses de 1907." By Robert Gallon, *Le Monde des Philatelistes* Étude #28.

"Timbres et Types," Vols. VI, VII, and VIII. By Pierre de Lizeray, *Le Monde des Philatelistes*, études #85, 101, 114.

"Les Trois 10 Centimes," by Jean Boblique, *Le Monde des Philatelistes*, étude #88.

"Yvert & Tellier, Catalogue des Timbres-Poste France & Colonies, Françaises," Tome I, France, 1939.

"The Collapse of the Third Republic." By William L. Shirer. Pocket Books.

Fig. 10. Example of Caisse d'Amortissement sheet of 3 values, 1927 issue.

Fig. 11. Booklet pane of 10, 25c Sower, official issue.

Fig. 12. Booklet pane of 25c with Pubs on the selvage for "Evian Source Cachet," one of Courmont's (semi-official).

Fig. 13. Booklet pane of 15c with Pubs on selvage for "Réstyle Asceine Anal-gésique Antiséptique Pulmonaire".

Fig. 14. Booklet pane of 20c with Pubs on selvage for "Byrrh" and imprint: "Vente au détail formellement interdit," printed 3/5/37 (coin daté in upper right margin).

Fig. 15. A private booklet pane with eight 10c stamps mounted on gummed linen paper and advertising for products of Raffinerie Aiglon printed around each stamp and new perfs added outside the ads. Not using the selvages avoided infringing Courmont's concession. The booklet contained 7 pages of postal information, 8 pages of stamps with surrounding ads for various Aiglon products, and a postcard for ordering the products.

#### FRANCE AND COLONIES AT BELGICA '72

We have some reports from correspondents indicating that 15 or more Americans won medals, including 3 or 4 golds, at the great international show held at Brussels 24 June-9 July (4000+ frames). There were two exhibits of French material in the Court of Honor: L. Dubus' French stamps used abroad and in campaigns of the 2nd Empire, and R. Hubinont's Old postal markings of France; and the Grand Prix in the Class of Honor went to E. Antonini's (Switzerland) 8 frames of France specialized 1849-75—those who attended ANPHILEX in N. Y. last November have seen his marvelous exhibit (see FCP #147, p. 17).

In competition were 24 collections of France, 11 of which were from French owners, 5 from Belgium, rest from E. Germany, GB, Spain, Norway, Japan and USSR. Eight collections of French airmail material also were entered: 2 from Belgium, 2 from US (E. Cohn and our Raymond Gaillaguet's), and rest from Holland, GB, Hungary, and E. Germany. Then there were 3 Saar, 2 Monaco, 1 Memel, and 1 French Colonies.

A large gold medal went to Mon. Dosda for his France 1849-71 in strips, blocks and on covers. Our member Dr. J. Schatzkes also obtained a large gold for his French Colonies General Issues (—French colonies exhibits very rarely bring gold medals at Internationals). Seven vermeil medals were awarded to French exhibits—mostly classic issues, including the two US entries with Ray Gaillaguet getting a Special Prize in addition. French material won 8 silver medals, again mostly for classics. Mr. Boksenbom's fantastic collection of Ethiopia with many covers showing rare Somali Coast-Ethiopia combinations also won a silver (which deserved more in opinion of the cognoscenti). One of the silvers, with felicitations of the jury, was for a study of the rare roulettes of 1893. Seven bronze-silver medals were taken by French classic col-

lections. In the bronze awards, eight later French-material exhibits got a break: for non-émis and proofs, Mouchons, 1900-45 stamps, cancels on sowers, etc.

The Memel collection received a silver; a Monaco collection from Switzerland won a silver and one from South Africa a vermeil. All 3 Saars got prizes: a vermeil (with fel. of jury), a silver and a bronze.

In all, of some 42 entries pertaining to France 39 won medals—which certainly speaks well for the stature and recognition of French philately. It is also interesting to note how many fine French collections came from other countries than France, in spite of the fact the collectors in France went all out to show at Belgica to make up for their poor representation at Philympia 1971 (French collectors won 40 medals this time).

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

By Stanley J. Luft

(continued)

### 45c

The 45c yellow-green (Sc 363, Yv 414) was issued 17 Jan. 1939 following promulgation of foreign Tariff of 1 Dec. 1938:

Foreign usage:

\*Printed matter, per 50 gm;

\*Postal cards "of 5 words";

#Visiting cards;

Newspapers, from 50 to 100 gm, special reciprocal bulk rate.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 17 Nov. 1938):

Newspapers, from 300 to 350 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Printed in UPU color in sheets from 4 Jan. to 11 May 1939.

Rendered largely obsolete by foreign Tariff of 1 Jan. 1940; probably used until stocks were exhausted.

### 50c blue, green

The 50c blue Mercure (Sc 364, Yv 414A) replaced the 50c turquoise lined Sower (Sc 147, Yv 362) 24 June 1939; issued as a complementary value

Printed in sheets at Paris from 5 May to 4 Sept. 1939, and at Limoges from 20 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1939.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1940):

Printed matter, per 50 gm;

Newspapers, from 50 to 100 gm, special reciprocal bulk rate.

Replaced by the 50c green (Sc 365, Yv 414B), in UPU color for foreign printed matter, 25 Jan. 1941.

Possible domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

Printed matter, to 20 gm.

Printed in sheets at Limoges 10-25 April 1940, and at Paris from 20 Sept. 1940 to 7 Aug. 1941.

Replaced by the 50c Petain (Sc 431, Yv 508) in Nov. 1941.

### 50c turquoise

The 50c turquoise (Sc 366, Yv 538) replaced the 50c Petain (Sc 431, Yv 508) 7 Feb. 1942.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

\*Printed matter, to 20 gm;

Newspapers, from 50 to 100 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate;

Newspapers, from 200 to 300 gm, special bulk rate.



Printed in sheets from 21 Jan. to 28 April 1942; rotary-plate precancels printed from 29 Jan. to 11 June 1942, issued 1 March 1942 until suppressed upon promulgation of domestic Tariff of 1 March 1945. About 125 million ordinary and precancelled stamps printed.

Replaced by the 50c "Postes Francaises" of same design and color (Sc 458, Yv 549) 6 Aug. 1942.

Printed in sheets between 22 July 1942 and 9 Jan. 1945, issued from 6 Aug. 1942 to 12 May 1945; from 1 March 1945, used primarily as a complementary value in occupied territory. About 504 million printed.

Flat-plate "RF" overprints (Sc 502, Yv 660) applied at Paris to sheets of 1943 and 1944 printings and issued 27 Nov. 1944- early 1945.

Replaced by the 50c "Broken Chains" (Sc 527, Yv 673) in 1945.

### 60c

The 60c orange-red (Sc 367, Yv 415) replaced the 60c Paix of Laurens (Sc 269, Yv 364) 14 March 1939.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 17 Nov. 1938):

#\*Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm.

Printed in sheets from 27 Feb. to 13 July 1939; rotary-plate precancels printed at Limoges from 11 March to 12 April 1940, issued April 1940, and suppressed 17 Sept. 1941.

Domestic usage (remainders of ordinary stamps) (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

Postal cards and visiting cards "of 5 words";

Newspapers, from 100 to 150 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Replaced by the 60c Petain (Sc 432, Yv 539) in Feb. 1942.

### 70c

The 70c rose-lilac (Sc 368, Yv 416) was issued 17 Jan. 1939; newly-created value following domestic Tariff of 17 Nov. 1938:

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939):

Invoices, unsealed, to 20 gm;

Illustrated postal cards (address and message on one side only).

Printed in sheets of Type IA at Paris from 30 Dec. 1938 to 2 Sept. 1939, and at Limoges 19-30 Sept. 1939 and 4 April-24 Aug. 1940; stamps from plate K+L, printed 12 April-24 May and 9-24 Aug. 1940, show the cut NE corner of Type IB. Rotary-plate coils of Type II (rare) printed in 1939. Stamped postal cards of Type II (ACEP No. 149) printed in spring and summer of 1939.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

Printed matter, from 20 to 50 gm;

Newspapers, from 150 to 200 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Remainders replaced by the 70c blue Petain (Sc 433, Yv 510), beginning in December 1941.

### 75c

The 75c orange-brown (Sc 369, Yv 416A) replaced the 75c Paix of Laurens (Sc 272, Yv 284A) 20 July 1939; issued as a complementary value.

Printed in sheets from 28 March to 27 April 1939.

Suppressed in March 1941.

### 50c/75c

Overprinted (Sc 404, Yv 477) by flat-plate on remainders of above stamp; about 12.8 million issued from 15 April to 22 Sept. 1941.

Usage (Tariffs of 1 Dec. 1939 and 1 Jan. 1940):

(as pairs): Letters, to 20 gm (domestic);

Printed matter, per 50 gm (foreign);

Newspapers, from 50 to 100 gm, special reciprocal bulk rate (foreign).

(To be continued)

---

## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

---

The PT has a new Minister, as of 1 July. Succeeding Mon. Robert Galley, Mon. Hubert Germain comes with good political and administrative background—a Resistant, Gaullist, Germany occupation official, ministerial counsellor, deputy to the Chambre de Deputés from a Paris district. His first act was to lay a wreath for the WW II victims. His first speech indicates he will continue the trends and policies of his predecessor but give additional priority to the human aspects of the PT problems—nothing said about philately. In a later statement to the press he assured philatelists that he would continue the new issues program at the present restricted level, that the PT would fully support the International Philatelic Expo to be held in Paris in 1975, and that the new Musée Postal building would be opened sometime in 1973.

---

The Association des Collectionneurs d'Entiers Postal, 35 Blvd St. Martin, F75003, Paris, will issue this fall a new price list for its existing catalogue of French and francophone country postal stationery, with spectacular increases owing to recent upsurge in demand. Meanwhile a revision of the catalogue itself is also underway.

---

Collectors of the phosphor-banded French stamps should avoid removing them from covers by soaking in water as the water washes off the phosphor.

---

The new French postal code numbers assigned to military post office box numbers all end in the three digits 998 prefixed by the Département no.

---

Members who are interested in German fieldposts, markings and occupation issues of WW II in France and North Africa, should look into the publications of the Third Reich Group of the Germany Philatelic Society, editor: James E. Duffy, P. O. Box 65, Highwood, Ill. 60040. This Group is publishing much information on the fieldposts, obtained from the archives and covers. Their quarterly Bulletin is now it is 7th Vol. and a "Handbook of Fieldposts" is in progress.

---

An Exhibit was held at Tipton, Staffordshire, England, on 10 June 1972 to commemorate the arrival at Paris of the steamboat "Aaron Manby" on 10 June 1822. Envelopes with an oval cachet picturing the boat that were sold for the occasion would have an interest for the French collection. The steam engine for the Manby was built at the Horsley Ironworks at Tipton for a firm of boat builders who had the contract to furnish and operate steamboats on the Seine between Rouen and Paris (carrying mail?). The Manby, 35m long, was the first boat and gave satisfactory service for many years, being dismantled in 1855. The cacheted envelopes can be obtained from J. M. Fletcher, 98 Bescot Rd., Walsall, Staffs., at 20 pence.

---

"Postes et Télécommunications," the monthly magazine of information on the PTT, celebrated its 200th issue (17 years) in August. It now has a circulation of 350,000 and is rated one of the best organs of its type, printed in 2 or 3 colors by offset with many illustrations, and a zippy style, including occasional things of philatelic interest.

---

The new stamps for the last four months of 1972 are announced as fol-



lows: On 4 Sept. the 2F Chateau de Bazoches-du-Morvaud by Gandon; 11 Sept. the 0.50+0.10 Admiral de Grasse and 0.50+0.10 Théophile Gautier by Becquet (for Red Cross benefit); 30 Sept. the 1F elk at Sologne (touristic series) by Sainson and Durrens; 7 Oct. the 0.45 Incroyables at Merveilleuses (history series) of Decaris; 14 Oct. the 2F painting of the Master of Moullins "Pierre de Bourbon présenté par Saint-Pierre" by Cami; 14 Oct. 0.90F for 150th Anniversary of the deciphering of the hieroglyphs by Champollion, by Durrens (Egypt is issuing a stamp on same subject at that time); 13 Nov. 0.60F "Bonaparte au Pont d'Arcole," and 0.65F "Expédition d'Egypte," by Decaris (history series); 11 Dec. 2F painting of Dérain "Les Péniches"; 18 Dec. 0.30+0.10 "Desgenette" and 0.50+0.10 "Broussais," for the Red Cross, also overprinted CFA for Reunion. Andorre 18 Sept., the 4th set of the altar paintings at St. Jacques de Caselles (3 stamps) by Combet.

Andorra was to issue on Oct. 20 two stamps, 0.50 and 0.90F, with label between, for commemorating the visit of Gen. deGaulle to Andorra in 1967.

The Musée Postal was closed on Sept. 1 for an indefinite period while the collections are being transferred and installed in the new building at 34 Blvd. de Vaugirard Paris 15.

On 22-28 Nov. 1972 a conference of space scientists will be held at Kourou, Guiana, and a temporary p.o. with a special fancy postmark will be used. The Club Philatélique de Kourou will issue a cacheted envelope which can be mailed with a recent Europa stamp, to be sold at 2.50F (address M. B. Rasle, B. P. 80, 97310 Kourou, Guyane Française).

The first stamps of the Republic of Senegal were designed by P. L. Dekeyser, who was the chief of vertebrate zoology at the Inst. d'Afrique Noire in Dakar. Senegal desired to have its stamps designed by a resident, so when Dekeyser left for Brazil, Pierre Opic, a nature artist with the Comité d'Exploitation des Océans at Gorée was commissioned and had designed 80 stamps between 1965 and 1970 when he left for Congo. He is now at ORSTOM in Nossi-Bé, Malagasy Rep.

Some of the recent commentators on postal history research have bemoaned the fact that good postal history studies do not get into professional historical magazines and professional historians do not seem to recognize the validity of postal history for serious academic study. Now our member Univ. of Illinois Prof. Wm. A. Hoisington, Jr., has gone and done it. In the French Historical Studies, Vol. VII, #3, Spring 1972, he has published an article on politics and

stamps, about the political significance of the various Vichy issues of France and French Colonies 1939-44. It is very interesting reading for French collectors as well as being well documented in academic fashion.

Roger North, director of the A. Maury firm, has recently announced in the press that a small stock of French Colonies stamps of 1900-14 period has been discovered with the so-called Perforation #11. He and several other Paris experts believe they are genuine and were experimental perfs to facilitate easier separation. The paper is thicker and gum less shiny than normals. The stamps include issues of Group Type 45c of Anjouan, and palms and Ballay types of Guinea and Upper Senegal among others. They will be listed in the Maury cat. Vol. II. Meanwhile we see reports that proofs of these issues (high values) are being found trimmed down and perforated (to deceive collectors)—could they be the same items as North reports? (See the note on Perf. 11 French stamps in Gaillaguet's article, this FCP.)

Dr. Arnold Paddock has shown us a photo of a recent use of the machine cancel (with flamme) of Kerguelen, TAAF. He notes that the hand-cranked machine-canceller strikes are known from Kerguelen since January 1965 but because of low volume of mail and difficulty of cleaning the machine the mark has seldom been used. He would like to be advised of any other dates of use of this mark—14320 Haymeadow Dr., Dallas, Tx. 75240.

In June a large philatelic exhibition was held at Tannanarive, Malagasy Republic, under government auspices. Some prominent collections invited from France were shown including several frames of rare cancellations of Madagascar, Diego-Suarez, Nossi-Bé, Ste. Marie, Mayotte, Mohéli and Anjouan of the Group Type stamps from the collection of Henri Tristant of Paris, which won the first prize in the foreign exhibitors class. For the occasion the government published a beautiful illustrated book of 324 pages on the stamps of Madagascar. ("Monographie des Timbres Poste de Madagascar," for sale by the Agence des Timbres Poste d'Outre Mer, 85 Ave. de la Bourdonnais, F75007 Paris.)

The 1972 prize for philatelic literature, awarded by the French federation of philatelic societies, was given to Dr. J. Fromaigeat for his masterwork on the "Histoire des Timbres de l'Empire," 4 vols. of which have already been published.

A cinderella item is available gratis from the Oise-Tourisme office at 37, rue Beauregard F60-Beauvais, in form of a red and brown label for the June 1972 festivals of Beauvais, illustrating Jeanne Hachette, a local meroine of several 100 years ago. The PTT had refused to issue a stamp commemorating her.

Lucien Berthelot, for 25 years the president and mentor of the French federation of philatelic societies, has given up the position owing to recent illness and Pierre Langlois was elected to succeed him.

A Franco-British exhibition held last summer at the new British postal museum in London contained several invited exhibits from France: of L. Dubus, P. Langlois, and H. Tristant. This was a gesture of return favor for the Expo held at the Musée Postal on the occasion of the visit of Queen Elizabeth II to France last May, when some of the Royal Collection was shown.

In order to clarify the announcements of new issues of illustrated flamme machine cancels, the PT philatelic service has issued a description of the various types and models of these marks: There are two types and 3 models or sub-types of Type II. Type I only contains a propaganda or advertising text, may or may not be accompanied by an illustration, and the slogan box is mounted to the right of the datestamp. Type II consists of those in which the name of the postoffice and date are repeated in the bottom part of the slogan; the box is mounted at left of datestamp. There are three "modèles" or subtypes of the Type II, as follows: 1). flammes comprising only a text engraved in serified capitals in three lines at most and containing a maximum of 45 characters, each space between the words being counted as a character; 2). Flammes in which the text in serified capitals exceeds the maximum of lines and characters specified for model 1; and 3). flammes composed in a simple linear design related to the subject of the propaganda and accompanied by as brief a text as possible, in characters of varied type style and thickness, or in characters designed in a more or less ornamental style or imitating manuscript.

---

Our member Theo Van Dam has begun the running of regular auctions (mail sales) devoted to covers of the World. He accepts material to sell, 20% commission. The next sale is October 31 and next after than Jan. 31, 1973. He also sends out covers on approval. Address Box 26, Brewster, N. Y. 10503.

---

Ernst M. Cohn, the well-known erudite student of ballons montes, is making a detailed study of the "papillons de Metz" and would greatly appreciate receiving data from our members and readers on the following aspects of any papillons they may have: the handwritten date on the p., dates and places of postmarks on the p. as well as any other postmarks, same but on the official envelope if any, is the p. much larger than the usual 5x10cm, and does the p. have its own envelope from Metz. He will acknowledge all data when he publishes his results. Address 103 G St., N.W., Apt. B620, Washington, D.C. 20024.

---

Robson Lowe, the London auction firm, is quoting in its recent advertising a very interesting historic letter that has lately come to light, from one of Napoleon's supporters to the Countess de Bertrand aboard the H.M.S. Bellerophon in Plymouth harbor in 1815, where he was awaiting exile to St. Helena. The letter indicates Napoleon's supporters have made sums of money available for him in various cities of U. S. if he can escape there. A change in regime shortly expected in London would be more amenable to such a move. But it didn't come to pass.

---

The Admiral de Grasse 0.50+0.10F stamp (Bequet) issued on Sept. 9th commemorates a figure of importance in American History through his success in keeping the British navy at bay while Washington and Lafayette holed up Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was in the battle of Ouessant against the British in 1778, then with Adm. d'Estaing in the Antilles 1779-80. In 1780 he laid the plans for support to the Americans; leaving Toulon and Brest in March 1781 with 20 ships he arrived at Martinique in April where Adm. Hood was stymied by the French. The stamp shows one of the French ships and the new American flag of 13 stars and stripes. He sailed to St.-Domingue to pick up 3000 troops for St. Simon, and proceeded to the Chesapeake. With Comte de Barras he defeated Hood's fleet while Washington, Lafayette, Rochambeau and St. Simon forced isolated Cornwallis to surrender. DeGrasse's name is engraved on the Revolution monument at York, Pa., and he was decorated with the Orders of Saint Louis and Cincinnati.



On Oct. 1 the Philatelic Service of the PT (4 rue H. Lebas, 75436 Paris Cedex 09) began using a fancy large-format illustrated dated cancel on its mail; the illustration is of the coat of arms of Paris.

Paul G. Partington writes us to ask if any of our members could assist him in his big project to compile an archives of biographical and reference data on all persons who have appeared on postage stamps. He has already nearly completed an index of the references and now needs help in making translations from French of biographical data in his files. Any interested FCPS members who would be competent and willing to help him in this task should write him at 7320 South Gretna Ave., Whittier, Cal. 90606.

#### STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

1. Title of Publication—France & Colonies Philatelist
  2. Date of Filing: Oct. 5, 1972
  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, Corres. Sec'y, 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003
  6. Names and addresses of publisher, editor, and managing editor:  
 Publisher: France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. (N. Y.)  
 Editor: Robert G. Stone, P. O. Box 471, Biglerville, Pa. 17307  
 Managing Editor: None
  7. Owner: Not owned by corporation
  8. Known bondholders, mortgagees, etc.—None
- |  | Average no. copies<br>each issue during<br>preceding 12 months | Actual no. copies<br>single issue pub.<br>nearest filing date |
|--|--|---|
| 10. Extent and nature of circulation                 |  |   |
| A. Total no. copies printed                          | 625  | 652   |
| B. Paid circulation                                  |  |   |
| 1. Sales thru dealers, carriers, vendors, counter    | 0  | 0   |
| 2. Mail subscriptions                                | 470  | 478   |
| C. Total paid circulation                            | 470  | 478   |
| D. Free distribution by mail, carrier or other means |  |   |
| 1. Samples, complimentary copies, etc.               | 11   | 11  |
| 2. Copies distrib. to news agents, but not sold      | 0  | 0   |
| E. Total distribution                                | 481  | 489   |
| F. Office use, left-overs, etc.                      | 144  | 163   |
| G. Total   | 625  | 652   |

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

Walter E. Parshall, Corresponding Secretary, FCPS Inc.

## MEMBERS APPEALS

(Members Advertising)

**WANTED:** To buy if possible, or borrow on short-term basis, deVinck's "Les Millelimes des Timbres-Poste . . . depuis Dec. 1900," and the SPAL "Catalogue des Cachets Allemands 1872-1918". Please contact S. J. Luft, 3048 Village Dr., Ft. Mitchell, Ky. 41017 (Member 915)

**OFFER:** File of France and Colonies Philatelist complete to 1971 except for #62, at reduced price of \$30. Ralph Holtsizer, 202 Main St., Darby, Pa. 19023 (Member 18)

**OFFER:** Major estate collections including much in the French area, in coming public auctions; in requesting free catalogs, state your interests. Joe F. Frye, Midland Stamp Co., P. O. Box 11425FC, Memphis, Tenn. 38111 (Member 1390)

## FOR THE RECORD

(Cont. from FCP #149, p. 60)

207.) A brief recapitulation of the early history of recess production of French stamps (thru the experimental period) was given by Dr. Joany in a short note in *Le Monde* for March 1964, including some "new facts" he says. The list starts out with the 1.50Fr+8.50F essay for the *Le Travail* design, made 15/11/27, which was never issued (flat plate). Then comes the issued *La Travail* made 15/2/29, issued 2/5/28, also flat plate. Next the 20fr *Pont du Gard* Type I made 19/2/29, issued 15/5/29. This was followed by the 2Fr *Arc de Triomphe* essay of Feb. 1929, unissued, a first trial with the cylindrical plates. Then the 10F *La Rochelle* Type I essay of March 1929, perfed 13x13¼. Then the issued *La Rochelle* (I) made on 22/3/29, printed by a single cylinder of 3 panes of 25 each, released 29/4/29. Finally the 5Fr *Mont St. Michel* Type I made 29/4/29, with 3 plates of 25 each per cylinder, issued 30/2/30.

208.) An odd straightline airmail cachet seen on a cover from *Ambatosobana*, Madagascar to London, June 1946, reads *TRANSPORT PAR AVION EFFECTUE*, meaning the letter was flown as the sender wished (franked with 12Fr in airmail stamps and in an airmail envelope). The mark was probably put on at *Tananarive* (b.S.) in transit. It is the only example of such a mark we have seen from the colonies.

209.) According to *Chapier*, on 6 and 7 Jan. 1947 the main p.o. of *Lyon* was out of due stamps for the 3.80Fr tax on insufficiently-franked postcards when the rate suddenly went up from 2.50 to 3.80 early in Jan. As the p.o. used up its 50c and 30c dues quickly it was authorized to use 80c postage stamps cancelled with "T" in triangle for two days.

210.) Two settlements on the coast of *Benin*, one named *Klein Popo* (*Little Popo*) and the other *Grand-Popo*, were located a short distance apart, one in *German Togo* the other in *Dahomey*. When *Togo* was occupied by French troops in 1914, *Klein Popo* became *Petit Popo* and a postmark of *Grand Popo* was transferred to *Petit Popo* and used there with the word "Grand" cut out. Meanwhile the Germans had changed the name of *Klein Popo* to *Anecho*, which the French soon decided to retain and the German postmark for *Anecho* was put back into service and continued in use there into the 1920's. We have a postcard of 1897, sent from *Grand Popo* to Germany, transiting thru *Klein Popo* to catch a German boat. The postmarks of both places appear on the front, which makes an intriguing and perhaps unusual combination. A postcard of 1914 from *Grand Popo* to *Anecho* does not have the same appeal, though it connected the same places.

211.) Our Board member *Dr. Martin Stempien* has a remarkable letter of a *Mandarin* post which existed in *Cochinchina* in July 1863. From photos of its contents and the cover, which he furnished, *Maurice Jamet* has published a copy of the part of the letter which describes the operation of this post in *Cochinchina*, in the latest issue of *Documents Phil.* (#48). The letter, from *Thuoc*, was addressed to France, put into the French post at *Saigon*, and bears the rare first French postmark of *Saigon* as well as a very early "Après le Départ" mark (see FCP#148, p. 29), and the *Mandarin* postmark! The contents of the letter show samples of the *Mandarin* postmarks and a 10c *Eagle* used at *Saigon*!

212.) The origin of the *Marianne* symbol for the French Republic is rather

obscure. C. LeChavalier in *Le Monde* for Feb. '72 gives some history. He traces the term Marianne back to a Spanish theologian, Juan de Marianna, at the Sorbonne in 1589; it became the symbol of the opposition to the monarchy. The symbol was revived in the Revolution and especially under Napoleon III. In the second Empire a Société La Marianna represented the middle and lower classes opposing the regime. Members were arrested in 1853. They were active again in the Commune of 1871. As a symbol against absolutism it became the goddess of the Republic officially in 1883 when the city of Paris erected a statue of it in the Place de la République.

213.) The hexagonal postmarks used in Algerian regions where army services were depended on to support small native settlements during the troubles of 1955-62 are inscribed with letters "S.A.S." following the postoffice name; the letters stand for "Sections Administratives Spéciales." They are rather scarce to very rare marks in most cases. Because of their para-military character information on them has been difficult to obtain. They are listed, perhaps not completely, in articles by Racheu in *Feuilles Marcophiles* #s 161 and 164 and by Paris in *F. M.* 187, and in Deloste's "*Histoire Postale et Militaire du XXe Siecle* —".

214.) The 50c red Mosque of El-Djedid stamp (Yv #79A) of Algeria was issued in coils as well as sheets, between 1929 and 1939, probably coils of 500 or 1000. It is believed to be the only coil stamp of Algeria (Perrin, *La Phil. Fr.*, Jan. '72).

215.) R. Bath reports that the 1fr Guadeloupe (Yv 1636) and the 2fr Mystere 20 (Yv. PA42) which were originally printed on the TD-3 (3-color) presses were switched to the TD-6 (6-color) presses in 1971. Although this required new transfer rollers and plates no differences in engraving from the TD-3 stamps are detected. The sheet margins are of course different. Up to this the only low denominations of regular issues printed on the TD-6 were the 30c and 40c Cheffer and 50c Bequet and 40c Ronchamps coils.

216.) According to P. deLizeray, the dates of issue commonly cited of some of the earliest French booklets are erroneous. The 10c red Sower thick numeral booklet came out in 1910, not 1907 as usually said. The 5c green Sower Type II booklet was issued 1910 not 1911. Those of the 5c Blanc and 10c Sower thin numeral were issued 1 Dec. 1906, not 19 Nov.

217.) During WW I the Belgian postoffice opened an office at Nice-Havrais, a suburb of Sainte-Adresse near Havre. At first the main French p.o. at Havre provided it with a Havre postmark to use in cancelling Belgian stamps (1912-14 issues) on mail from Belgian officials and civilians in exile stationed there. Later a new postmark inscribed "Le Havre (Spécial)" was used there, until Oct. 1915. Belgian stamps can also be found cancelled in 1914-15 in the French p.o. at Ste-Adresse. In 1915 a postmark reading "Ste Adresse/Poste Belge-Belgische Post" was introduced and used to 1918, and the Belgian postoffice at Nice-Havrais closed. Official Belgian mail was often cancelled with a mark reading "Belgique/Belgie". Covers of the service are not very rare.

218.) The "pneumatic" posts of Algiers is a subject about which very little is known (see Perrin, *La Phil. Fr.*, Jan. '72). Apparently from around 1900 on Algiers had pneumatic mail tubes and until 1914 they were in use, then abandoned on account of the War and never opened again. No covers from this service are known. But beginning in the 1920's Paris pneumatic stationery was used at Algiers for special-delivery service by foot postmen. In 1938 a special letter-card of 2 Fr in the rue du Kasbah vignette was issued for such service. Also ordinary Algerian stationery was sometimes used, and marked in

manuscript "pneumatique"! The special--delivery mail was usually marked with large handstamped letters: A, B, D, I and K are known, the meaning of which is unknown though it may refer to the clerk or office where the piece was mailed. All such items are very rare.

219.) B.E.P.T.O.M. (BEPTOM) is the acronym for Bureau d'Études des Postes et Télécommunications d'Outre-Mer, with office at 5 rue Oswaldo Cruz, Paris 16. The Agence des Timbres-Poste d'Outre-Mer which sells the stamps of French territories and republics that were former colonies, is operated by BEPTOM. This organization was formed to provide cooperation in supporting the new developing countries in technical, training, research, equipment and manufacture for postal and telecommunication matters. It is through this organization that the printing and sale of the stamps for the republics is provided by French facilities, as these countries could not afford to set up their own. However, Togo and Guinée do not use the French services. Also the republics have on occasion contracted out some of their stamp printing to commercial firms. Their recess printed stamps have all been done by the French AFT, however.

220.) Maurice Caperon, in an obscure little book on hunting and fishing in St. Pierre-Miquelon (St. P., 1887), mentions that the gendarmes carried the mails on foot across Langlade and Miquelon during the winter, and it was a rough job. One time in 1883 when the weather had turned very cold, a gendarme nearly froze to death while walking mails between farms on Langlade. So Capt. Videmont thought up the idea of sending the mails to remote farms of the island by tying them to a Newfoundland dog (like that pictured on the dues stamps of SPM of 1932). It worked so well that the gendarmes no longer had to expose themselves on the barren wintry uplands of Langlade.

221.) What is a "high franking"? In the good old days of the late 19th and early 20th centuries anything over 1.50Fr was thought of as "high" and not too frequently seen except on philatelic covers. With the inflation from 1920 on, gradually the level for a "high" franking went up as the rates did. Coming of air mail also introduced some high regular rates. But up to 1939 for ordinary commercial surface mail 5fr would still be high, and 15 or 20fr for airmail. Rates went up steeply 1938-45, yet we have a commercial airmail cover from Guadeloupe to N. Y. in 1941 with 94Fr and another of 1944 with 149Fr, which impresses us as really high. Can you top that? Of course, by the 1950s 50 and 100fr airmail covers became everyday affairs. The 500fr airmail stamps however, are seldom seen on commercial covers.

222.) Merchants in the West Indies were always concerned that their mail to Europe or U. S. should go on the earliest available passage, so they watched the steamer schedules and marked their letters to go by some chosen boat sailing. From Martinique and Guadeloupe it was customary to specify whether they wished a letter to go by regular British or French packet. But to U. S. or South America sailings were possible by a variety of lines, some quite infrequent or irregular and for these the name of a particular boat was often directed on the letter. Sometimes a connection at some other island could be made to advantage with another line or boat, as at St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Barbadoes, or Trinidad, and routing that way might be indicated. Frequent use of particular routing directions led some merchants to make up handstamps for the purpose. From Martinique one sees on many covers in the 1880-90 period handstamps for STEAMER ANGLAIS and STEAMER FRANCAIS, or VOIE ANGLAISE, etc. (struck usually in blue). A scarcer mark of this type we have seen from Guadeloupe reads: "Per Royal Mail/Via St. Kitts" (18990s).

## NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Catalogue des Oblitérations de France sur Timbres Détachés—Bureaux de Paris 1850-63, Petits Chiffres 1852-62, Étalles de Paris 1863-76, Gros Chiffres 1863-76 (incl. Algeria, Levant, Alsace-Lorraine replacements), Petits Chiffres des Gros Chiffres 1863-76, Griffes des Ambulants 1852-76, Oblitérations Diverses 1852-76." By Armand Mathieu. To be published. Subscriptions taken in advance at lower price of 50Fr. p.p. (60Fr after publ.) A. Mathieu, 5 rue Blacas, Nice, CCP Marseille 59.99.
- "Les Entiers Expliqués par les Tarifs Postaux." Tome I. By R. Ginestet. Brochure #144, Le Monde, 11bis Blvd. Haussmann, F75-Paris 9. 8.20Fr. p.p. CCP Paris 18382-12. (Reprint of serial articles from Le Monde.)
- "Supplement 1971 au Catalogue des Oblitérations Mécaniques à Flamme illustrées ou Stylisées." 24 pp. 1972. Le Monde Brochure #145. 8.20Fr.
- "Catalogue Cérès—Timbres Poste. 31e Édition, 1973." July 24, 1972. 10Fr + postage (deluxe version 13Fr + p.) Éditions Cérès, 23-25 rue du Louvre, F75-Paris 1. (Prices completely revised, general rises in 19th, 20th lower or no change. Many illustr. in colors. The independent republics that were former colonies are now omitted as there is less interest in them.)
- "Histoire Postal de la Côte des Somalis—Tome II." By Henri Tristant. 1972. 32 pp. Brochure #146, Le Monde des Phil., 8.20F p.p. (Cont. of series in Le Monde; the definitive work on the subject.)
- "L'Univers des Timbres—La Période Classique 1840-1870." By James A. Mackay. 1972. 340 pp. illustr. with 35 plates in color + 72 pp. of illustr. of stamps. 124 Fr. La Bibliothèque des Arts, 3 place de l'Odéon, F75-Paris 6. CCP 7610-53 Paris. (Sumptuous work on the history of early stamps of the World; includes comparison of mint prices in various national catalogues.)
- "New Hebrides." 1972. 10pp. Robson Lowe, Ltd., London (for sale by HJMR Co., Box 308, No. Miami, Fla. 33161, at \$1.75). (A condensed review of the postal history, cancels, locals, with recent auction realizations).
- "Stanley Gibbons Europe II Stamp Catalogue" (G-P countries, incl. Memel, Monaco). 1972 June 30. (Prices in English money). For sale by Stangib, 595 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10017. Price \$7.95.

### Review

- "Timbres Pour Colis Postaux." By Dr. R. Joany. Tome XV of his "Nomenclature des Timbres Poste de France" series. The author, 1972, 76pp illustr. 10Fr. 33 Ave. de Suffren, Paris 7.

This latest of Dr. Joany's very useful "nomenclature" series, is something a bit more original and ambitious than the previous ones. He became intrigued with the French parcels-post labels because they have been neglected and knowledge of them is rather incomplete, altho several articles by Chapier and by Gavault have been published in recent years and some of the railroad issues have been listed in the catalogues. Joany has found quite a few more of the stamps and has clarified the classification and reasons for issue. The parcels-post system in France has been very complicated because the PT delegated the handling of most parcels to the railroads, steamship companies, airlines, and within Paris to private firms, each of which has issued labels to be affixed usually to a forwarding form, the so-called "Bulletin d'Expédition" or "Bulletin de Transport," fastened to the package or sent separately. The labels were rather ugly and poorly made until 1939 when the interest of philatelists (some



of the labels were sold mint to the public) caused the railroad companies to make them prettier.

The railroad company labels are of several functional types: a) the "majoration" stamps to take care of the increases in rates since the last regular labels were issued, b) the "apport à la gare" or "domicile" to cover the fee for carriage to the domicile or from an office to the station, c) "valeurs déclarée" for the fee for insuring valuable packages, d) "par exprès" for special delivery, e) "intérêt à la livraison par exprès" for the part of the fee charged to special delivery, and f) "encombrant," a tax for oversize packages. Over the years from 1881 when the system started there were many issues with varied designs, changes in value and color, surcharges, etc. Joany classifies all these in chronological groups according to the major changes in the tarif structure, subdivided by functions, designs, year of issue, value, color, etc.

A second class of parcels labels, issued from 1935 to 1963 by the state railroads (SCNF) were for the "petit colis" (small parcels) in general (up to 5 kg) and could cover the total of any or all the special fees mentioned above, replacing the previous separate labels. After 1962 stamps were no longer used on domestic parcels.

Concurrently with the railroad parcels service, a concession was given by the PT to a firm, the "Messagers Nationaux" and its successors, for parcels sent only within Paris, operating until 1946 when the PT took it over. The basic labels for this service consisted of a tripartite form, one part retained by the administration, one a receipt for the sender, and the third a stamp proper to be affixed to the parcel. These stamps are little known and Joany has broken new ground in listing and classifying them, however still very incomplete. In addition, special labels were issued for use on shipments of 100 or more identical packages ("envois en nombre"), and for "valeurs déclarée" and "remboursement".

Another little-known category which Joany describes is the labels issued by the steamship companies for parcels carried under PT concession between seaports of France and colonies, France-North Africa, France-Corsica, France-coastal islands, Calais-Dover, etc. The listing is evidently very incomplete.

(The PT also gave concessions to the airlines to carry air parcels, which could be interchanged with the railroads for delivery or pickup at points not served by air; in April 1971 the PT took over delivery of air parcels received from abroad. The PT has for many years handled some categories of parcels at points not reached by railroads and to foreign countries. The PT (as did the colonies) used ordinary postage stamps on the Bulletins d'Expédition.)

The colis postaux can be a very fascinating subject and will undoubtedly become more popular. Note that the labels Joany lists are all postage stamps, having been issued under PT authority for postage fees. The booklet, printed on coated paper, has many clear illustrations of the various designs and overprints, and some handy tables consolidating the various rates.—R.G.S.

## CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

### Le Monde des Philatélistes (CC, SI)

#244, June 1972: DeLizeray: Roques, et Convert: "La cinquantenaire de l'impression par rotatives et des coins datés" (end serial); Rouques: "Les préos de France (impr. rot.) et leurs variétés" (resume serial); Biaggi: "La poste militaire française en Indochine" (begin); "Le nouveau Code Postal"; Dumont: "Les timbres et entiers postaux des

postes locales d'Alsace et de Lorraine" (begin); De la Mettrie: "Le 25 centimes Cérés de 1871."

#245, Jy-Aug. 1972: Duxin: "Suggestions pour 1973"; "Le nouveau Code Postal"; Mazabrey: "Les timbres taxes provisoires d'automne 1903 des Bureaux Francaises en Chine (Tientsin et Pékin)"; "Pierre Opie—dessinateur de timbres-poste sénégalaises"; (cont. of various serials).

#246, Sept. 1972: "Declaration exclusive de M. Germain Ministre des PTT"; Bourgeois: "Le nouveau code postal; une indexation clandestine"; Gumuchian: "Le premier bateau a vapeur est Francais"; "Les 'Europa '72' d'Andorra"; "Le nouveau reglement des collections thématique"; Chapier: "Le cachet au Lion de Lyon." (Conts. of various serials).

#### **L'Echo de la Timbrologie (CC, SI, CSM, APRL)**

#1422, June 1972: Tessier: "Carnets du 25c Semeuse bleu Type II"; Calves: "Causés de Lundi (on nuances of Ceres 1848-50)"; Brijon: "Pionnières de l'aviation" (cont.); Lordet: "Les oblitérations des nouveaux départements de l'Algérie 1959-62" (cont.); Lux: "Les timbres a date des recettes auxiliaires urbaines et levées exceptionnelles" (end serial); Schutz: "Concorde a travers les timbres et les oblitérations" (end serial); Leblond: "Les séries 'Défense de l'Empire' de 1941"; SATA: "Le thème polaire-Arctique."

#### **La Philatélie Francaise (CC)**

#223, May 1972: Harnould: "Cronique-thématique—les sites et monuments de Fr."; Bath: "Le Baron de Vinck—père des coins datés"; "Collection de premiers vols d'avions a réacteur d'une compagnie aérienne—Air France (Caravelle)"; (cont. serials by Storch, Bath); "Comment exposer les cartes maximums."

#224, June 1972: "Le nouveau Code Postal"; Harnould: (cont.); Bath (cont.); Storch et al (cont.); Houltéau: "Le pli tour de monde 16 Oct.-20 Nov. 1937" (Air France); "Grande Pêche Aviso 'Commandant-Bourdais'."

#225, Jy-Aug. 1972: (Reports on the St. Briec Congress of the Fed. of Phil. Soc. of Fr.).

#### **Philatélie**

May 1972: "Mécontentement des collectionneurs de Monaco"; Plisson: "Les essais des émissions Fr. du XIX siècle"; Chapier: "Les Iles St. Pierre-Miquelon: timbres et cachets postaux"; Vervisch: "Des faux peu connus"; "Le Terre Neuvas: trois siècles de l'épopée et de misère et un timbre"; "Grand Bassam et Assinie"; "La convention postale de 1843: un premier pas vers Europe"; "Les malles sont sans défense contre les bandits"; "La poste la plus longue du monde."

June 1972: "Des faux de valeur"; "La flamme de la Fontaine"; Delizeray: "Les types de semailles inscriptions grasses"; Bouttes: "Documents postaux concernant les prisonniers de Guerre 1939-45"; Gachot: "Les cachets en for a cheval en Alsace-Lorraine"; "H. Boucher et M. Hilsz"; "Faidherbe met le Sénégal a l'heure française"; "Les timbres des anciennes colonies françaises"; "Speculation sur le timbre Europa d'Andorre Française."

#### **Feuilles Marcophiles (CC)**

#189, 3rd Trim. 1972: DeFontaines: "Belfort 1870-71" (end serial); De-loste: "Les bases navales Américaines en France en 1917-19" (repr. of Howell's article); Meriaux: "Les agences postales navales de 1957 a 1971"; Noël: "Février 1871: taxes allemandes perçues hors de France"; Durieux: "Les oblitérations coloniales des timbres de France en Type

Sage" (end serial); Catherine: "La grande quinzaine d'aviation de la baie de Seine 25 Aout-6 Sept. 1910"; Lepez: "Les cursives simples: quelques réflexions a leur propos"; Chapier/Lejeune: "La poste aux armées" (begin); Dumont: "Le service des colis postaux en Alsace-Lorraine 1918-40"; Barilly: "Les étoiles de Paris—addenda"; Deloste: "Las camps de prisonnières de guerre de l'Axe en 1945"; Salles: "Du nouveau dans la poste maritime."

#### Postes et Télécommunications (CC)

- #198, June 1972: "Feu vert pour le Code"; "Pourquoi un Code?"; "Une habitude a prendre" (to use the Code); "Comment coder?"
- #201, Sept. 1972: "Relais de Poste" (Cidex); "Un CCP, c'est simple—les chèques postaux 1972."

#### Bulletin de la Société des Amis du Musée Postal (CC)

- #38, 2nd Trim. 1972: Joany: "Trésors de Musée Postal—poinçon Ceres Grand Chiffres"; Fromaigeat: "Poinçon Type Sage"; DeFontaines: "Comment se defaire des Monnaies encombrants au debut du XIX Siècle"; Cappart: "La poste en 1870-71—jetons et medailles"; "Musées postaux en province"; "Ballooning 1782-1972" (Smithsonian exhibit); Cappart: "Mini-ballon."

#### Le Collectionneur Lyonnais

- #14, May 1972: Storch: "Le 10c semeuses chiffres maigres"; Lejeune: "Les marques postales des depts conquis du Allemande du Nord"; Carnevalé-Mauzan: "Les messages Croix-Rouge familiaux pendant le guerre 1939-45"; Kiune: "Les cachets 24bis d'Algérie" Charbonnier: "Les agences postales de l'armées de l'air"; Delmotte: "Marques postales de Lyon" (cont.).

#### Essay-Proof Journal (CC, SI, CSM, APRL)

- No. 115, 1972: Palmer: "Notes on the essays for the War Orphans Fund Issue (of France)"; Stone: "The Pictorial Issue of Fr. Cols.—Somali Coast 1909" (cont.).

#### Postal History Journal (CC, SI, CSM, APRL)

- v. 16, #32, Sept. 1972: Stone: "Use of the French Franchise Militaire stamps, 1901-72."

#### Sélection Philatélique Internationale

- #2, 1972: Dussart: "Etude des oblitérations sur timbres de France depuis 1 Juillet 1849."

#### Journal Philatélique de Berne

- 1972, #s 1-2: Bloch: "Die Bahnpost im Oberelssas"; Chapier: "Les timbres de colis postaux de France."
- 1972, #5/6: Savoie: "Histoire postale"; Pittier: "Die Seine oder unterwasserpost vom Jan. 1871."

#### Il Collezionista

- 1972, #s 4 and 5: Diena: "Era francese il primo francobolli italiana."

#### Sammler Lupe, 1972

- Gachot: "Gibt es halbierte Elssas-Lothringen Marken?" "Studiengruppe Frankreich."

#### Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung

- #3, 1972: Blanc: "Emission de Bordeaux"; Sturzenegger: "Philatélie moderne en France"; Von der Wend: "Achetez Français mais soyez prudent."

#5, 1972: Savoie: "Les oblitérations et les timbres pour journaux et imprimés."

### French Historical Studies

Vol. VII, #3, Spring 1972: Hoisington: "Politics and postage stamps: postal issues of the French State and Empire 1940-44."

Bulletin de la Société Internationale d'Histoire Postale (2 Ave. Félix-Viallet, Grenoble, or Box 24, Bayside, N. Y. \$3.50/yr)

#18, 1971: Carnévale-Mauzan: "Les prisonniers de guerre allemands en France par le conflit 1870-71"; Gachot: "Le poste et le télégraphe pendant la guerre 1870-71"; Camboulives: "Les correspondances par ballon durant le siège de Belfort"; Cohn: "Le voyage du ballon 'Le Galilée'"; Nougaret: "Un postier sous le Commune"; "Les journaux par ballon poste."

#19/20, 1972: Bouerat: "Les débuts du service des postes et télégraphes en Côte d'Ivoire 1880-1905."

---

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

---

### Notices

1. Make your plans for the Stephen G. Rich Competition and Exhibition in February 1973 and for the INTERPEX competition in March 1973.
2. A questionnaire on specialties followed will be sent to each member in December with the annual dues statements. We want to get a more detailed and accurate reflection of your collecting activities for the next Membership List.
3. A new edition of the Membership List is planned for distribution with the April 1973 FCP.
4. Decision was made by the Board in September to cut off from the mailing list for the Philatelist all those not having paid dues by 1 April 1973—they will not receive the April FCP.
5. Additional copies of the Index (distributed gratis to members with this October FCP) will hereafter be sold by the Secretary at \$2.00 each.
6. Effective 1 January 1973 prices for back issues of the Philatelist will be: for nos. available in stock—\$1 each, for nos. available only in xerox copies—\$1.50 each, for orders of more than 50 nos. special price on request.
7. Reminder that the President has for sale copies of a list of US and foreign stamp dealers or firms that run public auctions or mail sales usually containing considerable or outstanding France and colonies material, price 50 cents postpaid.
8. Reminder that the Correlator Book is sold by the Secretary at \$2.50 a copy.

J. E. Lievsay, Pres.

### Meeting of September 5, 1972

The first meeting of the fall season, was called to order at 8 p.m. by Pres. Lievsay. 18 members present. Sixteen new members were voted into membership. The business was light and soon completed. The speaker for the evening, Mr. Jan. Kindler, was no stranger to many of those present, having presented us programs before. His topic this time was entitled "The History of the French Air Mails 1790's-1931." However, his erudite and amusing talk

led into other fields and countries in discussing the people who had pioneered the air plane and balloon. From the first probable manned ascent, through early balloon posts, aviation meet, and the final realization of regular carrying mail, the presentation was spiced with stories regarding many little known facts and behind-the-scenes activities. Items depicting the events and subjects discussed, were displayed in frames. The meeting was then adjourned after the usual question and answer period, at 9:30 p.m.—W.E.P.

### NEW MEMBERS

- 1378 LeVAY, Frank, 33 Saint Lawrence Ave., Kapuskasing, Ont., Canada.  
(France)
- 1379 STRONG, Philip G., 6119 North Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60659  
(France; French Offices in China; French Cols to 1925)
- 1380 DODSON, Carol E., 732 Seminole Ave., Orlando, Fla. 32804  
(France pre-1900 used, stamps and covers, mint after 1900 only, revenues, postmarks)
- 1381 GIDEZ, Lewis I., 41 Demarest Ave., Demarest, N. J. 07627  
(France—first-day covers, maximum cards)
- 1382 KIEVIET, John, 715 North School St., Normal, Ill. 61761  
(France used)
- 1383 OLIVIER, Georges, 120 Vimy N., Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada  
(France and Colonies, all fields)
- 1384 LARZALERE, Robert L., 624 S. Washington, Iola, Kans. 66749  
(General French collector. Dealer)
- 1385 McGOWAN, Robert E., 627 Purdy St., Birmingham, Mich. 48009  
(France and Offices)
- 1386 EMERSON, Warren M., Route #4, Box 327, Opelika, Ala. 36801  
(Ceres thru Pasteur, especially Sowers)
- 1387 BRANDON, Bill, 125 S. First, Fowler, Calif. 93625  
(France and Colonies)
- 1388 MEYERSON, Lawrence Alan, 4837 Woodland, Apt. 103, Royal Oak, Mich. 48073  
(General collector of French material)
- 1389 GODWIN, Morgan W., 1133 Fienemann Road, Farmington, Conn. 06032  
(Andorra; modern France)
- 1390 FRYE, Joe F. (Midland Stamp Co.), P. O. Box 11425, Memphis, Tenn. 38111  
(Dealer/Auctioneer)
- 1391 KERCZYNSKI, Gerald S., 7577 de Lorimier Ave., Montreal 329, Quebec, Canada (Not furnished)
- 1392 PEMBLE, Rena L., 6298 Seven Oaks Ave., Baton Rouge, La. 70806  
(Art; Chateaux; Theater and Literature; France)

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1079 DODGE, Norman M., 312 Balboa Road, El Paso, Texas 79912
- 765 VAN DAM, Theodore, P. O. Box 26, Brewster, N. Y. 10509
- 1201 SEEBACHER, Ira, Spring Valley Road, Ossining, N. Y. 10562
- 1334 SEEKE, Robert J., 19 Morey Park Rd., R.D. 1, Nassau, N. Y. 12123
- 61 STONE, Robert G., P. O. Box 471, Biglerville, Pa. 17307
- 1373 GROBSTEIN, Michael J., 5006 Llano Drive, Woodland Hills, Cal. 91364
- 1195 BATEY, Henry D., 7-A Carillon Dr., Rocky Hill, Ct. 06067
- 1189 GONSIEWSKI, John M., 734 Partridge Ave., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025
- 1160 VAN DEN ABELE, Daniel, 31729 Harlo, Apt. D, Madison Heights, Mich. 48071
- 1300 BEARSE, LCDR Laurence McK., 031-26-2621, Box 528 USMACTHAI, APO San Francisco, Calif. 96346