



France & Colonies Philatelist

FRENCH POSTAL MARKINGS TO SHOW RURAL AND LOCAL ORIGIN

These marks are more or less common on letters of the 1830-70 period and intrigue many collectors. However, probably few of us understand how they were used. Recent reviews of the subject by Lejeune and by Gutekunst in *Feuilles Marcophiles* (#s187 and 190) clarify the subject. We think a summary will be of interest and value to our readers:

"Décime Rurale," 1830-July 1846, was expressed by a "D" mark in an oval, in black, on letters directed to rural locations, and in red on letters coming from a rural locale to a post office, to indicate an extra charge of one décime (10c) above the normal rate. Blue color is seen rarely. Sometimes the mark was struck twice though the charge was levied only once.

"Correspondance Locale" des Directions, 1830-1858 was indicated by a "CL" mark in a hexagon, usually black, but often red after 1834, supposed to be struck on local letters just before the Décime Rurale mark was applied.

"Correspondance Locale Distribution," was indicated by a "C.D." mark in a diamond frame, used 1833-58, in black to 1834 thereafter red. A rather scarce mark; for use with the Décime Rurale on letters from rural communes that were dependent on a Bureau de Distribution type of postoffice. The CL and CD marks had no reason to be used after 1858 when postage-due stamps were introduced to collect the local postage.

Letter-stamps for Rural Mailbox Letters (*Lettres Timbres des Boîtes Rurales*), consisted of capital letters, or letters plus a numeral below, in a circular frame, theoretically used 1830-1835 but sometimes missing, on letters collected from mailboxes in communes that did not have a postoffice. Generally in black, but sometimes red, blue or inkless rarely. They were supposed to be struck at the top right of face of cover. Each p.o. had 25 alphabet letters (W never used), one for each commune, though some letters were used for more than one. If a supplementary box was put up in a commune then the letter for that commune with a numeral "2" below was assigned. (Metz for example had 90 communes hence used 4 alphabets.) The stamper was fastened to the inside of the mailbox. It is difficult now to identify which box a given stamp was for. Letters so stamped had to go through the postoffice closest to the one to which the facteur was attached, but if the facteur delivered a letter on the same tour on which he collected it he put on the Décime Rurale marks (see above) instead.

Letter stamps for Supplementary Urban Mail Boxes (Lettres-Timbres des Boites Supplémentaires Urbaines), 1820s to 1870s? These are marks of capital letters in a rectangle. A town could have boxes put up supplementary to the postoffice, and mail collected from them by facteurs would be carried by them to the p.o. who applied the letter stamp at upper right (but not on the adhesive stamp, if any). Only the letter "A" is generally found, but a "B" is known for Andlau and A to U for Strasbourg.

The Mark "OR" for Origine Rurale, 1836 to date? The OR in a circle is a well-known mark, the letters may be either in serif or non-serif type. It was to be applied to letters received by a rural facteur and delivered by him on the same tour, or addressed to the same route but carried through the postoffice before delivery. It was to be struck below the letter-stamp for the last box collected. After adhesive stamps came into use, all the mail from rural boxes and destined for places on the same tour was cancelled by the facteur with his OR stamp without passing it through the postoffice. Letters franked with the 10c stamp (local rate) were to have the stamp cancelled OR in its upper right and lower left corners tying the stamp thus to the face of cover. A third strike was to be put on the face of the cover. (We have seen irregularities such as OR cancels in all four corners of the stamp.) The OR was at first struck in black and sometimes red or blue (very rare), but later only in black. Still frequent 1900-1918 on the face but rare on stamp; nowadays less correspondence between people on same tour.

The Mark "OL" for Origine Locale, 1847-?, in a dashed circle, was used by facteurs of towns who received letters by hand during their tour and delivered by hand on the same tour. It is nearly always black, was applied at top right of cover, never authorized to be struck on the stamp, though sometimes found thus.

The "BM" Mark in an oval (black only) for Boite Mobile (movable box), 1847-to date, was often related to rural mail (as well as trains and boats), as in the case of a mailwagon going around the countryside with a box mounted on it into which people between p.o.s or between fixed boxes could deposit letters. These letters were collected at the nearest p.o., which struck the BM in addition to its regular postmark. (A few BM marks in rectangle or without frame or inscribed in a circular postmark are known, but these may all be for railroads, boats or the colonies.)

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THE MADAGASCAR NUMERAL POSTMARKS

Collectors of Madagascar who pay attention to cancels of the 1900-10 period may have noticed that there is a series of circular dated postmarks (double-ring, inner ring of dashes) which are inscribed with only a number and the word "Madagascar". Some of these marks have the number at bottom and some at top, and some numbers are found both ways, at top and at bottom, i.e. in those cases two dies were issued. This style is mentioned in Langlois and Bourselet's book on French colonial cancellations (1927) but they do not indicate at what places each number was used. It is stated that they were for small postoffices, at first perhaps military offices, issued as temporary marks pending supply of ones with postoffice name. The only information we have seen as to the places corresponding to the numbers is in a note by M. Devoitine in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, July 1922, p. 676, which credits M. Langlois for some of the data. As these marks are uncommon on cover but more often seen on stamps off cover, we think collectors of colonial cancels will be interested in the list published by Devoitine, even though some of the numbers had not yet been identified at the time of his writing. (One might suspect that a given number, of the early ones especially, may have been used at more than one place, but nothing in Devoitine's table would suggest this and we presume that most of the numbers were being used simultaneously and little occasion to reassign numbers arose.) It will be noted that the early (low) numbers seem to be more or less in alphabetical order of postoffice names, as if they had been mostly assigned all at the same time, whereas the rest of the numbers were apparently assigned later at random in the sequence in which the offices were opened—though nos. 53-62 are also in alphabetical order. It is curious that these 99 offices (numbers) account for over half of the postoffices of Madagascar that existed in the 1900-10 period; all but several of the places listed with numeral marks later had postmarks with their name, which suggests that most of the earlier small offices probably had only the numeral mark for some time after they were first opened. (The only offices on Devoitine's list which did not later appear on the list of named-office postmarks given in Langlois and Bourselet, probably valid as of about 1925, were nos. 33, 49 and 71; presumably they were closed before the administration could get around to supplying them with name postmarks.) The "Catalogue des Estampilles" indicates that later postmarks for some of these places contained the letters TS in place of the numeral.

Note: numbers skipped are ones not yet identified.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 3. Ambohidratrimo | 27. Beroroha |
| 5. Andilamena | 28. Loholoka |
| 6. Antsalova | 29. Fanjakana |
| 7. Ambohimasina | 30. Befotaka |
| 10. Andranopasy | 31. Fort-Carnot |
| 11. Faratsilio | 32. Fensarivo |
| 16. Antsakabary | 33. Ampihary |
| 17. Antonibé | 34. Ifandana |
| 19. Fampotabé | 35. Ambinanindrano |
| 20. Andranskoditra | 36. Ilot Indien |
| 21. Antsenavolo | 37. Kandrehio |
| 22. Betioky | 38. Karianga |
| 23. Befandriano Sud | 39. Mitsinjo |
| 24. Befandriano Nord | 40. Ampasamadinika |
| 25. Berevo | (Ampasimadinika?) |
| 26. Benjavilo | 42. Ambatofinandrahana |

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 43. Maromandia | 65. Issanala (Isoanala) |
| 44. Tamboharano | 66. Mandabé |
| 45. Manatenina | 67. Ambatomainty (Ambato?) |
| 47. Manja | 69. Manambaro |
| 48. Mahatsinjo | 70. Ambovombé |
| 49. Ampirarazana | 71. Iakora |
| 50. Antsahabo (Antsahabé?) | 73. Ivondro |
| 53. Rantabé | 74. Mantasoa |
| 54. Soavinandriana | 75. Faux-Cap |
| 56. Sitampiky | 76. Betsiaka |
| 57. Tsinoarivo | 78. Ramartina |
| 58. Tsiroanomandidy | 80. Ampasimazava |
| 59. Tsaratanava | 83. Manombo |
| 60. Tsiafaky | 85. Marolambo |
| 62. Vondrozo | 86. Saivaza |
| 64. Nossi-Varika | 88. Ranomafana |
| | 90. Soanierana |

It may be mentioned in passing that several other colonies have used similar temporary or provisional postmarks with a numeral instead of a town name: "Moyen Congo (A.E.F.)": nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, used around 1913, and "Tchad" nos. 1, 2, and 3 used in the 1930s. They are very scarce.—R.G.S.

CUSTOMS MARKINGS ON FRENCH COLONIES COVERS

From West African colonies after the War one sees many letters, generally addressed abroad, which have apparently been opened by the colonial customs then sealed and marked with a special customs cachet before forwarding to destination. These covers may also be endorsed in pen by the customs: e.g., "Ouvert par le Contrôle Douanes, Yoff 6-4-57 (and initials)". The customs cachets are mainly large two-ringed circular ones inscribed between the rings: "DOUANES / (name of colony)" and in the center the place. We have seen them for Abidjan, Dakar/Yoff, Cotonou, Bobodioulasso, and Bouaké. Some of these, however, have the words "Colis Postaux" (parcels post) in center and the place between the rings. It is not clear how these letters were related to parcels post, and we rather suspect that since the customs is mostly concerned with parcels some offices only have a customs cachet inscribed "Colis Postaux" which they use indiscriminantly on letters also when the occasion requires. One letter we have seen is resealed by means of a printed gummed label, inscribed "Postes-Télégraphes-Téléphones / (Art. 29, IVe fasc. de l'Instruction générale)".

Whether such customs control on letters was used in other than West African colonies we do not know, but it seems likely that customs control of letters must have been in force at times in all the colonies.—R.G.S.

The Service Philatélique of the PTT at Paris now has on sale the phosphorescent banded stamps 0.10F Blason de Troyes, 0.20 Blason de St. Lo, 0.30 République de Cheffer, 0.50 Marianne de Bequet, booklets of 10 of the 0.50, booklets of 20 of the 0.50, and coils of 1000 of the 0.50.

THOSE "RICHIILIEU" OVERPRINTS AGAIN

In L'Echo for May 1973, M. Parlange gives a rather decisive summary and coup de grace to this bête noire which we thought was pretty well knocked out in the columns of the Philatelist years ago (see Index), but because it is still in some catalogues and offered in auctions, won't stay down. However, the earlier articles about it tended to the polemical and may have turned off some people who had vested interests in the thing. Parlange gives a very succinct history of this affaire which exposes it better than has been done here before. It is also interesting to see a more critical view from France where there was for long a lot more innocence about it. He makes eight points:—

1.) The "Richilieu" was a bâtiment-de-ligne (not a cruiser or destroyer as sometimes said) that set sail for Brooklyn Navy Yard from Dakar on 30 Jan. 1943 for repairs.

2.) While at Brooklyn its interim postal agent on board Quartermaster (Vaguemestre) G. B., was contacted by one Cohen so-called stamp dealer, who proposed to buy from him at face value 1500 Petain 1.50F brown stamps in order to surcharge them at Cohen's expense: "Par Avion / Bâtiment de Ligne / Richilieu" in a rectangle. Explaining to the young Quartermaster the "advantages" of such a surcharge which would he said be welcomed by the French Navy, etc., etc., he obtained his agreement to it, and quickly had the surcharges made by a New York printer and sold the greater part of them to some U. S. dealers at very high prices.

3.) In order to give an appearance of authenticity Cohen had the Quartermaster cancel with his official hexagonal postmark of the postal agency on the Richilieu some of the overprints already affixed by Cohen to envelopes or cards, some of which were later trimmed down to pieces.

4.) Some of these cancelled items got to Dakar by unknown channels, perhaps by U. S. airplanes (the Richilieu had no aircraft) but sent by clandestine or non-existent persons such as one named Ch-----, and addressed to similar parties, such as a postal clerk P----- well-known at that time for his fabrication of various naval and military covers.

5.) Some stamps of Mauretania and Senegal were also similarly surcharged.

6.) The surcharged 1.50 Petain stamps were distributed in North Africa after the Richilieu had come to Algiers (never to Dakar again) in July 1943 before going to the British naval base at Scapa Flow.

7.) Capt. L., Commandant of the Richilieu (not Admiral d'Argentine), having been informed of this fraud, had the Quartermaster brought before a naval courtmartial at Oran, which considering his excellent past record and that he acted under pressure without benefitting in any way from the deal, acquitted him.

8.) The Minister of the Navy put out a press release in Feb. 1945 stating that the surcharged Petain stamps were not put in circulation on the Richilieu and that they were devoid of any authenticity.

It might be noted that the apologists for this issue base their claim on the covers that appeared to have been mailed on the Richilieu and sent thru official mail channels to Dakar. Parlange points out that there is no evidence that these covers went that way, but that they were handcarried or sent under separate cover to parties in Dakar who were in position to give them marks of arrival (faked or clandestine). The presence of the Richilieu's cancel on some of the stamps is of course no proof at all that they were officially sold, issued, or used.—R.G.S.

FOR THE RECORD

Comments on Item 238, FCP #153, p. 54: Dr. Joany advises us that the marks "Transporte Exceptionnellement par Avion" do not refer to unusual flights, but rather to cases where the letter was sent by regular air even though not franked to go thus; that was done because the letter was misrouted or held up for some reason in the surface mail. So the p.o. sent it by air to compensate for the mistake or delay and thus incidentally propagandized the airmail service with a suitable cachet. The cover we illustrated should have gone from Yaoundé to Douala and thence ship to France for normal surface transport as franked, but was sent to Bangui (towards the interior) "by error" (perhaps); although it may be that the cachets in question generally do not refer to irregular flights, this cover to Leralle (a Paris dealer) via Bangui must then have involved some collusion by Leralle and the Yaoundé p.o. just to get the mark.

Correction to Item #242, FCP 153, p. 55-56: We regrettably misread Dr. Joany's article on the Ceres head 1c, 2c, 4c, and 5c, with regard to the construction of their plates. It should read that "this head was used with the 1c, 2c, 4c and 5c Empire frame dies to make multiple secondary dies (first time done in France) and mosaic plates of 150 from these clichés." There were no small "report" plates replicated into large plates. Our apologies to Dr. Joany.

248.) Why are 1969 Terre Adélie covers of TAAF so scarce? Lajugie, writing in Ice Cap News of July-August 1973 gives the explanation: Every year the ship "Thala Dan" (Danish, under contract to the French) arrives at Dumont D'Urville station in December where it stays about 10 days to unload. Then the French sub-lease it to the Australians (too expensive to send it back to France); so they turn it over to the Aussies on Jan. 5th and the trip to Melbourne takes 8 days. If, however the "Thala Dan" is late getting to Terre Adélie the postmaster of the French base prepares only that mail which the expedition members write to their families at home and does not have time to prepare the philatelic mail. In 1969 "Thala Dan" came in due course to Adélie and was expected to come back again after the Aussies had used her for supplying their expeditions. But it got back late on account of ice at Casey Base. The US icebreaker "Burton Id." was obliged to rescue her and the "Nella Dan"; so they arrived Melbourne March 7 and then tried to return to Dumont D'Urville, where the ice forced her to stay 60 NM offshore moving around to keep from getting frozen in. The US proposed to send a ship to return the 42 Frenchmen who were due to go back to France, in case no other way was found. The "Nella Dan," however, came with 2 helicopters, and over several days managed to fly off the French from the base to their boat. But each departee was obliged to leave everything of personal effects behind and no pouched mail was taken. It is doubted that the departees took any individual letters with them. Note: Midwinter cancellations on TAAF covers from Adélie (and perhaps the others p.o.s) are very scarce and occur only when the Chief of the expedition or the postmaster happens to be a philatelist and opens the p.o. on occasion to cancel mail.

249.) With reference to Item 208 (FCP #150, p. 88), member Bert Mendelsohn reports that he has seen the mark "Transport par Avion Effectue"

used in France, Algeria and Indochina, and perhaps was used in all colonies with any airmail service, during the period just after WWII; he suggests it was used to show that mail had actually been flown by military planes prior to reestablishment of regular civil airmail flights interrupted by the War.

250.) Our member Warren Emerson has shown us a piece of cover bearing the 15c brown and 20c red violet Sowers of 1926 cancelled with a double-ring cachet inscribed "Correus/Andorra" and the Andorran arms in center; This was a scarce mark of the Spanish administration used sometimes on stamps of France or Spain prior to the issue of definitive stamps for Andorre (1928-31).

251.) According to Dr. Joany, the 10fr "Aerial Conquest of the Atlantic" stamp of 1936 (Yv #321) was really an airmail as it was issued specifically to frank the airmail rate (1st weight step) to South America, which was however, only in force for about a year (see Luft, FCP #141, p. 59).

252.) It is reported that the New Hebrides stamp Yv #304, the DeGaulle commemorative overprint on Yv #294, has been found with part of the overprint missing and pairs with surcharge missing from one stamp. These were sold by the Agence in Paris and thus are genuine errors, not yet listed in the catalogues.

253.) Reprintings are said to have been made of certain French commemoratives of 1949-55; they differ from the original printings in perforation (13 instead of 12½ or 13½ instead of 14, or 14 instead of 12½, etc), in that the paper is thinner white and smoother, colors brighter. The Yvert nos. reprinted were 820-823, 825-830, 824-26, 849-52, 861-63, 869-73, 864-5, 866-68, 897-99, 904-906, 918-19, 967-70, 907-11, 929A-B.

254.) It seems to be little known except to specialists, that the Grand Chiffres lozenge "1818" was used at Lyons-Terreaux p.o. from 20 Feb. 1862 to 31 Dec. 1862 concurrently with the "1818" Petits Chiffres lozenge which had been the no. for Lyons-Terreaux since 1852. On Jan. 1, 1863, when all French p.o.s started using the large numeral lozenges "1818" went to Hyeres and Lyons got no. "2145" Grands Chiffres. The "1818" GC used at Lyons is a great rarity.

255.) Coils were issued with control nos. on back for the following stamps: 0.25 Coq, 0.30 Coq, 0.05 Blason d'Auch, 0.25 Blason de Mont de Marsan, 0.25 lilac, 0.30 green and 0.40 Marianne de Cheffer, 0.50 Marianne de Bequet, 0.20 Blason de St. Lo, and 0.40 Chapelle de Ronchamps (twice); the nos. are red except on 0.25 Coq which are red and green. The Yvert cat. lists singles of these and the Monteaux cat. in strips, etc. The "fictif" Palissy stamp exists with and without a red no.

256.) The perf 11 "stamps" or proofs of French colonies that we mentioned in FCP 150, p. 85, were offered in Maury's 3 Oct. 1972 Sale for the following (Yv. nos.): Anjouan 18, Canton 66, Cote D'Ivoire 23, and dues nos. 5-8, Somali Coast 67-71, Grande Comore 18, Guinea 40 and 47, Upper Senegal 17, Indochina 41-53, 57 and 58, Mauritania dues 12-16, Mayotte 19, Moheli 11, Packoi 49-50, St. Pierre-Miq. 84, 91 and 93. These are perhaps all the varieties among the colonies that were "discovered."

257.) The so-called "entiers privées" or stationery specially printed on order for use by private parties, and usually in small quantity, are among the

most interesting French postal stationery. The ACEP catalog lists quite a few of them but specialists keep finding additional ones previously unreported. At a recent meeting of the ACEP several speakers showed a considerable number of such unlisted items, which will be included in the forthcoming new edition of the ACEP Catalogue.

258.) The item #245 of FtR in FCP #153, p. 57, where Smith and Luft record a suspected or possible "official" color change in the 10c ultra cameo sower (Yv 279, Sc 164), has elicited some comments from Ray Gaillaguet. He doubts that there was any "official" or intended color change from ultra to blue; many colors or shades are listed for this stamp ranging through a wide spectrum of ultra to blue. A spectrum of almost graduated color shades is common in all these sowers (and other stamps) that were printed over a number of years. A more or less "sudden" change in shade around a certain date or time period as indicated by the coin datés, can also occur when a new batch of ink had to be used, and the shade could even change during a given day's press run if the ink supply ran out before the run was finished. To make of such an event that it is "official" (intended) would require specific documentation from the archives or official announcements of the PT. None of the students of this stamp have yet brought forth such documentation, to our knowledge.

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

Robert G. Stone, Editor

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

The new French postal card issued in March is a modification of the previous 0.30F Marianne de Cheffer card. The stamp is now bi-colored in green and red, and the card is light yellow. The vignette is the typo Cheffer in a new Type which deLizeray designates as Type II (Type I is the stamp for sheets, coils, etc.). The clue to Type II is a rule under the eye where a dashed line occurs in Type I. The face of the card is solely reserved for the address and one can no longer continue a message on the left half of the face. The area for address is indicated by red angles but no lines. The headings are "Carte Postale", "Destinataire" and "Expéditeur" (with 3 dotted lines beneath). To adapt to requirements of the new automatic sorting, the dimensions are changed to 142x140 cm. This card will be #203 in the ACEP catalogue.

In an interview last June, Mon. Spinazi the President-Commissaire-General for the Paris EXPO Philatélique Internationale 1975, discussed some of the plans for the show. The dates will probably be 6 June to 16 June 1975, open for 12 days. As previously indicated the theme will be Art in Philately (hence the chosen acronym ARPHILA) but it has not been decided just how this will be carried out. Other subjects will not be neglected of course. There will be more frames than the 3500 available at Philatex (1964). Certain types of displays of French postal history will not be shown as they are already available at the Musée Postal to which shuttle buses will probably carry visitors from the Grand Palais and Galeries Nationales where the Expo is to be located. The question of a special stamp or stamps for the Expo is under study. By October a full staff for planning and running the Expo will have been set up. Mon. Gabriel Letellier has already been appointed charge of public relations and press service.

The Musée Postal has moved its contents and offices to the beautiful new building at 34 Blvd. de Vaugirard in Paris. It will re-open to the public late this year or early next at latest. The PTT has decided to rename the museum "Maison de la Poste et de la Philatélie" (House of the Posts and Philately) to make it clear that both the history of the posts and philately are encompassed. The new building has 15 halls each devoted to a given theme, totaling 1500 sqm or ten times the space in the old building. There is a library room, a conference hall and an exhibition room of 400 sqm, and a philatelic sales window. A special study commission of experts has been set up to advise the musée on how to best use its resources. The office of the Amis du Musée Postal has moved to the new building also.

The American Revenue Association is preparing a series of world-wide revenue catalogues for publication by Robson Lowe in London. Drafts of sections on French IndoChina, Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam have been prepared and collaborators are being sought to review them. Our member Irving Kopf has assisted with information for the drafts.

The auction sale of Stanley Gibbons London of 19-20 Oct. 1972 had over 200 lots of proofs of Cambodia and Laos; the Cambodia proofs generally brought well below estimates (mostly 2½ to 10 pounds) but the Laos got very high prices (5-100 £). Laos is a very popular country!

A new Association Internationale des Collectionneurs des Timbres-Post du Laos has been formed in France. J.-L. Dutrieux of 17 rue Eusèbe-Bombal F87100 Limoges, is the organizer and President. Dues are 10F/yr plus 5F entry fee. It issued the first number of its journal "Philao" in June, with some articles of background info on Laos and on the Pathet Lao stamps. It also included in each copy a sample of a Laos stamp overprinted SPECIMEN, specially prepared by the Laotian PTT for PHILAO (500 stamps, 110 each of 50 different varieties were overprinted)—won't that be an inducement and collectors item even if somewhat dubious practice!

The "M. S. Galliéni" which has serviced the TAAF bases and islands every summer (Southern) via Reunion for the last 18 years was retired after its 1972 trip and a new vessel, the "M. V. Marion-Dufresne," replaced it beginning in May 1973. A 100F TAAF stamp commemorated the Galliéni in Jan. 1973, and is already sold out at the Paris Agence. On the inaugural voyage mail of the Marion-Dufresne special FDC cachets were applied reading: "Navire Océanographique / Marion-Dufresne / Campagne Inaugurale Printemps 1973" and a boxed "Premier Voyage du / Marion-Dufresne / aux Iles Australes".

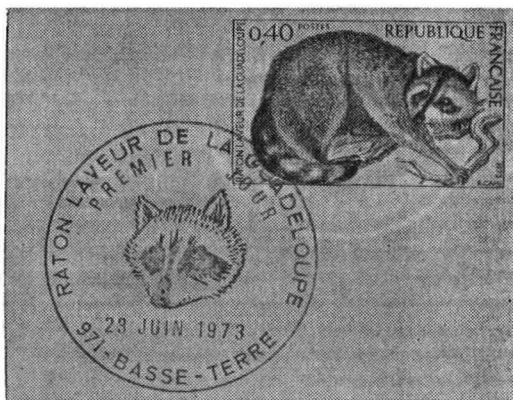
The Expéditions Polaires Françaises—Missions Paul-Emile Victor participated in Nov. 1972-Feb. 1973 in a joint Intern. Antarctic Glaciological Project, Deuxieme Raid, out of Terre Adélie (Sta. Dumont D'Urville)—a number of covers with the various special cachets of the expedition are reported in the press. There were similar covers from the Premier Raid in Oct. 1971-Feb. 1972. Incidentally, M. Rouillon is now Chief of the EPF, P-E Victor having retired several years ago.

A correspondent of L'Echo (see also Ice Cap News, Nov.-Dec. '72) reports a label of 60x40 cm on yellow paper with printed cachet in black in a box: Expedition Francaise / Terre Adélie / a Bord du Navire Polaire / "Commandant Charcot" / 1948-1949, and overprinted diagonally "Ile Buckle" in red. Buckle I. is in the Balleny archipelago off Terre Adélie.

The series of monographs published on marques postales of the various Departments of France were originally restricted to cataloguing markings only of the pre-adhesive period or at most to 1876. However, lately several monographs are appearing which are more or less full postal histories of a Departement extending down to date or well into the 20th century and covering all sorts of postal services and uses. Unlike the earlier monographs which had a mostly parochial appeal (like stampless postmarks of a state in US) these newer works deserve attention from a wider audience. Two of them published this year seem to start this trend: Fallot's on Doubs and Lenain's on Le Drome et l'Ardèche (see New Books section in April

and July FCPs). The critics and reviewers have been glowing about them and note that their scope and detail are such that they in effect serve as postal history for all of France in so far as the service was uniform in all Depts. Fallot's book won the literature prize at the Toulouse 1973 exhibition. Already several years ago several Dept. monographs had appeared which covered markings down to 1900, a recognition of the intrinsic and growing interest in cancellations of the post-classic period (see refs. to Bertheault on Saone-et-Loire and Lejeune on Puy-de-Dome in FCP 145, p. 68).

The new issues this fall are: 0.45F Centenary of the discovery of the leprosy bacillus by Hansen on Sept. 29, 1.00F Tricentenary of the death of Molière on 20 Oct. 0.90F locks of Francois I at Le Havre Oct. 27, 1.00F Bourgoin and Kieffer heroes of the SAS parachutists and FFL commandos on 29 Oct., 0.45F preparation of the Code Civil 1800-04 on 5 Nov. (historic series); for Reunion there was to be the 100F CFA on 2F Bazoches du Morvand on 13 Oct.; and for Andorre an 0.90F Protection of Nature—Mesange, and 1.00F Prot. of Nature—Pic Epeichette, both on Oct. 27. (The 0.50+0.10 Pasteur stamp came out on 6 Oct.) On 12 Nov. the 1.00 Le Sacré de Napoleon and 0.40 for 50th Anniv. of the flame under the Arc de Triomphe, on 26 Nov. the



0.60 Encouragement de l'Industrie (1806), on 3 Dec. the 0.65 for 50th Anniv. of the creation of the Chambre d'Agriculture, the 0.30+0.10 and 0.50+0.10 Sepulchre de Tonnere for the Red Cross (Xmas issue). The latter will also be overprinted for Reunion CFA on Dec. 3.

Reference the note we ran in FCP 152, p. 31, on Stan Luft's query about scarcity of banded and coils in mixtures—a clarification is in order, for the 20% mentioned was for small-format regular issues that came with booklet perfs. P. deLizeray and J. Desrousseaux have kindly supplied some answers to Luft's query. Coils are scarce used because the large firms use meter machines and small firms buy whole sheets. Individuals often don't buy stamps at the postoffice in order to avoid waiting in line. Instead they buy the booklets of 10 or 20 or fractions of sheets at the numerous tobacconists (who prefer to sell from sheets), and if late at night from vending machines in front of the postoffices. However, many people have only small coins handy so they buy only a couple stamps from the machine or tobacconist;

smaller postoffices generally have only machines for 50c stamps from coils but seldom the 30c coils. Larger postoffices have machines for 50c in booklets of 10 (no 20x50c nor 20x30c booklets as a rule). The machines are undependable and often empty. The upshot is that the public little knows the existence of the 20x30c booklets, and buy the other coils and booklets relatively infrequently.

The latest word from Raymond Salles is that he has decided to reprint again Tomes I, IV and V of his "La Poste Maritime," which had been out of print for awhile and in demand. They should be ready in October and the prices will be 65, 100, and 65 Fr respectively. He will probably be mailing an announcement of them to some of our members who are known to be poste maritime collectors. Tome I is on the French entry marks, Tome IV on the North Atlantic and Caribbean lines, Tome V on the Far East paquebots. His new address is 7, rue Saint-Denis, F92100-Boulogne, or CCP Paris 5134-42. (The other Tomes are still available: II at 100Fr, III at 65Fr, VI, VII and VIII at 50Fr each.)

We regret incorrectly quoting the price of the book by J. Desrousseaux (Broch. #3, on Indochina) in the July FCP, p. 67; it should be \$12 instead of \$6.

Reference our note on obtaining TAAF covers, in FCP #152, p. 34, the deadline for submitting orders for the covers from the Agence, or from a dealer such as Demarest in Paris, will come up soon. And do not forget that orders from the Agence must be paid in International Postal Money Orders only.

French participation in the IBRA international show last May in Munich was extensive. There were 32 entries from France, not all of them showing French material however. In addition to French exhibits of French material there were some from other countries: Hecq of Belgium, Grifol-Foix of Spain, Barker and Levett of England, Pittier of Switzerland, a Norwegian, a Finn, and our member Ray Gaillaguet of Providence (who won a vermeil for his Semeuse). In the Court of Honor were Schatzkes' General Issues of the Colonies and Antonini's famous France. Our member Schatzkes also got a Large Gold Medal for his France Empire and Ceres 1870-76; golds went to Mon. Dosda for classic France, M. Gachot for Alsace, and Wendell for his prisoners and civil internees mail. Other French exhibitors won 7 vermeils, and 9 bronzes, thus a total of 21 medals out of 32 exhibitors. And 5 of the 6 junior exhibitors from France won medals—encouragement and guidance to young collectors is well organized in France. The Musée Postal and PTT had exhibits. Five French airmail collections won medals, and E. M. Cohn of US won a silver for his balloon posts. Our member Schilling obtained a gold for his famous US collection. 34 US exhibitors got awards, including the Grand National to A. Salm (for Turn and Taxis). French were prominent in the thematic and junior exhibits where the US did not do well. In the literature competition La Phil. Fa., Carnevalé-Mauzan and Savélon got awards.

As we noted before, maximum card collecting is taken rather seriously in

France. At the regional and national stamp shows in France *maximaphilie* rates a special Division and awards. At the Toulouse national show this year, there were 16 max cd collections in competition and 12 won medals. One may be curious as to what sort of subjects or themes these collections deal with. At Toulouse the winners were devoted to: "Antilles," "CM of France with machine cancels (flammes)," "Occupation Zones in Germany," "Migration of birds of France," "Women in the world—celebrated women," "Under the Signs of the Zodiac," "Birds of Europe," "Conquest of the moon," "Algeria yesterday and today," "The Belgian dynasty," "Medieaval art," "The carnivores." The leaders of *maximaphilie* in France are an intellectual lot.

The prestigious Académie de Philatélie of Paris is limited to 40 regular members plus a number of "corresponding members." The roster of members includes the leading philatelic students in France, the majority living in the Paris area and all in France (except some corresponding members). The President is Leon Dubus, Vice Presidents: Paul Pannetier and Joseph Schatzkes, Secr. General Dr. J. Fromaigeat, Treasurer R. de Fontaine. The rest of the members are: Rene Allard, L. Berthelot, J. Boblique, R. Calves, M. Dhotel, G. Dreyfus, Jean Dumont, G. Dutripon, P. Germain (the librarian), J. Guyot, R. Hanocque, R. Joany, Geo. Juvenet, Ph. Koechlin-Schwartz, P. Langlois, P. Lejeune, L. Lenain, M. Lipschutz, P. DeLizeray (the editor), P. Lux, A. Marchand, A. Michon, Geo. Naudet, G. Noel, M. Parlange, Geo. Petit, J. Pothion, Jean Rifaux, Chr. Rachou, J. Robineau, R. Salles, H. Tristant, and R. Viet. There are several dealers among these who are also noted as researchers and experts. The Académie publishes the journal *Documents Philatéliques*, P. DeLizeray the editor. Meetings are held regularly at which members give papers or report on studies or exhibit outstanding collections. Several members are also members of FCPS.

MEMBERS APPEALS

(Members Advertising)

WANTED: Andorra—lots, collections, duplicates, covers, forgeries, anything relating to Andorra. Will pay good prices. Also have some to sell. William H. Bennett, P. O. Box 273, Vermillion, So. Dak. 57069 (Member 1333)

WANTED: To borrow a complete file of the France and Colonies Philatelist. Will pay all expenses involved. Robert Seeke, R. D. 1, Nassau, N.Y. 12123 (Member #1334)

WANTED: To purchase (preferably) or borrow a copy of Lesgor and Minnerode: "The Cancellations on French Stamps of the Classic Issues 1849-76." James Ashton Greig, Box 381, Muscoda, Wis. 53573 (Member #1465)

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

By Stanley J. Luft (#915)

(Continued from FCP #153, p. 61)

VIII. Issues of the French State (1941-1944)

A. Small format typographed Petain issues of 1941-1944 (continued)

2F

The 2F green (Sc 441, Yv 518) replaced remainders of the 2F carmine--rose Ceres (Sc 336, Yv 373) beginning 27 Dec. 1941.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939):

Registry fee.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1940):

Printed matter, from 100 to 200 gm.

Possible usage(?): Letters, 20-40 gm, to nearby areas of Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland.

Printed in sheets from 5 plates, 15 Dec. 1941-10 March 1944; issued 27 Dec. 1941-Oct. ? 1944; rotary-plate precancels printed from two of the plates, 4-5 Feb. and 29 May 1942, issued 1 March 1942-Oct. ? 1944; about 226.4 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

*Letters, from 20 to 50 gm;

*Printed matter, from 100 to 200 gm;

Registry fee, for other than letters and parcels.

Replaced by the 2F violet-brown Iris (Sc 384, Yv 653) in Nov. 1944.

2F40

The 2F40 carmine-red (Sc 443, Yv 519) was issued 20 March 1942 to meet the new rate for foreign postal cards.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Feb. 1942):

*Postal cards;

Letters, to 20 gm, to Canada and Luxembourg, and to nearby areas of Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland;

Letters, additional increment per 20 gm;

Printed matter, from 100 to 150 gm.

Printed in sheets from 1 plate, 24 Feb.-31 March 1942; issued 20 March 1942-Oct. ? 1944; about 33.7 million stamps printed. Stamped postal cards (ACEP 174) issued in 1942.

Replaced by the 2F40 Iris (Sc 385, Yv 654) beginning in Oct. 1944.

2F50

The 2F50 ultramarine (Sc 444, Yv 520) replaced the 2F50 violet-blue Ceres (Sc 339, Yv 375A) 20 Oct. 1941.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1940):

*Letters, to 20 gm;

Registry fee.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939):

Special delivery (express) fee.

Printed in sheets from 1 plate, 13 Oct.-8 Dec. 1941; issued 20 Oct. 1941-16 Apr. 1942; about 16.25 million stamps printed.
 Rendered obsolete by Tariffs of Jan. and Feb. 1942 and eventually suppressed.

3R red-orange; black

The 3F red-orange (Sc 445, Yv 521) replaced the 3F Ceres (Sc 340, Yv 376) 14 Oct. 1941.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939):

*Registered letters, to 20 gm;

Letters, from 200 to 300 gm.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1940):

Printed matter, from 250 to 300 gm.

Printed in sheets from 4 plates, 22 Sept. 1941-26 May 1944; issued 14 Oct. 1941-Oct. ? 1944; about 197 million stamps printed. Imprinted in black on pneumatic mail forms for the Caisse Nationale d'Épargne (ACEP 16) in 1943.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

Letters, from 50 to 100 gm;

Registry fee.

Replaced by the 3F Iris (Sc 386, Yv 655) in Nov. ? 1944.

4F

Te 4F blue (Sc 446, Yv 521A) was issued 15 Dec. 1942, serving concurrently with the older 4F blue (engraved) (Sc 448, Yv 522).

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Feb. 1942):

*Letters, to 20 gm;

Letters, from 20 to 40 gm, to Canada and Luxembourg, and to nearby areas of Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland;

Registry fee;

Invoices, unsealed, to 250 gm;

Printed matter, from 200 to 250 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

Letters, from 100 to 200 gm;

Printed matter, from 400 to 500 gm.

Printed in sheets of Type II from 4 plates, 25 Nov. 1942-25 April 1944; issued 15 Dec. 1942-Oct. 1944; about 200 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 4F Iris (Sc 387, Yv 656) beginning in Oct. 1944.

4F50

The 4F50 green (Sc 447, Yv 521B) was issued 15 Dec. 1942, serving concurrently with the 4F50 green (engraved) (Sc 449, Yv 523).

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

*Registered letters, to 20 gm.

Printed in sheets of Type II from 4 plates, 27 Nov. 1942-13 March 1944; issued 15 Dec. 1942-Oct. ? 1944; about 54.57 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 4F50 Marianne d'Alger (Sc 491, Yv 644) in 1944.

5F blue

The 5F value was imprinted (Type II) in blue on stamped postal cards (ACEP 16a) specially prepared for Christmas 1941 correspondence with P.O.W.s in Germany.

VIII.B. Small and large format engraved Petain issues of 1942-1943

Scott type A115: designed by Paul Lemagny, engraved by Pierre Gandon.

Scott types A117 and A118: designed by Bouguenec, engraved by Charles Mazelin.

4F

The 4F blue (Sc 448, Yv 522) was issued 31 March 1942, following promulgation of the international Tariff of 1 Feb. 1942.

Foreign usage:

*Letters, to 20 gm;

Letters, from 20 to 40 gm, to Canada and Luxembourg, and to nearby areas of Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland;

Registry fee;

Invoices, unsealed, to 250 gm;

Printed matter, from 200 to 250 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

Letters, from 100 to 200 gm;

Printed matter, from 400 to 500 gm.

Printed in sheets of 100 stamps from 11 March 1942 to 5 March 1943 (6 press runs); issued 31 March 1942-Oct. ? 1944; about 34.7 million stamps printed. Used concurrently, from 15 Dec. 1942, with the typographed value (Sc 446, Yv 521A).

Demonetized and suppressed in November 1944.

4F50

The 4F50 green (Sc 449, Yv 523) was issued 13 May 1942, following promulgation of the domestic Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942.

Domestic usage:

*Registered letters, to 20 gm.

Printed in sheets of 100 stamps from 16 April to 27 Oct. 1942 (4 press runs); issued 13 May 1942-Oct. ? 1944; about 29.1 million stamps printed. Used concurrently, from 15 Dec. 1942, with the typographed value (Sc 447, Yv 521B).

Demonetized and suppressed in November 1944.

5F

The 5F bluish green (Sc 450, Yv 524) replaced the 5F Beaune (Sc 420, Yv 499) beginning 8 June 1942; used mainly as a supplementary value.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

Letters, from 200 to 300 gm.

Printed in sheets of 100 stamps from 18 May to 7 Aug. 1942 (1 press run); issued 8 June 1942-Oct. 1944; about 9.55 million stamps printed. Used concurrently with the 5F Lyonnais (Sc 460, Yv 572) from 15 May 1943.

Demonetized and suppressed in November 1944.

50F

The 50F black (Sc 451, Yv 525) replaced the 50F Guynemer (Sc 396, Yv 461) on 25 July 1942; used as a supplementary high value.

Printed in sheets of 25 stamps from 27 June 1942 to 6 July 1943 (3 press runs); issued 25 July 1942-Oct. ? 1944; about 1.35 million stamps printed.

Demonetized and suppressed in November 1944.

VIII.C. Commemorative, propaganda, and high-value regular issues of 1941-44

Scott	Yvert	Dates of Printings; Issue	No. printed (in millions)
40c value			
415	470	Pétain, 17-23 Dec. 40; 25 Jan.-16 Aug. 41 Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939): Printed matter, from 20 to 50 gm; Postal cards and visiting cards, "of 5 words."	1.93
80c value			
416	471	Pétain, 16-23 Dec. 40; 25 Jan.-16 Aug. 41 Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939): Postal cards.	1.95
1F values			
417	472	Pétain, 2-14 Dec. 40; 1 Jan.-16 Aug. 41	4.08
419	495	Mistral, bet. 3 Jan. and 1 Feb. 41; 20 Feb.-16 Aug. 41 Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939): *Letters, to 20 gm; Registry fee, for other than letters and parcels; Printed matter, from 100 to 200 gm. Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1940): *Postal cards; Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm.	3.97
1F50 value			
472	609	Service Postal Ambulant ; 10 June-18 Nov. 44 Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942): Letters, to 20 gm.	3.67
2F50 value			
418	473	Pétain, 13-24 Dec. 40; 25 Jan.-16 Aug. 41 Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1940): *Letters, to 20 gm; Registry fee. Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939): Special delivery (express) fee.	1.98
4F values			
452	545	Massenet ; 22 June-24 Oct. 42	2.17
453	550	Stendhal ; 14 Sept. 42-6 Feb. 43	2.00
454	551	Blondel ; 14 Sept. 42-6 Feb. 43	2.07
464	581	Lavoisier ; 5 July-23 Oct. 43	2.61
466	583	Hôtel-Dieu-de-Beaune ; 21 July-23 Oct. 43	2.46
471	599	Branly ; 21 Feb.-9 June 44	2.55
474	619	Chappé ; 14 Aug.-18 Nov. 44	2.53
Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Feb. 1942): *Letters, to 20 gm; Letters, from 20 to 40 gm, to Canada and Luxembourg, and to nearby areas of Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland;			

Registry fee;
 Invoices, unsealed, to 250 gm;
 Printed matter, from 200 to 250 gm.
 Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):
 Letters, from 100 to 200 gm;
 Printed matter, from 400 to 500 gm.

The following regular and quasi-regular high-value stamps were printed and issued as supplementary values.

5F values

420	499	Beaune, bet. 1 Mar. 41 & 19 Mar. 42; 17 May 41-6 June 42	52.86
460	572	Lyonnais, bet. 21 Apr. 43 & 28 Jan. 44; 15 May 43-9 June 44	39.50
467	602	Flandre, 9 Feb.-10 March 44; 27 March 44-15 Sept. 45	35.42

10F values

421	500	Angers, bet. 7 Mar. 41 & 29 Apr. 42; 17 May 41-23 Jan. 43?	38.10
459	567	Beffroi d'Arras, bet. 31 Aug. 42 & 11 Mar. 43; 8 Dec. 42- 15 Sept. 45	17.40
461	572	Bretagne, 10 March-1 June 43; 26 March 43-9 June 44	45.35
468	603	Languedoc, 15 Feb.-20 March 44; 27 March 44-24 Nov 45	28.91

15F values

423	539	Beaune, bet. 17 Feb. and 29 Apr. 42; 23 March 42-9 June 44	20.33
462	574	Provence, 16-27 Apr. 43; 15 May 43-9 June 44	12.20
469	604	Orléanais, 17-30 March 44; 24 Apr. 44-6 Apr. 46?	13.49
473	610	Chenonceux, 12-21 Apr. 44; 10 June 44-17 Sept. 45	2.50

20F values

422	501	Aigues-Mortes, bet. 14 Jan. 41 and 11 Jan. 43; 4 Mar. 41- 25 May 43	7.14
463	575	Ile-de-France, bet. 7 Apr. and 27 Oct. 43; 28 Apr. ? 43- 9 June 44	10.61
465	582	Lac Lévié, 10-28 May 43; 5 July 43-12 May 45	1.67
470	605	Normandie, 23-29 March 44; 24 Apr. 44-2 Feb. 46?	9.15

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(See earlier sections for complete citations to previously referred works.)
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 Bottin: "Annuaire du Commerce Didot-Bottin" (for years 1940 and 1942).
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 Ginestet, R.: "Les types des entiers postaux," *Le Monde des Philatélistes*, Dec. 1966 and Jan. 1967.
 Joany, R.: "Nomenclature des timbres-poste de France": v. I; v. VI (1970); v. VIII (1969); v. XI (1962).
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 And a grateful acknowledgement to the Musée Postal, Paris, for many of the dates of issue and quantities printed, listed here in VIII.C.

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Nomenclature des Timbres Poste de France—Tome IX. Timbres Avec Sur-taxe." By Dr. R. Joany. 1973. 8F. p.p. The author, 33 Ave. de Suffren, F75007-Paris (Continuation of the author's excellent series of booklets surveying by concise documentary listing all the French stamps, with background data, rates, etc., which we have listed and reviewed in this column as they appeared. The booklets are reprinted from his serial now appearing in *La Philatélie Française*.)
- "Les Recettes Auxiliaires de Paris 1894-1972." By Pierre Lux. 1973. 42F p.p., illustr. The author, 60 Ave. Alexandre-Dumas, F91550-Paray Vieille Poste, or CCP Paris 18.268.05. (Describes 640 marks of the auxiliary p.o.s of Paris which were first created in 1894, traces each thru its various changes and gives index of rarity of each mark.)
- "Prix Courant des TAAF—Timbres et Non-Dentelées, FDC, et Timbres sur Lettres Ayant Circulé." By C. Demarest, 1973, gratis. 58 rue Lafayette, F75009-Paris. (Priced catalogue of TAAF of a dealer who specializes in that country in addition to his general line.)
- "Liste d'Entiers Postaux de Monaco." By C. Demarest, Paris 1973, gratis (see above).
- "Cachets 'Journaux PP' et 'Imprimées PP' des Bureaux de Province et D'Outre-Mer." By Dennis Lavarack. Paris, 1973. 42F p.p. The author, 46 rue St. Denis, F92100-Boulogne, or various Paris dealers. (Catalogs the hand-stamped newspaper and printed-matter cachets down to 1972, priced.)
- "Special Catalogue Créator." 1973. 40pp. 8F p.p. Créator, 56 rue Lafayette, F75-Paris 9. (Market priced cat. of specialty items of this firm: feuillets CEF; Concorde, Airbus, and deGaulle postmarks; color trials; flammes; FDCs; colis postaux, etc.)
- "Argus Thimonier No. 8." By J. L. Thimonier. 112 pp. 1973. 25F. Ed. Thimonier, 30 rue Pascal. F63-Clermont-Ferrand. (Priced cat. of Fr. banknotes 1914-1931, Alsace-Lorraine and prison-camps notes.)
- "Supplément 1972 au Catalogue des Oblitérations Mécaniques à Flamme Illustrées ou Stylisées." 34 pp. 1973. 8.15F p.p. Le Monde Brochure #155, Le Monde des Philatélistes, 11bis Blvd. Haussmann, F75009-Paris or CCP Paris 18382-12.
- "Analyse des Cours des Timbres de la Période Classique Française." By D. Paulhac. 2nd ed. 1973. 12 pp. 10F p.p. The author, Dominique Paulhac, 82 Blvd. St Michel, F75-Paris 6. (A study of changes in prices of the 1842-1890 issues of France.)
- "Nomenclature G. U. V. F." By E. Blondelle. 112 pp. 1973. Price ?. Publ. by Groupement Ultra-Violet de France. 49 rue des Cordes, F81200-Mazamet. (On terminology of automatic sorting: stamps, cancels, phosphor bands, etc.)
- "Les Monnaies Françaises 1848-1972." 1973 Ed. By H. Dietzel. 28pp. 6Fr p.p. illustr. For sale by Ed. Image Document, 5 rue St. Romain, F75-Paris 6. (Priced cat. of French money, includes also billets de banque de Fr. and money of Monaco.)
- "Maestros." 1972-. Illustr. serial booklets. Publ. by Jacques Balasse, 235 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, Belgium. (A documentary illustr. cat. of all paintings stamps issued since 1967; 5 issues so far, continuing.)

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

Le Monde Des Philatélistes

- #255, June 1973: Vitalyos: "Plaidoyer pour les blasons"; Brun: "Experts et expertises (III)"; Joany: "Les surtaxes des la Poste Aérienne" (cont.); "La France en thématique—palais et châteaux"; DeLizeray: "France—carte postale (30c Cheffer)"; conts. of arts. by Prugnon, DeLizeray, Muller, Durmont, Tschauhenz, Joffre (end), Bourgeois, Desarnaud, Savélon, Wirth.
- #256, July-Aug. 1973: Vitalyos: "Entrétien avec M. E. Skinazi, Comm. Gen. Expo 1975"; "A propos des émissions pirates de la Rep. du Tchad"; De la Mettrie: "Les marques imprimées du contrôle privé" (begin); Catach: "Nouvelle variétés constantes sur les roulettes (St. Lo, Cheffer)"; Conts. serials by Joany, et al; Melot: "Terminologie phil. lexique Allemande-Français" (begin).

L'Echo de la Timbrologie

- #1434, June 1973: "Responses au concours des erreurs ou anomalies philatéliques"; Tristant: "L'Occupation italienne en France 1940-43 et de bureau Italien de Menton"; Leblanc: "Expo Coloniale Intern. Paris 1937—timbres de France et colonies" (begin); Tessier: "Carnets à plat de 20 timbres avec publicité—le 30c rose et bleu" (cont.); Four-nier: "Les vignettes de transport de la PAR" (end).
- #1435, July-Aug. 1973: Tessier: "Carnets à plat de 20 timbres avec publicité de 30c rose et bleu" (end); Leblanc: "Expo Int. Paris 1937—ts de Fr. et cols." (end); DeLizeray: "A propos du 15c semeuse brun lilas de carnets"; Tristant, Lordet, arts, cont.

La Philatélie Française

- #234, May 1973: Joany: "Nomenclature . . (cont.): Les timbres-taxe à surtaxe"; "Philatélie éducative—3rd léçon: structures du timbres-poste (II)"; Delbrel: "Catalogue des cartes maximum peinture" (cont.); De Wailley et Michel: "Cat. des empreintes de machines à affranchir Fr. II" (cont.); Bath: "Impression des timbres fr. par les rotatives" (cont.)
- #235, June 1973: Joany: "Nomenclature . . : Le timbres-poste d'usage courant 1945-1954, Septième, Période" (begin); DeLizeray: "La nouvelle carte postale Française"; Dumont: "Un nouvel entier Fr."; "Philatélie éducative—4th léçon: manipulation des timbres-poste" (cont.); Houlteau: "Le ballon à air chaud"; cont. of serials by Storch et al., Delbrel, DeWailley et Michel, Bath.
- #236, July-Aug. 73: (Reports on the Toulouse Conv., IBRA, etc.)

Feuilles Marcophiles

- #193, 3rd Trim. 1973: Chapier: "Les marques de déboursées"; Tristant: "La poste franco-éthiopienne 1892-1908"; Brun: "La poste aux lettres en Vendée pendant la période révolutionnaire (I)" (begin); Bernard: "Les oblitérations 'petit-chiffres' des 'gros chiffres'"; Noel: "Nord I—Anvers"; Charbonnier: "Les annexes sédentaires (AS) ou

guichets annexes fixes (III)" (cont.); Durieux: "Les oblitérations coloniales des timbres de Fr. au Type Sage (III)"; Goin: "Étude historique, militaire et postale de l'occupation par la marine allemande des cotes méditerranéenne française Nov. 1942—Aug. 1944"; Chapier/Lejeune: "La poste aux armées (IV)" (end); Chapier: "Les lettres acheminées ou forwarded françaises"; Rynker: "A propos du monopole postale—une curieuse marque"; Carnévale-Mauzan: "A propos de l'utilisation par les bureaux de province d'encre de couleur sous la restauration"; Yves: "Les entrepôts—liste par Dépts."; Wolter: "Documents philatéliques de deux guerres mondiales perdues"; Graz: "Huningue chargée—cachet Suisse."

Documents Philatéliques

No. 54, 4 Trim 1972, Tome XI: Noel: "Le royaume d'Italie 1905-1814"; DeFontaines: "A propos du Dépt. du Haut-Adige", "Trouvailles au Pay de Porrentruy"; DeLizeray: "2 et 4c Empire Lauré types I et II; 5F empire la maquette de A. Barre"; Joany: "Précisions sur les poinçons de Hulot (5F Empire, Cérès de 1872"; Germain: "Le 25c de 1871 types I et II"; Pothion: "4th Suppl. de notre Encyclopédie"; "Eloge de P. Magné"; "Sommaire des 50 premiers numéros de la revue (end)."

Bulletin de la Société des Amis du Musée Postal

No. 42, 2nd Trim 1973: "Qui devient le Musée Postal?"; Cohn: "Le courrier aérien de Geo. T. Robinson" (end); Boussac: "Le sceau des Aérostats de la 1^{re} République"; Cappart: "Le ballon 'La Poste de Paris'"; Rolland: "Les grandes dates de l'histoire postale et des télécommunication" (begin); Tristant: "Les premiers timbres d'Éthiopie."

Indo-China Philatelist

Vol. 3, #2, Wh.#11, April 1973: Desrousseaux: "Postal History of French Indo China" (end Pt. I, Colonial Period); Stone: "A bibliography of Fr. Indo China for philatelists" (cont.); Kerr: "FDCs of Laos (IV)"; Mendelsohn: "Some covers and comments"; Hahn: "A note on the Intern. Commission in Viet Nam."

Vol. 3, no. 3, Wh.12, June 1973: Desrousseaux: "Postal History of Fr. Indochina, Pt. II—end of War, transition period" (begin); Kerr: "Two rare covers from Laos"; Nisbet: "Significance of illustrations on 1st issues of Viet Nam"; Stone: "A bibliography of Fr. Indochina for philatelists" (cont.); Kerr: "FDCs of Laos" (cont.)

Le Collectionneur Lyonnais (25Fr/yr 19 rue Curie, F69006-Lyon)

#18, April 1973: Storch: "Les semeuses camées de 1970" (cont.); "le 5c vert"; Janta: "Le catalogue des cachets de poste navale pendant les guerres 1914-18 et 1939-40"; Pelissier: "Les étiquettes des affranchissements mécaniques par machines postales des guichets annexes fixes"; Delmotte: "Marques administratives contre-seings et franchises de Lyon et du Rhone."

French Polynesia Newsletter (34 van Tetslaan, Zeist, Holland)

#73, Feb. 1973: Notes, new issues; "Historical background to Wallis and

Futuna" (begin); Houwink: "Stamps and postal history of Wallis and Rutuna—I" (begin).

#74, June 1973: New issues, notes; Houwink: "Stamps and p.h. of Wallis et Futuna—II" (cont.)

Ice Cap News

Vol. 18, #3 (99), May-June 1973: Lajugie: "French TAAF mail"; "Recent TAAF price realizations" (auction); #4 July-August '73: Lajugie: "TAAF."

London Philatelist

v. 81, p. 227 ff. Hubbard: "Direct mail to Le Havre 1860" (from US).

Postal History Journal

v. 17, wh. #35, Sept. '73: Cohn: "Pharmacists balloon mail during 1870--siege of the fortress of Metz."

Essay Proof Journal

Wh. #119, Summer 1973: Hamilton: "French 'postal form stamps' are reply paid letter card models" (repr. from Ph. Jn. G. B. 1961); Stone: "Why collect French colonial essays and proofs."

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

Notices

At the Sept. 4 meeting Ruth and Gardner Brown showed their tape/slide show on the "Paris Commune" with amplifications. The Board on Sept. 11 discussed the various projects underway or planned for this year: Glossary, Correlator update, Luft reprint, tape/slide shows in progress, and some more further in the future, the printing problems with paper shortage and rising prices, etc.

On Oct. 2 the meeting was privileged to see the French exhibit of John Levett of the FCPS of GB and the RPS London, which he brought over to illustrate his talk to the Collectors Club on Oct. 3. He gave us a very engaging informal explanation of many of the items on his 320 album pages displayed, covering most aspects of French philately (19th cent. especially) and including many beautiful and rare pieces. He has a taste for the unusual, so there was much to excite interest and lots of discussion, query and argument followed. It was a great evening.

The Glossary of English equivalents of French terms and abbreviations used in catalogs and stamp trade is being distributed to members with this issue of FCP. It is believed this should be useful to many members though the authors are well aware of its limitations and will welcome comment and suggestions. Additional copies may be purchased from the Secretary at \$2.

Members are reminded of the tape/slide shows and publications now available to you from the Secretary—see notices in the Oct. 1972 and April 1973 FCPs.

We have been notified that FCPS has been approved by the Board of the American Philatelic Society as Affiliate No. 45, and was announced at the APS Convention in Los Angeles this month. (See FCP #153, p. 69).

NEW MEMBERS

- 1454 BRIDGMAN, Richard H., Jr., 2721 Oakmont Dr., San Bruno, Cal. 94066
(France: Stampless covers to 1815 and after 1815, Railway Posts, Postal history in general. Classics to 1876 used and on cover; 1870-1871 issues, commune, balloons; plating, flaws of Scott #26 Napoleon. Cancellations P. C., G. C., Paris Star. Sage Type 1876-1900, Modern France mint: Blanc, Mouchon, and Merson types, Sowers, other types; all semi-postals, air mails. Major varieties, all colonies and territories. Philatelic Literature. Exchange.)
- 1455 MAYER, Frederick R., 2300 Lincoln Center, Denver, Col. 80203
(New Caledonia cancels and postal history, stamps, and covers. Philatelic literature)
- 1456 FORSYTHE, Edmund, Putol, Kawit, Cavite, D-311, Philippine Republic
(General France all major varieties used. Classics 1849-1876 used. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France used. Sowers. Philatelic literature)
- 1457 RORKE, Joseph F., M.D., Taliesin West, Scottsdale, Arizona 85252
(Topical: "Meteorological reporting via the mails." Nossi-Be. Exchange. Philatelic literature.)
- 1458 VAN EVERY, K. E. (Viking Stamps), 1702 Lincoln Ave. #11, San Diego, Cal. 92103 (General France all major varieties mint and used. Modern France. Colonies General Issues mint and used. Dealer Part Time, mail sales, approvals. Philatelic literature)
- 1459 KIRKPATRICK, Louis J., P. O. Box 711, Napa, Cal. 94558
(General France all major varieties mint and used. Philatelic literature)
- 1460 WINGERT, Curtis, 3166 North Pine Grove, Chicago, Illinois 60657
(Classics 1849-1876 used and on cover. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France mint: Blanc, Mouchon, and Merson Types, Sowers; Semi-postals, air mails, postage dues. Franchise Militaire. Stationery. Occupation issues of and by France. Offices Abroad. All colonies and territories, major varieties. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 1461 MAY, H. H., Jr., P. O. Box 1327, Garland, Texas 75040
(Topical Collector: "Americana." General France all major varieties. Military posts, railway posts. Classics 11849-1876 used. Modern France mint, used and on cover; Blanc, Mouchon and Merson Types, Sowers; air mails, booklets, coils, Coin Datés, FDCs, miniature sheets. Occupation issues of and by France. Andorra, Monaco, Saar, Europa and U.N. Dealer part time, mail sales. Exchange)
- 1462 BRIANS, Grant Stuart, 1431 Topar Ave., Los Altos, Calif. 94022
(General France all major varieties mint and used. Modern France mint and used, semi-postals, air mails, postage dues, newspaper stamps, Franchise militaire, precancels, occupation issues of and by France, Offices Abroad. Andorra. Monaco. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 1463 RICHARDSON, John F., 259 Springdale Ave., East Orange, N.J. 07017
(Topical Collector: "Diplomatic." France: stampless covers to and after

1815. Alsace-Lorraine, Locals. Occupation of and by France. Saar, cancels and postal history, Colonies and territories)
- 1464 UDKOW, David A., 2750 Johnson Ave., Bronx, N. Y. 10463
(Occupation (by France) issues. Offices Abroad. CFA. Colonies General Issues mint. All Colonies and territories issues mint. French Community stamps prior to independence only)
- 1465 GREIG, James Ashton, Box 381, Muscoda, Wisc. 53573
(Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, on cover. 1870-1871 issues, Communc, balloons. Dues. Cancellations. Sage Type, 1876-1900. Modern France mint, used, on cover; Blanc, Mouchon, and Merson Types; Sowers; Semi-postals. air mails, special issues and usages. Newspaper. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 1466 WOHLGEMUTH, Albert W., 19700 Pasnow Ave., Euclid, Ohio 44119
(General France, all major varieties mint and used. General collector all issues. Philatelic literature)
- 1467 HIRSTEL, Robert, 9228 S. E. 59th, Mercer Island, Wash. 98040
(General France all major varieties used. Maritime posts. Used Abroad. Classics 1849-1876 on cover. Alsace Lorraine, Locals. Regular issues. Dues. Modern France used: Blanc, Mouchon and Merson Types, Sowers; Semi-postals; air mails; miniature sheets (bloc feuillets). Special issues and usages; telephone and telegraph, dues, parcel post, newspaper; Franchise Militaire. Occupation issues of and by France. Offices Abroad and CFA. Andorre. Monaco. Saar. Europa and U.N. Colonies General Issues used. All colonies and territories major varieties. Exchange)
- 1468 FODOR, Camille, 41-14 Ditmars Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y. 11105
(General France all major varieties mint and used. Classics of 1849-1876 mint and used. Modern France mint and used; semi-postals, air mails. Saar. Colonies General Issues. All colonies and territories, major varieties. Full Time Dealer, mail sales, new issue service)
- 1469 GRABOWSKI, Edward J., 741 Marcellus Drive, Westfield, N. J. 07065
(General France all major varieties mint and used. Booklets. Colonies General Issues mint and used. Philatelic literature)

REINSTATEMENTS

- 1336 BESSY, Alex, B. P. 197, Antsirabe, Madagascar
- 1333 BENNETT, W. H., P. O. Box 386, Brunswick, Maine 04011
- 1263 VAN GILDER, Edmund, American Consulate General, Casablanca, Department of State, Washington, D. C. 20521

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 1230 TORRES, Dr. David, 1216 University Ave., Apt. #1, Morgantown, West Va. 26505
- 1428 NAUMICK, Dennis Michael, 769 South Irving Ave., Tucson, Ariz. 85711
- 1260 MARTOCCIA, C. T., 903 East Fifth St., Greenville, N. C. 27834
- 1438 WOOD, Grant H., One Sherman Square, New York, N. Y. 10023
- 1018 BLACKLEDGE, Marden, 3806 Tremont Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44121
- 1398 WILSON, Ronald P., 3650 Mossleigh St., Apt. 30L, Mobile, Ala. 36608

RESIGNED

- 1316 Michael T. Brolly, New York