



# France & Colonies Philatelist



## ON THE 'PAQUEBOT' MARKS OF FRENCH COLONIAL PORTS

By Robert G. Stone

Most of the major seaports of the World have a so-called "paquebot" mark to use on "loose letters" collected on board ships at sea and deposited in a port postoffice for onward transmission. This procedure and the use of "paq" marks is provided for in UPU rules since about 1894. ("Paq" marks are not used on letters posted in an official postoffice maintained on ship, i.e. a "seapost" office, as such letters have their stamps cancelled on board with a special official seapost cancel—often called "Maritime" postmarks in France.) The

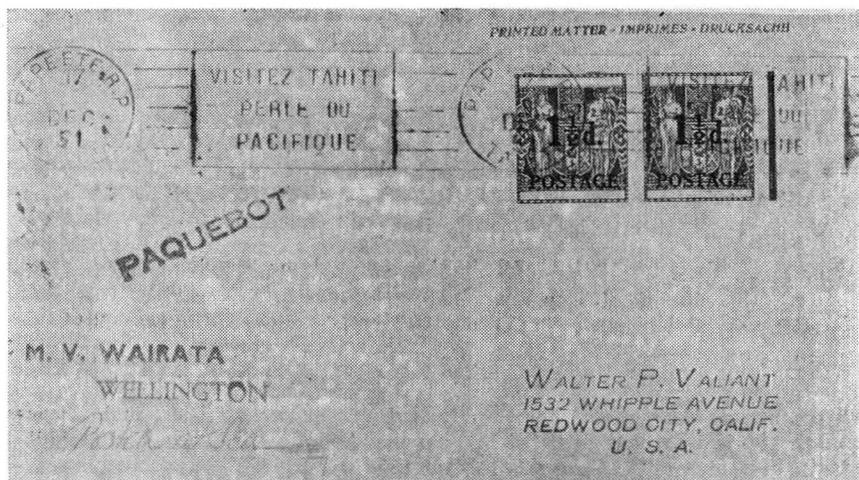


Fig. 1. Typical "paquebot"-marked cover; this one mailed on a New Zealand merchant boat the M. V. Wairata (note purser cachet), put off at Papeete whose "paq" mark appears on face and New Zealand stamps cancelled by Papeete machine cancel, Dec. 1951.

wording of "paq" marks varies; "paquebot" is commonest, but "navire," "packetboat," "paquete," "ship-letter," "loose letter," "steamboat letter," "packet letter," etc., are used in some countries. Not all ports receive enough loose ship-letters to bother with a special mark for them, and these places may simply use their regular postmark instead or any other handy device. If the letters already have adhesive stamps affixed by the sender (as is usually the case) the "paq" mark may cancel them, though some countries put the mark on the face of the cover and cancel the stamps with a regular dated postmark. (Fig. 1.)

Quite a few ports of the French colonies and territories have, or have had, "paquebot" marks, especially since the 1930's, but collectors seldom see them on French colonial stamps as the ship mail coming IN to a colony is more apt to be franked with foreign stamps of the country of registry of the ship. As a result, colonies collectors are generally unfamiliar with them. In fact, it is a curious situation that here are colonial postmarks that are not generally used on the colony's own stamps or mail! "Paquebot" marks are frequent on stamps of some colonies (we have mentioned these in FCP #121, p. 77) but they are primarily "paq" marks of "other countries" (which incl. France and other colonies).



Fig. 2. An example of a French colonial port which did not have a "paq" mark at the time and cancelled the stamps with its straightline mark normally used in registry labels: Noumea, 1951. The Noumea postmark on face and also purser cachet of ship, S. S. Caronia; British registry hence British stamps used.

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Information about the "paq" marks of French colonial ports will be found mainly in specialized works. The basic one is Brig. Studd's "Paquebot and Ship-letter Cancellations of the World 1894-1951" (R. Lowe, London, 1953, 85 pp.) An up-dating of that is contained in the issues of "Seaposter" magazine and in the informal limited-edition catalogue (1961) of Leonard Joesten, the editor of "Seaposter." Also some of the marks are treated in R. Salles "La Poste Maritime." (Ed. Drechsel is preparing a new edition of Studd's book to be published by R. Lowe.) From these sources we have compiled a list of the colonial ports recorded with "paq" marks (or equivalent surrogates), as follows: (St=Studd, SP=Seaposter, S=Salles)

Port	Approx. Dates	No. of Types Recorded	Source(s)
Algiers	1925-	3+	St, SP
Basse-Terre	1930's-	3+	St, SP
Casablanca ?	1925-36	1	S
Conakry	1930-	1	St, S
Dakar	1928-	5+	St, SP, S
Diego Suarez	1937-	1	St
Djibouti	1923-	2+	St, SP
Douala	1926-	2+	St, S
Dzaoudzi	1937-	1	St
Fort-de-France	1898 ?-	5+	SP, S
Haiphong	1900-	2+	S, St
Moroni	1937-	1	St
Nossi-Be	1936-	1	St
Noumea	1881-3 ?, 1951-	5+	S, SP
Papeete	1951-	3+	SP
Pointe-a-Pitre	1899 ?-	2+	St, S
Pointe Noire	1953-	2	SP
Pondichery	1926-	1	S, SP
Quinhon	1903-	1+	S, St
Saigon	1899-	4+	S, St, SP
St. Pierre (SPM)	1957 ?-	1 ?	SP
Tamatave	1937-	3+	S, St, SP
Tangier	1905-	2+	S
Tourane	1904-	1+	S, St
Tunis	1951-	1	St
Vila	1925-	4+	St

In addition the French consular post offices at Port Said and Alexandria also apparently used "paq" marks (S).

It often happens that a port fails to use its "paq" mark consistently, because of loss, forgetfulness, etc. Substitute marks for "paq," such as the straightline handstamp meant for registry labels, were often used at Basse-Terre, Fort-de-France, and Noumea (Fig. 2). Some confusion has been caused by the pursers of certain merchant ships using a "paquebot" mark of their own on loose letters they collect. For a time Djibouti used a diamond-shaped "killer" as a "paq" substitute (Fig. 3).

In passing we should mention the existence of innumerable ship purser's cachets usually containing the name and line of the boat, but sometimes also the date, seen cancelling stamps on letters mailed on board. These are unofficial in nature, and some collectors look askance at them for that reason, but it is a whole special collecting field for some and has many interesting aspects. They are not necessarily made for collectors, though collectors tend to exploit them. We will devote a separate article to them as they apply to French colonies—Salles lists quite a few.

It is difficult to find commercial covers with colonies "paq" marks, yet one often needs to have them on cover in order to identify the port of origin as so many ports use marks that are very similar in style and dimensions. The specialist "paq" collectors generally obtain their covers by sending self-addressed properly-stamped envelopes out to ship pursers and asking them to drop the covers off a certain port where they call. The percentage of returns is only fair, but it is an inexpensive specialty for one with patience. It should be noted that UPU rules require loose letters posted on high sea to be franked with stamps of the country of the ship's registry, but when the ship is in port use stamps of the port country. Those specially interested in this area should join the Maritime Postmark Society, which publishes "Seaposter" (address: Box 870, Yreka, Cal. 96097) and consult the works mentioned.—R.G.S.



Fig. 3. An unusual surrogate for "paq" mark was used at Djibouti for some years in the 1920s—a diamond shaped killer was used to cancel the stamps and the regular Djibouti postmark on the face. Probably put off by a French merchant boat, hence French stamps.

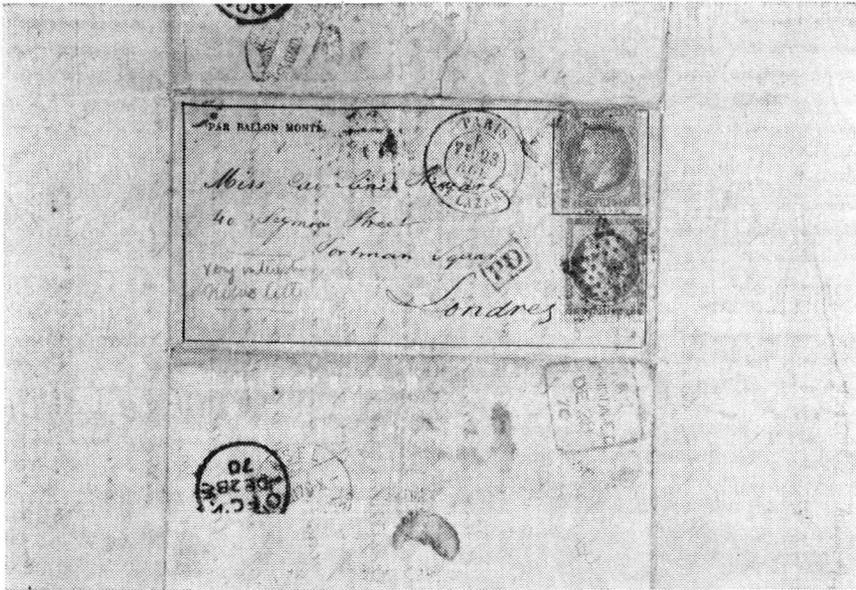
## A STRAYING BALLOON LETTER

By Ernst M. Cohn

Despite a flurry of facts and reams of relationships among them, one can't always use straightforward postal history to explain the presence and sequence of postmarks on a cover. On the other hand, unusual postmarks invariably have a story to tell, even if it is not easy to understand. The accompanying figure illustrates the enigmas that seemingly uncomplicated covers can pose.

When Miss Penn-Baskell bought it, that letter-newspaper combination was sold to her as a Gazette No. 10 that had been flown out of Paris via the balloon "Ville d'Orléans." That's noted on what is now page 27 of album 19 of her collection at the Science Museum in London. It is a perfectly reasonable assumption to make, considering the message is dated 23 Nov. 1870 and the cover is postmarked for the 7th collection period of that same day. So it was processed bright and early on the 24th and must have been loaded on the "Ville d'Orléans" late that night, right? Wrong. The postmarks don't lie, but the conclusion is unwarranted.

Abundant evidence has been found in recent years to substantiate what appeared to be a reasonable assumption, viz., that wartime mail was often delayed, for sundry reasons, in 1870 as well as in other wars. The Paris bal-



loon mail was no exception. It wasn't delayed just because of limited lift capacity of the old balloons at the start of the airlift, nor only because of delays in balloon launchings due to bad weather or other aeronautical problems. It was delayed because of priority of other cargo, as documented at least for the balloon "General Chanzy"; and for unspecified reasons, no longer known, because they were not publicized.

Attentive reading of the standard French works on the subject discloses occasional cases of such unexplained delays inside Paris. They must actually have been more common than had been supposed, however, and this cover is an example of yet another case of unexplained delay, recently documented in detail.\* Being addressed to London, it should have arrived there via "Ville d'Orléans" by December 2 at the earliest, if it had been in the bag thrown out near the Norwegian coast at noon on November 25; or by December 15 at the latest, if it had remained with the balloon and subsequently been returned to Tours for processing.

The fact that it arrived in London only on December 28, attested to by both a square and a circular marking, shows that this cover went by "Jacquard" and was in the bag that drifted to Bryher Island. But what seems strange is that it took so long to get from the Scilly Islands to London, when letters in much worse shape (soaked, without stamps) were forwarded more promptly to the European continent.

A closer look at the two circular date-stamps nearest the c.d.s. from London reveals a startling fact: The letter received a Basel marking on December 25 and a Swiss train marking, Genève-Culoz, from perhaps the 24th or 25th of that month, i.e., before it arrived at its destination. Why should a "balloon monteé," once it had somehow arrived on an island in the U.K., be routed via Switzerland back to London, to where it was addressed in the first place?

The only reasonable explanation given thus far comes from Mr. Werner

\*E. M. Cohn and H. Cappart: "9 Days in the Siege of Paris," *Airpost Journal* Vol. 45, Nos. 7 and 8, April and May 1974.

Linger of the Swiss postal museum at Bern: The letter was missent.

Perhaps the same explanation holds for a letter (or a package of letters?), presumably mailed on the "Daguerre" and routed via England to continental Europe. The "Daguerre" having been captured just outside Paris, except for one mail bag and a few of the pigeons, there is no apparent reason for such a large detour. Nevertheless, the example shown me by Mr. Hubert Cappart is postmarked at Paris 9 November, London 30 November, Neuchatel 2 December, and (having then been re-addressed) Mühlhausen im Elsass 3 December. It appears to have entered occupied Alsace rapidly and without censorship.

Though marked "PAID ONLY TO ENGLAND" (another mystery, as it was never addressed to or via England), it was marked "franc" by the person who re-addressed it. The Paris-applied "P.D." (paid to destination) is partly covered by what looks like it might be a crayon postage due marking.

I wish to thank Cdr. W. J. Tuck for making the above illustration available. It is part of negative No. 1413/74, which also shows the printed and message portions of this Gazette. It can be obtained from the Science Museum, London SW7 2DD.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

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France suffered another prolonged postal strike from October to early December. As in previous postal strikes, some interesting philatelic material resulted. Locally-issued commercial labels for private transport were used at a number (?) of places and much mail was privately carried out to Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Channel Isles, Spain, etc., and even to U. S. We had a letter from Lyon with private label carried to Geneva for mailing with Swiss stamps. Some government mail from Paris was apparently sent out directly by air, cancelled with postmarks reading "Bureaux Temporaires / Paris" without postage stamps (still being done 28 Dec.!).

We have not yet learned what was done about the stamps scheduled for release during the time of the strike: i.e., the Sisley, Gobelin Tapestry, Jean Girardoux, Barbey d'Aurevilly, and Red Cross. The PTT, however, did announce on Nov. 27 that First Day cancels of these issues could be obtained later from the Service Philatélique in Paris (exempting them from the usual 3-day after sale limit).

The PTT has begun to announce in advance of issue what the quantities to be printed of new issues will be—this is a new departure.

A press release of the PTT dated Nov. 27 made the following announcement among others: The French stamps printed before 1924 often had the inscription "République Française" which was thought to crowd the stamp designs too much and therefore from 1924 to 1948 only the word "France" usually appeared; then in 1948 (probably because large-size stamps had become the rule) the "République Française" was returned. Now the PTT has decided to go back to the wording "France" on issues after 1 Jan. 1975, except for the Arphila stamps, which were already in the mill prior to this decision.

Our member Raymond L. Gaillaguet has announced a special tour to France in conjunction with Arphila. It will cover air flight both ways, 2 weeks June 8 to 22, one week being in Paris for Arphila staying in first class hotels, the following week touring Burgundy and the chateaux district, again in first class hotels and with meals included. Two full days and two half days in Paris devoted to tours, rest free time. Cost \$890. Write to Ray for

a prospectus, 15 Fletcher St., Rumford, R. I. 02916.

The results of the competition for the designs of the Arphila stamps were to be announced in December. Four stamps will be issued before Arphila, one each in Feb., March, April and May. These four stamps will later be combined in gummed perforated souvenir sheet ("bloc-feuillet gommé et dentelé") to be offered by advance subscription from the 1st of 1975 and sold to the public only during the Expo 6-16 June. The bloc stamps will be in different colors than the corresponding sheet versions.

The 2Fr ARPHILA stamp with painting by Miro issued 14 Sept. was printed in helio, not recess. The Miro painting is an original work made by him for the government and finished on 23 April 1974. The style with its large flat color areas lends itself to helio better than to recess printing. The motif of the painting seems to have been influenced by the primitive cave drawings, but is nevertheless characteristic of Miro's sense of violent emotions in color.

The Brochure #2 on Informations for Arphila 1975 was issued in Sept. Copies were sent only to those who had applied for entry of an exhibit, but the U. S. commissioner, our member Marc Martin, probably has some copies. This issue has a reservation blank for hotel or pension accommodations, and a series of articles by officials and others on Arphila plans, on the 17th Congress of UPU, on the history of the Grand Palais, on Art and Philately, and on special stamp issues for Arphila, etc. Over 30 exhibits have been entered from U. S., most of them not French stamps.

We admit to a grievous error in FCP #158 (p. 85) where we stated that the man standing behind R. Salles as he signed the Roll was Dr. Fromaigeat. Actually it was one of the officials of the Royal Philatelic Society. Our apologies.

On 17 December it was announced by the PTT that the four ARPHILA 75 stamps to be issued in 1975 would be as follows: Feb., a stamp design by Beat Knoblauch of West Germany (won 1st prize in the Contest for foreigners); March, a design by Cécille Guillaume (1st prize for French stamp artists); April, a design by Bagwekar Nandan of India (2nd prize in contest, for a foreigner); May, a design by Charles Bridoux (1st prize for French nationals). The denominations of these four stamps will be 1, 2, 3 and 4 Frs in their sheet versions, resp., and 2, 3, 4, and 6Fracs in the gummed perforated souvenir block version, which will be sold for 15 Fr. They are all in the horizontal format of 48x27 mm.

Precancelled stamps in the current Gallic Money design type in denominations of 0.42, 0.48, 0.70 and 1.35 Fr will be placed on sale on 16 February for franking certain categories of correspondence which are mailed in bulk. They will be sold in multiples of 100 with a minimum quantity of 1000 of each value, but can be had at retail by collectors from the philatelic windows or from the Service Philatélique (4 rue Hippolyte-Lebas, F75436 Paris Cedex 09).

The indefatigable Stanley Luft got a just laurel at EXFILMEX in Mexico City last fall with a silver-bronze medal for his handbook published last year by FCPS. This was capped by a silver award at APS Chicago in October.

The RIPEX IX show at Providence last Sept. had an entry from FCPS member Walter Brooks, "Story of Aviation," which won a gold medal—congratulations to Walter. Ray Gaillaguet's lined-sower exhibit was voted by the jury as best in show but he declined the award in view of his active role in managing the show.

The French Federation of Philatelic Societies had the Yvert firm put out a questionnaire asking users of the Yvert catalogs to indicate their preference for one of 3 proposals in regard to the format of the Catalogue: 1) maintain

the present division between the 3 volumes, 2) put into a 2nd part of Volume I the stamps emitted by the former colonies since their independence, and 3) place the latter in Volume III. The results (1200 replies from a wide sample of users) indicated 62% in favor of the status quo, 22% for proposal 2, and 16% for proposal 3. Yvert has as the result decided to keep the present division but in the 1976 and later editions return the stamps of Togo, Guinea and the Viet Nams to Vol. I—these had been omitted for several years because of their break away from close ties to France.

The new edition of the Maury Catalogue for France (vol. I) has illustrations and data on the multiple die types of 20th century issues for which Pierre de Lizeray provided the information. This is the first of the standard general French catalogs to include so much specialization on these—only the Monteaux catalog has offered some of this but it is not a general catalog of France.

France and Australia had a bit of contretemps in 1973 over the objections of Australia to the French bomb tests in Polynesia. Australia cut off postal relations with France for a time and mail from France addressed to Australia had to be embargoed. The PTT returned mail addressed to Australia to the senders and reimbursed them for any postage they had paid or affixed in stamps.

Experts Demarest and Calves report from Paris that a pretended error of color of the 15Fr Année Géophysique stamp of TAAF (Yv #10) in red instead of blue is nothing but a complete fake. Collectors beware.

Printings of the "Documents Philatéliques" for the Musée Postal, in spite of some boycotting among collectors and dealers, have been holding fairly steady at between 30 and 45 thousand each. The French Fed. of Phil. Soc. after much debate has decided to take a neutral stand on the subject. Pres. Langlois of the Fed., who is also on the Arphila Commission, which benefits from the sales of the Documents, was persuasive in this matter.

The PTT estimate there are about 250,000 collectors in France, but actually it must be 3 or 4 times that counting the beginners, etc. And mostly they collect France and colonies. In U.S. we suppose there are about 3000 who collect France or cols.

In FCP #157 (last July) p. 65 we had a note about Rouques' inquiry as to the meaning of the term "camée" (cameo) applied to the sowers designs. Pierre de Lizeray writes us that he had replied to Mon. Rouques in *Le Monde* for Jy-Aug. (p. 23) to the effect that the previous explanations offered are inadequate. He notes that the background of the cameo stamp is in a solid color and the expression camée signifies that the solid background is in contrast to the lined background of the so-called lined sower; the other part of these designs is white and imitates the relief effect in Roty's original bas-relief model (for a coin).

The 26th May 1974 was the 50th anniversary of the introduction of machine franking ("metered mail") in France—without any philatelic notice. But Col. DeWailly, the leading French student of "affranchissements mécaniques" and author of several catalogs of French ones, has begun a serial in *Le Monde* (Nov.) which will cover all aspects of the subject from a general (world) viewpoint—it promises to be an important introduction to the subject and should be of interest since in many countries metered mail now accounts for around half of the postal traffic and is growing steadily—it even threatens to put stamps out of business someday. Right now its an inexpensive speciality to get in "on the ground floor."

The difference in prices quoted in the various French catalogues are sometimes surprising, especially now that the publishers are all claiming they list the latest real market prices and they distinguish between hinges and

never-hinged copies. LeMonde for Nov. '74 cites some comparisons which are rather shaking—one catalog will quote some items hinged at more than another gives them unhinged! Of course the dates when the catalogs are compiled and published (range April to Sept.) in a period of rapidly changing market can explain some of the differences perhaps. In general, Yvert seem to average higher cat. than does Cérés and Thiaude and Thiaude tends a bit higher than Cérés. Catalogs of firms that sell stamps and have a large stock may be influenced by the stock on hand. The major Paris auction firms generally stick to one catalog in the descriptions of lots; in US the auctions often switch from one cat. to another according to which lists the highest price.

A dealer in Tours has started a house-organ journal called "Touraine-Philatélie," to be issued 8 to 10 times a year at 1.50 Fr or gratis to his regular customers. The first number has besides ads and offers, short articles on various French and European issues. J. P. Pinon, P. B. 39, F37001-Tours Cedex.

Le Club Philatélique Paquebot "France" reports that during the on-board strike of the crew of the S.S. France in September 1974 some philatelic letters posted on board were struck with the fancy circular cachet of the Club and a 3-line handstamp "S.S. FRANCE/EN GREVE/CHENAL BLOQUE" or one of several similar types, a different one used each week. The stamps were cancelled later on deposit of the covers in the LeHavre P. O. or St. Vasst La Houque P. O. Their use ran from 11 Oct. to 10 Nov.

The new French "Airbus A300" first airmail flights Paris to London on 23 May 1974 and Paris-Algiers and to the Far East, carried cacheted covers sent out by various airmail clubs and individuals and can probably be had in the philatelic market.

In February 1973 the PTT started an experimental special-delivery service at Epinal and Nancy and on 23 March extended it to Marseilles. This service, called "Villexpress" permits addressees to receive in several hours non-registered mail up to 3 kilos maximum weight posted the same day before noon at P.O. windows in the same town or its environs. This mail is stamped VILLEXPRESS. The postage was 5 Fr up to 1 k, 8 Fr 1-3 k—now probably raised with the new tariffs.

The Bulletin des Amis du Musée Postal has temporarily suspended publication since early 1974 owing to financial and personal problems.

The Andorra 1Fr stamp of 24 Aug. 1974 commemorates the meeting in Andorra of the co-princes of the principality on 25 Aug. 1973—it was the first time the co-princes (ruler or Pres. of France and the Bishop of Urgel) had met since 1278!

A book is being published on the work of one Victor Miard, who signed himself as Draim; he designed many labels, entires, fantasy stamps, and Liberation items. It will be an illustrated work of 192 pp. with a preface by G. Chapier. The authors J. Vion and R. du Pavillon, cinderella specialists, are accepting subscriptions at 50Fr+2.65 postage. R. du Pavillon, 28 Place Bellecoeur, F69002-Lyon, CCP Lyon 973-82.

The July 1974 issue of the Andorra Philatelist as usual is filled with interesting and valuable information. A long discussion is devoted to the alleged "scandal" in speculation in the small printing 1972 Europa and Olympic Games stamps (of Spanish admin.). The French Andorre stamps are always in sufficient quantity to obviate that sort of thing.

"IO, the Bulletin of the Indian Oceanic Study Circle, sometimes has articles on the French colonies or territories. One of the 1974 issues has a list of the Reunion postoffices. Request from J. K. T. Fox, 3 Rectory Close, Tadley, near Basingstoke, Hants., England. (Subscr. £2 a year.)

## CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

- Le Monde des Philatélistes** (CC, SI)—40Fr/yr, 5 rue des Italiens, F75009 Paris.
- #268, Sept. 1974: Vitalyos: "Le tarif de la lettre"; "La Chambre des Négociants et Experts en Philatélie" (list of members); Frybourg: "L'automation du courrier—la situation dans les centres de tri"; "Timbres de la Libération" (official PTT list); cont. of serials by Vartan, Wirth, Brémard, Danan, DeLizeray, Savélon, Gavault, Joffre, and Musée Postal.
- #269, Oct. 1974: "Declaration de M. Pierre Lelong"; Kohn: "Jos. Michaelson" (creator of UPU); Ryker et Gobilot: "Les oblitérations de la poste pneumatique" (begin ser.); cont. serials by Vartan, Joffre, DeLizeray, Prugnon, Lebland, Gavault, Wirth, Savélon, Musée Postal.
- #270, Nov. 1974: Chapiér: "Les bureaux de poste du Dept. du Rhone sous l'ancien régime"; Chapiér: "Cinquième de Lion de Lyon"; DeWailly: "Affranchissements mécaniques—marques postales modernes" (begin serial); Roques: "Les types du 0.20 Cocteau surchargé 10CFA"; Roques: "Comment reconnaître la roulette du 0.40 Ronchamps?"; Herreng: "Paquebot France—historique d'un grève." Continuations of: Leband, Vartan, Musée Postal, Danan, Wirth, Prugnon, Frybourg, DeLizeray, Savélon, Gavault, Joffre, Rykner et Gobillot, Baudeloque.
- L'Echo de la Timbrologie** (CC, SE, APRL)—50Fr/yr, 37 rue des Jacobins, F80036-Amiens.
- #1447, Sept. 1974: Munier: "Le tour de France philatélique" (thematic); cont. serial by Lordet.
- #1448, Oct. 1974: Munier: "Le tour de France Philatélique" (cont.); Goubin: "Le seconde modèle de flammes Daguin"; Tristant: "Les oblitérations des agences de TAAF" (begin ser.); Blondelle: "Differentiation entre les codes du system d'indexation alphanumérique"; Lordet (cont.)
- La Philatélie Francaise** (CC, SI)
- #248, Sept. 1974: "Philatélie éducative—la guerre de 1870-71 et la philatélie"; Harnould: "Les sites et monuments de France" (cont.); Joany: "Nomenclature" (cont.); 8th Period 1935-59"; Delbrey: "Cat. des cartes max." (cont.)
- Le Collectionneur Lyonnais**
- #23, July 1974: Storch: "Les semeuses de 1907" (cont.); "Distribution des lettres à domicile avant 1830" (cont.); Camboulives: "Les petites postes au 19th siècle"; Riddelle: "La guerre des Boxers"; Bonneval: "Marques administrative des batiments francais"; Franchon: "Les boites rurales de la Loire."
- Revue des P.T.T. de France**
- #2, 1974: Hamel: "Les trains parcs"; "L'imprimerie intégrée du Ministère."
- #3, 1974: (Special Issue devoted to arts, on postal history and the Musée Postal—10Fr from Recette Principal des PTT de Paris, 52 rue du Louvre, Paris RP, CCP Paris 904000.) "Du Musée Postal à la Maison de la Philatélie"; "Histoire d'une construction" (of the M. P.; "L'Administration des PTT Tet les collectionneurs de timbres poste"; "La fabrication de timbres poste"; "La remise a l'Etat d'une collection de timbres poste"; "Arphila 75 Paris"; "Le musées postaux étrangers"; "Quelques initiations regionales ferroviares"; "Les recettes auxiliaires de Paris."

**Bulletin du Groupement Ultraviolet de France**

- #7, June 1974: "Deux nouveau codes: Arcueil et Orleans-la-Source": Rivière: "Les marques de tri mécanique: le tri direct"; Guillez: "Les étiquettes de direction no. 26."

**Archives Errinophiles**

- #120-123, 1973: Degardin: "Erinnophiles d'autrefois"; Pierrot: "Saint Dié de Vosges, marraine de l'Amérique"; Granger: "Etude sur les timbres anti-tuberculeux françaises" (cont.); Degardin: "Catalogue descriptive des vignettes touristiques et assimilés de France."

**Postes et Télécommunications (de PTT):**

- #223, July 1974: "M. P. LeLong—Secr. d'Etat pour Postes et Télécommunications"; "Montant de l'affranchissement de la lettre simple à destination de la France"; "Le Relais de Poste Henri IV à Saint Nazaire."

- #224, Aug. 1974: "Les grande orientations des PTT dans le domaine postal—un nouveau procédé de transport de données Europe-Etats Unis"; "De l'avion à la voiture postale."

- #225, Sept. 1974: "L'accident de l'avion postal du 25-7-74."

**Andorra Philatelist (P. O. Box 2554, Mexico 1, D. F.)**

- #5, July 1974: Fink: "It has been a long time"; Fink "The Scandal (spec. in 1972 Europa and Olympic stamps)"; Fink: "The other side" (of the scandal); Jankowski: "Philatelic observations on a trip to Andorra"; Jankowski: "Experiences during a trip to Andorra"; "Where is the old material?"; "The scarce perf 13x12½ of 1929 set"; "The postal history of Andorra" (cont.)

**French Polynesia Newsletter**

- #79, Nov. 1974: Notes and news; "French Polynesia registration markings"; reviews; "Cumulative Index 1970-1974."

**Philao**

- #8, Sept. 1974: "Timbres et oblitérations du Laos"; "Bureaux de poste du Laos"; Weisberg: "Les Nepenthes Philiamphora."

**La Vie du Rail**

- #1456, Sept. 1974: Pezet: "Histoire de la poste ferroviare"; Cassy: "Le nouveau wagon-poste"; Fonnet: "Paris et Marseille avec les ambulants du nuit"; "Chemin de fer et la poste au musée du Mulhouse."

**Balasse Magazine (CC)**

- #212, 1974: Fromageat: "1870 ballon monte de Montgolfier."

**Western Stamp Collector (CC, SI, APRL, SM)**

- v. 47, #22, 1974: Elsey: "Survey on Andorra."

**Journal of the Oriental Philatelic Society of London**

- vol. 16, 1974: French used abroad—POs and obliterations.

**Il Collezionista Italia Filatelica (CC)**

- v. 30, #3, 1974: Platone: "Ceres of 1870—a survey."

**Sammler Lupe (CC)**

- #29, 1974: Nitsche: "1870-71, Bordeaux issue."

**Bulletin de l'AS.CO. FLAM**

- 19, July 1974: "Essai de classification de flammes concordante illustrée"; Jousset: "Plaidoyer pour les flammes parlante"; Faure: "La Gironde en flammes"; Dussère-Telman: "Sur les flammes illustrée de Vichy."

**Bulletin du Club Pailatélique Toulonnais**

- #54, 3rd Trim. 1974: Lebland: "Les timbres poste aérienne de l'Indochine de 1933-49"; Aurand: "Petite étude sur la 5c vert au type Sage N/U."

**La Liaison Philatélique**

- #421, July 1974: "Les faux de l'Indochine pour tromper le poste."

Bulletin de la Société International d'Histoire Postale (PO Box 24, Bayside, NY)

#26-27, 1974 (Spec. issue): "L'histoire postale des camps de concentration," by J. Lajournade. 68 pp.

## NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Catalogue Yvert et Tellier 1975 (79e Ann.)—Tome I: France et Pays d'Expression Française, Anciennes Colonies, Protectorats, Afrique du Nord, Pays Ex-Associés, Andorre, Monaco, Bureaux à l'Etranger, Mandate, Territoires Occupés par la France, Sarre, Europa." Sept. 1974. 576 pp. 15Fr p.p. Yvert et Tellier, 37 rue des Jacobins, F80036 Amiens-Cedex (prices of mint stamps are for stamps that have been hinged.)
- "Catalogue Cérés 1975" 33rd Ed. 1974. 588 pp. Illustr. 14 Fr plus postage. Cérés, 23-25 rue du Louvre, F75001-Paris. (Strong price rises, more for classics and semi-moderns, some large rises for certain colonials and late issues. French classics illustr. in full color; specialized listing of #s 1-106 classics. FDCs in full color. As started last year 19th listings in 3 or more columns; data on dates of issues, quantities printed, etc.)
- "Stanley Gibbons Europe I Catalogue 1975." 2nd ed. Letters A-F. 1974. 508 pp. £3.50+post. (from Stan-Gib in US). (Complete revisior. of prices, showing notable rises espec. for classics, numbering system for some countries—not France—completely revised owing to airmails and charity stamps being combined with postage.)
- "Catalogue des Timbres Ferroviaires." 1974. 48pp. 9.20 Fr. Publ. by La Vie du Rail, 11 rue de Melan, F25440-Paris Cedex 09, CCP 2518.74. (Thematic treatment.)
- "Tarifs Postaux—Régime Intérieur" (1849-1951). Sheet I "Lettre à partie du 1er Janvier 1849," sheet II "Lettre à Partie du 1er Mai 1910." Publ. by Maison Brun et Fils, 84-85 Galerie Beaujolais—Palais Royal, F75001-Paris. 1974. 2.50Fr+post. per table. (First of a series of tables of French postage rates, others to be issued later.)
- "Oblitérations Temporaires (France, Andorre, Monaco, Reunion, Pays d'Expression Française)—1973." 1974, 56pp. Brochure #164, Le Monde des Philatélistes 11 bis, Blvd. Haussmann, F75009-Paris CCP 18.382.12 Paris.
- "L'Automation dans les P.T.T. (Tome II)—Les Vignettes et Timbres d'Automation." By C. Bourgeois. 1974. 32 pp. 10.55 Fr p.p. Brochure #165, Le Monde des Philatélistes (see above).
- "Les Surtaxes de la Poste Aérienne." By Dr. R. Joany. 1974. 36 pp. 12.70Fr p.p. Brochure #166, Le Monde des Philatélistes (see above). (World-wide airmail tariffs over the years, summarized.)
- "Les Marques Imprimées de Contrôle Privé." By A. de la Mettrie. 1974. 8pp. 6.20 Fr p.p. Brochure #167, Le Monde des Phil. (See above).
- "Les Oblitérations Provisoires et Exceptionnelles du 20c Cérés 1849." By G. Prugnon. 1974. 20pp. 8.35 Fr p.p. Brochure #169, Le Monde des Phil. (See above).
- "Deux Mille Ans de Communications en Alsace: A Pied et à Cheval de Poste—Histoire de la Poste en Alsace des Origines à 1789." By P. Charbon. 1974. 120 p.p., 70 illustr. 20Fr+4 post. (Spec. # of Diligence d'Alsace). Publ. by Amis de l'Histoire de PTT en Alsace, B.P. 153/R4, F67004—Strasbourg Cedex. (Postal history from Roman times to 1789, many reprod. of old docs.; issued for UPU celebration).

- "Structure et Evolution du Reseau Postal en Alsace-Moselle Francaises." By E. Gutekunst. 1974. 20 pp+color charts. 10Fr +4Fr post. (From same publ. as above book.)
- "Catalogue Intern. Bolaffi des Timbres Rare, Tome I, Europe Les Ventes Aux Eucherres 1973-4." 500 pp. 1974. 15,000 lira. Eds. SCOT, 1 via Cavour 17, 1012S Turin, Italy (120F+post from Fr. dealers.) (Gives results of auction sales of classics and rarities from 250 sales of 100 firms, with price obtained; 5000 illustr.)
- "La Collection Monographique de France—Cahiers Monographique." 1974, 3Fr. 34 rue Drouot, F75009-Paris. (A "rational" listing attempting to show all the non-commemorative types grouped according to evolution of method of printing and presentation, by tariffs, with varieties of each printing).
- "La Banque See." By Dr. Jean Kohn. 8pp. 1974. Pubd. by L'Amicale Philatélique France-Israel. Price? (On the See family and stamps with SEE control marks.)
- "Catalogue des Cartes-Maximum et Enveloppes Illustrées 1er Jour." Liste #10, 1974, 12 Fr. Pubd. by Ed. Bourgogne, 18 rue Pasteur, F21150-Les Laumes-Alésia, CCP 2330-10 Dijon. (Classed by themes or subject and by year.)
- "Prix Courant—France, Andorre, Monaco, Sarre, CFA, Afrique du Nord—Postes, Taxes, Avion, Preos—Neuf et Oblitéré, Prix par Année." Sept. 1974, gratis. J.-P. Monteaux, 10 rue de Chateaudun, F75009-Paris.
- "La Principauté de Monaco par Ses Timbres Poste." By H. Chiavassa. 1974 ed. 190 pp illustr. Pubd. by Office d'Emissions de Timbres-Poste, Monaco. (Postal history of Monaco, numerous illustr. from Prince Rainer's and other important collections; given to all subscribers to new issues of Monaco.)
- "Nomenclature des Chiffres de Tirage et de Vente des Timbres de la Principauté de Monaco." 62 pp. 1974. (Same source as above.)
- "Argus Thimonnier—Monnaies, Assignats, Billets Francaises 1792-1973." 1975 ed. 192 pp. illustr. 25Fr. From Argus-Thimonnier, 10 rue de la Treille, F63-Clermont-Ferrand. (Standard cat. French money.)
- "Sélection Philatélique, Tome II," 1974, 40pp. 10.80Fr p.p. Le Monde Brochure #170, Le Monde, 11 bis Blvd Haussmann, F75009-Paris. (A reprint of 11 short articles from recent issues of Le Monde.)
- "L'Union Postale Universelle par la Philatélie." By C. Tschanzhenz. 20pp, 1974. 8.65 Fr. p.p. Le Monde Brochure #171. (See above.)
- "Timbres de Grève Franco-Jersiais de 1971." By G. Desarnaud. 12 pp. 1974, 8.50 Fr. p.p. Le Monde Brochure #168 (as above).
- "Quelques Aspects de l'Histoire Postale d'Amiens 1711-1871." By P. Leroy and R. Bernaux. 1974. 48pp. price? Soc. des Antiquaires de Picardie, 48 rue de la République. F800000-Amiens,
- "L'Union Postale Universelle—Sc Création et Son Developpement." 16 pp. 1974. Price? Bureau Internationale de l'U.P.U., Berne, Switzerland.

### Review

- "The Pneumatic Post of Paris." By J. D. Hayhurst, O.B.E. 1974, 27 pp., 12 figs. 90 p plus postage. The France and Colonies Philatelic Society of Great Britain. (From G. E. Barker, 18 Rodney Way, Boxgrove Pk., Guildford, Surrey.)

This little book is a well-written narrative-historical account of the pneumatic post of Paris. It provides the general background about the development of the service, the character of its stationery and markings, etc., that the collector of France from a postal-history or moderately-specialized point

of view would like to know; and it would help the general collector to identify philatelic material from the pneumatic service as being such. But it is not a systematic and complete listing or catalogue of stationery and postmarks, nor does it offer maps that show the evolutionary changes in the tube routes. The author cites references to French publications where such detailed information can be found. However, the main types of stationery and postmarks are illustrated, along with summary tables of the tariffs and stationery and a map of the tubes as of 1971. There is a note about the famous pneumatic telegram that was vital evidence in the acquittal of Dreyfus, and a bit about the centenary celebration of the service in 1966. Mr. Hayhurst's work will fill the need for an authoritative (he has checked the latest studies) general introduction to the subject, which has been lacking in English heretofore. We recommend it for the library of general collectors of France, French postal stationery and French postal history. The printing, illustrations, and editing by Mr. Holder are of high quality.—R.G.S.

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#### STAMP PROGRAM FOR 1975

On Nov. 8 the Secretary for PTT announced at the 28th Salon Philatélique d'Automne, as in past years, the stamps programmed for 1975 for France and Andorre. There are 36 this year, which is less than the 40 or so that are customarily programmed, probably a reflection of economic conditions.

##### I. Postage Stamps with Surtax (7):

- a) Journée du Timbre (1)—a picture of a facteur, from the Musée Postal.
- b) Celebrated personages (4):  
André Siegfried, Robert Schuman (10 May), Edmond Michelet, Eugène Thomas (another one for Dr. Albert Schweitzer was later announced for 11 Jan.)
- c) Red Cross (2): "Spring," and "Autumn" (cont. of last years series).

##### II. Postage Stamps Without Surtax (29):

- a) Artistic Series (4): Four paintings chosen from those submitted in the Arphila contest; which will later be combined in a souvenir sheet
- b) Touristic series for regular use (3):  
Chateau de Rouchechouart (11 Jan.), Palais de Justice de Rouen (25 Jan.), and Saint Pol de Leon (18 Jan.).
- c) Europa series (2): A work of Picasso, and one of Van Dongen
- d) "Great Accomplishments" Series (2): Helicopter "Gazelle," and Réseau Express Regional
- e) Commemoratives and Miscellaneous (18):  
Commemoratives (4): Centenary of signature of Convention on the Meter, Centenary of the Senate, 50th Anniv. of the foundation "Santé des Etudiants de France," and 80th anniv. of the Théâtre du Peuple de Bussang.  
Regional Series (10)  
Protection of Nature series (1): Aigrette garzette  
Miscellaneous (3): International Year of Women, 1st world expo of the machine tool at Paris, new towns.

##### Andorra: (7):

- Europa (2)—two paintings; Flowers (3): anémone soufrée, colchique, and fentiane; Intern. year of the Women; Arphila 75 Paris.

# The Regular Issues of France Since 1876

By Stanley J. Luft (#915)

(cont. from FCP #153, p. 96)

## XI. The Marianne de Gandon Issues

Corrections for installment in FCP No. 158:

- p. 92: 1F30 value: end of line beginning with "Printed in sheets": read **issued 8 April**, not 24 March
- p. 94: top line: read **18 March-16 April**, instead of 3-22 March.
- p. 94: Final sentence for page was left off. The following should be added: **Used concurrently with the 10F blue typographed Marianne (Sc 546, Yv 723).**
- p. 95: 15F value: end of 2nd line should read **Spring of**, not Feb. or March.

### B. Typographed small-format stamps of 1945-1955

Scott type A147: designed by Pierre Gandon; engraved by Cortot.

#### 1F50

The 1F50 carmine-rose (Sc 535, Yv 712), the prototype of the "Gandon" design, was issued 15 Feb. 1945.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

Letters, to 20 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 March 1945):

\*Postal cards;

Printed matter, increments of 200 gm, between 100 and 500 gm.

Printed from 1 plate between 28 Dec. 1944 and 8 Feb. 1945, issued 15 Feb.-24 Nov. 1945; 16.89 million stamps printed.

Used concurrently with the 1F50 red-brown Iris (Sc 383, Yv 652) and with the 1F50 emergency and provisional issues (q.v.). Replaced by the 1F50 Cérés de Mazelin (Sc 534, Yv 679) beginning in July 1945.

#### 2F

The 2F dark green (Sc 536, Yv 713) replaced the 2F Iris (Sc 384, Yv 653), from Feb. 1945 onward.

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.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 March 1945):

\*Letters, to 20 gm;

\*Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm.

Printed in sheets from 25 plates, 7 Feb.-20 Dec. 1945, issued 26 Feb. 1945-15 Nov. 1947; precancels (Yv Préc 94) printed from one of the plates, 26-27 March 1945, issued April ?-31 Dec. 1945; 1,415.5 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1946):

\*Printed matter, from 20 to 50 gm;

Printed matter, to 20 gm, "urgent" (fast service).

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Feb. 1946):

\*Printed matter, per 50 gm;

Visiting cards, unsealed, "of 5 words";  
 Postal cards, "of 5 words," to Canada and Luxemburg, and to nearby areas of Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland;  
 Newspapers, from 50 to 100 gm, mailed by publisher, reciprocity rate.  
 Replaced by the 2F yellowish green Cérés de Mazelin (Sc 536A, Yv 680) beginning in August 1946; precancels replaced by same (Yv Préo 92) in Sept. 1946.

### 2F40

The 2F40 scarlet (Sc 537, Yv 714) replaced the 2F40 Iris (Sc 385, Yv 654) beginning in July 1945.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Feb. 1942):

\*Postal cards (printed in UPU "red");

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

Letters, additional postage per 20 gm;

Printed matter, from 100 to 150 gm.

Printed in sheets from 1 plate, 7-11 June 1945, issued 2 July 1945-16 Jan. 1946;  
 4.24 million stamps printed.

Rendered obsolete by foreign Tariff of 1 Feb. 1946 and suppressed.

### 2F50

The 2F50 from (Sc 594, Yv Préo 95) was issued, precancelled only, 10 Nov. 1948.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 21 Sept. 1948):

\*Printed matter, to 20 gm, special bulk rate.

Printed in sheets from 1 plate between 15 Oct. and 2 Dec. 1948, issued 10 Nov. 1948-5 Jan. 1949; about 1.7 million stamps printed.

Rendered obsolete by Tariff of 6 Jan. 1949 and suppressed.

### 3F values

The 3F sepia (Sc 539, Yv 715) replaced the 3F Iris (Sc 386, Yv 655) and Marianne d'Alger (Sc 489, Yv 642) beginning in April 1945.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 March 1945):

\*Letters, from 20 to 50 gm;

Registry fee, for other than letters and parcels;

Printed matter, increments of 500 gm, between 1000 and 2000 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1946):

\*Letters, to 20 gm;

Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm;

Printed matter, increments of 200 gm, between 100 and 500 gm.

Printed in sheets from 13 plates, 19 March 1945-19 Feb. 1946, issued 7 April 1945-17 Aug. 1946; about 305.9 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 3F deep rose (Sc 540, Yv 716) beginning in March 1946.

Printed in sheets from 31 plates, 1 March-19 Dec. 1946, issued 20 March 1946-18 Aug. 1947; precancels (Yv Préo 96) printed from 4 of the plates between 6 March and 24 Sept. 1946, issued 6 April 1946-1 Jan. 1947; about 7,778.7 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1947) (for 1-2 days only):

Postal cards, "of 5 words";

Printed matter, from 20 to 50 gm;

Printed matter, to 20 gm, "urgent" (fast service).

Left temporarily without specific usage by Tariffs of 2 Jan. and 1 March 1947; precancels suppressed, ordinary stamp retained as a complementary value.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 July 1947):

\*Postal cards and visiting cards, "of 5 words."

Replaced by the 3F green (Sc 577, Yv 716A) beginning in July 1947.

Printed in sheets from 5 plates, 17 July 1947-14 Jan. 1948, issued 25 July 1947-23 Aug. 1948; 177.26 million stamps printed. Stamped postal cards for the Nancy philatelic exhibition (ACEP commem., 32) issued 15-18 May 1948.

Replaced by the 3F lilac rose (Sc 595, Yv 806) beginning in May 1948.

Printed in sheets from 4 plates, 26-April-9 Dec. 1948, issued 10 May 1948-5 Jan. 1949; 188.41 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 21 Sept. 1948):

Fast-service ("urgent") surtax on printed matter.

The domestic Tariff of 21 Sept. 1948 left the stamp with little significant franking value; suppressed 6 Jan. 1949.

### 3F50

The 3F50 brown-red (Sc 578, Yv 716B) was issued 8 April 1947.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 March 1947):

\*Postal cards;

\*Invoices (unsealed), to 20 gm.

Printed in sheets from 1 plate, 27 March-23 June 1947, issued 8 April-14 Nov. 1947; 59.49 million stamps printed. Stamped postal cards (ACEP Nos. 186 and 187) issued in 1947.

Rendered obsolete by Tariff of 8 July 1947 and suppressed 15 Nov. 1947.

### 4F values

The 4F ultramarine (Sc 541, Yv 717) replaced the 4F Iris (Sc 387, Yv 656) and Marianne d'Alger (Sc 490, Yv 643) beginning in June 1945. Used concurrently with the 4F engraved (small format) Marianne de Gandon (Sc 548, Yv 725).

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Feb. 1942):

\*Letters, to 20 gm (printed in shades of UPU "blue");

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 1 March 1945):

Letters, from 50 to 100 gm;

\*Registry fee.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1946):

Letters, from 20 to 50 gm.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Feb. 1946):

Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm;

Postal cards, to Canada and Luxembourg, and to nearby areas of Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland.

Letters, increments of 20 gm above first 20 gm, to same.

Newspapers, from 150 to 300 gm, mailed by publisher, reciprocity rate.

Printed in sheets from 3 plates 14 May-21 Dec. 1945, issued 14 June 1945-12 Feb.? 1946; about 59.74 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 4F violet (Sc 541A, Yv 718) in Summer of 1946.

Printed in sheets from 3 plates between 25 July 1946 and 24 March 1948, issued 12 Aug. 1946-1948; precancels (Yv Préo 97) printed from 2 of the plates, 17 March and 16-17 April 1947, issued April 1947-20 Sept. 1948; about 104.6 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1947) (for 1-2 days only):

Postal cards.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 March 1947):

Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm;

Printed matter, increments of 200 gm, between 100 and 500 gm;

Packages to military personnel in the field, from 50 to 100 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 July 1947):

\*Printed matter, to 50 gm.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 May 1948):

Printed matter, per 50 gm;

Visiting cards, "of 5 words";

Postal cards, "of 5 words," to Canada and Luxembourg, and to nearby areas of Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland;

Newspapers, from 50 to 100 gm, mailed by publisher.

Replaced by the 4F emerald green (Sc 596, Yv 807), to 10 May 1948.

Printed in sheets from 6 plates, 26 April-16 Nov. 1948, issued 10 May-Dec.? 1948. Precancels (Yv Préo 98) printed from 2 of the plates on 1 Sept. 1948, rendered obsolete prior to issue by the Tariff of 21 Sept. 1948; as some had reached the public, the undestroyed remainders of the precancelled stamp were sold directly to collectors from 10 Nov. 1948. About 256 million ordinary and precancelled stamps were printed.

Left without significant usage, first by domestic Tariff of 21 Sept. 1948, then by foreign Tariff of 1 Dec. 1948.

Replaced by the 4F brownish orange (Sc 597, Yv 808), 15 Dec. 1948.

Printed in sheets from 2 plates, 29 Nov.-13 Dec. 1948 and 26-29 Jan. 1949, issued 15 Dec. 1948-Spring? 1949; precancels (Yv Préo 99) printed from these plates 7-12 Jan. and 29 March 1949, and from a 3rd plate 1-3 March and 26-28 March 1949, issued Jan.-June? 1949; 26.95 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1949):

\*Printed matter, to 20 gm, special bulk rate.

Replaced by the 4F Arms of Anjou (Sc 620, Yv 838) in May 1949; the precancels were replaced by this same stamp (Yv Préo 105) in June 1949.

#### 4F50

The 4F50 blue (Sc 541B, Yv 718A) was issued 23 Feb. 1947.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 2 Jan. 1947):

\*Letters, to 20 gm.

Printed in sheets from 20 plates, 9 Jan.-21 June 1947, issued 3 Feb.-5 Aug. 1947; about 890 million stamps printed.

Rendered obsolete by domestic Tariff of 8 July 1947; remainders, plus the 1F50 Cérés de Mazelin (Sc 534, Yv 679), made up the new 6F rate for domestic letters to 20 gm.

**5F yellowish green; rose**

The 5F yellowish green (Sc 542, Yv 719) replaced the 5F Marianne d'Alger (Sc 492, Yv 645) and Arms of Flandre (Sc 467, Yv 602) beginning in April 1945.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 March 1945):

Printed matter, from 300 to 500 gm;

#Supplementary value.

Printed in sheets from 11 plates between 14 March 1945 and 23 Dec. 1946, issued 7 Apr. 1945-23 Aug. 1947; about 29.45 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1946):

Registry fee, for other than letters and parcels.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1947) (1-2 days only):

Letters, to 20 gm;

Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm.

Replaced by the 5F rose (Sc 542A, Yv 719A) 1 Jan. 1947, which was sold at 4F50 (10% rate reduction).

Domestic usage (Tariff of 2 Jan. 1947):

\*Letters, to 20 gm (=4F50).

Printed in sheets from 10 plates 24 Dec. 1946-13 Jan. 1947, issued 1 Jan.-31 March 1947; about 150.0 million stamps printed.

Demonetized 1 April 1947.

**5F blue; bluish green; violet**

The 5F blue (Sc 579, Yv 719B) was issued 25 July 1947.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 July 1947):

\*Postal cards;

Invoices, unsealed, to 20 gm.

Printed in sheets from 10 plates, 17 July 1947-19 Nov. 1948, issued 25 July 1947-Dec. 1948; 447.87 million stamps printed. Stamped postal cards (ACEP 188) issued in 1947.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 21 Sept. 1948):

Postal cards "of 5 words."

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1948):

Printed matter and samples, per 50 gm;

Visiting cards, unsealed, "of 5 words";

Postal cards "of 5 words," to Canada and Luxembourg, and to nearby areas of Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland;

Newspapers, from 50 to 100 gm, mailed by publisher.

Replaced by the 5F light bluish green (Sc 598, Yv 809), printed in the UPU "green" for printed matter, 15 Dec., 1948.

Printed in sheets from 18 plates between 6 Dec. 1948 and 2 April 1951, issued 15 Dec. 1948-1 Sept. 1951; 778.44 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1949):

#\*Printed matter, to 20 gm;

Complementary value.

Replaced by the 5F dull violet (Sc 650, Yv 883) beginning in Spring of 1951.

Printed in sheets from 24 plates between 12 April 1951 and 8 Nov. 1954, issued 2 May 1951 to end of 1954(?)

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 Dec. 1951):

\*Letters and parcels, to 20 gm, to military personnel in the field;  
Newspaper and magazines, from 200 to 300 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate;

Complementary value.

Replaced by the 5F Arms of Saintonge (Sc 739, Yv 1005) beginning in Nov. 1954.

(To be continued)

## MEMBERS APPEALS

(Members Advertising)

**FOR SALE:** Collection of postal markings of the Alpes Maritime Dept. (1741-1880 plus a few later): incl. 80 stampless letters (47 French, 33 Cardinian) many quite scarce; 28 stamped covers mostly numeral or transit marks; 98 stamped covers with town cancels; 3 numeral cancels on stamps of Sardinia or Italy (very scarce). Price \$1,700. Arthur H. Groten, 51 Alston Ave., New Haven, Conn. 06515 (member #1320).

**OFFER:** Collection of French Colonies airmail De Luxe and Artist's die proofs and essays from the period 1940-1966, divided into 90 lots totalling more than 800 items, each different in design or color, some signed by artist. Priced reasonable in view of the scarcity and popularity, artist's proofs existing in less than 25 as a rule, and De Luxe sheets in generally less than 300. Let me know which countries you are interested in and I will send you a list of items in each lot with prices; the following countries are represented: Colonies (gen issue); Cameroun, Equatorial Africa, Ivory Coast, Niger, Somali Coast, Wallis & Futuna, Andorra, Chad, Guiana, Madagascar (incl. San. PDE 71 and 72 with hand-drawn lettering), St. Pierre-Miq., Togo, Algeria, Comores, Guadeloupe, Mauritania, Senegal, Tunis. Eugene F. Borys, P. O. Box 128 Station "E," Toronto, Ont. M6H 4E1, Canada (Member #1560).

**OFFER:** For sale or exchange: (1) The 4-page supplement to L'Aviette Postale, No. 45, 5 Sept. 1929, "Les Arogrammes 'Indésirables'", by Dr. L. Morel. (2) No. 17 of Le Marcophile, Sept. 1949, pubd. by E. H. DeBeaufond. Ernst Cohn, 103 G. St. S. W., Apt. B620, Washington, DC 20024 (Member #1491).

**WANTED:** For a listing of France booklets covering the cover and pane advertising varieties of Courmont, copies of or information on these, particularly for the 25c blue sower types (Scott 168c). Also would like to buy collections, etc., or exchange for these varieties. Paul C. Dinger, 650 Wildcherry Rd., Naperville, Ill. 60540 (Member #1077).

**OFFER:** For sale, copies of parts of the Kremer "French Philatelic Facts" series at \$1.75 each; have issues for Jan-June and Oct. 1949, Feb., June, Oct. of 1950, and Feb. and June 1951. Raymond Gaillaguet, 221 Waterman St., Providence, R. I. 02906 (Member #621)

**WANTED:** French Offices in China and Indochina, rare stamps and postal history. Inquiries invited for approvals of the Asian area. George Alevizos, P. O. Box 5159, Santa Monica, Calif 90405 (Member #1504).

# F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

## Notices

The mention in the FCP last October that the Journal of the British FCPS Special Issue would be available from the Secretary was regrettably mistaken. Pres. Stempien may receive some copies later and you may advise him of your interest just in case.

The Dues Statements for 1975 have been sent out; they will be accompanied by your permanent membership card, which is like the annual ones you received in the past but has no year date on it—be sure to keep this new card as long as you are a member; if you lose it a replacement can be obtained from the Secretary for a nominal cost fee. Members whose dues are not paid by 1 April will be dropped from the mailing list and will not receive the April FCP.

The Dues Statement for 1975 also carries at the bottom a brief questionnaire about your literature interests—please mark it and return with your dues.

The entry of the Luft handbook and the FCP in the literature competition at the APS show in Chicago in October netted both with silver medals—our first recognition of this sort. The Luft handbook also won a silver-bronze at the ELFILMEX in Mexico City last fall.

At the 15 October Board meeting decision was made on the form of the permanent membership cards; in the future cards will not be sent out annually and your cancelled check will be your receipt unless one is specifically requested. The Rich Memorial exhibit was scheduled for the February meeting (1st Tuesday); a letter with application form was sent to all members of record in December. The question of the FCPS becoming a guarantor for the 1976 Interphil at Philadelphia was discussed without decision.

On November 26 the Board decided to sponsor an FCPS Award at Arphila for the best exhibit of French community by a non-resident of France. The Index will be given, as a trial, to all new members joining in the first 6 months of 1975 (this is in addition to the Directory). An offer was made to Roger Koerber to sell some of our publications giving him a special discount—he is rapidly developing an aggressive philatelic-literature sales service.

At the Dec. 17 Board meeting, John Thomas resigned as Secretary owing to illness, and Samille Fodor was appointed to fill Thomas' unexpired term. The judges for the Rich competition in February were appointed: Messrs. Lievsay, Martin, and Seebacher.

## Meeting of October 1

Our guest was our old friend, Jan Kindler, who showed selected pages from his remarkable sower collection. He confined his material to examples and usages of the 10-centime red value of 1911, which was in use to 1917 for letter mail and further years for postcards. Jan showed some items which obviously had been removed from the print shop surrepticiously, as well as a number of "unique" maritime uses. In all it was a very interesting and well-described exhibit. By way of dessert, he showed two frames of cards mailed

at the Eiffel Tower. It seems that there are no official post boxes nor offices on the Tower, and all letters or cards mailed there are stamped by concessionaires on the various levels and posted in a box near the base of the Tower. Jan has a rather comprehensive collection of these marks covering a number of years and concessionaires.—M.S.

#### Meeting of November

Ira Seebacher showed a selection from his world-wide sports topical collection, devoted to sports stamps of Monaco with their die and plate proofs. He described the events and rally commemorated, beginning with track and field—the 1939 University Games, 1948 Olympics and the auto races—for which he had blocks, covers, proofs of various sorts, souvenir sheets, etc. Then he went into the early aviation material, air rallies or races; for the first rally, 1914, he showed a rare complete set of the dispatched cards from the 14 starting points and labels for the event, which was commemorated by a stamp issue in 1964. There was much discussion about the differences between types of proofs and their stages. Ira not only has a dazzling display but a great deal of collateral information about the events.

#### Meeting of December 3

The December meeting was addressed by Mr. Carl Walske, father of our member Steven Walske, on French forgeries.

It seems that the earliest forgeries of French classic stamps were done by Spiro of Hamburg, 1860-80. It is known that many of these are still around, but it is very difficult to distinguish them from other forgeries. In fact, one of the problems in this field is to distinguish the actual forgers from those who only sold the forgeries, as many stocks of forgeries were transferred from one "dealer" to another in bulk quantities.

Fournier was probably the biggest business man in the field. He operated from about 1903 to 1914. His facsimiles were sent all over the world. Because they were sold as facsimiles, his business was completely legal in Switzerland where he lived. It is probable that he did not print many of the "stamps" which he sold. He seems to have acquired much of the Spiro stock, and when that was gone, he commissioned new facsimiles to be made. After his death, the business was sold to one Hershberger, but never prospered as under Fournier. It finally (1928) was declared bankrupt, and after a time the material acquired at auction by the Geneva Philatelic Union, who made up albums from the stock and sold them to collectors (recently reprinted by Ragatz.)

The Sperati family of northern Italy were the real artists in this trade. They worked at it only part time from 1900 until about 1922, but then it became a full time operation (in France). Many fine reproductions of all sorts of stamps were made over the years. After the World War (II) and a suit by a consortium of French dealers, Sperati sold "everything" to the BPA for about \$40,000, and promised not to do any more work. Later BPA published a book on his works. However, there is some evidence that he did the 5-franc faureated Napoleon after this time. He died about 1955. Mr. Walske told many interesting anecdotes about Sperati and his family, having visited his home in Aix-les-Bains and met with his surviving relatives. He also showed a number of photographs of Sperati and the house in which he lived.

Mr. Walske convinced us that knowledge of forgeries is not just something for "experts." But even some of Sperati's were passed by experts and given certificates!—M.S. and J.E.L.

## NEW MEMBERS

- 1547 GRACIAA, Flavio, P. O. Box 64, C.S.H., Milledgeville, Ga. 31061  
(France: All Major Varieties Mint)
- 1548 HIGHLAND, Terrence E., 137 Georgia Ave., Jacksonville, Ark. 72076  
(Topical: military parachutes on stamps (War). Postal History: stampless covers after 1815—Military posts—Used abroad Sage Type, 1976-1900. Franchise Militaire. Special issues and usages: Any aspect of Fr. Indo China and Post Offices In China. Colonies and Territories: Cancels and postal history—stamps—covers of individual colonies: French Indo China, French Post Offices In China. Philatelic literature. French Foreign Legion (postal usage in Indo China, specifically during siege of Dien Bien Phu November 1953-July 1954)
- 1549 SLAVIK, Steven, 3915 Wilkinson Rd., Victoria, B. C., Canada W8W 5A8  
(All Colonies and Territories, major varieties. Stamps: Lebanon. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 1550 CLOUTIER, Jacques, Box 565, Sta. "B", Ottawa, Ont., Canada K1P 5P7  
(General France all major varieties mint and used. Exchange.)
- 1551 MUNOZ, Louis, P. O. Box 125, Hellgate Sta., New York, N. Y. 10029  
(French Community: cancels and postal history, stamps, covers of individual colonies: French Morocco, Tunisia. Independent Republics: Morocco. Philatelic literature. Postal stationery, commercial covers.)
- 1552 MULLINS, Richard L., 615 E. 11 Mile Rd., Apt. 32, Royal Oak, Mich. 48067  
(General France all major varieties: mint. Stampless covers to and after 1815. Classics 1849-1876: mint, used, on cover. Cancellations. Modern France: mint.)
- 1553 SMILEY, Gerald R., 725 W. Washington, Apt. 210, Madison, Wis. 53715  
(General France all major varieties mint. Special issues and usages: Essays (projects, rejected designs), Deluxe proofs; Imperforates, Artist's proofs, color trials. Specimen, Annulé, Fictifs. Occupation (of France) Issues. Offices abroad. Pre-1945 Germany.)
- 1554 ABRAM, Sam L., 200 E. 57th St., Apt. 19-B, New York, N. Y. 10022  
(General France all major varieties mint. Andorre, Monaco, Saar. Colonies General Issues mint. All Colonies and Territories, major var.)
- 1555 ALLEN, Robert T., 25 Northcote Rd., Westbury, N. Y. 11590  
(General France all major varieties mint and used. Classics 1849-1876 mint and used, dues, Sage Type, 1876-1900. Modern France mint, used, sowers, Mariannes 1945-1951, semi-postals, air mails, coils, first day covers. Precancels. Europa and U.N. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1556 BUCKLEY, William H., Rear House, 2302 North 77th Court, Elmwood Park, Ill. 60635  
(General France all major varieties mint and used. Occupation (by France) issues. Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Europa and U.N. Colonies General Issues mint and used. All Colonies and Territories, major varieties. Philatelic literature.)
- 1557 GIBSON, Giles A., P. O. Drawer G, Novato, Calif. 94947  
(General collector all issues. Full time dealer. Philatelic literature.)
- 1558 METZ, Theodore J., 961 Delene Rd., Jenkintown, Penn. 19046  
(General collector 20th Century. Modern France mint. Andorre, Monaco. Colonies General Issues.)
- 1559 ADAMS, Rollo L., 304 Jackson St., Park Forest, Ill. 60466  
(Topical collector agriculture, Freedom From Hunger issues. Modern France; sowers. Exchange. Philatelic literature.)

- 1560 BORYS, Eugene F., P. O. Box 128, Sta. "E", Toronto, Ont., Canada M6H 4E1 (France and Colonies Deluxe die proofs & presentation sheets.)
- 1561 MARCHAND, E. Welker, 275 Webster Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11230 (General Collector all issues. General France all major varieties: mint, used, on cover. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, on cover, 1870-1871 issues, Commune, Ballons, Dues, cancellations. Sage Type, 1876-1900. Modern France: mint, used, on cover, other types (all). Offices abroad—CFA. All Colonies stamps and covers. Dealer part time, mail sales. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1562 ALBIEZ, Henry O., 160 Royale N., Louiseville, Quebec, Canada J5V 1W3 (General France all major varieties: mint, used, on cov. Modern France: mint, used, on cover, semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils, miniature sheets. Special issues and usages: stationery, occupation issues (of and by France). Offices abroad, CFA. Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Europa and U.N. Colonies General Issues: mint, used, on cover. All colonies and territories major varieties. All former French Colonies. Exchange.)
- 1563 ELLICOTT, Richard W., Hamilton Drawer A, Baltimore, Md. 21214 (General collector 19th century.)
- 1564 RAVACON, Pierre T., 116 Cornell Ave., Swarthmore, Penn. 19081 (General France all major varieties, mint and used. Modern France: Blanc, Mouchon, and Merson Types. Air mails. Work of individual engravers. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1565 L. F. LIVINGSTON CO. (Vivian E. Pietro), 716 York Rd., Towson, Md. 21204 (General France all major varieties: mint, used, on cover. Classics 1849-1876. Modern France all issues. Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Europa & U.N. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. All Colonies and Territories major varieties. Stamps of individual Colonies. Dealer: full time mail sales. New issue service. Approvals.)

#### REINSTATEMENT

- 1390 FRYE, Joe F., P. O. Box 11425, Memphis, Tenn. 38111

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1537 ARANGO, Lauren H., P. O. Box 716, Delaware, Ohio 43015
- 1523 ERICKSEN, Melissa S., P. O. Box 246, Federal Square Sta., Harrisburg, Penn. 17108
- 555 McKANNA, Alan G., Apt. 2202, 299 Mill Rd., Etobicoke, Ont., Canada M9C 4V9
- 1137 RICHMOND, Robert J., 207 East 15th St., New York, N. Y. 10003
- 988 OFFILL, Kennett, P. O. Box 684-E, Wheeling, Ill. 60090
- 1500 HOF, Frederic C., P. O. Box 5282, Fayetteville, N. C. 28303
- 1416 WALKER, R. L., 3480 Moore Circle, Flagstaff, Ariz. 86001
- 1470 BRENNER, Paul (Blackstamps), P. O. Box 129, Main St. Sta., Fort Lee, N. J. 07024
- 462 ROBBINS, Elsie, Rydal Park 205, Rydal, Penn. 19046
- 756 SMITH, Raymond L., 3804 Wrigley Circle, N. Highlands, Calif. 95660
- 1318 DeVASHER, William A., 185 E. 85th St., #12-N, New York, N. Y. 10028
- 1175 BALLUF, Mrs. Leo F., 6545 Bose Lane, San Jose, Calif. 95120
- 1312 WALSKE, Steven C., 8 Wakeman Rd., Darien, Conn. 06820
- 1477 WOODS, Carl P., P. O. Box 334, CFB Bagotville, Alouette, Que., Canada GOV 1A0