



# France & Colonies Philatelist



## AMERICAN AMBULANCE AND RED CROSS SERVICE COVERS FROM FRANCE W W. I

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It would be superfluous to recall the crucial role played by the intervention of the U. S. armies in the First World War. Now, 60 years after, numerous vivid philatelic souvenirs of the event reside in the albums of many French collections, in the form of covers with various indicia and marks of the correspondence, censors, etc., of the US personnel—and very extensive studies of them have been published (e.g., C. Deloste: "Histoire Postale et Militaire de la Guerre de 1914-18").

Let us examine here one particular aspect of this collection field, the covers mostly addressed to the chief of an important hospital center for war wounded and refugees which functioned at the Gare in Dôle (Jura Dept.).

**American Ambulances:**—Well before the US entered the War in April 1917, American aid to invaded France was already manifest in the medical service (Service de Santé) as ambulance and hospital teams to care for the

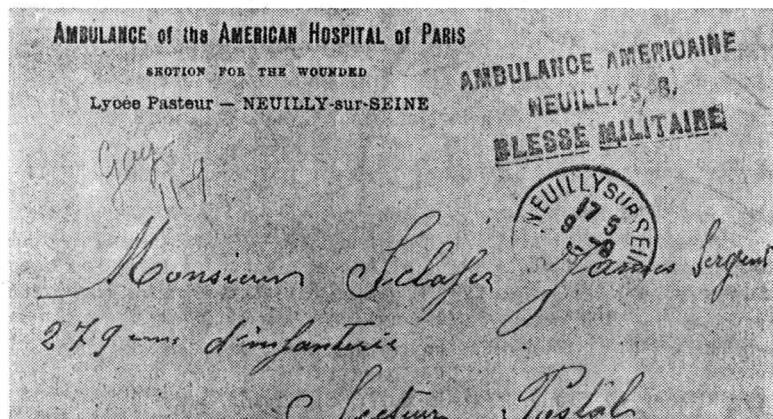


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

wounded and victims. (Figs. 1 and 2). From 1915 on, the ambulances of the American Hospital in Paris, at Neuilly-sur-Seine in the Lycée Pasteur, brought there numerous wounded. An annex, known as "Hospital B," was set up at the College de Juilly (Seine et Marne) not far from Paris. On the covers from the first place mentioned one notes the presence of a violet cachet in 3 lines: "Ambulance Americaine/Neuilly-S/S/Blessé Militaire" to validate the free postal-franchise for wounded.

Another American medical unit of lesser importance was installed at the Hotel de la Paix in St. Valéry-en-Caux (Auxiliary Hospital 43bis).

**American Red Cross:**—The US intervention in 1917 was naturally accompanied by opening of US Red Cross services, whose headquarters was in Paris, 4 Place de la Concorde. This organization was to continue functioning a rather long time after cessation of hostilities. We know of several types of covers with corner indicia of the Red Cross, one type in red, another in black, with divers additional marks: "American Red Cross/S. C. Telegram/Official" and a stylized cross (Fig. 3), and a cover franked with a 15c Sower having a circular censor mark 33 mm in lilac worded "A. E. F. Passed as Censored/A 1848".

A special mention should be reserved for an envelope without heading, having on back the typed address of the sender: "Croix Rouge Americaine—Division du Conseiller—4, rue de Chevreuil—Paris". This cover carries a double-circle date postmark 27 mm in violet-black inscribed "American Red

## FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST

Published quarterly by the

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

Affiliate No. 45, American Philatelic Society

July 1976 — Whole Number 165, Vol. 32, No. 3

Second-class postage paid at Lawrence, Kansas

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

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

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

All communications about membership, subscriptions, activities, and services of the Society be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, Walter E. Parshall

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

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

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

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

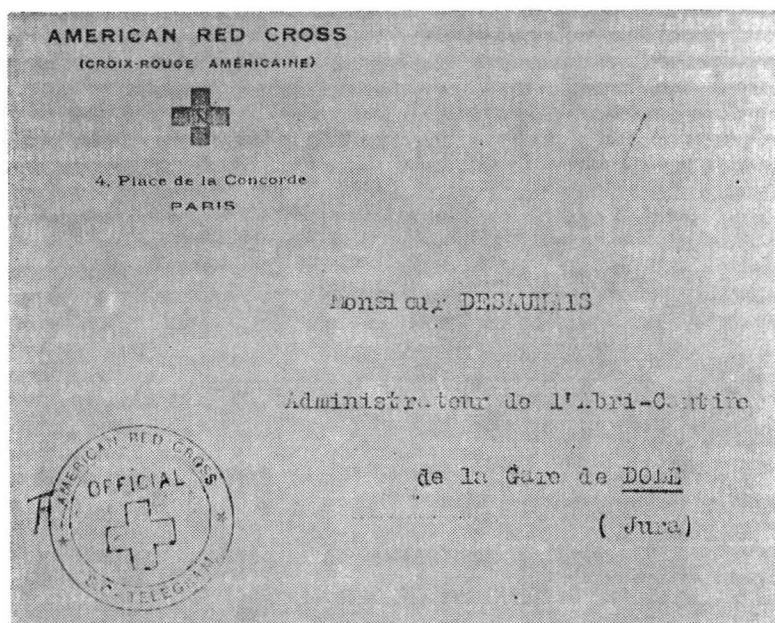


Fig. 3

Cross/Post Office/11 Juin 1920" (Fig. 4). The cover, franked with a 25c Sower and sent via the French post, indicates a special postoffice was in existence for the American Red Cross in Paris—we do not know the duration of its operation, probably brief. No other dates for it are seen in a large archive of the war mail.

The services of the US Red Cross were also set up in the provinces, especially in the Lyon region. We know two envelopes with printed headings, in black for one in red for the other, with addresses at 4 rue de la Charité, Lyon (Rhône) and Château des Halles, Ste. Foy-L'Argentière (Rhône) resp.

The American Red Cross also participated in collecting refugees at various centers, especially at Dôle (Jura). (Fig. 5).

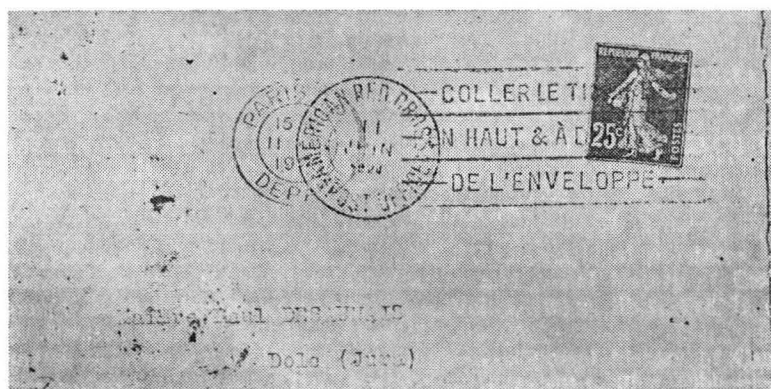


Fig. 4

**A. R. C. in Italy:**—It was active in Italy in collaboration with the Italian Red Cross, in services to the Armies and to the interior of the country. They had an office for the American Relief Clearing House at 112 Via de Plebiscito, Rome, which used a large circular cachet.

This brief review of course does not pretend to exhaust any aspect of the subject, but can suggest that a deep specialized study could be made which would certainly interest many American collectors.

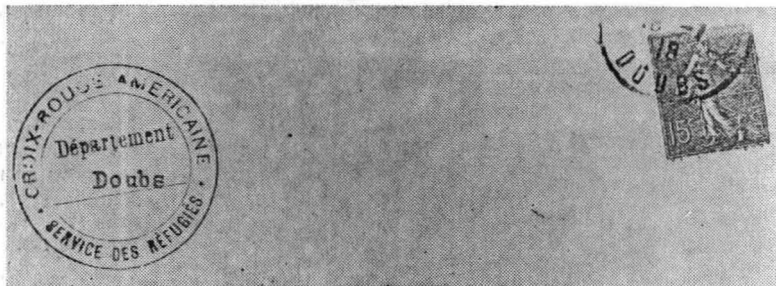


Fig 5

## INTERPHIL '76

Well, the big show is over. Passed but not yet entirely forgotten. One gets rather dazed and lost in the amplitude and crowds at these affairs. Unless you attend a lot of internationals it isn't feasible to say whether this was the biggest, the best, good, bad, or indifferent. The number of frames was less (3000) than at some other recent internationals but that doesn't prove anything. Your feet and eyes tire already at 2000 without going on for 4000 or 6000! It was obvious that many or most out-of-town attendees came to see friends from afar as much as for stamps. The local people, however, troop in to clog up the bourse, the "aristocrats of philately" and postal services exhibits, buy the US souvenir sheets, etc. The ambiance of the Philadelphia Civic Center, even dressed up with fancy booth gazebos in bicentennial colors, isn't any architectural/artistic gem but it was adequate; the lighting was not too bad; the air conditioning worked. As John Lievsay says, the facilities were good if you accept W. C. Fields appraisal of the host city. So the show managers made no serious boobos we heard of. The attendance was heavy the first weekend, thereafter moderate—we hope the sponsors broke even.

Our Society had a lounge, jointly with the Fine Arts Philatelists, located quite in the middle of the exhibits. Numerous members and friends, also curious strangers, came by. Some new members signed up, some publications sold. Camille Fodor, John Lievsay, and Bea Berner did the lion's share of tending store. Connecting with friends could be frustrating—they were always coming by when you were out looking at exhibits or for others. After 2½ days we still didn't manage to find all our friends who were supposed to be there, and of course some had left town by the time we arrived. Many clubs had meetings or presentations during the course of the show but we couldn't find time for them if we were to see all the exhibits, let alone the bourse, in several days. If one came for the whole week he could take in some of the organized social events and sightseeing and still see the whole works plus everybody worth knowing.

It was a pleasure to meet some members and others we normally only communicate with by mail: our printer(s) Harlan Miller and Mrs. Miller from



Kansas, Mon. and Madame Henri Tristant from Paris, Stan and Anita Luft from Kentucky, Homer Hilton from upper Michigan, Barbara Mueller from Wisconsin, Jeff Bohn from Md., Christene Blinn from N. J., and a bevy of the regular New York comrades: Marc Martin, Martin Stempien, Bea Berner, Theo Van Dam, Ira Zweifach, Burt Sellers, Ruth and Gardner Brown, Harvey Warm, Walter Parshall, et al, Ernie Cohn and Geo. Turner from Washington. We regret we missed seeing Ray Smith, John March, John Lievsay, John Morton, Hunt Ewell and a lot of others. We hear that Bill Waugh from Va., Ralph Malmgren from Mass., Phil Ham from Gawgia and Bernie Behr from Paris were around too.

No, we haven't forgotten there were exhibits and awards. John Lievsay tells us he thought the level of competition was better than at Arphila (...I think having fewer frames tends to that result). The U. S. and British countries were as everyone seems to agree, outstanding and they were (naturally) numerous. (The National Class is usually the best and biggest in any international.) We would not say however that the US exhibits were any better than ones we have seen at previous internationals here. But most philatelically major or important countries of Europe, Asia, and Latin America were represented by at least one exceptional collection. One gets used to a surfeit of wonderful classics at these shows, so to the connoisseur/cognoscenti types the Lipschutz collection of Russian maritime posts had to be the most astounding and esoteric—stuff they never saw before (because a lot of it is unique). And the Hawaiian missionaries!

What about France? There were 11 exhibits in the France proper group, plus 5 or 6 more in special classes (no colonies), and of course a lot of very interesting French material (maritimes, offices abroad, etc.) scattered incidentally in over 20 collections of other countries (Japan, China, Holy Land, Venezuela, Mexico, Salvador, Panama, Libya, Turkey, Colombia, Danish West Indies, Cuba, Switzerland, etc.)—not to mention the topical collections. Of the 16 French, six belonged to US collectors, and six to collectors from France, two from Germany, one each from Holland and Peru. In addition several literature entries related to French (our FCP for one).

As noted at Espana and Arphila also, the French exhibits were mostly of the classic issues and postal history of the 18th-19th Centuries period; only two exhibits were of "modern" material: airmails and essays. This rather unbalanced representation probably reflects the general feeling that specialized collections of 20th material suffer a prejudice in international juries and cannot obtain good awards in competition with classics, excepting perhaps for aerophilately and in the "National Class."

FCPS members fared well in the awards and deserve a hearty bravo, as follows (courtesy John Lievsay):—

- C. Blinn—Vermeil—Danish West Indies (8 frames)
- W. Brooks—Large Silver—History of Aviation (44)
- B. Cowan—Vermeil—Hermes heads of Greece (6)
- R. Gaillaguet—Vermeil—Birth of the 3rd Republic (5)
- B. Harmer—Vermeil—Colombian airposts (5)
- J. Lievsay—Silver—25c Ceres of 1871-76 (3)
- M. Martin—Small Gold—France 1849-76 (4)
- I. Seebacher—Vermeil—Sports Philately (7)
- L. Staub—Small Gold—Air mails (7)
- G. Turner—Vermeil—19th Cent. U. S. (7)
- T. VanDam—Large Silver—U.S.—World War I (6)

(Also, in the literature class Ira Zweifach, Barbara Mueller, and R. G. Stone won awards.)

Some of our overly enthusiastic partisans claim the France and Colonies Philatelist taking a Large Silver was the brightest spot of the show—such flattery is not guaranteed to obtain any special editorial favors, however.

The French and French-related Exhibits were:

Duane Hillmer (US)—France 1849-70, mostly mint (Small Gold)

(Also awarded Carved Horn of the Soc. for Hungarian Phil.)

Paul Verhenne (Fr.)—French Army markings (esp. Napoleonic) (Vermeil)

Luis Guzman Palomino (Peru)—France 1st Empire (Bronze)

Helga Falk (US)—French military postmarks 1756-1812, esp. Nap. (Vermeil)

Willi Holstein (Germ.)—France, Napoleonic occupations of Europe (Lg. silver)

Roger Losinski (Fr.)—France 1849-71, specialized study of 20c Ceres espec. (Large silver)

John Lievsay (US)—France 25c Ceres 1871-76 Specialized study (Small silver)

Arthur Thomas (US)—Paris pneumatic mail, 19th cent. station covers (Small silver)

Marc Martin (US)—France 1849-70 (Small gold)

Theo Dornheim (Germ.)—France 1849-76 covers and cancels (Large silver)

Raymond Gaillaguet (US)—France, Birth of the 3rd Republic 1871-75 (Verm.) "Lesruben" (Fr.)—French offices in China

Arie Krijff (Holland)—Ballons montées (Vermeil)

Maurice Brossier (Fr.)—First-flight covers of France and Fr. Territories in Asia and Near East (Small silver)

Pierre Saulgrain (Fr.)—Forerunners of French airmails 1909-13 (Vermeil)

Raymond Duxin (Fr.)—Essays and proofs of rejected Fr. designs (20th cent.) (Not admitted to competition)

Also to be noted:

W. Liniger (Switz.)—1798-1803 Napoleonic invasions of Switzerland, 1872 internment of Barbaki's army and Red Cross.

Morris Rosen (US)—Monaco postal stationery 1886-1906.

None of the French exhibits obtained more than a small gold medal, and most were in the silver or vermeil class. Lievsay comments to us that this was a much stronger showing of France here than there was of US at Arphila. The "experts" thought Krijff's ballons were a fine exhibit. Duxin's exhibit of essays of rejected designs for France is a unique assemblage obtained from the artists through his personal rapport with them—but it is miserably mounted. The Napoleonic period evidently has a great fascination for postal history collectors everywhere—it is always well represented at the better expos. No French colonies exhibits were entered, as usual; there are some collections around of vermeil and small gold quality but the owners are shy about entering them in an international as they cannot get a fair shake competing in the same class with the mother country—FIP should change the rules on this.—R.G.S.

## INTERPHIL '76 IMPRESSIONS

By Marc Martin

It may be said that INTERPHIL '76 was a huge success both as a very well-organized exhibition and a show of highly interesting and in some instances of superb materials, practically never seen in National philatelic gatherings.

In marked contrast with European Internationals such as held last year in Madrid and Paris, Philadelphia's INTERPHIL was a model of simplicity and efficiency. The consolidation of all activities on one floor and under

one roof, in an air-conditioned hall with good lighting was as good to alleviate visitor's fatigue as to quiet exhibitor's uneasiness about seeing his collection damaged by heat, dryness, or humidity.

The 2500 frames used by INTERPHIL made the mounting and dismounting of pages a safe and infinitely faster operation than in Europe where two men were needed to close or open French frames, where a slow and careful handling of 4 pins for each mounted page was required for the beautiful but over-designed erector-set-type Swiss frames or where, in Spanish wood frames with transparent plastic windows, unskilled carpenters drilled holes straight into blocks of stamps.

The only criticisms one could raise with the Philadelphia frames were that the sides of the glass front should have been better secured and that the 16 pages to a frame, in 4 rows of 4, made it sometimes awkward to view details of the top and bottom pages. European frames, generally built for 12 pages in 3 rows of 4, are more appropriate for observation by short or tall people.

Although modest by comparison with some other Internationals, the decoration of the Philadelphia Civic Center was quite adequate. Dealer's booths assembled from pre-fabricated and colored panels compared more than favorably with the elaborately built-to-order Arphila's settings in Paris.

Philadelphia organizers should be proud that the whole exhibition took 3 days to set-up and 2 days to take down, without any reported incident or loss. Almost 2 months were required last year in Paris to decorate, magnificently it is true, the Grand Palais at a cost of millions of dollars. Unfortunately, in the absence of air-conditioning, the architects and decorators did nothing to prevent the damage to some collections by the sun glare under a glass roof and to this day, all claims have not yet been settled.

An innovation at INTERPHIL was the display of the so-called "Aristocrates of Philately" comprising about 30 items of very high value and of which approximately half belong to miscellaneous dealers. Although this "side show" attracted a very big crowd, some visitors found it to be in bad taste since it looked more like a showing of disparate and expensive jewels kept under armed guards. In Paris, in addition to the Museum's or the Queen's collections, there were 5 or 6 private collections all former Grand Prizes and all Out-of-Competition (Hors Concours) they were the top attraction at Arphila, and the rarities shown were part of an orderly display.

Although our specialized philatelic press was promoting INTERPHIL for months before its opening, very little news of this event trickled down to the media at large. Even in Philadelphia no real announcement or details were given to interested public. Nothing appeared in the New York newspapers, magazines, radio or television before or after the exhibition. The French, however, who have a televised philatelic program, sent a crew headed by Mrs. J. Courat to report on the highlights of the show and to film interesting collections with proper commentaries. Before and during the Paris International, the city was flooded with posters, advertisements, newspapers and magazines reporting and daily radio and television programs.

One has of course to remember that in France as in practically all other countries, national governments subsidize international philatelic exhibitions. In this country, INTERPHIL '76 was and is a strictly private organization created by individuals interested in philately without any U. S. Government official pecuniary aid and no assurance of financial help should a deficit occur at the end of the show. It is to be hoped that the courageous U. S. organizers of INTERPHIL have been able to close their books in the black. They deserve it!

## A FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF FRENCH COLONIAL PROOFS AND ESSAYS

By Robert G. Stone

French colonial proofs and essays (incl. Morocco and Tunis) exist in a bewildering variety of formats, more so than for French proofs, and especially so for the issues prior to 1940. The purpose, the maker, the time and place of making, etc., are not definitely known for many of them. The assumptions, allegations and speculations of collectors and dealers about them are often contradictory, controversial, and illogical. The interminable discussions about proof/essay terminology have concerned specialists who like everything logical and semantically neat, but do not get down to the real problems of understanding proofs as they were made. The average collector who acquires a few proofs is mainly pre-occupied with whether the things were properly represented to him and the price was right.

Actually, the proofs for recess issues printed by the French stamp printery since 1945, which are the ones most seen, are relatively uncomplicated and generally understood. The prior issues and the helio proofs, however, present many mysteries and problems. We only know they are complicated; it seems impossible in many cases to tell merely from looking at them just what they are, or the circumstances of their making. And it will probably never be possible to answer all the questions since the original documentation is inaccessible, has vanished or was never recorded. There is a tendency to judge these things by analogies to later issues or those of other countries. The chances are great of making wrong guesses, particularly because rather similar looking proofs could arise from various sources and for different purposes.

In order to show the great variety of possibilities, as a caveat against hasty jumpings to conclusions, we have attempted to construct a "classification" of French colonial proofs applicable to all periods and issues. Now this is a "functional" classification, i.e. in terms of purposes and agents making them. It is not meant to be a key to tell you, given certain observable characteristics of a proof in hand, how to identify its nature, like you would use a botanical key. Rather it is to suggest the various possible things it could be. If you are looking for simple answers, or only interested in getting any old proof to dress up that collection a bit, this is not for you.

We have, in this classification, noted some of the typical characteristics of the proofs of each category; but it will be observed that the same characteristics may apply to a number of different categories and the characteristics of a given category changed with time—which is precisely the nub of the problem.

We apply the term "proof" to any impression from a die or a plate, whether accepted and used for stamps or not. "Essay" refers to proofs of images differing more or less or entirely from those actually used on stamps. Models, paintings, sketches, etc., (also sometimes called "essays") are not included here, only die and plate material.

Some of the proofs of the stamps printed by private printers in litho or heliogravure, or by the British firms during 1942-45 for the Free French, may not exactly fit into the scheme. To make this applicable to all French proofs, a few amendments would have to be made as there are some French types not seen for the colonies.

## I. ENGRAVER'S ("ARTIST'S") DIE PROOFS (or ESSAYS)

Originally with large margins, may be later trimmed.

A. Engraver's Stage proofs (*épreuves d'état*):—

Proofs of incomplete dies, made during course of the engraving, chiefly seen for recess engravings. Usually black on white paper. May be annotated "1er Etat," "2eme Etat," etc. Sometimes signed.

B. Engraver's Terminal (Final Proofs—*dernières états, épreuves finales*):

Made by the engraver from his completed die before it has been accepted by the administration. May be exactly like the accepted die or slightly modified one or more times at administration request, before final acceptance. On any kind of paper: india, ordinary, thick, thin, gummed, white, tinted, etc., but recess dies usually proofed on a thick paper. May be signed or unsigned (even by the designer). For bicolored issues center and frame dies may be separately struck or combined, on separate sheets or one sheet. Usually without numeral of value. Some final dies used for the stamps do not exist in "artist's" proof owing to modifications of the die made by the printery. From typo dies proofs often show surrounds from ink on the die block. Two designs cut on one large die block may occur. (Note: Can be confused with Groups II, III, VI and VII below.)

- a. In black
- b. In color(s), unissued
- c. Trimmed and mounted on card or behind "windows"
- d. Collective of several designs on one sheet, black or unissued color(s).
- e. Oversized engravings made preliminary to final stamp-sized engraving (properly speaking a die essay, even if identical to stamp).

## II. PRINTER'S MASTER-DIE PROOFS:

Typo or Recess. Made from the accepted die before hardening or before use for making secondary dies and plates. Usually black on white paper; papers varied but typical of the printery, not stamp paper. Control punches are unusual, no other indicia. Typo unusual in color. The bi-color pre-1939 designs may have center and frame proofs separate or combined, with or without surrounds. Made for checking, archival and presentation purposes.

## A. Without numeral of value (usual type).

## B. With numeral of value—special situations:—(see III)

- a. When design is to be issued in only one denomination, numeral is often engraved on the master die.
- b. When one denomination is chosen to be printed first, to save time the numeral of it may be engraved on master die, then cleared from secondary transfers used for making plates.
- c. Typo and recess proofs of dies with numerals engraved on separate plugs; a set of numerals may be separately struck from the plugs on the same sheet with the design proof (helio issues of 1930s).

C. So-called "Inspection Proofs" (*épreuves de disposition*), generally in sepia or mauve, usually without value, made for the archival record at time of acceptance of die plus a few duplicates, control punches but no other indicia; 1930s on but not reported for typo issues after 1950.



### III. PRINTER'S SECONDARY-DIE PROOFS (Typo and Recess)

With numeral of value; usually same as the stamp, except that dies for the stationery were often modified from those for stamps.

#### A. Typo:

Black on smooth or porous whitish paper, with or without surrounds; for bicolored issues the frame and center dies may be separately struck or combined, on separate or single sheet. Sometimes made in unissued colors on buff or toned paper. Some made for presentation, in black or colors, single or collective, without punches or indicia, or collective of whole set on a page with fancy official heading and border.

#### B. Monocolored Recess Issues:

Die sinkage dimensions smaller than for corresponding master-die proofs. Usually a set of about 6 "standard" printery colors and black were made, without punches or indicia. Sometimes copies given to the engraver or designer who signed them for presentation.

#### C. Bicolored 1900-03 recess issues—variety of papers and colors, some paste-ups, frame and center strikes separate or combined.

#### D. 3- and 6-Color Press Recess Issues, 1950:-

Similar to B? Distinguishable from engraver's proofs perhaps by paper and trim size being like IIC? Seldom seen because chiefly made for imprimatur purposes (VIII)?

### IV. PRINTER'S HELIO PROOFS

Usually in unissued colors, either from a single-image or strip-of-five image(s) "plate block"; usually on gummed paper, colored on surface or white:—

#### A. Black

#### B. Separate images for each color-part (of multicolored stamps), including overprinted colors.

#### C. Collective of different designs of an issue on one sheet, all in same color, or with color separations like B.

#### D. "De Luxe"-type style of proof on card, issued colors, not official if from private printer; no indicia or controls.

#### E. Early helio, 1917-23, from small essay plates, ungummed.

### V. PRINTER'S PROOFS OF TYPE-SET STAMPS OR OVERPRINT SETTINGS

#### A. With errors yet to be corrected; may be with corrections marked in manuscript in margins.

#### B. Overprints in issued form on color proofs of the stamps to be overprinted (various types of proofs under Groups III and IV could be used) (see VI D).

### VI. ADMINISTRATIVE DIE-ESSAYS

Made to permit the administration officials (not the printers) to make choices for the issue:—

#### A. Die essays of remade or modified dies, modified according to instructions of the administration; may or may not be accepted subsequently.

#### B. Die essays from rejected or unused dies of designs which had been accepted but dies not actually used for the stamps or decision made not to issue the design after all. May have control punches.

- C. Die essays from dies made by one method of engraving which were later re-engraved by another method for the actual printing of the stamps; in some cases the re-engraving was rejected and earlier ones used. May occur in form of stage proofs as well as final.
- D. Essays of various trial type-settings for overprints, on color proofs of the stamps to be overprinted.
- E. Essays of trial lay-outs for collective DeLuxe proofs, including rejected and finally adopted ones; adopted ones may be annotated "format adopté", etc.

#### VII. ADMINISTRATIVE COLOR-TRIAL PROOFS (essais du couleur):—

Made either for administration officials to chose colors to be used for printing of each denomination, or for the printery to select particular shades of general hues already designated by the administration; made for original printings and also later printings or denomination changes.

- A. Typo color-trial die proofs from hardened master die, without numerals, on ordinary white or colored paper, large margined (originally) no surrounds:—
  - a. In format used for actual color selection, with control punches, color numbers in lower margin, and often also serial numbers in upper margin—serial numbers are in sequence through the various shades displayed and continue from one design type to the next, may run up to 100 or more, about 5 to 12 sets of the serially numbered proofs were made one for each official involved in the selection. No serial nos. seen after ca. 1930.
  - b. "Extra" proofs, not needed for the serially numbered sets, like those of a. but without color or serial numbers, with or without punches, same colors as a. (prior to 1930s).
- B. Typo secondary-die proof color-trials, with numeral of value, on white or yellowish paper; usually with control punches and color numbers or names.
  - a. In issued colors of stamps being prepared for overprinting.
  - b. In unissued colors; also miniature sheets for booklet panes.
- C. Recess color-trial die proofs (bicolors 1900-03, 1950-; monocolour 1917-49), usually without numeral before 1946, from hardened dies (master or secondary dies), large margined, on thick paper, large or small-dimensioned die sinkage (smaller for secondary dies). May be trimmed and mounted on cards (collective). Color number or names and control punches in some cases (color nos. omitted if proof in issued color?). Up to 30 colors per design. If with value numeral then only one denomination of a given design is used. In case of omnibus issues of one des. per denom. usually show name of only one colony.
- D. Plate Proofs for color-trials (with numeral of value):
  - a. Typo, in issued colors of stamps to be specially printed for issue with surcharges, white ordinary paper, ungummed.
  - b. Typo, in unissued colors, on white or tinted ordinary paper (surface colored or colored through) ungummed; (rarely seen, probably not ordinarily made).

## c. Recess:—

- 1.) For monocolored issues, 1917-49, rarely found except in 1940-44 trimmed and mounted on card (collective).
- 2.) For multicolored issues (3 and 6-color presses) (1950 on), with color numbers pencilled at bottom side of pane. Usually in unissued color combinations or distributions within the design. Usually 4 rows in the pane of 25 are in monocolors, and one row in combined colors but each cliché of this row may be somewhat different. In panes of 10 one row of monocolors and one of combinations. Three panes to the sheet, no two sheets are exactly the same; sheets have the guilloché and "coins datés" in the margin and are on regular gummed stamp paper. 20-80 different sheets tried per design.
- 3.) Bicolor recess 1900-03, variety of papers, frame and center struck separate or combined (much printer's waste and "re-prints").

## d. Recess plus offset:—(multicolored)

Proof sheets of the offset part alone, of the recess part alone, and both prints combined, presumably exist.

## e. Helio (see also IV Group above)

usually seen in miniature sheets of 5 images in vertical or a horizontal row, in various mono colors issued and unissued on white or colored gummed paper, often cut out to resemble imperf stamps. Private printers may paste up a number of cut outs in different colors on a large sheet of paper or card, or single cut-outs on card. For multicolored stamps, some monocolored proofs are seen as well as combined or overprinted colors (may be confused with printer's waste). Cut outs of monocolored helio stamps in issued colors and imperf may be imperf errors of the stamp, not proofs, or imperf presentation proofs (see XIII E).

## f. Helio plus recess (multicolored)

(a new process, proofs of which we have not seen yet).

## VIII. IMPRIMATURS ("Bons à Tirer")

## A. Government printery

Die or plate proofs, in black or colors, with official dated signature of the official(s) approving it for printing—usually retained in the archives and rarely seen in philatelic hands, but some imprimaturs by colonial officials have "escaped." Some imprimaturs of recess issues 1949 on were in format of blocks of 4 on pane-sized gummed sheets in issued colors, coins datés later than on color trials. Presumably most imprimaturs were collective of all denominations and designs of an issue, imprinted or pasted-up on a large sheet or sheets, in issued colors. Separate imprimaturs for the design and for colors; signed "j'accord" or "adopté."

## B. Private printers

Presumably imprimatur sheets were made up to give the government agent for official approval, as well as for countersignature by company official.

(Note: Proofs of Groups I-VIII above were usually made on a good quality of paper but rarely the same paper as used for printing the stamps, except in case of the multicolored recess trial-color plate proofs.)

## IX. PRINTERY PLATE TRIALS

Proofs made for some in-shop procedure in course of preparation of plates and printing of the stamps:

A. Make-ready Sheets (*mise en train*) and Cushion Sheets (*coussins*):

These are sheets which are placed under the tympan which presses the paper against the plate or under the plate itself (overlay and underlay make-ready, resp.), with the object of giving a more balanced weight of impression over the parts of each cliché. They consist of a base sheet, a plate proof pulled on poor, often thin paper, in queer colors, in which parts of many clichés are cut out (hence called "*découpage*") and parts cut out from other such sheets are pasted on. The pasted-up sheet is designed by inspection of a preliminary proof sheet pulled without benefit of a make ready to see where more or less pressure is needed. In the 19th century the paste-ons were generally in a contrasting color to the base sheet, and in case of sheets of 300 clichés the paste-on colors were arranged to run in diagonal contrasting bands across the sheet. Some of these make-ready sheets have been cut up and individual clichés or small multiples of them are found from them. Extra sheets printed for possible make-ready use, but not actually cut up, became printers waste and some clichés or blocks from them are also seen in philatelic hands, usually described simply as plate proofs in color. Some bottom sheets were in issued color.

B. Plate proofs (impression proofs) made to check the quality of the plate before printing. Presumably on stamp paper in issued colors. The *Imprimatus* were probably selected from them (see VIII). Sheets to check press adjustment were often poor impressions in unissued colors.

C. Plate proofs made to check the colors (and registration of bicolor sheets) at begin of the press runs (*feuilles de passe*). Issued colors and presumably stamp paper but the inking may be defective on some sheets until the right appearance is achieved, giving the character of "printer's waste," (*essais dans la couleur*).

D. Plate proofs made for checking a new replacement-plate introduced during the course of printings for a given issue or stamp (analogous to B above).

E. Waste proofs (*feuilles fautées*) from any of the above procedures (—defective sheets, torn sheets, double prints, creased paper, under or over-inked, etc.)

F. Proofs or stamps printed as trials of special paper, perfs, gum, sheet layout, overprints, etc.

X. ESSAYS MADE OF TRIALS FOR NEW METHODS OF PRODUCTION (fabrication or *procédure* trials)

Usually with designs different than any issued stamps (see IX F also)

## XI. ESSAYS PRESENTED TO THE ADMINISTRATION BY PRIVATE INDUSTRY — As samples, in form or die or plate proofs.

## XII. DIE OR PLATE ESSAYS MADE BY PRIVATE PRINTERS, IMITATING AN ISSUED STAMP — Used as samples to solicit business from other administrations.

## XIII. ADMINISTRATIVE PSEUDO-PROOFS

Made from accepted dies, or plates therefrom, by the official printery, for archival or presentation purposes, either at time of first printing or afterwards:

- A. Control Sheets. For the archives of the printery and/or of the Ministry concerned. May be specially printed, even left imperforate, or simply selected from the first press run.
- B. Sheets specially printed from new plates, for Expositions and/or the archives. (Such as the bristol proofs for Paris 1900 Expo, and the Regents of Bank of France proofs, the Granet reprints, etc.) Usually the paper, shades, and plate layout differ from originals.
- C. Master-die or Secondary-Die Proofs made by the printery for use of the artist (engraver or designer), and as presentations to officials and "high persons." Generally from the hardened die after acceptance; control indicia may be present. Those made from recess dies often in unissued colors. Sometimes hand-colored by the artist after he has seen the issued stamp. Often not possible to distinguish from Groups II, III or IV.

## D. "DeLuxe Proofs"

Large margins on heavy paper or card, issued colors, one or several control indicia (punches, embosses, printed name of printery, etc.), issued denominations (of the first issue at least). May be single image per sheet or a collective of various designs or denominations of an issue. Early issues generally had a tissue cover hinged to one side. Made by the printery from a hardened die specially transferred for the purpose and block mounted to use as a plate in a small press with controlled inking rollers and registration. For the collectives it was in effect made by a small plate. Those of helio stamps were made from a single-image helio "plate block," not a die; the ones of private printers are without control indicia as a rule, though some were made up to administration specifications to which control indicia were added. First made about 1923. The deluxe proofs were prepared for presentation to officials and "high persons." Special ones of a few issues were made on watermarked paper on large sheets which were bound into a booklet of a whole issue, for presentation to UPU delegates at a UPU Convention. Note that proofs of trial layouts for the collective deluxe proofs are known (see VI E).

- E. Imperforate sheets of stamps (so-called "non-dentelés" in the French stamp trade) in issued colors and denominations, from the first press run but left imperforate, made for presentation purposes, UPU specimens, etc., not valid for postage. The coins datés are usually the same as for the first press run of the stamps. These are not true proofs of any sort, nor are they stamps since not valid for postage, nor are they "special printings" (as sometimes claimed). Issue in quantity began around 1939-40; prior ones may be confused with genuine imperf errors of issued stamps.
- F. Printed recess-die impressions of designs that were only issued in helio (as on the "Documents Officiels" of the Musée Postal). Either the stamps were made by photo from a die proof or the design was specially engraved for the purpose.



## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS



A 1.00F for the Officiers de Reserve de l'Armée de le Mer was issued on 24 April. The 1.20F for Bicentenary of U.S. stamp had its FD 15 May, the 0.60F Aquitaine on 22 May, the 0.80+0.20 Maréchal Moncey on 22 May, the 0.70 Limousin on 29 May. The 1.00F Verdun and 1.20 La Communication were to appear on 12 June, the 1.00 30th Anniv. of the Assoc. des Français Libres and 0.70 Forest of Tronçais on 19 June, the 1.40 Satellite "Symphonie" on 26 June, the 1.00 Chateau Fort de Bonguil, 2.00 Ussell, and 1.00 Fete on 12 July, the 1.20 Montreal Olympic games and 1.00 Cent. du Corps des Officiers de Reserve on 19 July. The 0.80+0.20 Max Jacob will be issued 23 July, the 2.00 painting of Robert Delaunay "La Joie de Vivre" on 26 July.

On 1 July four precancelled versions of the 0.52, 0.62, 0.95, and 1.70 in the Gallic Money type will be issued; these are for franking certain mail posted in bulk (*déposés en nombre*), sold only in multiples of 100 with 1,000 the minimum quantity. But collectors can obtain them at retail from the Service Philatélique, 61-63 rue de Douai, F75436-Paris Cedex 0.9.

The following new issues are projected for August through November:—30 Aug. Mounet-Sully. 6 Sept. General Daumesnil and Ramses, 20 Sept. a work of Carzu, 27 Sept. Eugène Fromentin and Biarritz, 4 Oct. Festival du film de tourisme, 11 Oct. Thiers and Police National, 18 Oct. Guyane, 23 Oct. accélérateurs européen de particules (CERN), 8 Nov. Anna de Noailles, 15 Nov. Cathédrale de Lodève, 22 Nov. Foires-Expositions and two red-cross stamps: Sculptures de l'église de Brou and Bourg en Bresse. The 1.00F Cent. of the telephone is also due on 27 Sept.

The two Europa stamps for Andorre were issued on 8 May, a 1.20 for the Bicentenary of U. S. was to come out on 5 July, and a 2.00 for the Montreal Olympics on 19 July, and 1.00F new sanctuary of Meritxell on 6 Sept.

The postal card, sold at 0.70F, issued 28 April on the occasion of the opening of JUVAROUEN international expo for young collectors at Rouen, bears the vignette of the 0.60 Jouvarouen stamp issued same date, and is printed in recess. It is the first commemorative entire issued by the PT in 26 years and the first French entire ever to be printed in recess.

At Interphil the PTT had a booth where French stamps were sold; it used

a cachet there reading "Interphil 76 Philadelphia 29 Mai-6 Juin 1976," which was struck on covers with French stamps deposited at the booth or addressed to the booth, the covers being taken to Paris, cancelled and mailed there by the Service Philatélique.

An interview by Le Monde (Feb.) with Norbert Segard, the new Secretary of State for PTT, covered some points of philatelic concern. The Secretary denied rumors that any decision had already been made to raise postage rates, but if they were raised the public would be given adequate advance notice. The Secretary said that he had ordered the postal service to study what ameliorations in design of the stamps for regular use (Mariannes) could be made (people have complained they are ugly and should be printed in recess). The possibility of a raise in postage rates later in 1976 could require issuance of a number (18?) of new stamps beyond those envisaged in the Program announced last November; otherwise additions to the Program will be resisted. The use of red color for stamps for the urgent ("fast") mail and green color for the "slow" mail will be continued since the public is habituated to that relationship. The clamor for fewer commemoratives will be balanced against that for more. It is more important to maintain and improve the quality of those we do issue. He thinks it may be possible to issue some commemoratives for the rates of regular usage. Regarding complaints about the designs of the Regional Series of stamps, he had requested that the regional juries consult with the administration for philatelic guidance. But the administration wished to maintain the idea of regional decentralization of that program.

The PTT has frequently been asked why it doesn't include the Code Postal numbers in the date postmarks, like some other countries do. They decided not to do that, giving the reasons that the postoffices which do not participate in the distribution of mail even though using a date postmark do not have a Code number—out of 18000 POs only 6200 have numbers; and that in the large urban centers the existence of many distribution offices and the use of special Code numbers for certain heavy mail users and for special postal units make it impossible to advertise correct Code numbers via the postmarks.

The PTT stamp printing plant at Périgueux has recently acquired several new machines, one to produce coils, and one to print 4-color recess. It is expected to add rotary presses of the Seailles et Tison make.

In the April Philatelist, page 29, reference was made to an odd cancel which Dr. Wakakuwa had found on a 20c Napoleon laureated—through oversight we failed to reproduce a tracing of that mark. However it can be described as a sort of Maltese cross about 12-13 mm with little circles or arcs inserted in the spaces between the cross arms.

In paragraph (13) on page 32 of the April Philatelist, in describing the "cachet descriptive," we attributed the term "No." of cachets in the mark to mean number of postmarks; however, several correspondents and a check of a number of examples on covers indicate the "Number" of cachets refers to the number of wax seals present on the registered letter—at least in the period up to WW I; later, as the use of wax declined, it may have meant the number of cancels used to tie the joins in the envelope as it is nowday required by postal regulations in all UPU countries. The heading "Coul" thus presumably referred to the color of the wax, and "Emp" to the initials on the seals.

The Society of Indo-China Philatelists plans to issue a specialized catalog of French Indo-China stamps by our member Bertram Mendelsohn and a work on the revenue stamps of Indochina.

The Italian stamp journal *Il Collezionista* in its 1975 "beauty" contest chose 93 stamps issued that year for its readers to judge and vote on. The sole French stamp shown in the selection is the 0.85 Bussang. But the readers voted it 59th in rank (—the So. African lions got 1st place).

The stamp of Bonaparte au Pont d'Arcale 1796 (Yv. #1730) by Décaris is being criticized by the topical collectors for its historical inaccuracy. Décaris copied an old painting which had the inaccuracies, showing the wrong flag, wrong uniforms, wrong arms, etc., for the occasion. Poor Décaris has been tripped up for similar indiscretions in some of his previous historical commemoratives. But the PTT approved the designs.

The elected Council of Wallis et Futuna Territory has requested consideration of changing the colony from territorial status to that of a Department of France. The Secry. of State for Territories is said to favor the idea. A plebiscite would have to be held. W & F were a colony until 1961.

The PTT has started to publish a recurring information bulletin titled "La Poste Internationale" to inform the public of the services offered by the international mails, regulations, rates, news, etc. To obtain it inquire of the Direction Générale des Postes, Service d'Affaires Internationales, 20 Ave. de Segur, F75007-Paris.

The French stamp dealers syndicate CNEP has approved a Code for Describing the Condition of Stamps, as follows:—

ooo—mint with gum, no trace of hinge

oo—unused with gum

o—unused without gum

TB—without defects, and fine quality (margins, light cancel, perfs intact, etc.)

B—no marked defects, hidden or apparent (small margins but stamp border intact, somewhat heavy cancel, short perf but not missing)

M or Déf.—defective stamp (thin, very heavy cancel, cut into, perf missing, color faded, etc.)

Any restoration should be labelled "regommage," "reparation," etc.

Lots that are TB or B must have at least 80% in conformance.

Stamps on cover must be described in the same manner, also the condition of cover to be indicated (spotted, scuffed, mutilated, front, etc.)

The German stamp magazine *Philatelie* has chosen the *Frégate la Melpomène* stamp as one of the 7 most beautiful stamps issued in the last 3 months of 1975.

At present the term "ambulants postales" in France may refer to two things: the postal agents travelling on the railroads, and the sorting carriages hauled by the state railways in the special trains for mail, parcels, and baggage. There are now 73 RR lines carrying ambulants and also 10 highway lines. The PTT owns 550 mail cars, 300 of which are fixed up for sorting mail.

Ed. Berck, well known Paris dealer, President of the *Chambre Syndicale des Négociants en Timbres-Poste Françaises*, and an ineluctable genius at hyperbolic promotion, has presented a plan to "safeguard world philately." He would have all countries agree through the UPU to issue philatelic propaganda stamps, the receipts from which would be divided to support humanitarian works, postal museums, national and international philatelic shows, and philatelic propaganda in the media. What is he saving us from?

A man has been arrested recently in France for selling forged blocks of the Red Cross stamps of the French Occupation Zone of Germany.

The "Hotel des Ventes" on rue Drouot in Paris, where innumerable public

auctions of stamps (ventes aux enchères) have been held for many years, has been closed for rebuilding. Meanwhile the sales are being held in the Gare d'Orsay, 7 Quai Anatole France, F75007-Paris.

The editor of "Philatélie" feels that the concern among French collectors about forgeries has become a sort of disease. We notice too almost a paranoia on the subject in organized philatelic circles with all sorts of projects to "sanitize" the trade. Le Monde has carried on a campaign for some years and now the dealer syndicates are trying to police themselves better.

There are a number of ferry services between Brittany and England or Ireland operating in the warmer months this year, which may be the source of interesting loose ship-letters: Plymouth-Roscoff, Plymouth-St. Malo, Portsmouth-St. Malo, and Rosslare (Ireland)-Roscoff.

Dr. Rouques reports in April Le Monde that the so-called "overseas gum" found on coil stamps of the 0.60 and 0.80 Bequet which were not sent overseas, was apparently used thus, as DeLizeray suggested, because these coils were sold in machines situated outdoors where exposed to damp weather.

Roger Calves (well-known Paris expertizer) and P. Savélon (manager of the French Federation of Phil. Soc.) have been awarded the Cross of the Chevalier de l'Ordre National de Mérite, and M. Renolland, V. Pres. of the Fr. Fed. was decorated with the Rosette of the Ordre.

Georges Mathieu, the painter who complained last year in the press about how ugly and academic the French stamps designs are, has become a member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, the citadel of academic style!

Mail sent to France in French diplomatic pouches from the embassies abroad is marked with a boxed cachet "VALISE" or VALISE DIPLOMATIQUE.

James M. Chemi, the editor of American Philatelist, died on March 27. Our member David M. Lidman has taken over the editorship of A. P.

Wilhelm Hofinger, for many years the leading specialist on 19th Cent. French in Germany, died last winter. He was author of many articles and a fine 2-vol. color illustrated book on French stamps.

Our member Maurice Jamet, well-known Paris auction house, has turned over his firm to his assistant Jean-Francois Baudot, but he will continue to keep a hand in the business. Now he will devote more time to his researches for a planned book on the postal history of the French colonies in the pre-adhesive period. His friends should henceforth address him at 10 rue d'Alger, F75001-Paris.

The organization "Documentation Maximaphile" has a project to publish a catalog of maximum cards of all countries. Interested persons should contact M. Duchel, Bt. B2, Apt. 208, Residence St. Jean, F33000-Bordeaux.

At the assembly of the dealer syndicate CNEP in November, J. Robineau was elected as Honorary President. The new President is M. Mordente, a relatively young Paris merchant. The head of the expert committee is Roger Calves, and J. Silombra is in charge of the legal commission.

France is considering a law to tax capital gains ("taxation des plus-values"), but despite some comments in the press the philatelists have not been overly alarmed at the idea. However, the proposed regulations for the implementation of such a law are so complex that they may cause collectors never to sell anything (or so it is claimed).

One of our new member, Rollo Adams, who had never entered an exhibit at a stamp show previously, won the grand award and novice first place award at PARFOREX XIV (April 1976, Park Forest, Ill.) for his entry of French Sower issues of 1906-07. We hope to see it in the Rich Competition, with our best wishes.

In the S.A.T.A. Bulletin #24 it is reported that at the SATA meeting at Meaux this year the assembled polar philatelists had considerable discussion about the problem of the multitude of "gadgety" cachets from ships in the TAAF area, having little postal history value but which seem to lure a lot of philatelists at exorbitant prices way higher than they cost to prepare, frank, and send out. Although complacently promoted by articles in the press, it makes some polar specialists sick to see such stuff given so much attention. It is hoped that the number of covers sent out by speculating individuals can be reduced, if only because it is creating problems for the administration which may work to the disadvantage of serious collectors. The mail sent out from Terre Adélie in just the month of January 1976 amounted to 4,890 registered covers and 9,400 ordinary ones. Such quantities make it difficult sometimes for the postmaster there to treat all these covers in accordance with the minute instructions requested by the senders. The administrations need to better understand the importance of polar philately. The postage paid on the Terre Adélie covers for January totalled 36,700 Fr (over \$7000!) and it was probably as much from each of the other TAAF P.O.s. If the good understanding between the collectors and the personnel in the Territory deteriorates it will "kill the chicken that laid the golden egg" for us. We hear complaints from France and this country about TAAF covers with faked cachets of various expedition operations and campaigns, the TAAF postmarks may be genuine but the covers without address and no indication they ever went into or through the mail. An official insists, however, that all mail from TAAF is actually cancelled in the Territory.

The long awaited priced listing of revenue stamps of Indochina and Viet Nam under preparation by the Amer. Revenue Association is beginning to appear serially in the Indo-China Philatelist (May-June 1976). Another listing may appear later as part of the world revenue catalogue to be issued by the Robson Lowe firm.

Some dealers are complaining that since the end of the Viet Nam "war" the demand for Indochina and VN material has decreased. It seems that this was inevitable. However, we note that good postal history material continues to sell readily, perhaps not at such accelerating prices as in the last decade. The military stampless covers of the 1880-1904 period are available in large numbers but prices have tended to be ridiculously high. Some of the marks are to be sure, rare, others common—but through ignorance the trade seems to make no discrimination. One should consult Desrousseaux's books for guidance as to what is what. (See review in this issue.)

A prototype of a new automatic mailing post was put into service in Paris on June 14, at the postoffice Paris 102, 42 Boulevard de Vaugirard (15e). It is called GAPA, for Guichet d'Affranchissement Postal Automatique. It handles all the classic functions of a mail window, such as weighing the object, computing the postage, doing the franking, etc. But the objects to be posted do not get the automatic treatment until they have been deposited at the PO 102 in normal manner.

Phosphor bands on the Marianne de Bequet are reported as sometimes showing in black—said to be due to long exposure to sunlight.

French collectors are reporting seeing a cachet on recent covers from the Quimper area reading "Levee benevole de courrier/dimanches et fetes/Section de Concarneau." It seems to be of an organization that takes letters to the main P.O. (R.P.) on Sundays and holidays, for a fee.

The Schatzkes sale of perforated Empire and Ceres issues held in April brought many very high prices—a number of lots over 70,000Fr!



The young Jean Vavrosky who has taken over the Arthur Maury firm two years ago, has plans to continually modify the Maury annual catalog as collectors interests change and evolve. For the 1977 edition (May 1976) he added a listing of Channel Islands stamps because they are popular in France in view of their close historical and geographical relations with France. It will be interesting to see what Maury will do for 1978 and beyond. The Maury auctions are now being held every month and their scope and quality enhanced.

The Director of Emissions of the PT in speaking before the Rouen Congress of the French Federation in April made several interesting announcements: The PT plans to cease making the type of flammes that strike the stamps which collectors have objected to so strongly; the new precancelled stamps required by rise in rates were to appear on 1 July; there will be future new issues of the precancels when the rates are raised again in January 1977 and in January 1978.

Awards to collections competing at the Rouen National Philatelic Expo this year show an interesting distribution of subjects, which may be compared to those at Arphila, Espana and various US shows. The Grand Prix went to Rousselin's fabulous collection of poste maritime of Havre. Gold medals went to: early Fr precancels, Monaco, semi-modern France, marques postales of Seine-Inferieur, special cancels on Sage, European cooperation in posts, and birds. Thus classic France was not prominent, and modern and thematic collections did well; as usual postal history was well recognized. The vermeil medals included only two classics, rest postal history, airmail, entires and thematics. Some classics were awarded silvers, though again topicals and postal history and modern issues got most. The many good awards to thematics and topicals is surprising to us as it doesn't happen in US. But the dominance of postal history and marques postales is of long standing in France and not far behind in other countries; classics are still prominent in internationals but declining in national shows. What of the future?

## **The Regular Issues of France Since 1876**

**By Stanley J. Luft (#915)**

(continued)

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1948):

Printed matter, from 150 to 200 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1949):

\*Letters, from 20 to 50 gm.

Replaced by the 20F St-Bertrand de Comminges (Sc 630, Yv 841A) beginning in July 1949.

### **25F values**

The 25F sepie Nancy (Sc 574, Yv 778) replaced the 25F engraved (small format) Marianne de Gandon (Sc 552, Yv 729) beginning in Feb. 1947. Issued primarily as a supplementary value.

Printed in sheets of 50 stamps (16 press runs) between 11 Jan. 1947 and 8 Nov. 1948; issued 10 Feb. 1947-26 March 1949(?); 85.96 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 March 1947):

Printed matter, from 1000 to 1500 gm;

Registered letters, from 300 to 500 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 July 1947):

Special delivery (express) fee.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 May 1948):

\*Registry fee.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 21 Sept. 1948):

\*Registry fee, for letters and parcels.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1948):

\*Letters, to 20 gm;

Printed matter, from 200 to 250 gm;

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

Replaced by the 25F blue Nancy (Sc 575, Yv 822) beginning in Dec. 1948.

Printed in sheets of 50 stamps (5 press runs) between 19 Nov. 1948 and 24 Jan. 1949 (a later 6th press run was made 15 March 1949 for the stamp overprinted for use in Réunion); issued 9 Dec. 1948-20 April 1949; 8.04 million stamps printed in the UPU "blue" for the foreign letter rate.

Replaced by the 25F St.-Wandrille (Sc 623, Yv 842) in May 1949.

## B. "Monuments and Sites" stamps of 1949-1951

### 20F

The 20F St.-Bertrand de Comminges (Sc 630, Yv 841A) replaced the 20F Pointe du Raz (Sc 571, Yv 764) beginning in July 1949.

Printed in sheets (19 press runs) between 28 June 1949 and 5 Feb. 1952; issued 20 July 1949-12 July 1952; 132.185 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1949) (until 7 Dec. 1951):

\*Letters, from 20 to 50 gm.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1948) (until 1 May 1951):

Printed matter, from 150 to 200 gm.

Special Usage (Decree of 3 Feb. 1950):

Airmail postal cards, to French North Africa.

Replaced by the 20F Chambord (Sc 678, Yv 924) beginning on 31 May 1952.

### 25F

The 25F Abbaye de St.-Wandrille (Sc 623, Yv 842) replaced the 25F blue Nancy (Sc 575, Yv 822) in May 1949.

Printed in sheets (15 press runs) between 15 April 1949 and 28 March 1951; issued 18 May 1949-17 Nov. 1951; 133.345 million stamps printed in the UPU "blue": for the foreign letter rate.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1948) (until 30 April 1951):

\*Letters, to 20 gm;

Printed matter, from 200 to 250 gm;

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

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 July 1949):

#Registry fee, for other than letters and parcels.

### 30F values

The 30F Abbaye de St.-Wandrille (Sc 649, Yv 888) was issued 2 May 1951.

Printed in sheets (2 press runs) 17-26 April and 21-23 May 1951; issued 2 May-17 Nov. 1951; 6.16 million stamps printed in shade of UPU "blue" for the foreign letter rate.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 May 1951):

\*Letters, to 20 gm;

Printed matter, from 200 to 250 gm;

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

Domestic usage (Tariffs of 6 Jan. and 1 July 1949):

Letters, from 50 to 100 gm;

#Printed matter, from 100 to 300 gm;

#Registered printed matter, to 20 gm;

Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to French Union areas of West and Equatorial Africa.

Used concurrently with and eventually replaced by the 30F Arbois (Sc 658, Yv 905).

Printed in sheets (11 press runs) between 26 May 1951 and 26 March 1953; issued 25 June 1951-20 June 1953; 69.615 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 Dec. 1951—or earlier?):

Letters and parcels, from 100 to 1000 gm, to military personnel in the field.

Replaced by the 30F Haute Couture (Sc 687, Yv 941) beginning in April 1953.

#### 40F

The 40F La Meuse (Sc 631, Yv 842A) was issued 23 June 1949.

Printed in sheets (16 press runs) between 11 May 1949 and 27 Nov. 1951; issued 23 June 1949-10 May 1952; 74.45 million stamps printed.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1948) (until 30 April 1951);

Letters, from 20 to 40 gm;

Registered printed matter and samples, to 50 gm;

Printed matter, from 350 to 400 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1949):

Registry fee, for other than letters and parcels.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 July 1949):

#Registered printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm.

Replaced by the 40F Pic du Midi (Sc 673, Yv 916) beginning in late December 1951.

(To be continued)

## MEMBERS APPEALS

(Members Advertising)

**WANTED:** "Primitive" covers from Louisiana, Haiti, and French West Indies, including French Guiana. Especially desire covers from rural villages with handwritten address with voodoo or other religious associations. Send xerox copies on approval to Eugene Ray, 7426 Fay Ave., La Jolla, Calif. 92037. (Member #1650)

**OFFER:** Publications on French philately, as follows: R. Doé: "Les Chiffres-Taxe de France 1858-1928," Yvert 1929, 44 pp, \$6.00 (the classic study); "Catalogue of the Valuable Collection of France—Harold Wilson Collection," Auction Cat., Harmer Rooke, Dec. 9-10, 1942, 39 pp., illustr. \$2.00; tear sheets of articles from Stamps magazine: Lesgor, "The square postage due stamps of France," 3 pp. \$1.00; Vaurie: "The Bordeaux Issue," 3 pp. \$.50. R. G. Stone, Box 471, Biglerville, Pa. 17307. (Member #61)

**OFFER:** Publications on French colonies, as follows: Bergasse: "La Poste Chérifienne et Ses Timbres," 29 pp. 1927 (the 1911-12 issue) \$6.50 (scarce and important work for Morocco specialist); "The Dwight Collection of Rare Stamps, Part III—French Colonies and Monaco," auction cat. deluxe Harmer-Rooke, Oct. 22-24, 1940, 111 pp., illustr. \$12.00 (one of the "great" collections, scarce cat.); tear sheets of short articles on "French colonial forgeries" and Martinique Highlights" (1942-3) \$.50. R. G. Stone, Box 471, Biglerville, Pa. 17307 (Member #61)

**OFFER:** Tear sheets of Dr. Bouvet's classic article on "Les Timbres des Colonies Françaises aux Types Napoleon et Ceres," in L'Echo for April and June 1939. \$3.00 pp.—Robert G. Stone, Box 471, Biglerville, Pa. 17307 (Member #61)

## NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Nomenclature des Timbres-Poste de France, Tome X—Poste Aérienne, Fran-  
chise et Service Télégraphe." By Dr. R. Joany. 1976. 40 pp., illustr.  
12.00 Fr p.p. The author, 33 Ave. de Suffren, F75007-Paris. CCP 23-  
176-57 Paris. (See Reviews).
- "Oblitérations de France sur Timbres Detachées 1849-1876." 1976 Ed. 132 pp.  
75F p.p. A. Mathieu, 5 rue Blacas, F06000-Nice. (Priced cat. of all griffes,  
PC, GC, etc. and various postmarks on classic stamps of France).
- "Automaphil—Les Oblitérations Françaises." 1976, 10 pp. Bertrand Combet,  
27 rue de l'Etang, F84100-Orange. (A cat. of griffes and cancels, flammes,  
etc., related to motor vehicles—for thematic collectors.)
- "Les Acheminées ou Forwarded Français—Supplément." By L. Dubus. 1976,  
illustr. 60F. Paris, the author. Available from various Paris dealers. (A  
suppl. to the author's 1942 book of same title; many more forwarder ca-  
chets than in the original. The only work on this subject.)
- "Catalogue des Enveloppes let Jour, 1976 Ed. Jean Farcigny." 208 pp. 26F+  
4F p. J. Farcigny, 39 rue d'Estienne-D'Orves, F92400-Courbevoie. (Priced  
list of FDCs of France and Fr. community available from this publisher.)
- "Général DeGaulle à Travers la Philatélie." By G. Boud'hors. 1976, 112 pp.  
illustr. Subscr. price 50F+6F post. Editions Axium, 52 rue Galande,  
F75005-Paris.
- "L'Oblitération Française (Initiation)". By J. Pothion. 1976 (new ed.) 72 pp.,  
32F p.p. La Poste aux Lettres, 17 rue du faubg. Montmartre, F75009-  
Paris (an excellent introd. to French postmarks for beginners—highly  
recommended.)
- Les Cachets à Date aux Tupes 11-12-13-14 (1829-1862)." By J. Chevalier.  
1976, 126 pp. Subscription price prob. ca 60Fr, the author Le Faouet,  
F22290-Lanvollon (lists all the date postmarks of offices in each Dept.,  
with indications of rarity.)
- "Cotes des Entiers Postaux de France et Pays d'Expression Française—Sup-  
plément au Catalogue eds Entiers Postaux de France — ." 1976, 30 Fr  
p.p., Assoc. des Collectionneurs d'Entiers Postaux, c/o M. J. Dumont, 59  
rue de Bagneux, F92120-Montrouge. (A pamphlet giving the prices for the  
entiers listed in the new ed. of the ACEP catalogue issued several years  
ago.)
- "La Poste aux Armées." 1976, 450 pp illustr. Subscription price 60 Fr.  
L'Amicale de la Poste aux Armées, S. P. 69405, C. C. P. Paris 2169.12.  
(Being published for the benefit of social works for the PTT.)
- "Les Timbres Français de 1975—Notices Officielles des PTT." 1976, 48 pp.  
17.20 Fr p.p. Le Monde Brochure #197, Le Monde, 11bis Blvd. Haussmann,  
F75009-Paris.
- "Essai d'Un Catalogue des Oblitérations Journaux-Imprimées-P.P. (excl. Par-  
is)." By E. Barthélémy. 76 pp. 1976, Price? Club Le Meilleur, B. P. 21,  
F77350-Le Mée-sur-Seine.
- "Les Cachets 'Port Pay' des Bouches de Rhone." 12 pp. 1976 (limited printing)  
5 Fr. M. Vernet, Club Philatélique à la Recherches Scientifiques, 31 Ch.  
Jh. Alguier, F13009-Marseille.

- "France et Pays d'Expression Française—Catalogue Arthur Maury 77." 1976, (May) 28 Fr. A. Maury, 6 Blvd. Montmartre, F75009-Paris. (Combined in one volume this year; includes listings of Channel Ids.).
- "La Franchise Postale Militaire à Dunkerque 1754-1947." By Jacques Foort. 36 PP. 1976, illustr. Club Philatélique Dunkerquois, Price?
- "Les Bureaux de Poste de l'Alsace-Lorraine de 1648 à 1870." B. E. Gutekunst. 20 pp. 14 Fr. SPAL, Jos. Mukensturm, 8 rue de Bischwiller, F67000-Strasbourg. (Another in the series of studies of A-L P. H. issued by SPAL.)
- "Ensemble des 40 Panneaux Exposés par le SPAL à Colmar en 1974." 1976, 656 pp. 65 Fr. from same source as above. (A reproduction and listing of the exhibits of Alsace Lorraine postal history shown at Colmar in 1974.)
- "Réflets du Marché aux Timbres, No. 8." 1976 240 pp. J. Claude Fourcaut, 6 Ave. de General Gaulle, F78110-Le Vesinet. (New edition of price list of stamps, covers, documents, etc., for sale by the author.)

### REVIEWS

- "Les Postes Françaises en Extrême Orient." By Jacques Desrousseaux. Issued in three separate mimeographed "brochures," titled: "2eme Partie, Les Cachets Civils de L'Indochine Française" 80 pp, 1972, \$6 p.p.; "1ere Partie, Le Corps Expeditionnaires de Chine et les Premiers Bureaux de l'Indochine 1860-1881," 1972, 38 pp. illustr. \$12.00 p.p.; "4eme Partie, Les Corps Expeditionnaire Français en Indochine et Chine du Sud 1883-1904" and "5eme Partie, La Chine Bureaux Français et Courriers Français" (Brochure #3) 98 pp. illustr., 1973, \$12.00 p.p. The author, 6 Ave. Daniel Lesueur, F75007-Paris.

Our member Jacques Desrousseaux, who was an economist on the staff of the Indochina administration for many years until after WW II, has published several volumes and a number of articles on the postal history of Indochina which must be among the most profoundly detailed on postal history of any country and certainly of any French territory. They are ideally suited for the interests of specialized collectors as they deal primarily with the post-offices, postal markings, transport routes for mail, etc. The stamps are only considered incidentally since they are well treated in other works. Considerable historical background on the military activities and administrative acts, laws, decisions, etc., is provided, but very concisely. In this the author had the advantage of inside access to the archives and local documentation. On the philatelic side he used his own extensive collections and examined the leading collections in France; many philatelists gave him their knowledge and documents. Thus an enormous amount of information, mostly never published before in any accessible form, is consolidated, organized, and analyzed. Although Desrousseaux presents things as far as feasible in tables and lists for ready reference, nevertheless it is unavoidably a very complicated treatment. The history of Indochina is very complex to begin with, owing to the large area of the country, its diverse regions which France gradually occupied through a long series of military campaigns, dense population and many settlements, and extensive commerce. No other French colony approaches such a scope.

Desrousseaux's work appeared at an opportune time because the Vietnam "war" created a great interest in Indochina stamps and postal history, especially in U.S. Preliminary versions of the work appeared in Feuilles Marophiles nos. 174, 179, 180 and 184 (1968-71) but so much additional information was obtained that the author later issued a 3-volume ("brochures")



up-date in mimeo form. A rather skeletonized overview of the work was published in English in the *Indo-China Philatelist* several years ago.

The work is divided into several major treatises: "The Expeditionary Corps of China and the Early Offices of Indo-China 1860-81," "The Civil Postal Markings of French Indochina," and "The French Expeditionary Corps in Indochina and South China 1883-1904." Note that the overall title of his work is "The French Posts in the Far East" since the French military actions in South China and the Boxer Rebellion and Indochinese offices in China are included. The articles in F.M. are considered as "Parts" of the above three titles, so that the 3 mimeo "brochures" are identified as continuations as well as revisions of them. But one does not need to refer to the FM articles except for better printed illustrations. The "catalogs" of postmarks in the mimeo brochures include all the marks of all periods and types, and the history of the military and civil posts is complete in the mimeo version.

It is impossible in a brief review to convey any adequate idea of the amount of detail in this treatise. Suffice it to say that the opening and closing dates of all postoffices are given, all types of markings are illustrated and classified, assigned numbers, etc., and the period of use of each type at each office tabulated. There is a discussion of maritime markings and other special or odd sorts of marks. The historical sketches, however concise, are very interesting and quite essential to understand the markings and vagaries of the opening and closing of offices.

The author continues to acquire further data and is publishing articles which add to the scope of the 3 brochures. No serious collector of Indochina and French Chinese offices can afford to pass up consulting this great work. It is to be hoped that ultimately a more definitive version in a better printing all in one book will be possible.—R.G.S.

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**"Nomenclature des Timbres-Poste de France—Tome X, Poste Aérienne, Franchise et Service, Télégraphe." By Dr. R. Joany. 1976, 40 pp. illustr.**

With this pamphlet Dr. Joany completes his series of 15 volumes of which some of the previous issues were reviewed in these columns. (They did not appear in numerical order.) Several of the earlier Tomes (#s I-V, and XI are now out of print and we have not heard whether the author intends to revise and reissue them. The other Tomes are available from the author. As a whole the series covers all French issues from 1849 to 1959 including the special stamps for newspapers, dues, postal fiscals, occupations, parcel post, franchise, telegraphs, etc. (but not the stationery). It makes in effect a good treatise on the stamps for the general collector and moderately specialized collector which goes well beyond the ordinary catalogs. Although no system of numbering is used and no prices given, the arrangement is more rational than the catalogs and even more accurate or detailed on some points or issues. The background for each issue is succinctly summarized, relating to methods of production, laws, tariffs, purpose, etc. Listings include the more distinctive shades and major sub-types. Very rare items are often pointed out. Cancellations are not treated, and proofs only occasionally mentioned.

In this Tome we find first the air mail stamps inscribed with "Poste Aérienne" and also the high values of some regular issues which were actually intended to prepay airmail rates. Next the various franchise stamps for military and refugees; then the official-service issues and Council of Europe stamps; finally the telegraph stamps. Some of these stamps are little known to or understood by many collectors and Dr. Joany explains them clearly.—R.G.S.

## CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

### Le Monde des Philatelistes (CC, SI, APRL)

- #287, May 1976: Vitalyos: "Entretien avec Pierre Jantoux Dir. Gen. du BEPTOM"; "La douane et les timbres" (begin); "Le colloque sur les faux"; Fournier: "Les deux types des 'Vues Alger'"; cont. of DeLizeray, Joany, Rykner et Gobillot, Frybourgh, Baudelocque, Danan, Rouques, Thématique (la vie rurale), deWailly, Guillemont (end), Savélon, Lebland, Bertoni, Phillipon, Gavrault.
- #285, March 1976: Vitalyos: "Entretien avec M. N. Segard Secr. D'Etat aux PTT"; Wirth: "Les entiers surchargés 'Spécimen'"; Rouques: "Le rotative à grand rendement; gommes et barres phosphor."; cont. of C. R. W., DeLizeray, Joany, DeWailly, Giraud, Daulard (end), Gavrault, Rynker et G., Danan, Joffre, Baudelocque, Joany (Sage, end), Savélon, Frybourgh, Bertoni, Brémard, Thématique.
- #286, April 1976: C. R. W.: "Chiffres de tirage des timbres à surtaxe Croix Rouge émis jusqu'en 1974"; Cont. of Delizeray, Phillipon, Rykner et G., Frybourgh, Gavrault, Baudelocque, Bertoni, Savélon, DeWailly, Girard (end), Becker, Danan, Joffre, Guillemont, Thématique; Hauderine et Manon: "Les respots doublés de France" (cont. from #251); Joany: "Historique des Comores"; Rouques: "La rotative à grande rendement."

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

- #1462, Jan. 1976: Jacquot: "Du côté du spécialiste—le 5c Bordeaux Report I"; Goubin: "Taxes postales appliqués au courrier intern. insuffisamment affranchis" (begin); Cont. of Deshouillers, Munier, Tristant.
- #1463, Feb. 1976: DeLizeray: "Roulettes"; Fromageat: "Du côté du spécialiste—reply to Jacquot on 5c Bordeaux Rept. 1"; R.L.C.: "Le rotative à grand rendement"; Cont. of Schutz, Goubin.
- #1464, March 1976: Storch et Francon: "Découvertes récentes sur les Semeuses de 1903-06" (begin); DeLizeray: "La nouvelle presse RGR"; Lux: "Des vignettes 'Code Postal' envisés par les PTT"; Cont. Tristant, Goubin.
- #1465, April 1976: Lebland: "Le type Mouchon retouché et son utilisation hors de France"; R.L.C.: "La rotative RGR"; cont. of Storch et Francon, Tristant.
- #1466, May 1976: Sinais: "Ordre de bataille postal de l'Armée de l'Orient en Dec. 1917" (begin); Lux: "Tarifs successifs de la lettre simple et timbres-poste correspondants"; Goubin: "Cachets à date des bureaux de 1887"; Blanc: "Du côté du spécialiste—les Bordeaux de 5c et le 20c Type II"; Cont. of Munier, Storch et Francon, Tristant.

### L'Echangiste Universelle (CC)

- #906, March 1976: "Monaco programme philatelique 1976"; Storch et Francon: "Le type Marianne de Gandon" (cont.); "Les Français 'Prix Nobel' sur les timbres de Suede"; Melo: "Les marques électronique" (cont.); Panet: "Cartes en couleurs pour les prisonniers de guerre en 1917"; Podovin: "Musées postales—Amboise"; Bilhaut: "Les campagnes du Marion Defresne Nov. '74-Aug. '75" (cont.); Sinais (cont.)

### Documents Philatéliques (CC)

- #67, Tome XV 1er Trim 1976: Dubus: "Lettres d'Alep et du Caire"; Brun: "Affranchissements de fortune 1870-71"; "Arphila 1975"; Fro-

maigeat: "Essais et états de l'émission de Bordeaux"; Cuny: "Marque de la période après les journées de février 1848"; Michon: "Timbres téléphone"; DeLizery: "25c Semeuse grasse bleue roulette à plat"; "25c Semeuse grasse bleue roulett rotative."

- #68, t. XV, 2nd Trim. 1976: Dubus: "La poste maritime"; Rayssiguier: "Empire non-dentelé un timbre rare"; Noel: "Le double affranchissement franco-allemand"; Theisz: "Commune de Paris"; Perrin: "Création du service 'villexpress' à Marseille"; deFontaines: "La 28e Div. milit. cid-evant Ligurie 1809-14" (cont.); deFontaines: "Guerre de 1870-71, la reprise du service postal à Mulhouse"; Pothion: 13e Suppl. à l'Encyclopédie."

#### Feuilles Marcophiles (CC)

- #203, 4th Trim. 1975: Cuny: "Le Bureau 'M' de Paris"; Mazeur: "Les marques d'arrivé antérieures à 1830"; Cornuejols: "Les cachets GC refaits ou modifiées de France 1863-76" (cont.); Bachot: "Le service des courriers-convoyeurs stations en Alsace"; Charbonnier: "Etude des guichets annexes fixes" (cont.); "Depts. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20"; Lamar: "Enquête sur une variante des cachets 17bis et 24bis—les signes séparatifs"; Dreyfus: "La marque de taxe allemande du 2 clouté 1871"; Desrousseaux: "Cartes postale et marcophilie"; Charbonnier: "Cachets à date 'transbordement' et 'transit'"; Perrin: "Les oblitérations spéciales utilisés a Alger expéd. de France Combattante en 1943-44."

F. M. Informations #9, Feb. 1976: Goubin: La fin de levées supplémentaires de 1849"; Lejeune: "Histoire de la Poste" (begin); Domenech: "Les cachets à date des Bureaux de Distribution"; Michon: "Les timbres téléphone de France et leurs oblitérations."

F. M. Informations #10, April '76: Cathala: "Les oblitérations drapeaux"; Lejeune: "Histoire de la Poste" (cont.); Sinais: "Guerre 1914-18—les bureaux ambulants d'Armées"; Lejeune: "Les marques de déboursés," "Les deux Grand Armées."

#### La Philatelie Française (CC)

- #262, Jan. 1976: Joany: "Les timbres au type Merson de France et leurs emplois" (end); Bertin: "Les Français sur les timbres étrangers en 1975"; Poskin: "Liaisons France-Madagascar Apr. '45 - Apr. '46"; Poskin: "Griffes dacheminement utilisées sur le courrier transporté sur la ligne Indochine/France d'Air Orient" (end). Cont. Storch et Franson.

- #263 Feb. 1976: Ferret: "Les oblitérations des camps de réfugiés Espagnols"; Demaret: "Connaissez-vous la gravure?"; Harnould: "Des sites et monuments de France qui ne sautent pas aux yeux"; Saraillon: "Le verité sur les séries d'Alger 1943-57" (begin); "Les centres de tri automatique en France fin 1975"; Truc: "La traverse aérienne de l'Atlantique Sud par les ailes Fr.-liaison aérienne 12-13 Mai 1930"; Barzic (cont.).

- #264, March 1976: Cont. of Saraillon, Storch et Demeny, Harnould; "La Naissance du type Paix et Commerce."

- #265, April 1976: DeLizery: "Mouchon expliqué les types Sage I et II"; Rouques: "La rotative à grande rendement, la gomme d'outremer"; Joany: "Un peu de nouveau sur les colis postaux de Paris"; Heynen: "Phil. thém.—documents recherchés, anecdotes et souvenirs" (begin); Rocoplo et Sinais: "La poste militaire à Smyrne 1919-1923"; Prugnon: "Utilisation tardive du cachet à date en oblitération dans le

Dept. de la Creuse Feb.-Mars 1849"; cont. of Sarailon (end), De la Ferté; "La Poste aux Armées."

#### Philatelie (CC)

#94, Feb. '76: "Projet de sauvegarde de la philatélie mondiale de M. Berck"; "La venus de Brassempouy"; "Un timbre chargé d'histoire—le Sage"; Vervisch: "Que vaut un faux timbre?"; Thiery: "Une rehabilitation inévitable—les timbres des anciennes colonies Françaises injustement dépréciés, conseil aux debutants"; Sinais: "La Poste aux Armées de 1870 à 1914."

#95, March 1976: "Malmaison"; "Les paquebots de la Royal pour la poste des treize colonies (US)"; "Le reseau pneumatique de Paris est gagné par la veillesse"; "Les debuts de la poste aérienne en France"; "Sur l'Atlantique Nord la poste compte des heures"; "Le courrier de la 5e demi-brigade de chasseurs en 1940," "La poste est décidée à defendre son monopile"; Lebland: "Les émissions 1902 des Bureaux Français à l'Etranger"; Sinais: "Le service postal militaire au debut de la Guerre de 1914."

#96, April 1976: DeLizeray: "De la philatélie comme science"; "Timbres de complaisance"; "La poste à la conquête de l'Atlantique Nord (by air)"; "Les courriers de l'Atlantique cherchent leurs voies (airpost)"; Muller: "Le nouveau service postal aérien Paris-St. Nazaire 17 Aug. 1918"; "Les émissions du Montenegro en France 1914-18"; Sinais: "Le Bureau central militaire"; "Rugby et philatélie"; "Dénomination des différents établissements postaux et des Depts. d'Outremer en Jan. 1, 1976"; "L'Organisation des bureaux temporaires et point de vue d'un Dir. Dept. des Postes."

#### Le Collectionneur Lyonnais

#29, Jan. 1976: DeLizeray: "Le 1c Blanc ardoise Types IB+IA+II"; Lejeune: "Les marques postales lineares doubles"; Deloré: "Correspondence de prisonniers de guerre 1939-45"; Magnard et Reaux: "Cachets de formations sanitaires 1939-45"; Sinais: "Le pretendu bureau frontière 1914-1918"; Viou: "Vignettes d'exposition de Drain."

#### Postes et Telecommunications

#240, Jan. 1976: "Le centre de renseignements postaux de Paris s'agrandit pour vous informer."

#241, Feb. 1976: "Pilote au feminin (on the Postal du Nuit)—Daniele Decure"; "Une collection historique—le Document Philatélique Officiel à deux ans"; "A la poste on experimenté de nouveau relais"; "M. Norbert Segard Secr. d'Etat aux PTT"; "Les PTT retiennt quatorze recommendations du Comité des Usagers"; "Les nouveau tarifs au 1er Janv. 76"; "La presence du PTT en 1976 dans les manifestations philatéliques."

#242, Mar. '76: "Le service des ligues"; "Les colis postaux"; "Imprimees tres speciaux pour simplifier de depot de lettres et paquets recomande"; "La poste aux armées."

#### Revue des PTT

1975, #5: "Washington et la première lettre acheminées par la voie des airs" Charbon: "Une dynastie postale au 18th siècle" (begin).

1975, #6: Laffont: "La responsabilité de l'administration en matériel d'envois postaux"; Charbon: "Une dynastie postale au 18th S." (cont.)

#### Bulletin de Liaison de la S. A. T. A. (CC)

#23, March '76: Villette: "Le 'Cap Horn' compagnie SAPMER"; Schutz: "Aerophilatélie polaire—Concorde 02 survole le Pole Nord."

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

### Notices

At the Board meeting of 22 June the stocks of publications were reviewed: 175 Glossary, 325 Index, 30 Directory, 60 Luft, 30 Correlator. Decided the Index will continue to be given to all new members. The Correlator will not be reprinted. A new edition of the Directory will be prepared and issued in January 1977 as a Supplement to the FCP. It was voted to extend the size of the Philatelist to 28 pages per issue if there is adequate copy available. (It will be more economical to go to 32 pages every other issue or at longer intervals.—R.G.S.)

### Membership Directory

As a new Directory is in preparation for next January, members are requested to review their listings of specialties, address, etc., and forward any changes desired to the Secretary Walter Parshall by 1 September.

### Meeting of April 6

1976 marks the 100th anniversary of the issuing of the "Sage" design stamps of France. Our April program was devoted to various aspects of the design, and consisted of nine frames of material belonging to members Ira Zweifach, Marc Martin, and John Lievsay. In addition, Gus Wittenberg read a paper giving a short history of the design and the cause of the two types. Twenty members and guests were present.

Although the design was chosen for the stamps because of its non-political nature, the stamps nearly always seem to be at the center of some controversy. There are either discussion over what constitutes the background color of the famous 1 centime black on prussian blue (it must show a decided green cast to the color) or there are polemics about which of the two plate varieties (N under B and N under U) was produced first. A side light to this last discussion is the fact that new plates for all values were prepared in 1892 with both varieties in the same plate; se-tenant pairs of the two are thus possible: but only with a gutter between. The varieties were put on the plate in such a way that each appears in a different pane. Two philatelic firsts appeared with this design. They were the first French stamps to be pre-cancelled, and they provided the design for the first pneumatic postal stationery.

John Lievsay showed frames from his collection of Sage material. These included a real copy of the 1 c black on prussian blue, and the 20 c red on light green paper, another major error of the issue which is generally overlooked by collectors. In addition, John showed a number of pages of various cancellations which can be found on the issue.

Marc Martin showed two frames of material including several pages of very interesting proofs and essays. In addition to the mint stamps of the

issue, he showed the imperforate reprints issued by order of Granet, and the proofs prepared for the Agents of the Bank of France. These last were probably examples of their printing ability to be shown to prospective clients.

Ira Zweifach finished up the exhibition with pages showing some of the various postal stationery issued by France carrying the Sage design. He also showed several pages of odd cancellations on this issue.

### Meeting of May 4

Christopher T. Sinclair of the Philatelic Foundation again was our guest for the May meeting, the last of the season. He showed nine frames of pages from the John N. Luff Reference collection belonging to the Philatelic Foundation. Chris used the material to explain how the Foundation went about expertizing a stamp. He went on to mention that all the Foundation's collections and accompanying notes were open to any person conducting serious philatelic research. All one had to do was phone for an appointment.

The material exhibited contained many reprints, facsimiles, and counterfeits of various French Colonial issues. Also included were a number of "Spécimen" overprinted stamps, which are same as the genuine stamps in color, design, perforation, and paper.

Represented were General Issues of the Colonies and regular issues from Annam & Tonkin, Benin, Diego Suarez, French India, French Sudan, Gabon, Madagascar, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Obock, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Senegal, and Tahiti. Also shown were a number of colonial air-mail stamps from French Guiana (75c Hermes on cover), Guinea, Morocco, Syria, and the Paris-Noumea set of New Caledonia. The exhibit closed with several pages of beautiful Sperati forgeries of classic stamps of metropolitan France.

A Business meeting followed during which the slate of candidates presented by the nominating committee (Don Hirst, Chrmn., G. Brown, C. Sullivan) was unanimously elected: Martin F. Stempien, Jr.—Pres.; Ira Seebacher—Vice Pres.; Bea Berner—Treas.; Walter Parshall—Corres. Secy.; Camille Fodor—Rec. Secy.

Ira Zweifach and Eric Siegel were also re-elected to the Board.

### NEW MEMBERS

1663 BAILEY, Capt. John D., USAF, 616 Georgia Ave., Panama City, FL 32401 (General collector all issues. General France all major varieties mint and used. Philatelic literature. Exchange.

1664 WALTERS, Daniel, 52-76 74th St., Elmhurst, N. Y. 11373 (General collector all issues. General France all major varieties: mint, one cover. Modern France: First Day Covers. Philatelic literature.

1665 BUCHELL, Leon J. A., R.D. #2, Box 418, Goshen, N. Y. 10924 (General Collector 19th Century. Alsace Lorraine. Regular issues: 1870-1871, Commune, Balloons.)

1666 SIEGEL, Harvey, 3309 Bertha Drive, Baldwin, N. Y. 11510 (No specialty given).

1667 LEE, Howard, P. O. Box 5950, New York, N. Y. 10017 (Cancels and postal history French Polynesia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides. Dealer part time).



- 1668 CAIRIS, George, P. O. Box 984, Sudbury, Ont., Canada  
(General France all major varieties: mint and on cover. Modern France: used, on cover, Maximum cards, First Day Covers, miniature sheets (bloc feuillets). Special issues and usages: Essays (Projets, rejected designs). Deluxe proofs, imperforates, artist's proofs and color trials, Specimen, Annulé, Fictifs. Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Europa. Philatelic literature.)
- 1669 EMMICK, Mrs. Jack, 354 Grove St., Elmira, N. Y. 14901  
(General France all major varieties: mint. Andorre, Monaco. All Colonies and Territories major varieties. Algeria. Dealer part time. Approvals. Philatelic literature.)
- 1670 RINGEL, Paul J., 431 East 20th St., New York, N. Y. 10010  
(General collector all issues. General France all major varieties: mint and used.)
- 1671 KNOBLE, James B., 29 W. 164 Spring Lake Drive, Naperville, Ill. 60540  
(('Topical' music on stamps. General France all major varieties: mint. Classics 1849-1876: Cancellations. Philatelic literature.)
- 1672 TALBOT, Richard, 380 Goineau, Laval, Que., Canada H7G 3N6  
(General collector 19th Century. General France all major varieties: used. Classics 1849-1876: used, 1870-1871 issue, Commune, Ballons, Alsace-Lorraine, locals, dues, plating, flaws of Scott numbers, cancellations, Sage Type 1876-1900. Special issues and usages: newspaper 19th cent. Philatelic literature.)
- 1673 MIGUELGORRY, James G., 3554 Londonderry Drive, Santa Clara, Cal. 95050  
(General collector all issues. General France all major varieties: mint, used, on cover.)
- 1674 LaMATTINA, Nicholas J., 1262 54th St., Apt. 3, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11219  
(General collector all issues. Philatelic literature.)
- 1675 KRASSOWSKY, Alexander, 610 West 150th St., Apt. 5-B, New York, N. Y. 10031  
(General France all major varieties: used, on cover. Postal history: stampless covers to and after 1815, Departmental "marques postales," Paris "marques postales," Entry markings, military posts, maritime posts, railway posts, used abroad, postal history in general. Classics 1849-1876: used, 1870-1871, Commune, Ballons, Alsace, Lorraine, locals, dues, cancellations. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France: used, Blanc, Mouchon, and Merson Types, Sowers, other types, semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils, coin datés, Maximum Cards, First Day Covers, Miniature sheets, special issues and usages: telephone & telegraph, dues, parcel post, newspaper, Franchise Militaire, stationery, revenues, air meetings, first flights, crash covers, Liberation issues, strike stamps, flammes, expositions, special and temporary bureaux, specimen, annulé, fictifs, precancels, perfin, occupation of and by France. Europa and U.N. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1676 LESNICK, George A., 319 Saybrooke St., Hartford, Conn. 06106  
(General collector 19th century, 20th century pre-1950. General France all major varieties mint and used. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1677 LEAZER, Susan A., 410 17th St., Apt. 208-B, Knoxville, Tenn. 37916  
(General France all major varieties mint. Modern France: booklets. Special issues and usages: dues.)
- 1678 KAVANAUGH, Joseph M., P. O. Box 94, Annapolis, Md. 21404  
(General collector 19th century. General France all major varieties used, on cover.)

- 1679 METCALF, Robert E., 860 W. Moore Lake Drive, Fridley, Minn. 55432  
(Specialized France: Departmental "marques postales," Paris "marques postales," entry markings, military posts, maritime posts, railway posts, used abroad, postal history in general. Classics 1849-1876: used, 1870-1871, Commune, Ballons, Alsace Lorraine, locals, dues, cancellations, Sage Type 1876-1900. Special issues and usages: newspaper 19th century, stationery 19th century, revenues 19th century, essays (projects, rejected designs), precancels. Colonies general issues used. Cancels and postal history colonies and territories. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1680 ARCTANDER, Steffen, R. D. #1, Box 228-B, Olyphant, Penn. 18447  
(Stamps and covers of Madagascar, Reunion, North Africa prior to 1956 only.)
- 1681 FRANCIS, Jack D., 281 Heather Crest Drive, Chesterfield, Mo. 63017  
(General France all major varieties mint. Classics 1849-1876: mint, used, 1870-1871, Commune, Ballons, dues. Modern France: mint, semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils. Special issues and usages: dues, DeLuxe proofs, imperforates, artist's proofs and color trials, precancels, occupation of and by France issues. Exchange.)
- 1682 FREID, Robert A., 10810 Pleasant Acres Drive, Adelphi, Md. 20783  
(General collector all issues. General France all major varieties: mint and used. Classics 1849-1876: used, dues, plating flaws of Scott numbers. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France: mint. Offices abroad, CFA. Andorre, Monaco, Saar. Colonies General Issues mint and used. All colonies and territories major varieties, stamps. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)

#### REINSTATEMENTS

- 668 KINDLER, Jan, 49 Bond St., New York, N. Y. 10012  
(Sowers. Air meetings, First flights, Crash covers. Cinderellas, Eifel Tower.)
- 1061 ALEXANDER, Dr. George J., 46 Lynwood Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y. 10583
- 266 ROTHBAUM, Richard E., 24 Old Country Rd., New Rochelle, N. Y. 10804
- 1590 ATEN, Bill A., 1206 Westfield Rd., Lansing, Mich. 48917
- 772 BARIE, Michael J., P. O. Box 1445, Detroit, Mich. 48231
- 1050 SCHWEITZER, Rev. Eugene R., 49 New St., Mendham, N. J. 07945
- 612 GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB, The Cleveland Plaza Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio 44114
- 1401 BAKER, Dennis, 2089 N. Delsea Dr. Tr. #10, Vineland, N. J. 08360
- 1391 KERYCZYNSKI, Gerald S., 8605 LaSalle Blvd., LaSalle, Que., Canada

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 1522 GOLDFARB, Harold, 138 Cheryl Lane, Holliston, Mass. 01746
- 1542 BROWN, Richard A., P. O. Box 431, North Woodstock, N. H. 03262
- 725 EHRMAN, S. M., 2675 S. W. Georgian Place, Portland, Ore. 97201
- 1419 TONG, Dennis P., 2501 42nd Ave., San Francisco, Cal. 94116
- 1620 VERHOTZ, Mrs. Alice A., 7005 Sandy Forks Rd., Apt. 3-D, Raleigh, No. Car. 27603
- 1136 BALCH, Steven A., 118 Spinnaker Court, Del Mar, Cal. 92014
- 1296 KUDZMA, Thomas G., P. O. Box 1412, Nashua, N. H. 03060
- 946 VOSSLER, Vernon R., 2442 South 140th E. Ave., Tulsa, Okla. 74134
- 1575 SHAPIRO, Ronald M., 4789 Via Entrada, Tucson, Ariz. 85718