WHOLE NUMBER 166 (Vol. 32, No. 4) October 1976

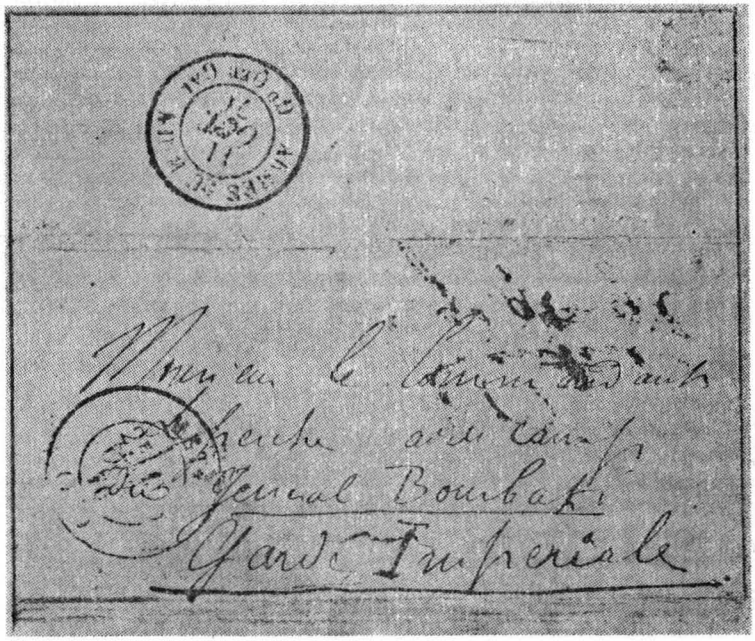
# France & Colonies Philatelist

## The Post Office During the Siege of Metz

**By Ernst M. Cohn**

There has been a good deal of confusion about the **post office of Metz** during its 70 days of siege, from 19 August to 27 October 1870. **It started** already during the siege, judging by an item in the **Indépendant de la Moselle** of 22 September saying that a spider was spinning its web in all safety over the slot of the mail box at the post office.

George T. Robinson, who arrogated to himself both: (1) the idea of organizing the balloon mail, and (2) the directorship of the balloon-building



and launching operations, wrote to the **Manchester Guardian** on November 1 that several of his letters "yet remain in the Post-Office at Metz (I saw a large cobweb over the mouth of the letter-box yesterday)...." He apparently had remembered that little story from the Metz paper, which might even have been true, as there surely was little business for the mails.

But of course, if Robinson still had letters in the regular post office, he must have written them around 19 August, hoping against hope they might be moved by surface transportation. He knew full well that neither the first nor the second balloon-mail service, for the latter of which he helped build balloons, had anything to do with the normal post office.

At least one German illustrated paper thought the balloon mail was a function of the regular mail service. Commenting upon the re-opening of the Metz post office under German direction on 30 October 1870, the **Illustrirte Zeitung** of 12 November mentions that the German postal officials "found in the rooms of the French post office, which naturally could expedite mail only by balloons, a whole series of large, full mail bags that could not be transported by cloud mail anymore." Actually, not one regular letter, posted in a mail box, was ever flown out of Metz.

That did not prevent a maker of instant souvenirs from printing a purely imaginary "Notice to the Finders" of Metz papillons, that ends with "By Order: The Headquarters of the Army of the Rhine. The Main Post Office of Metz." Needless to say, the two never cooperated in releasing such an order, which is written in poor French to boot. It appears to be a German product, like the fanciful "B. Balloon P.E." overprints on Bordeaux stamps.

In modern days, at least one author claimed that the Metz post office closed down as of 16 August, having become useless. That is utter nonsense for two reasons:—(1) Lutz illustrates a letter, postmarked at Metz in the second collection period of 18 August, which arrived at Aix-les-Bains on the 22nd. (2) Even if a spider dared spin its net on a mail box, there was still mail posted for delivery within the city from time to time. Another author claimed the post office helped censor the papillons, but that is not true, either.

The illustration herewith shows a cover, mailed on 2E/10 October 70 (a week after the last balloon rose) to an assistant of General Bourbaki. It was received at the Headquarters of the Army of the Rhine the next day. If you wonder why it has neither a stamp nor a P.P. or military endorsement,

---

**FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST**

Published quarterly by the

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

Affiliate No. 45, American Philatelic Society

October 1976 — Whole No. 166, Vol. 32, No. 4

Second-class postage paid at Lawrence, Kansas

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

Dues $5.00 per year, Parent Chapter $6.00 (plus 50c admission fee)
$4.50 of which is for a subscription to the F&C Philatelist

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

All contributions to and questions concerning the contents and policy of this magazine should be sent to the Editor:
Robert G. Stone, P. O. Box 471, Biglerville, Pa. 17307.

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

I am told that in those days letters to (not just from) civilian and military authorities traveled postage free.

The post office of Metz, though cut off from the outside and in no way connected with either of the balloon services, operated during the siege of 1870, albeit on a much reduced scale.

---

# A Note on Color Description and Terminology

By Robert G. Stone

The description of colors of stamps whether for simple catalog purposes or specialized studies of more subtle distinctions ("shades"), is a very frustrating problem for philately and does not really have any satisfactory practical solution. The occasional attempts of some writers to "explain" color systems to collectors or recommend terminology are of questionable help even if they are technically accurate (—which they usually are not). You can go to the library and find a shelf full of books on color in general, color technology, color charts, psychology and physiology of color vision, color for artists, etc. They will only confuse you with cnflicting theories and terminology, and are mostly directed to the special problems of particular technologies and industries or arts (inks, paints, textiles, chemicals, soils, flora and fuana, etc.) Yes, color technology has in recent years been placed on a fairly "scientific" basis, especially by the work of physicists at the U. S. National Bureau of Standards. The physicists have developed means of making a more or less objective measurement of color (colorimetry) using specialized instruments which give a designation (tristimulus values) in letters and numbers. These numbers can only be understood and used by people with special training. The instruments for their measurement are complex, expensive, and require skilled operators. Then the task remains of correlating the subjective terms which various people, artists, and manufacturers, have used, with the instrumental measurements. There are hundreds of thousands of such terms that have been used somewhere and sometime and new ones are dreamed up every day, many different names existing for essentially the same color. A number of the older color charts and atlases attempted to establish a "standard" terminology (each system quite different of course), the terms of which have later been equated with physical measurements (such as for the famous Munsell "system"). However, the number of terms or colors used in any one such system was far too small or the colors were too poorly chosen to be adequate for discriminating between all the "shades" that philatelists have tried to identify, and not even for the more limited range of colors identified in most catalogs. The eye, it is estimated, can discriminate between about 7,295,000 colors, but none of the published color charts have as many as 10,000. I have tried to find equivalents of many stamps with the "chips" on these charts, but seldom could I find very close ones. I think that about 50,000 chips would be needed to match all the stamp shades of philatelic interest and Rifflart estimates that 275,000 would be needed. So what good is a chart with only 50 or 150 chips? Well, even a small number like that if well-spaced in the color spectrum and if tied to a terminology that was accepted by ALL catalogers and philatelists, would be a tremendous facilitation of communication for the basic needs of philately. But likelihood of ever getting agreement on the terminology (incl. translations into various languages) and of the catalogers to revise their catalogs accordingly, is like the proverbial snowball in hell. Apart from the understandable resistance of catalog publishers, individual philatelists are too wedded to traditional, romantic, or culture-bound

terms that vary greatly with the personal experience and cultural milieu.

The more sophisticated color charts and atlases are organized by the long-established (Choiseul) empirical scheme of subdividing a "color solid" or "color space" (a centroid, globe, or cylinder) into many sectors, the color of each sector being a slice out of the color spectrum of fundamental saturated hues, with two dimensions added one for admixture of black or white (the **lightness**) the other for the degree of purity of the hue (the **chroma**). The big sets of color chips (loose or mounted in a book) that the paint dealers show you for selection of paint to be custom mixed are arranged by this system too, and some sets have as many as a few thousand chips (—pick up a set at your store and study them). For practical applications there are problems in selecting the spacing of the colors in the three dimensions of the "solid." A spacing suitable for philately would be a difficult task involving a study or survey of all the stamp issues since 1840! The ultimate fineness of spacing is limited by physiological-psychological capabilities—it is believed that there are a maximum of about 200 discriminable colors in the primary hue circle (spectrum) and for each of those there are about 450 discriminable steps in the lightness dimension and from 15 to 165 in the chroma or saturation dimension (—that multiplies out to the 7,295,000 total mentioned above). The use of the color-solid display scheme is very helpful to anybody for visualizing the effects of mixing black or white into and diluting pure pigments or dyes. However, the effects of mixing different pigments or dyes, is something else again—that is what every artist and house-painter has to learn by experience, though the principles are well described in countless books—it is something too that has been reduced for chromatic morons to a lot of rules or formulas that you can follow or learn without understanding the whys, as when your paint dealer mixes paints by the numbers from a book!

All this is interesting and we would not discourage any philatelist from trying to learn a lot or a little about the principles and technology of color, even if it will not be very directly applicable to practical problems of collectors in stamp identification and description. It should be more enlightening for understanding the printing of stamps in colors.

The terms used in the stamp catalogs are hopelessly inconsistent and diverse both within given catalogs and as between different catalogs. Although there is, as we have noted, little chance that existing catalogs will ever rationalize their color descriptions, some new catalogs could make a brave try at it if they would.

To come down to philatelic earth a bit, we may be able to help our collectors of French stamps with regard to translating some of the terminology often used by writers in French philatelic literature, especially in the period of monocolored stamps before W.W. II. We offered a table in Coll. Club Phil. V. 37, #1, showing what we believe to be suitable English equivalents for the French terms used as modifiers to indicate various degrees of color saturation and lightness, i.e. the adjectives which are applied to the basic spectral hues. This table is reproduced here for our readers' convenience. Lightness (syn.: value, brightness, or luminosity) and chroma (syn.: degree of saturation, or purity of hue) are the properties which color technologists customarily use to qualify hue colors. In the table, Lightness (which is the degree of admixture of black or white) is the horizontal scale and Chroma (or at its limit, no color) the vertical scale. These are the two dimensions which we mentioned above as being added to the spectral hue to make up the three-dimensional color solid. The purest color is the top center box (any hue you chose). The total absence of color is not considered to be white or black (as you might think it should) but gray, the median lightness on the black to white scale—that is

done for psycho-physical reasons that you will have to accept from the experts. The term "moderate" in the middle of the lightness and chroma ranges, is one not generally applied in practice; when a writer or color describer says simply "orange," or "blue," etc., you have to presume that he means "moderate"—of course that isn't necessarily so, since there are always some people who make no effort to qualify whether a color is light or dark, etc. The scheme of English terms outlined in this table follows that of the ISCC-NBS, which is now widely used.

**Table of Modifiers That May Be Applied To Each Hue (ISCC-NBS)**

**Lightness:**

(Synonyms: Value, Brightness, or Luminosity)

← Increasing admixture of black—|—Increasing admixture of white →

Increasing Chroma ↑

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pure or Saturated Color | | Vivid (pur) | | |
| Very Deep (tres foncé) | Deep (foncé) | Strong (fonce vif) | Brilliant (vif) | |
| Very Dark (tres foncé) | Dark (foncé terne) | Moderate (terne clair ?) | Light (clair) | Very Light (tres clair) |
| Blackish (noirâtre) | Dark Grayish (grisâtre) | Grayish (pâle terne) | Pale (pâle) | Very Pale (teinté; blanchâtre) |
| Black (noire) | Dark Gray (gris foncé) | Medium Gray (gris) | Light Gray (gris pâle) | White (blanche) |

(No color)

You should be warned that the color "keys," "charts," or "gauges" published by a number of philatelic firms or for philatelic purposes are really worthless, for the reasons that the color reproduction (printing) is very defective, the choice of terminology lacking in any general acceptance (if not conflicting), and there are too few chips or colors given.

For those interested in the colors and shades of the first issue of France, the color plates and discussion in the great "Encyclopédie," Tome I, of the Académie de Philatélie, is excellent.

Collectors who, in course of doing original research or preparing in independent catalog listing, wish to describe the colors of the materials concerned, should try to use the basic 28 hue names of the ISCC-NBS system (a modification from the old Godlive system) for dividing the primary hue circle. These names represent a compromise with some customary uses in arts and industries, and because of that not all the modifiers in our Table can be applied to every hue name, contrary to what one would expect in a theoretically perfect scheme. However, there are good reasons to prefer the ISCC-NBS names. For one thing they get away from any reference to the old-fashioned pigments and dyes which no longer are actually used for inks, such as lake, carmine, bister, sienna, ochre, magenta, vermilion, etc. Also eliminated are most of the old-fashioned subjective color names referring to natural substances such as salmon, gold, emerald, claret, brick, lilac, lavender, rose, slate, lemon, currant, straw, turquoise, chocolate, blood, etc. These traditional terms, so popular with stamp catalogers, unfortunately connote very different things to different people (espec. in different countries). Their suggestiveness of familiar, homey, and nostalgic things creates some resistance to giving them up—

but they really don't communicate well any more. The 28 names in the ISCC-NBS scheme are as follows:

red, reddish orange, orange, orange yellow, yellow, greenish yellow, yellow green, yellowish green, green, bluish green, greenish blue, blue, purplish blue, violet, purple, reddish purple, purplish red, purplish pink, yellowish pink, brownish pink, brownish orange, reddish brown, brown, yellowish brown, olive brown, olive, olive green.

Not all of these terms are applicable to a full range of lightness or chroma, so that some of the adjectives in our Table could not apply to them. This is the case for dark shades of yellow, which are commonly recognized instead as olive or olive brown, the term yellow being customarily limited to lighter parts of the range. The terms reddish brown, brown, yellowish brown, live brown, olive, and olive green are not identifiable in the lighter range, for they are essentially dark colors. The terms purplish pink, pink, and yellowish pink, are applicable only to light colors. Orange is customarily used only for the medium to light shades and high chromas—dark oranges are called browns. Double names like purple-blue, blue-green, etc., are ambiguous and to be avoided.

**References**

R. M. Evans: "An Introduction to Color." N. Y., 1948.

W. Sargent: "The Enjoyment and Use of Color." (Dover reprint) N. Y., 1964.

A. Maerz and M. R. Paul: "A Dictionary of Color." N. Y., 1950.

D. Judd and G. Wyszecki: "Color in Business, Science, and Industry." N. Y., 1963.

A. H. Munsell: "The Munsell Book of Color." Balto., 1929, Suppl. 1942; "A Color Notation." Balto., 1941.

1. Nimeroff: "Colorimetry." Nat. Bur. of Standards Monograph #104, 1968.

K. Kelly and D. Judd: "The ICSS-NBS Method of Designation of Color Names and a Dictionary of Color Names." Nat. Bur. of Standards Circular #553, 1955.

A. Chapanis: "Color Names for Color Space," American Scientist, vol. 53, 1965, pp. 327-345.

Curt Paul: "Mon Guide des Couleurs." Transl. into French and adapted for philately, by H. Rifflart, Thionville, Moselle, France, 1953.

# MEMBERS APPEALS

**(Members Advertising)**

WANTED: Algeria "EA" overprints, Scott nos. 286-290, J49-53. Need a good mint set of J49-53 with typographed overprint and #288 mint with black rubber stamp ovpt. Also want most varieties of this issue, as well as used and on cover. Also looking for Algerian parcel post and railway stamps. Let me know what you have to offer (descr., photocopy, etc.) and how much you want for them. Bruce Licher, P. O. Box 66103, Mar Vista, Cal. 90066 (Mb. #1600)

WANTED: Descriptions (and pictures, if possible) of January 1871 Paris balloon covers, **plis confiés**, postmarked around Jan. 19/20 at Nevers and/or railway postmarks from that area. Need to know date of writing (ms date in letter or on cover). Ernst M. Cohn, 103 G St., S. W., Apt. B-620, Washington, D. C. 20024 (Mb. #1491)

WANTED: France used Scott #s 16, 43, and 254, mint #s B10, C2, 29 and 30. Will offer in exchange mint and used France or French Colonies or both in catalog values of Scott or Yvert. Charles Martin, 18 Padanaram Road, Danbury, Conn. 06810 (Mb. #917)

# FOR THE RECORD

(Continued from FCP #161, p. 20)

282). At the end of 1942 when Allied troops landed in Morocco, the posts there no longer could receive supplies of stamps from France. A shortage of dues stamps soon arose and the PTT authorized on 2/7/43 the use of ordinary postage stamps surcharged or cancelled by a "T". Some values of the Yv. #s 163-199 series and 9 of the Tour Hassan stamps were so marked by handstamps, varying from P. O. to P. O. They are catalogued by Cotter:—he gives 11 types, 4 with "T" alone, 5 with "T" in a triangle, and 2 in a rectangle. (See L'Echo, 1960).

283). In identifying the duplex "Daguin jumelés" postmarks of France, 1884-1950s, which are about 28 mm from center to center of the two circles, Hayhurst advises that another criterion is necessary and that is that the details of the letters and numbers in the two date-blocks should be slightly different. Otherwise confusion is possible with two separate strikes of a single postmarker accidentally close together, which would have identical date blocks.

284). Regarding the so-called "flammes Daguin," i.e. the square slogan-boxes in duplex with a date postmark, Dr. Goubin notes that up to about 1949, the date mark was in a circle of 27.5 mm diameter, but from January 1949 on the PTT started issuing new ones with postmark circles of 30 mm diameter. From September 1949 on the new flammes (slogan boxes) issued were no longer symmetrically adjacent to the datestamp but had their centers offset somewhat from the centers of the datestamp and they are all to the left of the datestamp. Thus any Daguin flamme with datestamp symmetrically to the right is presumably one of the old pre-1949 type. However, there are "false Daguins" where the slogan box and datestamp were separately struck. Goubin has not seen any of the new models used before 1950.

285). There has been a lot of confusion about the difference between fluorescent and phosphorescent French stamps. Some philatelists, on checking with physicists, found out that technically fluorescence ceases instantly as the stimulating light is removed, whereas phosphorescence persists for a fraction of a second or up to several seconds after. The 0.25 Coq stamp, which was treated in the whole paper sheet, on this basis has been called fluorescent. But it turns out that both the fluorescent and phosphorescent stamps were treated with the same pigment, only the concentration of it differing. Anyway, the eye cannot detect such short time differences in the persistence, so the question is really moot.

286). In Jamet's V.O. of March 1960 there were two shipwreck covers from the Congo which we have not seen recorded before: One with French Congo stamps on front has a 5-line cachet reading "Parvenu en Mauvais état Brazzaville le 12 Octobre 08. Déterioré dans l'Oubangui-Chari-Tchad—Naufragé." The other has an Oubangui stamp, on the back a 2-line cachet "Courrier naufragé sur le Congo."

287). Eight lots in Jamet's sale of June 1969 consisted of color layout plans for the Armoires issues of 1943-55 in black on sheets attached to proofs. These may be unique.

288). Cachets inscribed "S.A.P.M.E.R." may be found on some TAAF covers. This is the abbreviation for the name of a lobster-fishing company operating since 1940 out of LePort, Reunion. It had an old ship, the chalutier

"M/V SAPMER," which was decommissioned in 1975. It was chartered sometimes to supply some TAAF stations (St. Paul and Amsterdam) and its oval cachet is known on some Reunion and TAAF loose ship-letters. In 1972 the company bought a new ship, the chalutier "Cap Horn," whose cachet is also seen on ship letters. (Illustr. in Ice Cap News and L'Echo.)

289). Jacques Desrousseaux informs us about the closing of the last French military postoffice in Indochina (see Philao, #16). This was "B. P. M. 419" at Vientiane (Laos). It closed on 29 Nov. 1975, under pressure of the Government, 4 days before the King was dethroned and 30 years after the 1st French Army Post Offices were opened in Saigon (B.P.M. 405, Oct. 1945) and in Hanoi (B.P.M. 411, 1 Nov. 1945).

290). The terms Bureau de Direction and Bureau de Distribution are often seen in French philatelic literature but probably few of our readers know exactly what they mean (or meant). A Bur. de Direction was a postoffice of considerable importance, at which all sorts of postal services were provided ("Direction de plein exercise") including money orders. It was headed by a Directeur. Since 1864 these offices have been called "Recettes." The chief Recette in a city is called the "Recette Principale" (abbrev. "R.P."). The Bureau de Distribution was a postoffice of secondary importance, in a place not large enough to justify a Bureau de Direction and was placed under the nearest Bureau de Direction for administration purposes. The Bur. de Distribution did not offer all kinds of postal services. The term was no longer used after 1875, although various kinds of subsidiary offices are still in service (Recettes of the 4th Classe, Annexes, Bureaux Mobiles, etc.). The PT Instruction Générale of 1832 setting up the Bur. de Distribution stated that they are "annexes" to the Bureau de Direction, but are not to usurp the functions of the facteurs. In 1853 special postmarks for the Distribution P.O.s were introduced consisting of a solid double-ring with a ring of dots at the outside of the outer ring. A recent publication of the PTT Instructions, gives the present terminology of the various kinds of offices and how they are to be designated in their postmarks:

Recettes de Plein Exercise—if in the chief town of a Dept. or the most important P.O., the postmark will contain "R.P."

Recettes-Distribution—for central offices of arrondissements of Paris, Lyon, and Marseille, and Bureaux Succursales of Paris, designated by a serial number in the postmarks.

Bureaux Mobiles—designated by "B.M." (not Boite Mobile).

Guichets Annexes:—

Rural—G. A. Fixes designated "G.A."

G.A. Mobiles designated "Annexe Mobile #1", etc.

Urban—"Annexe No. 1", etc., but if the same as Recettes Succursales then designated "G.A."

Sport and Spa Centers—des. by the P.O. or Secteur plus "G.A."

Secondary Offices:

Agences—where no P.O. they use the name of the place, if there is a P.O. then its name plus "A", "B", etc.

—if in a Commune with a Recette-Distribution then des. by the name of the Commune plus "A", "B", etc.

Centres de Tri (Sorting Centers):—

Gares—Paris plus the name of the Gare

—in provinces, name of town plus Gare and Dept. no. and its name

Aerodromes—name preceded by the Dept. no. and followed by the Centre de Tri name

Others—Paris plus locale plus Centre de Tri

Suburbs and provinces—Dept. no. and name of Centre de Tri plus Dept. name
Centralisateurs:—name of town plus centralisateur, Centre de Tri, or RP, etc.
P.P."—plus its no. plus name plus "R.P.", etc.
"P.P. Journaux"—same
Entrepots—no. plus name and word "Entrepot"
Sections of the Sorting Centers—add the word "Avion," etc., after name.

291). A lot in a Soc. Fr. de Phil. V. O. of July 1974 was a cover with Tunisia #7 bearing also a label reading "HORS SAC," probably meaning letter was found or carried outside the closed mail bags.

292). How do you tell a 0.40 Ronchamps coil from sheet stamp? We have reported in FCP that the most obvious difference is in the colors, the shades of the coil being paler. However, that is not a 100% safe criterion as there might be some anomalously darker coils. The position of the guillochis will tell, provided you have multiples or sheet margins, the sheets being printed vertically in 5 horizontal rows of 10, the coils printed horizontally. The coils are slightly larger, their perf is 12¾ x 13, whereas the sheet stamps are 13 x 13. The knife trimming of the coil panes was not always even or uniform, leaving some irregular perfs. The engraving lines on the coils are usually finer. Coils have 1 in every 10 stamps with a red number on back on top of the gum. Used Ronchamp coils are very scarce, mint ones much commoner. Be sure to save any covers with them. There are still more small differences between the sheet and coils that P. Marion has noted.

293). In the Mohrmann auction of April 1974 there was a vertical strip of 3 of the 5c Group-Type Madagascar cancelled by a large script-letter handstamp in cap and lower-case letters "Madagascar"—possibly a mark used for registry labels, though those usually are in Roman type.

293). Jack Blanc writing in L'Echo for Sept. 1975, demonstrates rather conclusively that the alleged postal forgery of the 50c blue Pasteur stamp is nothing more than the very rare rotary-plate printing of the stamp for coils and is in Type 2 (of Joany). The notion of a 50c forgery comes from a misreading of an obscure article of 1932 by F. Serrane. Serrane described the Type 2 cautiously as either a "faux" or an "unknown type." Charvet in 1936 and DeVinck in 1939 had recognized it as a coil.

284). J. F. Cosin of Fort de France asks in Le Monde of Jy-Aug. 1974, p. 23, about a postal card of Guadeloupe of 1880 not listed in the ACEP catalog. It is a bistre-gray stock like the 1880-85 cards, printed in black with 3 lines of address, having borders consisting of a bar with a helixed cord over it, and for a vignette a simple "10/Centimes" in a double-lined frame. Indicia at the bottom left under the border reads "Colonies. Guadeloupe (5 Juin 1880)". This would appear to be a locally-printed provisional card, like the formula cards issued 1876-85.

295). A sidelight on the Granet reprints appeared in the Halifax Philatelist, vol. II, p. 94 (1880s), which reported that the French Government has reprinted all the stamps of France (current type) and is selling them at face; French dealers are trying to unload them everywhere. The reprints are brighter in color than the originals, and the gums are white instead of grayish.

296). The widely held notion that one can always tell the recess stamps printed on the 3-color presses (T.D.-3) from those on the 6-color presses, (T.D.-6 presses), by the presence of the guillochis in the margins of the former, is incorrect. Some 6-color press stamps have the guillochis, as in those cases where the size or shape of the stamp allowed sufficient marginal space. Most of the paintings series of stamps and one of the Arphila stamps, for example,

are 6-color press printings with guillochis. The reason for the guillochis is to avoid the edge-striking effect on the plate and to prevent fraudulent use of the paper. Monaco uses a lozenge pattern. Guillochis are found on some helio sheets too.

297). The 5c brown Ivory Coast Ebouie Lagoon type is reported with a long white band across the lagoon passing near the right end of the canoe. Probably due to wear or a defective transfer or dirt on the plate.

298). The types of postal franchises in France during recent years are described by P. Fallot in an article in L'Echo for June 1974. The franchises for the domestic mail regime consist of official correspondence, the PTT's own correspondence, and the Securité Social mail. For the international mail regime, franchises are authorized for correspondence between national postal administrations, for prisoners of war, and for diplomatic-pouch mail. Special franchises are given for the Prefecture headquarters offices to use within only the three Depts. of Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin, and Moselle—their covers are printed with indicia "Franchise Postale par Abonnement." The Prince of Monaco has a franchise for mail addressed to France. Some Government agencies can send out unfranked letters at the 1st (simple) weight step which are charged due to the recipient, marked with cachet: "Simple Taxe" or "Taxe Simple" (by the Law of 1889). Then there are the various military franchises —the peace-time "F.M." or "Corr. d'Armées" established in 1792 was abolished in July 1972, but in war times (since 1870) a free franchise is given to all military personnel. A great variety of printed envelopes were or are issued for all these franchises, which can be the object of an interesting inexpensive specialized collection.

299). During the Exposition held at Abidjan, Ivory Coast, during February 1951, a special postmark was in use inscribed: "Foire Exposition d'Abidjan/ *". Cacheted covers were available too; we have seen a cachet with head of an elephant and prow of a ship framing a scene of the island where the expo was held.

300). The first Journée du Timbre in France was in 1938. The French Fed. of Phil. Societies fixed the official date for it as 16 Jan., with three variations permitted: 1) cities could elect to hold it on 16 Jan. with a temporary P. O. and special cancel; 7 of the larger cities did this. 2) the JT could be held in conjunction with a philatelic expo on 16 Jan. but without a temporary P. O.—over a dozen towns did that, but some issued souvenirs cancelled with ordinary postmark or a semi-official flamme. 3) the JT could be held on some other date—that was done by Nice, Grenoble, and Vittel, who issued special cards with or without special cachets—these are very scarce.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

An 0.80F green and 1.00F red in the Marianne de Bequet design were issued on 31 July. The 0.80+0.20 "Mounet-Sully 1841-1916" was issued 28 August; the 1.00+0.20 General Daumesnil and 2.00 Ramsés appeared 4 Sept. The 2.00 original work of Carzou came out 18 Sept. The 1.40 Biarritz, 1.00+0.20 Eugène Fromentin, and 1.00 Centen. of the telephone on 25 Sept. The 1.40 Xeme Festival Intern. du Film de Tourisme on 2 Oct. The 1.70 Thiers on 9 Oct. and 1.10 Police Nationale on 9 Oct., the 1.25 "Guyane" in the regions series on 16 Oct., the 1.40 European particle accelerator on 22 Oct. The 1.00+0.20

Anna de Noalles is scheduled for 8 Nov., the 1.50 Foire Expo for 22 Nov., the 0.80+0.20 Eglise de Brou (Sainte Barbe) and 1.00+0.25 Sybille cimmérienne for Red Cross Xmas issue on 27 Nov. (also in booklets of 4 of ea. stamp sold at 9.00F); the 1.10 Brigade de Douane is to come on 29 Nov., the 1.45 Musée de l'Antlantique à Port Louis (view of the ship "Duchesse Anne") on 6 Dec., and 2.00 work of Vlaminck "Nature Morte" on 20 Dec.

In August the PTT announced a tentative schedule for some issues of 1977 through June, as follows: 2.10 Franche Comté 10 Jan., 2.50 Languedoc-Roussilon 17 Jan., 2.75 Rhone-Alpes 25 Jan., 1.50 Martinique 31 Jan., 1.45 Reunion 7 Feb., 2.00 Corot's "Le Pont de Mantes" 14 Feb., 2.40 Bretagne 21 Feb., 3.90 Alsace 28 Feb., 1.00+0.20 Journée due Timbre 28 March, 3.00 Champagne-Ardennes 18 April, 1.00 and 1.40 Europa 25 April, 1.00 Congres F.S.P.F. Annécy end of May, 1.00 Memorial to Gen. de Gaulle 18 June.

New booklets were to be issued as follows: of five 1.00F stamps in violet covers, of 10 and 20 1.00F stamps in red covers, of 20 0.80 stamps in green covers. The booklets of 5 stamps intended for supplying the automatic dispensers have not been put on sale at the regular P. O. windows, but collectors may buy them at the philatelic windows or at the Service Philatélique, 61.63 rue de Douai, F75436 Paris Cedex 09.

In July it was announced that new coils would be issued for the 0.80 and 1.00F; these will not have perforations at the sides.

Postal cards in the 0.80F Bequet type will be supplied to the P.O.s as fast as their stocks of the 0.60F cards are exhausted.

Aerogrammes of 1.60F in the new "Concorde over Paris" type will be put on sale as soon as the current 1.40 aerogrammes are exhausted.

Three new UNESCO stamps are to be issued in 0.80, 1.00, and 1.40F, a new Conseil de l'Europe stamp in 1.00F is to be issued, to accomodate the new rates (on 26 and 16 Oct., resp.)

In our report on the Interphil awards in the July FCP, p. 70, we described medals as "Large Silver" and "Small Silver." Actually the proper terminology as used by Interphil was "Large Silver" and "Silver." However, the FIP terms for these were not followed by Interphil: FIP calls the "Large Silver" simply "Silver" and the "Silver" FIP calls a "Bronze Argenté" (or Bronze Silver). Likewise there is no authority to use the term "Small Gold"—both FIP and Interphil use simply "Gold."

We regret to have overlooked in our Interphil report that our member J. Leonard Diamond of Miami Beach obtained a Vermeil medal for his exhibit of Spanish-American War Patriotic covers plus the special award of the War Cover Club. One of his covers had a corner insignia of French and US crossed flags, and another one was addressed to France. Apologies and congratulations.

Jules Piel, prominent engraver and stamp artist, has been promoted to Commandeur de l'Ordre Nationale du Merité, at the instigation of the Ministry of Culture;Jean Susini, who was responsible for the artistic section of Arphila, was promoted to Commandeur de L'Ordre Nationale due Merité at the instigation of the Chancellérie.

Philatelic Publications Representatives, Rte. 202 and Lowell St., Lincolndale, N. Y. 10540, have been given a 3-year contract from Yvert et Tellier to be their exclusive distributors in North America of all Yv. et T. catalogs, stockbooks, and albums.

The PTT states that ten new sorting centers will be opened in the Paris region during 1976.

Collectors interested in Saar are advised that a study circle on that country's stamps has been established in Germany. It publishes a Bulletin. Address: Herrn Klaus Hoffmann, Postfach 9, D6636 Hülzweller, F.R.G.

According to recent press stories the French parliament has voted to convert St. Pierre-Miquelon from a Territory to a Department in spite of the rejection of the proposal in a local plebiscite. Meanwhile the situation at Afars and Issas (Somali Coast) is rapidly approaching a denouement, with the Issas now obtaining a more balanced representation in the local Council and pressing for independence; it may come by mid-1977.

The stamp just issued for the Xeme Festival International du Film de Tourisme has a mildly X-rated design—a shapely bottomless young miss in process of pulling off her blouse over her head. That ought to be a tourist attraction.

Member Hyman M. Nathanson of Johannesburg shows us a curious item—a strip of three 20c Sage General Issues of Colonies cancelled by a rectangular-framed cachet filled with dots and inscribed Nle CALEDONIE, which is the type of cancel normally used on fiscal stamps of the 1880s-90s.

The new machine franking labels used in French P.O.s carry a 5-digit number in the lower right corner. It is said that this number is the accounting number of the P.O., the first two digits being the Dept. No. and the last three the order number of the Commune in the Dept. Thus 27-681 would be the 681st Commune (in alphabetical order) in the Dept. 27 (Eure). Cachets with these numbers are also used sometimes to cancel stamps arriving on a cover uncancelled, and on registry labels.

French postage rates were scheduled to go up on 2 August. The basic domestic dates for slow mail are raised from 0.60 to 0.80 and 0.80 to 1.00F,

and the fast mail from 1.00 to 1.25F. The international letter-rate first step is now 1.40F. The 2nd step in domestic fast mail is now 1.70, and for the slow mail 1.10, and these also service some international rates. For the new rates the 0.80 Bequet will appear in green, and the 1.00 Bequet in red, both in typo. The 0.80 Bequet will probably be printed in recess for booklets. All the programmed commemoratives that would have been 0.80 will in future be 1.00 Changes in the higher weight steps will probably also require some altered denominations.

Madame Raymond Salles is advertising she has for sale all of the 9 tomes of the "La Poste Maritime" by the late R. Salles: tomes I, III, V, VI, and VII are 100Fr, tomes II and IV are 125F, tomes VIII and IX are 50F.—7 rue St Denism F92100-Boulogne.

Member Rollo Adams won Best in Show at RIPEX XII for his Cameo Sowers 1906-7. It seems our members always come away with top awards at RIPEX.

The Union Marcophile commemorative maximum card issued on the occasion of Marcophilex III expo last May, representing the Type Sage, franked with the Journée du Timbre stamp and the special Musée Postal cancel, is available for 5.60 from the Secretary of the U. M., CCP La Source 31078.09, or send mint French stamps.

The journal l'Essor Maximaphile notes that the stamp designs which evoke an event or place only by an original symbolic motif of the designer, are very frustrating to the maximum-card collectors, who cannot possibly find cards relating specifically to such designs. If such designs should become predominant among new issues it would kill off maximum-card collecting.

The Musée Postal has for sale some copies of the catalogue of its exhibit of last May on "Céramique et Timbres-Poste." It contains either a souvenir sheet in helio printed by the French stamp printery or the two Europa stamps of 1976 reprinted in black. The catalog costs 20F, from M. P. 35 Blvd de Vaugirard, F75015-Paris.

The Club Philatélique de Cote d'Ivoire, B.P. 2354 Abidjan, celebrated its 20th anniversary last April, with the issue of a label printed in recess, showing a native with a mask.

If you turn the painting stamp of Nov. 1970 Degas' The Dancer, sideways to the left and look at the bouquet in the dancer's left hand, the appearance of a man's face will be seen!

There have been many complaints recently on the curt and uncooperative attitude of postal employees of Andorra towards philatelic visitors and correspondents. The background to this is that the post offices of Andorra have become enormously overworked. The population of Andorra has nearly quadrupled since 1930, with many foreigners settling there, and tourists and skiiers, who rarely went there in 1930, now jam the roads with autos every weekend and every day in summer, overflowing the hotels and pensions. But the number of postal employees has not increased since 1930! Even some small P.O.s manned parttime by innkeepers are deluged with 10,000 postcards and letters on a holiday. It is little wonder that the clerks do not welcome importuning philatelists.

At CINPEX last summer our medal-hunting Stan Luft picked up good First Awards for a joint exhibit with his wife Anita (she the main producer) on "The Armies of the First French Republic 1792-1804" and one on his own for the "Siege of Paris 1870-71"—they couldn't quite top 10 frames of choice Confederates. Member Ed. Hansen's "US Airmail Stamped Envelopes" got some recognition too. A non-member's ballon montés won a Second.

# NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

"Catalogue des Marques Postales des Bureaux de Distribution de France 'Cursives' 1819-1858." By J. Pothion. 1976. 82 pp. 54 Fr p.p. Poste aux Lettres, 17 rue faubg. Montmartre, F75009-Paris.

"Les Cachets Postaux de l'Occupation Allemande en Moselle 1940-44." By Ch. Michel. 1976. 100Fr plus p. M. Perrier, Villa Pirador, F66110-Amélie-les-Bains.

"Catalogue des Oblitérations Retardataires Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 et 25." 1976? Price? Le Club le Meilleur, B. P. 21, F77350-Le Mée-sur-Seine. (Priced cat. of late uses of the de-Beaufond-Types of postmarks listed, classed by Dept. and town.)

"Guerre 1914-1919—Cachets de Gare et Commissaires de Gare, Infirméries, Cantines, G.V.C." 2nd ed. 1975, price? Le Club Le Meilleur, F77350-Le-Mée-sur-Seine. (Priced cat. by Dept. and areas of operation.)

"Quelques Aspects de l'Histoire Postale d'Amiens 1711-1871." By P. Leroy and R. Bernoux. 1976. Price? Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, Musée de Picardie, 48 rue de la République, F80000-Amiens.

"Cours et Valeurs des Timbres de France, Andorre, CFA, Monaco, UN: 1977" 2nd ed. 1976, La Bourse des Timbres. 248 pp. 13Fr p.p. La Bourse des Timbres, 7 rue Drouot, F75009-Paris. (Dealer's priced cat., giving for 20th Cent. prices both at which he buys and sells, for 19th selling price only.)

"Supplement 1975 au Catalogue des Oblitérations Mécaniques." 1976, 32 pp. 13.10Fr p.p. Brochure #198, Le Monde des Philatélistes, 11bis Blvd. Haussmann, F75009-Paris.

"Les Préoblitérés de France et Leurs Variétés." By L. Rouques. 24 pp. 12 Fr p.p. 1976. Brochure #199, Le Monde (see above).

"Europe—Philatélie III." By Paul Staedel. Illustr. 1976, 268 pp. 65 Fr plus 6 Fr p. The author, P. S. 174 route de Lyon, F67400-Illkirch-Graffenstaden. (Table of cancels of Europe, Conseil de l'Europe, and other Europa institutions, with prices.)

"Stanley Gibbons—Overseas I, A-C—Stamp Catalog." 1976. 832 pp. £6.25. Stan-Gib Publications Ltd., 391 Strand, London WC 2R OLX.

"Catalog of French Colonial Reply Coupons and French Postal Union Reply Coupons." By Dr. Allan Hauck, Wisconsin. Date? Price?

"Catalogue Ceres 1977." 35eme Ed., 1976. 600 pp., many illustr. in color. 28F+ 4.60F postage. Eds. Ceres, 23 rue du Louvre, F75041-Paris, Cedex 01. (Incl. France, colonies, territories, French-speaking countries former cols., Andorre, Monaco, Saar, UN, Fr. Occ. Germany.)

"Occupation et Annexion de l'Alsace-Lorraine par l'Allemagne 1870/72." By E. Gutekunst, SPAL, Strasbourg. Three parts issued separately, two of which were announced here earlier ("Les Timbres de l'Occupation" and "Les Affranchissements: Timbres et Taxes"); the third part appears this fall, on "Les Oblitérations" (issued as Brochures XVI-I, 14 pp., XVI-II, 42 pp., and XVI-III, of the Assoc. des Spécialistes en Marques Postales et Oblitérations de l'Alsace-Lorraine.)

"Automofil: Les Oblitérations Francaises à Motifs Automobiles et a Motifs Motocyclistes." By B. Combet. 25F, 1976, 21 pp., author, rue de l'Etang, F84100-Orange. (Topical.)

"Terres Australes Antarctiques Fr." Oct. 1976. Philatélie Demarest, 58 rue LaFayette, F75009-Paris (offers of TAAF stamps, covers at fixed prices).

## PRELIMINARY STAMP PROGRAM FOR 1977

True to its promise, the PTT has for the first time announced in July part of the new issues it proposes for the calendar year 1977; the rest will be announced at the usual time, in November. The preliminary program is as follows:

I. Stamps With Surtax:
   Journée du Timbre—"Enseigne du relais de poste de Marckolsheim"
   Red Cross—reproductions of two paintings on the theme of elderly persons

II. Stamps Without Surtax:
   1. Artistic Series (2): work of Corot "Le Pont de Mantes," and a work of Rubens.
   2. "Philatelic Creations"—two original works of living artists
   3. Europa (2): theme set by CEPT: "Landscape and site"
   4. Great Accomplishments Series (2):
      Centre Nationale d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou
      New port facilities at Dunkerque
   5. Commemorative and Miscellaneous:
      Knowledge of Nature—an insect chosen by the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle
      Congress of the Fed. of Fr. Phil. Societies at Annecy
      Memorial to General de Gaulle
      Expo "Métiers d'Art"
      Regional Series

---


### STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

1. Title of publication: France and Colonies Philatelist
2. Date of filing, Sept. 25, 1976
3. Frequency of issue: Quarterly
3A. Annual Subscription Price: $4.50
4. Location of known office of publication: 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Ks. 66044
5. Location of the headquarters or general business offices of the publishers: 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003
6. Names and adresses of publisher, editor, and managing editor:
   Publisher: France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. (N. Y.)
   Editor: Robert G. Stone, P. O. Box 471, Biglerville, Pa. 17307
   Managing Editor: None
7. Owner: France and Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc.
   103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003
8. Known bondholders, mortgagees, etc—None

| 10. Extent and nature of circulation | Average no. copies each issue during preceding 12 months | Actual no. copies single issue pub. nearest filing date |
|---|---|---|
| A. Total no. copies printed | 808 | 725 |
| B. Paid circulation | | |
| 1. Sales thru dealers, carriers, vendors, counter | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Mail subscriptions | 537 | 549 |
| C. Total paid circulation | 537 | 549 |
| D. Free distribution by mail, carrier, samples, etc. | 11 | 11 |
| E. Total distribution | 548 | 560 |
| F. Copies not dist. (office use, letover, etc.) | 260 | 165 |
| Returns from news agents | 0 | 0 |
| G. Total | 808 | 725 |

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.
Walter E. Parshall, Corresponding Secretary

# CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

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

#288, June 1976: "Resultats de notre sondage sur les faux"; "La communication par Evelyne Authé"; Samouel: "Le Sagittaire de Verdun"; Wirth: "Verdun"; cont. of Frybourg, "Douanes et Timbres"; DeLizeray, Phillipon, Rouques, Joany, Bertoni, Lebland, Baudelocque, Danan, Ryker et Gobillot, Thematique, Gavrault, Savélon, DeWailly, Joffre.

#289, July-Aug. 1976: M.F.: "In memoriam—Jacques Derrey"; Brun: "Vrais or faux dans variété 'aux abeilles' "; "Interphil 76"; CNEP: "Regle et usages de la profession de negociants en timbres-poste"; conts. of "Douanes et les timbres"; Danan, Bertoni, Rykner et Gobillot, DeLizeray, Joany, Thématique, Baudelocque, Frybourg, Savélon, deWailly, Gavroult.

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

#1467, June 1976: Goubin: "Cachets fautives, cachet mixte de la R.A.U. Arcachon-A, Valise Diplomatique"; conts. of Sinais, Tristant.

#1468, July-Aug. 1976: DeLizeray: "Cotes de certains rarétés"; "Programme des émissions de T-P pour 1977 (ler partie)".

**La Philatélie Francaise** (CC)

#266, May 1976: "Attention aux falsifications des timbres surchargés et des lettres 'Ile de France' "; Demaret: "Les oblitérations viti-vinicoles" (begin); Moutounet: "Les redresseuses oblitérantes"; Joany: "La question des deux types Sage"; "Made in Japan" (canc. machines); conts. of Delbrel, de la Ferté, Storch et Demeny, Rouques.

#267, June 1976: Conts. of: Demaret, De la Ferté, Delbrel, Storch et Demeny, Rouques.

**Feuilles Marcophiles** (CC)

#204, 1er Trim 1976: Perrin et Saunier: "Les cachets de franchises des SAS-SAU-CAS" (begin); cont. of Cornejols, Charbonnier.

#205, 2nd Trim 1976: Noel: "Utilisation du 1c noir sur azur&"; "Organisation du service local (June 1876)"; "Instructions de l'Administration" (Mars 1876); Guiraud-Darmais: "Les timbres au type Sage dans la Prin. du Monaco"; Dutripon: "Préoblitérés des timbres au type Sage dites 'Roulettes de 1893' "; Bridoux: "Paris départ"; "Les oblitérations du type Sage dans le Terr. de Belfort"; Dubus: "Les type Sages passés par voies de mer"; Colas: "Paris N.A.-Chargement N.A."

**L'Echangiste Universelle** (CC)

#907, April 1976: Bacquer: "Étude de la variété de fond du 10 pts Ecudeller (Artisanat d' Andorre)"; Melo: "Le marques éléctroniques" (begin); conts. of Bacquer, Storch et Francon, Prix Nobel, Regnaud, Tristant, Sinais.

#908, May 1976: Barbey: "Les timbres poste Fr. dans l'affranchissement de la lettre simple" (begin); Joany: "Historique du type Sage"; DeLizeray: "A. Maury et les types Sage"; conts. of Melo (end), Tristant.

**Philatélie** (CC)

#97, May 1976: "Les taxes postales n'augmentéront plus!"; Maréchal Moncey"; Lebland: "Timbres coloniaux imprimées en taille douce 1900-03"; Podovin: "La centre de tri automatique Nantes-Gare."

#98, June 1876: Vervish: "Les couleurs au bon des accusés"; "Un timbre, un bataille—Verdun"; "Un timbres satéllite Symphonie"; "Un timbre un region—L'Aquitaine"; "Les tarifs post. n'augmentéront plus" (cont.); "La lettre recommandée"; "Le timbre Molière"; Sinais: "Les bureaux de Payeur."

#99, July-Aug. 1976: "Liban—les timbres d'une amitié"; "Les prémières timbres en usage à Madagascar (Sage)"; "Les t's n'augmentéront pas —une 2nd réforme postale (1848)"; "La poste de la compange d'Italie 1796-1880"; Sinais: "La faillité de la poste aux armées à l'automne 1914."

**Documents Philatéliques** (CC)

No. 69, 3rd Trim 1976, Tome XV: Joany: "Un curieux Spécimen"; DeLizeray: "J. J. Barre, Cérès 1849, Ouvrage de Dr. Angot"; Henry: "20c Lauré types I et II"; Pannetier: "Senegal levée exceptionelle de Gorée"; Mignon: 10c semeuse vert"; Perrin: "Algérie, Palais d'Été P. C. V."; Lux: "Levées exceptionnelles d'Alsace-Lorraine"; De la Mettrie: "25c Cérès de 1871"; DeFontaines: "Dept. de Doubs, An 8"; Loeillet: "Panégyrique de P. Germain"; "In memoriam R. Salles"; "In memoriam G. Dreyfuss."

**Indo-China Philatelist** (CC, APL)

Vol. 6, #2, M-June 1976, Wh. #18: Kerr: "Philatelic news from South V. N."; Cartafalsa: "Aerogrammes of R. V. N."; ARA: "SE Asia revenue stamps" (begin); Mendelsohn: "Varieties of So. V. N."

**Messages des P. et T.** (new title)

#243, April 1976: "Press conf. of M. N. Segard"; "De nouveaux centres de tri dans la région Parisienne"; "La distribution postale par ceux qui font."

#244, May 1976: "Aviposte—une assurance."

**Ice Cap News** (CC, APRL)

#117, May-June 1976: "Information about TAAF mails."

**Postal History International** (CC, APRL)

v. 5, #4, April 1976: Cohn: "A new discovery about the papillons de Metz"

**Diligence d'Alsace**

#14, 1975: Gachot: "Les bureaux de poste en Haute Alsace en 1693"; Kauffmann: "La Distribution à Mulhouse en 1836, la Guerre de 1870, et la poste à Mulhouse"; Muller: "Les liaisons postales aériennes a Mulhouse en 1919"; Haldi: "La poste des Fischer."

**Bulletin du Groupement Ultraviolet de France**

#11, Jan. 1976: Blondelle: "A propos des marques de tri mécanique"; Barzio: "Le programme de tri de Clermont-Ferrand"; Frybourg: "Indexation de distribution et codage conversationnelle."

**Le Liaison Philatélique (Bulletin de LIPHI)**

#431, Jan. 1976: Grasset: "Utilisation des timbres d'Algerie sur les cotes occidentales d'Afrique pendant la Guerre 1943-44."

**Collectionneur Philatélique Toulonnais**

59, 1976: "Les grandes rarités du Bureaux Fr. d'Andorre"; "Demistification d'une vedette, le 20c outremer Saint Antoni"; "Timbres émis dans les colonies Francaises à l'occasion de l'Expo Intern. de N.Y."

**Bulletin de l'Amicale Philatélique de Calais**

#14, 1er Sem. 1976: Fontaine: "Les débuts du service maritime postale france-britannique"; Yardin: "Les tarifs postaux à Calais dans 18th siècle"; Lauf: "Les origines de la Poste aux Lettres à Guinée."

**La Philatélie en Dordogne**

#35, March 1976: Moniatte: "Etude sur les timbres Marianne de Bequet."

**Bulletin de l'ASCOFLAM**
#25, Feb. '76: Torel: "A propos des flammes militaires"; Brémard; "Les Daguins et l'Aviation."
**La Philatéliste Belge**
#34, Jan. 1976: Grasset: "Couleurs et papiers des non-dentélées de France—Cérès et Empire."
**Il Nuovo Corriere Filatelico** (CC, APRL, SI)
#3, Feb. 1976: Cohn: "The siege of Paris in postal history."
#4, April '76: Bianchi: "L'Armée de Saint Domingue"; Bombardi: "I servici postali in Marocco nell ultimo decennio dell '800."
**Stamps** (CC, SI, APRL)
v. 168, 1975: Hunter: series of survey articles on Comoro Ids, TAAF, SPM, etc.
**Australian Chit Chat** (CC)
1975: Carriker: "New Caledonia 5c on 4c provisional of 1899."
**Postal History International** (CC)
v. 4, #11, Nov. 1975: West: "The French manuscript rate marks."
v. 5, #1, Jan. 1976: Brown: "Notes on Paris balloon 'Le Général Ulrich'."
**American Philatelist** (CC, SI, APRL)
Jan. 1976: Dutreix: "The pirate issues of Laos and the story behind them" (transl. from Philao #14).
**London Philatelist** (CC)
June 1975: Ibbotson: "The posts of Mauritius in the French period"; 1975, p. 197: Newbury: "Boules du Moulins."
**Aero Field** (CC)
v. 38, 1976: Girard: "Balloons of the Commune 1871" (transl.)
**Stamp Collecting** (CC)
#123, 1976: Fryer: "5c fiscal mystery of Diego Suarez."
**Egypt Study Circle Quarterly Circular**
#6: "French consular office at Alexandria."
**German Postal Specialist** (CC)
v. 25, 1975: Cohn: "German reactions to 1870 balloons."
**Postcript** (CC)
#124, Oct.-Dec. 1975: Roberts: "Notes on the French maritime mail service to South America and the Far East 1860-1910."
**Philatelic Magazine** (CC)
Christmas #, 1975: Harris: "Louis Napoleon's occupation of Rome."
**Philatelic Magazine** (CC)
#84, March 1976: Maddocks: "Postal history of Cameroun."
**La Révue Postale**
Sept. 1975: Grasset: "Les faux d'Indochine pour tromper la poste."
**Journal Philatélique de Berne** (CC)
#3, March 1976: "Denomination des different establissements postaux de France et des Depts. d'Outremer."
**Sammler Lupe** (CC)
v. 29, 1975: Fiether: "(French field posts in the Rhineland 1797-1802)"; Wagner: (Bordeaux issue) (cont.)
**Sammler Dienst** (CC)
1975: Wiezorek: (Coins datés since 1960).
**Magazine Filatelico** (Portugal)
#13, Jan. 1976. "Le timbre Palissy."
**Bulletin Arbeitsgemeinschaft Frankreich im Bund D.P. e. V.**
#132, Jan. 1976: (Bordeau issue); (the balloon 'Ville de Paris'); (Petit Poste of Bordeaux)

# The Regular Issues of France Since 1876

By Stanley J. Luft (#915)

(Continued from FCP #165, p. 86)

**50F**

The 50F Vivarais (Sc 632, Yv 843) was issued 3 June 1949.

Printed in sheets (16 press runs) between 4 May 1949 and 29 Nov. 1951; printed in black (Yv 843b) 6 Sept. 1950; issued 3 June 1949-10 May 1952; 126.70 million stamps printed.

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

Registered postal cards;
Registered printed matter and samples, from 100 to 150 gm;
Special delivery (exprès) fee;
Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to Central America (until Feb. 1950);
Airmail postal cards, to South America (until Feb. 1950);
Airmail printed matter, to 20 gm, to Central America (until Feb. 1950).

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

Parcels, from 1000 to 2000 gm, to military personnel in the field.

Replaced by the 50F Caen (Sc 674, Yv 917) beginning in Dec. 1951.

## C. "Monuments and Sites" stamps of 1951-1952

**20F**

The 20F Chambord (Sc 678, Yv 924) replaced the 20F St.-Bertrand de Comminges (Sc 630, Yv 841A) beginning on 31 May 1952.

Printed in sheets (18 press runs) between 16 May 1952 and 9 Oct. 1953; issued 31 May 1952-13 Feb. 1954; 66.735 million stamps printed. Issued as a supplemqentary value.

Special Usage (Decree of 3 Feb. 1950):

Airmail postal cards to French North Africa.

Replaced by the 20F Swimming (Sc 700, Yv 960) beginning in late Nov. 1953.

**40F**

The 40F Pic du Midi (Sc 673, Yv 916) replaced the 40F La Meuse (Sc 631, Yv 842A) beginning in late Dec. 1951.

Printed in sheets (15 press runs) between 29 Nov. 1951 and 9 Nov. 1953; issued 22 or 24 Dec. 1951-13 Feb. 1954; 57.785 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariffs of 1 July 1949 and 8 Dec. 1951):

Registered printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm.

Replaced by the 40F Canoeing (Sc 703, Yv 963) beginning in late Nov. 1953.

**50F**

The 50F Caen (Sc 674, Yv 917) replaced the 50F Vivarais (Sc 632, Yv 843) beginning in Dec. 1951.

Printed in sheets (12 press runs) between 14 Nov. 1951 and 10 Nov. 1953; issued 22 or 24 Dec. 1951-13 Feb. 1954; 113.02 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 Dec. 1951):

*Registered letters, to 20 gm;
Letters, from 100 to 300 gm;
Parcels, from 1000 to 2000 gm, to military personnel in the field;
Special delivery (exprès) fee.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 May 1951):

Airmail letters, from 5 to 10 gm, to Near East and Iran.

Replaced by the 50F Rowing (Sc 704, Yv 964) beginning in late Nov. 1953.

### D. The "Haute Couture" stamp of 1953

The 30F Haute Couture (Sc 687, Yv 941) replaced the 30F Arbois (Sc 658, Yv 905) beginning in April 1953.

Printed in sheets (4 press runs) between 13 April and 29 Sept. 1953; issued 24 or 25 April 1953-4 Sept. 1954; 29.94 million stamps printed.

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 (Tariff of 8 Dec. 1951):

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

Used concurrently with and eventually replaced by the 30F Fencing (Sc 702, Yv 962) beginning in late Nov. 1953.

### E. "Comédie Française" Issue of 1953

#### 6F

The 6F Gargantua (Sc 688, Yv 943) was printed between 19 May 1953 and 24 Feb. 1954 (5 press runs), and issued 29 May 1953-25 Sept. 1954; 32.60 million stamps printed.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 May 1951):

*Printed matter and samples, per 50 gm;

Postal cards and visiting cards, "of 5 words";

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

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 Dec. 1951):

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

Magazines, from 300 to 400 gm, id.

Replaced by the 6F Lourdes (Sc 719, Yv 976) beginning in June 1954.

#### 8F

The 8F Célimène (Sc 689, Yv 956) was printed between 21 July 1953 and 27 Feb. 1954 (5 press runs), and issued 21 Sept. 1953-25 Sept. 1954; 42.285 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 Dec. 1951):

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

Replaced by the 8F Les Andelys (Sc 720, Yv 977) beginning in June 1954.

#### 12F

The 12F Figaro (Sc 690, Yv 957) was printed between 7 Sept. 1953 and 6 May 1954 (5 press runs), and issued 21 Sept. 1953-25 Sept. 1954; 84.125 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 Dec. 1951):

*Postal cards.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 May 1951):

*Printed matter and samples, from 50 to 100 gm;

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

Airmail printed matter, to 20 gm, to Europe, French North Africa, Spanish Morocco, and Madeira;

Newspapers and magazines, from 150 to 200 gm, mailed by publisher.

Replaced by the 12F Quimper (Sc 722, Yv 979) beginning in June 1954.

### 18F

The 18F Hernani (Sc 691, Yv 944) was printed between 26 May and 15 Oct. 1953 (5 press runs), and issued 8 June 1953-25 Sept. 1954; 20.35 million stamps printed. It replaced the 18F Marianne de Gandon (Sc 654, Yv 887).

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 May 1951):

*Postal cards;

Printed matter and samples, from 100 to 150 gm;

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

Letters, per 20 gm, above first 20 gm.

Replaced by the 18F Chateau de Cheverny (Sc 723, Yv 980) beginning in June 1954.

## F. Sports Issue of 1953

### 20F

The 20F Swimming (Sc 700, Yv 960) replaced the 20F Chambord (Sc 678, Yv 924) beginning in late Nov. 1953.

Issued as a supplementary value.

Special Usage (Decree of 3 Feb. 1950):

Airmail postal cards, to French North Africa.

Printed in sheets (5 press runs) between 13 Nov. 1953 and 11 June 1954; issued 30 Nov. 1953-4 Sept. 1954; 26.655 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 20F Ajaccio (Sc 724, Yv 981) beginning in July 1954.

### 25F

The 25F Athletics (Sc 701, Yv 961) was issued 30 Nov. 1953.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 Dec. 1951):

*Letters, from 20 to 50 gm;

Registry fee, for other than letters and parcels.

Printed in sheets (5 press runs) between 13 Nov. 1953 and 31 March 1954; issued 30 Nov. 1953-4 Sept. 1954; 13.955 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 25F Tapestry (Sc 711, Yv 970) beginning in May 1954.

### 30F

The 30F Fencing (Sc 702, Yv 962) replaced the 30F Haute Couture (Sc 687, Yv 941) beginning in late Nov. 1953.

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 to nearby areas of Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 Dec. 1951):

Printed matter, from 100 to 300 gm;

Registered printed matter, to 20 gm;

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

Printed in sheets (3 press runs) between 13 Nov. 1953 and 2 April 1954; issued 30 Nov. 1953-4 Sept. 1954; 16.845 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 30F Bookbinding (Sc 712, Yv 971) beginning in May 1954.

(To be continued)

# F. & C P. S. OFFICIAL

### Meeting of 14 September

The Secretary reported new members #s 1676 thru 1701, a third of whom resulted from contacts at Interphil. The Treasurer indicated we have about $1300 in the checking account after summer expenses and $2500 in the savings account. The speaker was our Pres. Dr. Martin Stempien, Jr., who was fresh back from a summer's field work. He showed his collection of Memel under French administration 1920-23, not one of the most popular of French specialties. Memel is one of the former Hanseatic seaports, and many mail and trade routes crossed there in early times until Tilsit developed as a RR junction in the 1830s. In 1920 part of the area around the city was assigned to France for occupation and administration under the Treaty of Versailles, while waiting for a plebiscite to be held to determine the disposition of the territory. As the French had no troops there they acquiesced in 1923 to letting the Lithuanians take over the occupation. The German postal system and currency were used. Overprints in pfennigs and marks on French stamps had to be changed frequently as the mark steadily devalued—8 periods of different rates and 7 overprint series. Most of the overprints were made in Paris, and these stamps show the usual millésime and GC-paper varieties of the period. Paris overprint varieties include a large "4" in the 4 mk and a circumflex over the "i" of pfennig, as well as some spacing variations. The speaker exhibited all these issues and varieties. Airmail service to Berlin began in 1921 with special surcharges and labels. There were three issues but the first had two printings. Flown covers are scarce. The exhibit included postal stationery, mint panes, and commercial and philatelic covers.—J.E.L.

### Meeting of 5 October

Pres. Stempien announced the death in late September of member Raymond L. Smith of North Highlands, California. The group rose to observe a moment of silence in his memory. He had been made an Honorary Member at the last Board Meeting; the citation reads: "In recognition of his long-standing and enthusiastic promotion of the study of the stamps of France and their use, his contributions to the journal of the Society, and his missionary work among the US troops in both the Far East and Far West."

The speaker this evening was Ernest A. Kehr, well-known philatelic writer, an Egypt specialist, and signer of the Royal P. S. Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. His subject was the French influence on Egyptian philately in the 19th Century. Napoleon's 1801 invasion brought the first organized postal service there, the French army posts. Many Frenchmen stayed on and became influential. Later there were interim postal services between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean 1932-40, the Italian local posts, and the forwarding service of Mr. Waghorn for the India trade. The French consular offices at Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez enjoyed a virtual monopoly from 1852 to 1864; but in 1864 an Italian named Muzzi obtained a concession and took over the domestic posts. After his death in 1879, French was adopted as the official second language. For 8½ months in 1868 the Suez Canal Co. issued its stamps for mail from its camps. Kehr estimates that perhaps only a couple dozen covers with them have survived, whereas mint copies (and forgeries) are frequent. Mr. Kehr showed some covers, including one from the Napoleonic army, and stamps.—J.E.L.

## NEW MEMBERS

1683 FORTIER, Robert R., 1466 N. Devator Rd., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30306 (General France all major varieties: mint and used. Classics 1849-1876: mint, used, cancellations. Colonies General Issues mint and used. All colonies and territories, major varieties.

1684 NOLET, Jacques, Case Postale 558, Station "A", Montreal, Que., Canada H3C 2T6 (Topical collector: Marechal De Iattre de Tassigny, Universal Exposition of Montreal 1967, Montreal Olympic Games 1976. Special issues and usages: Essays (Rejected Designs), artist's proofs and color trials, collective proofs perforated and imperforte, blocks and sheets on gummed paper. Andorre, Monaco, Saar. Exchange.)

1685 COLVARD, George T., 311 Plymouth Road, Wilmington, Del. 19803 (Specialized France: Paris "Marques Postales"—Railway posts. Classics 1849-1876 used.)

1686 ZIGNAGO, Dario A., 225 S. E. First Ave., Miami, Fla. 33131 (General collector. No specialty reported.)

1687 GRAFTON, Dr. Robert B., 135 North Euclid Ave., Westfield, N. J. 07090 (General collector all issues. General France all major varieties: used. Classics 1849-1876: used, cancellations. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France: used. Special issues and usages: dues, parcel post, newspaper, Franchise Militaire, perfins. CFA, Andorre, Colonies general issues used)

1688 GARNER, Luther W., P. O. Box 55292, Houston, Tex. 77055 (General collector all issues. General France all major varieties: mint, used, on cover.)

1689 BERGER, Fred K., M.D., 149 Limewood Ave., Branford, Conn. 06405 (General collector all issues. General France all major varieties: mint. Classics 1849-1876: mint, used, on cover. Modern France: mint, semi-postals, air mails, booklets, first day covers. Colonies General Issues mint. Exchange. Philatelic literature. Also 18th and 19th century covers with interesting letters.)

1690 SIMONS, Richard P., 800 Petunia Drive, Plantation, Fla. 33317 (Postal history in general. Modern France: mint, other types (commemoratives only), semi-postals. Special issues and usages: revenues of Indo China, pneumatic posts. Colonies and territories: cancels and postal history, stationery. Stamps and covers of individual colonies. French Indo-China. Philatelic literature.)

1691 WILLMARTH, Richard V., 2105 Todd Dr., Apt. 6, Bloomington, Ill. 61701 (General Collector all issues. Saar. Exchange.)

1692 NORTH SUBURBAN STAMP CLUB, P. O. Box 363, Libertyville, Ill. 60048 (General collector all issues, 19th Century, 20th Century.)

1693 WENGELSKI, Charles S., 9237 South Crawford, Evergreen Park, Ill. 60642 (Precancels. Regular issues postally used.)

1694 SCINTO, Fred, 100 Duke St. West, Kitchener, Ont., Canada N2H 3W8 (General collector all issues. Philatelic literature.)

1695 REIMEL, Kurt, 4258 Lakeshore Road, Lexington, Mich. 48450 (General France all major varieties: mint, used. Colonies General Issues mint and used. African nations of the French community.)

1696 DeCEW, Ralph O., 18754 Woodland, Harper Woods, Mich. 48225 (General France all major varieties: mint, used, on cover. Modern France: Semi-postals, miniature sheets (bloc feuillets). Philatelic lit.)

1697 SHUMSKY, Allison D., 9476 West Bay Shore Road, Traverse City, Mich. 49684 (General France all major varieties used. Colonies General Issues: mint, used, on cover.)

1698 ROGERS, Michael, Box 201, Winter Park, Fla. 32789
General Collector all issues. Modern France: booklets, miniature sheets (blocs feuillets). Dealer full time worldwide. Philatelic literature.)
1699 MEYER, Miss Marilyn, 1620 Lowell Ave., Springfield, Ill. 62704
(General France all major varieties: used. Philatelic Lit. Exchange.)
1700 MILIC, Louis T., 1 Bratenahl Place, Cleveland, Ohio 44108
(General France all major varieties: mint and on cover. Modern France: mint, on cover. Other Types: 1900-1940. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
1701 KAPPEL, Robert G. W., P. O. Box 305, College Place, Wash. 99324
(Stamps and covers of French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna, French Southern Antarctic, New Caledonia.)

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

1477 WOODS, Carl P., Apt. 8-B, South Hills Apartments, Airport Rd., Corry, Penn. 16407
1539 PROULX, Thomas W., Apt. 10-H, 41 Wolfpit Ave., Norwalk, Conn. 06851
711 BRASSLER, Norman, Buck Hill Falls, Penn. 18323
1548 HIGHLAND, Terrence E., P. O. Box 1003, Jacksonville, Ark. 72076
1521 BLECHER, Franklin H., P. O. Box 864, Cranford, N. J. 07016
1600 LICHER, Bruce, P. O. Box 66103, Mar Vista, Cal. 90066
1124 KILMER, Dr. Tom H., 6605 Lautrec Pl., Rancho Palos Verdes, Cal. 90274
1665 BUCHHEIT, Leon J. A. (Correction of last name)
1364 PLYLER, Earle F., P. O. Box 550, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73106
1631 McNICHOLS, Robert A., c/o Dependable Lists, 333 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill. 60601
1249 MORGAN, Prof. John C., II, Dept. of Mathematics, California Polytechnic University, 3801 West Temple Ave., Pomona, Calif. 91768
1559 ADAMS, Rollo L., 1419 Woodhollow, Flossmoor, Ill. 60422
1394 LAMBERT, Laurence H., 1519 Scenic Dr., Rollo, Mo. 65401
1663 BAILEY, Capt. John D. 252747448, 1957B Virginia Ave., Homestead AFB, Fla. 33030
1624 DYKHOUSE, Jack R., 6857 Galloway Bay, Troy, Mich. 48098
55 MAURER, Xavier, May 1-Oct. 31: R. D. 2, Box 541, Pine Bush, N. Y. 12566. Nov. 1-April 30: 21 Colonial Club Drive., Apt. 200-A, Boynton Beach, Fla. 33435.
276 WITTENBERG, G., 2995 E. Crosley Dr., Cresthaven Villas, West Palm Beach, Fla. 33406
794 MARSH, John O., P. O. Box 529, California, Pa. 15419

## REMOVED NPD

1265 KUHN, Robert G.

## REINSTATED

1542 BROWN, Richard A., P. O. Box 431, North Woodstock, N. H. 03262

## RESIGNED

1475 FURRY, W. Allan — Resigned

## DECEASED

733 CONNELLY, William J. — Deceased July 1976
756 SMITH, Raymond L. — Deceased September 1976