



# France & Colonies Philatelist

## LES LEVEES EXCEPTIONNELLES

Letters Posted After the Last Collection

By Dr. André Camboulives

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At a time when telephone and telegraph were not yet available, the post was the only means of transmission and the requirements of its customers were more demanding than nowadays.

The post wagons (bureaux ambulants) left every evening from Paris for different points of France, where the letters received were distributed the next day. But letters posted after a certain hour were only delivered with a 24 hours delay.

### Period 1850-1856:—

After the creation of the postage stamp, the Post Office accommodated the

## Stone Honored by l'Académie de Philatélie

At the February meeting of l'Académie de Philatélie, our editor Robert Granville Stone was elected Membre Correspondant, the third American to be so recognized. All of us know his contribution to this Society, principally his fifteen years as editor of this journal, and the high quality of his work in this stewardship.

Some of our members may not be aware of his generous and erudite contributions to Collectors Club Philatelist, Essay Proof Journal, Scandinavian CC Posthorn, Philatelic Literature Review, and DWI Handbook, to mention a few. He is recognized internationally as a collector and student of French Colonial issues, and now properly as a contributor to the larger world of philately. As our printer, Harlan Miller says, "In the nearly 50 years I've spent in the philatelic publishing field I've run across many who are "good" in this field, and good editors, for a short while, but YEAR AFTER YEAR? . . . No one deserves recognition more."

Bob, from all of us, thank you and Congratulations!

public desire for celerity by extending the hours for use of the stamps after the last regular collection in a way which was not compulsory. Letters put in the letter box within the half hour after the last collection were sent on immediately IF they were stamped but only on the following day if they were not stamped ("port dû," postage due). This supplementary collection was not indicated by any special marking. The procedure was suppressed in 1856.

To avoid complaints about postal delays, from 1857 on letters posted after the last collection received the marking "APRÈS LE DÉPART," of which different types are known (see figures); and these have been used until recent years.

#### Period 1863-1887:—

Naturally these markings were not sufficient for soothing complaints of those who missed the last regular collection by two or three minutes! All these complaints led to the Law of 9 May 1863, which created "Les Levées Exceptionnelles." Under this system letters posted after the last regular collection were immediately sent on their way IF a supplementary tax was paid. The law set three echelons of delay, each with a different tax:

1st delay—20c, for the first 15 minutes after last collection

2nd delay—40c, for the next 15 minutes

3rd delay—60c, for 30 minutes after the second delay.

At the end of each delay period the letters were collected and carried by an "estafette" to the railroad station.

**The Markings:—** On ordinary letters up to March 1876 the postage stamp was annulated by a number obliterator of the "Grands Chiffres" type and the date was given by a separate handstruck postmark on the front of the letter. For the letters picked up in the Levées Exceptionnelles the postage stamp was also annulated by the number obliterator but the date stamp struck to the side was of a special type, octagonal though with rare exceptions circular.

After March 1876 annulation by number obliterator was suppressed on all mail and now two strikes of the date postmark were made, one on the postage stamp and one at the side. Naturally in the case of the Levée Exceptionnelle the two strikes were both of the special type just mentioned.

The usual type of LE postmark was octagonal, but hexagonal types appeared later at postoffices newly admitted to exercise this regulation.

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Commonest type



Used at some offices



Used in Paris, very scarce



Octagonal Types



Hexagonal Type



Label of a Paris firm



Labels of two Lyon firms

In the center of the special postmarks there is a number indicating the echelon of the delay in the supplementary collection, as you can see in the figures herewith; the number is an "E1," "E2," "E3," or a "1e," "2e," or "3e."

These procedures were valid at first only for Paris offices. It was not until a Décret of May 1873 that they were applied at other large postoffices in France. The special cancellations are scarce before March 1876 and not common even afterwards as the envelopes were often thrown away by the addressees.

**Period 1887-192-? :—**

In 1887 the three supplementary collections were reduced to one. The Law of 16 March 1887 fixed the tax at 15c. The law for government financing of 1895 lowered this tax to 5c, for reasons which will appear in the next section. At some unknown date the tax was later raised to 25c.

Actually, after 1900 telephone and telegraph became cheaper and more commonly used, so the need for speedy mail service was less. It seems that after this date the Levées Exceptionelles handstamps were often being used on inappropriate occasions, such as on postcards without any motive.

**Unofficial Services for Late Letters:—**

The possibility of profit attracted attention of commercial firms specializing in transportation. The creation of a single tax on the late letters in 1887 made it easy for them to parallel the mail service. They offered to carry late letters for businesses at lower prices than the postoffice. And for control of payment they printed labels (vignettes), some of which we illustrate.

But the postal administration insisted on its monopoly and quickly interdicted the use of these vignettes, lowering its tax to 5c (in 1895) to make the profit unattractive or impossible for private firms.

Six vignettes are known from Paris, and six from Lyon. They are all described in the book of A. Bourdi "Timbres de Fantaisie," tome 3 (available from the author, 1 rue du Bat d'Argent, F69001-Lyon).

**Conclusion:—**

This is an aspect of French postal history not well-known even to French collectors. I think it is good that American collectors should have some knowledge of the special LE markings, which they may see on letters from France to abroad when it was urgent to meet a deadline for a ship sailing that could have the character of an emergency for the sender. So when you are examining the various postal markings on French letters be sure to think about Levées Exceptionelles. Note that the hexagonal type handstamps from 1894 on may be of postoffices of small towns and countryside, called "recettes auxiliaires urbaines" or "rurales."

I will be pleased to provide any further information to those who may come across some of these letters; please send photocopies of items on which you have questions, to me at 17, rue Colin, F34000-Montpellier.

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**MORE ON THE GUADELOUPE POSTMARKS**

Henri Tristant has kindly called my attention to several additional postmarks which should be included in my listing in FCP #170, Oct. 1977, pp. 89-92.

There is a machine cancel of Basse-Terre, ca. 1938, of which the cds is 22 mm diameter, with continuous flag.

A special mark for printed matter postpaid in cash, somewhat similar in style to Type IIIH (19 dashes), is inscribed "Pte A Pitre R.P." and a large "P.P" in center in lieu of the date block.

In the 1930s a mark of Type IIIH (19 dashes) is inscribed "Pointe A Pitre No 3" (presumably a "No. 1" and a "No. 2" also exist).

A mark of ca. 1949 is inscribed "Pointe A Pitre \*P.P.\*".

A correction is to be made for the inscription of Type IIIA for: St. Sauveur (C.P.), (not "-Cap").—R. G. Stone.

## "PHILATELY" OF THE EIFFEL TOWER

By Jan Kindler

Three nations claim to have published the first picture postcard. The dispute arises because France, Germany, and Austria all define the postcard primitives in a different way. Everyone agrees, however, on the size, shape, and layout of the view cards as we know them today, and which began to appear in that form in the 1880s.\* In accordance with those standards, it is accepted by all that the first view postcard ever printed in France was issued in Paris in 1889. On the picture side was an engraving of the brand-new Eiffel Tower!

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The Eiffel Tower—architecture's most magnificent folly—was raised to a height of 300 useless meters by the visionary engineer Gustave Eiffel who meant it to stand as the grand decorative focal point of the Universal Exposition of 1889. The Tower was opened on May 15 of that year, and visitors could buy a novelty souvenir in the form of the card just mentioned, which was printed on a nearby press by the newspaper *Le Figaro*.

Once the elevators were put into operation, the more adventurous and better-heeled members of the public could travel to the top (the third) story, where they might buy the same cards struck with a two-ring, dated cachet bearing the words "Sommet de la Tour Eiffel." In addition, for the duration of the fair, the government maintained a special post office which cancelled all cards mailed at the Tower with a two-ring postmark reading: "Exposition Universelle, 1889." (The cachet is purple, but I've only seen the cancellation in black.)

In short, the cards, especially those sold at the summit, are prime collectible material, of interest to philatelists, deltiologists, and exposition-buffs alike, and their present prices reflect this multiple attraction.

The cards are called the "Libonis," after the engraver, whose name appears on the picture side. By 1977, the Libonis were being quoted—even without postal markings of any kind—at prices well over \$100; AND they were being bought. In spite of these impressive figures, neither the dealers nor the collectors yet know a great deal about the merchandise. They do not, for example, distinguish between the several types, of which there are at least five known to date, each one easy to recognize, and some considerably more rare than others.

All five types were done by Libonis, and each one depicts the Tower in a vignette covering about one-third of the picture side. (The rest was left blank for a message from the sender.)†

Three different illustrations are known to me. The most popular depicted the Tower at full length. The signature is at the lower left. A second card showed a view of the grounds seen through the arches and pillons of the Tower base. The signature is to the right of the vignette. The third design is of the summit only, and it is inscribed "Le Campanile de la Tour Eiffel."

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\*Ed. Note:— These were postal cards for balloon and military mail issued in 1870 by Desnardeau with several types of marginal illustrations, but they are hardly in the same category with what we call a "view card."—R.G.S.

†Ed. Note:— This pattern was generally followed in France till about 1906 because the UPU-sanctioned postal cards since the 1870s provided for only the address and stamp to be on one side and the message on the other. The view thus had to share space with the message.—R.G.S.

The signature floats out of the clouds at the lower left. This last design appears on a somewhat chunkier card than the rest, it being of a 5x4 ratio.

The remaining types are both variations of the card with the Tower shown at full length. The fact that there exist two types of this card—with slight but distinct differences in the design—has only recently been recorded by Storch and Françon in *l'Echo* for September, 1977.

Neither these men nor anyone else knows which of the designs came first, and which was an alteration of the original. They have, therefore, arbitrarily decided that Type One is the card without grass in front of the fountain, and that Type Two is the one with a visible expanse of lawn in that place. This bit of growth is quite enough to distinguish the two cards, though there are a number of other small differences. For instance, the "no-grass" Tower is 2mm taller, and offers a steeper perspective of the top story, which makes the summit look much larger and heavier than it does on the type with the grass.

The third type of this card ALSO has the grass, but in addition it sports a length inscription at the bottom; in translation it reads: "Will the person who finds his card please mark it with the date, hour, and location of the find, and send it on to its destination by the nearest postal bureau." This mysterious request, plus a small hole punched in the upper right corner, reveal the card as one that was meant to be wafted from the summit of the Tower, attached to a parachute or a little balloon. I believe these Type Threes were first launched to celebrate the 14th of July, Bastille Day, but that, starting in September, they were dispatched on a daily basis until the Exposition closed late in November—by which time 300,000 of the cards (in all types) had been sold.

The closing of the fair did not, however, shut down the Tower. But the **Figaro** lost its monopoly of the cards, and the Libonis were thereafter supplanted by others, ordered by Eiffel.

These cards have not yet been catalogued, and they offer a fascinating field of study. One of them, for instance, is of a gorgeous **trompe l'oeil** design, in full color. It was probably printed in Switzerland, and it has survived in only one example, the copy of record, illustrated by J. R. Burdick in his epochal "Pioneer Postcards." Posted and struck at the summit, in May, 1890, this prize was discovered by pioneer-buff Joseph Nardone, and is now in my own collection.

In 1900, Paris put on another important international exposition of which the Eiffel Tower was once again the imposing centerpiece. The Post Office obliged visitors who mailed cards at the fairgrounds with a special two-ring, dated cancel reading "Paris Exposition." But in addition, this time, the government itself issued an official 10-centimes "Peace & Commerce" (Sage-type) postal card with an illustration of the Eiffel Tower embossed in gold, as a cachet on the address side. (The other side offered a view of the full exposition.) This card is listed as #58 in the Higgins and Gage catalog.

Prior to this event, the private Tower cachets had always been affixed to the address side, usually—though not always—in the upper left corner. I have already mentioned the two-ring summit strike. I also know a smaller circular strike, undated, with an outer ring like a toothed gear, the words "Tour Eiffel" between two inner rings, and the indication "3eme Etage" in the center. A third type of cachet was reserved for the plebians who would not go upstairs. It was a simple two-line strike, with "Tour Eiffel" above the date. I have this struck on Oct. 27, 1889, so it was clearly used during the earlier exposition.

Beginning with that of 1900, however, these identifying strikes were applied to the picture side of the card, and it was not long before additional cachets were prepared for the benefit of those of faint heart, or flat purse, who only went as high as the first or second platforms. These commercial accommodations specified the level on which the card had been purchased and "posted." I put this between quotation marks because, at the close of the 1889 exposition, the P. O. had ceased to maintain an office on the grounds. During the 1900 exposition the special cancel was applied at the regular nearby offices, such as that of the Rue Rapp. The Tower, after all, did not belong to the French government, but to the city of Paris, and it was operated, under contract, by Eiffel and his company, as a private concession. Cards bought at the Tower could be franked and addressed on the spot and, as a convenience to the visitor, placed in a box, which after a batch accumulated, could be carried to the post office by an employee.

The strikes which indicated the platform at which the card had been deposited were all of the same two-ring, dated type. From 1903, or thereabouts, they were no longer struck in purple (or, rarely, blue) ink, but in black. Over the next ten years, small distinctions can sometimes be noted in the size of the letters and numerals, but these alterations are details that can interest only the dedicated specialist.

In 1914, the Tower was closed to the public. In 1898, the summit had been equipped for radio communication, and, with the outbreak of the First World War, the military took over the Tower to protect these facilities. (An intercepted message, caught by the Tower in 1917, sent Mata Hari to her death.)

When the Tower was reopened to visitors in 1920, the pre-War cachets were brought out of the drawers, and business tried to go on as it had before. Unfortunately the public was no longer fired up. The Tower had become a beloved but too-familiar symbol. Visiting it was no longer a big deal. In the next few years we can watch the special "platform" cachets wearing out, growing weak and lopsided. At last, when they must be replaced, the daily dating has become a nuisance, and the special marks for the first and second platforms are seen as superfluous. Visitors no longer care to let others know they have only been part way up the structure. In fact, they seem a bit shamefaced to have gone up at all. At any rate, by the mid-'20s they no longer want it advertised on the picture side of the card: the cachets are thence placed on the address side.

In 1922, though the marks are still put on the fronts of the cards, the dating is abandoned, and only the summit strike is still in use. Indeed, the cards themselves have acquired a new discretion: where they had once been full-colored photographs, they now appear only in demure monochrome. The cachet-strikes, on the other hand now disport themselves in purple and blue inks. But, as the Jazz Decade wears itself away, even this touch of frivolity disappears. By 1930, the cachet has become totally self-effacing. It is to be seen only on the address side, dateless, in black, and the inscription has been reduced to a shrug: "Souvenir de la Tour Eiffel."

This general lack of interest might have continued through a long decline, but in 1939 the Tower became a half-a-century old.

Celebrations! Commemorative stamps! Special cachets! Balloon flights! F.D.C.s! etc.! etc.! etc.! These, and the curious developments that arose during World War II and its aftermath, we will consider in the next issue.

(To be continued)

## MORE ABOUT THE NEW SABINES



Pierre DeLizeray kindly brings us up to date on the Sabines as of end of February:

1) After the 80c and 1Fr values were issued on 17 December last, 11 additional denominations are programmed to come out on April 3: on the 0.01, 0.02, 0.05 values there will be no phosphor bars; on the 0.10, 0.15, 0.20, 0.30, and 0.50 there will be only one bar. On the 1.40, 2.00 and 3.00 there will be two bars. (All these will be printed with both regular and tropical gum.)

2) Previously phosphor bars have been printed on top of the design of the stamps. From now on the bars will be printed on the paper before the stamps are printed. This is to obviate any stamps being printed without bars which should have them. DeLizeray thinks the printery may have a device for detecting the bars, which would stop the press if there are no bars on the paper coming through.

3) On the backs of the booklet covers (i.e., page 4 of the cover) for the Sabine 0.80c and 1.00F, there may or may not be numbers printed. The numbers if present indicate the number of the press. There are 8 TD-6 (6-color), recess presses that are being used for printing booklets. The Presses No. 1 and No. 2 (the oldest ones used for booklets) do not print any numbers on the backs of the booklets of 5. Presses nos. 3, 4, 5, and 7 print numbers on the backs of the booklets of 10. Presses nos. 6 and 8 print numbers on the backs of booklets of 20 (0.80 and 1.00 are the only ones issued in booklets of 20).

4) The vignette on the postal cards will be printed in recess. (The postal administration announced that the postal cards and coils in Sabine type will not be issued until the stocks of the previous issues are exhausted at the printery. There will be one bar in right margin.)

A note by Rabineau in the recent press indicates that in December 1977

over 96% of the mail was still being franked with the Bequets. He also reports that the first printings of the 1F Sabine sheets were made 19/10/77 on TD 6-7 and TD 6-2 in bright red; the 2nd printing of the 1F sheets was on 14/11/77 on press RGR-1 in carmine red on a thicker less shiny paper and with a somewhat different perforation. Both printings with brilliant gum. The 80c Sabine was first printed in Oct. and Nov. on TD 6-1. The sheet arrangements appear to be the same as on the Bequets except for the phosphor bars; the electronic guide marks consist of two small vertical lines parallel to the perforations, between the 9th and 10th vertical rows.

Mon. Y. Cuny of Chagny, France, reported in the January issue of *Le Collectionneur Philatéliste et Marcophile* that the first printing of the 1F Sabine is perforated 12 but a second printing is perforated 13!

Several of the French journals call attention to how much the new Sabine Marianne resembles the Marianne de Gandon in general arrangement and style (both done by Gandon!).

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#### A LA TRÉMOIS

The recent 3.00F French stamp in an original design by artist Pierre-Yves Trémois (see FCP #171, p. 3) is one to excite the curiosity. It is simple and attractive in its poster-style graphism but quite enigmatic in meaning. A critic, Louis Pauwels, remarks on it: "Beware of geniuses—it is when they appear to be most lucid that they are the most mysterious." However, Trémois has given us an explanation or interpretation (*L'Echo*, Nov. 1977):—"To be responsible for a stamp which millions of people will manipulate is an adventure. I am being asked what is the theme of this stamp, representing a face (visage), an eagle, and a black star on red background? Would you rather that I had made a cock? What good is it to crow? 'Our victories are already becoming quiet,' said Georges Mathieu of his famous 10F stamp. The word FRANCE is inscribed on the pediment (top) of my stamp. What more beautiful title! And then are sketched a face, an eagle, a black star on red background. Hence the 'what is it' theme. Ah! If I practised in the purest abstract style one wouldn't ask me what this stamp signifies. Now then, it is not superfluous to describe an image, oh so figurative! It represents unquestionably and unequivocally a face, an eagle, and a black star on a red background. One can only emphasize that the eagle is the fastest, the proudest, and most patrician of birds, and is every bit as good as the cock. It is moreover the only animal that can stare at the sun without closing its eyes. The visage of France has equally a vigilant, lucid, and intense look. The eyes of both the eagle and the face are riveted on the black star on red background, invoking perhaps a certain transient eclipse because the intense radiation of the background will soon expand over the whole image; then the visage of France will no longer be so bright!" Trémois is imaginative as well as a beautiful draughtsman! France has never had such a remarkable stamp and we hope the French program of commissioning original artist's designs will continue this distinguished trend. The Excoffon design of last November is also unhackneyed commercial-art chic but not as remarkable as Trémois. The previous Vassarély and Carzou designs (1976) were too self-consciously styled in modes popular with avant-garde artists of several generations ago and now already passé—French collectors are not enthused by them.—R.G.S.

## THE PLATERS CORNER



20c Laurée 1862—One of our very kind correspondents sends a photo of the spectacular slash, positions 4-5B3, in his personal collection. 5B3, according to Yvert Specialized 1975, the only known copy!

25c Ceres 1871—Same correspondent leads us down a thornier path, asking howcum (by his observation) some panneaux of the same plate are scarcer than their mates? For example, why 12 zeros D1 against only 7 in G1; 10 zeros A2 against just 1 in B2?? My understanding, given the heat Hulot got because of the six weeks' delay in delivery of new stamps Sept.-Oct. 1871, is that certainly both panneaux were printed together. That is, a double panneaux production sheet of 300 examples. Produced on a flat bed press, no leading or trailing edge subject to wear, no logical reason seems to arise. Can any of our readers suggest the elusive factor? (J.E.L.)

## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS



On 4 Feb. the 3.00F Bernard Buffet original work was issued; on 11 Feb. the 1.00+0.20 the "1883 Marie Noel 1967"; on 11 Feb. also the 1.10 Aménagement du Territoire; on 18 Feb. the 1.00+0.20 "Georges Bernanos 1888-1948"; and 1.25 Eglise Abbatiale Ambazine; on 25 Feb. the 0.80 Juveniort; on 4

March the 0.50 Gorges du Verdon; on 25 March the 1.10 Abbaye Notre Dame du Bec Hellouin and 1.00+0.20 Leconte de Lisle. On 20 March the Andorre 1.00 Ecureuil (squirrel)—a right pretty stamp.

Scheduled to appear on 31 March (3 April for general sale) are additional denominations in the new Sabine type: 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.10, 0.20, 0.30, 0.50, 1.40, 2.00, 3.00, totalling 7.73 face. On 10 April the 1.00+0.20 Journée du Timbre (collecting mail in 1900); on 15 April the 1.00+0.20 Léon Tolstoi 1828-1911, and 1.25 "1863 Parc National—Port Cros 1978." On 24 April the 1.70 Fleurir de France and 1.00 Economies d'Energie.

For Andorre are announced: 0.80 7th Centenaire Signatura dels Pareatges (Symbole) on 8 April; and 1.40 Europa 1978 Eglise de Pol.

Last fall the P. et T. announced that the 0.80 and 1.00 Bequet issues with so-called "tropical gum" in sheets and booklets, would be offered for sale at the philatelic windows of postoffices in major cities and at the Service Philatélique, 61 rue de Douai, F75436-Paris Cédex 09; however, already by Dec. 30 the stocks of the booklets of 5 in Bequet with tropical gum were exhausted at the philatelic windows.

The PTT has a film made several years ago titled: "Impressions de L'Art du Timbre-Poste," which has won prizes at film festivals. Copies of the film are available from the film library of the Ministère des P. et T., 56 rue Cler, F75007-Paris.

The Service Philatélique des PTT began in January using a new large date postmark with illustration of the Sabine head in the center.

The "Notices" of the PTT on the new issues are now being printed with the stamp image reproduced in issued colors—the Notice for the "Le Percheron" stamp of 7 January is the first one (helio).

A new style of machine meter stamp has appeared in France during 1977: it consists of a four line direct print on the letter front reading: "Port Payé/Autorisation/No. -----/(city and PO no.)", and sometimes a machine number on the fifth line. To the left is a date imprint. The regulations require these to be printed only in black.

At the XXXI annual Salon Philatélique d'Automne on 10 November last, the main theme was "Music and Philately," and the Guillaume de Machault stamp had its first day of issue there. The Grand Prix de l'Art Philatélique Européen was awarded to Belgium for its 4.50F Philatélie de la Jeunesse stamp issued 15 Oct. The Grand Prix de l'Art Philatélique Française went to Pierre Forget for his 1.50 Abbaye de Fontenay stamp. The Grand Prix de l'Art Philatélique Pour les Territoires Français de l'Outre-Mer was given to Bequet for his TAAF Bicentenary of Cook's visit to Kerguelen. The Grand Prix Pour les Territoires Francophones went to Pierre Forget for his set of 5 of Gabon commemorating the Centenary of the birth of Louis Renault. The Art Negre stamp of Niger brought an honorable mention to Pheulpin.

Roger Excoffon, whose stamp design appeared last December, is not a painter, but a graphics artist, who has specialized in designing type faces, and operates an agency for consulting on advertising design, posters, trademarks, labels, industrial art, etc. His only previous stamp design was for the 10th Winter Olympics at Grenoble 1968. In commissioning his recent stamp the administration merely asked him to do something in his usual style—which turned out to be a broad free-brush-stroke "R F"!

The original work of famous French painter Bernard Buffet on the 3.00F stamp issued on 4 Feb. shows a scene of the Institut de France and Pont des Arts in Paris. It is one of his preoccupations of the last 20 years, his memories of Paris architectural sites, in a rigorous but mild expressionism, roughly sketched and flatly colored. There is something sad or dejected about his vision, in the tune with the disillusionments of the times. Buffet is very well-known to the French public, but the avant-garde and the conservative realists don't like his work. He is a very individual artist among the moderns, not of a fad or school. The idea to have him design a stamp was capital. He has, however, made no concessions to usual concepts of stamp graphics; his stamp is simply like a painting hung in a gallery with "France" rough drawn in upper corner and "3.00" in a pretty-small lower right cartouche like a caption label stuck on.

Jacques Birr, the painter of the recent Percheron stamp of an "original work," had been asked by the administration to paint something related to Nature—Birr being a specialist in painting animals and birds, though not too well-known. He proposed a tiger's head, an eagle, a lobster, and a horse. PTT took the horse. Birr had painted some horses before; he preferred one of a percheron in a stall at Haros du Pin which he painted in 1969. For the stamp he painted this over again, slightly different. Birr feels that the helio reproduction on the stamp is very faithful.

Le Monde's annual resumé of the French issues for 1977 results in the following statistics:— total no. of stamps issued=60, tho only 45 had been originally announced in the "program." This total is 3 less than in 1976. 52 were in recess, 4 precancels, one in typo, and 6 in helio; one postal card in recess. Total face was 88.62Fr, of which 87.17 was for postage and 1.45 for surtax. The number of issues by month ranged from 0 to 9. 23 different designers were used, 11 of which also engraved, 19 only designed and 5 only engraved. The trend over recent years is for more artists who only designed and only engraved, but fewer who did both. The face values ranged from 0.50 to 3.90, mostly 0.80, 1.00, 1.10, and 1.40.

A questionnaire sent out to Le Monde readers, seemed to indicate that the Pont-de-Mantes, the Trémois, and the Rubens stamps were most popular of the 1977 issues. The most disliked ones were Mémorial de Colombey, Centre Pompidou, Languedoc-Roussillon, Réunion, Vasarély, and Excoffon. The "grands hommes" series were generally felt to be too numerous. The artists used in 1977 were: Andreotto, Baillais, Bequet, Betemps, Chenot, Combet, Decaris, Deviers, Devillers, Durrens, Excoffon, Forget, Gandon, Goffin, Guillaume, Haley, Jacquet, Lacaque, Lambert, Monvoisin, Pheupin, Quillivic, Sainson, Schach-Duc, Trémois, Vasarély, and 8 designers of the regions who are not employed by the PTT. Most of those named above have worked previously on French stamps, some for many years.

Our printer, Harlan W. Miller has been awarded a special gold medal and diploma by the American Philatelic Society Writers Unit #30 at ARIPEX 78 (Tucson 20-22 Jan.), for his meritorious contributions to the philatelic scene in producing publications for dozens of organizations, performing every task from copywriting to setting type, reading proofs and mailing. Harlan, a collector himself, once edited and published several philatelic magazines of his own. He has been a printer for 49 years and has owned his own shop in Lawrence for over 45 years. FCPS is greatly indebted to him for his devoted attention to our publications.

Irwin Heiman, well-known NY auction dealer, died in 1977. He was one of our oldest members. For many years a specialist in airmails in business with his brother, he later moved to California where he issued offers of quality general material.

We remind you that the annual RIPEX show will be held in Providence on 23-24 Sept.; this is a good one to try out your French exhibits on—a number of our members have won high awards there. Ray Gaillaguet promises not to show any of his material in competition this time. The deadline for entry is 10 Sept. So start getting ready.

The great collection of French maritime covers of our member Joseph Schatzkes was auctioned in Geneva on Feb. 24; some of our members received the catalog and know what a beautiful book it is—a collectors item in itself. We will have a report on the collection and sale in the next FCP.

The French Red Cross Committee of Marseille and the Fed. Phil. Soc. of Marseille organized a philatelic expo on the occasion of the FD of the two Christmas stamps for 1977, held on 26-27 Nov. last. A number of souvenir cards and envelopes, FDCs, etc. were sold, totalling 26Fr, and the Doc. Off. of the PTT for the Xmas stamps at 12Fr. Perhaps some of these can still be obtained from the Croix Rouge Fr., 73 rue Sylvabelle, F13292-Marseille Cedex 2. The booklet cover for the Xmas stamps has a reproduction of the dolls of Provence on it.

The practice of adding stamped or printed cachets of text or illustration to postal stationery ("ripiquage") by philatelic organizations, individuals, or dealers, in commemorating something or for promotion or as souvenirs, had a certain vogue before 1940—many such items are cataloged by Storch and Demeny in their current "Etude Descriptive des Entiers Postaux de France" running in La Philatélie Français. Lately this fad seems to be coming back, especially on the Jouvarouen entires, which are attracting "specialists" in them!

Air mail sent from Recife, Brazil, to the F75200 Paris Naval postoffice on 1st March were struck with a commemorative cachet: "E. E. Vauquelin—1er Mars 1978/Cinquantenaire/de l'Overture de la Ligne/Dakar Natal/Par les Avisos de L'Aéropostale." These were sent via the escorteur de la Marine Nationale on mission in the South Atlantic, franked with French stamps at the normal tarif from France to whatever destination.

The new President of the F.I.P. is Dr. Jacques Stibbe of Belgium. Stibbe is a respected leading philatelist of that country, internationally-known, a specialist in postal stationery among other things, officer and founder member of the Belgian Académie de Philatélie. It augurs well for F.I.P. that a person of such stature is at the head.

The Agence des T.P.O.M. in Paris offered (deadline 13 Jan.) FDCs of the 33 and 39Fr stamps of Polynesia commemorating the Bicentenary of the Discovery of Hawaii and HAPEX 78 Expo, bearing an illustrated cachet applied at Honolulu in addition to the Papeete FD cancel.

The new Société d'Etudes Philatéliques et Postales de l'Andorre, which broke away from the society of which it was formerly just a "section," has run into financial difficulties due to 60 members of the former Section not adhering to the new Society. The second issue of its magazine had to be delayed and doubled up as no. 2/3.

At the end of last November Adalbert A. Vitalyos the founder and editor of *Le Monde des Philatélistes* "resigned" and in December Thierry Wirth appointed in his place. This event was somewhat disconcerting to French philatelists as there was no public announcement nor explanation of it by *Le Monde*. Mon. Vitalyos was a printer by trade who worked in the *Le Monde* publishing firm's printery and who had collected stamps since childhood. He started a stamp news sheet and a stamp column in 1946 and then "sold" *Le Monde* management the idea of a separate philatelic magazine starting in 1951. *Le Monde des Philatélistes* grew to a great success and is now the leading philatelic journal in France. Vitalyos was an idealist and crusader. His views were presented in hard hitting editorials. Other philatelic personages and institutions were sometimes stung by his criticisms, but his sincerity and efforts for bettering philately were well respected.

The Association Philatélique Sottevillais "Albert Décaris" held an exhibition on 8-9 Oct. in connection with the first day of use of the new illustrated flamme at the P.O. of Sotteville-les-Rouen—the flamme was designed by Décaris.

The "local surcharges" allegedly issued by the new Republic of Djibouti in addition to those overprinted in Paris (see FCP #171, p. 5), have been declared unofficial and bogus by the Director of Posts of the Republic.

If you send some large-format French stamps to the postal administration of the Dept. of Comores for cancellation you might get them back on cover bisected or quadrisected and control-marked by an administrative cachet—at least that was the experience of the well-known author team of Storch and Francon.

A survey by the Borek firm in Braunschweig, Germany, indicates that in Germany United Nations stamps are the most popular of any foreign country, France comes about 8th down the list.

A very crude original sketch for the Andorre 0.80 Instit d'Etudes Andorran stamp of June 1977, is illustrated in *La Phil. Française* for October p. 431. It was greatly modified by engraver Durrens before he proceeded with the engraving.

An article by Anthony Goodbody in *Transit Postmark Collector* for Nov.-Dec. 1977 (5030 Aspen Dr., Omaha) on the railway post offices of France will be of practical value to any collectors interested in acquiring covers with the current French railway marks (as of 1977). He lists all the present RPO routes and Courrier-Convoyeurs which he obtained from the PTT. He suggests sending stamped self-addressed envelopes to the station masters, as the PT refuses to service mail sent under separate cover.

Plans are underway to publish a new journal called the "Arab-World Philatelist." The editor, R. Howard Courtney, would appreciate hearing from collectors of Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria who might prepare articles for the journal on the philately of those countries. The aim is to acquaint the specialists in one Arab country with the stamps and postal history of other Arab countries. Contact the editor at 2135 No. Bigelow, Peoria, Ill. 61604.

We understand that our Stanley J. Luft, who is a newcomer to the Denver scene, garnered a Grand Award for something or other at a recent local stamp show there.

## The Regular Issues of France Since 1876

By Stanley J. Luft (#915)

(Continued from FCP #171, p. 19)

### C. Marianne de Muller Issues of 1955-1964

Scott type A252: designed by Louis-Charles Muller, engraved by Jules Piel.

#### 6F

The 6F orange-brown (Sc 751, Yv 1009A) was issued 11 July 1955 at Lourdes and 15 July 1955 at Paris.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 May 1951):

\*Postale cards and visiting cards "of 5 words";

\*Printed matter and samples, per 50 gm;

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

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 Dec. 1951):

\*Postal cards and visiting cards "of 5 words";

Newspapers, from 150 to 200 gm, individual rate;

Magazines, from 300 to 400 gm, id.

Printed only in coils in 1955. First sold at Lourdes in strips of 5 from automatic vending machines; also sold over-the-counter at Paris in complete rolls of 1000 stamps; available after 20 Nov. (or 20 Oct.) 1955 from vending machines elsewhere; issued until 14 July (or 14 June) 1957; 6.55 million stamps printed.

See 6F Paysanne (Pt. A) for domestic usage from 1 July 1957.

Replaced by the 6F Paysanne (Sc 833, Yv 1115) beginning in July 1957.

#### 12F

The 12F yellow-green Sc E52, Yv 1010) was issued 7 July 1955.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 Dec. 1951):

\*Postal cards;

Invoices, unsealed, to 20 gm.

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;

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

Printed matter, to 20 gm, airmail rate to Europe, French North Africa, Spanish Morocco, and Madeira.

Printed in 1955-56 for sheetlets (experimental booklets) of 10 stamps w/o pubs (Braun Nos. 48, 48ter); issued until 14 July (or 14 Sept.) 1957; 19,212 million stamps printed. Stamped postal cards on two kinds of stock (ACEP 196) issued Dec. ? 1955.

See 12F Paysanne (Pt. A) for usage from 1 July 1957.

Replaced by the 12F Paysanne (Sc 834, Yv 1116) beginning in July 1957; suppressed 14 Sept. 1957.

#### 15F

The 15F carmine-rose (Sc 753, Yv 1011) replaced the 15F ultramarine Marianne de Gandon (Sc 653, Yv 886) in Feb. 1955.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 Dec. 1951):

\*Letters, to 20 gm;

Printed matter and samples, from 50 to 100 gm;

Additional postage on letters and printed matter, increments of 200 gm, between 100 and 500 gm;  
 Letters and packets, from 50 to 100 gm, to military personnel in the field.

Printed in sheets from 61 plates, 16 Feb. 1955-15 May 1957; issued 22-24 Feb. 1955-14 Sept. 1957 (or to 18 Jan. 1958); booklets of 20 stamps with pubs (Braun Nos. 330-366) printed from 9 March 1955 to 9 May 1957, issued from April 1955; coils printed from March 1955 (or Sept. 1955); sold as vertical pairs from vending machines beginning in March 1956; 4.435 million adhesive stamps printed. Imprinted-to-order private envelopes (ACEP 21) and letter-envelopes (ACEP 5) printed from 1953.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 July 1957):

\*Postal cards;

Parcels, to 100 gm, to military personnel in the field.

Foreign usage (id.):

Postal cards, to Tunisia and Morocco.

Stamped postal cards on two kinds of stock (ACEP 198) printed from July 1957, issued Aug. 1957-11 April 1959.

Postage stamps not replaced by any other small-format regular issue.

#### 18F blue

The 18F blue (Type III) was issued only imprinted on stamped postal cards in two shades of stock (ACEP 197); issued in 1955—or Nov. 1956—or early in 1957—according to the source consulted.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 May 1951):

Postal cards.

Rendered obsolete by Tariff of 1 July 1957 and retired from sale.

#### 18F dark green

The 18F dark green (Sc 754, Yv 1011A) was issued 22 May 1958.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 July 1957):

\*Invoices, unsealed, to 20 gm.

Printed in sheets of Type I from 1 plate, 19-30 May 1958; according to Bister (1969), this design, being 0.5 mm too high, was much too readily cut into by the perforating machine; replaced thereupon by sheets of Type II (Yv 1011e), printed from 2 plates between 12 June and 5 Dec. 1958, and issued from July 1958; 112.63 million stamps printed in both types. Trial coils printed, but not issued because of rate increase in Jan. 1959.

Rendered obsolete by Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959, but remained on sale until 11 April 1959.

#### 20F

The 20F ultramarine (Sc 755, Yv 1011B) was issued 21-22 June 1957, replacing the 20F Mont-Pélé (Sc 780, Yv 1041); served during first few days as a supplementary value.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 July 1957):

\*Letters, to 20 gm;

Letters, increments of 100 gm, between 100 and 300 gm;

Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm;

Airmailed postcards and visiting cards, "of 5 words," to French North Africa.

## Foreign usage (id.):

## \*Postal cards;

Letters, increments of 20 gm above first 20 gm;

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

Newspapers, magazines, and books, from 200 to 250 gm;

Airmailed printed matter and samples, from 20 to 40 gm, to Europe and Turkey.

Printed in sheets of Type I from 38 plates, 13 June 1957-6 Nov. 1959; a 39th plate was used 13-14 March 1962, for the Overseas Departments. Booklets of 20 stamps of Type II, with pubs (Yv 1011d) (Braun Nos. 391-393), printed between 13 June and 2 Dec. 1957; issued Aug. 1957. Booklets of 20 stamps of Type I with pubs (Braun Nos. 367-390E) printed between 11 July 1957 and 5 Jan. 1959. Coils of Type I issued 1 July(?) 1957; sold singly by vending machines. Imprinted-to-order (Type I) stamped envelopes (ACEP 22) and letter-envelopes (ACEP 6 and 7) printed late in 1957; stamped postal cards on two colors of stock (ACEP 199) (Type I) issued in 1957. Total number of adhesive stamps printed: 2.750 million.

## Foreign usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

## \*Printed matter, to 20 gm;

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

Visiting and greeting cards;

Invoices, unsealed, to 20 gm;

Newspapers, magazines, and books, from 100 to 150 gm;

Newspapers and magazines, to 25 gm, airmail rate to Turkey and those parts of Europe where airmail surtax was in effect.

## Domestic usage (id.):

## \*Postal cards;

Printed matter, to 20 gm, "urgent" rate;

Newspapers and magazines, from 300 to 400 gm, individual rate.

Issued until 18 Feb. 1961 (in Metropolitan France). Replaced by the 0,20 Sower (Sc 941, Yv 1233) beginning in Jan. 1960.

**25F**

The 25F rose-red (Sc 756, Yv 1011C) was issued 5 Jan. 1959.

## Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

## \*Letters, to 20 gm;

Printed matter and samples, from 50 to 100 gm;

Newspapers and magazines, from 400 to 500 gm, individual rate.

## Foreign usage (id.):

\*Letters, to 20 gm, to Canada, West Germany, Italy, San Marino, Belgium, Luxembourg, and nearby areas of Spain and Switzerland;

Newspapers, magazines, and books, from 150 to 200 gm.

Printed in sheets of Type I from 15 plates, 4 Jan.-22 July 1959; booklets of 20 stamps (Type I) with bars instead of pubs (Braun No. 394) printed from 12 Jan. 1959, issued from 7 Feb. 1959; vending-machine booklets of 8 stamps (Type II), w/o marginal tabs (Braun No. 395) issued from July 1959; coils of Type I (or a possible Type III) issued Jan. 1959. Imprinted-to-order (Type I) envelopes (ACEP 23) and letter-envelopes (ACEP 8 and 9) printed from Feb. 1959. Total number of adhesive stamps printed: 1.042 million.

Issued until 18 Feb. 1961, but officially replaced by the 25F Marianne à la Nef (Sc 927, Yv 1216) beginning in late July 1959.

#### 0,20

The 0,20 blue Marianne de Muller exists only imprinted upon official (service) postal cards (ACEP Main-d'Oeuvre No. 9), issued in 1960, and on imprinted-to-order private postal cards (ACEP 21), issued in 1963-64. These were suppressed in March (or May) 1964.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):  
Postal cards.

#### 0,25

The 0,25 red Marianne de Muller exists only on imprinted-to-order private envelopes (ACEP 24), and letter-envelopes (ACEP 10), issued in 1961. These also were suppressed in March or May of 1964.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):  
Letters, to 20 gm.

#### D. The Marianne à la Nef issue of 1959.

Scott type A328: designed by Regagnon, engraved by Jules Piel.

#### 25F

The 25F deep slate and carmine-brown (Sc 927, Yv 1216), first design of the Fifth Republic for a regular issue, replaced the 25F Marianne de Muller (Sc 756, Yv 1011C) beginning on 27 July 1959.

See the 25F Marianne de Muller (Pt. C) for usage.

Printed in sheets from 12 plates, 7 July-3 Dec. 1959; additional 22 Dec. 1961-10 Jan. 1962 printings were made for use in Guadeloupe and Martinique; issued (in Metropolitan France) until 18 Feb. 1961; 714.71 million stamps printed.

Overprinted FREJUS + 5F (Sc B336, Yv 1229), 2-17 Nov. 1959, issued 11 Dec. 1959; 12.42 million stamps overprinted.

Replaced by the 0,25 Marianne à la Nef (Sc 942, Yv 1234) beginning in Jan. 1960.

la Timbrologie, Nos. 1384-88 and 1396-1400.

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Broustine, P., Françon, R., Mignon, B., and Storch, J. (1977), "Les Roulettes—Timbres pour appareils distributeurs." Annonay, 237 pp.

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- Mignon, Pierre (1976), "Le Dictionnaire des Types," v. 2: "Typographie et taille douce," Angoulême, 217 pp.

## XV. Engraved large-format regular issues of 1954-1959

### A. Luxury Trade's Issues of 1954-1955

#### 25F

The 25F Tapestry (Scott 711, Yvert 970) replaced the 25F Athletics (Sc 701, Yv 961) beginning in May 1954.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 Dec. 1951):

\*Letters, from 20 to 50 gm;

Registry fee, for other than letters and parcels.

Printed between 6 April and 29 Dec. 1954 (6 press runs); issued 6-10 May 1954-21 May 1955; 31.17 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 25F Glovemaking (Sc 764, Yv 1020) beginning in late March 1955.

Printed 7-18 March, 28 March-14 April, and 18 May-13 June 1955; issued 28 March 1955-11 Feb. 1956; 31.49 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 25F Brouage (Sc 779, Yv 1042) beginning in Oct. 1955.

#### 30F

The 30F Bookbinding (Sc 712, Yv 971) replaced the 30F Fencing (Sc 702, Yv 941) beginning in May 1954.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 May 1951):

\*Letters, to 20 gm;

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

Printed matter, from 200 to 250 gm.

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 between 22 April 1954 and 29 Feb. 1956 (10 press runs); issued 6-10 May 1954-24 Nov. 1956; 90.525 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 30F Basketball (Sc 801, Yv 1072) beginning in July 1956.

#### 40F

The 40F China and Crystal (Sc 713, Yv 972) replaced the 40F Canoeing (Sc 703, Yv 963) beginning in May 1954.

Usage (1951 Tariffs):

Registered printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm (domestic);

Airmail letters and cards, to 5 gm, to Near East and Iran.

Printed between 5 April 1954 and 17 Feb. 1956 (17 press runs); issued 6-10 May 1954-24 Nov. 1956; 63.325 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 40F Jai alai (Sc 802, Yv 1073) beginning in July 1956.

**50F**

The 50F Jewelry (Sc 714, Yv 973) replaced the 50F Rowing (Sc 704, Yv 964) beginning in May 1954.

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 (express) fee.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 May 1951):

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

Printed between 23 April 1954 and 6 June 1956 (18 press runs); issued 6-10 May 1954-24 Nov. 1956; 134.195 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 50F Rugby (Sc 803, Yv 1074) beginning in July 1956.

**75F**

The 75F Perfumes and Flowers (Sc 715, Yv 974) replaced the 75F Equitation (Sc 705, Yv 965) beginning in May 1974.

Foreign usage Tariff of 1 May 1951):

\*Registered letters, to 20 gm;

Airmail letters and cards, to 5 gm, to South America, Taiwan, South Korea, Indonesia, Burma, and Thailand.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 Dec. 1951):

Special delivery (express) letters, from 20 to 50 gm.

Printed between 16 March 1954 and 12 March 1956 (6 press runs); issued 6-10 May 1954-24 Nov. 1956; 19.295 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 75F Alpinism (Sc 804, Yv 1075) beginning in July 1956.

**B. Monuments and Sites Issue of 1954****6F**

The 6F Lourdes (Sc 719, Yv 976) replaced the 6F Gargantua (Sc 688, Yv 943) beginning in June 1954.

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.

Printed between 7 May 1954 and 6 Sept. 1955 (9 press runs); issued 14 June 1954-10 March 1956; 48.78 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 6F Bordeaux (Sc 774, Yv 1036) beginning in Oct. 1955.

**8F**

The 8F Les Andelys (Sc 720, Yv 977) replaced the 8F Célimène (Sc 689, Yv 956) beginning in June 1954.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 8 Dec. 1951):

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

Printed between 30 April 1954 and 3 Oct. 1955 (9 press runs); issued 8 June 1954-10 March 1956; 116.61 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 8F Marseille (Sc 775, Yv 1037) beginning in Oct. 1955.

(To be continued)

## NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Specialisé France—Monographie des Timbres au Type Blanc." By J. Storch and R. Francon. 2nd ed., 1977, 216 pp. 120Fr, Yvert et Tellier, F80036-Amiens Cedex (completely revised edition of this comprehensive treatment on all aspects of the Blanc issues.)
- "Catalogue Berck 1978." 33rd Ed. 1977, 120 pp. illustr. 10Fr. Ed. Berck, 6 Place de la Madeleine, F75008-Paris (covers only France, Europa, colonial omnibus sets, proofs, FDCs—in handy pocket format; serves as a price list for the Berck firm.)
- "Catalogue de la Carte Postale FM—Guerre 1939-1945." 76pp, 1977, illustr. Club le Meilleur, B.P. 21, F77350-Le Mée-sur-Seine (priced list of 120 military-franchise cards of WW II; for price inquire with SASE.)
- "Formations Sanitaires Guerre 1914-18: Aveyron, Doubs, Herault, Sarthe." Four separate brochures, one for each of the Depts. named. 1977. Le Club Le Meilleur (see above)
- "Liste des Dates Recontrées des Bureau de Paris des Types de Recettes de 1884 et 1901 sur le Timbre au Type Blanc." By M. Charvé. 8 pp, 1977. Le Club Le Meilleur (see above)
- "Etiquettes, Cachets, Griffes de Recommandation 'de fortune' ou 'de remplacement' 1943/1948 du Dept. d'Ille et Vilaine." By M. Gallon. 1977. Le Club Le Meilleur (see above)
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Daguins avec Flamme." 4eme Ed. 1977, 193 pp. Le Club Le Meilleur (see above) (includes Monaco)
- "Oblitérations Spéciales Allemandes Alsace-Lorraine 1940-1944." By André Longueval, 22 pp., 1977. Le Club Le Meilleur (see above)
- "Oblitérations Mécaniques Illustrées et Stylisées des Bouches de Rhone." 1977. 58 pp. 20Fr postpaid. Pub'd by Mutuel Philatélique Marseille. From F. Nathan, 32 rue Maréchal Fayolle, F13004-Marseille.
- "Les Timbres Émis Dans les Camps de Personnes Déplacées." By André Longueval. 1977. 180 pp. 28 Fr., or 230 Belgian Fr. Pubd. by Club Philatélique Chestrolais. The author, 4 rue de Huningue, F68100-Mulhouse (over 500 stamps issued in camps 1940-45; text in four languages)
- "Dictionnaire des Bureaux de Poste Français 1904-1914." By J. Pothion, 1977, 61 pp. 43 Fr postpaid. La Poste aux Lettres, 17 rue de Faubourg-Montmartre, F75009-Paris (listing of the POs alphabetical within Depts., a suppl. to his previous book on the POs 1575-1904)
- "Instructions sur Le Service Rural 1er Avril 1830." 14 pp. 1977. A reproduction of the original Ordonnance du Roy of 1 April 1830. 1977, 22 Fr postpaid. From M. Dupuis, 28 Quai Gambetta, F71100-Chalons-sur-Marne.
- "L'Argus Internationale des Cartes Postales." 1978, 4th ed. By J. and G. Neudin, 256 pp. 50 Fr postpaid. From G. Neudin, 35 rue Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, F75005-Paris (illustr. cat. of post cards of special interest and collector value, incl. ones of philatelic nature)
- "Le Traitement Automatique du Courrier en France." 1977, 24 pp. Pubd. by the Direction des Services Postaux des PTT, Paris. (The automatic mail sorting program of the PTT.)
- "Événements Philatéliques 1896-1946." By Jude Leclerc. 30 pp. Price? 1977. From Pierre A. Leclerc, 1054 Rue Lasarre App. 2, Québec, Que., Canada (a chronological compilation of philatelic expos., etc., with the stamps, labels, cancels, fliers, souvenirs, etc. issued for each.)

- Note: the "Catalogue France Spécialisé" of Georges Monteaux listed in the Jan. FCP, is for 1978, and is sold at 12.75 Fr postpaid.
- Note: the "Catalogue France—La Bourse au Timbre 11978 . . ." listed in FCP for January is sold by La Bourse du Timbre, 7 rue Druout, F75009-Paris; includes France and CFA, Monaco, and U.N.
- "La Poste Dans les Anciennes Colonies" (Tome I). 5 articles by various authors. 1977. Le Monde Brochure #219. 17.50 Fr postpaid. Le Monde des Phil., 11bis Blvd. Haussmann, F75009-Paris (reprints of articles from Le Monde)
- "Alsace-Lorraine 1870-1872—Courrier des Villes Assiégées." 30 pp. 1977. SPAL Publ. #XVI/IV (see below)
- "Occupation et Annexion de l'Alsace-Lorraine par l'Allemagne 1870-72—Les Affranchissements." 1977. 14 pp. SPAL publ. #XVI/II-Suite B and Suite C. 17 pp. 1977. (this and above issue available only to members of Association des Spécialistes des Oblitérations d'Alsace-Lorraine, c/o E. Gutekunst, 1a rue de Baillis, F67000-Strasbourg-Robertsau)
- "The Flight of the Ville d'Orleans." By Ernst M. Cohn. 1977. Illustr. Deluxe ed. \$25, reg. ed. \$20. Pubd. by The Collectors Club of Chicago, 1029 No. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60610. (History of the balloon flight and its mail)

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## CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

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### Le Monde des Philatélistes

- #304, Dec. 1977: Wirth: "Les 60 timbres Fr. de 1977 et leurs auteurs"; Wirth: "Excoffon"; DeLizeray: "25c semeuse grasse au Type IB"; DeLizeray: "Les barres phosphorescents des TD-6"; DeLizeray: "La Sabine de Gandon"; Brun: "Vrais ou faux"; Rouques: "A propos des barres phosphorescents"; Mazabrey: "Faux Spérati du 1Fr vermillon et du 1Fr de l'Empire"; Robineau: "La mqarianne de Bequet" (begin). Conts. of Frybourg, Gavault, Lebland, Thématique, Rykner, C-R W.
- #305, Jan. 1978: Sinais: "Les liaisons postales par coureurs cyclistes en 1944"; Mazabrey: "Faux de Spérati du 10c Présidence"; Wirth: "Les vols de timbre-poste—Camille Bouroy répond"; "La Sabine de Gandon"; DeLizeray: "La typo rotative—chronologie" (begin); Corre: "Psychoanalyse d'un collectionneur"; Wirth: "Bernard Buffet—l'ermite de Villiers le Maheu"; Bacquer: "Le Bureau Espagnole d'Andorre—étude de la série de 1948 à 1953"; conts. Frybourg, Guiraud-Darmais, Gavault, Thématique, Rykner, De la Mettrie, Dumont.

### Documents Philatéliques (CC)

- #75, 1st Trim 1978: De Fontaines: "29e Division militaire: La Toscane"; Joany: "Le départ de Mon. Hulot"; Germain: "Le 25c Cérès de 1871"; Rykner: "Le premier entier postal de France avec annonces"; Magnard: "Guerre de 1914-18, les lettres des mobilisés pour l'étranger"; Perrin: "France surchargés Algérie"; Grasset: "Carte Petain à 80c de l'Intelligence Service"; Guiraud-Darmais: "Certificat médical inter-zones."

### L'Echo de la Timbrologie

- #1483, Dec. 1977: De la Ferté: "Thématique—Connaissance de Jacques-

Louis David"; LeVeru: "Le 25c semeuse bleu Type IA"; Lebland: "Le Type Sage des Colonies" (begin); Gervais: "Pour ou contre d'héliogravure"; De la Ferté: "Y a-t-il d'autre Rubens sur nos timbres" (cont.)

### La Philatélie Française

- #281, Nov. 1977: Renoulaud: "Une innovation—Juvex-Niort 1978"; Bergez: "Chronique des TAAF" (cont.); Houlteau: "Le tour monde de Costes et le Brix 10 Oct. 1927-14 Apr. 1928"; Houlteau: "Corvette SN 601"; AliChardon: "A propos des surcharges de Djibouti"; "Une nouvelle empreinte de machines à affranchir"; "Marianne de Bequet 0.80 et 1.00 sans bandes fluorescents"; conts. of Rouques, Bertin, Heynen, Storch et Demeny, de la Ferté, Delbrel.
- #282, Dec. 1977: Houlteau: "La Ligne aéropostale France-Indochine 1910-29"; De la Ferte et Chagniot: "Naissance d'un timbre—¼ heure chez Jacques Birr"; Rouques: "A propos des barres phosphorescents"; Robquin: "La grève des postiers de 1974"; conts. of Storch et Demeny, de la Ferté, Delbrel.

### Philatélie

- #112, Oct. 1977: "Le nouvelle Marianne et son modèle"; "Excoffon—26 mois de recherches graphiques"; "Marianne Sabine"; "Ed. Herriot"; "Abbé H. Breuil"; "Santons de Urovence"; "Puisque nous sommes les plus intelligent, donnons l'exemple" (Fr. history on Fr. stamps); "L'idée d'effectuer des transports au moyen du vide est déjà très ancienne (II)"; Vervisch: "Elements d'expertise des timbres de la 1ère émission Française (2)" (on forgeries).
- #113, Nov. 1977: Vervisch: "Fiche d'expertise des faux Cérés"; Servières: "Franchises postales et contreseigns en Languedoc sous l'Ancien Régime"; "Un route de poste—la route d'Espagne"; topical arts. on Guillaume de Machault, Charles Cros, Franche-Comte, Conseil Econ. et Social.
- #114, Dec. 1977: Storch et Francon: "Les timbres découpés de Mayotte de 1975 et 1976"; Bernet: "La poste du Roi-Soleil"; Bernet: "Un nouvel eldorado dans les TAAF"; Bernet: "Philatélie-fiction" (on TAAF); Cont. of Servières; "A travers les régions de Fr."

### Feuilles Marcophiles

- #210, 3rd Trim. 1977: Bridoux: "Groupe d'étude sur le 20c noir Cérés"; Dubus: "Les lettres pour l'Angleterre pendant la Révolution"; Mayeur: "Marques d'arrivée antérieures à 1830"; Delwaule: "Correspondance des Armées sous le Second Empire"; Gachot: "Les Boites Mobiles du service des Courriers-convoyeurs"; Dubus: "Un chargement spectaculaire (1825)"; Bremond et al: "Etude des guichets annexes fixes" (cont.); Pothion: "La piece du Trimestre"—(earliest Fr. illustr. post card); Bridelance: "Troupes italiennes en France pendant la première Guerre Mondiale."
- #211, 4th Trim. 1977: Dubus: "Premier Corps Expéditionnaires de Chine 1857-1862"; Desrousseaux: "Timbres française utilisés en Extrême-Orient"; Noel: "Identification d'une entrée (Poss. Angl/Marseille)"; Tristant: "L'emploi des timbres français en Ethiopie et leurs oblitérations"; Allaix: "Cachet manuel Paris-Départ à circle continue"; Aunet: "Un symbole né de la Guerre: l'écureuil des caisses d'épargne"; Foliquet: "La poste maritime après la deuxième guerre mondiale";

Bernard: "Bureaux de passe"; Catherine: "Saisie de correspondance"; Sambourg: "Le timbre Après le Départ—addenda"; Lux: "Timbres à date à main dont le mois est en chiffres romains"; Pothion: "Bureau temporaire d'été 1905-14"; Gachot: "La naissance du roi de Rome annonce par le télégraphe optique"; Grapinet: "L'armée Française d'Armistice 1940-42 et ses marques"; Desrousseaux: "Courrier entre la France et l'Extrême-Orient pendant la dernière guerre/period 1939-41"; Demoux: "Les bureaux Françaises en Tunisie"; Hayhurst: "Les oblitérations drapeaux de Paris 1898-1906"; DeVries: "Le service des colis postaux en Alsace-Lorraine 1918-40."

#### Feuilles Marcophiles Information

#16, Nov. 1977: Lejeune: "Apropos des marques à nom Révolutionnaire"; Dumont: "Guerre 14-18: cas particulier de franchise militaire"; Cont. of Charbonnier.

#### Le Collectionneur Philatéliste et Marcophile

#37, Jan. 1978: Rayssiguier: "Semi-moderne, réflexions"; Raysiguier: "10c semeuse maigre Type I"; Cuny: "25c semeuse brun paune"; Cuny: "0.60 Bequet vert carnets roulettes"; Stone: "La clé des losanges des colonies Françaises"; Camboulives: "Pc du GC avant le 1<sup>er</sup> Janv. 1863"; Reoux et Magnard: "Flammes de 39-45"; Fradois: "Une histoire lyonnais et fiscale"; Gautier: "Ambulants Sud-Ouest" (cont.)

#### Collectors Club Philatelist

Sept. 1977, Nov. 1977, and Feb. 1978: Stone: "French Colonies 1881-1891—the Alphonse Dubois issue—the evolution of a stamp and its use."

#### Postal History Journal

#48, Feb. 1978: Stone: "Transsahara!"

#### Bulletin de la Société des Amis du Musée Postal

#49/52, Année 1976 (publ. 1977): Cappart: "Les boutons des uniformes de la poste"; Coquempot: "La poste—les transports à Fruges et sa région jusqu'en 1900"; Cappart: "Jetons et médailles."

#### Bulletin of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (of G.B.)

- #106, July-Sep. 1968: Levett: "Notes on plating of the 25c Ceres 1871 (illustr. from Germain)"
- #107, Oct.-Dec. 1968: Levett cont.; Bister: "Marianne de Muller"; Alvey: "French postal tariffs 1876-1942"
- #108, Jan.-June 1968: DeVille: "Imperfs of Monaco"; Newbury: "The Siege of Paris"
- #109, July-Sep. 1969: conts. of Bister, Levett
- #110, Oct.-Dec. 1969: Hayhurst: "Was 'The Times' carried by pigeons into Paris in 1871?"; Conts. of Levett, Bister; "Beginners Page"; "What Price your collection?"
- #116, Apr.-June 1971: Holder: "German occupation of France"; "Red Cross of 1870-71"; Barker: "Daudet's Mill at Fontvieille"; "Forgeries to defraud the post"
- #117, July-Sep. 1971: conts. of Holder, Levett
- #119, Jan.-Mar. 1972: "Sage inscription varieties"; Bister: "0.40 Ronchamps"; Bister: "From Paris to Perigueux"; cont. of Holder

- #120, Apr.-June 1972: Bister: "Definitive issues of G. Hourriez"; Barker: "The Dept. nos." (cont.); conts. of Bister, Levett  
 #121/122, July-Sep. 1972: "The postal museum in Paris"; Bister: "The new postal code"; Barker: "The rarest French definitive"; Barker: "The post today"; Holder: "The French P.O. nos. and lozenge post-marks"; conts. of Holder, Bister

#### **The Chronicle of the U. S. Classic Postal Issues (CC, APRL, SI)**

- 96, Nov. 1977: Laurence: "1869 covers to France: the Treaty period"; Freind: "The octagonal boxed 'Fr. Service' marking"; Starnes: "N.Y. and Boston French-Packet markings"; Hargest: "French mail by the European and American Line."

#### **Transit Postmark Collector**

- Wh. No. 221, Nov.-Dec. 1977: Goodbody: "An introduction to the railway post offices of France."

#### **Postscript (CC, APRL)**

- Vol. 27, #4, Oct./Dec. 1977 (#132): Pennycook: "Across Europe by mail coach" (end); Coles: "The Franchise Militaire stamps of France 1901-72."

#### **Philao**

- #22, Dec. 1977: Dutreix: "Les nouveautés de Laos"; Bernard: "L'or dans l'ancien Laos"; Drillien: "Sujets laotiens sur timbres étrangers."

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

- #30, Dec. 1977: "Les îles Kerguelen"; Lajugie: "Quelques notes et précisions sur certains plis des TAAF inconnus."  
 #32, March 1978: Delsaux: "Oblitérations Kerguelen 2/11/1955 à 28/12/1966."

#### **Philatelic Journal of Great Britain (CC, APRL)**

- Vol. 87, #3, Sep. 1977: Johnson: "Detained in France during the German Occupation."

#### **Arbeitsgemeinschaft Frankreich e.V. im Bund Deutsch. Phil.**

- #137, June 1977: "Akte des Ausgabe Arts et Metiers 1855 du post im Reich Napoleons I"; Cohn: "Erster Nachtrage zu des Papillons de Metz."  
 #138, Sept. 1977: Hofinger: (French posts in German in the Empire); Wolter: (postal censorship by Germany in 1870-71).

#### **The Perfins Bulletin**

- #275, 1977: Prins: "Survey of French perfins."

#### **Stamp Magazine (CC, APRL)**

- #481, 1877: Gregson: "Loire Chateaux"  
 #482: Williams: "Amazonia locals of 1899" (Fr. Guiana).

#### **T.P.O. Magazine (CC)**

- Vol. 31, #2, 1977: Vandervelde: "French-language marks on the Bombay-Aden Sea P.O."

#### **Journal Philatélique Suisse**

- 1977, #6/7: Sieber: "France—cachets destinées à taxer la partie du port pour l'étranger."

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

### Notices

At the January Board meeting, it was voted to issue a vol. 2 of the Luft handbook in April 1979, which will cover issues 1946 through 1959. The print order for the Philatelist will be 700 copies from now on. The editor is authorized to resume procurement of books for the Collectors Club library; at the February Board meeting \$100 was allotted this year for this purpose. The program for the Collectors Club France and Colonies night in March was agreed on with 7 exhibits. At March Board meeting it was voted to award a silver tray for the best French or Colonies exhibit at CAPEX.

### Annual Banquet

The annual banquet will be held on the evening of 20 May at the La Veranda restaurant, 60 East 54th St., NYC. This is an Italian restaurant serving buffet style with ample room for socializing. The tab of \$20 includes all you can drink and eat. Out of town members and guests are welcomed but suggest you write the Treasurer, Bea Berner, 200 E. 62nd St., to assure reservation.

### Meeting of 3 January

No membership report, but the treasury's cash balance showed \$2158.07. A preliminary was the formal presentation of the Lesgor Award for best philatelic research to Ruth and Gardner Brown for their research on Identification of Balloon Covers (judged at the 1977 Rich Exhibit).

The program consisted of the APS tape/slide show based on Herman Herst, Jr.'s collection of French balloon posts. It was considered by the cognoscenti present to be a good introduction to the background for the 1870-71 Paris mail problem and representative pieces. It would be better of course to be able to hear our Ruth and Gardner Brown present the story in person. There were unfortunately some technical difficulties with the slides and narration. Beside balloon covers, Mr. Herst illustrated maps, collateral material of the Siege, pigeon posts, boules de Moulins, etc., and included anecdotes about them as he likes to do in all his writings. (Regarding the pigeon post, one should note that there are many reproductions of pigeon items that were made as souvenirs but now are often misleadingly offered to the unwary as "originals".)

### Meeting of 7 February

That was the night after the big snow; not surprising that only nine hardy members and guests made it, including Herbert Bloch. Ira Zweifach, in lieu of any previously arranged feature, came armed with 5 frames of potpourri de France about which he expatiated for a half hour or so. There was a wide-ranging display of cancels and usages of various sorts, such as supplemental-bureau cachets, mixed frankings, experimental postmarks, exhibition cancels and souvenirs, mostly from the 20th Century. Military posts and other mail from the two World Wars were well represented: Postes Serbes, FM, Libération, Belgian mail, etc. And many of special sidelines such as maximum cards, first flights, FDCs, Paquebots, Journée du Timbre, et al.

### France and Colonies Night at the Collectors Club

On 1 March five members of FCPS exhibited 20 frames of pages from

their collections and spoke briefly about them before a regular meeting of the Collectors Club of NY. There was a good turnout and the presentations were well-received. The descriptions of the exhibits were preceded by a slide/tape show on the Hulot plate construction—slides by Marc Martin, narration by John Lievsay. Exhibits in frames were:—

The first three issues of France, by Marc W. Martin

Paris Stars 1863-76, by John E. Lievsay

Thé 25c Ceres of 1871, by John E. Lievsay

Franco-British Accountancy Marks, by Dr. Martin F. Stempien, Jr.

The 10c Cameo Sower, by Jan Kindler

Postal history of French Oceania, by Robert G. Stone (read by Ira Zweifach).

A summary description of these presentations will be published later in the Collectors Club Philatelist. The program was coordinated and chaired by Ira Zweifach.

### Stephen G. Rich Memorial Exhibit, Meeting of 7 March 1978

A total of 17 frames, 10 in friendly competition, were shown in the less formal but revitalized Rich Exhibit. Not in competition were Marc Martin's 2 frames of Paquebots Méditerranée, Bob Stone's 2 frames of Slogan and Advertising cancels from the Colonies, John Lievsay's 1 frame of 19th Century France, Odds and Ends, and Martin Stempien's 2 frames of 1857 Trans-Atlantic accountancy markings.

The jury panel of Martin, Stempien, and Zweifach debated at some length, having to bend the announced rules a bit as several of the 5 competitive exhibits covered both sides of the 1900 'breakpoint.' These exhibits and awards were:—

Colonies General Issues, Eagles—Medal—Ed. Grabowski. The six values with varieties including the tête-bêche, choice selection of cancels, and wide range of rate covers including printed-matter rate.

Artist's Large Designs, Empire to Sowers—Medal—John Orzano. Those controversial drawings, ex-Burrus and "attributed to Barre" and others, were combined with examples of the issued stamps to make a most interesting and curious display.

France, Lauré Issue—Honorable Mention—Gilbert Loisel. All of the issued values shown used with examples of many cancels of the era and plate varieties.

France, 1924 Olympics Issue—Honorable Mention—Ira Seebacher. From die proofs to Liban overprints, including the imperf. collective sheet and the complete set of eight commemorative postcards.

French Oceania Postal History—Special Award—Bob Stone. From the early Missionary covers to World War II, well spiced with material from the out-islands and provisional issues.

—J.E.L.

### Annual Membership Report Of The Corresponding Secretary

Membership as of January 1, 1977	-----	538
Total New Members for year 1977	-----	90
Reinstatements for the year 1977	-----	14
Resignations for the year 1977	-----	less (21)
Deceased members	-----	less (2)
Members dropped for non-payment of dues	__	less (52)
Net membership gain for the year 1977	-----	29
Total membership as of January 1, 1978	-----	567

## Treasurer's Report for 1977

Balance on hand 1/1/77			
Savings Account		\$2,678.61	
Vaurie Fund		20.00	
Checking account		1,090.18	\$3,788.79
			<hr/>
Receipts:			
Dues (incl. \$1,503 for 1978)		4,323.50	
Vaurie Fund		1,329.60	
Interest		183.42	
Publications:			
Back Issues	469.50		
Correlator	60.00		
Index	34.00		
Luft	145.00		
Stone	41.01		
Glossary	72.50	822.01	
Samples		45.00	
Auction		80.18	
Miscellaneous		2.50	6,786.21
			<hr/>
			\$10,575.00
Expenditures:			
Meetings		255.39	
Publications:			
Philatelist	1,222.26		
Lozenge Handbook	170.00		
Membership Directory	421.00	1,813.26	
Administrative:			
Editor	259.39		
Secretary	365.90		
President	14.51		
Treasurer	5.73		
Advertising and Membership	141.34	786.87	
Printing and Stationery		149.10	
Exhibitions		350.74	
Banquet		24.26	
Collectors Club Library		89.20	
Collectors Club		75.00	
Foreign publications (adj. for sales)		10.53	
Miscellaneous		2.55	3,556.90
			<hr/>
			\$7,018.10
			<hr/>
Balance on hand 12/31/77			\$7,018.10
			<hr/>
Memorandum:			
Savings account	\$3,532.23		
Vaurie Fund	1,349.60		
Checking account	2,136.27		
			<hr/>
			\$7,018.10

Beatrice M. Berner, Treasurer

Read and approved by Board, 21 March 1978, Martin F. Stempien, Jr. Pres.

### FCPS Meeting at CAPEX '78 Planned

Our member Alan G. McKanna, who is Treasurer on the Executive Committee of CAPEX, writes us that he is hoping to arrange for an FCPS meeting during CAPEX at Toronto, June 9-18. This is a full International Exposition under F.I.P. auspices, with 3,500 frames in competition. He is provisionally considering a dinner meeting on the evening of Sunday, June 11, with the ladies invited. This would accommodate those who come for the early part of the show period. He has information that several members of our sister society in England will be there then. Final arrangements will have to be made when the probable numbers and attending days of our members become known—therefore be sure to advise Alan as soon as you can as to which days you plan to be in Toronto, then he can send you an announcement by mail. A further meeting to accommodate those arriving later can also possibly be arranged. Details of the meeting(s) will be publicized at the show upon your arrival. Alan tells us that there will be a very strong showing of France and Colonies with 18 exhibits totalling 96 frames, including some from our members. Write to Alan at Suite 2202, 299 Mills Road, Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada M9C 4V9. The show will be held in the automotive building on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds in central Toronto, with shuttle-bus service to major hotels, public transit, and plenty of parking. For hotel reservations write to Thos. Cook (CAPEX), 94 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada M5H 1P8.

### NEW MEMBERS

- 1804 BREWER, William E., 1515 Avenida Selva, Fullerton, Calif. 92633  
 General collector France: all major varieties: mint, used. Classics 1849-1876: used, on cover, cancellations. Modern France: mint, air mails, miniature sheets. Expositions, special and temporary bureaus. French Community: cancels and postal history. Philatelic literature. Exchange. Interested in early numeral cancels on Scott #15 and same on cover.)
- 1805 STANDKE, Stanley H., 1707 E. Lake Bluff Blvd., Shorewood, Wisc. 53211 (General France all major varieties: mint.)
- 1806 GUYOD, Hubert, P. O. Box 36026, Houston, Tex. 77036  
 (General collector all issues 19th and 20th to 1940. France all major varieties: mint, used. Classics 1849-1876: mint and used, cancellations, Sage Type. Modern France: mint, used, 1900-1940. Precancels. Colonies General Issues: mint and used.)
- 1807 KONDOR, Charles A., Sr., W168 S7284 Parkland Dr., Muskego, Wisc. 53150  
 (France all major varieties: mint, on cover. Stampless covers before and after 1815—postal history in general. Classics 1849-1876: mint, on cover. Modern France: mint, on cover, semi-postals, air mails, FDCs, miniature sheets. Air meetings, first flight, crash covers, essays, deluxe proofs, imperforates, artist's proofs and color trials, specimen, annulé, fictifs, occupation of and by France. Colonies General Issues: mint. All Colonies and Territories major varieties. French Community. Exchange.)
- 1808 EISENBERG, Martin A., 3577 NW 16th Blvd., Gainesville, Fla. 32605  
 (France all major varieties: mint, used. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1809 WILLIAMS, Lee, 316 Thornell Rd., Pittsford, N. Y. 14534  
 (France all major varieties: mint. Modern France: mint.)

- 1810 GAGE, Alexander D., 23 No. Altadena Dr., Pasadena, Calif. 91107  
(France and colonies: stationery. Dealer: full time, auction, mail sales. Philatelic literature.)
- 1811 LOVEJOY, Charlotte, 6721 Towne Lane Rd., McLean, Va. 22101  
(General France all issues. Specialized France: used abroad. Deluxe proofs, imperforates, artist's proofs and color trials. Colonies General Issues: mint. All Colonies and Territories major varieties. Philatelic literature.)
- 1812 TAYLOR, E. L., Jr., M.D., P. O. Box 129, Sparta, No. Car. 28675  
(Topical: Chess, Cervantes (Don Quixote). France all major varieties: mint, used, on cover. Modern France: mint, used on cover, maximum cards, FDCs, Deluxe proofs, imperforates, artist's proofs and color trials. Monaco. Colonies General Issues: mint, used, on cover. Philatelic literature. Exchange. Especially interested in the France chess issues Scott #1154 and 1413, Cervantes Scott #859, also all chess varieties on French commemoratives and proofs, imperforates.)
- 1813 GENTILE, John R., 5 Elm Rd., Everett, Mass. 02149  
(General France 19th Century. Expositions, special and temporary bureaus, offices abroad. CFA. Colonies General Issues: mint, used. All colonies and territories major varieties: expositions and specials. Dealer: part time, mail sales. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1814 UDULIS, Kenneth A., 3507 Oak Park Ave., Berwyn, Ill. 60402  
(France all major varieties: mint. Stamps: Pacific and Indian Oceans.)
- 1815 CORDEN, Charles M., 38 Fleetwood Dr., Waterbury, Conn. 06706  
(Topical: railroads. Stamps and covers of French Polynesia.)
- 1816 LA CHANCE, Leon J., Route 7, Box 121A, Salisbury, Md. 21801  
(General collector 20th century.)
- 1817 LAYTON, R. Phillip, 14003 Cove Lane, Apt. 303, Rockville, Md. 20851  
(France all major varieties: mint, used. Classics 1849-1876: mint, used, on cover, 1870-1871 issues, Commune, ballons, cancellations, Sage Type. Modern France: mint, used, Blanc, Mouchon, and Merson Types, Sowers, semi-postals, air mails, Franchise Militaire, occupation of & by France. Andorre. Monaco. Colonies General Issues: mint, used.)
- 1818 SALMON, Frank E., 4433 W. Shangri-La Rd., Glendale, Ariz. 85304  
(France all major varieties: mint, used, on cover. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1819 VALERIOTE, Heather Ross, 73 Brock St., Kitchener, Ont., Canada N2M 1X2  
(France all major varieties: mint, used, offices abroad. CFA. Colonies General Issues: used, on cover. All Colonies and Territories major varieties, cancels and postal history, pre-stamp covers of individual colonies. Philatelic literature.)
- 1820 KONDO, Dr. Yutaka, 21-28, Honmachi 4-Chome, Ichinomiva City, Aichi-Pref., 491, Japan (France all major varieties: mint, on cover. Modern France: mint, on cover, air mails, booklets, maximum cards, FDCs, first flights. Monaco. Colonies General Issues: mint, on cover. Philatelic lit.)
- 1821 BELANGER, Robert, 7218 Molson, Montreal, Que., Canada H2A 3K6  
(General collector all issues. )
- 1822 MAYER, Pierre, 20, rue Drouot, 75009-Paris, France  
(Dealer, France and Colonies.)
- 1823 LISLE, John B., P. O. Box 602, Lexington, Mass. 02173  
(19th Century. France all major varieties: mint, used, on cover, used

abroad, postal history. Classics, Sage Type. Dues, offices abroad. Dealer: part time, auction, mail sales, new issue service, bourse. Phil. lit.)

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1649 AUSTIN, Jerry C., 408 Bertonley Ave., Charlotte, No. Car. 28211  
 1765 JOHNSEN, Lee M., P. O. Box 387, Canoga Park, Calif. 91305  
 1553 SMILEY, Gerald R., 1032 N. 68th St., Wauwatosa, Wisc. 53213  
 1420 STEELE, Captain John R., P. O. Box 157, Alcoa, Tenn. 37701  
 955 MENDELSON, Bertram M., Culzean, Weedon Hill, Hyde Heath, Bucks.  
 HP6 5RW England  
 1479 KNIGHT, Alan E., P. O. Box 647, State College, Penn. 16801  
 1247 SCHIFF, Jacques C., Jr., 195 Main St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. 07660  
 1050 SCHWEITZER, Rev. Eugene R., P. O. Box 486, Dover, N. J. 07801  
 1072 ZABELINSKY, Mauricio, Posta Restante, 1638 Vicente Lopez, Prov.  
 BS. AS, Argentina  
 (1693) 161 WENGELEWSKI, Charles S., 9237 South Pulaski, Evergreen Park,  
 Ill. 60642 (Restoration of original membership number, 161, to member)  
 (France, definitives used, precancels used. Stamps avec bande pub.,  
 used. Booklets mint.)  
 1608 BELLMOR, Richard H., 2449 N. E. 20th Terrace, Lighthouse Point,  
 Fla. 33064  
 1773 de la METTRIE, Lt. de Vaisseau, 88 Boulevard Ney, F75018-Paris, Fr.  
 1550 CLOUTIER, Jacques, B. P. 1671, Succ. B, Hull, Quebec, Canada J8X 3Y5  
 1686 ZIGNAGO, Dario A., 206 S. E. First Ave., Miami, Fla. 33131  
 1386 EMERSON, Warren M., 350 E. Willow Rd., Barrington, Ill. 60010  
 1512 MASCIERI, Russell (Danam St. Co.), 800 Kings Hwy., Cherry Hill,  
 N. J. 08034  
 1398 DUNCAN, Robert F., wishes personal correspondence (only) to be sent  
 to him at "Fairway," 16 Woodhall Port Mount, Stanningly, Pudsey,  
 LS28 7HE, Yorks., England

### Deceased

- 1654 Roland M. DeBon  
 122 Irwin Heiman  
 631 Nora Lock (on 11/4/1977)  
 276 Gus Wittenberg (in March 1978)

### Resigned

Richard K. Aspnes, Mrs. John P. Hudak, M. J. M. Maughan, Lech. Reliszko, Harold Underdown.

### Dropped For Non-Payment of Dues (as of 1 April)

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