



# France & Colonies Philatelist

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## PHANTOM, FAKE, AND OTHER IMPROPER CANCELLATIONS ON FRENCH COLONIES STAMPS

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I wrote a short squib on this subject published in the Fr. & Cols. Phil. of January 1969, in which I only listed a few phantom postmarks I had observed on colonies stamps of the 1900-1930s period. There is quite a bit more to be said from the point of view of forewarning colonies-cancels collectors of things that are not what they seem. To look at the situation more broadly one should recognize several distinct categories, to wit:—

**I. The Phantom Cancels.**—These are more or less pure fantasies which do not very closely imitate any genuine ones and were not necessarily intended to deceive sophisticated collectors into thinking they had found a rare postmark. They were in most cases the work of stamp wholesalers trying to furnish retail stamp dealers with quantities of “used” copies of common (low-denomination) stamps without the trouble of having them sent to the colony for genuine cancelling to order (CTO). Used colonies stamps were more difficult to obtain than mint ones, which were sold in Paris by the government “Agence”; and at one time collectors preferred used stamps. By using phantom cancellers the wholesalers avoided any legal vulnerability. They didn’t pretend any genuineness of the cancels, but the retailers may have done so on occasion. A lot of these stamps wound up in cheap packets.

**II. The Counterfeits of Genuine Cancels on Genuine Stamps.**—Intended to deceive even sophisticated collectors by providing close or exact imitations of genuine marks, either to pretend rare marks on common stamps or marks on rare stamps normally not found, if ever, postally-used with such marks. But imitations of common cancels on common stamps are also seen. In general the object of the perpetrators was to increase the sale value or marketability to collectors who preferred “used” stamps or were eager for the unusual. These marks are found in two forms: on stamps off cover or on small

piece, and on covers. (There are also of course fake postal markings on stampless covers.) While this type of counterfeit was not produced in any large quantity of any given mark, in the aggregate many different examples of this sort of thing are known on the classic issues of most countries as well as on some special issues of 20th century.

**III. Counterfeits of Genuine Cancellations on Counterfeit Stamps.**—These are of two well-known types:

a). made to give apparent validity to the counterfeits of rare stamps to deceive collectors, and

b). made to increase the salability of imitated stamps produced in quantity as cheap album-space fillers, not necessarily as deceptions: 95% of those seen are the famous Fournier productions. We have a number of special comments on the Fourniers in a later paragraph.

**IV. Genuine Cancellations on Genuine Stamps; Used in More or Less Improper Ways:**

a). Cancelled to order (CTO) items in quantity (sheets) dated in the proper period of use of the stamp on stamps actually issued or on sale at the place of cancellation;

b). Cancelled to order or to favor with dates later than the regular period of use of the stamps and/or at places where the stamps were never regularly on sale;

c). Backdated cancellations of correct type showing dates prior to the issue of the stamps (may be genuine error, or intentional to confuse collectors);

d). Use of wrong type of cancel for the period of use of the stamp, either backdated or dated after the period of regular use of the stamp.

#### Commentary

Listed below are some examples of these categories that have come to my attention in the colonies field. There are undoubtedly many more that exist, some reported in the literature, some not reported but known to certain collectors or experts, and some probably yet to be discovered (or even made!). But first a few general comments are in order.

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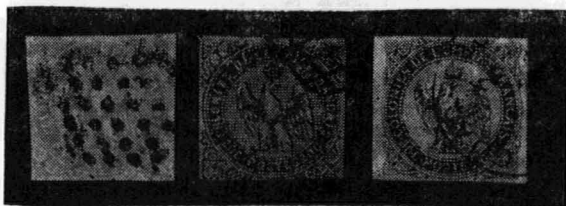
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As with the identification of forged stamps, the best protection that a collector can have is to be familiar with the genuines. That is often not practicable for a collector, and recourse to an expert or expert committee may be necessary. However, the cancellations of French colonies have been extensively studied and the literature on them is very useful as a guide to the genuine markings though not sufficiently complete to be entirely dependable. Wide "experience" with collecting the cancels is squally valuable but also cannot be fully dependable. The vast majority of the cancels one sees are perfectly genuine, though only a smaller proportion are fully properly used. To simplify the process of "checking," one needs first to look for certain characteristics that raise suspicion and call for further checking and analysis. Some of these characteristics are already implied above in our descriptions of the categories. In addition a few more hints should be mentioned, as follows.

In regard to most of the categories one will naturally be suspicious of



Category I—Phantom Cancels



Category III—Fake cancels on counterfeit stamps

cancels which only hit one corner of the stamp and/or are very fuzzy in definition, so that one cannot read the inscription nor measure the dimensions and check the style. At the very least, that makes for an undesirable used stamp, especially for a rare stamp, and for any stamp that normally gets a clear cancel. Cancels lacking date block or with incomplete inscriptions or with wrong style of type should always be suspect.

The counterfeit cancels on cheap stamps were often struck only at centers of blocks of 4 so only a bit in the corner of each stamp shows. Some CTOs were treated likewise; but it is more likely for CTOs to show strikes centered on each stamp and overlapping onto neighboring stamps. And if the gum is still present it's a dead give-away. CTOs are apt to have many examples of the same cancel with the same date. They are often from small P.O.s.

The phantom cancels were usually struck on stocks of stamps bought from the Paris Agence and have a fresher look and gum than stamps that had been to the colonies first (—the Agence was opened in 1894).

Cancels on the Fournier productions are characterized by almost exact resemblance to genuine cancels because they were copied by photolithography, but the dates were fixed so every example of a given device used shows the same date. Some other cancel imitators followed the same procedure but used them on genuine stamps. So one should beware when an abnormal frequency of a cancel appears with the same date, though this is also typical of many CTOs of genuine cancels.

Because strikes from any canceller can vary somewhat in size and clarity owing to differences in inking, pressure, wear, etc., small differences between imitation and genuine may not be conclusive. The kind and color of ink, however, can be good clues. The style of a counterfeit mark may be like the genuine except for a difference in diameter, in spacing and height of letters, or in the alignment of letters to dashes and pearls, though in large POs they often had several dies of a mark which differed slightly. The character of the date block is not always a dependable identification because with movable-type daters the date blocks could be altered by substitutions or be switched by the POs from one type of mark to another. Cleverly-faked covers with rare stamps or unusual uses have often been detected because the faker did



Category II—Fake SPM Lozenge



Category IV—A CTO



not know the proper cancels or did not imitate them exactly.

Though illegible, smudgy, partially-revealed cancels may be the hallmark of some counterfeits, it is sometimes quite the reverse, as when a beautiful clear socked-on-the-nose strike immediately creates a doubt in the mind of the specialist who knows that such a strike is most improbable on that stamp if it's genuine. This was often the case also with improper philatelic uses—e.g. a cancel from a place or period where the stamp was never regularly used.

Finally, with regard to the Fournier cancels a number of special observations should be made:—

a). Nearly 90 different devices were used on the Fournier-imitated colonies stamps—they are not all in any one of the books of Fournier samples published by the Société Philatélique de Genève. L. J. Ragatz has published a consolidated coverage of the samples from a number of the books (but the illustrations are reduced).

b). Practically all seem to be copied from genuine cancels of the types and offices that can be found in the well-known work of Langlois and Bourselet.

c). For most marks only one Fournier date is found, but in cases where 2 or 3 different dates are found for the same place it will be noted that there are small differences in the style of the mark and these cases do not signify movable or flexible characters in the daters.

d). In general Fournier used the marks on the proper type of stamps of the right period.

e). Genuine marks of the same type, place, and date as Fournier copied can of course exist as genuine marks on genuine stamps, hence proof of a Fournier imitation requires it to be on a Fournier-forged stamp.

f). The primary utility of the list or illustrations of the Fournier marks, lies in the dates in the marks, which can tip one off to the possibility of a forgery in case he had not already suspected it from examination of the stamp. However, identification of Fournier-forged stamps of the colonies 1892-types is rather easy as the characteristics have been published in many articles and books. When one finds the same date in a given mark to be occurring with unexpected frequency the strong suspicion of a Fournier (or a CTO) is raised.

g). There are apparently some fake cancels made similarly to the Fourniers but not found on Fournier or other forged stamps—most of these are dated in the general period and of some of the same types and places as Fournier's but with different dates. Other such fakes are for places not used by Fournier.

h). For the colonies Fournier seemed to use only date postmarks—no auxiliary, maritime, or other special cachets are noted; but there is a fake "T" in oval of bars which Fournier mistakenly thought belonged to Tahiti. Several of the marks occur both with and without the date block.

i). The strikes of the Fournier marks often only hit part or a corner of the stamp and may be faint or smudgy. However, there are some clear socked-on-the-nose examples, or overlapping strikes like on stamps that have been CTO in the sheets.

### I. Some Phantom Cancels

#### a) Generalized legend, no place name:

1. POSTES/COLONIES in solid single-ring circular pmk 26½ mm diam, two lines of date in center: "2-1-14/2-4-5." Common, seen on pictorial stamps of various colonies low denominations.
2. REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE—POSTES in a solid single-ring circ.

- pmk, 30 mm diam., date in 3 lines in ctr. Seen on several colonies pictorial issues low denominations (espec. Guadeloupe).
3. — — — ONIES — — —, in a solid double-ring pmk, letters 4¼ mm high, purple ink. Seen on Somali Coast 1915 issue.
  4. Inscription not seen, in double ring solid circ. pmk. of ca. 25 mm outer diam., with 5-pointed star fleurons at each side and symbol of four short vertical bars at bottom; inscription at top but not seen. On Guadeloupe 1906 issue.
  5. Large heavy solid circle w/o inscription or dater and outside the circle separately struck a large numeral "1" 12 mm high. Seen on Cameroun 1928 issue stamp with full gum.
- b) Legend containing a place name:
1. NIGER FRANCAISE, in a solid double-ring pmk. 23 mm outer diam., date in 3 lines in ctr: "4/SEPT/13". Seen on Somali Coast and other African colonies pictorials.
  2. \* DJIBOUTI \* SOMALI in double-ring circ. pmk., outer ring dashed, ca. 25 mm diam. inner ring solid. Date in 3 lines in ctr: "?/NOV/?" (illegible).
  3. \* — — NADE COTE IVORE, in double ring circ. pmk., 23 mm outer solid ring dashed inner ring, date in 3 lines in ctr: "2 JUL/- - ". Seen on Guadeloupe stamps 1930s.
  4. With very greasy and smudgy mostly unreadable inscriptions in solid outer ring 25 mm circ. pmk., inner ring of dots. Inscriptions in small serifed letters. Either with or without date in ctr in 3 lines. Purple or black ink. Frequent on Guadeloupe 1906 issue stamps with full gum.
  5. GUADELOUPE/POINTE A PITRE, in double-ring circ. pmk of 24 mm outer diam., outer ring solid, inner ring of dashes. Date in 3 lines in ctr: "7/JANV/13". Similar to a genuine cancel-type but has GUADELOUPE at top instead of bottom; on Guadeloupe 1906 issue.
  6. SAINT-PIERRE NFLD — — —, very crude letters, in a solid single-ring circ. pmk. of 24½ mm diam., date in 2 lines in ctr.: "2-1/26". Smudgy, seen on SPM 1908 issue.
  7. St. PIERRE-MIQUELON/°, in solid single-ring circ. pmk. of 11½ mm diam., date in 3 lines in ctr.: "12/MAI/09". Common on SPM 1908 issue.
  8. PAPEETE/° TAHITI °, in 25 mm diam. circ. ring, dater in 3 lines: "3/JUIN/?", reported on 1c of 1913 Oceania issue.
  9. — — — VOWT — — —, in double solid-ring circ. pmk., outer ring 21 mm, bridge across center in place of a dater, with large "5" in the bridge. Purple ink. Seen on Guadeloupe 1891 issue.

## II. Some Counterfeit Cancels on Genuine Stamps

- a) Lozenges on the General Issues:— Fakes are known to us of the initial-type lozenges for SPM, MQE, CCH, and SNG (see Stone, Suppl. to Fr. Cols. Phil., #167, Jan. 1977, for illustr. of the fake CCH). The fake SPM and MQE are good imitations differing from genuine only in slightly different alignment or spacing of the dots near the initials. A bogus 4x4 points is common on the first 3 issues (see Stone, op. cit.).
- b) Counterfeit postmarks on the General Issues:— These might be suspected on the rare General Issue stamps, the 5c Nap., the 2c and 4c Ceres, 25c blue and 25c black Sage, though one does find improper use of genuine



cancels on them. Bertoni (Le Monde Etude #219) reports a fake Reunion postmark seen on a 10c Ceres, in the small 21 mm double solid-rings type of the genuine pmks of the 1870s-90s, but lacking a town name or date block

- c) The counterfeit postmarks reported on a lot of the 1c of the 1892 issues of various colonies purchased by A. Smith & Co. in 1897 are listed in Earee's "Album Weeds," vol. I, 1905. The list is reprinted in Fr. & Cols. Phil. #23, 1945, p. 18. These postmarks were clear strikes in black at centers of ungummed blocks of 4, mostly having solid outer circles and inner circles of short hyphens or dashes, and fixed dates. We do not know if these marks are frequent nor whether found on other stamps. The dates in the marks are all 1894, 1895 or 1896. The general style resembles the genuine colonies cancels of the period, and the places are all ones that had postoffices at the time. But small details such as the fleurons, size and number of dashes are incorrect in many cases.
- d) Langlois et Bourselet listed 9 fake cancels in their book on the "Oblitérations des Bureaux de Poste des Colonies Fr." (Amiens, 1927); they all have fixed dates, but we do not know by what other criteria L & B judged them as counterfeit nor how closely they resemble the genuines. Presumably they were all found on genuine stamps. The list follows:

Basse-Terre	Guadeloupe	2 <sup>e</sup>	23	Aout	05
Gorée	Sénégal	30 Mars	14		
Assinie	Côte d'Ivoire	11	Fevr	14	
Assinie	Côte d'Ivoire	11	Juil	15	
Libreville	Congo Français	27	Dec	12	
Loukoléla	Congo Français	27	Dec	12	
Miréréni	Mayotte	5	Fevr	99	
Côte Française des Somalis	Djibouti	10	Avril	10	
Inde	Mahé	11	Nov	17	

Possibly these were made by direct copying from genuine postmarks.

- e) Bertoni in his study of Reunion postmarks (Le Monde Etude #219), describes a number of counterfeit postmarks seen presumably on genuine Reunion stamps:—

1. A close imitation of the 23 mm diam. type of 1860-70s with dotted inner circle, for St. Pierre/1 Mai/1877, seen on French stamps with their perforations trimmed off.
2. Imitation of the 23 mm diam. 1860s type but 22 mm diam., for St. Denis, in sharp strikes.
3. Imitation of the 25—mm—double-ring type with inner ring of dashes, of the 1910-20 period, but 26 mm diam. and with characters of the date block rather unlike those in any genuine Reunion postmarks, seen with date 4 Nov. 1916 2<sup>e</sup> levée.
4. The 25-mm double-circle type of 1910-20 period for Cambuston but misspelled "Gambuston."
5. The 27-mm single-ring type with diam. of 25mm, for St. Denis, with 3-line dater in characters unlike any used in Reunion postmarks.
6. A rubber handstamp imitation of the 27-mm single-ring type for Saint Benoît but with diam. of 26 mm, with date 13-9/27/14<sup>h</sup>30, always very clear strike.

### III. Counterfeits of Genuine Cancels on Counterfeit Stamps

- a) Very crude imitations of blind lozenges and grills (like France 1849) on crude fakes of French colonies Eagles. Common.



Fig. 2—More Fournier postmarks (actual size) except for the Anjouan which is reduced 20%)

- b) The imitation of the British packet agency GUADALOUPE postmark on the counterfeit 80c Eagles (possibly a postal forgery?); sometimes struck on top of a bogus lozenge (4x4). The imitation postmark is slightly different in size and letters from the genuine, and in black instead of red.
- c) The Fournier postmarks on Fournier counterfeits of French colonies stamps; see illustrations herewith. The dates in all of these are fixed.
- d) Some of the forged and "reprinted" overprints (on genuine stamps) of the 1881-93 period are alleged to have counterfeit postmarks; these would likely be struck on top of the overprints, whereas many faked overprints are struck on top of genuine cancels.
- e) Certain of the catalog-listed overprints of Martinique of 1888 are only known cancelled by fake postmarks and these were overprints made by the postmaster at Fort de France for his "special customers" in France but not sent on covers through the mails; the marks are of Fort-de-France with dates 28 Sept. 88 and 25 Oct. 88.
- f) M. Picard published in *La Revue Phil. Fr.*, Feb. 1914, a list of postmarks which he thought were counterfeit. Nearly all of them appear to me to be genuine; the author evidently was not sufficiently familiar with the genuine marks.

#### IV. Genuine Cancels Improperly or Irregularly Used on Genuine Stamps.

This is a very large category. What it includes depends on what one considers "improper." Our views follow:—

- a) The CTOs are known for practically all colonies, especially frequent on the provisional surcharge issues of 1881-1916. Generally but not always, on stamps with gum. Ones cancelled in sheets will show overlapping strikes. Strikes are usually clear and heavy. Many of the "used" dues and parcels-post stamps are CTO. A very common CTO is of D'zaoud'zi/Mayotte on the 40c Dubois with date 7 April 1889 (—there are also fake cancels of D'zaoud'zi in the same type and period, including Fourniers).
- b) Backdating is probably more common than generally realized, sometimes just carelessness, but often to cover up something irregular, such as a late philatelic use or even a fake. We have detected examples by comparing date and style of the cancel with known proper-period-of-use strikes.
- c) Very common are the genuine postmarks on early issues and rare provisionals, etc., dated many years after the stamps were current; though one must allow for those cases where certain stamps continued in regular sale and use long after they were superseded by later issues—e.g., Ceres and Sage stamps in Guadeloupe, Obock issues in Somali Coast, Eagles in Oceania.
- d) The postmarks sometimes seen on the Ceres 2c and 4c, the 25c black and 25c blue Sage, of colonies or postoffices where the stamps were never sold, may in some cases be genuine postal use but if so they are philatelic and usually dated quite a bit later than the proper period (some may be counterfeit, though Bouvet did not report any).
- e) The use of stamps of one colony in another is not necessarily improper nor philatelic. They can arise in several ways: on loose ship-letters, on covers where the p.o. of origin failed to cancel for some reason, when a traveler carries some stamps of one colony into another and uses them there (the PO clerks generally overlooked them). In West and Equatorial Africa the use of stamps of one colony in a neighboring colony





Fig. 3—More Fournier postmarks (actual size)

occurred at places near the border where mail or stamps were taken across as a matter of convenience or to gain time. Also in some cases the use of stamps of one colony in another was officially authorized owing to stamp shortages (see Stone, Amer. Phil. Congress Book 1972, pp. 183-91, and Fr. Cols. Phil. #118, p. 15). The stamps of Indochina were used in certain French offices in China; the overprinted Indochina stamps issued later for these offices were redistributed to offices in Indochina in 1923 after the offices in China were closed. The Group type stamps of Diégo Suarez (after 1898), Nossi-Be (after 1901), Grande Comore, Mayotte, Anjouan, and Mohéli (after 1911) were used regularly in Madagascar after the administrative autonomy of those colonies was ended. Stamps of Mauretania were used in Senegal (St. Louis) for many years while the Governor kept his office there. In 1942 the stamps of all the West African colonies were authorized to be used in the other West African colonies and Togo (—until 1947).

- f) Various odd markings can be found on colonies stamps, which, however unusual, accidental, or irregular, mostly have a legitimate explanation. We have illustrated and categorized these in two articles: Amer. Phil. Congr. Book 1969, pp. 25-32, and Jn. Fr. and Cols. Phil. Society (GB) #128, pp. 53-71.
- g) The forged provisional overprints on genuine colonies stamps often have genuine postmarks which were struck before the overprint was applied—a generally good indication of fake overprint. Cancels struck on top of the fake overprints are also known but not so likely to raise suspicion unless the overprint is too obviously wrong or the cancel a poor imitation.
- h) The covers or pieces with forged triangular provisional cachets of New Caledonia 1876-7 are cancelled by backdated later (1891-) type postmarks.
- i) Very late (post-1876) uses of the lozenge killers were common in some colonies such as Guadeloupe, Reunion, and Martinique (see Stone, Suppl. to Fr. Cols. Phil. #167, Jan. 1977).



Fig. 4—Fournier colonies cancels reduced ca. 20% from actual size. (There is also a "Cote Francaise des Somali | Djibouti | 25 | Janv. | —", and a "Libreville | Gabon | 20 | Mai | 89", which are shown in the Fournier albums only on stamps so we cannot give a clear illustration.)

**BERTRAM MENDELSON DESCRIBES HIS INDOCHINA COLLECTION**

Our member Bertram Mendelsohn of England last January displayed a large part of his very specialized Indochina collection before the meeting of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (of G.B.). He later provided notes describing the collection and what was displayed, which were published in the FCPS Newsletter #31, March 1979, pp. 13-20. The notes are reprinted herewith, by permission of the author and the Newsletter editor.

The 1889 Overprints on the 35c General Colonies Issues of 1881:

The standard catalogues give 8.1.89 as the date of issue of the 5c on 35c with red overprint, and 10.1.89 as the date of issue of the second printing with black overprint (which was made because the red overprint was not clear enough). Here is a copy with the black overprint clearly dated 29.12.88. So perhaps it was the red overprint that was made because the black did not stand out. Maury's catalogue gives 12,000 as the number printed with red overprint, but Baron de Vinck in his book on French Colonial overprints 1852-1919 says that this could be the total for both.

The "small-figures" variety (Yv 1a) of the red overprint occurs 3 times on each pane of 25 in a vertical strip in positions 1, 6 and 11. The variety "missing figures 89" of the black overprint (Yv 2a) occurs in position 50 of each pair of panes, i.e. the right-hand stamp of the bottom row. The first sheet to be examined after printing had the figures 89 inverted thus reading 68; instead of correcting the error, the inverted figures were removed. The stamp with inverted figures is on the philatelic market and was sold by the French auctioneer Roumet in 1972. Both surcharges have been forged by Fournier and the inverted black overprint in the setting of the red looks like one of his efforts. Shown: Red overprint 2 se-tenant pairs (different shades) large and small overprint; inverted black overprint in setting of red, probably a fake; black overprint missing "89," misplaced overprint; 5 stamps on cover dated 20.1.89 and 1 stamp off cover dated 29.12.88—pre-release date.

**Group Type:** In common with all the other French Colonies, the Group type was issued in November 1892. This is a standard design for all colonies, differing only in the name printed in the tablet. It was printed in double sheets of 300, which were divided into sheets of 150 before being sent to the colony. Each sheet of 150 was subdivided into 6 panes of 25 stamps arranged in 3 rows of 2 divided by broad gutters horizontally and narrow gutters vertically. Millésimes, a figure indicating the final figure of the year of printing, were printed on the second top row of the vertical gutters, between each pair of panes of 25 (i.e. there are 3 millésimes in each P.O. sheet of 150). In Indochina the group type was in use for 12 years and all values had two or more printings, though the second printing of the 5F was only used for the 1903 issue of Canton and the 1904 printing of the general issue for the Indochinese P.O.s in China.

Stamps millésime "2" and early printings with millésime "3" are on soft porous papers with smooth thick white gum, opaque paper, bright shades and Indochine in thin, fine letters. Later printings of 1893 (mill "3") are on brittle, oily, fragile and transparent paper, probably affected by the gum, which is colored. The design is clearly seen from the back. The impression is rather smudged, Indochine is in thick, coarser lettering. The printings of the 2c, 4c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c and 1F must have been enormous as no further printings were required. The 1c, 5c, 10c (black), 15c (blue) and 25c (black) had several more printings but it is not easy to classify them. Printings without millésimes are from 1896-1900 and there may have been more than one.

In 1900, the colors of the 10c, 15c and 25c were changed to conform to UPU requirements. The pale, washed-out stamps are from the printings on rough paper without millésimes. There are many minor examples of broken type in Indochine, few of which are constant, but there is one good variety, the missing top bar of "E" which occurs on millésime "3" printings, but it is impossible to ascertain whether it is position 16, 66 or 116 on the sheet.

A special printing of all values on thin cardboard with imitation perforations was made for the Paris Exhibition of 1900; only two sheets of each value were printed, one of which was broken up for collectors. Forgeries were made by Fournier, including New Caledonia overprints on Indochina stamps that cannot exist genuine. Note that this pair is from the rare printing of Fournier forgeries in complete sheets of each value for each colony instead of se-tenant sheets of all 29 colonies with the last, French Soudan, being repeated, to make a sheet of 30 (see also article by Colin Spong elsewhere in this Journal.) Parcel post stamps followed (in the display), these being strictly speaking not postage but revenue stamps as their purpose was to pay a 10c tax on parcels. Shown: Set with millésime pairs; 1F "Indochine" double; Fournier forgeries; "1900" printing on card.

In 1904 the Group type was replaced by the "Grasset" type, which takes its name from the designer. This design was originally prepared for France but was rejected in favor of the "Sowers"; this was the first set of any French colony to have a 10f value, nor was there a 10f French value. But this value was required for the large number of heavy parcels sent to China. Printing details as for the previous issue. There are minor shade differences of the 10c with the same millésime, and two very distinct shades of the 50c, possibly two printings the same year. There was only one very small printing of the 5F, but French specialists recognize 5 different shades as several different papers were used, mostly the leftovers from the 2F and 5F "Group" issue. This is a very difficult stamp to find well centered. Note the two different types of "4" on the millésime of the 40c and different types of "7" of the 25c; whether these occur on the same sheet or not I do not know, and it seems impossible to find out as no one seems to have sheets for study.

According to a note in "Echo de la Timbrologie," the 15c millésime "3" is from a different plate to the later printings. The shading on the neck and eyes is meant to be finer, but it does not seem much different to me. The 30c millésime "6" and 40c millésime "7" are not known overprinted with the 1912 surcharges. This issue (the "Grasset") was withdrawn in 1907 after the trial over irregularities in the printing and sale of varieties of the stamps overprinted for the Indochinese P.O.s in China.

1907: the first issue with an Indochina design, and the first set to have booklets for the 5c and 10c. Wartime printings are on the GC papers. About 1970 there was a "discovery" by a Parisian stamp dealer of French Colonial stamps, mostly from Indochina and postoffices in China, perf 11 instead of 14x13.5; it is claimed that these were trials but as the only occasion on which perf 11 was used was in 1929 their status must be somewhat doubtful. Shown: Set in mint millésime pairs; vertical pair of 10c ex booklet (margins top and bottom); 1c, 10c and 15c head and value displaced; 10c head and value double; imperf. color trial Cambodian head in violet and red; 75c perf 11.

#### **Surcharges for the Red Cross:**

- 1915: Two settings of double surcharge 5c+5c (SG 76a)  
 Three settings of quadruple surcharge 15c+5c (78a)  
 Triple surcharge (78b)

1919: The 4c on 5c+5c closed 4 (79a)

Millésime pair 8c on 15c+5c surcharge double

1918: Orphans issue 10c on 15c+10c, 10 Cents double

1919: This was the set sold at half price. Although the 1892, 1904 and 1907 issues had values in francs and centimes, the franc was not the local currency, which was piastres and cents of a piastre. Only the post office used the franc. The piastre varied between 2F and 2F70 but to avoid finicky calculations caused by small fluctuations, a decree of February 1898 fixed the value of the Indochinese piastre at 2F50. During the 1914-18 War the franc declined in value but the piastre remained firm, at one time reaching a low of 1P=15F, at which rate stamps could be purchased at the Agence Comptable in Paris. There were many complaints as at no time did the Indochinese Post Office change from selling at the 1898 fixed rate. A decree of 4.12.18 was issued to curb speculation based on the purchase of stamps in Paris and the resale of these stamps at the official rate in Indochina. Following this decree, the Agence Comptable withdrew all stamps of Indochina from sale and the stamps were overprinted in local currency. But the stamps were still sold at the old rate.

Following vociferous complaints from the public, the post office decided to sell its stamps at half price. This coincided with the rise in value of the franc owing to the end of the war. The franc/piastre rate remained variable until 1927/28 when the rate finally stabilized at 1P=10 francs. In July 1926 the piastre rose to 25F at which time it was cheaper to send mail to France unstamped and reimburse the recipient who had to pay the double postage due rate.

Shown: 1919 set used; of 80,500 printed of the 2P on 5F, only 6500 were sold and of 77,000 of the 4P on 10F only 3700 were sold. Surcharge double 4 Cents on 10c, 80 Cents on 2F; closed 4 varieties on 4 Cents on 10c and 14c on 35c; 2c on 5c surcharge inverted; 1922 surcharges of additional values prepared for use but not issued, with misplaced surcharge and double surcharge 2c on 10c green.

In 1922 there was a proposal that there should be separate stamp issues for each of the 5 provinces making up Indochina. The "Journal Officiel de l'Indochine Française" dated 8.3.22 carried details of the competition, which was open to all French artists and Asian artists who were French subjects. The competition closed on 1.7.22. Although prizes were awarded, the project was dropped.

1922 issue: as 1907 issue with values in cents and piastres. The first printings of the 4c, 5c, 10c, 11c and 12c have the letters of cents very fine; much thicker in subsequent printings. Shown: Set in mint millésime pairs; rare 6c+6c reply-paid postcard—288 issued; double head and value 4c, 5c, and 11c+12c; misplaced head and value 1/5, 2/5, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 15c.

1927: the first set to have "INDOCHINE" without a hyphen; the name was officially changed in 1925. Shown: Set in mint millésime pairs, with the 7c with italic millésime "7"; the 5c and 6c complete booklets; pair of 20c with center misplaced; 1P with the yellow missing; imperforate proofs in the issued colors of the 7c, 30c and 2P; postal stationery: 12c postcard of 1927 and a similar design issued in 1944.

The 12c postcard issued in 1927 had no use. At that time, the rate for a postcard sent within the French empire was 4c, with 6c the rate for all other countries. The foreign letter rate was 10c. The postal rates of that period are detailed in the booklets and reply-paid postcards of 4c+4c and 6c+6c were produced. There was not an 8c rate until 1939 and no 12c rate until 1944.

The 1931 set lasted a very long time; it was in use just over 20 years. During that time there were many printings of the most commonly used values, differing in quality of the paper and the clarity of the printing. There were 3 different dies of the 20c and 25c purple, and 2 different dies for the 21c and 22c. The 10c on pink paper is a different die to the 10c blue. Shown: 20c, 21c, 25c—different dies; booklets; cover with 5c ex booklet; proofs without figures of value, the figures being proofed separately underneath; note the proof of the 5c is in the design of the 1/10th cent, and the figures "15" and "25" are different from those on the issued stamps (see Appendix for a description of the differences of the dies).

**Wartime (WW II) issues:** these will be the subject of a later detailed article. Shown: Sihanouk issue; Petain issue including 6c, 10c and 40c forgeries; Saigon Fair issue—large block of 12 with mixed perfs.

The display concluded with some sheets of French Post Offices in China.

**Appendix:** Issue of 1931-1941, the Die Differences

### 20c Rose

**Type 1:** The figures are thick and large, about 3.25mm. Shade is dull rose with a touch of lilac. Impression rather blurred. Height of design is 17.5 mm.

**Type 2:** The figures are small, scarcely 3 mm—they seem to "float" in the value panel, whereas the "2" and "0" of the first type fill it. Shade—more reddish rose, sometimes very clear rose-red. Impression—finer without being as good as type 3. Height of design—17 mm, sometimes barely 16.75 mm. Obviously printed from another plate.

**Type 3:** Figures 3 mm? 3.25 mm; they have therefore become bigger, but are much finer and slender than in type 1. The curve of the "2" towards the foot is different and more flowing. The center of the "0" is only 0.5 mm in type 1 and nearly 0.75 mm in type 3. Shade—very bright carmine rose lilac. The extremely fine impression will alone distinguish type 3 from the other two types, the shade also. Height of design—virtually 17 mm like type 2.

**Basic differences:** For the 20c type 1, and for the "Rice Grower" stamps issued in 1931, the sun's rays above the man's body are away from the frame. Several are touching the frame in types 2 and 3, as well as other values issued later as color changes and additions to the series (except for the 15c blue, which is the same as the 15c brown). There are sometimes rays which are very near to the frame without actually touching it.

### 21c Olive

**Type 1:** Figures "21" are thick and plump, almost touching the circle underneath. Impression—heavy and slightly blurred like all those issued in 1931. Shade—dark olive green mixed with grey-black. Design height 16.5 mm. Sun's rays are not touching.

**Type 2:** Figures "21" are thin, slender and spaced from the circle of value. Impression—very fine. Shade—clear olive. Height of design 16.75-17.00 mm. The sun's rays touch the frame above.

### 22c Green

Two types existing se-tenant. Type 1 16.5 mm high, fine impression, light green with slight touch of yellow green. Figures "22" are at the foot of the panel and touching the circle. Type 2 is 16.75 mm high, heavier impression, dark blue-green. The figures "22" are sunk into the little semicircle under the word "postes" which they almost touch, leaving a large white space at the foot of the value circle. A block of four has been seen with T. 2 at top left and the other 3 stamps T.1. This is why Cmte O. de Pomyers has not listed types 1 and 2 separately.



**25c Lilac:** almost the same as the 20c at first.

**Type 1:** Figures thick and large 3.25-3.5 mm; impression heavy and a little blurred. Color—dark reddish lilac brown. Design height 17.5 mm weak, 17.25 mm strong; none of the sun's rays touch the figure.

**Type 2:** Figures small and slender, only 2.75 mm; impression very fine; shade—violet-brown, touch of lilac; the sun's rays touch; design height 16.5-16.7 mm. This type was surcharged 10c in 1942.

**Type 3:** Same height, 16.5 mm strong; figures "25" are different; same as in 25c blue—3 mm high; impression blurred; color very dark violet brown but appearance neither heavy nor sticky; the sun's rays touch, but not as many as in type 2.

### MORE ON COLONIES CINDERELLAS

After writing our note on this subject in the July FCP, several articles on labels from Indochina came to my attention, mainly the one by member Jacques Desrousseaux in the Indo-China Philatelist for July 1979. He illustrates and lists many labels he has recorded on mail from Indochina, and he says there are more that he lost his records of. Most of them are propaganda labels for military units and for tourist promotion, exhibitions, and charities (Red Cross). Some were perhaps locally printed but most were printed in France. They cover the period 1900-1956. Indochina was apparently a more prolific source of labels than any other colony.

Member Ron Bentley sends us a copy of the listing of TB seals for Indochina from Green's catalogue. The designs are similar to those of France except for the denomination being in Indochinese currency.

We illustrate herewith several colonies covers of cinderella character.—R.G.S.



Fig. 1. French military free-franchise card of one of the early "drapeaux" types, sent by a soldier on the front to Paris, Nov. 1915, with typical "Trésor et Postes" postmark (sector # "33"), and a colorful patriotic red-cross label which oddly is headed "Pro Patria/St. Pierre et Miquelon" and 5c value.



Fig. 2. Cover from Reunion. 1915, with a French WW I patriotic label in colors, tied by the St. Paul postmark.



Fig. 3. Cover with set of the un-official labels to promote an airmail service between Algiers and Tunis, on a flight on 15 May 1930. The labels, in denominations of 5c to 10Fr, were issued by the Société pour le développement de l'aviation. The Algiers P.O. cancelled the stamps (an Algerian stamp also required) but the Tunis P.O. did not want to accept them until the Algiers PO explained they were "quasi-official." 3,500 covers were flown.



Fig. 4. Cover sent locally at Casablanca in 1930 with patriotic label inscribed "Pour Nos Orphélins / (head of Marshall Foch) / Société Nationale des Médailles Militaires"—the label is cancelled by a Daguin-type slogan box inscribed "Journée Nationale / Mal Foch."

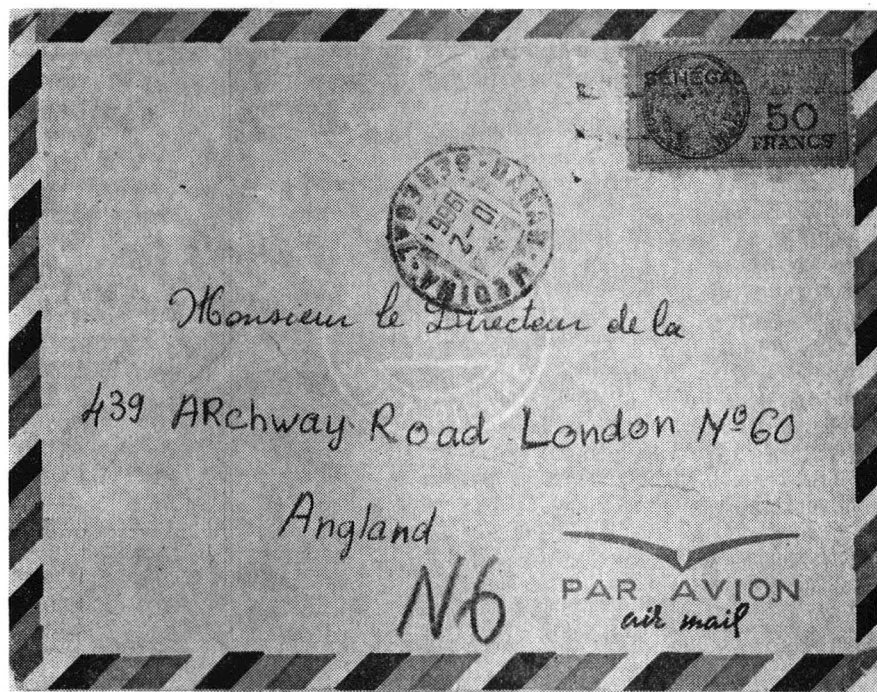


Fig. 5. A Senegal 50Fr revenue stamp used to prepay airmail postage on a cover from Dakar to London in 1956—apparently accepted and not charged due!

## THE MARIANNE DE GANDON COLLECTION OF CHARLES E. MEYER

By Peter H. Blank

For a great many years Steve Rich used to drive Charlie Meyer and Brainerd Kremer to France and Colonies meetings in New York City and back to their homes in New Jersey. One night in 1945 while driving home Steve and Brainerd got to discussing the recently issued Marianne definitives designed by Pierre Gandon. Kremer, noting the numerous varieties apparent in the first few of what was to become a very extensive issue, remarked that they would make a dandy specialized collection. Charlie, seated in the back, listened but said nothing. He had in the past developed a considerable collection of Alsace-Lorraine material covering the Franco-Prussian War, World War I and World War II—a natural since he had been born in Alsace. Also, he had put together a detailed study of the five-centime green Cameo Sower which he had exhibited. However, neither continued to excite him, and he had been looking for another area for specialization. After a brief examination of the Mariannes, Charlie enthusiastically decided he'd found his specialty.

At that time nine typographic, the first of the small-sized engraved, and the four large-format Gandon stamps had been issued. In addition to acquiring mint singles, blocks, dated blocks, *épreuve de luxe* sheets and imperforated copies, the search began for shades and varieties few of which had yet been detailed in the philatelic press. To give himself the greatest chance of discovering varieties, Charlie bought hundreds of used copies of each denomination and carefully studied each stamp. Understanding that dealers' vigilance on his behalf would be invaluable he initially enlisted the help of dealer members Raoul Lesgor and Brainerd Kremer among others. Subsequently, Edmond Queyroy and, I believe, Charles Bretagne were sources of additional material.

The gems the search brought forth were brilliant indeed. Raoul Lesgor supplied two virtually unique IF 50 perforated typographic small-format adhesives produced by the Ministry of Posts in a special printing. Gummed, they were printed in turquoise-green and violet—rejected colors—in single sheets of 25. Lesgor said that one stamp from each sheet was supposed to have been saved for the archives and the balance destroyed. Just how these two examples survived is not known. In fact, numerous inquiries were made of experts here and abroad, and an appeal for information was published in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, but no explanation has been forthcoming.

Before final acceptance of Gandon's designs was given, others by Hourriez and Mazelin produced as essays were considered. Three of the rejected essays by Hourriez and one by Mazelin stand out in the collection's introductory section and are complemented by three of Gandon's essays, black on yellow, orange, and green paper, in the accepted design. There follows signed and unsigned die proofs and artist's color proofs.

As the collection grew and as the issue was expanded, paper varieties were added—white, buff, sulfurized, cream, and gray, as well as thick, thin, and transparent. Also, on some denominations different gums appeared—diagonal and horizontal-striped and so-called invisible gum. Many of the typographed stamps are to be found in smaller than normal size and examples of these are included. An important example is a mint block of four of the 3F brown, two normal-size above and two small ones below. Many varieties detailed by some catalogues are nothing but instances where the ink was too fluid and filled in areas of white space. A lot of these like the doubled design



3F brown and block of 4F violet shown in F. & C. P. #94, are illustrated together with authentic varieties such as the heavy lines in the lock of hair to the left of Marianne's right eye to be found on the 6F in all colors. This variety reported to be in positions 44 and 94 in one plate, is represented by a se-tenant pair of the 6F blue. Shifted overprints are shown on the 5F and 6F carmine and 15F on 18F carmine.

The only denomination to be issued in coil form is the 15F blue and it is included. So are examples of each of the precancels and of booklets, plate-number (coin dates) blocks, gutter blocks with pressmen's numbers, postal stationery, and freaks like wild perfs., and paper folds. All stamps are also shown on cover. Of note are a 5F jade green with Washington, D. C. cancel, and a mixed franking—a 15c U. S. airmail with three 10F lilac cancelled in the U. S. and stamped with a Paris arrival mark.

Said Charlie in recent years, "If I'd known how many stamps would be issued and how involved the collection would become I never would have started." I didn't believe him for eyes twinkled and the excitement which first caught him when he started was obvious every time we looked at his Mariannes. Charlie died last Easter week. Those of us who knew him and who saw the prize-winning collection of Charlie's Mariannes at VAPEX, NOJEX or the Collectors Club know what loving dedication he had for them—and to the F. C. P. S. as a member for over thirty-six years and as a former Director of the Society.

#### STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

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

Walter E. Parshall, Corresponding Secretary

# ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS



♦ On 22 Sept. the 2,00 Dianne au Bain-Chateau d'Ecouen and the 1,10 Télécom 79 were issued. On 6 Oct. a stamp for regular use but outside the program announced last Nov., a 0,45 showing the Chateau de Maisons-Lafitte, will come out. Another issue outside the announced program will be a 1,80 Courier Téléposte Paris-New York which will be issued on the date on which the new service begins. On 27 Oct. the 2,00 "L'Eglise d'Auvers sur Oise" of Van Gogh will appear. On 12 Nov. a 1,30+0,30 Simone Weil and 2,30 Lorraine (regions series) will come out; on 17 Nov. the 1,80 Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures and 3,00 original work of Salvador Dali will be issued. On 24 Nov. the 1,30+0,30 Malraux and 1,60 Championnats du Monde de Judo, on 3 Dec. the 1,10+0,30 Eglise Jeanne d'Arc—Rouen and 1,30+0,30 same design and 3,00 Chapelain-Midy (création philatélique): "Danseur du Feu—La Flute Enchanté"; and on 10 Dec. the La Luthérie, will be issued. The Judo stamp of 24 Nov. will also be issued for Andorre (1,30c).



- ◆ For Andorre a 2,00 Monument Trobada Co-Princeps is to be issued 1 Oct.
- ◆ On 1 October the French domestic postage rates were increased. The simple letter goes up from 1.20 to 1.30 and the non-urgent letter from 1.00 to 1.20. This required 6 new Sabine stamps that were supposed to be ready for sale on 1 Oct. Changing the basic-rate stamp causes the colors on some other stamps to be changed in order to maintain the red and green for the basics. Hence the new issues consist of 1.10 green, 1.30 red, 0.70 marine blue, 1.00 sepia, 1.60 prune, and 1.80 sienna. They have the vertical phosphor bars in the lateral margins, 1 bar for the 0.70, 1.00, and 1.10, and 2 bars for the rest. Booklets, coils, stationery and aerogrammes for the new rates will be issued later.
- ◆ At RIPEX in Sept. our Stan Luft came away with a gold and a reserve grand award for his 30c Cameo Sowers. The only French exhibit in the show.
- ◆ One of our busy members has done a little checking and computing from the catalogues. He finds that from 1975 to 1980 the Yvert prices for most of the 19th France used major varieties on the average just about doubled. And comparing the 1978 Thiaude with 1980 Yvert, allowing for change in exchange rate, they went up about 40%, while gold was up over 100%.
- ◆ The two syndicates of French stamp dealers and experts have decided to merge, which they felt was especially desirable now to prepare for the 1982 Paris Expo.
- ◆ The APS has revised its much criticized "Black Blot" program for evaluating new issues. The new criteria emphasize judging the trend of issuing policies of stamp issuing countries instead of individual issues. However, in our opinion the new criteria require so much subjective judgment and depend on information which is not always readily obtainable nor accurate, that they will prove just as controversial as the old criteria. We can foresee they will be irritating to collectors of the French area, where the treatment of certain kinds of "issues" are not just the same as in some other countries—will the judges know that?
- ◆ Our member Raymond Gaillaguet has been sowing seeds of recognition with his specialized Sowers and other French specialties. He has been honored by an invitation to join the prestigious Philatelic Group of Boston, which has a restricted membership. Ray showed lined and Cameo Sowers at the Boston Stampshow in Sept. obtaining a Silver medal.
- ◆ Dealer member, courtly Souren Serebrakian, was the subject of an interview article by Viola Ilma in Stamp Show News for June. We learn he is a man of many parts and wide interests (mathematics no less). His very gracious wife Marie is also subject of an interview in the same issue.
- ◆ Franklin Bruns, well-known philatelic journalist, and lately Curator of the Postal History Division of the Smithsonian, died last summer.
- ◆ One of our oldest members (#134), George T. Turner, died on 18 August of a heart attack. George, a retired research chemist, became an assiduous philatelic literature collector, amassing an enormous library. He has written extensively on various philatelic specialties and recently published a fine book on U. S. internal revenue stamps. From 1968 to 1972 he was Curator of philately at the Smithsonian. A signer of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, received many awards and was a member of over 300 philatelic societies. George had been cordially helpful to us on many occasions and we will miss his friendly presence at stamp shows.

- ◆ At BALPEX, Sept. 1-3, members Ernst Cohn, R. G. Stone, Paul Dinger, Bill Waugh, John Chaite, Bill Bogg, and Jeff Bohn, perhaps Martin Stempien, were seen inspecting the exhibits and bourse.
- ◆ At the Boston Stampshow, end of August, Ray Gaillaguet obtained a silver for his Sowers, and FCPS got a silver for the Luft Handbook II. Scotts Mo. Jn. edited by our Ira Zweifach also took a silver. Members Ernst Cohn, Rolla Adams, and several others were in attendance. Geo. Turner, who died just before the Show, won a Prix d'Honneur for his classic covers to 1880.
- ◆ Pennsylvania State University is offering correspondence courses in philately. The first course, available from August 1979 on, is a beginning survey, authored by Bill Olcheski who is also author of a popular book ("Beginning Stamp Collecting," 1976). He is preparing a more advanced course. Future plans call for seven more courses on various aspects of philately. Our member Dave Lidman is editor for the series, which the APS is assisting with a grant to PSU. Write to PSU Independent Study by Correspondence, 3-P Shields Bldg., University Park, Pa. 16802.
- ◆ APS has formed a Committee to study and advise collectors about the factors in paper deterioration and how to prolong life of stamps, covers, etc. A first report appeared in the March 1979 AP.
- ◆ In connection with all the reports in the literature about the scarce varieties of Bequets and Sabines issued without phosphor bars, Paris experts Calves and Jean Brun warn collectors that some of these rare varieties now being offered at high prices could be of fraudulent nature since it is easy to wash off the phosphor bars from common stamps without altering the stamp otherwise.
- ◆ The Australian Airmail Society sponsored a special "experimental" flight by a Nomad (5 W-FAR)-type aircraft of the Polynesian Air Lines, from Samoa to Wallis and Futuna Ids. and back, between 23 and 25 Feb. 1979. The Society prepared 400 cacheted covers from each terminal, making a set of 6, all signed by the crew and guaranteed flown by the Society.
- ◆ Though he is reluctant to claim responsibility for it, it is possible that member John Alden played a part in the issue by France in Sept. last of the stamp commemorating a certain curious anniversary, the 440th of the Imprimerie Nationale. In his "Printers and Printing in Philately" book, published in England in 1976, Alden pointed out that, unlike other nations, France had given little recognition philatelically to either topic. This comment the reviewer of the work in Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France reiterated, saying "Constatons mélancoliquement que la France, pourtant inflationniste en matière de timbres, s'est désintéressée de l'imprimerie, n'ayant consacré au livre qu'un seul timbre assez médiocre." Can the Imprimerie Nationale stamps represent an effort to counter this complaint?

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#### CORRIGENDA TO JULY FCP #177

- Page 75: 5th line, for "panes" read "booklets"—"4x10" means 4 stamps per pane and 10 panes in the booklet.
- Page 79: "goélette" (misspelled).
- Page 86: Item 355, should read "(see art. by DeLizeray in FCP #177)."
- Page 87: Item 358: next to last line, should read: "Ouvéa, Lifou, Maré." And note that the P.O. of We listed among the regular P.O.s is also in the Loyalty Ids.

## TWO PUZZLING STAMPLESS COVERS OF THE 1870's

By Stanley J. Luft

The covers illustrated, described, and discussed here were examined "in the flesh" or through photocopies by J. E. Lievsay, Dr. R. Joany, J.-F. Brun, and myself. Our combined interpretations as to what might have taken place follow the descriptions of the covers.

The first cover (Fig. 1) was mailed from Toulouse on 14 Oct. 1870 by the firm of J. A. Carbonel, who did not affix postage. The Toulouse post office applied the 30-due handstamp (20c letter rate x  $1\frac{1}{2}$  penalty for unpaid letters). Backstamps show a faint 14 Oct. 70 Bordeaux to ? night ambulant cachet and a 16 Oct. 70 Condé-s-Noireau (13) arrival cachet. So far so good.

The manuscript "Non-affranchie, car l'état de guerre" (Unfranked, because of state of war) (on flap) may be in the sender's hand; at least the ink appears the same. The boxed URGENT and the curious "Suspension de Paiements" handstamps are both in the same heavy and shiny black stamp-pad ink. Neither marking is believed to be official, and they presumably were applied by Carbonel.

There is no reason to assume that Toulouse had been deprived of stamps by 14 Oct. 1870, war or no war. A hesitant conclusion is that M. Carbonel was not about to pay the postage to advise a correspondent that the latter was in debt and that payments were being suspended. Nevertheless, I believe we've missed something. Has any reader encountered a similar cover?

The other cover (ex-Vaurie) (Fig. 2) is an envelope without contents. The front bears a Dax, 13 Nov. 1874 departure cachet, a Q in circle (boite rurale), a 40-due handstamp (25c letter rate x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , raised to nearest higher 5c, penalty for unpaid letters), and an enigmatic manuscript one-liner on top, "Contravention of the Law of 16 Oct. 1849." The backstamps are Dax, 13 Nov. 74 and the Linxe, 14 Nov. 74 arrival cachet. For good measure, I wish to add that an area the size of a postage stamp, in the upper left of the front, is slightly less-yellowed than the rest of the envelope, and that what may be pinholes are present on the left side of the envelope.

There is only one article to the Law of 16 Oct. 1849. It deals with the fraudulent re-use of cancelled stamps. Under the provisions of the law, the letter gets pinned to a set of "procès verbal" forms, and dire punishment follows for the guilty party.

The pinholes and the clearer rectangular area in the upper left suggest (1) there was such a previously used stamp, and (2) that it was removed and pinned to the envelope by the postal authorities at Dax. Inasmuch as the sender was "legally unknown" (no return address, nvelope found in a rural box), the letter would have been forwarded (taxed at 40c) to the addressee at Linxe, along with a request for him to come forth and identify the sender.

However, the normal procedure used on "procès verbal" covers we have seen is to write something like "Taxed for fraudulent use of previously-used stamp," and not "Contravention a la loi du 16 Octobre 1849." This is what makes it a puzzling cover. We may perhaps be faced with the following scenario. The cancelled stamp, weakly affixed by only the residum of its original gum, fell off while sitting in box Q. Therefore, all the rural collector and the bureau chief at Dax had were a stampless envelope and a loose cancelled stamp, hardly enough evidence to press charges. The letter therefore was sent (perhaps after a futile attempt at "procès-verballin" it) as a simple, unpaid letter, taxed at 40c. If this were the case, shouldn't the incriminating line regarding the Law of 16 Oct. 1849 have been either omitted or crossed out? Again, we appeal to readers for some alternative interpretation.

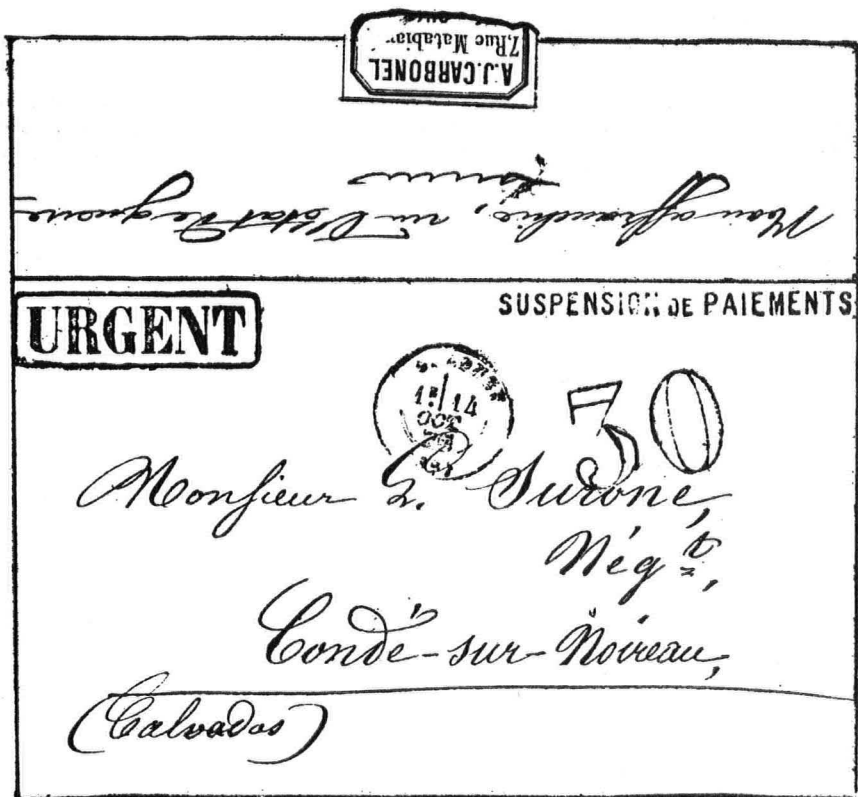


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

## POST-APS GLEANINGS FROM BOSTON: 1870-71 DOCUMENTS

By Ernst M. Cohn

As usual, I take advantage of the opportunity to read local 1870/71 newspapers and to look for letters and covers filed locally. At Boston (for the Stampshow) two potential sources I missed are the Athenaeum (closed in August) and the Congregational Society's Library (no time). I did visit the Boston Public Library, its Annex in the State House, the Archives in the State House (claiming to have no pertinent material), the Massachusetts Historical Society Library, and the Cardinal Spellman Museum at nearby Weston (conveniently reached by subway and taxi).

The newspaper harvest, from a dozen dailies, semi-weeklies and weeklies, was meager. The *Transcript's* correspondent had left Paris before the siege. A letter to Boston's Miss Mary G. Chapman (1798-1874), dated at Paris on 27 November, if mailed promptly by balloon, must have been among the Cornish Mail of the "Jacquard," having been published in the same paper of 23 December. Hence it left London on or before the 10th.

An excellent description of the end of the Commune, but not postal history, is contained in a series of nine letters, published in the weekly *Commonwealth* of 10 June 1871, p. 4, cols. 1-3 and p. 2, cols. 2-5—yes, letters 1-3 in back, 4-5 up front; and 17 June, p. 4, cols. 1-3. The Historical Society has them loose-leaf, the Library Annex bound.

The manuscript room of the Library contains a couple of balloon letters, one a probable "General Renault" (Ms. Fr. 132), the other indeterminate (Ms. Fr. 167), both from the same correspondence.

The Spellman Museum's balloon covers include two from Paul Lacoïn, inventor of the *dépêche-réponse* scheme, to his wife at Dax (Landes). Most are unfortunately mounted and written up so as to give no indication of transit and arrival markings. Only one, mailed at place de la Bourse on 6E/24 Sep. and arrived at Trouville on 1E/28 Sep., is a definite "Ville de Florence" and recognizable as such. The donor(s) of the material did not understand the importance of citing all postmarks on Paris balloon mail.

The highlight of the finds is a *Gazette des Absents* n° 19, containing a brief message, dated at "Paris, Dec. 26, 1870, 99th day of the Siege," from Washburne to his wife, "Mrs. Ellen M. Washburne, care of Frank Moore, at Mr. B. F. Stevens, N° 17 Henrietta Street, Covent Gardens, London," now in the Massachusetts Historical Society's collection (Washburn 11.1.24.83). The sole marking is the red oval Stevens Despatch Agent stamp of January 6, 1871, on the face, proving it was transported in U. S. diplomatic pouch N° 10 across the lines. This is the second or third cover from that pouch, discovered thus far. It must have been forwarded to Brussels either by messenger or under cover.—Of the other two, one (Riggs correspondence at LC) of same date probably also went by pouch, the other definitely did and is the only one known to have been in private hands a few years ago, at least.

## T.A.A.F. NOTES

In Ice Cap News #135, Jean-Claude Lajugie reported on the S.A.T.A. annual convention at Meaux on 13 May, attended by about 80 "crazy polar collectors." Among the French polar VIPs present were M. Rouillon, who was the IGY leader at Adélieland, and M. Rousseau who was the postmaster at Dumont D'Urville Station during the last season. "Mr. Rousseau—a very

nice guy—gave a lot of useful and surprising information about his work with the philatelic mail during his stay. He was really busy with philatelic mail—and station members' mail, too. There were so many requests that he preferred to process most of the requests during the antarctic winter in order that he might be able to do better work. He worked as much as a 6-hour day on philatelic mail.

"As for the 30th anniversary of EPF FDCs, he processed 9,964 covers, and during that season he sold about 60,000 stamps!

"He processed 27,000 covers and 5,591 registered covers! and parcels, but among this huge amount of mail the station members' mail amounted to only .5% of this 500 Kg of postal matter.

"He complained about people who consider the postmaster their slave. One philatelist sent him about 180 covers in 20 different requests, thinking that he'd not notice that they were all for the same "collector." Even earlier, we became aware that when Thala Dan was still in Le Havre, a philatelist sent 60 covers to the ship master. How could it be possible for the Master to sign so many covers?

"Mr. Rousseau said that when people send cover requests directly to scientists, it most generally happens that the majority of such requests end up in the dustbin, for those men are overburdened by such requests and are not themselves philatelists. He stated too that from now on philatelic mail will generally be processed during the winter, and so you must expect your mail only when Thala Dan again sails to the station in December of 1979.

"Mr. Besnard from TAAF Administration told us that the captain of the Marion Dufresne also complains about too many people sending too many covers, and when this happens he 'unprocesses' them and drops them off at REUNION island instead of the TAAF stations. When Marion Dufresne was at CROZET this past season, she handled 552 covers plus registered mail; 1,082 in KERGUELEN plus registered, and 474 in AMSTERDAM ISLAND.

"Concerning the TAAF new stamps issued on Jan. 1, 1979, on some of the covers the postmasters applied FD cancels with erroneous dates, as follows: ST. PAUL—18 dec 78; KERGUELEN—24 dec 78; CROZET—12 nov 78."

## NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

"Catalogue Maury 1980—France—Andorre—Monaco—TAAF—Jersey—Guernsey—Saare." 113th ed. 1979. 396 pp. 36 Fr. A. Maury, 6 Blvd. Montmartre, F75009-Paris (new section added this year of 23 pp on specialized listings of colis postaux).

"Catalogue des Oblitérations Militaires Francaises 1914-1918." By Bertrand Sinais. 2nd ed. 1979. 39pp. Illustr. The author, 102 rue Jean-Jaurès, F93240 Stains. (Types and units, priced.)

"Les Numéros de Poste de Campagne des Organismes Militaires Allemandes en France 1940-1945." By J.-P. Lebrun, 22Fr. ppd. Etude Phil. #2 de l' A.P.C.E. From Pierre Blohin, 41 Ave. Anatole-France, F92700-Colombes.

"Andorra Catalogue." 1979 ed., 50 cents. From CDE Stamps, 3539 Crest Ave., S.E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87106. (Priced list, incl. imperfs., proofs, and some covers.)



## THE REGULAR ISSUES OF FRANCE SINCE 1960, ACCORDING TO THEIR NORMAL POSTAL USAGE

By Stanley J. Luft (#915)

(of the Académie d'Etudes Postales)

(Cont. from FCP # 177, p. 83)

### Corrections

In FCP #177, July 1979:

P. 82, 4th line from bottom of 0,30 Coq, delete "Replaced with 0,30 Blason de Paris (Sc 1095, Cs 1354B)."

P. 82, in References, Bottin ref. should read: "for years 1959-60," etc.

## II. Engraved higher-denomination issues of 1960-66

### A. Tourism issues of 1960-62

#### 0,15

The 0,15 Laon (Scott 943, Cérés 1235) was issued 16 Jan. 1960-19 May 1962, replacing the 15F Arms of Alger (Sc 903, Cs 1195).

Printed (5 press runs) 24 Nov. 1959-19 Dec. 1960; 32.68 million stamps printed.

Usage (see 0,15 Alger) (Ch. I. A.).

Used concurrently with the 0,15 Alger (Sc 940, Cs 1232). Replaced by the 0,15 St. Paul-de-Vence (Sc 1007, Cs 1311) beginning in October 1961.

#### 0,30

The 0,30 Fougères (Sc 944, Cs 1236) was issued 16 Jan. 1960-19 May 1962?, replacing the 30F Elysées (Sc 907, Cs 1192).

Printed (7 press runs) 24 Dec. 1959-9 August 1961; 37.36 million stamps printed.

Usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959 and later modifications):

On return portion of C.C.P. (comptes de chèques postaux) formules (until 31 Dec. 1961);

Newspapers, from 500 to 600 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate;

Airmailed printed matter, from 25 to 50 gm, within Europe and to islands in the Atlantic;

Airmailed printed matter, to 25 gm, including greeting cards w/o added message, to French West and Equatorial Africa, Somali Coast, Near East, and Iran.

Used concurrently with the 0,30 Semeuse de Piel (Sc 942A, Cs 1234A). Replaced by the 0,30 Arcachon (Sc 1008, Cs 1312) beginning in October 1961.

#### 0,45

The 0,45 Gorges de Kerrata (Sc 945, Cs 1237) was issued 16 Jan. 1960-19 May 1962.

Printed (9 press runs) 24 Nov. 1959-4 August 1961; 63.67 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

\*Letters, from 20 to 50 gm (including Italy and San Marino);

Printed matter and samples, from 100 to 200 gm;  
 Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to Morocco, Tunisia, French West and  
 Equatorial Africa, and Somali Coast.

**Foreign usage (id.):**

Letters, from 20 to 40 gm, to Canada and 'rayons limitrophes';  
 Newspapers, magazines, books, and brochures, from 350 to 400 gm;  
 Airmailed newspapers, magazines, and brochures, to 25 gm, to North  
 America, Ethiopia, Sudan, and certain non-French Community  
 countries in Africa.

Replaced by the 0,45 Sully-sur-Loire (Sc 1009, Cs 1313) beginning in October 1961.

**0,50**

The 0,50 Tlemcen (Sc 946, Cs 1238) was issued 16 Jan. 1960-19 May 1962?, replacing the 50F St.-Rémy (Sc 855, Cs 1130).

Printed (9 press runs) 26 Nov. 1959-7 July 1961; 87.05 million stamps printed.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959, and later modifications):

\*Letters, to 20 gm;

Invoices and other commercial paper, unsealed, to 200 gm;

Newspapers, magazines, and books, from 400 to 450 gm;

Airmailed postcards, to certain former French colonies, and to Near  
 East and Iran;

Airmailed printed matter, from 25 to 50 gm, to French West and  
 Equatorial Africa, Somali Coast, Near East, and Iran;

#Supplementary value.

Domestic usage (id.):

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

#Supplementary value.

Replaced by the 0,50 Cognac (Sc 1010, Cs 1314) beginning in October 1961.

**0,65**

The 0,65 Vallée de la Sioule (Sc 947, Cs 1239) was issued 16 Jan. 1960-19 May 1962?, replacing the 65F Evian-les-Bains (Sc 856, Cs 1131).

Printed (7 press runs) 10 Dec. 1959-9 August 1961; 38.965 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959 and later modifications):

Letters, from 50 to 100 gm;

Invoices and commercial papers, unsealed, to 500 gm (from 1 Feb.  
 1962);

Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to certain French Community areas such as  
 St. Pierre et Miquelon and Réunion.

Foreign usage (id.):

Airmailed postcards to U.S.A., Mexico, and certain non-French Com-  
 munity countries in Africa;

Airmail letters, from 5 to 10 gm, to French Community in Africa,  
 and to Near East and Iran;

Airmailed newspapers, magazines, and brochures, to 25 gm, to South  
 America;

Airmailed printed matter, to 25 gm, incl. greeting cards w/o added  
 message, to certain non-French Community countries in Africa.

Replaced by the 0,65 Dinan (Sc 1011, Cs 1315) beginning in October 1961.

**0,85**

The 0,85 Viaduc de Chaumont (Sc 948, Cs 1240) was issued 16 Jan. 1960-19 May 1962?, replacing the 85F Evian-les-Bains (Sc 908, Cs 1193). Printed (7 press runs) 24 Dec. 1959-30 June 1961; 55.365 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959 and later modifications):

\*Registered letters, to 20 gm (until 31 Jan. 1962);

Letters, from 100 to 200 gm.

Foreign usage (id.):

\*Registered letters, to 20 gm, to Canada, "rayons limitrophes," and Common Market countries (until 31 Jan. 1962);

\*Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to U.S.A., Mexico, Ethiopia, Sudan, and non-French Community countries in West and Equatorial Africa;

Airmailed postcards to South America;

Airmailed invoices, unsealed, to 25 gm, to Near East and Iran.

Replaced by the 0,85 Calais (Sc 1012, Cs 1316) beginning in October 1961.

**1,00**

The 1,00 Réunion (Sc 949, Cs 1241) was issued 16 Jan. 1960-19 May 1962?, replacing the 1,00 Guadeloupe (Sc 904, Cs 1194).

Printed (12 press runs) 24 Dec. 1959-4 August 1961; 87.13 million stamps printed.

Issued and used as a supplementary value, primarily for airmail.

Other usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959 and later modifications):

Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to Persian Gulf and India;

Airmailed newspapers, magazines, and brochures, to 25 gm, to Australasia;

Parcels, from 3000 to 4000 gm, to military personnel in the field (from 1961?);

Parcels, from 300 to 500 gm (domestic) (from 1 Feb. 1962);

Registered postal cards (foreign) (from 1 Feb. 1962).

Replaced by the 1,00 Médée (Sc 1013, Cs 1318), beginning in October 1961.

**B. Tourism issues of 1961-66****0,15**

The 0,15 St. Paul-de-Vence (Sc 1007, Cs 1311) was issued 7-8 Oct. 1961-11 July 1964, replacing the 0,15 Laon (Sc 943, Cs 1235).

Printed (5 press runs) between 11 August 1961 and 21 Sept. 1962; 22.625 million stamps printed.

Usage (see 0,15 Alger) (Ch. I. A.).

Used concurrently with the 0,15 Alger (Sc 940, Cs 1232) and 0,15 Nevers (Sc 1042, Cs 1354), and eventually replaced by the latter.

**0,30**

The 0,30 Arcachon (Sc 1008, Cs 1312) was issued 7-9 Oct. 1961-11 July 1964? replacing the 0,30 Fougères (Sc 944, Cs 1236).

Printed (12 press runs) 17 August 1961-14 March 1963; 63.025 million stamps printed.

Usage (see 0,30 Fougères) (Ch. II.A.).

Replaced by the 0,30 Amboise (Sc 1068, Cs 1390) beginning in June 1963.

**o,45**

The o,45 Sully-sur-Loire (Sc 1009, Cs 1313) was issued 7-9 Oct. 1961-11 July 1964?, replacing the o,45 Gorges de Kerrata (Sc 945, Cs 1237).

Printed (17 press runs) 21 Aug. 1961-27 April 1964; 123.325 million stamps printed.

Usage (see o,45 Gorges de Kerrata) (Ch. II.A.).

Value left with very little normal usage by Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965, and not replaced.

**o,50**

The o,50 Cognac (Sc 1010, Cs 1314) was issued 7-9 Oct. 1961-11 July 1964?, replacing the o,50 Tlemcen (Sc 946, Cs 1238).

Printed (10 press runs) 31 August 1961-19 Feb. 1963; 93.125 million stamps printed.

Usage (see o,50 Tlemcen) (Ch. II.A.).

Replaced by the o,50 Côte-d'Azur (Sc 1069, Cs 1391) beginning in June 1963.

**o,65**

The o,65 Dinan (Sc 1011, Cs 1315) was issued 7-9 Oct. 1961-20 March 1965, replacing the o,65 Vallée de la Sioule (Sc 947, Cs 1239).

Printed (12 press runs) between 31 Aug. 1961 and 9 March 1964; 58.98 million stamps printed.

Usage (see o,65 Vallée de la Sioule) (Ch. II.A.).

Value rendered obsolete by Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965 and not replaced.

(To be continued)

# ADDENDA AND CORRECTIONS TO "LIST OF FRENCH COLONIES BOOKLETS"

(FCP July 1979, pp. 74-78)

## Indochina—corrections:

123a	131	110	5c	1929	10x2	57564	With various official slogan advices to the public in top and bottom margins (Pubs). Panes of 123a and 124a on same sheet facing each other.
124a	132	111	6c	1929	10x2	44496	
154a	159	38	5c	1931	5x5	15000	Label with "X" instead of 6th stamp
155a	160	39	6c	1931	5x5	8004	

## New Caledonia—additions:

402a	386	?	12F	1973	5x2	?
C99a	139	?	23F	1973	5x2	?

## Senegal (Republic)—additions

336Ab	355	?	35F	1971	10x1	?
336Ab	355	?	35F	1971	10x2	?
371a	373	?	25F	1972	5x2	?
371b	373	?	25F	1972	10x2	?
372a	374	?	40F	1972	5x2	?
372b	374	?	40F	1972	10x2	?

(Thanks to Irving Kopf, Bert Mendelsohn, and Bill Peters for calling our attention to these.)

# ADDENDA AND CORRECTIONS TO POSTAL MARKINGS OF SAINT PIERRE-MIQUELON

Note: the two lozenge killers of St. Pierre were not listed in this article as they were included in our Suppl. to the Jan. 1977 FCP on the lozenges of all the colonies.

In the part of the article in FCP for July 1978:—

Under Type XII-La: the Langlade postoffice was closed sometime in the 1970s.

Under Type XIV: during 1953-57 the diameter was generally 27.0 mm, "36.75" mm was a typographical error for 26.75. The star varies in the ray positions. There were at least two and probably more dies of this Type.

In the part of the article in FCP for October 1978:—

Under Type XVI: Type was probably used on Sc. #s 372-3, not 374-5, and was definitely used on Sc. #C26, doubtful on #s 360-361.

Under Type XVII: No. L (SM3-9) is 29 mm diam.

Add new mark (no SM # was ever assigned); inscribed in center:  
INAUGURATION / DU NOUVEAU / BATIMENT / DU SIEGE / DE  
L'U.P.U. / 20 MAI 70.

Under Type XIX:

No. Y (SM-40) is only 35 mm diam.

No. AH (SM5-1) is only 35 mm diam.

No. AI (SM-52) is only 35 mm diam.

No. AG was never illustrated in Le Monde and the correct inscription is: "18.11.75" across the center in a bridge, forming a new subtype of Type XIX (see illustration) .



Two additional marks of Type XIX are recorded but which were not given Le Monde numbers:

Inscribed: PIERRE LOTI / (1850-1923) / 23 JUIN 69

Inscribed: EXPOSITION / UNIVERSELLE / OSAKA 1970 / 8  
SEPT. 70

In the part of article in FCP for April 1979:—

Under Type XXI: The extra set of lines to left of the ring cds is apparently just an artifact of improper operation of the machine, as it does not appear on most other examples seen. This type is also reported "975 Miquelon" in 1979.

## CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

### Le Monde Des Philatélistes (CC, APRL)

- #320, May 1979: "Documents des PTT—timbres, gommés, papiers"; Brun: "Le secret de l'expertise"; DeLizeray: "Semeuse grasse Type II," "Méthodes de recherches"; Marion: "0.20D Saint-Lo" (begin); Leblond: "Le perforateurs du Crédit Lyonnais"; Altéret: "Sabine—cartes postales à 0,80 et 1,00F"; Delizeray: "Les roulettes"; conts. of Frybourg, Porcher, Perrin, Mazabrey, Leblond.
- #321, June 1979: Porcher (end); De la Mettrie: "Le 25c Cérès de 1871—les rayeurs et les griffes"; Rouques: "La dentelure des timbres rotatives"; Mignon: "Les carnets 1,20 Sabine"; conts. of Perrin, Frybourg, Marion.
- #322, July-Aug. 1979: "France en Thematique—Franche-Comté"; Rouques et Gouillou; "Encore à propos du cylindre hérisson," "Le Bequet 1F et les bars phosphors"; Leblond: "Perforations de firmes et appareils perforateurs"; Henry: "25c Marianne de Décaris"; DeLizeray: "Le 15c Semeuse lignée"; Tensorer, Schier, et Madron: "La Marianne de Bequet—étude des variétés aux rayons UV"; conts. of Perrin, Joffre, Frybourg, Marion, de la Mettrie.

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

- #1500, June 1979: Goubin: "Le timbrage des lettres à l'arrivé"; Goubin: "Fausse Direction"; Storch et Francon: "L'état et la valeur des entiers postaux" (addendum); Storch et Francon: "Les types Droits de l'Homme de 1900-31" (cont.); Dumont: "Quelques informations sur les documents de Franchise de la 2eme Guerre Mondiale" (end); Carnévalé-Mauzan: "A propos des Imprimées Spéciaux de la Croix Rouge—vartes 275 et 10.079."

### La Philatélie Française (CC, APRL)

- #299, May 1979: Lejeune: "L'Union Marcophile" (begin); conts. of Delbrel, Storch et Francon (end), Bergez, Mayeur, Heynen, Bertin, Blondelle.
- #300/301, June/July 1979: Reports of the Fed. Soc. Phil. Fr.; Merot: "Expedition îles Samoa-Wallis et Futuna 23-24 Feb. 1979"; cont. of Blondelle.

### Les Feuilles Marcophiles (CC)

- #217, 2nd Trim 1979: "Marcophilex VI"; Bridoux; 20c noir (cover); Stone: "Marques postales de S.P.M." (addenda); Lux: "Les levées exceptionnelles"; Pannetier: "Gabon et Congo Française—les petits bureaux 1887-1893" (repr. from L'Echo 1960); Sinais: "La mission militaire Française B d'Egypte et du Hedjaz 1916-20"; Pauvert: "Le type Blanc et les cachets à date"; Bridoux: "Du nouveau sur les boules du Moulins"; Annet: "Prisonniers de Guerre 1940-45—les premiers temps de la captivité en France"; Delvaux: "Nouveautés de Guichets-Annexes"; Rovere: "Courrier maritime Algérie et la Métropole après 1880."

### Feuilles Marcophiles Informations (CC)

- #22, April 1979: L'Huillier: "Les campagnes militaires et les traites 1792-1813" (end); Lejeune: "La poste ferroviaire—les convoyeurs" (begin);



- Diard et le Gorrec: "A propos du cachet A5bis du Grand-Bornand (Hte-Savoie)"; Tixier: "Marques linéaires doubles de l'ancien régime à 1792" (addenda); Sambourg: "Carte postale et Imprimé Illustré."
- #23, July 1979: Lejeune: "Le service postal rural à ses origines" (begin); Lejeune: "La poste ferroviare—les convoyeurs" (end); Dumont: "Les retours à l'envoyeur dus à des circonstances exceptionnelles."

#### Le Collectionneur Philatéliste et Marcophile (CC)

- #42, April 1979: Rayssiguier: "Généalogie des poinçons du 25c Semeuse camée"; Magnard: "Histoire et marcophilie dans le Sud Est 1789-1815"; Auriacombe: "La poste navale"; Camboulives: "L'Exposition Universelle de 1872 à Lyon"; Peignes: "Télégrammes marques de censure en 1914-18"; Didier: "Retour à l'envoyeur dans la région Rhône-Alpes"; Magnard: "Une étiquette de Déboursé"; Camboulives: "Pedon Sayoyard"; Fradois: "Vignette Tour de Fourvière"; Fradois: "Catalogue des timbres fiscaux" (cont.); Delore (cont.).

#### Documents Philatéliques (CC)

- #80, tome XVIII, 2nd Trim 1979: Schroeder: "Utilisation tardive du 20c noir"; Fromaigeat: "Emission de Bordeaux"; deFontaines: "Guerre de 1870-71"; de Fontaines: "Siège de Paris, dirigeable?"; Bernard: "Tonkin, correspondances d'Armées"; Blanc: "Timbres-poste sur affiches"; Perrin: "France surchargés ALGÉRIE" (end); Lux: "Les levées exceptionnelles"; Joany: "Correspondances maritimes puis avion"; Rousselin: "Les pigeon-grammes du France"; Dumont: "Affranchissement de fortune en 1940."

- #81, 3rd Trim 1979: de Fontaines: "30e Div. militaire, les Etats Romaines"; Bernard: "Bureau de passe 3325—Saumur"; Michon: "Non-dentelés accidentels"; Thouygnon: "Lettre exceptionnellement lente"; Stone: "Enveloppe de 1886" (of SPM); Blanc: "Roulette à plat du 10c vert Semeuse"; Joany: "Lettres bateaux puis avion."

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

- No. 32, June-July 1979: Coles: "Exhibit of precancels and cancellations, Commune, marques postales, Depts. Conquis"; Cohn: "Postal history and horse racing"; Domenech: "Reunion of Savoy with France 1860, postal consequences"; Bleeck: "Marianne de Décaris 25c."

#### Bulletin de la Société des Amis du Musée Postal (CC)

- #61, 1st Sem. 1979: "Expos organise au Musée P."; Rollaud: "Les grandes dates de l'histoire des postes et les télécommunications 1900-1931" (cont.); Cappart: "Boutons des uniformes de la poste" (cont.); Pichon: "Le courrier du contingent français de la Force Intérimaire des Nations Unies au Liban (Casques Bleus)."

#### Diligence d'Alsace

- #20, 1978: Dohr: "Organisation postale des pays conquis de la rive gauche du Rhin 1794-1814"; Cogn: "Les débuts de la deuxième poste aérienne au siège de Metz"; "Portrait d'un messager de Strasbourg en 1618"; Lotz: "Editeurs bas-rhinois de cartes postales"; Richard: "François-Charles Oberthur père du calendrier postale"; Chevalier: "Un orfèvre; directeur de Postes à Montbéliard 1756-89"; Mull: "Les premiers appareils téléphoniques vus par la carte postale."

#### Bulletin of the Postal History Society (CC)

- #210, June-July, 1979: Vandervelde: "The Mexican adventure" (of France).

**SPA Journal (CC, APRL, SI)**

May 1979: Reed: "U. S. postal arrangements with Britain and France prior to 1875 (I)."

**The Chronicle of the US Classic Postal Issues (CC, APRL, SI)**

#102, May 1979: Starnes: "Unpaid and part-paid international letters, 1868-1876 Convention"; Hubbard: "The Eagle-Line mail packets from N. Y. 1873-75 via Plymouth and Cherbourg to Hamburg."

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

April 1979: Forte: "French Polynesia—notes on Army P.O.s" (begin)  
May 1979: Forte (end).

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

#135, May-June 1979: Lajugie: "TAAF" (report on SATA meeting).

**Aero Field (CC, APRL)**

March 1979: Hartland-Swann: "Early airmails to Indo-China."

**Bulletin de l'Association des Collectionneurs des Timbres de la Libération et de la 2eme Guerre Mondiale**

#45, April 1979: Duvergey: "L'entier postale 1.20 Petain surchargé RF Orleans et Blois"; "Emission Libération de Mouton"; "Nouveau timbre deGaulle en Mauretanie"; Mayer: "Documents"; Brives: "La série de Lyon grolée"; Duvergey: "L'AOF avec lettres oblitérées" (cont.); Fronval: "Paris brisé ses chaines—1er et 4e arrondissements."

**Bulletin de l'Amicale Philatélique de l'Ancre de Nantes**

#14, April 1979: "Etude sur l'émission du 25c breu semeuse camée"; "Projets et réalisations graphiques de J. E. Laboureur peintre-gravure Nantais"; "Les vignettes precurseurs du Code Postale"; Peigne: "La poste ferroviare en Loire Inférieure."

**Messages (de PTT)**

#279, April 1979: "Traitement automatique du courrier."  
#280, May 1979: "Le role du bureau de poste"; "L'émission d'un timbre poste."  
#281, June 1979: "La lettre électronique "; "Le 40e anniv. de Nuit Air-Bleu"; "Les matériels des centres de tri."

**Bulletin de Liaison de la Société Francaise de Philatelie Polaire (CC)**

#37, Sept. 1979: Tristant: "A propos du Chevalier de Kerguelén"; Dupraz: "Quelques notes sur courrier des TAAF."

**Marianne (Bull. KontaktGp. Fr. Veramelaars) (CC)**

#44, May 1979: Spoelman: "Lavalette"; DeVries: "Een nieuw Centraal arrondissements Postkantoor in Paris (14th Blvd. Brune)"; De Vries: "De ontdekking van stempels waar nog weinig over behend was (control douanier cds's of Gares)"; Meijer: "Bernard Palissy"; DeVries: "Paris Rue Milton"; Van Aken (cont.).

**La Philatélie au Quebec (CC, APRL)**

v. 5, #10, June 1979: Drolet: "Les Bourbons" (topical); Podevin (cont.).

**II Nuevo Corriere Filatelico (CC, APRL)**

#21, Feb. 1979: Crampton: "L'histoire postale des Nouvelles Hebrides avant 1908"; Castagni: "La base Atlantico de Bordeaux."

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

### Notices

The Board voted last February to give the Gilbert Award for 1978 to Ernst M. Cohn for his impressive research history of "The Flight of the Ville D' Orleans," published last year by the Chicago Philatelic Society (see review in FCP Oct. 1978). The award was announced at the Banquet in May.

At the September meeting the Board decided to issue a new Directory in January.

### Correction

The report of the elections in the July 1978 FCP was incorrect—the record should show that Dr. Edward Grabowski was elected to the Board for two years (not one), till 1980. Apologies.

### Meeting of Sept. 4 (no report)

### Meeting of Oct. 2

It was a "clinic night," to which members brought in pieces they wished to have explained. Some comments were made and a few questions answered.

### NEW MEMBERS

- 1924 PRATT, Robert E., 1401-K S. Floyd Road, Richardson, Texas 75081  
(General collector all issues also Telephone and Telegraph, Newspaper, Revenues. Dealer: Full Time, Auction. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 1925 BUNKER, Robert F., 16161 Parkside Lane, Huntington Beach, Cal. 92647  
(Modern France mint: semi-postals, air mails, miniature sheets. Franchise militaire, Liberation, Expositions, Special & Temporary Bureaus, Essays, DeLuxe Proofs, Imperforates (particularly), Artist's proofs and color trials, Specimens, Annulé, Fictifs, Occupation issues. CFA. Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Europa & U.N. Colonies General Issues: Mint. All colonies, certain omnibus is. only. Independent Rep. Phil. lit. Exch.)
- 1926 SCHLEGEL, Herbert, Adalbert Stifter Weg 6, D 2800 Bremen 1, Fed. Rep. Germany (No Specialty Supplied)
- 1927 LANCASTER, Robert V., 18 Charles St., Hamilton, N. Y. 13346  
(General France all major varieties: mint, used, on cover. Modern Fr. Cancells and postal history, stamps and covers of Terre Australes, Wallis et Futuna.)
- 1928 COLTS, Marlene R., 39 Main St., Auburn, Swedesboro, N. J. 08085  
(Topical: architecture on stamps of France. General France all major varieties, mint, used. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1929 CAMMAS, Michel, E. H. 05.067, Base Aérienne 125, F13128-Istres Air, France (General France all major varieties; Specialized: Paris Marques Postales, entry markings, military posts, railway posts, postal history in general. Classics 1849-1876, used, on cover, cancellations. Sage type 1876-1900. Modern France, mint, semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils. Stationery, air meetings, first flights, crash covers. All colonies and territories major varieties. Dealer part time. Philatelic literature. Exchange. Stps exch for pre-1920 Fr., German & Austrian pict. post cds.)
- 1930 CLERICO, John S., 5626B Hillsdale Blvd., Sacramento, Cal. 95842  
(General collector all issues. France all major varieties, mint.)
- 1931 BASTIEN, Robert, 365 Laurier, Suite 101, Beloeil, Quebec, Can. J3G 4T2  
(General France all major varieties, used. Liberation issues, occupation

- issues. Offices abroad. CFA. Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Europa and U.N. Colonies Gen. Iss., used. Individual colonies. Indep. Republics. Exch.)
- 1932 BYRD, Gary D., 7478 Village Dr., Shawnee Mission, Kans. 66208  
(General collector all issues. Colonies and territories, cancels, postal history. Stamps, covers of Tunisia. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1933 DAVIS, Richard T., Proctor Star Route, Williamsport, Penn. 17701  
(General collector all issues. France, all major varieties, mint, used. Dealer part time. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1934 BELL, Walter, 9012 Belmart Rd., Potomac, Md., 20854  
(General France all major varieties: mint. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, 1870-1871 issues, Commune, ballons, dues. Modern France, mint. Blanc, Mouchon, Merson types, Sowers, semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils, coin datés, miniature sheets. Dues, parcel post, Liberation, expositions, special and temporary bureaux, deluxe proofs, imperforates, artist's proofs, color trials, precancels, occupation issues. Colonies General Issues, mint. All colonies and territories major varieties.)
- 1935 VOLKSTADT, Robert R., 207 West Bloss St., Titusville, Penn. 16354  
(General collector all issues 19th and 20th. All major varieties, mint, used. Sowers, air mails, coils, dues, revenues, precancels, occupation issues. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 1936 DRETZKE, Donald A., 3214 Taraval St., San Francisco, Cal. 94116  
(Classics 1849-1876, used, on cover, 1870-1871 issues, Commune, ballons, dues, Sage Type. Modern France used, Blanc, Mouchon, Merson types, Sowers, dues, franchise militaire)
- 1937 CHAPIN, John C., 3519 Overlook Lane, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20016  
(General Collector 19th Century. Classics 1849-1876 mint. Sage Type. Dues. Colonies General Issues mint. All cols. and territories major var.)
- 1938 WOODS, William L., 2721 Murray Ridge Rd., San Diego, Cal. 92123  
(Modern France: mint, semi-postals, air mails. Europa, U.N. Colonies General Issues mint. All colonies and territories major varieties)
- 1939 FEINBERG, Richard B., 1015 Haral Place, Cherry Hill, N. J. 08034  
(General France all major varieties mint. Classics 1849-1876 mint. Sage Type. Modern France mint, Blanc, Mouchon, Merson Types. Sowers, semi-postals, air mails, coils. Philatelic literature)
- 1940 GROSSMANN, W. B., P. O. Drawer R-1, Carmel, Cal. 93921  
(General France all major varieties mint. Classics 1849-1876 mint. Sage Type. Modern France mint, Sowers. Dues. Exchange)
- 1941 McCARROLL, William H., 14 Monroe Ave., Lawrenceville, N. J. 08648  
(General France all major varieties mint, used. Saar)
- 1942 BEAUDOUIN, Ray, 412 Villa Terrace, San Mateo, Cal. 94401  
(Topical collector: Horses. General France all major varieties, mint. Classics 1849-1876 mint, 1870-1871 issues, Commune, ballons, Alsace Lorraine, locals, dues, plating, flaws. Sage Type. Modern France mint, semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils, dues, parcel post, revenues, occupation issues. Colonies General Issues mint. All colonies and territories major varieties. Dealer part time, auction, mail sales. Philatelic lit.)
- 1943 KALTENBACHER, Joseph C., 123 Blanchard Rd., South Orange, N. J. 07079  
(Modern France mint, booklet and panes. Imperfs. Exchange)
- 1944 RUPPRECHT, Frederick H., 100-D Edinburgh Lane, Lakewood, N. J. 08701  
(General France all major varieties, mint, used. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, 1870-1871 issues, Commune, ballons, dues, Sage Type. Modern France, mint, used, semi-postals, air mails. Offices Abroad. CFA. Andorre. Monaco. Saar. Colonies and territories, pre-independence.

- Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All cols, territories major var. Ex.)
- 1945 NOREN, M. Keith, 2155 Dunnigan St., Camarillo, Cal. 93010  
(General collector. France all major varieties mint, used, on cover. Stampless covers to 1815. Classics 1849-1876 mint, used, on cover. 1870-1871 issues, Commune, ballons, dues. Modern France mint, used, on cov. Semi-postals, air mails, maximum cards, FDC, miniature sheets, dues, air meetings, 1st flts., crash covers. Offices Abroad. CFA, Monaco, Ex.)
- 1946 SATLOFF, Aaron, M.D., 3 Downing Dr., Pittsford, N. Y. 14534  
(General France all major varieties mint. Modern France mint, semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils. Andorre. Monaco. Colonies General Issues mint. All colonies and territories major varieties. Special interest TAAF)
- 1947 McDONALD, Robert A., 2305 Via Alamitos, Palos Verdes Estates, Cal. 90274 (General Collector all issues. France all major varieties, mint. DeLuxe proofs. Imperforates.)
- 1948 FELLER, Siegfried, 8 Amherst Rd., Pelham, Mass. 01002  
(General collector all issues. Topical collector, maps, railways, canals. General France all major varieties, mint, used, on cover (occasionally). Saar. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover (occasionally). St. Pierre and Miquelon)
- 1949 PRESTON, Dickson H., P. O. Box 1242, Tacoma, Wash. 98401  
(Air France covers to and from South America 1928-1939)
- 1950 HARILL, Dr. James, 2860 Reynolds Dr., Winston-Salem, N. C. 27104  
(General Collector, all issues, 19th century. Philatelic Literature)
- 1951 JULIUS, Marcus, 144-04 Gravett Rd., Flushing, N. Y. 11367  
(General collector all issues. France all major varieties used. Specialized: Used abroad, postal history in general. Classics 1849-1876 used. Modern France used: Blanc, Mouchon, Merson Types, Sowers, semi-postals, air mails. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 1952 HEFFNER, Leonard E., 9 E. Walter St., Summit Hill, Penna. 18250  
(Topical collector: American Revolution Bicentennial. Colonies and territories: cancels and postal history. Stamps, covers of French Polynesia, Oceania, Tahiti. Independent republics. Philatelic literature)
- 1953 HANSSEN, Ingvald R., 91 Geneva St., P. O. Box 743, Bath, N. Y. 14810  
(General collector. France all major varieties mint, used, on cover. Andorre. Monaco. Colonies General Issues mint, used. All colonies and territories, major varieties. Philatelic literature)
- 1954 MILES, Stephen F., P. O. Box 9283, Dededo, Guam 96912  
(Postal history in general. Stationery, revenues. Offices abroad. Morocco. CFA. Colonies and territories, cancels and postal history, stamps, covers of Indo-China, Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis & Futuna, French New Hebrides, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Somali Coast. Independent republics: Cambodia, Laos, Algeria, Tunisia, Mauritania, Ivory Coast, Madagascar. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 1955 ISAACS, Mark, Box 531, Chicago, Ill. 60690  
(Military posts in Indochina. Used abroad in Indochina. Colonies General Issues from Indochina, used, on cover. Cancels and postal history, stamps, covers of Annam and Tonkin, Cochinchina, Indochina. Independent Republics: Vietnam, North and South, NLF and PRG of Vietnam. Philatelic Literature. Exchange)
- 1956 THOMPSON, Robert J., 3343 Brighton Rd., Howell, Mich. 48843  
(General collector all issues)
- 1957 GANNETT, Taylor W., 6937 26th St., North, Falls Church, Va. 22046

- (Topical collector: Americana, ships. General France all major varieties, mint, used, some covers. Flammes (slogan cancels). Ivory Coast. Dealer, part time, new issue service. Philatelic literature)
- 1958 MARTIN, Joseph, P. O. Box 233, Fort Walton Beach, Fla. 32549  
(General collector: all issues, 19th and 20th century. Dealer, full time)

#### REINSTATEMENTS

- 973 PRINS, Jan C., Wormerveerstraat 1G0, 2547 xx The Hague, Netherlands  
(General collector all issue. Flammes (slogan cancels) illustrated, Perf-ins. Andorre. Monaco. Saar. Colonies General Issues. Philatelic lit.)
- 887 LILLARD, Joseph A., 16 Croton Ave., Hastings-On-Hudson, N. Y. 10706  
(General collector all issues)

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 1857 BASKERVILLE, William L., 4 Vera St., Baulkham Hills, N.S.W., Australia 2153
- 1715 CHAPLEAU, Kenneth E., 359 55th St., Apt. 202, Clarendon Hills, Ill. 60514
- 1230 TORRES, Dr. David, 1815 S. Fillmore St., Apt. 4, San Angelo, Tex. 76901
- 1332 BARKER, George E., "The Elms," 18 South St., Crewkerne, Somerset, TA18 8DA, England
- 1563 ELLICOTT, Richard W., c/o Eurostamps, Box 13104, Baltimore, Md. 21203
- 972 FRITZ, Mr. Albert C., 22441B Walnut Circle South, Cupertino, Calif. 95014
- 1442 WILLIAMS, John S., 302 E. Abbott St., Lansford, Penn. 18232
- 1888 TAYLOR, James R., 5328 LaSalle Crescent, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T8E 5Y5
- 1262 LADUKE, Hartley J., 32 Biscayne Parkway, Nashua, N. H. 03060
- 1856 SANFORD, Kendall C., 620 Victoria Ave., Westmount, Quebec, Canada H3Y 2R9
- 1709 BURTON, Henry B., 1526 N. W. 64th St., Seattle, Wash. 98107
- 1770 JERSEY, Stanley C., 3294 Westwood Dr., Carlsbad, Calif. 92008
- 1810 GAGE, Alexander D., 6536 South Bright Ave., Whittier, Calif. 90601

#### CORRECTION

- 963 Winter, Richard F., Change of address in April 1979 listed as dealer. This was an error.

## MEMBERS APPEALS

### (Members Advertising)

- OFFER: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 14 of the Bulletin de la Société des Amis du Musée Postal (1963-66). Contents mainly 1870-71 postal history. \$6.00 Check to Fr. and Cols. Phil. Soc. R. G. Stone, Box 356, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. 17214.
- OFFER: Part I, as issued in two volumes, of the great "Encyclopédie de Timbres-Post de France" (covers 1848-1853), like new, for \$50 plus postage. (Out of print and now selling up to \$90.) Wm. H. Schilling, Jr., 5712 Schaefer Rd., Minneapolis, Minn. 55436 (Mb. #29)
- OFFER: Ten cacheted FDCs of St. Pierre-Miquelon, all but one non-addressed, and all with the special FL postmarks, for Scott #s 385-388, 389-392, 393-395, 400-403, 404-406, 407, C40, C43, C45-46, C47-49. \$38.00 for the lot (retail value ca. \$50). R. G. Stone, Box 356, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. 17214 (Mb. #61)