



France & Colonies Philatelist

USPS #207700

AN EXCEPTIONAL FRANKING—MARTINIQUE 1853

By **Henri Tristant**
 Académie de Philatélie, Paris

The specialized catalogue of stamps of France, Tome I, issued 1975 by Yvert et Tellier, reproduces on p. 323 a piece at the same time exceptional owing to the fact it came from a small secondary office of Martinique and unusual for reason of its date of posting and franking.

This piece, addressed to Aix-en-Provence, bears the manuscript note "Voie du Commerce" defining the intended mode of forwarding; and "Basse-Pointe/ 11 9br. 1853" indicating the place and date of posting. The secondary offices of Martinique were not at that time furnished with date stamps including the office name.* In the upper left corner one observes, partially covering the Basse-Pointe inscription, two stamps, one a 25c the other a 10c of the French

*Readers interested in the manuscript markings of Martinique should refer to the article by R. G. Stone and R. Holtsizer: "Martinique; the manuscript postmarks and obliterations," in *Collectors Club Phil.* for July 1952, pp. 169-181.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

An Exceptional Franking—Martinique 1853—Tristant	page 1
Some More St. Pierre Postal Markings	4
The "P.P." and Other Provisional Paid Handstamps of French Cols.—Stone	5
The Mandarin Post Of Indochina	18
On The French Postal Service In Siam—Desrousseaux	20
New Books, Pamphlets, and Catalogs	21
A Chronology of French Campaigns and Expeditions—Waugh and Luft	22
The Regular Issues of France Since 1960—Luft	28
More About the Garibaldi Legion	27
Announcements and News	34
Members Appeals	39
Current Journal Articles	40
F. C. P. S. Official	42

issue of 1849-1850, making a total franking of 35c, which was the proper rate for a simple letter by the domestic tariff of 25c in force in the Metropole plus the 10c "décime de Mer" (sea postage charge). In transit the office of St. Pierre struck its circular date stamp ST PIERRE MARTINIQUE/*17 NOV/1853 accompanied, not by PD in rectangle, but by the hollow-numeral mark "35" (centimes), struck in black, representing the tax due on a simple unfranked letter, to be charged to the destinee. Upon landing at Pauillac, the port postoffice there struck in red the required circular cachet COLONIES FRA./PAUILLAC/12/JANV/54."

This "35" tax was at that time struck on all the letters of colonial origin received unfranked, but its use is unusual on a piece already franked on departure at proper rate; most readers observing this anomaly would ask if the two stamps (which bear a poorly-readable lozenge obliterator with "pétit chiffres" 2389 of Pauillac) had not been fraudulently added in order to confer a much greater philatelic value to the cover.

No. the piece is certainly perfectly genuine: in conforming with the Law of 3 May 1853, effective 1 Sept. 1853, providing that the correspondence destined for the Metropole, whether forwarded by sailing vessels or by British packets, could not any longer, for reasons of accounting, be franked with metropolitan postage stamps; and if it is sent prepaid the amount of the proper postage must be paid in cash (en numéraire) at the sending postoffice, which will strike the piece in red with the mark PD along with its date postmark, those being the only evidence required that the postage has been paid by the sender.

These specifications being still rather new, were apparently unfamiliar

FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST

USPS #207700

Published quarterly by the

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

Affiliate No. 45, American Philatelic Society

January 1981 — Vol. 37, No. 1, Whole No. 183

Second-class postage paid at Lawrence, Kansas

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

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

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

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

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

Robert G. Stone, P. O. Box 356, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. 17214

Directors—Class of 1980:

Stan Luft, Edw. Grabowski

Class of 1981:

Marc Martin, John Lievsay

Class of 1982:

Ira Zweifach, Eric Spiegel

Class of 1983:

Stanley Luft, Martin Stempien

President, Dr. Edward J. Grabowski

Vice President, Peter Blank

Treasurer, Beatrice M. Berner

Recording Secretary, Don Shannon

Corresponding Secretary, Walter E. Parshall

Editor, Robert G. Stone

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



Xerox copy (reduced ca. 15%) of the letter from Basse-Pointe, Martinique, 11 Sept. 1853 (in ms partly under the stamps) to Aix(-en-Provence) bearing 25c+10c Ceres of France 1849-50 cancelled by lozenge 2389 petit-chiffres at Pauillac, France; St. Pierre transit postmark (smudged), "35" (c) due mark of St. Pierre, entry mark of Pauillac, 12 Jan. 1854, endorsed at upper right "Voie du Commerce." (Several of the marks are touched up on the xerox with pencil in order to make them easier to read.)

to the sender as well as to the employee in charge of the postoffice at Basse-Pointe, where the stamps seem to have been affixed on the cover. The office at St. Pierre, considering the letter as unfranked refused to mark it with the PD in rectangle and for the same reason struck the numeral "35" (c), assuming the rate for due to be the same as for a pre-paid letter.

Thus, the tax on a simple letter had been paid twice, first by the sender in Martinique and second by the destinee in France.

It is truly a very exceptional case, the explanation for which is found in the official text of the Circulaire dated Nantes 16 July 1853, addressed to the Governors of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Senegal, and French India, titled: "Instructions pour l'Execution de la Loi de 3 Mai 1853, en ce qui concerne l'échange des correspondances entre la France et les Colonies, etc., par la voie des paquebots anglais" (Instructions for executing the law of 3 May 1853 in regard to the exchange of correspondence between France and colonies, etc., via British packets).

We recall that, of the four colonies listed above, only Martinique and Guadeloupe had received and used the French stamps of 1849-1850 from the end of 1851 to 31 Aug. 1853 (—Guiana and Reunion had also received and used the stamps but they were not sent the above Circulaire—Ed.) We have an extended general study running serially in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* since Sept. last titled "L'émission métropolitain français de 1849-50 aux colonies" which deals with the use of the French stamps of 1849-50 in the colonies.

The following passages from the above-mentioned Circulaire are quoted (in French in order to avoid any misunderstandings in translation) which give more explicitly the conditions under which the prepayments of postage from the colonies to France could be made under the Law of 3 May 1853:—

"Sect. 2. Correspondance par les paquebots anglais:—

"... Le resultat du compte courant ouvert entre les postes coloniales et

métropolitaines, est . . . d'écarter pour les affranchissements par la voie anglaise, l'emploi, dans les colonies, des timbres-poste l'Administration générale des postes. . . .

"L'application des timbres-poste métropolitaines restera donc restreinte, dans les colonies, ainsi que je l'ai expliqué ailleurs, aux seules lettres expédiées pour l'étranger, par l'intermédiaire de la France et par papiers à voiles, . . ."

"Les correspondances quelconques envoyées par les paquets anglais comme par les bâtiments à voiles, sous bénéfice d'affranchissement, devront être affranchies dans les colonies de la même manière, c'est-à-dire en numéraire ou au moyen de timbres-poste locaux. L'application du timbre P.D. or P.F. à l'encre rouge signalera ces correspondances au service postal de la métropole."

(Ed. Note.—This Circulaire and the Law of May 3 1853 are very important documents of the colonial postal history before UPU. In my article on French Colonies Postage Rates published in Amer. Phil. Congress Book for 1958 I devoted some comment to the impact of the Law of 1853 on the colonies in general, and as expressed in some treatises on French colonial law, but the Circulaire of 16 July was not known to me nor to the law books.—R.G.S.)

SOME MORE ST. PIERRE POSTAL MARKINGS

SAINT-PIERRE
97-502

SI-PIERRE

PP

R

AR

AO

NON RÉCLAMÉ

CHARGÉ

John Minsker while on a vacation in St. Pierre last August, obtained from the postoffice there strikes of all the marks on hand. The selection shown here is of the ones not included in my previous article on St. Pierre postal markings (FCP #s 173-176); they are all auxiliary marks in later types than we illustrated before. Some of these may be ones furnished since the P.O. was taken over by the French PTT in 1976.

THE "P.P." AND OTHER PROVISIONAL PAID HANDSTAMPS OF FRENCH COLONIES

By Robert G. Stone

Introduction

The usual French colonial provisional issues were in the form of surcharges or overprints, and there have been many such issues. A large variety of other but infrequently-used forms of colonies provisionals were identified and listed in my article on "The French Colonies Provisionals—a Reexamination," in *Coll. Club Phil.*, vol. 49, nos. 5 and 6 (1970). One of these less-common methods was the use of handstamp cachets and/or manuscript notations to show prepayment was made in cash ("en numéraire") but no stamps affixed because (presumably) the suitable stamp values were not available at the P.O. at the time of posting. We have identified well over 20 such "issues," most of which consisted of a mark "P.P." (for "Port Payé"). A few unique or exceptional types were "PD", "Pt./Payé", "Port Payé", "Taxe Percue," and some odd manuscript notations indicating stamps were not available or were not required because a franchise of some sort was claimed. The amount of postage collected was not usually indicated on covers with these marks. With regard to the "P.P." marks, there are also some intended for regular use on newspapers mailed out (stampless or stamped) at a special rate and which are not "provisional" in the strict sense. The true "provisionals" were only valid or authorized for a relatively short time—a temporary device.

The provisional paid marks form an interesting category of French colonial usages of which it is possible to assemble a small collection, though most of them are more or less rare, and none very common. With few exceptions they were not subjected to any extensive philatelic use or abuse, and the generally short periods or remote areas of validity account for their not being "common." Perhaps the absence of adhesives on these covers has dimmed their appeal to collectors but we also suspect that they have often gone unrecognized for what they are (not being in the catalogs) and their desirability from at least a postal-history point of view overlooked.

(We do not include here a number of labels bearing "PD," "PP" or the like—these are provisional adhesives not marks, even if they were made by handstamping.)

In the following we will mention in chronological sequence the handstamp paid provisionals known to us and give a bit of background where information is available, with illustration of some covers.

1.) The New Caledonia Triangular Cachet of 1876-77 Inscribed "PD," etc.—

This mark is well known to specialists as it is mentioned or illustrated in a number of publications. It is very scarce when genuine and many fakes are offered as if genuine. It had a justification in shortages of some denominations of French Colonies stamps (Ceres, Sage) at Noumea from around January 1876 to May 1877, and many covers to France received the cachet in lieu of stamps. The genuine use is recorded from about 15 March to mid-July 1876 and again from ca. 19 Feb. to 18 April 1877. Dr. J. Rifaux of Grenoble, a diligent New Caledonia specialist, made a census of recorded examples finding only 35 genuine ones. Some of the fakes can be identified by having a break or breaks in the frame line at right (a break, if any, in genuines is at bottom left) or by the association on the cover with a later type of Noumea postmark (lacking fleurons at sides) often backdated; these fakes were made by Cheval

in the 1880s-90s. Any piece dated after 18 April 1877 is fake. Fakes are often on small pieces and in blue, violet, or red (genuines only in black).

Another cachet of New Caledonia consisting of a dashed circle of 26 mm inscribed "POSTES/ART.46/10c" was used on printed matter at a reduced rate, from April 1877 to April 1880, with accompanying postmark of Noumea. It is extremely rare genuine (Rifaux recorded only 6) but fakes are numerous, usually on small pieces in odd colors (red, blue). We are not sure that this should be considered a provisional paid mark—rather it is an instructional rate mark.

2.) French Guiana 1881-86.—

Use of the "PD" on stampless covers owing to shortage of low denomination adhesives for military mail and printed matter was authorized by the Governor on 1 Dec. 1881 until such time as new supplies of stamps were received; the authorization had to be renewed in following years. We have seen no reports of such covers, not surprising as those types of mail from Guiana are very rare in that period.

3.) Tahiti, June-August 1884.—

The same surcharge as applied to some stamps of the Colonies Sage type and Dubois type issues in 1884 were used on newspaper wrappers in lieu of stamps. The 05c and 10c are not very rare on wrappers to local addresses, but the 25c is rare. Apparently not philatelic. The 10c surcharge is also found on formula postal cards of the Colonies 1880 issue and is very rare used.

4.) Gabon, Dec. 1888-June 1889.—

Because shipments of stamp supplies to Gabon in 1888 were lost in two shipwrecks, the colony ran out of several denominations (15c and 25c). Surcharges were made for these values to use on mail going abroad but for the interior-addressed mail the Governor authorized a "PP" cachet to be used in lieu of stamps. The shortages continued to about June 1889. Covers presumably very rare as we have never seen any offered (local mail probably not saved by collectors).

5.) Nossi-Bé, June 25, 1889.—

In authorizing the surcharges of 25 June 1889 for 5, 15, and 25c, due to shortages of adhesives, the Governor stipulated that also letters addressed locally could be considered as paid if stamped by a "PP" cachet. We have not seen any examples offered.

6.) Anjouan, 1892.—

Before Anjouan had received its first adhesive stamps in Nov. 1892, the postoffice there (opened ca. 1889-90) was using a handstamp to show cash was paid for franking in lieu of adhesives. The mark read: "Percu (amount in ms)/pour affranchissement/Le Receveur de la Poste./(signature of PM in ms).", and the Anjouan postmark at the side or below. An example illustrated in the Yvert et Tellier Spec. Cat. has "0f50" written in and signature of "E. Penu," the postmark with date of 27 March 1892. We have no information as to how long it could have been in use but possibly from 1890 to Oct. 1892. Since many letters from Anjouan were franked with Colonies (Dubois) stamps and posted at Mayotte, taken there privately or by interisland mailboat, it may have been infrequently necessary to use the handstamp. The Anjouan P. O. or merchants may have had Dubois stamps on hand most of the time.

7.) Soudan, August 1894.—

The postoffices were short of 15c and 25c stamps in early 1894 and on 12 April the Governor authorized surcharging of these values on the 75c Colonies stamps "in current use" (not specified which type). By early July these were "used up," and in the latter part of August the P. O. at Kayes was using a handstamp in black reading: "TAXE PERCUE: (amount in ms)/Manque de Timbres dans/la Colonie." Values of 15 and 25 in ms are most frequent but higher ones up to 2F are known. They are noted in the Yvert et Tellier Spec. Cat. (see illustr. in FCP #73, p. 1). Dates are mostly 20-24 August.

8.) Martinique, 1898.—

A note by A. Maury in his *Coll. de Timbre Poste*, 1911, p. 148, states that towards the end of 1898, on account of a shortage of stamps, letters could be given to the P. O. window with the cash for postage and the clerk would mark the letter "PD" to show it was paid. Apparently this was done only on local letters. They must be very rare—we have never seen one offered and they are not mentioned elsewhere in the literature.

9.) Guadeloupe, 1900-1901.—

There was a shortage of low denominations in the colony which came just at the time when numerous New Year's greeting cards were being posted (in small envelopes). Shipments of 1c to 15c stamps from France did not arrive until 9 January. The Chief of Posts would not recommend the Governor authorize surcharges but instructed the P. O.s to have the public put their covers needing 15c or less for internal destinations at the post windows with cash and the clerks were to mark them with their "P.P." mark. Every Guadeloupe PO had had such a mark in years past (1850s-80s) and apparently they were still being held in many offices. The marks differed slightly from office to office. Use of these PP marks extended from about 21 Dec. 1900 to 9 Jan. 1901. They are not rare overall and many are seen from small offices. Very few seem to have any philatelic taint; local collectors were not interested and by the time they heard of them in France it was too late! A few were addressed to France (philatelic?) which were generally charged due as the French PT had not been notified of the authorization. We have seen some with a "PP" in manuscript (small offices that had no handstamp mark?), and one cover with the old "GPE" lozenge added (—the lozenge was still being used on printed matter at Pointe-à-Pitre to about 1908). A few covers have the ms signature of the postmaster added. Most of the PP marks were in a rectangular frame, one is in a dashed circle, some unframed.

10.) Somali Coast, 1901-02.—

From April 1901 to the end of July 1902 Somali Coast had a great shortage of adhesives of the lower denominations (1c-5c), while awaiting receipt of the new issues in recess (received Aug. 1902). They resorted to bisects and surcharges. For a period of a few months in 1901 the framed "P.P." mark served to show that postage was collected in cash, on post cards and newspaper wrappers. It is not very common and was not philatelically exploited like the bisects and surcharges were (which were much more interesting to collectors).

11.) Senegal, 1902-1903.—

In late 1901 and early 1902 an epidemic of yellow fever raged in lower Senegal and devastated Dakar. A quarantine cut off communication with the outside and stocks of the 1c-10c stamps ran out in several postoffices. In this emergency, letters addressed to within the colony, or on New-Years-card en-

velopes, which took the low denominations, were authorized for cash prepayment in lieu of stamps. Such mail was marked with a large letter "A" in serifed style in a 19 mm circle; on the face also was applied the explanation: "affranchie en numéraire" (in ms)/POSTES et TELEGRAMMES (in hs)/"Le Receveur" (in ms)+his initials. A similar "A" in circle is reported from Rufisque and St. Louis. The Rufisque "A" is slightly different in style and the circle is 18 mm diam.; seen on covers of 13-14 Jan. A "C" in circle of 18 mm is reported from Gorée 11 Jan. 1902. Perhaps a "B" was used some place!

DePomyers and Granoux describe a cover from Rufisque which is curiously revealing: It bears a 5c adhesive postmarked 18 Jan. 1902, but under the stamp can be seen the "A" in circle. On the face of envelope is also a postmark dated 11 Jan. 1902, and a ms endorsement: "Affranchie en numéraire/Le Receveur de — ?—/ (signature)". De Pomyers suspected either hanky-panky or else that the emergency had ended. Granoux finds the explanation in the fact that by the time the mail was ready for dispatch (cover was addressed to France) the packet "Tibet" had arrived from France with a new supply of stamps, so the "A" was no longer valid and a 5c stamp placed over it and cancelled several days later.

A cover from Gorée postmarked 11 Jan. 1902 has the "C" in circle but no other endorsement nor any adhesive.

In 1903 there may have been another shortage of stamps at Rufisque. Granoux has a cover from there to St. Louis in Jan. 1903, with only a framed "P.P." cachet and "0.10" (paid) in blue crayon. We have a similar stampless cover from Rufisque in Jan. ? 1903 to Gorée with the framed "P.P." cachet.

12.) French India, 1904.—

Owing to alleged shortages of 5, 10, 15, and 40c stamps in late 1903, India made surcharges of these values including some 5c on bisected revenues. In early 1904 it was reported that covers from Pondichery to France were being received without adhesives and marked P.P. Maury quoted from a note published in the (French) Bulletin Mensuel des P. et T. for Jan. 1904, which said: "The office at Pondichery, lacking postage stamps, had had to frank by cash prepayment, provisionally and exceptionally, the correspondence addressed to France and other colonies. This franking is done by means of a PP cachet. Until further notice the offices (in France) must deliver such objects without taxing them due." We have not seen any such pieces offered, and presume they are rare.

13.) Niger, 1920s?—

Tristant records a curious mark used at Niamey consisting of a small hexagonal framed "PAYE" connected to a larger rectangular frame enclosing "PT" in a background of dashes!

14.) Tahiti, 1921.—

In March 1921, 2c, 45c, and 15c stamps of French Oceania were surcharged with new values to alleviate some shortages. As nearly the entire stock of the 2c stamps (required for printed circulars and newspapers) was consumed by the surcharging, by October they ran out and the P.O. at Papeete began to use a PORT PAYE handstamp on wrappers in lieu of 2c stamps. We have not seen any examples.

15.) St. Pierre, 1926.—

Between March and June 1926, the postoffice at St. Pierre prepared 4

different PP handstamps each in a large rectangle. One had "PP" without any value, one with "PP0 05," and two types of "PP 030." They were allegedly required by a shortage of lower denomination stamps, but we have not found a formal authorization. The PP alone and PP005 were intended for internal mail, the 030 for mail to France. A large number of covers with these are found, except for the 005 which is rather scarce (only used for several days—June 6-7?). Most examples seen are philatelic, and many with added adhesives for registry. A few covers were apparently sent stampless from the 3 other P.O.s to St. Pierre and marked there with the PP by collusion of the post-offices; we do not believe that the other POs were furnished with copies of the cachets. The PP and one type of the 0.30s were used from March to June and the other 030 to August.

16.) Dahomey, 1931.—

During March 1931 stampless commercial covers to France are reported from Porto Novo and Cotonou (all dated 9 March?) with framed PP marks, presumably due to stamp shortages at the time when there was a drastic change in the postal rates. Not charged due on arrival.

17.) Tahiti, 1932.—

As in 1921, Papeete P.O. was again using a PORT PAYE cachet on stampless newspaper wrappers, seen during Sept.-Oct. Philatelic copies sent to a local collector are frequent.

18.) Cameroun, 1938.—

Numbers of stampless commercial covers from several P.O.s are known with framed PP cachets, including even registered, with amount of postage collected written in manuscript. The dates range from Jan. to March. P.O.s reported:— N'Kongsamba, Yaoundé, and Douala.

19.) Tunisia, 1941.—

In early 1941 while under occupation, postal cards addressed to France were forbidden to be franked with stamps and were marked "AVION/Taxe Percue" instead.

20.) Morocco, 1940-2.—

Casablanca and Rabat used rectangular cachets in lieu of stamps on postal cards for "interzonal" use to France. They were variously inscribed, such as: "Casablanca—Bourse (or Postes) AVION/Surtaxe Aérienne Percue 1Fr (or 1.50)."

21.) Senegal, 1942-43.—

Several framed marks analogous to those of Tunisia and Morocco were in use from Jan. 1942 to Jan. 1943, reading such as: "Dakar RP Avion/Surtaxe Aérienne Percue/Le (date) 3Fr50," and one "Bureau de Dakar Principal/affranchissement en numéraire/Surtaxe Aérienne Percue/Le Controleur," plus the amount in ms.

22.) Madagascar, 1944-46.—

A number of postoffices on mainland Madagascar where stamps for some commonly-used values ran out, were authorized to apply a PP mark on stampless covers. In Sept. 1944 "PP Imprimées" at Tananarive. Later (Dec.), it was authorized at other POs to use marks of varying style, but all having the words "Taxe Percue" and a space for inserting the amount of postage; the

name of the colony and the P.O., or "Poste," or "Poste Aérienne," etc., were included in most of these. They were extensively used on commercial mail both locally and to France, including registered covers, until new stamp supplies became available and use of the cachets was suppressed on 9 March 1946. These marks have been more or less completely cataloged by several authors (see Gerold, in *Echangiste Universelle*, Feb-March 1962.)

23.) Morocco, 1949.—

From 1949 on various POs in Morocco had a cachet, usually framed, reading "Poste Aérienne/Bureau de (name)/Maroc/Affranchissement Percu/Fr (amount)." Use was only on large and heavy pieces of mail for which the POs did not have stamps of sufficiently high face value.

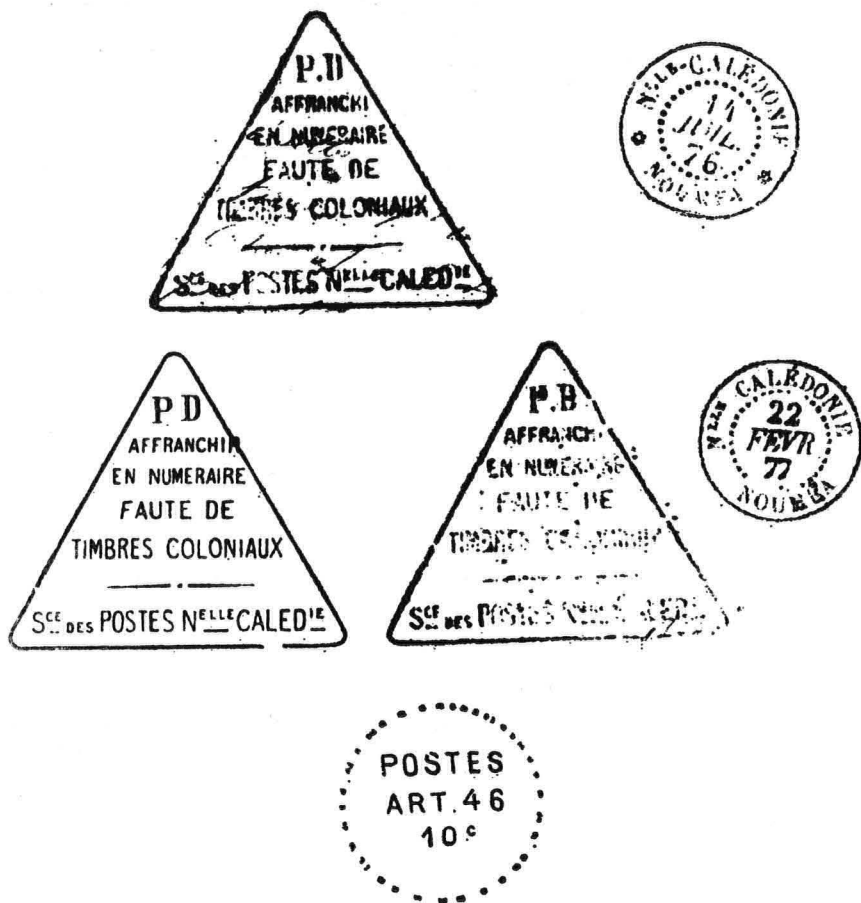


Fig. 1. A genuine (top) and two fake examples of the New Caledonia triangular PP cachet with accompanying postmarks; and the POSTES mark in dashed circle of Noumea.

24.) Note:

A number of colonies had circular postmarks (dated or not) inscribed with "PP" and/or "Journaux" or "Imprimés," to use on newspapers and printed matter that was not franked with stamps for some reason. We believe that these were more or less regularly used, not as provisionals. Perhaps a complete listing of them will be included in the forthcoming Catalogue by Dutripon and Roussel. Examples of these marks are not easy to find as such mail is seldom saved for or by collectors. We have references to examples from Hanoi, Saigon, and PnomPenh in Indochina, from Pointe-à-Pitre in Guadeloupe, and from Noumea in New Caledonia.



Fig. 2. Wrapper with printed heading and address for Le Messager de Tahiti, with TAHITI/5c cachet in lieu of stamps, Papeete postmark 10 July 1884.



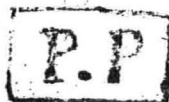
Fig. 3. The Anjouan provisional paid cachet of 1892.

TAXE PERÇUE: 0.25
Manque de Timbres dans
la Colonie.

Fig. 4. Provisional cachet used at Kayes, Soudan, August 1894 (reduced)



Mademoiselle Noëmi Hiie
Place de l'Eglise
Pointe-à-Pitre



Melles Cécile et Noëmi Hiie



E.V

Pointe-à-Pitre
Dec 1894



5.9

Monsieur le Maire
Pointe-à-Pitre

Fig. 5. Three covers of Guadeloupe Dec. 1900 with varieties of the provisional PP marks used on envelopes for New Year's cards: (a) Basse-Terre to Pointe-à-Pitre 31 Dec. 1900 with typical framed P.P. (periods after both Ps); (b) local use at Pointe-à-Pitre lacking postmark but with the GPE lozenge (which was still used at P-a-P at that time), the P.P mark of this office had a period only after the first P; (c) from Pointe-à-Pitre to Pointe-Noire, 31 Dec. 1900, with manuscript "PP."



Fig. 6. Picture post card from Djibouti to Turkey 26 April 1901, with framed PP in lieu of stamp(s)—non-philatelic.

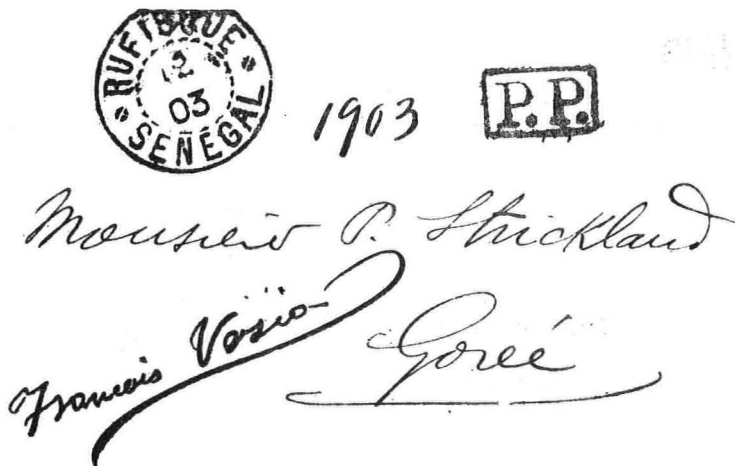


Fig. 7. Cover from Rufisque to Gorée, Senegal, Jan. ?, 1903, with framed PP in lieu of stamps. The addressee was the U. S. Consul at Gorée. Probably a New-Year's-card envelope.

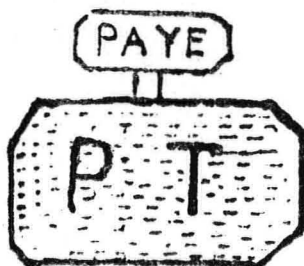


Fig. 8. The very odd provisional paid cachet of Niamey, date of use not reported (1920s?).

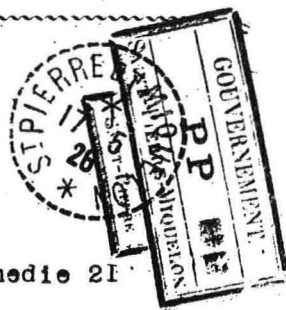


*M^r Boubes Joseph
 Chef Ingénieur des Douanes
 au Export Seine Inférieure*

NEWFOUNDLAND STORE C^o
 * * SAINT-PIERRE & MIQUELON * *

Mr. Charnet

21 Place de la Comédie 21



France .

LYON .



Fig. 9. Examples of the St. Pierre provisionals of 1926: (a) The "PP 005" on a philatelic cover to France, 1st day of use 6/5/26; (b) "PP" type on a commercial cover to Lyon 17/5/26; (c) the "PP 030" type (without quotation marks around it) on a philatelic registered cover from Ile aux Chiens P.O. 25/4/26 to Paris with 75c added in adhesives for registry fee, postmarked St. Pierre in transit(?) 26/4/26—the transfer from Ile aux Chiens to St. Pierre involved some collusion of sender with the P.O.s (this was the 32nd cover made up by the sender!).

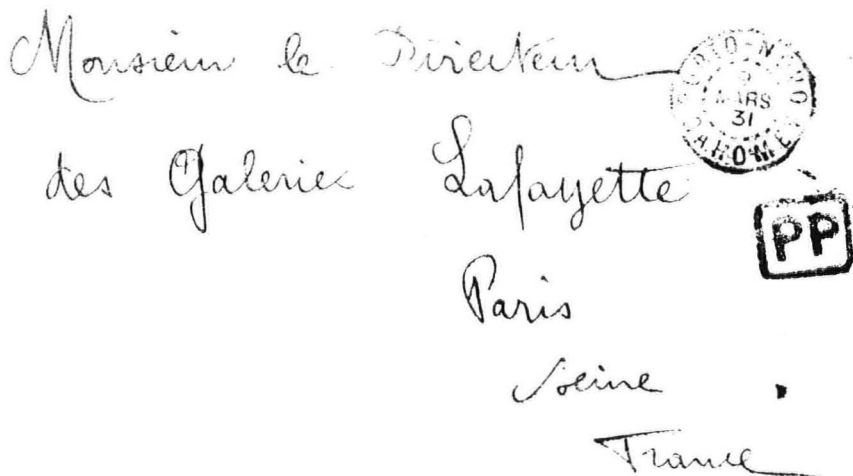


Fig. 10. Cover to a Paris department store from Porto Novo, Dahomey, 9/ March/31, with framed PP in lieu of stamps—apparently commercial.

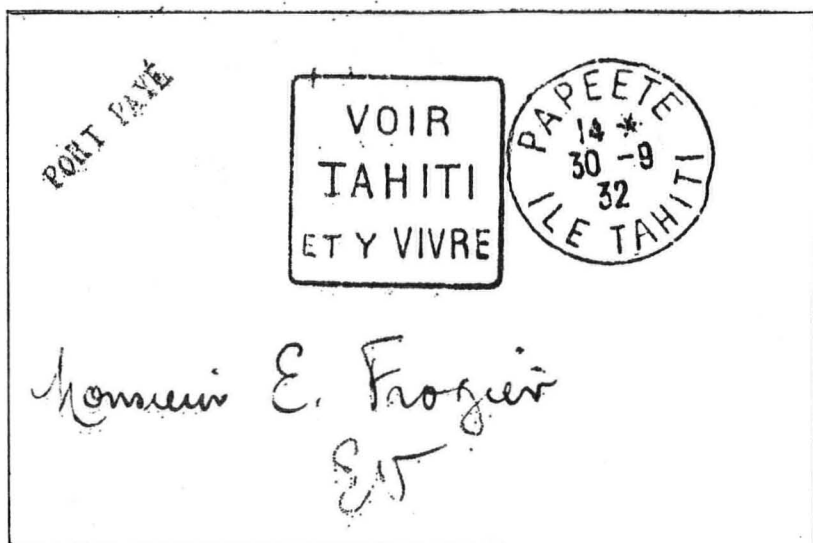


Fig. 11. Stampless wrapper of Papeete 30/9/32 with Port Payé cachet (in purple) addressed to a local collector.

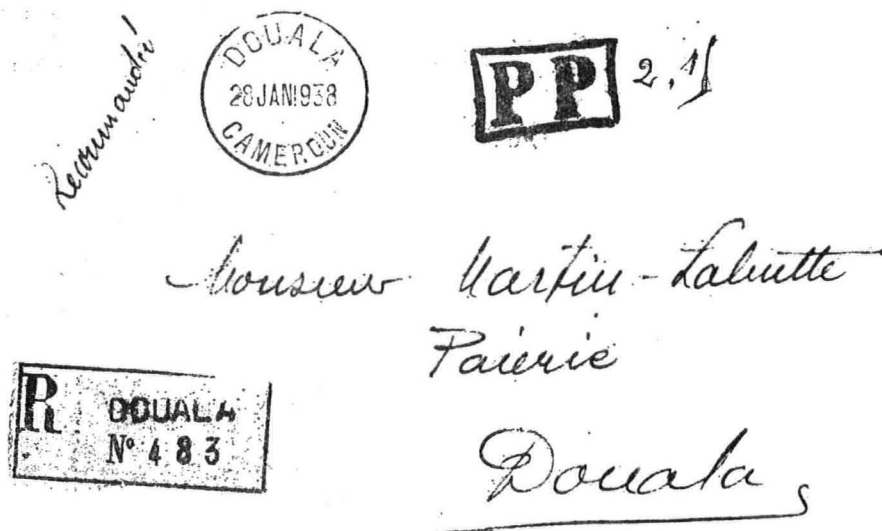


Fig. 12. Registered local cover Douala, Cameroun, 28 Jan. 1938 with framed PP, "2.1f" in manuscript for postage collected in cash.

PAR AVION

Recommandée

VOHEMAR
N° 059

MONSIEUR LE DIRECTEUR

Des Etablissements RENE DEPUI

TANANARIVE
MADAGASCAR ET DEPENDANCESPOSTE AERIENNE TANANARIVE R.P.
Taxe perçue : 5 Fr. 5d.

Fig. 13. Madagascar registered airmail cover flown from Vohe-mar to Tananarive, 1945 with purple cachet: "Madagascar et Dependances/—/ Poste Aérienne Tananarive R.P./Taxe Percue: 5Fr 5d" ("d"=décimes).

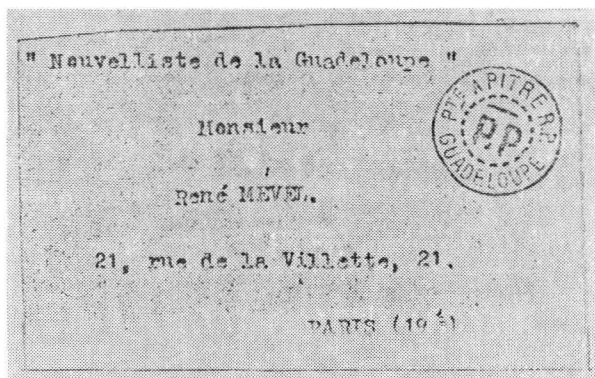


Fig. 14. A circular "PP" postmark of Point-a-Pitre Guadeloupe on a wrapper to Paris (1930s?) (reduced 1/2); not a provisional but regular mark for printed matter.

Please send Secretary Parshall new or corrected addresses as soon as possible. Each quarter there are several who just leave it up to the post office department to see that we get their new address. Not only is the magazine not received but the organization is charged 25c for this service.

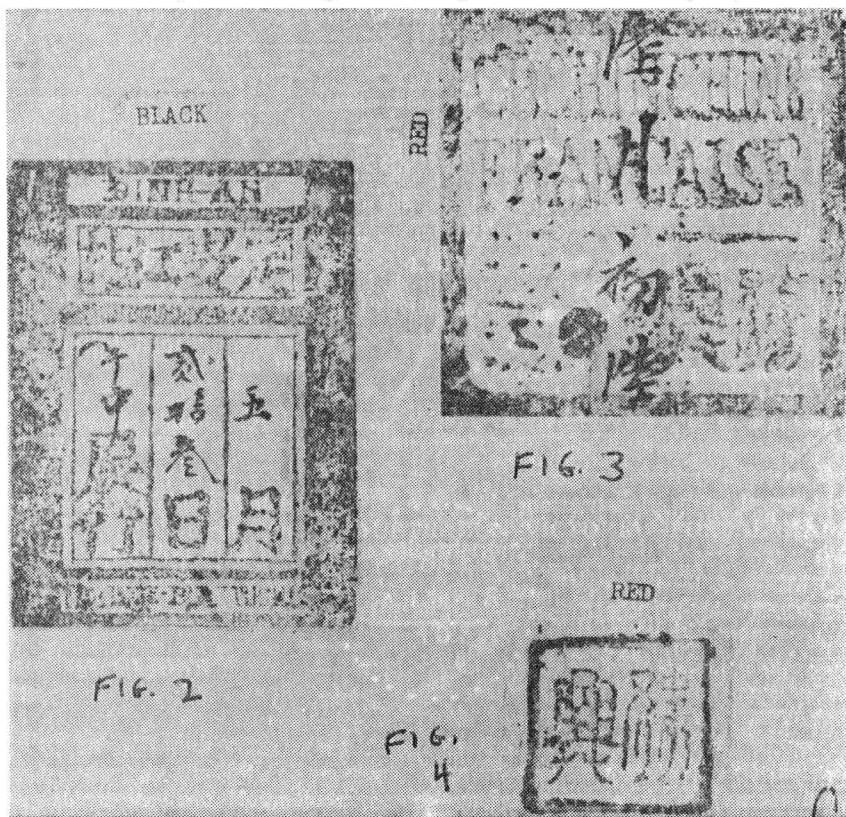
THE MANDARIN POST OF INDOCHINA

Dr. Martin Stempien, Jr., has a very interesting letter written from Thuoc Nhiou, Cochinchina (40 leagues from Saigon), in July 1863 to Paris, the contents of which reveal the workings of the Mandarin Post carried by runners between Hanoi and Saigon. The letter was illustrated and a transcription of its contents published by the late Maurice Jamet in Doc. Phil. #48, 1971, pp 111-113. Ron Bentley published an English translation of the letter in the Indo-China Philatelist #17, March 1976 (with illustration of the contents). The letter includes sample imprints of the cachets used by the Mandarin Post. Some of the writer's descriptions are of surpassing interest:

"I will warn you that in this barbarian country the postal system is very poor; it has undergone only a little development since the arrival of the French in 1860. When an Annamite official wishes to correspond with another he dispatches to him a native soldier or a servant who runs day and night like a thief, over fields, through forests, ricefields and canals at the risk of being eaten by tigers or drowning until he finally reaches the next relay station where he hands over his dispatch to another soldier who runs like the first and so on until the complete transmission of the dispatch."

Illustration #2 in the letter: "This one here is used by a mandarin when he expedites a dispatch to the French Government. . . The stamp carries the mandarin's name in Annamite characters."

Illustration #3: "This large red stamp is that of the Huyens, which are



affixed to dispatches which are sent to the mandarins or to the French Govt. The characters indicate the name of the County. A Huyen is a County chief. There are three or four of them under the immediate authority of a mandarin."

Illustration #4: "Finally here is one which represents the stamp of an oncha or priest. This stamp which facilitates the transport of dispatches, carries the name of the town from where it is sent."

Jacques Desrousseaux, the great student of French posts in the Far East, gave me in 1973 some further information about the Mandarin Post, which I quote:—

"Mandarin Post was the Chinese term for the old postal service reserved for official mail in China and Indochina. The Indochinese name was 'Tram.' In Cochinchina the service was coordinated with the new French post in the early months of 1863, but not suppressed. As examples:—I know letters sent from a French P.O. with a 10c Eagle stamp (of French colonies) cancelled by the lozenge CCN2, to towns without a French P.O. The foot messenger of the 'tram' carried the letters up to destination, and they have a Chinese notation of arrival. But between two French P.O.s it was a competition between the two services. I have a cover of the Governor-General (Admiral) De La Graudière, sent from Saigon to Bienhoa by the 'tram,' with mark of that service—and our British colleague P. J. Clemo has a similar cover from the same Admiral to the same addressee, sent by the French post with the French postmark 'Etablissements Francais de la Cochinchine—Saigon' at the same time!

"The civil service sent postage-free letters by both services. The certification was made by various markings, French marks of the high authorities, or indigenous marks of the local authorities. The article of M. Jamet (and shown herein) illustrates some nice examples of the indigenous marks. There were such marks still in use during World War II! I kept some in personal papers that I brought back from Indochina. At that time, the official post had a monopoly and managed all 'tram' services. But the administrative markings are similar.

"The postage-free letters had to be given to the postal employee by the post-orderly of the military or civil service. When the postal employee found such letters in the box he had to strike them with the mark 'Trouvé à la Boite' and the 'T'-in-triangle for postage due. I have some letters with this mark; generally the addressee had to pay a postage due, but sometimes he escaped it. The earliest 'Trouvé à la Boite' I have is from the Expeditionary Force of Tonkin. I know of several types of 'Trouvé à la Boite.' I believe they were furnished by the central Postmaster and are not 'private' markings (which the small offices were authorized to have made locally or else use manuscript ones). These marks were still in use in the 1930s for military mail and for airmail the weight of which had to be checked at the P.O. counter and certified by a mark such as 'Contrôlé Affrt Avion' or 'Saigon-Marseille'."

ON THE FRENCH POSTAL SERVICE IN SIAM

By Jacques Desrousseaux

In the FCP No. 182, our colleague P. E. Collins described the conflict between Siam and France, and the events on the Siamese side. May I tell the story of the French side?

The French protectorate on Cambodia only included the eastern part of the country. Western Cambodia (provinces of Battambang and Siemreap-Angkor) was in fact under Siamese protectorate. That was the grounds of the conflict.

At the end of 1892, Siamese troops crossed the Mekong and invaded Laos and North-Eastern Cambodia, from Xieng-Khouang (Laos) to Stung-Treng (Cambodia). The central column reached Annam, near Hué and Quang-Tri:

—Central front.—Two columns of the autochthonous Annamese militia re-occupied the border of Laos (Lao-Bao), then the towns along the Mékong (Savannakhet, Thakhek). They also occupied Kemmarat on the Siamese side of the Mékong (May 1893).

—Southern front.—On 23 March 1893, the French authorities ordered the French army of Cochinchina to drive the Siamese out of Stung-Treng (Cambodia) and Khone (border of Laos). It was soon carried out.

—Northern front.—The Siamese withdrew without fighting.

On 3rd October 1893, a treaty of armistice was signed between France and Siam. A mixed commission of delimitation had to settle the frontier between the Siamese population and the peoples of both French protectorates, Cambodia and Laos. As a pawn while the commission worked, a French detachment could occupy Chantaboon (later called Chantaburi).

The new frontiers between Siam, Laos and Northern Cambodia became definitive in 1904, so that the French evacuated Chantaboon at the end of the year. But the problem of Western Cambodia was only settled by an agreement of 23 March 1907. The provinces of Battambang and Siemreap-Angkor returned to the Kingdom of Cambodia. The post offices of those provinces were transferred on 31st July 1907, so that we know of Siamese or Indochinese postage stamps and postmarks of those post offices in 1907, but also Siamese postmarks on postage stamps of Indochina in July 1907.

MAIL OF FRENCH OCCUPYING FORCES.—Chantaboon, 1894 to December 1904. Pak-Nam, small port of the district, about 1900 to 1904.

All military mail was post free, according to a regulation of 16th June 1883 concerning the French Expeditionary Forces of Tonkin, extended to Cambodia in 1886. The mail was sent in closed bags on the public ship line of "Messagéries Fluviales de Cochinchine," operating Bangkok, Pak Nam, island of Poulo-Condore, and Saigon (steamboats "Donai" and "Mekong"). The bags were opened in Saigon, and the mail received the postmarks of that town:—

SAIGON CORPS EXPe, for post-free mail (ordinary letters),

CORR. D'ARMEES SAIGON, for stamped letters (registered letters).

The post-free mail had to be certified for the franchise. We know:—

—at the beginning, manuscript certifications,

—in 1895-96 (Chantaboon) and 1901 (Pak Nam), crude local black markings (see both markings, Fig. 2 and 3 of P. E. Collin's article).

—later, blue or purple good markings, 4 types in Chantaboon, one type in Pak Nam (see Fig. 1 of the article).

Some letters were also forwarded by military boats, as "La Vipère." Sometimes, such mails were directly posted in the box of the port of Saigon, so that they bear the military postmark of the main French packet line Saigon-Singapore-Marseilles (with "LIGNE N"), but not the postmark of Saigon.

CIVIL MAIL POSTED ON BOARD THE "DONAI" and "MEKONG." These boats had a P.O. on board from 1894 to 1907. The postmarks are:—

"LIGNE DE SAIGON A BANGKOK" (Salles No. 2011), on Siamese or Indochinese postage stamps,

"BANGKOK A SAIGON—PAQ. FR—" (type 2006 of Salles), on Siamese postage stamps.

MAIL POSTED IN SIAMESE BOXES. French soldiers often sent postcards from Chantaboon to France by the Siamese post office. In the postmarks, the name "Chantaboon" was replaced with "Chantaburi" about in September 1903.

Concerning mail coming from Western Cambodia, the Siamese postmark of Siemreap is difficult to identify, because it only bears Siamese characters. But the last type before the post office was transferred to Indochina bears "SIEMRAT."

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN WESTERN INDOCHINA. On the other side of the frontier, we had the forces of:—

"CORPS EXPEDITIONNAIRE CAMBODGE" in the South, Cambodia and Southern Laos,

"CORPS EXPEDITIONNAIRE TONKIN" in the Northern Laos (only one very small detachment in LUANG-PRABANG),

and later (1900) the "FLOTTE DU HAUT-MEKONG," in Laos.

Covers with such markings or postmarks are very rare, except the pieces from Pnompenh. All pieces from Siam are also rare or very rare, post-free covers of Chantaboon are the least rare pieces . . . but not cheap!

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS. AND CATALOGS

- "Catalogue Yvert et Tellier 1981. Tome I, France, Andorre, Monaco, Nations Unis." 23Fr; "Tome II, Anciennes Colonies Francaises, Afrique du Nord, Bureaux a l'Etanger, et Sarre." 25Fr. Eds. Yvert et Tellier, 37 Rue des Jacobins, 80036-Amiens Cedex (or from Theo Van Dam, Box 26, Brewster, N. Y. 10509, at \$7.95 and \$11.95 plus \$1.50 for post and handling in USA). (Former Tome I is now divided into two vols. In Tome I the prices are printed in blue; two col. format, handy narrow-width book. The prices tend to run about 20% higher than 1980 on average. Tome II has 3 cols. to the page, a wide, unhandy book.)
- "Catalogue des Timbres de France, Andore, Europa, CFA, 1981." 6th ed. 206 pp, 1980, 15Fr p.p.d. La Bourse du Timbres, 7 rue Drouot, 75009-Paris. (Gives prices for issues 1900-1964 at which the firm will buy as well as prices it will sell for—about a 50-66% differential.)
- "Catalogue des Documents Officiels 1980-81." 28 pp. 8.50Fr p.p.d. Jacquot, 27 rue Desnouettes, F75015-Paris. (Dealers prices for back issues of the Doc. Officielles issued by the PTT for all French stamps.)
- "Les Timbres Poste au Type Sage." By R. Joany. Tome I, Le Monde Etude #47, Tome II, Le Monde Etude #54. Reprinted 1980, at 21.45Fr each p.p.d. (The classic work on Sage, still a valuable adjunct to the new Sage catalog of Yvert et Tellier) Le Monde des Philatélistes, 11bis Blvd Haussmann, Paris 75009.
- "Les Constances du 20c Napoléon non-Lauré non-dentelée Type I," by Dr. J. Fromageat. Tome I, Le Monde Etude #48, reprinted 1980, 19.40Fr; Tome II, La Mone Etude #59 repr. 1980 21.45Fr. (See above)
- "Les Timbres Francais Perforés." "1er Liste" by Col. Lebland, Le Monde Etude #67, repr. 1980, 2360Fr, "Listes 2-4," Etude #97, 21.45Fr. (See above.)
- "Moselle—Eine Postgeschichtliche Studie über Deutsch-Lothringen." By Walter Leick. Rehlingen, F. R. Germ., 1980. DM 8, p.p.d. The author, Fischerstr. 14, 6639 Rehlingen, Fed. Rep. of Germany
- "Timbres et Types. Tome XIII." By Pierre ed Lizeray. Le Monde Etude #236, 1980. 14Fr+7% VAT +2.20Fr post. (Le Monde des Phil., see above.) (Reprint cont. of his serial in Le Monde, mostly devoted to studies of the Sowers in this Tome.)
- "Oblitérations Mécaniques Illustrées, Suppl. pour 1979." Le Monde Etude #228, 1980, 16Fr p.p.d. (Suppl. to the Lafon catalog of French illustrated postmarks.)

A CHRONOLOGY OF FRENCH CAMPAIGNS AND EXPEDITIONS WITH THEIR POSTAL MARKINGS

By William M. Waugh and

Stanley J. Luft

Associate Member, Académie d' Etudes Postales

This is the first of a series of articles which coordinates a chronology of French military history with brief descriptions of military postal and administrative markings for each campaign, etc., for which such markings are known to us. The various periods may not be treated in chronological sequence.

There are numerous campaigns and "disturbances" for which no specifically military postal markings are known. "Covers" must exist from many of them, handled through civilian and/or military mail channels. And sometimes a campaign was more or less finished before special postal or administrative markings were prepared, and so any markings often indicate occupation rather than active campaign usage.

Illustrations of markings have been obtained from the best sources available to us. Some of them have been enhanced to improve their clarity. They are of actual size unless stated otherwise. Marks found on cover tend to be incomplete or smeary.

The chronology provides information with regard to places and dates which may help identify covers which have a connection with military history, but which have no military postal markings. Other clues can be the contents of a letter, its sender, etc. We wish all of you, "good hunting."

William M. Waugh,

Stanley J. Luft.

Period 1815-1848

- 1815 The "Hundred Days."—Napoleon returns from Elba. Lands near Cannes March 1. Minor Bourbon resistance melts away. Louis XVIII flees. Napoleon enters Paris March 20.
- 1815 Royalist revolt against Napoleon in la Vendée.
- 1815 Coalition against Napoleon, March, by Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, joined by Spain, Sardinia, etc. Napoleon invades Belgium. June. Defeated at Waterloo June 18 by Wellington and Blücher and British, Prussian, Dutch, Belgian, Hanoverian, Brunswick and Nassau troops. Napoleon abdicates June 22. Some fortresses still hold out such as Mezières; and Huningue in Alsace which surrendered to Austrians August 26. Alpine campaign in Savoy. Dauphiné campaign by Sardinians and Austrians with surrender of Grenoble in July. British capture Guadeloupe August 10, 1815, but return it to France July 25, 1816.

The "Catalogue des Estampilles" reports several markings for the Armées des Alpes, de la Moselle, and du Nord for this period, but illustrates none of them. It illustrates only a marking for the Mobile Armée. We have not seen any of these markings.

—• DEB. —•

MOBILE ARMÉE

- 1815 Louis XVIII enters Paris July 8, and is restored as king. Second Treaty of Paris, November 20.

1815-19 Allied occupation of parts of France.

A Hanoverian military postmark is known from this occupation; HAN-NÖVERSCHÉ FELDPPOSTEXPEDITION with evidence from the letter that it originated in France.

HANNÖVERSCHÉ FELDPPOSTEXPEDITION

We have seen a letter originating with the Prussian occupation forces with no postal markings. Others may exist with manuscript markings, of the forces personnel may sometimes have used the civil postoffices.

1815 White Terror, Royalist mobs lynch Bonapartists, mostly July-September.

1819 Anglo-French naval demonstration at Algiers.

1820s Fighting with Moors along Senegal River in early 1820s.

No French postal service in Senegal and Gorée until about 1829.

1820 Start of French anti-slave-trade patrols from Gorée.

1821 French Carbonari risings at Belfort, Thouars, and La Rochelle.

1821 French re-occupy Ste. Marie de Madagascar. Obtain allegiance of points near it on mainland, which are soon taken by the Hovas, Foul-pointe 1822. No French postal service yet on Madagascar until 1882, but Ste. Marie and Nossi-Be probably did from the early 1840s on.

1823 Invasion of Spain against liberals to restore authority of King Ferdinand, April 7. Trocadero near Cadiz captured August 31. French troops remain. Military-postal markings: ARM D'ESPAGNE, surmounted by the following: letters (A) through (T), also A bis through D bis; déboursé and port-payé markings exist. We have not seen (L), (O), (P), or (Q). Also ARM. D'ESPAGNE above "1er" through "6e CORPS." Apparently only déboursé and a minority of port-payé markings exist in red; all other markings are in black. Used from late 1822 to 1829. Cursive markings are exceptional cases. The rare, associated, Bau SEDENTAIRE/DE BAYONNE (black) is known used in 1823.

(A)
ARM.D'ESPAGNE

ARM.D'ESPAGNE
I^{ER} CORPS

1824 Louis XVIII dies, September 16. Charles X becomes king.

1827-28 Fighting with Turkey. French, British and Russian fleet defeats Turkish-Egyptian fleet at Navarino, October 20, 1827. Greece liberated. French expedition leaves for the Morea August 17, 1828, to push evacuation of Egyptian troops. French remain until at least 1833. Military-postal markings of French forces in Morea:—ARM. DE MORÉE, alone, or surmounted by: Qer Gal, or by B. We have not seen A, which could exist also. All markings are in black. Known used 1828-32.

QER GAL
ARM. DE MORÉE

B
ARM. DE MORÉE

From before the period of these markings mail was sent to French ports and is known with a Pays d'Outremer/par Toulon entry mark, with evidence in the letter of its origin.

- 1828 Franco-British naval action against Greek pirates, Grabusa, near Crete.
- 1829-30 Madagascar:—French bombardment of Tamatave, but French landing there repulsed. Temporary occupation of mainland posts, Tintingue and Foulpointe until 1830. (Any mail probably taken via Ste. Marie.)
- 1829-30 Senegal area fighting with Trarza Moors. Postal service available from the coastal ports.
- 1830-37 Algeria: following 1827-29 naval blockade, French expedition lands June 14, 1830, captures Algiers, July 5, then Bone (temporarily), Oran January 4, 1831. 1830 conflict with Morocco over status of Tlemcen. Moroccan intervention ends in 1832. Bone recaptured in 1832. Bougie, Arzew, and Mostagenem occupied in 1833. Conflict with Abd-el-Kader in 1835 who defeats French in June and is then defeated by French by the Mascara expedition in November. Expedition to Tlemcen in January 1836. Temporary peace with Abd-el-Kader June 1, 1837, favorable to him. Unsuccessful expedition against Constantine in 1836, but Guelma captured. Constantine captured October 13, 1837.

Military-postal markings:—ARMÉE EXPÉD^{re}/D'AFRIQUE, surmounted by a letter A through E. Normally in black, but blue markings exist for B and E, and A is known in red. Used 1830-38. Rare cursive markings exist. Many letters also bear lazarette markings (mainly Toulon purification, but also at Marseille).

A
ARMÉE EXPÉD^{re}
D'AFRIQUE
P. P.

D
ARMÉE EXPÉD^{re}
D'AFRIQUE

Letters written on board the 1830 invasion fleet are known with postal markings of Toulon and Marseille.

- 1830 Revolution in Paris, July 27-29, overthrows Charles X who abdicates. Provisional government offers the throne to Louis Philippe who becomes king, August 9. Related outbreaks in other cities, including Nantes, July 29-30. Civilian mail service in Paris continued during this period. We have seen a series of civilian letters which proves this. No military markings are known.
- 1831 Gambia:—French help British in minor fighting against natives of Barra.
- 1831-32 Belgium:—French intervention to help Belgians in their struggle for independence from the Dutch. French army crosses border to rescue Belgians after their defeat by Dutch, August 1831, and then Dutch and French withdraw without fighting each other. Dutch continued to hold Antwerp. In November-December 1832, Franco-British naval blockade of Holland and French army besieges Antwerp whose garrison surrenders December 23.

Military-postal markings:— ARMÉE DU NORD, above the following: QUARTIER Gal., and Bau A through Bau D; also over Bau SEDEN-

TAIRE (known used as a déboursé in 1833). Generally in black, but known in red for Bau D. Used 1831-32.

ARMÉE DU NORD BAU C

- 1831 Silk-weavers' rising put down in Lyon, November 21.
- 1832 Ancona, Italy:—French expedition consisting of a naval squadron and the 66th Regiment lands at Ancona, captures its citadel from local revolutionaries in February. This action was to counter Austrian occupations in Romagna. French troops stay until 1839. Large double-circle dated cachet (type 13) reading: **BRIGADE FRANÇAISE A ANCONE**. Generally red, but also known in black. Known by us used 1834-38.



- 1832 Portugal:—intervention in dynastic dispute. French seize Portuguese Miguelite fleet in Tagus River.
- 1832 Abortive Bourbon uprisings on behalf of "Henry V" in Marseille and la Vendée.
- 1832 Radical rising in Paris, June 5-6.
- 1833 Attack on French troops at Argos, Greece, by a Greek faction.
- 1834 Radical outbreaks in Lyon, April 9-12, and in Paris, April 13-14.
- 1835 Senegal area:—fighting with Trarza Moors, with naval bombardment of Portendick, now in Mauretania.
- 1835-37 French Foreign Legion lent to Spanish queen for use in dynastic Spanish Carlist civil war.
- 1838 French blockade Argentina, temporarily take Martin Garcia islands.
- 1838 Mexico:—French bombard and capture fortress of San Juan de Ulua, November 27, in course of dispute over French claims. Repulsed at Vera Cruz. Evacuation in 1839.
- 1839 Radical outbreak in Paris, May 12.
- 1839-47 Algeria, long war with Abd el Kader, November 1839-December 1847, results in his defeat and the conquest of most of Algeria. The straight-line markings previously described (1830-37) were replaced, beginning in 1836, by medium double-circle dated cachets (type 14) reading at top: **Alger, Bône, Bougie, Constantine, or Oran**, and at bottom: **"(POSS. D'AFR.)"**. Used for civilian as well as military mail. Replaced in turn, beginning in 1839, by standard French small double-circle dated cachets (type 15), though Oran continued to use the "Poss.

d'Afr." type 14 cachet until 1853. Also, a very rare two-line AUX/ ARMÉES (of 1840) and a few very scarce to rare large-size circular administrative cachets (vide Jamet 114th sale of Honnorat coll., December, 1978).



AUX
ARMÉES.



Le Maréchal de France
Gouverneur-Général de l'Algérie

- 1840 Abortive coup attempt by Louis Napoleon at Boulogne.
- 1840 French intervention in Lebanon.
- c1842 Madagascar:—French expedition defeated.
- 1843-47 French action leading to Society-Islands protectorate, effective in 1847. (Postoffice opened at Tahiti 1847.)
- 1844 French attempt to seize Basilan island, Philippines, fighting with local Moros.
- 1844 Franco-Moroccan War, March 6-September 20, an outgrowth of Algerian War. French win victory at Isly, bombard Tangier and Mogador.
- 1844 Algeria:—campaign against Kabyles.
- 1845 Montevideo area:—French and British destroy Argentine fleet. French marines at Montevideo help Uruguayans. French blockade Argentinians 1845-48.
- c1845-47 Abortive Anglo-French action in Madagascar including bombardment of Tamatave.
- 1840s Senegal area:—more fighting with Trarza Moors in late 1840s including c1848.
- 1847 French naval bombardment at Tourane (Danang), Indo-China.
- 1847 Algeria:—fighting in Kabylia.

References on Military Postal Markings

- A. Maury et al: "Catalogue des Estampilles et Oblitérations Postales de France et des Colonies Françaises." Amiens, 1929, reprinted Munich, 1977, and Detroit 1980.
- H. E. Glasewald: "Die Post im Kriege." Gössnitz, 1913.
- P. Foster: "La Brigade Française d'Ancone," Feuilles Marcophiles, No. 209, 1977.
- S. G. Nicolaïdès, "Le service postal de l'Armée de Morée," Hellenic Philatelic Society, Athens, 1973.
- Ch. ab der Halden and E. H. de Beaufond: "Catalogue des Marques Postales et Oblitérations d'Algérie, 1830-1876." Paris, 1949.

MORE ABOUT THE GARIBALDI LEGION

Ray Gaillaguet writes to correct and amplify some impressions given in Ernst Cohn's story in the October FCP (pp 119-120): Ernst is in error when he calls them "guerilla units." Garibaldi, with his two sons, came to aid France in 1870. His sons were Menetti and Ricciotti. He had a brigade of Red Shirts (—don't have a T.O. of the French Army for 1870 but that would be about 3000 men—). He met and held back the Germans, first at Chatillon-sur-Seine and later at Dijon. The French nation was so grateful that in 1871 four different communities elected him to the Chambre de Deputés. One of the chief jobs of "El Presidente del Comitati" must have been to raise funds for the brigade, for most of the mail I have seen from it has been addressed to various mayors of as many communities. I imagine that these letters must have found their way out of town and city-hall archives.

Bill Waugh confirms Ray's comments, and adds that Garibaldi was born in Nice and at a time when Nice was part of France (a Dept. Conquis), so he probably was a French citizen as well as Italian.

For further on the Italian volunteers in France 1870-71 see article in FCP #93, p. 15, repr. from L'Echo Feb. 1957.

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

By Stanley J. Luft (#915)

(of the Académie d'Etudes Postales)

(Continued from October FCP, p. 140)

Corrections

(FCP Whole Number 182, October 1980)

- p. 138: 0,40 value; date of next-to-last foreign usage should read 12 Jan. 1970 (not 21 Jan.)
- p. 139 0,50 value add to last usage (Tariff of 4 Jan. 1971) given:
*“Slow” letters, from 20 to 50 gm (domestic)

1,00

The 1,00 Carnac (Sc 1130, Cs 1440) was issued 10-12 July 1965-27 April 1968, replacing the 1,00 Le Touquet (Sc 1027, Cs 1355).

Printed (8 press runs) between 21 June 1965 and 1 March 1967; 129.84 million stamps printed.

Usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

- *Letters, from 20 to 40 gm (foreign);
- Registry fee (domestic and foreign) (until 31 July 1966);
- Packages, from 300 to 500 gm, bulk rate (domestic);
- Airmailed postcards, to 5 gm, to Far East;
- *Supplementary value.

Additional usage (rate change of 1 Aug. 1966):

Registry fee, for other than letters and parcels (domestic).

Replaced by the 1,00 Rodez (Sc 1190, Cs 1515) beginning in January 1967.

1,25

The 1,25 Ronchamp (Sc 1103, Cs 1394A) was issued 13-15 June 1964-20 March 1965.

Printed in a single press run, 27 May-29 June 1964; 19.65 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (rate increase of 15 May 1964):

- *Registered letters, to 20 gm (until 17 Jan. 1965).

Usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

- Packages, to 250 gm (foreign);
- Registered printed matter and samples (foreign);
- Registered postcards (domestic) (possible, albeit unusual usage).

1,30

The 1,30 Chateau de Joux (Sc 1112, Cs 1441) was issued 6-8 Feb. 1965-27 April 1968.

Printed (2 press runs) 21 Sept.-6 Oct. 1964 and 26 Jan.-26 Feb. 1965; 20.0 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

- *Registered letters, to 20 gm (until 31 July 1966);
- #Registered printed matter and samples, from 50 to 100 gm.

2,30

The 2,30 Chateau de Val (Sc 1169, Cs 1499) was issued 19-21 Nov. 1966-25 Oct. 1969.

Printed (4 press runs) between 24 Oct. 1966 and 9 May 1968; 25.55 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

#*Special delivery ("express") letters, to 20 gm;

#Packages, from 1000 to 1500 gm.

Domestic usage (rate increase of 1 Aug. 1966):

*Registered letters, to 20 gm.

Left without specific usage by Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969; presumably remained on sale as a supplementary high value until stocks neared exhaustion.

B. Tourism issue of 1967**0,50**

The 0,50 St.-Quentin (Sc 1185, Cs 1510) was issued 8-10 July 1967-22 Jan. 1971, and used concurrently with the 0,50 Moustiers-Ste.-Marie (Sc 1126, Cs 1436).

Printed (9 press runs) between June 1967 and 25 April 1970.

(see 0,50 Moustiers-Ste.-Marie, in Part A, for usage).

Replaced by the 0,50 Martinique (Sc 1278, Cs 1646) beginning in June 1970, and by the 0,50 Marianne de Béquet (Sc 1293, Cs 1666) in January 1971.

0,60

The 0,60 Vire (Sc 1186, Cs 1511) was issued 8-10 July 1967-26 June 1970, replacing the 0,60 Aix-les-Bains (Sc 1127, Cs 1437).

Printed (4 press runs) between 26 June and 14 Dec. 1967, and 16-18 June 1969. (see 0,60 Aix-les-Bains, in Part A, for early usage).

Foreign usage (Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969):

Samples, to 150 gm;

Printed matter, from 100 to 150 gm;

Books, from 300 to 350 gm;

Airmailed magazines, newspapers, and brochures, to 25 gm, to USA, Mexico, Central and South America, parts of Asia, and certain non-French Community areas of Africa.

Usage (Tariff of 12 Jan. 1970):

Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm (foreign);

Magazines, newspapers, books, and brochures, from 200 to 250 gm (foreign);

Printed matter, from 100 to 250 gm, in bulk amounts of 50,000 items (domestic).

0,70

The 0,70 St.-Germain-en-Laye (Sc 1187, Cs 1512) was issued 17-19 June 1967-22 Jan. 1971, replacing the 0,70 Provins (Sc 1102, Cs 1392A).

Printed (7 press runs) in sheets of Type I between 31 May 1967 and 30 Jan. 1969; sheets of Type II were printed (8th press run) 6 May-20 June 1969.

(see 0,70 Provins, in Part A, for earlier usage).

Usage (Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969):

- *Letters, to 20 gm (foreign);
- Samples, from 150 to 200 gm (foreign);
- Parcels, commercial bulk rate per 100 items, from 100 to 250 gm (domestic);
- Visiting cards (foreign);
- Airmailed samples, to 25 gm, to Europe, Turkey, Cyprus, Faroes, Greenland, Azores, and Madeira;
- #Airmailed magazines, newspapers, and brochures, to 25 gm, to USA, Mexico, Central and South America, parts of Asia, and certain non-French Community areas of Africa;
- #Airmailed illustrated and visiting cards "of 5 words," to Egypt, Libya, and Near East.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 12 Jan. 1970):

- Newspapers, magazines, books, and brochures, from 250 to 300 gm;
- Airmailed printed matter, to 25 gm, to Canada;
- Airmailed printed matter, from 25 to 50 gm, to Europe, Turkey, Cyprus, Faroes, Greenland, Azores, and Madeira.

0,75

The 0,75 La Baule (Sc 1188, Cs 1513) was issued 22-24 July 1967-26 June 1970, replacing the 0,75 Gorges du Tarn (Sc 1128, Cs 1438).

Printed in a single press run, 27 June-13 July 1967.

(see 0,75 Gorges du Tarn, in Part A, for earlier usage).

Foreign usage (Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969):

- Samples, from 150 to 200 gm;
- Printed matter, from 150 to 200 gm;
- Airmailed illustrated postcards and visiting cards "of 5 words," to USA, Mexico, Central and South America, parts of Asia, and certain non-French Community areas of Africa;
- Airmailed printed matter, to 25 gm, to id.;
- Airmailed magazines, newspapers, and brochures, to 25 gm, to the Far East and Australasia.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 12 Jan. 1970):

- Airmailed postcards, to 5 gm, to Egypt, Libya, and Near East.

0,95

The 0,95 Boulogne-sur-Mer (Sc 1189, Cs 1514) was issued 8-10 July 1967-22 Jan. 1971, replacing the 0,95 Vendéen Scenery (Sc 1129, Cs 1439).

Printed in a single press run, 8-25 May 1967.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

- *Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to USA and Mexico;
- Airmailed printed matter, from 25 to 50 gm, to USA, Canada, and Mexico.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969):

- Airmail letters and visiting cards, to 5 gm, to Egypt, Libya, and Near East.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 12 Jan. 1970):

- #Airmailed postcards, to 5 gm, to USA, Mexico, Central and South America, parts of Asia, and certain non-French Community areas in Africa;

Airmailed samples, to 25 gm, to Algeria.
Replaced by the 0,95 Chancelade Abbey (Sc 1279, Cs 1647) beginning in June 1970.

1,00

The 1,00 Rodez (Sc 1190, Cs 1515) was issued 10-12 June 1967-22 Jan. 1971, replacing the 1,00 Carnac (Sc 1130, Cs 1440).

Printed (10 press runs) between 25 April 1967 and 20 May 1970.

(see 1,00 Carnac, in Part A, for earlier usage).

Usage (Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969)

Airmailed postcards, to 5 gm, to Far East and Australasia;

#Supplementary value.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 12 Jan. 1970):

Printed matter and samples, from 150 to 200 gm;

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

Replaced by the 1,00 Guadeloupe (Sc 1280, Cs 1648) beginning in June 1970.

1,50

The 1,50 Morlaix (Sc 1191, Cs 1516) was issued 10-12 June 1967-26 June 1970.

Printed in a single press run, 29 May-12 June 1967.

Usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965):

Letters, from 100 to 250 gm (domestic);

Packages, from 250 to 300 gm (foreign);

Packages, from 500 to 1000 gm, bulk rate (domestic);

Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to Australasia.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969):

Letters, from 40 to 60 gm;

Packages, from 200 to 250 gm;

Printed matter and samples, from 400 to 450 gm;

Airmailed samples, from 25 to 50 gm; to USA, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, and certain non-French Community areas of Asia and Africa.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 12 Jan. 1970):

Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to Far East and Australasia;

Airmailed samples, to 25 gm, to Far East and Australasia.

(Reference material for this section is minimal, and will be included in the references for a later section).

V. New-size Coat-of-Arms issues of 1966-78

A. Typographed issues

0,05 Auch

The 0,05 Auch (Sc 1142, Cs 1468) was issued on 22-24 Jan. 1966, replacing the 0,05 Amiens (Sc 1040, Cs 1352).

Printed in sheets (Type I) from 7 Jan. 1966 and 2 May 1977; issued 22-24 Jan. 1966-19 May 1978. Coils (Type II) first issued around 5 May 1969; scarce used.

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

(see 0,05 Amiens, in Chapter IA, for usage to 1968);

#Newspapers, increments of 100 gm above first 200 gm, bulk rate;

#Complementary value.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 6 Jan. 1959):

#Newspapers and magazines, increments of 50 gm above first 50 gm;

#Complementary value.

Commonly reprinted for use as a complementary add-on value whenever post-card, etc. rates went up 5c.

Replaced by the 0,05 Sabine (Sc 1562, Cs 1992) beginning in April 1978.

0,25 Mont-de-Marsan

The 0,25 Mont-de-Marsan (Sc 1144, Cs 1469) was issued 22-24 Jan. 1966-25 Oct. 1969.

Printed in sheets from 4 plates between 15 Jan. 1966 and 2 Oct. 1967. Coils (very scarce used) were issued from 29 July 1967.

Domestic and foreign usage (until 12 Jan. 1969):

(see 0,25 Marianne de Decaris, in IB).

Used concurrently with the 0,25 République de Cheffer (Sc 1197, Cs 1585) from November 1967 until retired from sale.

B. Heliogravure issue of 1966-78

0,20 St.-Lô

The 0,20 St.-Lô (Sc 1143, Cs 1503) was issued on 19 Dec. 1966, replacing the 0,20 Marianne de Cocteau (Sc 985, Cs 1282).

Printed in sheets (Type I) at Paris from cylinders engraved by a private firm (5 press runs) between 28 Nov. 1966 and 8 Aug. 1968. All later printings (listed next) were done at Périgueux. Printed in sheets (Type I) between 9 Dec. 1970 and 3 Sept. 1971 (3 press runs), 3-10 Nov. 1971, and 18 May-30 June 1972 (2 additional press runs). Printed in sheets (Type I) with phosphor bands (Cs 1503A) 11-20 Aug. 1971 and 15-20 Jan. 1973 (total 2 press runs), issued from 1 Feb. 1972. Printed in sheets (Type II) from cylinders engraved at Périgueux (with occasional admixtures of Type I cylinders in some press runs), 15-24 Feb. 1973 and 26 July-10 Aug. 1974 (total 2 press runs); with phosphor bands between 22 May 1973 and 27 June 1978 (15 press runs). Summary total for sheets, 29 press runs (I w/o bands: 10; I with phosphor bands: 2; II w/o bands: 2; II with bands: 15). Coils of Type I (scarce used) probably printed latter part of 1971; issued from November (?) 1971.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 18 Jan. 1965 and Special Tariff of 1 Aug. 1966):

*Printed matter and samples, to 50 gm;

*Visiting and greeting cards, w/o written message;

Newspapers, from 300 to 400 gm, individual rate;

#Complementary value.

Domestic usage (Special Tariff of 3 Feb. 1969):

#Newspapers, from 300 to 400 gm, unsorted bulk rate.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 12 Jan. 1972):

#Newspapers, magazines, and brochures, to 50 gm.

Domestic usage (Special Tariff of 1 July 1971):

Printed matter, to 50 gm, commercial bulk rate.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974, or earlier?):

Newspapers, to 100 gm, individual rate (until 31 July 1975).

Reprinted (Type II, with phosphor bands) in later years (1974-78) to serve as a complimentary add-on value, whenever the domestic 1x letter rate went up 20c at a time (i.e., Tariffs of August 1976 and May 1978).

Replaced by the o,20 Sabine (Sc 1565, Cs 1995) beginning in April 1978. Sheets w/o phosphor bands retired from sale 19 May 1978; sheets with phosphor bands retired 17 Nov. 1978.

References (for Chapters IV and V)

- Bottin: "Bottin Administratif et Documentaire"; Paris, Société Didot-Bottin: for years 1962, 1965-68.
- Broustine, P., Françon, R., Mignon, B., and Storch, J., (1977), "Les Roulettes—Timbres pour appareils distributeurs"; Annonay, 237 p.
- Hanson, E. S., (1974), "Recent coil stamps of France, with a supplementary listing": FCP, No. 156.
- Lizeray, Pierre de, (1967), "Une roulette du o,25 'Blason de Mont-de-Marsan'": Le Monde des Philatélistes, Nov. 1967.
- , (1968-75), "Timbres et Types": Le Monde des Philatélistes, Nos. 199, 200 (1968); No. 246 (1972); No. 274 (1975).
- , (1969), "Nouvelle roulette du o,05 Auch": Le Monde des Philatélistes, No. 212.
- , (1978), "Les deux types du o,20 Saint-Lô": Le Monde des Philatélistes, No. 307.
- Luft, S. J., (1974), "Preliminary observations on first dates of issue of the regular issues of France since 1960 that were produced in more than one format": FCP, No. 157, p. 62-63.
- Marion, Pierre, (1970), "Variétés de France: o,20 Saint-Lô": Le Monde des Philatélistes, No. 227.
- , (1976), "Le Dictionnaire des Types," v. 2: "Typographie et Taille-douce"; Editions S.A.J.I.C., Angoulême, 217 p.
- , (1979), "o,20 F Saint-Lô": Le Monde des Philatélistes, Nos. 320-323, May-Sept. 1979.
- Monteaux, Georges, (1978), "Catalogue Georges Monteaux—France Spécialisée à partir de 1900," 22nd ed.
- P.T.T., Service Philatélique: "Notices" on new issues; "Communiqués" on stamps retired from sale, etc.; special supplements and leaflets, on tariffs.
- Smith, R. L., (1968), "An introduction to and a listing of the coil stamps of France": FCP, No. 132, p. 29-32.
- SO.CO.CO.DA.MI.: Supplements to de Vinck and Charvet: "L'Impression des timbres français par les rotatives."

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

◆ On 6 December the 2.20F Chateau de Rambouillet was issued; and also on 6 Dec. the two Red Cross stamps, a 1.20+0.30 Remplissage des Crémois and 1.40+0.30 Le Raisin de la Terre Promise, which are details of sculptures in stalls in the Cathedral of Reims, also issued in booklets of 8, 4 of each stamp, sold at 12.80F. On Dec. 20 the 4.00 Oeuvre de Hans Hartung. On 19 Jan. the 1.20 Microelectronique CNET is to appear, on 9 Feb. the 1.40+0.30 Solur Anne Marie Javouhey, and on 16 Feb. the 1.40+0.30 Jacques Offenbach. On 2 Jan. booklets of the Philexfrance 82 stamp became available.



◆ On 12 January, '81, were to appear six new Sabine stamps:—
 0.40F deep brown—for additive and complementary use,
 0.60 rosy yellow—for 1st step for special printed matter in the international regime,
 0.90 mauve—for 2nd step for periodicals in the international regime,
 3.50 olive green—for 3rd step for letters and 1st step for urgent paquets-poste in the domestic regime,
 4.00 carmine, and 5.00 blue—for weight steps on airmail letters to certain countries.

These stamps will have phosphor bars in the lateral margins—1 bar on the 0.40, 0.60, and 0.90, 2 bars for the others.



◆ In November 1980 the PTT announced that as an experiment the service will issue some of the Rambouillet stamps on phosphorescent paper, as an aid to automated sorting of mail. Note that the first maquette of this stamp was very different from the issued version (see reproductions herewith).

◆ At the Salon Philatélique d'Automne last Nov. the 2.50F Abbaye de Solesmes of Forget was awarded the Grand Prix de l'Art Philatélique Française.

◆ The PTT has recently stated that the 0.01 and 0.02 stamps are used primarily for election notices, about 4 million being consumed in a year; of the four precancel stamps about 6 to 15 million a year are used; and of the 8 postage-due stamps from 250,000 to 15 million are used per year.

◆ The 1.40 Charles de Gaulle stamp of 8 Nov. commemorating the 40th Anniversary of his "Appel" to assume leadership of Free France and the 10th Anniversary of his death, is a design by the famous abstract painter Georges Mathieu, who it will be recalled, a few years ago issued a tirade against the "ugliness" of French stamps and the failure of the PTT to use "great modern" artists. The de Gaulle design was chosen after Mathieu had submitted several models and worked on it for over a year. The style is not purely geometrical abstraction, as Mathieu has been wont to do, but rather a lyrical abstract expressionism of symbolic elements. The left side expresses the 1940 Appel by a cross of Lorraine against a set of concentric dotted circles of "sidereal dust" and other obscure symbols, and the right side is to evoke the General's death (1970) by distortions of the cross of Lorraine and the French tricolor entwined in the circles of a globe to suggest the universal significance of the events of 1940 and 1970. One has to study this design carefully to appreciate Mathieu's ideas.

◆ The 4.00 stamp of 20 Dec. reproducing a work of artist Hans Hartung is certainly one of the most appealing of the various abstractions shown on French stamps in recent years. It is not a work specially painted for the stamp, but a work of the 1950s chosen by Hartung after finding that a maquette he made for the stamp would not reproduce well. Hartung is of German origin, coming to France in 1935 to escape the Nazis. In the Foreign Legion during the War he lost his right leg. Hartung's best work has an individuality among the various abstractionists of the post-War period. He is a leader in the style called action painting, tachism, and lyrical abstraction. His aim is to express an emotional state by certain forms in order to transmit and stimulate the same emotion in the viewer. He wishes to be free of the constraints of reality but not to reject it, rather to be free to play with it in a way to express its autonomous dynamism. The Musée de la Poste held an exhibition from Dec. 20 to Jan. 18 of Hartung's tapestries and wood engravings.

◆ According to Pat Feiner's "Entire Truth" Newsletter of Sept. 1980, a 2.10F aérogramme in the Concorde design, "L" format, blue overlay on white, has appeared a few months ago—catalogued at \$2 mint. Two different sizes of the French lettercard #102 in the H. & G. catalog are found: one is 118x82 mm unwatermarked, the other 122x90 mm watermarked.

◆ Member Stanley Luft got a Gold award last year at APEX (Colorado) for his 0.25 Marianne de Decaris, and a Gold at GRANJEX (Grand Junction) for his Paris stars. At MIDAPHIL (Kansas City) he got a Silver for his Chaplain type pneumatic stationery and Silver for Anita and Stan's exhibit of Revolutionary and Napoleonic Grande Armées covers.

◆ At MEMPHEX Earl Plyler obtained a Gold for his Paris exhibit.

◆ On Oct. 3-5 at RIPEX member Bob Seeke took a Gold for his "There's More to France Than . . . !" exhibit, and Bob Stone got a Gold and the Reserve Grand Award for his French Colonies Postage-Dues on Cover. So the tradition of FCPSers success at RIPEX was upheld once more. John Lievsay served as an APS NY Regional judge.

◆ Member Stanley Jersey has been appointed one of the U. S. Commissioners for ROCPEX Taipei '81 (Oct. 25-Nov. 2) international show to celebrate the founding of the Republic of China. Stan will be happy to forward application forms for the show and further information (deadline is 31 March): P. O. Box 713, Carlsbad, Calif. 92008. Stan's collection of New Hebrides received the Reserve Grand Award at ZEAPEX 80 and the A. W. Fletcher Cole Memorial Silver Plate at the International Stamp Exhibit at Auckland, N. Z. in August.

◆ Member James E. Kraemer has left his position as Manager of the National Postal Museum, in Ottawa, after 10 years with it. He has taken another job with the Canadian Postal Department.

◆ Since 1 Aug. 1980 a tax of 2F above the amount of insufficiency of postage on underfranked mail has to be paid by the recipient. If the recipient refuses, the mail is returned and the due plus tax has to be paid by the sender!

◆ An opinion poll of 1000 people taken in July last by the journal *Le Midi Libre* on satisfaction with the mail service showed: 9% very satisfied, 41% somewhat satisfied, 29% rather discontented, 15% very discontented, and 6% no opinion. Would a poll on the USPS be as good?

◆ A rumor in the press last spring that the PTT was considering establishing a third level of postal service called "Troisième vitesse" (still slower than the present slow mail), was firmly scotched by the Minister of PTT after strong public reactions were voiced.

◆ The first two issues of *El Vell Consellor*, the Bulletin of the new Study Circle of Andorra Philatelists, have come to hand. This is the successor of Ernesto Fink's former Andorra Philatelist which he had to give up in 1974 on account of illness. The new Journal is full of meaty useful and interesting information on Andorra, both French and Spanish posts, and of the times before they existed. A number of the articles and notes emphasize that Andorra is neither a French nor Spanish "colony" nor "protectorate" nor a "Republic," but a Principality under Co-Princes, the President of France and the Bishop of Urgel. The great majority of the residents now are foreigners, not citizens. Interested Andorra collectors should join the Study Circle—write to Carlos Romo, 307 Sheldon Ave., Mt. Shasta, Calif. 96067. Dues \$5 a year. Our member Lorraine Bailey is active in the organization.

- ◆ The PTT had the French Institute of Public Opinion make a poll on philately in France. Results: 3,200,000 collectors, of which 900,000 claim to be "true" collectors considering the amount of time and money they devote to it. This is out of a population of 40.4 million over 11 years of age. More men than women are collecting. So what else is new?
- ◆ Wallis et Futuna has recently issued stamps of five designs combined in sheets of 20—so this gimmick used by various countries has finally hit the French Territories.
- ◆ The New Caledonia PTT is now offering a subscription service for new issues (but reports are it is rather carelessly operated).
- ◆ Ernst Cohn informs us of a celebration held 25 October at Metz to commemorate the first Metz 1870 balloon mail, conceived and directed by Dr. Julien F. Jeannel, chief pharmacist of the Garde Imperial. The man in charge of the celebration is his greatgrandson, Abbé Pierre Fauveau. There were talks presented, including one by Cohn, which probably will be published later in a booklet. For the occasion the Catholic Faculty of Medicine at Metz issued a postcard with reproduction of a painting of Jeannel. The PTT provided a fancy commemorative postmark used at Metz on 28 Oct.
- ◆ We have received a recent issue of the journal *Philatliste Errinophile* (errinophile refers to interest in cinderella material), published by Auguste Bourdi of Lyon. He is President of the Assoc. Intern. des Collectionneurs de Timbres et de Monnaies de Fantaisie, and has been active in the cinderella field for years. He is publishing in parts (4 already issued) a catalogue of Timbres de Fantaisie et Non-Officiels—an enlarged and revised edition of the world-wide catalogue of same title by G. Chapier that appeared several decades ago. Chapier's work, though seriously intended, was not considered satisfactory by many cinderella specialists as it was rather incomplete but did cover some French cinderellas not well known elsewhere. Bourdi's catalogue will be rather large when completed as lately there is a tendency to issue many fantasy and unofficial stamps as promotions and vanity affairs. The July-Aug. issue of *Phil. Errin.* for example chronicles a new issue for the Principauté de l'Olivette a small area in Provence "governed" by S.A.S. Charles I; and a new issue for the Crown Rep. of Karmastan, whose seat is in Gorham, Me.; and a long series for the Etat Sauvrain de l'Ile Barbe. The Ile is a small island in the Saone River, was for centuries a site of an Abbey of a church order but confiscated in the Revolution. In 1963 it was incorporated into part of an Arrondissement of Lyon. In 1977 a group of Lyonnais formed a new Etat Sauvrain de l'Ile Barbe, with headquarters in a fine restaurant on the Isle, and proceeded to issue a stream of stamps and coins. (Mon Bourdi is one of the group.) It seems they are having a lot of fun, spoofing fantasies and official appurtenances, appointing officers with fancy titles, and consuls all over the world, etc. In July 1980 they held a big fantasy Expo called "Barbarex 80." The *Phil. Errin.* also chronicles the latest Pineapple Post, a local post operating in Honolulu. Some cinderella collectors may feel these new fantasy issues are polluting the field, but of course they will become the "good" cinderellas in 50 years from now (just as a lot of the Arab Trucial states)—a fantasy is a fantasy, any time, any place. The commercial aspect is now bigger, but everything else has inflated. Investment? Well maybe. We just thought you all should know about these goin ons.
- ◆ At NOJEX last November Raymond Gaillaguet obtained a Best-in-Section Award for his much-exposed Sowers exhibit, and R. G. Stone a (small) Gold for his French Oceania Postal History with Silver Certificate of the Postal History Society.

◆ The ASDA Show in N. Y. on Nov. 20-23 was a good social occasion for FCPSers. Apart from numerous local members, out-of-towners enlivened the ambiance notably, including Albert Schneider and Allain Millet from Paris, Ruth and Gardner Brown, Ernst Cohn, Ray Gaillaguet, Irvig Kopf, Jerry Massler, Stan Luft, Kendall Sanford, Bob Seeke, Bob Stone, Bill Waugh, George Alezivos, Bill Bogg, Gary Hendershott, and some others we missed. Adrien Boutrelle came by to snap a picture of the gang at our booth. We signed up some new members. The bourse was busy, but, as usual, good material scarce and prices very high.



A gathering of some members at FCPS booth at ASDA Show on Nov. 22. Standing: George Geuzzio, John Lievsay, Roy Gaillaguet; seated: Bob Stone and Ira Zweifach. Photo courtesy of Adrien Boutrelle.

◆ Serge Bernard, our lone member in far-off Munich, Germany, was the happy winner of a Gold medal in Rang 2 at the Expo at Würzburg last fall, for his exhibit of Madagascar. He hopes to work up to a Rang 1 Gold with his Madagascar collection.

◆ Member Ernst M. Cohn has been elected an Associate of the Society of Postal Historians, of which member Robert I. Johnson is the Secretary. Robert G. Stone is also an Associate.

◆ Dealer member S. Serebrakian advises us he has just issued the most comprehensive price list of France imperforates and de luxe proofs—over 500 items—that he has ever put out (free).

◆ We hear that the dates for PHILEXFRANCE '82 have been changed from 10-24 June to 11-21 June.

◆ A run of 180 nos. of our Philatelist recently fetched in Cérès sale the sum of 378 Fr., or about \$83. Which reminds us the Society no longer can fill orders for complete sets nor for certain back issues, and would appreciate contributions of back issues or full sets for its stock (send to the Secretary).

◆ The PTT has a new Secrétaire d'Etat au P.x.T.T.—Pierre Ribes, replacing Norbert Segard who had to resign on account of serious illness. Mon. Ribes is a career civil servant who has been involved in economic matters, finance, budgets and accounting. He is also a Député for Yvelines. He envisions the postal service will have to face growing demands and to improve its relations with the public, expand facilities and both rural and urban areas. He considers the automatisations is now well in hand.

◆ Dr. Victor Chanaryn, an engineering consultant and prominent specialist in French philately, of Birmingham, England, died suddenly last summer. He was born in Warsaw, educated in Paris, came to Britain in 1941 to join the Polish fighter squadron. He was an enthusiastic collector and student of French stamps and especially the Franco-German War of 1870-71. His studies of the paper and printing of the first issues of France using proofs and essays are considered important, and his book on "Posts of France and the Franco-German War and its Aftermath" is widely referred to. He is reputed to have 1000s (6000?) ballon-monté covers, which it is expected will be auctioned in due course.

◆ A group of FCPS members in Northern Virginia area are holding a "regional" FCPS meeting at SPRINGPEX '81 (Springfield, Va.) on Sunday, 30 March 1981, 1:30 p.m., at which talks and exhibits of good France and Colonies material are planned. Interested attendees in the Washington area call Bill Waugh 703-356-7944 for details.

MEMBERS APPEALS

(Members Advertising)

EXCHANGE:—I have several hundred used copies of the "blues" of France (Sc. #s 15, 26, 33, and 58) and would like to exchange for other copies of same. I also have 100s of duplicates of used French "PUBS" (stamps with publicity printed on margin) which I would like to exchange for others of same.—Gilbert R. Loisel, 89-14 31st Ave., East Elmhurst, N. Y. 11369 (Mb. #877)

WANTED:—To buy copies of the journal "Philatélie" published by Thiaude, no. 108 (May 1978) and any nos. after #122.—Marcel Lotwin J., Apartado Postal 11-456, Mexico 11, D.F., Mexico (Mb. #1182)

WANTED:—France Sc #254 (Yv. #262B), B10 (Yv. #155), J40 (Yv. Taxe #39), J43 (Yv. Taxe #41), all used.—Frank Salmon, 6321 E. Avalon, Scottsdale, Ariz. 85251 (Mb. #1818)

WANTED:—To buy any older French philatelic journals containing articles on WW II French Libération overprints, etc.—Capt. Wm. Von Mattix, USN Ret., 740 Faith Ave., Ashland, Ore. 97520 (Mb. #2086)

WANTED:—France and French-colonial and community artist-signed die proofs.—Oliver La Cour, P. O. Box 585, Bernardsville, N. J. 07924 (Mb. #2092)

WANTED:—Beginning to intermediate collector of 20th mint France, wishes to exchange my duplicates for yours.—Allen Anderson, c/o Anderson Law Office, 710 Lake St., Spirit Lake, Iowa 51360 (Mb. #2061)

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

Le Monde des Philatelistes (CC, APRL)

#334, Sept. 1980: Stofati: "Tarifs postaux"; "TAAF Informations" (for subscriptions); conts. of Tristant, Joffre, Thématique France, Tensorier et al, DeLizeray, Frybourg.

#335, Oct. 1980: De La Méttrie: "Additif à 25c Ceres de 1871"; Mazabrey: "Faux de Spérati—20c Empire imperf. têtebèche"; C. R.-W.: "Messages et messagers" (Red Cross corresp. forms); Fromaigeat: "Réflexions sur les catalogues"; Altériet: "Une virole mixte 1.30+1.10F?"; conts. of Tristant, DeLizeray, Tensorier et al (end), Frybourg, Perrin.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie (CC, APRL)

#512, July-Aug. 1980: Julliot: "Pétite histoire de la Poste de Poche de St. Nazaire"; De la Ferté: "L'Oeuvre peinture et gravé de Dürer et philatélie"; conts. of Storch et Francon, LeBland, Bastien (end).

#1513, Sept. 1980: Trassaert: "Marianne et Coq d'Alger 1944—étude des types"; Tristant: "Emission métropolitain de 1849-1850 aux Colonies" (begin); Berret: "A propos des surcharges apposés sur les timbres des colis postaux"; conts. of LeBland, Storch et Francon, Munier; Storch et Francon: "Les cartes télégramme du choléra de 1884."

#1514, Oct. 1980: Conts. of Bastien, Tristant, Storch et Francon (Droits de l'Homme); De la Ferté, Leblanc, Leipert, Munier.

Les Feuilles Marcophiles (CC)

#222, 3rd Trim. 1980: Brun: "Retour à l'envoyeur des Bureau Fr. à l'étranger"; Renon-Aucourt: "La réforme postale du 24 Aout 1848—situation du Dept. de l'Allier à cette époque"; Lamar: "Les timbres a date de l'Observatoire du Puy du Dome"; Mermin: "La poste en Savoie—distribution des lettres par pedons"; Fiethen: "La poste dans La Roer" (cont.); Catherine: "Les boutons des uniforms des postes"; Gutekunst: "Le régime du double port Franco-Allemande 1871-72"; Seguy: "Les agences privées de distribution de Toulouse"; Brabant: "Oblitérations et annulations de fortune en 1940 Dept. du Nord"; Lebrun: "Une censure allemande inconnu du Siège de la Rochelle 1944-45"; Cuny: "Le bureau Paris 25bis".

IndoChina Philatelist (CC, APRL)

#43, Sept. 1980: Sulyma: "Artists die proofs"; Isaacs: "Tiger claws—and a cover"; Marmescu: "Poetry and a post card."

#44: Dykhous: "The Fournier forgeries"; Isaacs: "Chinese army in Viet Nam"; Aspnes: "Maximum cards of Viet Nam"; Desrousseaux: "Cambodia bicycle race" (fake FDCs).

B. N. A. Topics (CC, APRL)

July-Aug. 1980: Toms (end).

Sept.-Oct. 1980: Toms (addendum).

Collectors Club Philatelist (CC, APRL)

Nov. 1980: Ludington: "The 1922-24 Issues of Monaco" (begin).

Postal History Journal (CC, APRL)

#56, Oct. 1980: Elias: "Old European road maps."

Scott's Monthly Journal (CC, APRL, SI, CSM)

Sept. 1980: Raynaud: "The mysterious Haut-Oubanghi Mission locals and the early posts on the Congo/Oubanghi Rivers."

El Vell Conseller (Bulletin of the Study Circle of Andorra Philately) (CC)

Vol. 1, no. 1, July 1979: "1978 a very special year for Andorra"; Tanner: "The Hispano-French Postal Agreement"; "The French Postal Service"; Fink: "Postmarks of the French offices".

Vol. 1, no. 2, March 1980: Bent: "A collectors views on Andorra"; Hughes: "Andorra—pre-philatelic days"; Romo: "Andorra phantom issue, essays and cinderella"; Anon.: "Dr. Werner Piesold"; "Is Andorra a Republic?"; "The Vegueria Episcopal issues."

The Philatelist (Lowe) (CC, APRL)

Oct. 1980: Ruffle: "The maritime mails of Mauritius 1815-68" (begin).

Postal History International (CC, APRL)

Vol. 9, #6, June-July 1980: Spong: "A temporary airletter from the Madagascar campaign of 1942"; Wellsted: "Political geography of French Soudan 1880-1980."

Stamp Collecting (CC, APRL)

#3477, July 1980: Rooke: "The enigmas of the Condominium" (New Heb.)

Postillon (CC)

#149, June 1980: Cohn: "Ville d'Orleans oder Jacquard?"; Delwaule and Delwaule: "Rautenpunktstempel der Pariser stadtpostämter" (cont.); Vuille: "Französisch Portoziffern-zahlen im Verhoben mit Schwarz 1828-1845"; Legone: "Eine französische Portomarkte mit Überdruck"; Yvert: "Der Poststreich von Amiens"; "Zur Los-beschreibung in Auktions-katalogen"; "Facteur? L'eurape s'il vos plait"; Strowski: "Das Wasserzeichen 'La Croix Frères'."

Diligence d'Alsace

#8, 1979: Birchel: "Les messagers de Riquekihr"; Richard: "Les lettres dans oeuvres de Vermeer"; Gutekunst: "La Petite Poste de Strasbourg et ses marques"; DeFontaines: "La route de Strasbourg à Huningue du Directoire à la Restauration"; Gachot: "La p.a.l. à Brumath."

#23, 1980: Petry: "L. Poncelet télégraphies chappé en 1813"; Halde: "La lettre dans l'Art"; Ulrich: "La relève de la diligence était prête de 1827"; Wenger: "La poste et les messageries à Barr des origines à 1870"; Longueval: "Hona a aussi dessiné des cartes postales."

Bulletin de la Association des Collectionneurs des Timbres de la Libération

#48, Jan. 1980: Duvergey: "France Libre Cameroun"; Musset: "Libération du Nord et de la Pas de Calais" (cont.)

#50, July 1980: Duvergey: "Les timbres de guerre Dunkerque-Coudeerque 1940"; Frechin: "La surcharge Libération Paris-Lorraine"; Masset: "La libération du Nord et du Pas de Calais" (cont.)

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

#41; Sept. 1980: Auger: "Biographie du Cdt. Charcot"; "Un précurseur des Iles Crozet"; Lupraz: "Notes sur courriers rares"; "TAAF/Service Phil. Infor. Phil. no. 80/4" "Notices Philatéliques."

#42; Dec. 1980: Lajugie: "A propos du courrier de Kerguelen de Ann. 1950"; (List of departures of mail from TAAF P.O.s with various griffes for 1979-80 and arrivals in France; "Etude philatélique du premier raid en Antarctique dans le cadre de la participation Française à l'Intern. Ant. Glaciological Project Oce. '71-Feb. '72."

Le Collectionneur Philatéliste et Marcophile

#45, Jan. 1980: Dubus: "La Poste dans le Rhone et Loire"; "Variétés de Grande Chiffre 2145."

Journal Philatélique Suisse (CC)

#13, Dec. 1979: Bauer: "Les établissements postales dans Monaco des Origines à nos jours."

Bulletin Amicale Philatélique France-Israel

#67, Jan., 1980: Sinaï: "Le Détachement Française de Palestine."

Bulletin de la Société International d'Histoire Postale

#40 1980: Garcin: "La censure postale allemande en France 1940-44."

Philatéliste Errinophile (CC)

July-Aug. 1980, #4: "Principauté de l'Olivette"; "République de Karmastan"; "Etat Sauverain de l'Île Barbe"; "Pineapple Post Honolulu."

Messages des P.T.T. (CC)

#296, Sept. 1980: "Pierre Nougaret, comme historien"; "Trafic Postal 1979-80"; "Tarifs Postaux du régime intérieur et extérieur."

#297, Oct. 1980: "L'aviation postale d'hier et à aujourd'hui"; "Monopole de l'acréminement et de la distribution postale."

Marianne (Bull. Kontaktgr. Fr. Verzamelaars) (CC)

#49, Sept. 1980: "In 132 Jaar van 20c naar 140c—De Tarieven voor het brief-post binnenland"; Spoelman: "Franchise, postvrijdom, contreseng 1789-94"; Van der Vlist: "Het erkennen van Vervalsing" (cont.)

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

President's Letter

Dear Members:—

By the time you read this the holidays will be behind us and we will be planning for our spring activities. I hope everyone has had a pleasant holiday season. A number of items have surfaced since my last letter. Possibly the most interesting is an offer of a reduced-rate subscription to **Le Monde des Philatélistes** if we can get together a large enough group and order through the Society. **Le Monde** is offering their publication to us at 77F (surface mail) as compared to the regular price of 95F. I will coordinate our subscriptions, but before I can begin I need an expression of interest. So, if you are interested please send me a post card (741 Marcellus Drive, Westfield, N. J. 07090). If there is sufficient interest, I will take care of the paperwork, and get back to those who have written requesting checks, etc. (Some sample copies from the publisher are available to send to members unfamiliar with **Le Monde**—request from the Secretary.)

Frequently we get inquiries from members about the possibilities of establishing regional chapters and holding regular regional meetings. Such is permitted under our by-laws, but the responsibility rests strictly with those who wish to organize the chapters, and the road to success is a long, hard one. We have about 150 resident members in the NYC area, yet a good meeting brings out but 25 of them. I know of no other region which has such a vast pool upon which to draw. Even in the NYC area speakers and programs present a constant battle, and it is only through the untiring efforts of Ira Zweifach that we have a successful monthly program.*

The successes of Ray Gaillaguet and Bob Stone at NOJEX are reported elsewhere (I hope), and I wish to add but one thought. The NOJEX judges were quick to note the exceptional overall quality of the exhibits, and that any of many could have received the Grand Award at any of the other big regional

shows. So, Ray and Bob have not only done well, but have done so in an exceptionally tough field. To both our heartiest congratulations!

—Ed Grabowski

*A number of FCPS chapters in various cities were started back in the 1940s-50s but lasted briefly.—R.G.S.

Notices

Several out-of-town members attended the Nov. 18 Board meeting. There were discussions of the printing of the forthcoming book on the Bordeaux issue and decision to make it a Supplement to the FCP. An offer of Le Monde to furnish group subscriptions to the Society members at discount was discussed and Pres. Grabowski will cover it in a letter in FCP. The Secretary and Treasurer brought out the loss to the Society from payments by foreign members in foreign bank checks due to the high bank charges. Inquiry made as to whereabouts of the FCPS banner which we hang over our booth at shows—if anybody wishes to admit having it, will he please ship to us anonymously?

At the December 16 Board meeting Herbert J. Bloch, well-known philatelic expert, was elected an Honorary Member of the Society in recognition of the years of his advice and support so generously given to us. Decided that in the future dues statements to foreign members including Canada (and application blanks) are to indicate that their dues will be payable by: a) U. S. dollar checks drawn on a US bank, b) International Money Orders, or c) U. S. currency \$5.00 or U. S. \$7.50 in any form other than just listed. Progress on the Bordeaux book reported. The Rich Memorial Exhibit will be held on 3 March at the Collectors Club (same week as Interpex); application blank for entries enclosed in this issue of FCP.

The following books have been procured for deposit in the Collectors Club library:

Francon et Storch: "Les Timbres aux Type Pasteurs."

Francois/Sinais: "Les Cachets et Oblitérations de la Poste Francaise aux Armées 1849-71."

Pothion: "Ambulants et Gares."

Pothion: "Convoyeurs Stations."

Pothion: "Cursives."

Bourdi: "Les Timbres de Fantaisie et Non-Officiels," Vols. I-III, and IIbis.

The FCPS copy of M. Jamet: "150 Ans d'Histoire Postale des Anciennes Colonies Francaises des Origines à 1860" has been deposited in APRL.

Correction to Meeting of October 7

Regrettably several lines were left out of our Report, in FCP 182, p. 150, 2nd para.; after the 6th lines, insert: ". . . are no boxes or 'mystery' lots. Which prompted one listener to quote the famous auction lot describer: 'if it comes in in boxes it goes out in boxes.' Asking a dealer to make an . . ."

Meeting of 4 November 1980

"Potpourri" was advertised, and served. Six members brought pages or single pieces to show: Grabowski, 8 pages of 1, 2, and 5c values on cover; Martin, 3 pages of New Year cancels and 1 page of "½ centime en plus" wrappers; Lievsay a NSB cover; Stempien a stampless cover; Kindler 4 pages of Sower cards; and Shannon a card of Memel surcharges.

Grabowski's used low values from both France and Colonies, all on cover,

are scarce. Price lists, newspapers, greeting cards, death notices were seldom saved, and while millions of these low denomination stamps were printed and most are not scarce as used singles, covers with proper rates are premium material. A Guadeloupe 12c rate cover was very unusual, and Ed noted happily that it also was cancelled with the GPE lozenge on first known date of use at Pointe-a-Pitre.

Marc Martin's Jour de l'An cancels included examples from 20th Century France, one of the most interesting being a 10c Sower cancelled by 1849 grill. Three pieces of the special ½ centime mark were wrappers, properly cancelled by 1896 and 1897 cachets, which is the safe way to collect this item.

Lievsay's Nossi-Be cover was unusual in that it was franked with three 25c France and three 20c Colonies General Issue. Stempien's stampless from California to Bordeaux 1851 had a bit more of a story. Marked 56 cents paid to England, and CALIFORNIA straight-line dispatch, it was rated 28 décimes due on arrival in France as if fully unpaid. Martin suggests possibly the French clerk mistook the California mark as the "Via Panama" transit mark used in England for unpaid mail.

The Oscar for the evening was awarded to Jan Kindler for his dramatic reading of the 1915 patriotic Sower card. Jan says he just collects sidelines of France; today's sidelines will be tomorrow's classics.

Shannon asks why two of his 1922 surcharges have three vertical bars at upper-right corner, and a third copy 3½? Help!—J.E.L.

Meeting of 2 December 1980

A pictorial representation of the history of the French posts was given by Ira Zweifach. Nine frames of rare prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, maps, and cartoons told the story, from the early 1600s to the mid-1900s. Much of the material was on loan from the NYC Public Library's Picture Collection, indeed carefully labelled "History, French Posts."

Postoffice interiors, sating tables, gossiping postmen, letter boxes, ladies slipping mash notes and awaiting same, coaches, wagon-cars, early electric autos, balloons going up and coming down, and pneumatic tubes. Military mail being delivered by horseback(wagon, thru snowdrifts; all the drama and excitement of the days of yesteryear when a letter meant something and the uniform of the letter carrier was a mark of service and distinction.

[Editorial observation:—this is the kind of collateral material which properly may be included in your album for your personal enjoyment; or which might be included in the frames to illustrate a display and lecture. It is not, as some exhibitors have been dismaped to hear in jury critiques, material which should appear in an exhibit after the title or introductory pages.] J.E.L.

NEW MEMBERS

- 2062 PARKMAN, Peter, 3118 N. Downer d3, Milwaukee, Wis. 53211
(General Collector All Issues. General France All Major Varieties: Mint, used. Stamps of French South Antarctic. Philatelic literature)
- 2063 MacKALLOR, Laurance L., 6306 Olds Towne Court, Alexandria, Va. 22307 (Topical Collector: Coffee. Specialized France, used abroad. Colonies and territories. Cancels and postal history. Stamps and covers of French Polynesia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Wallis, Cameroon)
- 2064 WELCH, Bill, 706 Sunset Rd., State College, Pa. 16801
(France postal history in general. Offices abroad. Colonies and territories. Cancels and postal history. Philatelic literature)
- 2065 SCHRECK, Lawrence I., 1384 Carlisle Rd., North Brunswick, N. J. 08902

- (General France all major varieties, mint. (N.H.)
- 2066 SPIVEY, W. Allen, 2600 Manchester Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104
(General collector 19th and 20th Century)
- 2067 SAUER, John J., P. O. Box 331, Woodstock, Va. 22664
(Cancels and postal history, stamps and covers of French Guiana and Inini. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2068 PROCISSI, Mark A., 6712 Strawturkey Court, Columbia, Md. 21046
(General collector France: Classics 1849-1876 used, on cover, Sage type. Modern France, mint, booklets. Essays (rejected designs). Occupation of and by France. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2069 HELGESTAD, Alice E., 2540 Crestmoor Drive, San Bruno, Cal. 94066
(General France all major varieties. Mint, used. Regular issues. Cancellations)
- 2070 HINTERKOPF, J. Peter, 45 Roadside Ave. Waynesboro Pa. 17268
(General collector all issues. Dahomey, Benin. Exchange)
- 2071 FICHTER, James J., 311 East 72nd St., Apt. 15-B, New York, N. Y. 10021 (Topical collector: Antarctic. Colonies General Issues: mint, used, on cover. Philatelic literature)
- 2072 MERWIN, Grier, 47 Harvard Ave., Apt. 2, Brookline, Mass. 02146
(Topical: Egyptian archaeology. Antarctica. Office in Egypt, Zanzibar)
- 2073 SEFCZEK, Joel P., 667 West Ave., Sewaren, N. J. 07077
(General France all major varieties, mint, used. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, 1870-71 issues, commune, ballons, Alsace-Lorraine, locals, dues. Modern France: mint, used, Blanc, Mouchon, Merson, Sowers, semi-postals, airs, booklets, coils, blocs feuillets, telephone and telegraph, dues, parcel post, newspaper, Franchise Militaire, Liberation, occupation of and by France. Europa and U.N. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2074 ALEXANDER, Warren, 2334 East 24th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11229
(General France all major varieties, mint. Modern France, mint, Semi-postals. Colonies General Issues, mint. French Polynesia. French Antarctica. Exchange)
- 2075 DeYOUNG, Richard C., 476 Morris Ave., Providence, R. I. 02906
(General France all major varieties, mint, used, on cover. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, 1870-1871 issues, commune, ballons. Modern France: mint, airmails, precancels. Omnibus issues all colonies (Concorde). Stamps of TAAF. Philatelic literature)
- 2076 GELB, Fritz W., 58 Chestnut St., San Carlos, Calif. 94070
(General collector 20th Century. Modern France, mint, used, booklets, blocs feuillets)
- 2077 RUFFO, Sergio Alfonso Lopez, Calle Rio Elota #280 OTE, Culiacan, Sin., Mexico (Topical: Animals, blossoms, cars. General France all major varieties, mint, used, on cover. Military, maritime, railway posts. Postal history in general. 1870-1871 issues, commune, ballons, Alsace-Lorraine, cancellations. Modern France, mint, used, on cover. Sports, semi-postals, air mails, booklets, coils, coin datés, maximum cards, FDCs, blocs feuillets. Telephone and Telegraph, newspaper, air meets, first flights, crash covers, Liberation, occupations of France. Andorre. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. Independent Republics, all topics. Dealer full time, new issue service. Philatelic literature)
- 2078 HEPP, George A., 11460 7th St., East, Treasure Island, Fla. 33796
(Dealer, mail sales, approvals, since 1968. Buy and sell French cols only)
- 2079 BEERS, George V., 2068 Cardinal Way, Fairfield, Calif. 94533
(Andorre. Stamps and covers of French Polynesia)

- 2080 REYNOLDS, Hal A., Apartado Aero 7248, Bogota, Colombia
(Fr. offices abroad. Colonies General Issues, used. All colonies and territories major varieties, cancels and postal history)
- 2081 WILSON, Elliott H., O. Picon 36, Malaga, Spain
(General collector all issues before 1936. France all major varieties, mint, used, on cover. Military posts, used abroad. Classics 1849-1876, on cover, 1870-1871 issues, commune, ballons, Alsace-Lorraine, locals, dues, Sage Type. Modern France, mint, used, on cover (stamps only to 1936). Semi-postals, airs, booklets, coils, 1st flights, block feuillets, dues, newspapers, Franchise Militaire, stationery, air meets, 1st flights, crash covers, strike stamps, Offices abroad, CFA. Andorre, Monaco, Saar. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. All colonies and territories major varieties, cancels, postal history, Cancellations (except Near East, N. Africa, Indo China). All periods and countries in cover field. Exch. Philatelic literature. Main interest in period to 1936)
- 2082 BARRETTE, Raymond J., 45 Varney St., Lowell, Mass. 01854
(General collector France, 19th, 20th century before 1955. All major varieties, mint, used. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. Philatelic lit.)
- 2083 BORNSIDE, Bette B., 2200 Leon C. Simon Dr., New Orleans, La. 70122
(General collector all France. Specialty, imperforates. Philatelic lit.)
- 2084 HOFFMAN, Michael L., 1320 Spring St., Madison, Wis. 53715
(Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, on cover, 1870-1871 issues, commune, ballons, Sage type. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2085 MATSUMOTO, Jun Ichi, Hon Amanuma 1-24-20, Sugunami, Tokyo 167, Japan (Specialized France: stampless covers after 1815. Entry markings, military posts, maritime posts, railway posts, used abroad, postal history in general)
- 2086 Von MATTIX, Capt. William, USN Ret., 740 Faith Ave., Ashland, Ore. 97520 (Liberation issues, occupation of France issues. Colonies and territories, cancels, postal history of World War II. Dealer, full time. Philatelic literature)
- 2087 HILGER, Mary Jo, 2407 Eva Court, Campbell, Calif. 95008
(General France all major varieties, mint, used. Military posts, postal history. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used. Modern France, mint, used, semi-postals, airs, Franchise Militaire, Liberation, perfins, occupations. Offices abroad. Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Europa, U.N. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All colonies and territories major varieties.)
- 2088 NICOLINS, Naya, P. O. Box 2054, Station "D", Ottawa, Ont., Canada K1P 5W3 (St. Pierre and Miquelon. Dealer, full time. Philatelic lit.)
- 2089 DECKER, Richard G., 257 St. Andrews Rd., Staten Island, N. Y. 10306
(General France all major varieties, mint, used. Telephone and telegraph, parcel post, revenues)
- 2090 QUEEN, Pamela P., P. O. Box 3366, Carmel, Calif. 93921
(General France all major varieties, mint, used, on cover. Classics, 1849-1876. Dealer, full time, mail sales, new issue service, approvals. Phil. lit)
- 2091 BASINI, Richard (Basini Stamps), 3045 N. Federal Highway, 60-C, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33006 (General collector all issues. Dealer, full time, auction, mail sales, new issue service. Philatelic literature)
- 2092 LA COUR, Oliver, Box 585, Bernardsville, N. J. 07924
(Topical collector: nudes, airplanes, art, ships. General France, mint, airs, bloc feuillets, essays, deLuxe proofs, imperfs, artist's proofs and color trials. Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Europa, U.N. Cols. General Iss. mint

- 2093 ORGLER, Erwin, P. O. Box 57056, Los Angeles, Calif. 90057
(General France all major varieties, used. Department Marques Postales, Paris Marques Postales, entry markings, military posts, maritime posts, railway. Used abroad. Classics 1849-1876, used. Modern France, used, semi-postals, airs, Offices abroad. Philatelic literature)
- 2094 IERARDT, R. M., P. O. Box 546, Patchogue, N. Y. 11772
(General France all major varieties, mint, used, on cover. Modern France mint, used on cover. Semipostals, airs, booklets, coils, coins datés, maximum cards, FDCs, bloc feuillets, stationery, air meets, 1st flights, crash covers, expositions. Andorre, Monaco, Saar. Colonies General Issues: mint, used, on cover. All omnibus issues, cancels and postal history, covers of individual colonies. Dealer, full time. Philatelic literature)
- 2095 CARLIN, Paul H., 17 Janet Lane, Berkely Heights, N. J. 07922
(General collector all issues. Modern France: booklets, FDCs)
- 2096 REYNOLDS, James S., 158 Woodward, Providence, R. I. 02904
(General collector all issues. Central Africa Republic. Tchad)
- 2097 SAWATSKY, Lorne, P. O. Box 244, Port Hope, Ont., Canada L1A 3W4
(General collector 20th Century. France all major varieties, mint, used. Semi-postals, airs, booklets, bloc feuillets. Monaco. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. Philatelic literature)
- 2098 HARTWICK, Darrell J., 42 The Fenway, Boston, Mass. 02215
(All colonies and territories major varieties. French occupation of German Togo)
- 2099 GELINAS, Joseph Armand, 7623 Cumberland Rd., Largo, Fla. 33543
(Topical collector: Architecture, paintings, sculptures. Classics 1849-76, cancellations. Modern France, mint, used, maximum cards, Flammes)
- 2100 WESEMAEL, Francoise, 1007 S. Anderson, Urbana, Ill. 61801
(General France all major varieties, mint, used. Philatelic lit. Exchange)
- 2101 SIMON, James R., 2108A Crosby St., USNB, Philadelphia, Pa. 19112
(Topical collector: Kennedy, coins on stamps. General France all major varieties, mint. Specialized France: used abroad in the Levant. Telephone and Telegraph, dues, parcel post, Franchise Militaire, stationery, revenues air meets, Liberation, expositions, special and temporary bureaux, occupations of France, all items dealing with philatelic expos or related (seals, covers, souvenirs), also WW I propaganda seals, adv. and all other propaganda seals, Red Cross and TB seals. Monaco, Saar. Fr. Levant usage of regular Fr. stamps. Laos, mint singles, deLuxe proofs, artist's proofs, color trials and related items. Philatelic literature. Exchange. Special interest in French cinderella material)
- 2102 CHARTIER, Claude, 44 Gregory Dr. West, Chatham, Ont., Can. N7L 2L1
(General collector all issues. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, dues, Sage. Modern France, mint, used, semi-postals, airs, booklets, coils, bloc feuillets, dues, Franchise Militaire, precancels, Fr. occupations, offices abroad. CFA, Andorre, Europa, U.N. Colonies General Issues, mint. All colonies and territories major varieties. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2103 KERMAN, Arnie, P. O. Box 108, Baychester Sta., Bronx, N. Y. 10469
(Modern France: Merson types, FDCs, air meets, semi-officials. Dealer, full time. Philatelic literature)

REINSTATEMENTS

- 669 GRAY, Dr. Stephen W., 1191 Oakdale Rd., Atlanta, Ga. 30307
(France, postal history. Modern France, mint, used. Colonies General Issues, mint. All colonies and territories major varieties, cancels and

- postal history. Philatelic literature)
- 1671 KNOBLE, J. B., 29 W. 164 Spring Lake Dr., Naperville, Ill. 60540
(Topical: Music on stamps. General France all major varieties, mint. Classics 1849-1876, cancellations. Philatelic literature)
- 1152 STRICK, Ellis, 4185 Ivanhoe Dr. #304, Monroeville, Pa. 15146
(General collector all issues, France all major varieties, mint, used, on cover. Classics 1849-1876, used, on cover, Sage. Blanc, Mouchon, Merson, Sowers. Philatelic literature. Exchange)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 3 QUEYROY, Edmond, P. O. Box 520, Lenox Hill Sta., New York, N. Y. 10021
- 1797 MILLET, Alain, B. P. 155-20, F75963-Paris, France Cedex 20
- 1672 TALBOT, Richard, C. P. 73 Succ. St. Martin, Laval, Que., Can. H7V 3P4
- 1633 NATHANSON, H. M., c/o Bernard Nathanson, 450½ Ontario St., Toronto, Ont., Canada
- 1990 NILSESTUEN, Kenneth Robert, 2800 First Florida Tower, Tampa, Fla. 33602
- 1353 BOHN, Jeffrey C., 5555 Vantage Point Rd., Columbia, Md. 21044
- 1075 HURWIT, Harold, 1821 Tamarind Terrace, Coconut Creek, Fla. 33066
- 1848 OWENS, Mrs. Mary Ann, P. O. Box 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11202
- 2031 GLASSER, Aaron, P. O. Box 18, Revere, Mass. 02151
- 1557 GIBSON, Giles A., P. O. Box 126, Rio Nido, Calif. 95471
- 1404 FAILMEZGER, George R., 494 N. E. Plantation Rd. #202, Stuart, Fla. 33494
- 1989 GAGNIER, Robert J., 4 Birch Rd., Montville, N. J. 07045
- 1912 HILER, Ernie, 140 Espanong Rd., Lake Hopatcong, N. J. 07849
- 1667 LEE, Howard, P. O. Box 636, New York, N. Y. 10163
- 1954 MILES, Stephen F., 2400 Terry Lake Rd., Fort Collins, Colo. 80524
- 1801 BULL, James, P. O. Box 3156, Schenectady, N. Y. 12303
- 2015 WERTHEIMER, Pierre, correct first name
- 1420 STEELE, Capt. John R., P. O. Box 180, Alcoa, Tenn. 37701
- 963 WINTER, Cmdr. Richard F., change to Captain
- 1073 CASTOR, William M., 816 Sheridan Dr., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. 49783
- 2061 ANDERSON, Allen A., 710 Lake St., Spirit Lake, Iowa 51360
- 1218 ZIMOWSKE, C. S., 5114 Tenaya Ave., Newark, Calif. 94560
- 1575 SHAPIRO, Ronald M., 1501 Hopi Trail, Santa Rosa, Calif. 95404
- 1759 STEINER, William E., 3547 Biscayne Rd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46226
- 1618 WORLEY, Rev. Edmond V., 3096 Washington Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio 44118
- 1349 TAYLOR, David L., 114 Sylvester St. Louis, Mo. 63119

DECEASED

- 659 John P. Ramsey
- 172 Richard R. Baxter

RESIGNED

- 1563 Richard W. Ellicott, 1896 Samuel W. Hopkins Jr., 145 Fritz Billig, 1958 Joseph Martin, 1148 Denver Todd, 1486 David P. Wooldridge, 1943 Joseph C. Kaltenbacher, 1523 Melissa S. Wineholt, 1863 Charles L. Henry, 1253 George Stickeler, 1994 JeanPierre LePage, 1949 H. Dickson Preston.