



France & Colonies Philatelist

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THE FISCAL STAMPS OF FRENCH COLONIES: AN INTRODUCTION*

By **Henri Janton**

*Transl. by R. G. Stone from Bull. de la Soc. COLFRA No. 11, 3rd Trim 1980, with kind permission of editor Hervé Drye and H. Janton. Mon. Janton is a specialist in French revenues and is well-known to revenue collectors in U. S.

Introduction

In the early collections of over a century ago, the postage stamps and fiscal stamps were placed side by side in the albums. It was not done that way in times since, perhaps because of the abundance of new postage issues which led to a progressive discrimination against the equal treatment and finally to the condemnation of all non-postal stamps.

More recently a renewal of the research and collecting spirit, marked by the interest in vignettes of more diverse sorts (cinderella collecting), has given back to the fiscal stamp its freedom in the city of philately. It remains that a lack of information discourages potential collectors, and that is why the Société COLFRA Bulletin (No. 11, 1980) presented some basic data on fiscal stamps of the former French colonies.

The First Period of Fiscal Stamps

The first fiscal adhesives used outside of metropolitan France paid the

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Fiscal Stamps of French Colonies: An Introduction—Janton	Front
A Chronology of French Campaigns and Expeditions (cont.)—Luft, Waugh	157
Announcements and News	165
The Regular Issues of France Since 1960 (cont.)—Luft	169
Luraba 1981—French Airmail Exhibit	172
Current Journal Articles	173
New Books, Catalogues, etc. and Reviews	177
F. and C. P. Official	180

"droits de dimension"[†], created by a law of 2 July 1862 and immediately applicable to Senegal. These stamps were in the Imperial Eagle type. A

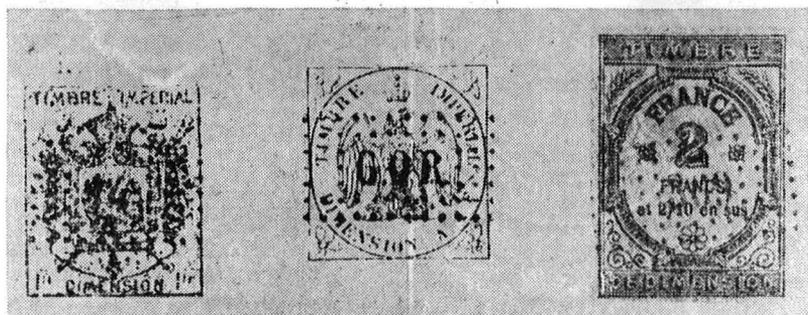


Fig. 1. (Left) Imperial-mantle types of France 1864 and 1862 with colonial cancels "14" and "GOR" in rectangles of dots; (right) first Republic type of France 1875 issue with colonial cancel "309" in rectangle of dots (blue), (See Fig. 14 also). Stamps are for the "Dimension" tax.

[†]Stamp duties traditionally comprised fixed taxes applied to authenticate a deed or other document (—called "timbre de dimension" because the tax is a function only of the format of the paper), and graduated or proportional taxes that take into account the value involved ("droits de quittance," or "effets de Commerce").

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little later some copies of the 2nd issue, in the Imperial-mantle type, were sent to the Antilles (Guadeloupe and Martinique), also to the French Offices Abroad and to the paymasters of the Army, to pay the tax charged on shipments of funds ("articles d'argent"). (Fig. 1)

After 1871, the new "droits de quittance" (tax on receipts) and those on "effets de commerce" (tax on commercial bills) were made applicable to the old colonies, and the corresponding metropolitan stamps served there in a regular manner, without any special territorial identification; their place of use can thus only be discerned from the cancellations. (Fig. 1 and Fig. 14). [The earlier cancels of this type in the colonies are discussed by Peyssard in L'Echo de T., 1903, p. 630, and 1904, pp 328-330.—R.G.S.]

Meanwhile, from this first period, which extended to about 1910, special circumstances provoked the issue of special stamps in some of the territories. The creation of new taxes by the authorities in Guiana in 1872, then in French India in 1881, and in Cochinchina in 1886, led to locally printing some stamps or surcharging some postage stamps or due stamps for these fiscal needs, or otherwise as at Djibouti and Madagascar around 1900 use current postage stamps fiscally. (Figs. 2 and 3). (See Janton, Le Monde, Dec. 1980, pp. 63-65).



Fig. 2. Special issues for Guiana, India, Indochina (surcharges on colonies postage or due stamps) and for Guadeloupe (surcharges on postage stamps of 1900 and 1905).

Fig. 3. Djibouti 5Fr triangle and Obock 1Fr postage stamps of 1893-94 fiscally used.

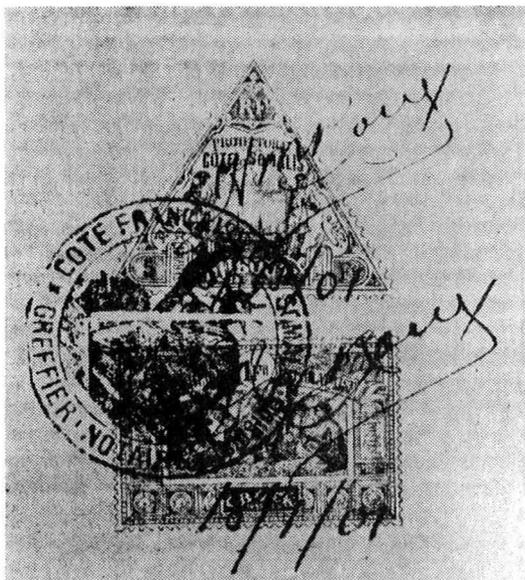


Fig. 4. Surcharges on French fiscals to change the denomination to meet different tariffs for the colonies. Lower right: Indochina issue in local currency.

As a second development, the adoption by the local authorities for "droits proportionnels" on "effets de commerce" of tariffs differing from those of the Métropole led to surcharges intended to make the indications on the stamps coincide with the various effective charges imposed (New Caledonia 1881, Martinique 1884-1920, Guadeloupe 1899, Reunion 1900). (Fig. 4)

Finally, the existence of a special monetary unit rendered it necessary for Indochina to label the stamps in piastres or cents, and for French India in roupies or subdivisions thereof. (Fig. 4, lower right)

The Period of Definitive Issues

Not until after 1910, did the colonies of West Africa receive identifying stamps, and so as a result this step, which could have been imposed from the beginning as the stamp duties were collected to the profit of the local budgets, was extended to all of the French possessions and even in 1922 to Algeria (in spite of its Departmental status). Meanwhile, the colonies frequently received further supplies of Metropolitan stamps which they used as such in mixed frankings with stamps bearing local identification. (Fig. 5)

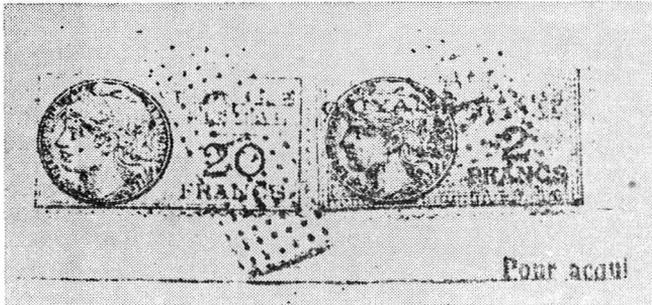


Fig. 5. Example of mixed franking of a French fiscal (left) with one overprinted "Guyane."

It was exceptional to have the name of the colony added locally on the Metropolitan stamps, even in case of surcharges necessitated by the changes in tariffs or when converting stocks no longer needed: some examples are found in Reunion 1900, Dahomey 1930, and Tahiti 1932, etc. (Fig. 6)

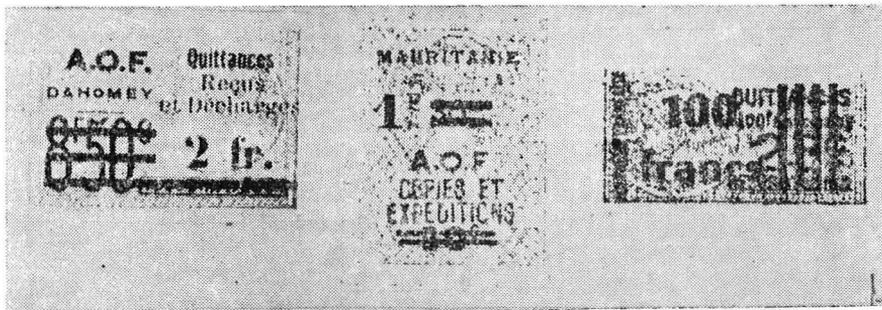


Fig. 6. French fiscals with name of colony added by local overprinting and new value surcharged: Dahomey, Mauritania, and Tahiti.

More often the local surcharges were limited to a new face value or a new type of tax to be represented by the stamp. These surcharges pose for the collector some problems of classification, which can only be resolved by experience, frequently aided by consulting the official journals of the colonies, which include a large number of arrêtés of the Governors prescribing the surcharges and thus giving valuable information on the issues and the size of the printings. (Fig. 7)

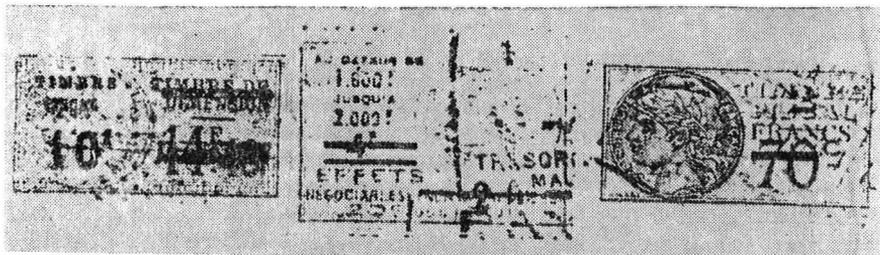


Fig. 7. Local colonial overprints on French fiscals of new values or type of tax.

The extensive employment of the metropolitan models does not mean that the territories had no other choice, but only that using the models saved making a new engraving. Only Madagascar in 1924 and 1936, and the Lebanese mandate in 1930 and 1932, offer the luxury of individualized stamps, and from an artistic point of view the results were very acceptable. (Fig. 8)



Fig. 8. Stamps of Lebanon and Madagascar in their own designs.

The War of 1940-45 Period

The war of 1940-45, and the rupture of communications between the Métropole and the overseas territories, especially after November 1942, posed to the colonies problems of supplying stamps. Nearly all the territories had to fall back more or less quickly on emergency or makeshift means, and the local issues proliferated as the monetary inflation required frequent adjustments

in the tariffs. In many of the colonies the postal services which had any unneeded stamps turned them back to the treasury who transformed them either by handstamp (Guiana) or by printed surcharges (AEF, AOF, Antilles, India). (Fig. 9)

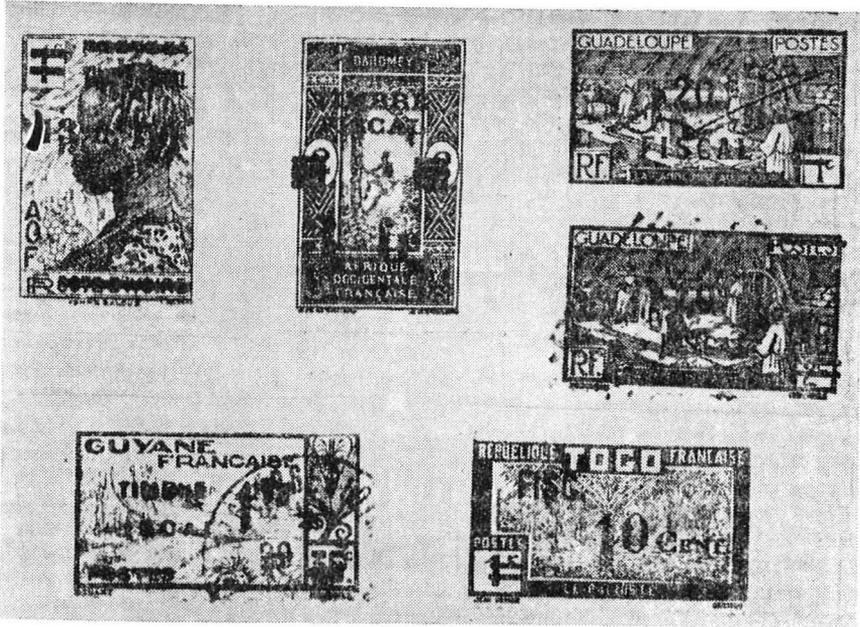


Fig. 9. World War II period fiscal surcharges on postage stamps: Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Guadeloupe, Guiana, and Togo.

French West Africa also had recourse to the reserves of fiscal stamps which other territories (Algeria, AEF, Cameroun) could transfer to it and surcharged these stamps with its initials. (Fig. 10)



Fig. 10. Surcharges of AOF on surplus stamps of Algeria, AEF, and Cameroun, WW II period.

Finally, and generally, as a last resort, most of the possessions took the initiative to themselves print a certain number of the current types of stamps, and the general character of these printings somewhat resembles those of the French fiscals. (Fig. 11)

The application of surcharges by the local printers did not proceed without difficulties due to insufficient equipment and qualified personnel; as a result some varieties and errors occurred. Among the first of these, we have



Fig. 11. Locally printed stamps of AOF, Algeria, Guiana, and Guadeloupe, in styles somewhat resembling French fiscals, WW II period and after.

space here only to cite the mixing by Haute Volta in 1925, and in French Soudan in 1936 to 1945, of type characters of different fonts to compose the settings of the surcharges. (Fig. 12)



Fig. 12. Local surcharges of new values with different fonts of the numerals on se-tenant stamps (Senegal 3/25, Soudan 5/2, Upper Volta 50/10).

Apart from that particularly, accidental varieties of the sort well known to collectors are seen from time to time in various issues; these include the surcharges displaced due to bad presentation of the sheet to the press, and also the double surcharges, more rarely triple ones, or inverts (these sometimes corrected by a second proper surcharge). As for errors, they are not really frequent except in the Lebanon and Syrian mandate issues. Also may be cited the error "AFO" for "AOF" (one per sheet in the surcharge on Algerian stamps), "rouquies" for "roupies" in French India (one per sheet of the surcharge of the 5r and 25r), etc. (Fig. 13)

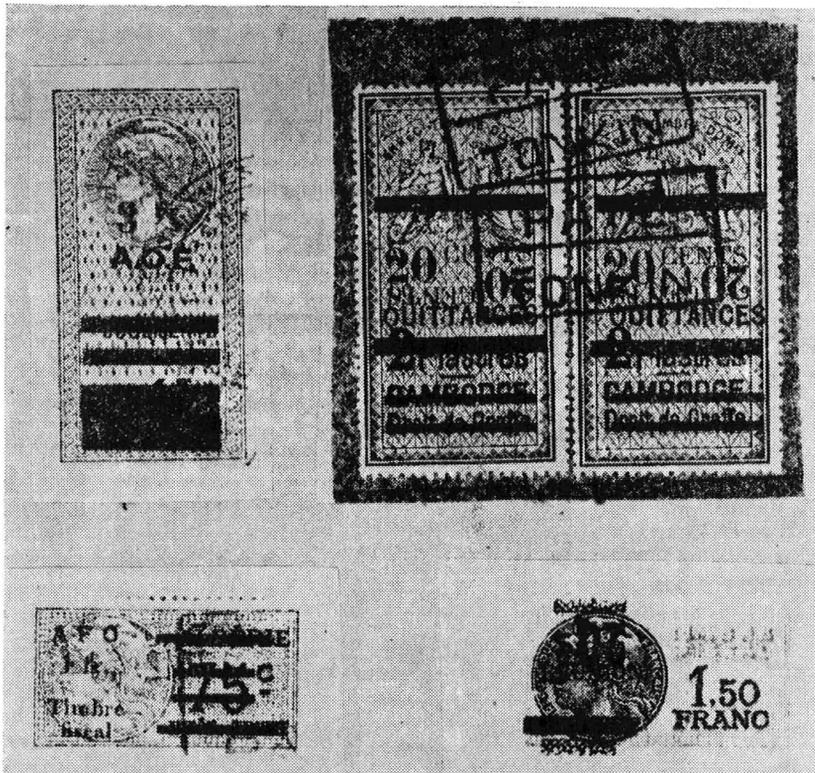


Fig. 13. Accidental varieties of surcharges: double bar, inverted "20," "AFO," inverted "20."

Cancellations

Cancellation by pen is frequent, but rather unesthetic. The cachets of private enterprises and of administrative and public services are to be preferred. They generally permit one to locate the user, but do not often contain the date. The marks "Payé" or "annulé" are true cancellations not marks on withdrawn stocks intended to be burned. The cancels in color are exceptional.

A particular mention must be made of the old cachets of the recording offices (enregistrement) copied from the official model of the Métropole and characterized by a rectangle of 7 lines of 18 points with indication of the name of the territory (sometimes spelled out in full: Guadeloupe, Martinique, Tchad, or sometimes in abbreviation as GOR for Gorée, GF for Guiana, NCE for New Caledonia, or an A for Algeria, C for Congo, G for Gabon, etc., and generally a number of the office). (Fig. 14)

Social Issues

The collection of fiscal stamps generally includes those representative of the obligatory social dues which form in reality a special group composed of

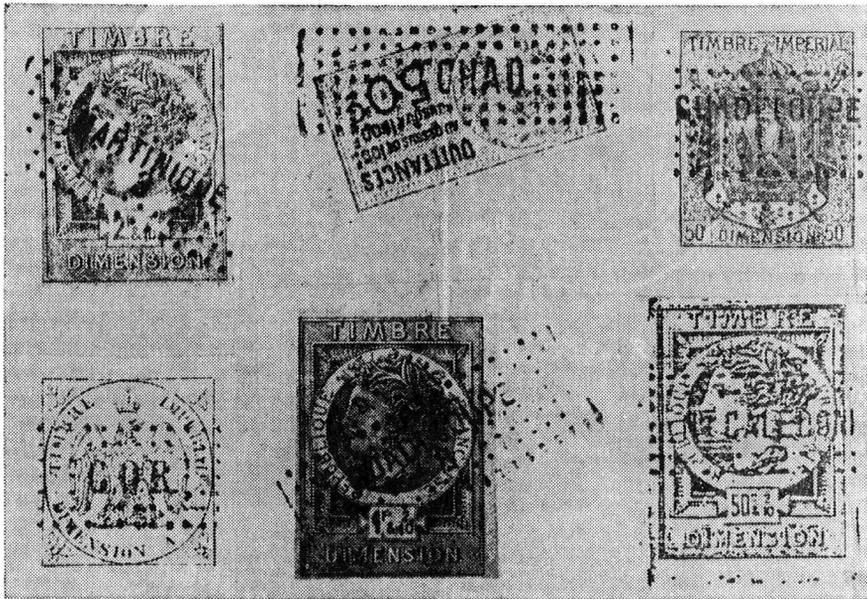


Fig. 14. The straightline cancels in rectangles of 7x18 dots: Martinique, Tchad, Guadeloupe/11, GOR (for Gorée), Guadeloupe/8 (in blue), Nl. Caledonie. See also Fig. 1 for examples of numerals only ("14" "309"). (Peysnard *op. cit.* noted the following cancels (pre-1903): GUADELOUPE in rect. of dots with or without office order no., same with heavy frame lines at the ends only, S.N.G. in rect. of dots, G.O.R. in rect. of dots, Nlle CALEDONIE in rect. of dots with office no., MARTINIQUE in rect. of dots with or without no., G.F. (for Guiana) in rect. of dots with or without no., T (for Tunis) in a griffe with no., and some large circular cachets for Senegal.—R.G.S.)

stamps of social insurance and savings. There has been issued in several colonies a type of social stamps for the institution of "pécule" (savings) of indigenous laborers formed by withholdings from wages that are returned at the expiration of their work contracts. In Indochina and in Oceania the "pécule," which has been in force for a quarter of a century, has always been represented by postage stamps surcharged to this effect. In Africa also there were such surcharges on postage stamps, but equally on fiscal stamps, and some special stamps issued as in AOF and AEF. (Fig. 15)

The Period 1946 to Date

As a result of the historical evolution which led most of the French possessions to independence and gave to some other territories (Fig. 16) a Departmental status, there are no more fiscal stamps being issued for individual territories except for New Caledonia and French Polynesia (which are still technically "Overseas Territories"). The collection of the colonial fiscals is reaching its end. It comprises a few more than 10,000 types of stamps (including Monaco and French issues for Saar, which could as well be considered as part of the collection of French fiscals), to which are added those eman-

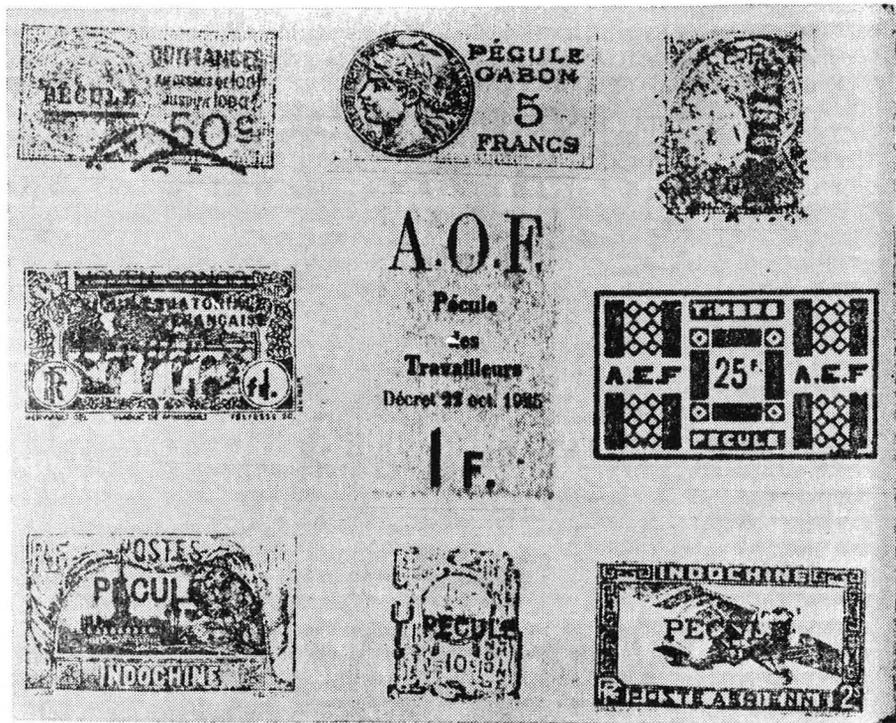


Fig. 15. Pécule stamps of AEF, AOF, and Indochina—surcharges on fiscal or postage stamps and one original design.

ated from local or regional administrative bodies (not numerous except in Saar); and also a certain number of stamps which have not yet been discovered, some of which are probably lost forever, as for example most of those representing the personal taxes on the natives from 1935 to 1940 in Dahomey, Guinea, and French Soudan.



Fig. 16. Madagascar fiscals of the 1930s overprinted after 1947 "Territoire des Comores," when Comoro Ids. were removed from Madagascar dependency and made an Overseas Territory.

Catalogues

The lack of catalogs constitutes a serious obstacle to the growth of col-

lecting colonial fiscals. The only complete work is dated 1937 (Forbin: "Catalogue des Timbres Fiscaux de France et des Colonies," Paris 1937). Since then some updatings for several colonies have been published in U.S. in the American Revenuer and in the Indo-China Philatelist. Others are in preparation. These works are a good basis for the classification of the stamps, but their appreciation of the value, when any is given, is subject to caution; in effect, they largely transpose the prices of the Forbin catalog without taking into account the fact that Forbin had procured a large number of stamps from the colonial financial services at face value, whereas the present index of rarity depends on the frequency of the stamp in collections or on the chances of finding stamped documents still available. The appreciation of a collection is very evidently a function of its importance, and without doubt fully as much due to the satisfaction the owner derived in his effort to acquire it.

Significance of the Fiscal Stamp

As was observed in 1874 by the author of the first "Monographie des Timbres Fiscaux Français et Coloniaux" (H. de B., Paris 1874), "the postage stamp and the fiscal stamp both present the essential character of constituting a sort of special paper money that the administration makes and delivers to the public for the acquittal of a tax or a duty." And, just as the invention of the postage stamp has contributed to the development of correspondence, the fiscal adhesive has facilitated for the Treasury and the debtors, the acquittal of a variety of taxes. As with the postage stamp, the fiscal stamp is a witness of the times in which it espoused the political and economic vicissitudes; by this fact, its collection also constitutes a valuable historic document.

H. J., 33 Ave. Maréchal-Lyautey, F75016-Paris

(Note: Most fiscal stamps are in pale colors and unclear designs with security backgrounds—M. Janton has carefully selected for illustration ones that would reproduce reasonably well.—R.G.S.)

Note on the Present Fiscal Stamps of the Overseas Departments and Territories

There are no official publications that list the adhesive fiscal stamps current overseas; the information on this subject has been communicated recently by the local finance services but they may not be perfectly up to date.

In principle, the Departments and Overseas Territories (incl. Mayotte) use fiscal stamps of France without any distinctive mark; but the local finance services only have on hand the stamps corresponding to their current needs and certain stamps or denominations have not been sent overseas.

This principle has two exceptions, one with regard to Guiana, and one to the Pacific establishments.

In the case of Guiana, the difference in fiscal tariffs sometimes makes it necessary to employ values which have no reason to be used in France. The stamp service at Cayenne now has stamps of 0F01 yellow, brown, and blue, and 0F04 red and black of current French fiscal type, and stamps of 0F02, 0F03, 0F06 yellow, brown and blue, of the retouched type from the plant at Périgueux.

On account of their special monetary unit (CFP franc=0.055 French franc), New Caledonia, Polynesia, and Wallis et Futuna use stamps labelled in local currency. They are in the retouched Périgueux type and bear the name of the territory in surcharge.—H.J.

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

III. The Period 1870-1872

1869-70 Franco-English naval blockade of La Guaira, Venezuela.

1870-71 Franco-German ("Franco-Prussian") War: France goes to war with Prussia and the other states of the North German Confederation, also with Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Baden. France declares war on Prussia, July 19, 1870.

After a series of French defeats, Paris is encircled by the Germans and its mail communication by land is cut off September 18. Its siege ends January 28 with an armistice extremely favorable to the Germans. This armistice is effective for the rest of France, from January 31, except for the southeastern front. It is made complete February 15. In the case of besieged Belfort, February 13 is the first full day of cease fire, and February 16 the date of surrender.

Peace preliminaries are signed February 26, and the peace treaty signed May 10, with France losing most of Alsace and much of Lorraine. German occupation troops withdraw from the parts of France they occupy as an indemnity is paid off. Withdrawal is completed September 16, 1873.

The Armée du Rhin was the only French army in the field at the start of the war. It was soon effectively put out of action at Sedan, Metz, and other places in northeastern France. Markings consist of Type-15 (see Suppl. FCP 184) dated cachets and (where stamps were used) accompanying lozenge-of-dots killers: ARMÉE DU RHIN at top, and at the bottom: Bau CENTRAL (Fig. A) (A.R.B.C. killer), Bau A to Z (no J nor W) and Bau AA to AO (no AJ) (A.R.A. through A.R.A.O.) (Fig. B), Gd Qer Gal (A.R.C.Q.G.) (Fig. C), Qr. Gl. 1er to 8e CORPS and 13e CORPS (A.R.1er.C to A.R.8e.C, and A.R.13e.C) (Fig. D), and GARDE IMple (A.R.G.I.). Also, GARDE IMple at top, and at the bottom: 1re Don and 2e Don (G.I.1e.Don. and G.I.2e.Don.) (Fig. E). Also, ARTILLERIE at top, and at the bottom: GRAND PARC (Aie.G.P.), and RESERVE GENle (Aie.R.G.) (Fig. F). Also, BUREAU SPÉCIAL DE L'EMPEREUR (B.S.E.) (Fig. G).

Some of these markings are known on rare missives used within or sent from the besieged fortresses of northeastern France. Unfranked mail, bearing boxed P.P. markings, is much more "common" than that bearing postage stamps; covers with manuscript markings of the Armée du Rhin are more numerous than those with army circular date-stamps (cds's).

The 13th Corps, mobilized too late to join in the Sedan and Metz debacles, fell back upon Paris where, along with the newly-formed 14th Corps, it formed the nucleus of the Siege defense. ARMÉE DU RHIN 13e and 14e CORPS cds (and killers, where stamps were used) occasionally appear on Siege mail. Later in Fall 1870, Armée Française markings, consisting of several different cachets and killers, also began to appear on Siege mail: ARMÉE FRANCAISE at top, and at the bottom: QUARTr Gal (A.F.Q.G. killer) (Fig. H), A through M (no I nor



Fig. A



Fig. C



Fig. B



Fig. D



Fig. E



Fig. G



Fig. F



K) (A.F.A. through A.F.M) (Fig. I), and 14e CORPS A through D (Fig. J) (no corresponding killers known).



Fig. H



Fig. I



Fig. J

These various markings from besieged Paris, whether struck in black or in red, are rare to very rare. Some Armée Française markings are also known from Summer 1870, and predate Armée du Rhin markings.

The corps (15th through 25th), armies, and other military organizations hastily formed by the Republic after the surrender at Sedan used only administrative cachets and/or manuscript markings. Such mail was almost always sent unfranked and bears P.P. markings. The small double-circle cachet, with POSTES in the middle, appears to be of central, or common, manufacture, being known used by several major subdivisions of 16e through 19e and 21e through 23e Corps as well as by the Armée du Nord (Fig. K). A mark like Fig. K inscribed "Armée de l'Ouest" without "Postes" in center has been reported, but most mail of Armée de l'Ouest is apparently only marked in manuscript. According to Maury et al. (1929) that of 3e Corps (Fig. L) probably was not used during the War. Of the numerous known administrative markings, we only show some representative examples (Fig. M). According to Dubus (1970), the blue straightline ARMÉE DU RHIN (Fig. N) was used only by soldiers interned in Switzerland, on Red Cross mail from Basel. The CAVALERIE DE CORPS Type-17 cachet, illustrated by Bertrand (1948), is shown here (Fig. O) strictly for the record.

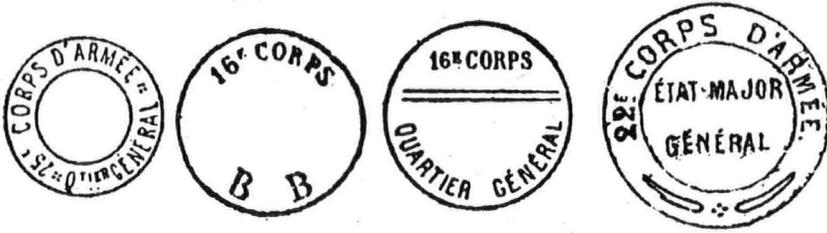


Fig. K



Fig. L

The above-described markings are usually in black; blue and red markings exist and are generally scarcer. They range from moderately common to very rare; covers bearing postage stamps and with appropriate military-unit "killers" (Figs. A to I) range up to very rare.



14. CORPS D'ARMÉE
ÉTAT MAJOR GÉNÉRAL

15. CORPS D'ARMÉE
2. DIVISION

15. CORPS D'ARMÉE
DIVISION DE CAVALERIE



REBUTS DE L'ARMÉE
DU RHIN
INCONNU



Figure M



Figure M

ARMÉE DU RHIN

Fig. N



Fig. O

Naval markings of ships and squadrons, mainly rare to very rare, consist of administrative markings, generally with the Imperial Eagle—or later, an anchor—in the center. They were usually sent without postage stamps, i.e. in free franchise. Examples are shown in Fig. P.



Fig. P

A very scarce to rare marking, apparently administrative, on Siege mail is the MARINS/DE/LORIENT (Fig. Q), apparently emanating from French naval units guarding Fort de Bicêtre and Fort l'Ivry, and generally mailed from Paris—La Maison Blanche. The marking, which appears in two forms, is almost always struck in blue; we know of only one example in black.

The Garibaldi Legion was a volunteer international corps loosely attached to the Armée des Vosges (or Armée de l'Est). The administrative(?) marking of the Garibaldi Legion (Fig. R), normally struck in blue, appears to have been used mainly or entirely on form letters



Fig. Q



Fig. R

(without postage stamps) soliciting funds for the Legion—rather than on military service.

German military markings used within France are most commonly those of Prussian units. Examples are shown in Fig. S. Scarcer are markings of allied Bavarian (Fig. T), Baden (Fig. U), and Wurttemberg (Fig. V) units. Only representative military-postal cachets are shown here. Black is the usual color; some Prussian markings were, however, more commonly struck in blue. They generally range from moderately common to rare.

- 1870 Fall of the Second Empire. Following the surrender of Napoleon III at Sedan, September 2, Republicans seize power in Lyon and Marseille, and popular demonstrations in Paris result in the establishment of a provisional government, September 4. This change of government is accompanied by anti-imperial power take-overs at Nimes, Nice, Macon, St. Etienne and Bordeaux when the news from Paris arrives.
- 1870-71 Radical internal disturbances. Abortive radical insurrection in Paris, October 31-November 1. Another disturbance in Paris put down with bloodshed January 22. Cluseret leads revolt at Marseille creating a temporary Commune, October 31. Disorders in Nice and Lyon, with serious riots in Lyon in December.
- 1871 Paris Commune. After the end of the fighting with the Germans, a civil war breaks out between the Commune of Paris and the French central government. Revolt starts March 18. Commune proclaimed March 28. Government forces besiege Paris, enter the city May 21. A week of bloody fighting follows. Surrender of Fort de Vincennes, May 29, ends the Commune.

Government postal service in Paris ends March 30. Communards start to conduct their own post. Government postal personnel begin to return May 23.

No military cds's are known for the Communard forces. A multiplicity of administrative markings exist, however, of which a few are illustrated in Fig. W. They are known in a wide range of colors, including black, blue, red, mauve, and violet.

According to Bentley (1955), headquarters of the "Armée de Versailles," which assaulted Paris and took it from the Communards, used a modified Armée du Nord (Fig. K) marking, shown here as Fig. X. Manuscript markings are also known.

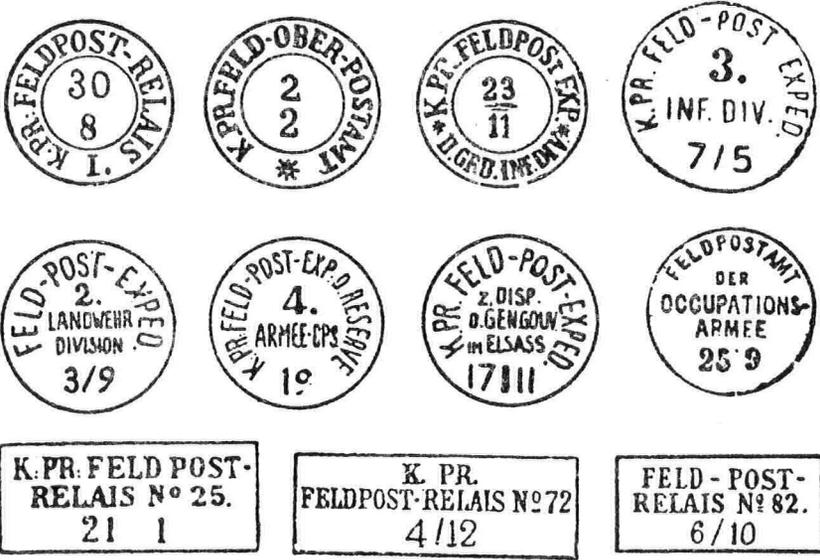


Figure S



Figure T



Figure U



Figure V



Fig. W

Fig. X

1871 Communes outside of Paris. The communal revolt in Paris touches off radical revolts in other cities: In Lyon, March 22-23, with action to start a commune, and a second rising in Lyon, April 30-May 1. Commune of Marseille, March 23-April 4, put down after heavy fighting. Communes in Toulouse, March 23-28 and Narbonne, March 24-31; St. Etienne, March 24-28; Le Creusot, March 26-27; Limoges, April 4.

There was civil postal service in Marseille during its Commune. We have seen a 2-centime Bordeaux with an on-the-nose Marseille commune-date postmark. Such service probably continued in the other cities as well. No military markings are known to us.

1871-72 Algeria:—With the withdrawal of many French troops to fight the Germans, there follow serious, widespread, but uncoordinated revolts in Kabylia and elsewhere, starting in January 1871 and ending in early 1872. No specific military markings are known to us.

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- M. Parlange (1970): "La Marine Française dans la guerre de 1870-71," in: Catalogue CENTEX Expo., Fribourg, 1970.
- G. Schild (1970): "Die 'Ordres de bataille' der nord- und süddeutschen Armeen während des Krieges 1870-71 . . .," in: Catalogue CENTEX.
- Previously cited refs. in April 1981 FCP:—Bertrand (1948), Maury et al (1929), Pothion (1978).

Historical References, 1870-71

- "Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia 1871," New York, 1872.
- John Hicks and Robert Tucker, editors: "Revolution and Reaction, The Paris Commune, 1871." University of Massachusetts Press.
- Alistair Horne: "The Fall of Paris; The Siege and the Commune, 1870-71." New York, 1966.
- Michael Howard: "The Franco-Prussian War." New York, 1962.
- Bernard Noël: "Dictionnaire de la Commune." 1978.

ADDENDA to Whole No. 183, p. 23:

1823 Invasion of Spain: The marking (U) ARM. D'ESPAGNE was recently discovered, used in 1823 from Ballaguerre.

CORRECTION FCP #183 on p. 24, substitute:—

1829-30 Madagascar: French bombardment and temporary occupation of Tamatave and Tintingue, French repulsed at Foulpointe.

CORRECTION FCP #183 on p. 27, substitute for c1845-47 item:—

1845 Madagascar: French and British bombard Tamatave, landing repulsed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

◆ Three new Sabines appeared on 1 Sept.: a 1.40 green, 1.60 red, and 2.30 blue, inscribed "République Française" instead of "France." Later booklets of 20 of the 1.40 and 1.60 and coils of 1000 will be issued. These values are to accommodate the raise in rates on 1 Sept. from 1.40 to 1.60 for slow mail and 1.20 to 1.40 for fast mail.

◆ The 1.60 "Boire ou Conduire" stamp was issued on 5 Sept., the 10F air-mail Costes et Le Brix on 12 Sept., the 2.00 Abbaye de Vaucelles and 2.00 Congres Intern. Pen Club on 19 Sept., the 2.20F Notre Dame de Louviers and a stamp for the Centenaire d'Ecole Publique on 26 Sept., the 1.60 Cent. de la Caisse d'Epargne on 21 Sept. The 4.00F work of Ed. Pignon "Les Plongeurs" was to come out on 3 Oct., the 2.60 Saint-Emilion on 10 Oct. Announced for



17 Oct. is the 1.40F 150th Anniv. of l'Ecole Navale, for 24 Oct. the 1.60F Maison de la Chasse et de la Nature—Hotel de Guenegaud.

◆ On 2 Nov. the 1.60 “Panthéon—21 Mai 1981” will be issued, on 7 Nov. the 1.60 Année Intern. des Personnes Handicapés, on 14 Nov. the 1.40+0.30 Pasteur Marc Boegner, on 14 Nov. the 2.00 Hommage à Virgile, on 28 Nov. the 2.90 Crest. A stamp outside of the previously-announced program will be issued on 14 Dec.: Hommage aux Martyrs de Chateaubriant.”

◆ The latest of “original creations” by prominent living artists commissioned by PTT for a stamp, appeared on 3 October—“les Plongeurs” (the Divers) by Edouard Pignon. It is a colorful affair, inspired by the joie de vivre of young divers and bright light of the Riviera. Pairs of divers are seen plunging on crossed paths through the foam and swirl of the water, viewed from amidst the action—as Pignon likes to do in some of his paintings and ceramics. There is nothing abstruse nor abstract here—it is just expressionism. Pignon has had a long and much-admired career, working in various media and favoring a number of themes, at first social, now more celebrating life. Originally a miner, seaman, soldier, and factory worker, he was largely self-taught. Never an abstractionist though many of his close artist friends have been. His works are often of monumental size.

◆ The PTT has announced that the subscription price for the “Notices” describing and illustrating each new issue during 1982 will be 80Fr for foreign addresses. Orders should be sent to: M. le Chef du Service Philatélique,

61.63 rue du Doauai, F75430-Paris Cédex 09—money orders made out to CCP 9041.85 R Paris.

◆ American Philatelic Society is starting to publish a series of 6-page folded brochures on matters or services of interest to APS members. The first of these are on "Expertizing Service," "Sales Service," "Selling, Appraising, Estate Advice," and "Insurance." APS members and affiliates can obtain them gratis on request to APS, Box 800, State College, Pa. 16801.

◆ Our great exhibiting member Stan Luft, obtained a Gold for his 20c Empire exhibit at APEX show in Colorado, at same time he had three other exhibits out in other shows!

◆ At BALPEX in September editor R. G. Stone won a Silver for his Obock/Somali Coast Potpourri exhibit. Ed. Grabowski, Walter Parshall, George Guzzia, Bill Waugh, Dick Winter, and Bob Stone enjoyed a Sunday brunch together, while Martin Stempien was busy attending to the Metro booth. Also attending the show were John Simon from Philly, Jeff Bohn from Md., Lorraine Bailey from Va., John Bruckner and Bill Bogg from Florida.

◆ Member Robert C. Rausch, who was a dealer trading under the name The Heritage Co., in Hollywood, Cal., died on 31 May of a heart attack. Mr. Rausch was a collector too, of France, Andorre, Monaco, etc., and a good supporter of FCPS bringing us a lot of new members. The administrator of his estate, Dr. Tom Kilmer is trying to find someone to containe Rausch' mail-order business; anyone interested contact him at 1826 No. Avalon Blvd., Wilmington, Calif. 90744 (Tel. 834-2249).

◆ Peter G. Feltus, of Oakland, Cal., a dealer specializing in stamps of Egypt and Sudan, had acquired a large stock of mint stamps of overprinted stamps of French Offices and Alexandrie and Port Said, including many errors and "unissued" items, sheets, panes, etc., which he had planned to offer at 10-30% Scott; but our member Charles Hass, a specialist in French Offices in Egypt checked the lot for him and found most of them were forgeries! He suggests if anyone else comes into such material he should have Mr. Hass check them.

◆ After some years in which French stamp designs were inscribed "R.F." and later just "France," now the issues starting in Sept. (Sabines) will have inscribed on them "République Française"—a decision of the new administration. Note that the two Philexfrance '82 stamps of last May do not have any indication of the country as they were sold only in pairs or sheets with set-tenant label which has the name "France."

◆ Pierre Gandon in a letter published in Le Monde for May, makes a radical suggestion—that collectors should remove the gum from all their mint stamps because in time the gum deteriorates the stamp. He claims he has done this in his own collection. He quotes a statement (1975) of the Director of the Swiss Postal Museum that the Museum systematically removes the gum from all its collections. Jean-F. Brun, the Paris expert, commenting on this, points out that no technical or scientific study has ever been made on the role of various factors, light, humidity, temperature, pollution, paper composition, inks, types of gum, etc., may play in deterioration of stamps—the gum would thus be only one factor of many. Collectors do not have the basis to judge about this. He also points out that until 1922 French stamps were gummed

after printing, but thereafter the printing is done on already-gummed paper—that could make a difference too.

◆ The book of Maurice Jamet on the postal history of the French Colonies won a Silver Medal at WIPA in June and the Grand Prix Fédérale at the Vichy Congress of the French philatelic federation in May.

◆ For Andorre a 3.00F Detail d'Una Casulla stamp was issued on 5 Sept., and on 17 Oct. a 1.60F stamp for the Decenia Internacional de l'Acqua Potable was to appear.

◆ Michel Parlange, a long-time leading student of the French naval post died in Sept. 1980. His works were published in L'Echo and other journals.

◆ One Volkør Heydt of Hamburg recently issued 7 stamps purporting to be for the Communauté Européen. It is a fantasy issue which Heydt used on his own correspondence—he printed 100,000 sets! But the Belgian PTT caught up with him and last December hauled him before a court which ordered the master design destroyed and stamps sequestered that were found at his residence.

◆ Classic Philatelics, firm of our member Mel Feiner in Huntington Beach, Calif., announces that it has been engaged to liquidate the world-wide stock of 59,000 aerograms of the late dealer and catalog editor Walter R. Guthrie. Feiner will consider breaking the stock up into units by countries and issues, requests invited.

◆ A former member, Wilhelm v. d. Heydt writes us from Germany that he is now located near the French army P. O. at Freiburg and could send members covers posted therein in exchange for used stamps of Germany, Austria, Ireland, and Danish countries. Addr.: Im Grun 8, D 7813 Staufen i. Breisgau, F. R. G.

◆ Dr. P. Vincent, writing in the Bull. of the Amicale Phil. of Nantes, worries that the trend to machine franking of mail threatens to kill off the use of pre-printed postage stamps, and what do we do then? The new automatic self-service P.O.s which several countries are introducing, including the French, Swiss, Norwegian, and German versions, allow a sender to punch keys on a manual which computes the postage and affixes a label. The equipment produces a label something like a meter mark, standardized except to show the kind of service and postage amount. It doesn't sound like a very exciting outlook for collectors, though some people already study registry labels, air etiquettes, etc.—just about as dull. The French PTT has noted that in recent years the number of P.O.s using machine franks is only a small proportion of the total P.O.s—but they include the larger offices with the most mail. The new GAPA automatic P.O.s now being placed around Paris will no doubt reduce the use of regular stamps even more. Vincent suggests that perhaps the machines could issue printed adhesives of conventional type pre-printed without denomination and the individual franking computed for a letter could be stamped on a space provided on the stamp before affixing to the letter. It is hard to believe that governments and postal administrations will ever give up issue of conventional adhesives but most business and routine mail may go to the automatic franking. And there will always be the old stamps to collect and study.

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

By **Stanley J. Luft (#915)**
(of the Académie d'Etudes Postales)

Correction: in FCP #183, p. 133: under o,30 typographed green Cheffer, in first line of 2nd paragraph, read 27 May for first day of printing (not 28).

(Continued from FCP #185, page 134)

IX. Tourism Issues of 1969-70

A. Issues of 1969

o,45

The o,45 Church of Brou (Scott 1232, Cérés 1584) was issued 15-17 Feb. 1969-24 Sept. 1971.

Printed (3 press runs) between 23 Jan. and 12 June 1969.

Usage (Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969):

#*“Slow” letters and printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm (domestic).

Usage (Tariff of 12 Jan. 1970):

#*Postcards and illustrated cards (foreign);

Newspapers and books, bulk mailing to one recipient, from 200 to 250 gm (foreign).

Usage (Tariff of 4 Jan. 1971):

#*“Slow” letters and printed matter, from 20 to 50 gm (domestic);

#Small parcels, to 50 gm (domestic).

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

Printed matter and parcels, from 50 to 100 gm, special bulk rate “No. 1” (domestic).

o,80

The o,80 Vouglans Dam (Sc 1233, Cs 1585) was issued 15-17 Feb. 1969-24 Sept. 1971.

Printed (5 press runs) between 30 Jan. 1969 and 3 Nov. 1970. Exists in three distinct states¹.

Usage (Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969):

#*Letter, from 20 to 100 gm (domestic);

#Letters, from 20 to 100 gm to Cambodia, Guinea, Italy, Laos, Morocco, San Marino, South Viet-Nam, and Tunisia;

#Letters, from 20 to 40 gm, to Canada, “rayons limitrophes,” West Germany, and Holland.

Usage (Tariffs of 12 Jan. 1970 and 4 Jan. 1971):

#*Letters, to 20 gm (foreign);

#Printed matter, from 100 to 150 gm (foreign);

#Samples, to 150 gm (foreign);

Airmailed postcards, to 5 gm, to Canada.

Left without specific usage by Tariff of 1 July 1971.

¹ Marion, Pierre, (1977), “o,80 Barrage de Vouglans”, Le Monde des Philatélistes, Nos. 295-296.

0,85

The 0,85 Chateau de Chantilly (Sc 1234, Cs 1605) was issued 21-23 June 1969-24 Sept. 1971.

Printed (2 press runs) 3-11 June 1969 and 2 Feb. 1970.

Usage (Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969):

*Airmailed postcards, to 5 gm, to USA, Mexico, Central and South America, West Indies, certain non-French Community areas of Africa, India, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Persian Gulf countries, Pakistan, and South Yemen;

Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to Canada;

Airmailed samples, to 25 gm, to Egypt, Libya, Near East, and Iran.

Left without specific usage by Tariff of 12 Jan. 1970. Why, therefore, was it reprinted on 2 Feb. 1970?

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

#Airmailed printed matter, to 20gm, to Western Hemisphere, French Oceania, Madagascar, Cambodia, Laos, South Viet-Nam, Comoros, and non-French Community areas of Asia and Africa.

1,15

The 1,15 La Trinité-sur-Mer (Sc 1235, Cs 1586) was issued 15-17 Feb. 1969-24 Sept. 1971.

Printed (4 press runs) 24 Jan.-27 March 1969.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 13 Jan. 1969):

*Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to USA, Mexico, Central and South America, West Indies, certain non-French Community areas of Africa, India, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Persian Gulf Countries, Pakistan, and South Yemen.

Foreign Usage (Tariffs of 12 Jan. 1970 and 4 Jan. 1971):

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

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

Airmailed small parcels, to 25 gm, to French Community areas of Africa, and to Near East, Iran, and Libya;

Airmailed printed matter, from 75 to 100 gm, to Europe, Turkey, Azores, Cyprus, Madeira, and to Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia;

Airmailed printed matter, from 20 to 25 gm, to Far East and Australasia.

B. Issues of 1970**0,50**

The 0,50 Martinique (Sc 1278, Cs 1646) was issued 20-22 June 1970-15 Aug. 1972, replacing the 0,50 Moustiers-Ste.-Marie (Sc 1126, Cs 1436) and 0,50 St.-Quentin (Sc 1185, Cs 1510).

Printed at Paris (1 press run), 26 May-11 June 1970, and at Périgueux (2 press runs) between 23 Sept. 1970 and 30 April 1971.

Usage (Tariff of 12 Jan. 1970):

Letters, to 20 gm, to Cambodia, Guinea, Laos, Morocco, South Viet-Nam, and Tunisia;

#Newspapers, magazines, books, and brochures, from 150 to 200 gm (foreign);

#Airmailed newspapers, magazines, brochures, etc., to 25 gm, to French Community countries in Africa, and to Egypt, Libya, Near East, and Iran;

#Supplementary value.

Usage (Tariffs of 4 Jan. and 1 July 1971):

*Letters, to 20 gm (domestic);

*Letters and visiting cards, to 20 gm, to Canada, "rayons limitrophes," and Common Market countries;

**"Slow" letters and printed matter, from 20 to 50 gm (domestic);

Postcards, "urgent" (domestic);

Newspapers, magazines, books, and brochures, from 150 to 200 gm (foreign).

Replaced by the 0,50 Marianne de Bequet (Sc 1293, Cs 1666) beginning in January 1971.

0,95

The 0,95 Chancelade Abbey (Sc 1279, Cs 1647) was issued 20-22 June 1970-15 Sept. 1972, replacing the 0,95 Boulogne-sur-Mer (Sc 1189, Cs 1514).

Printed in a single press run, 27 April-12 May 1970.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 12 Jan. 1970):

#*Airmailed postcards, to 5 gm, to USA, Mexico, Central and South America, West Indies, certain non-French Community areas of Africa, India, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Persian Gulf Countries, Pakistan, and South Yemen;

Airmailed samples, to 25 gm, to Algeria.

Left without specific usage by Tariff of 1 July 1971, but not retired from sale until 15 Sept. 1972.

1,00

The 1,00 Guadeloupe (Sc 1280, Cs 1648) was issued 20-22 June 1970-15 Aug. 1972, replacing the 1,00 Rodez (Sc 1190, Cs 1515).

Printed (5 press runs from TD-3 presses) between 25 May 1970 and 24 Aug. 1971; a 6th press run (TD-6 press) was made between 17 Nov. 1971 and 21 Jan. 1972.

Usage (Tariff of 12 Jan. 1970):

#Printed matter and samples, from 150 to 200 gm (foreign);

#Newspapers, magazines, books, etc., from 400 to 450 gm (foreign);

#*Supplementary value.

Usage (Tariff of 4 Jan. 1971):

#Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to Canada;

Airmailed printed matter, from 25 to 50 gm, to Egypt, Libya, Near East, Iran, and French Community countries of Africa.

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

Samples, from 150 to 200 gm (foreign);

Printed matter, from 150 to 200 gm (foreign);

Airmailed printed matter, to 20 gm, to Far East and Australasia;

Airmailed printed matter, from 20 to 25 gm, to French Overseas Territories, Cambodia, Laos, South Viet-Nam, Madagascar, Comoros, and to non-French Community countries of Western Hemisphere, Africa, and parts of Asia.

In spite of its multiple uses, particularly as a supplementary value, the stamp was retired 15 Aug. 1972. The 1,00 value remained without a replacement stamp for about six weeks.

1,30

The 1,30 Haute-Provence Observatory (Sc 1281, Cs 1651) was issued 4-6 July 1970-15 Sept. 1972.

Printed in a single press run, 3-15 June 1970.

Usage (Tariff of 12 Jan. 1970):

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

Usage (Tariff of 4 Jan. 1971):

Letters and sealed packets, from 60 to 80 gm, to Canada and 'rayons limitrophes.'

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

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

(To be continued)

"LURABA 1981" FRENCH AIR-MAIL EXHIBITS

Kendall Sanford sends us a report on the 1st International Aeronautical and Astrophilatelic Exhibit under FIP auspices, held at Lucerne, 20-29 March. There were 210 exhibits from 24 countries, 1286 frames. At the Aerophilately Symposium Maurice Van de Moortel of Belgium gave a basic talk on the 1870-71 Siege of Paris and the balloon mail. A visit to the Swiss Philatelic Museum in Berne for the foreign commissioners and jury impressed them with the extensive library, which would be an excellent place to do research on French airmails—the famous world-wide collection of airmails of the late Dr. Pagani is held there.

Exhibits with a French connection were:—

Jury Exhibits: M. Van de Moortel—ballons montés; R. Vagniaux—general airmail collection incl. ballons, papillons, 1st flights, catapults, accidentés, etc. and A. Ricois—French space organization and its development.

Competitive exhibits:—

Heilman—French airmail flights before 1933
 Petrossian—Mermoz history
 Bouthie—Evolution of airmail in France to 1940
 Dexpert—The Mermoz Line
 Brossier—Ballons du Siège, premier vols.
 Boulbes—Ballons montés et journaux du Siège
 Giudici—Posta aerea Francesi dal 1870
 Holstein—Ballon post Paris 1870-71
 Levett—Balloon and pigeon post mail and Metz items
 Richardson—Pioneer balloon philately 1784-1900
 Vedel—57 ballons montés
 Payeur—Covers by Air Bleu
 Schollmayer—French air-mail cancellations 1870-1940
 Taupin—Airmails of Saar under French administration

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

Le Monde Des Philatélistes (CC, APRL)

- #340, March 1981: De la Mettrie: "Le 25c Cérés de 1871—les taches et les rentrants"; Truc: "Les traits parasitiques dur les Béquet taille-douce" (begin); Pacquelin: "Le service des colis poustaux en Alsace-Lorraine 1918-1940" (begin); Fromaigeat: "De l'oblitération"; Philippe: "Marques Postales des envois en nombre"; conts. of Savélon, Trassaert, DeLizeray, Le Tensorier et al., Perrin (end), Tristant, Frybourg.
- #341, April, 1981: Fromaigeat: "Les balbutiements de la poste"; conts. of Savélon, De la Mettrie, Trassaert, Tensorier et al., Perrin, Tristant.
- #342, May 1981: Gandon/Brun: "La gomme, ennemi des timbres?" J.-L. B: "Europa valeurs et tirages" (begin); conts. of Savélon, Thématique, Trassaert (end), DeLizeray, Perrin (end); Pacquelin (end), Tristant, Frybourg.
- #343, June 1981: Décaris: "Le capitaine des pompiers"; Décaris: (list of all his stamps); Joffre: "Histoire des oblitérations de timbres TAAF" (begin); Fromaigeat: "Les couleurs"; Mazabrey: "Réimpression et faux—timbres de l'Alsace-Lorraine"; Stofati: (interview with Décaris); conts. of Savélon, Pacquelin, Tristant, De la Mettrie, DeLizeray, Frybourg, J.-L. B.
- #345, Sept. 1981: Fromaigeat: "Les conseils de 1902"; conts. of Tristant, Lebland (end), Pacquelin, Frybourg, Savélon, Chauvigny.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie (CC, APRL)

- #1519, March 1981: Sinais: "La poste navale de 1980"; Bastien: "Tri automatique du centres en France" (begin); Muhlenheim: "Madagascar—les timbres poste consulaires anglaises" (cont.); Crunel-Créton: "De la fluorescence"; conts. of Tristant, De la Ferté, Bastien, Munier.
- #1520, April 1981: Pequet: "Première post aérienne officielle"; Dumont: "A propos des timbres de la L.V.F."; conts. of Sinais, Tristant, Storch et Francon, Munier.
- #151, May 1981: Sinais: "Quelques cartes postale de franchise militaire curieuses"; conts. of Tristant, Sinais (end), Storch et Francon.
- #1522, June 1981: Storch et Francon: "Naissance de la semeuse camée" (begin); conts. of Tristant, Storch et Francon, Bastien (end), Munier.
- #1523, July/Aug. 1981: Conts. of Tristant, Munier, Storch et Francon ("Naisance . . ."), Storch et Francon ("Droits de l'homme et Mouchon").

Les Feuilles Marcophiles (CC, APRL)

- #225, 2nd Trim. 1981: Bergier: "La poste maritime—Martinique 1878"; Sambourg: "Rétour à l'Envoyeur PM T2"; "Marques a numeros des Bureaux de Dept. de Vienne"; Rykner: "L'achéminement par tubes pneumatiques des correspondances transportés par voie aérienne"; Strohl: "La poste dans les Vosges sous l'occupation Allemagne 1870-71"; Chezard: "Nomenclature des guichets annexes et des bureaux mobiles"; Delwaille: "La cachet à date avec mention"; Sene: "Du nouveau dans les cabines téléphoniques"; Pierre: "Poste aux Armées";

Cuny: "Paris/Garantie"; Carnévale-Mauzan: "2nd Guerre Mondiale—voie privilégie de la poste militaire française de Rome"; Colas: "Marcophilie Franco-Portugais." Cont. of Sene.

Les Feuilles Marcophiles Informations (CC, APRL)

- #30, April 1981: Lejeune: "Les marques d'entrées en France" (by land); Desrousseaux: "Marques rurales et Boites Mobile en Indochine"; Colas: "Utilisation de cartes allemandes de franchise par un militaire français en Alsace Aout 1914."

Les Documents Philatéliques (CC, APRL)

- #89, 3rd Trim 1981: Guiraud-Darmois: "Menton ville libre 1848-61"; Germain: "25c Cérés Type II (5e add.)"; Bernard: "25c Cérés clichés mobiles du Type II"; De la Mettrie: "25c Cérés Type I recapitulation des variétés des 6 premiers additifs"; Cohn: "Paris apres le Siège 1871" (cont.); deFontaines: "Réinstallation des postes française en Alsace 1914-18." Index, 1977-1980.

Le Collectionneur Philatéliste et Marcophile (CC)

- #45bis, Jan. 1980: Dubus et al: "La Poste dans le Rhone et la Dept. de Loire, 2eme Partie: Dept. du Rhone."
 #45ter, Jan. 1981: Dubus et al: cont. "3eme Partie: Dept. de la Loire."
 #49, Jan. 1981: Rayssiguier: "25c bleu sèmeuse camée—le point sur les types et variétés"; Rayssiguier: "25c jaune sèmeuse camée—teintes et nuances"; Rayssiguier: "5c orange sèmeuse camée"; Narjoux: "Les télégrammes dans le Rhone et la Loire"; Aymard: "La poste rurale"; Auriacombe: "Cachet de franchise à date précurseurs de cachets postaux de la marine française"; Fradois: "Les timbres fiscaux locaux de Valloire (Savoie)"; Camboulives: "Cachets de mandats"; Aymard: "Affranchissements mécaniques"; Camboulives: "Une marque énigmatique—RCSI No P 1"; Magnard: "1914-18 camps de P. G."; Fradois: "Timbres fiscaux catalogue" (cont.); Fradois: "Sur les marches Lyonnais"; Jarry: "Les nouveaux timbres" (1901).
 #50, April 1981: Rayssiguier: "Faux et piquages en ligne"; Camboulives: "La Poste aux Sahara"; Aymard: "Daguin de Monaco?"; Auriacombe: "L'acheminement du courrier de la marine de 1930s à 1944"; Sene: "Cachets de mandats"; Camboulives: "Les bureaux de Lyon"; Laborde: "Retour a l'Envoyeur" (Rhone); Fradois: "Timbres fiscaux (— cont.)"; Fradois: "Sur les marches de Lyon" (cont.); Lamar: "Le semaine d'aviation d'Hyerès Jan. 1911."
 #51, July 1981: Rayssiguier: "Les filigranes"; Rayssiguier: "5c sèmeuse camée variétés du galvano types"; Mathieu: "Recommandées marques provisoires, et du remplacement durant les deux G.M.s"; Aymard: "Daguin flammes après le débarquement en AFN 1942"; Moyret: "Le aiguillages de la poste maritime"; Rossel: "Loire oblitérations sur Sage"; Fradois: "Timbres fiscaux (— cat. cont.)"; Alexandre: "La poste au Sahara"; Camboulives: "Catalogue du Rhone—addenda et errata."

Bulletin de la Société des Amis du Musée Postale (CC)

- #65, 1st Trim. 1981: Carnévale-Mauzan: "La poste militaire étrangers en Corse pendant la 2ème G.M."; Boussac: "Boules et ballons"; DeVries: "Quelques informations supplémentaires sur le service colis postaux de Paris pour Paris"; Boussac: "Des fleur de lis à la fusée ailée";

Eve: "Souvenirs de la Poste aux Armées"; **Cohn:** "Le passeur philanthropique en Siège de Paris (L. Morel)"; **Guiraud-Darmais:** "La régine des franchise entre la France et Monaco."

Indo-China Philatelist (CC, APRL)

#47, May 1981: **Dykhouse:** "Viet Nam 1952 airmail issues"; **Desrousseaux:** "Parcel post stamps of Indo-China"; **Carol:** "Viet Nam final chapter"; **Kerr:** "The H62 killer in Hanoi—Haiphong"; **Bentley:** "Airmail cover that didn't fly, Bacninh to Bangkok"; **Kerr:** "The King (of Laos) is dead."

Journal of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (of UK) (CC)

#145, Spring 1981: **Seeke:** "50c Marianne de Béquet"; **Stuckey:** "W.W. II resistance forgeries"; **Coles and Teall:** "Les Depts. Conquis—Illyria French Occupation and its aftermath"; **Diplomat:** "Le bureau du Palais de Compiègne"; **Harris:** "The Serbian post in Corfu"; **Cohn:** "The first 'business'-flight passenger (Siege of Paris)."

Newsletter of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (CC)

#40, June 1981: **Spong:** "Madagascar"; **Bowden:** "Sage study circle"; **Newbury:** "Another 1870 letter entrusted to Albert Tissandier"; **Ma-Kanna:** "Paris Levées."

#41, Sept. 1981: **Stuckey:** "Vichy 1981"; **Mitchell:** "The Daguins flammes postmarks" (addenda to LeM cat.); **Hellbrekers and Alvey:** "Levés and Sections de Levées"; **Barker and Moffat:** "Sabine Issues" (cont.)

Postscript (CC, APRL)

#146, April/June 1981: **Davis:** "(on collecting P.H.)"; **Coles:** "Madagascar provisionals 1944-46"; **Ruffle:** "The Packet Letter Mauritius handstamp"; **Leon:** "A long-forgotten War—the French invasion of Morocco 1907 and after."

Bulletin Trimestrielle l'Amicale Philatélique l'Ancre/Nantes (CC)

#22, April 1981: (editorial on affranchissements mécaniques); **Sauvanet:** "Dépot centrale des rebuts"; **Sauvanet and Vincent:** "Adieu—l'ami" (the adhesive stamp); **Sauvanet:** "Les impreimes sans adresse"; conts. of **Porcher, Bergie.**

#23, June 1981: **Marceau:** "Tarifs postales" (end); **Dépasse et Sauvanet:** "Les postes locales du Maroc"; **Houlteau:** "La ligne postale aérienne Alger-Congo 1922-35."

Philatelic Literature Review (CC; APRL, SI, CSM)

#110, 1st Qtr. 1981: **Stone:** "Bibliography on French Colonies—Sect. K: Madagascar and Dependencies (Comoros, Diego Suarez, Nossi-Be, Ste. Marie)."

Chronicle of the U. S. Classic Postal Issues (CC, APRL)

#110, May 1981: **Laurence:** "1869 covers to France, the post-treaty period—Pt. I. Direct covers"; **Wallac:** "1868 British mail from France"; **Gallagher:** "Problem cover comments: unpaid cover from France to Indiana at depreciated currency rate."

#111, Aug. 1981: **Starnes:** "The Belgian Convention rate to Spain (via France)."

Collectors Club Philatelist (CC, APRL)

July 1981: **Ludington:** "Monaco" cont.

American Philatelist (CC, APRL, SI, CSM)

June 1981: Sackett: "Air mail in the AEF?"; Luft and Cohn: "Marins de Lorient—fragments of a mystery."

July, 1981: de la Ferté: "The maximaphily pages—or how to collect maximum cards."

American Philatelic Congress Book 1980 (CC, APRL)

Luft and Luft: "The French Revolutionary Armies in the Pyrenées 1792-1795."

Third Reich Study Group

#49, 1978 et seq.: Lewis: "French volunteer forces on the Eastern Front."

Ice Cap News (CC, APRL)

#146, March/April 1981: Lajgie: "TAAF Notes (on some recent covers)."

Scotts Monthly Journal (CC, APRL, SI, CSM)

Dec. 1980: Kindler: "The red Sowers."

Le Point (Paris) (APRL)

#431, Dec. 22, 1980: Leventer: "Les inventeurs de l'aéropostale."

Postillon (CC)

#152, March 1981: Wagner: "Ein Blick in eine Falscher-Weckstatt" (cont.); Boblique: "Rohrpost" (end); Lanser: "Französischen Vorauswertungen Plattenfehler"; Tivou: "Type Blanc—types"; LeDavy: "Aus des Geschichte de französischer Ballonpost"; Truc: "Anmerkungen zur Oraner Postfälschung von 1876 der 25c Ceresmuster"; Lux: "Post und Eisenbahn-stempelkunde" (begin); "OR stempel auf Deutsches R. Nr. 4."

Marianne—Bulletin Contactgroep Frans Verzamelaars (CC)

#51, May 1981: Bakker: "Op zoek naar Sabine"; DeVries: "Wat Betekend Het?"; DeVries: "GAPA"; Van Aken: "Postzegels—Timbres taxe de Strefkinderen in de filatie" (begin); Van der Vlist: "Nakeffing van Port I.V.M. het onbreken van of te lage frankering"; (Table of French postal rates 1876-1949); Spoelman: "Petite Poste de Paris—La Grande Pinte K 14"; V. der Vlist: "Het herkennen van Verval-singen" (cont.)

Cursors (CC, APRL)

v. 1, #1, Feb. 1981: Cohn: "Start of commercial mail smuggling in besieged Paris (Pt. I)"; Vollmeier: "I bolli postale dell'Armata Francese usati durante la campagna italiana 1793-1814."

Philao

#27, Jan. 1981: Drillieu: "Les papillons du Laos."

Philatéliste Erinnoophile (CC)

#3, May-June 1981: "Andorre—timbres taxe, entiers—essais"; "Timbres 'Communauté Européene'."

Révue des P.T.T. (de France)

#6, 1980: Malet: "les terminaux de guichet dans les bureaux de poste"; Tessaroud: "Les femmes dans la poste aux lettrés en Touraine"; Rollaud: "Postes et messageries pendant la période Révolutionnaire."

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Yvert et Tellier 1982 (Catalogue) Tome I, Timbres de France, Europa, Monaco, Nations Unis, 86eme Annee." 30Fr., post pd. Sept. 1981. "Tome II, Timbres des Pays d'Expression Francaises, Afrique du Nord, Bureau à l'Etranger, Sarre." 40Fr., p. pd. Sept. 1981. Yvert et Tellier, 37 rue des Jacobins, F80036-Amiens Cédex. (Tome I is printed in two col. format, Tome II in 4 cols.)
- "Les Timbres Poste au Type Séméuse Camée du 1907, (Tome I), du 5 au 20 Centimes." 1981, 224 pp. illustr. 120Fr p. pd. By J. Storch et R. Francon, frob J. S., 6 Place du Verdun, F42300-Roianne (checks to be made out to "Imprimerie du Vivarais.")
- "Les Cachets des Hopitaux Militaires e n1939-40." By Vernettes and B. Sinais. 1981, 25Fr. From Image Document, 9 rue Jean-Francois Gerbillon, F75006-Paris.
- "Catalogue des Cartes Postale de Franchise Militaire 1939-45, Tome 2." 1981, 95Fr. p. pd. By A. Weingarten and B. Sinais. 126 pp. From A. Weingarten, 42 Blvd. Queirel, F13010-Marseille.
- "Les Cachets Grands Chiffres Réfaits de France." By J. Cornuejols. Addenda and Corrections to this previously publ. book, are available gratis to possessors of the book, send SASE to author, 6 Ave. de Breteuil, F-75007-Paris.
- "Philexfrance 82," Brochure No. 1, 64 pp. Paris, March 1981. Philexfrance 82, c/o Musée de la Poste, 34 Blvd. de Vaugirard, F75731-Paris Cedex 15.
- "Les Oblitérations Manuelles (Cahier 6/81)." 24 pp. 20Fr. 1981 p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur, B. P. 21, F77350-Le Mée sur Seine.
- "Daguins Flammes ex-Colonies Francaises." 4eme Ed. 1981, 24 pp. 35Fr p.pd. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Guide Pratique de la Carte Postale." Special issue of Collectionneur Francaise, 1981. 10 rue du Pont-Louis-Philippe, F75004-Paris (compilation of useful info on history, varieties, issues, collecting, etc., of postal cards.)
- "Visible Language." 93 pp. 1981. The Journal for Research on Visual Media of Language Expression. \$15/per year, 4 issues. Visual Language, Box 1972, CMA, Cleveland, Ohio 44106 (interpretation of symbols inscribed on stamps, linguistic study of interpretation of stamps as a vehicle of language).
- "The History of Ships and Postal Cancellations of the Woermann Line of Hamburg." By P. Cockrill. 1981. 35 pp. \$6 p. pd. The author, Hampstead Norreys, Newburg, Berkshire RG16 0TT, England (the line took many covers as loose ship-letters from French West and Equatorial African colonies).

REVIEWS

Les Vignettes Francaises d'Aerostation et d'Aviation des Origines à 1940.

By G. Naudet, de l'Académie de Philatélie, et al. Published by Société de l'Arc en Ciel, c/o M. Bonneau, 13 rue du Mont Cassin, F94480-Ablon. Under the Auspices of l'Académie d'Erinnphilie. 147 pp. 2nd ed. 1977.

As one can see from the name of the group which published this research, it is intended for cinderella collectors rather than for philatelists. A philatelist will find it a little frustrating. In the preface, the author states that he does not try to appraise the vignettes used in air meets or otherwise postally used.

This research, however, is well planned and gives much information about the various vignettes found on air mail. It is divided into three large sections which are of interest to us.

The first section deals with vignettes from their origin to 1914. The lists from 1897 to the beginning of 1909 are mostly of various agricultural expositions. From June 1909 to July 1914, it lists and prices (mint condition) all of the air meets for which vignettes were issued. This gives an idea of value for the postally-used items.

The second section deals with vignettes of WW I (1914-1918). It is divided into three sub-sections: a. French Red Cross societies, b. Military, c. Patriotic Propaganda.

All of these are found on mail.

The third section deals with commemorative vignettes from WW I to 1940. In the first part of this section the so called "Semi-Official Vignettes" printed in conjunction with air meets, are listed and priced in mint condition.

The many varieties found in those vignettes are also listed. The author states that he tried to give a value to the various vignettes and their varieties by using a median price that he gathered from various philatelic catalogs. He claims that there were so many "controlled" errors and varieties that they should not be taken too seriously—the prices are shown in italics to show their lack of trustworthiness. This section is the most valuable for philatelists since all of these vignettes are found on mail, often with the 10 or 25 c. Sower. The second part of this section has no intrinsic value to philately. The third part, however, deals with "Manifestations Aérophilatéliques" for which vignettes are often found on letters in conjunction with philatelic shows.

All in all, I would not recommend this work to anyone save French air-mail specialists and/or Sowers specialists, for it would be useful only for their research.

This work is available in this country from Roger Koerber but the price (\$29.00+\$1.16 for postage) might make you think twice before ordering it.

The Postal Marks of the Bureaux de Passe 1864-1882. By Arthur Robinson. 1977. Illustr. 29pp. £2.50. France and Colonies Phil. Soc. (UK), Geo. A. Barker, 18 So. St., Crewkerne, Somerset, TA116 8DA, England.

This pamphlet updates the work of H. Lorne "Catalogue des Cachets des Bureaux de Passe" of 1954, using later articles by Bernard and Allard. These

marks are double-circle postmarks frequently seen on backs of covers between 1864 and 1884, containing only the P. O. number and Dept. No. and date (in center). Only 25 offices are reported to have used such marks. They were all places that are on the Chemin de Fer d'Orleans or Chemin de Fer du Nord, places which were junction points where letters were received from Ambulants or Convoyeurs or other POs to be forwarded to destination via other lines. The Bureaux de Passe were special offices in the stations at these railway junctions—they sorted and marked mail with the BP marks. Robinson lists all the marks by types (four) with a discussion of their use in general and at particular stations, with coefficients of rarity. Unusual uses such as on balloon mail, on stamps, on postal cards, are noted. There is a map of the railway net showing location of the BP stations. This is a useful book for the collector of covers of the 1864-84 period who does not have access to the French literature. The book is well printed with clear half-tones. We understand that the Fr. and Cols. Phil. Soc. plans to issue an addendum to the book before long.—R.G.S.

Les Timbres-Poste au Type Semeuse Camée de 1907; Tomes 1 et 2. By Jean Storch et Robert Francon. 1981, 221 and 233pp. illustr.

The two books won the Grand Prix de Litterature 1981 de la Federation des Societies Philateliques Francaises.

Book one covers the 5, 10 and 20 centime issues, and contains 221 pages plus too many illustrations to count. This one book brings together most of the research done over the past seventy-four years since these stamps were first issued. Many of the illustrations have never been printed before. These include numerous examples from the Postal Museum and from the collections of J. Duponchel, G. Harden, Dr. Joany and Pierre Broustine.

After a history and complete progression of the issue including all essays there is a detailed listing of the 5c, 10c and 20c issues. Each issue starts off with an example from the Postal Museum, then moves into circulation dates followed by postal usage (not as complete as Stan Luft's study) and die types. Next is a chart showing colors and paper types for the various years, but not as complete as the Barrier book. The booklets are covered very well, but the Braun and Tessier books are still the best for the specialist. The coils, varieties and postal stationery are covered in depth. The counterfeit issues are also covered in depth, and each issue, variety, type, etc., is then listed as to the present value. The prices seem expensive but in checking recent auction prices realized, they are realistic.

Book two contains 233 pages and just as many illustrations, if not more. It covers in depth the 25c blue, 30c orange, 30c violet, 30c black, and the 35c violet.

This is one of the most complete studies available of the pneumatique posts and shows how these issues are increasing in value. These two books should attract many collectors to the possibilities that exist when collecting the Sower issue and in time I feel they will be even more popular and in demand than the classics, which tend to be dull and don't offer as much challenge. Each volume is 120.00Fr post paid surface mail, or plus 22.85Fr for airmail delivery.

They can be ordered from Dr. J. Storch, 6, Place de Verdun, F42300 Roanne, France. Checks should be made payable to Imprimerie du Vivarais.—Rollo Adams.

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

President's Letter

Dear Members:

With this issue of the *Philatelist* you are receiving your copy of (soft bound Supplement) our latest Vaurie Memorial Fund publication—"The Bordeaux Issue" by Ruth and Gardner Brown. This magnificent book represents our Society's most ambitious effort to serve its members, and we expect it to be an outstanding success. Not only does it contain the latest and most complete information on the Bordeaux stamps, but it is the only major publication on it in English. Ruth and Gardner have done a tremendous job in bringing this to us. Editors John Lievsay and Bob Stone are also to be noted for their untiring efforts in helping with the development of the manuscript and carrying it through the publication process. A supply of hard-bound copies has been printed and will be sold at \$20 each (\$23 to foreign addresses) to help replenish the Vaurie fund (—no more copies of the soft bound version will be available).

Our Treasurer implores foreign members to remit payments to the Society in dollars via checks drawn on a U. S. bank. If this is not possible then an International Postal Money Order should be used. It costs approximately \$2 to convert a foreign currency check into dollars. The amount left after converting a current dues payment to dollars does not even begin to cover the costs of publishing and mailing the *Philatelists*. Our new dues structure will contain additional charges if dues are paid in foreign currencies.

November brings the big ASDA show to New York City. As usual we will have a booth, so stop by if you are in town. The new banner will be up for all to see.

Peace and Commerce, Ed. Grabowski

Meeting of 1 September 1981

Despite the unusual pre-Labor Day date of the meeting, more than two-dozen members and guests turned out to hear Dr. Martin Stempien, Jr., lead a discussion on the preparation of stamps for auction. That this forever-timely topic is indeed of interest to members was confirmed by the fact that the presentation lasted for over an hour with the active participation of all present. Members Lou Robbins and Theo van Dam (both auctioneers) were quick to provide supporting evidence for many of Martin's points. Among these, Martin stressed that collections are often lotted the way they come in. Clean, organized collections get the best treatment, with the better items easily located and lotted individually. Detailed descriptions of specialty and postal history items assure their proper lotting by the house. Collections that arrive in disorganized boxes most often go out as such. Martin also noted that classics with three or less margins and defective better stamps often bring but 10-20% of catalog value. To bring top dollar an item must be in first-class condition. The descriptors used by auction houses opened a Pandora's box of discussion. "Know your auction house" seemed to be the conclusion. Expertization also brought much discussion. While many of the usual problems (i.e., Scott #'s 187, 246, C1, C2, etc.) are easily handled by available groups, much of the specialty material many of us buy still causes problems. Lou Robbins

kept reality in the proceedings by noting that we put collections together for enjoyment as part of a hobby; when selling time comes we get SALVAGE value for them. This may be more or less than we paid, yet it remains SALVAGE value and nothing more. I hope the investors read this one!

Ending on a traditional note, Martin showed a new purchase an attractive 1844 letter sheet from Capetown to Lyon via England. In addition to a variety of markings, he noted that this was an unusual origin for mail to France.

—E.J.J.G.

Meeting of 6 October

Fact and Rancy tonight; the brief fact—recap of the new Federal tax laws given by our VP Charles Vengrove. Several of the changes affect collectors. To the extent that your philatelic property is a significant part of your net worth, fees for burglar alarms or stamp insurance may now be deductible as an expense of protecting your investment. Collectibles, including philatelic property, may lose their eligibility for individual retirement plans beginning 1982. Important changes in the gift and estate tax provisions, especially as to an unlimited marital deduction, go into effect and expert advice should be obtained.

Fancy was the presentation of a portion of the Monaco collection of Gerald Massler, "Albert I Issue Specialized." Six frames of this material, with particular emphasis on the pioneer work he has done correlating the six types of paper used to print the issue 1891-1920, and use of these benchmarks to identify millésime-pairs. It should come as no surprise to experienced collectors that much of the printing-date listings in old catalogues needs to be revised as a result of this work. (Perhaps an article in this journal early next year?)

In addition to the extensive showing of millésimes for all values except the 5F, the exhibit included several varieties of the issue and the later surcharges. Noted were essays, the 1F "mastic" with characteristic discoloration of the paper due to the gum, double and triple impressions, corner pair of 5F on 1909 paper perf. 11; and some covers which were not mounted but passed around for inspection and admiration.

One frame of fiscal material was shown, more than a dozen different types and some with several values, just to warn us that after the millésime project comes a listing of Monaco revenue types. Good, good. —J.E.L.

Notices

- ◆ The President's Letter notes that the Bordeaux Issue book accompanies this number of the Philatelist as a Supplement in softbound cover. No further copies of this version are available. Only the hardbound version at \$20 will be available hereafter. New members and back-issue orders of the October Philatelist will not get the Supplement version.
- ◆ The Board at the September and October meetings discussed the possibility of raising the dues but decided to reconsider the matter later.

NEW MEMBERS

- 2167 DELWASSE, Jean-Pierre, 2497 Rue Des Hospitalières, Sillery, Quebec, Canada G1T 1V6 (France all major varieties used. Postal history, stampless covers. Paris "Marques Postales," entry markings. Classics 1849-1876 used. Precancels. Europa. Stamps of Gabon. Phil. lit. Exch.)

- 2168 VAN BAARLEN, Nicolas, P. O. Box 67, Tionesta, Penn. 16353
(France all major varieties used. Modern France used, Blanc, Mouchon, Merson Types, air mails, Franchise Militaire, precancels, CFA, Europa, U.N. Colonies General Issues, used. Reunion)
- 2169 SZYMANSKI, Robert H., 4744 Fay Drive, South Euclid, Ohio 44121
(France all major varieties used. Classics 1849-1876. Colonies General Issues used. Philatelic literature)
- 2170 BARTHOLOMEW, Page, P. O. Box 183, Gladwyne, Penn. 19035
(Laos 1951 to 1975, mint blocks of four, postal history, covers (especially used to various destinations). Dealer part time: Laos, Viet-Nam, Cambodia only. Philatelic literature)
- 2171 GUYER, Jack, P. O. Box 359, Seahurst, Wash. 98062
(France all major varieties used. Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Colonies General Issues, used. All Colonies and Territories major varieties, cancels postal history, stamps. Dealer part time, mail sales, approvals. Exch.)
- 2172 SOLIT, Ernest, Box 1005, North Eastham, Mass. 02651
(General collector 19th and 20th to WW II. All Colonies and Territories major varieties to WW II only)
- 2173 CRONIN, Kenneth J., 217 Manchester St., Mattapan, Mass. 02126
(France all major varieties mint. CFA, Andorre, Monaco, Colonies General Issues mint. All Colonies and Territories major varieties. Phil. lit.)
- 2174 ROY, Thomas H., Jr., Box 525, Foxboro, Mass. 02035
Colonies General Issues. All Colonies and Territories major varieties. French Polynesia, Wallis & Futuna, New Caledonia. Dealer part time)
- 2175 EADS, Howard L., P. O. Box 812, Austin, Texas 78767
(General Collector 20th. Modern France, mint. Occupation of and by France. CFA, Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Colonies General Issues, mint. All Colonies and Territories major varieties. Dealer full time. Exch.)
- 2176 HACKMAN, Lorraine D., 11840 W. 30th Place, Lakewood, Colo. 80215
(France regular issues, Classics 1849-1876 used, on cover, cancellations. Sage Type 1876-1900. Philatelic literature)
- 2177 THIEL, Goodrich A., Box 984, Asheboro, N. Car. 27203
(Specialized France, postal history, stampless covers to 1815. Departmental "Marques Postales." Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2178 CPI-A, Inc., 21 Water St., Excelsior, Minn. 55331
(General France all major varieties mint. Modern France mint, Blanc, Mouchon, Merson Types, Sowers, semi-postals, air mails. Phil. lit.)
- 2179 MURPHY, Edward W., 3552A S. Mission Rd., Tucson, Ariz. 85713
(France all major varieties mint and used.)
- 2180 KINSLEY, Robert T., 1465 Cross St., Ogden, Utah 84401
(France all major varieties mint. Booklets. All Colonies and Territories major varieties. Stamps of Obock and Somali Coast)
- 2181 RIBEIRO, J., 6, place interieure Saint-Cyprien, B.P. 3053, 31025 Toulouse Cedex, France. (France Classics 1849-1876 mint, used. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France mint, used, Blanc, Mouchon, Merson Types, air mails, miniature sheets. Office Abroad. CFA, Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Europa, U.N. Colonies General Issues mint, used. Dealer full time. Exchange. Especially wanted, France 1900-1939, N. H. French Andorra & French Antarctic Territories)
- 2182 CARMODY, Robert F., 573 Riviera Circle, Larkspur, Calif. 94939
(General collector all issues)
- 2183 GRAVEL, Maurice, 189 Magnus St., West, Gatineau, Quebec, Canada J8P 2R3 (France all major varieties mint, used. Classics 1849-1876

- used. Modern France mint, used, semi-postals, precancels, Colonies General Issues mint, used. Exchange)
- 2184 WAGNER, Keith A., Box 47, State College, Penn. 16801
(Airmails. General France all issues used and on cover; air meetings, 1st flights, crash covers. Colonies airmails, mint, used, on cover. Phil. literature. Exchange)
- 2185 BALLANTINE, Larry F., 1395 Deep Run Rd., Naperville, Ill. 60540
(Andorre, all Colonies and Territories, major varieties, cancels, postal history)

DECEASED

- 1198 RAUSCH, R. C., The Heritage Co., P. O. Box 350, Hollywood, CA 90028
1832 LEVINE, A. B., 1441 Evergreen Ave., Plainfield, N. J. 07060

REINSTATEMENTS

- 1468 FODOR, Camille, 3501 Pin Oak Dr. #716, San Antonio, Texas 78229
(In Directory)
- 1257 NOSEL, Ronald M., 136-39 41st Ave., Flushing, N. Y. 11355
(In Directory)
- 592 MYERS, Nat. C., Jr., 2 Reynal Crossing, Scarsdale, N. Y. 10583
(In Directory)
- 1052 HAGAN, Albert S., 6441 W. North Ave., Oak Park, Ill. 60302
(France: Military Posts, Blanc, Merson, Sowers, Saar)

CORRECTIONS AND CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 1806 GUYOD, Hubert, P. O. Box 27905, Houston, Texas 77027
1801 BULL, James, 28½ Madison St., Glens Falls, N. Y. 12801
(Delete Andorra and French Cols. from collecting interests)
- 2091 BASINI, Richard, Basini Stamps, 1505-C, N. E. 26th St., Fort Lauderdale Fla. 33305
- 2106 LAMBERT, Ms. Christ, P. O. Box 802, Papeete R. P., Tahiti, French Polynesia (until 23 Feb. then back to old address)
- 2100 WESEMAEL, Francois, 4648 Hingston, Montreal, Que., Canada H4A 2K1
1965 BONNEL, Patrics, 102 Rue Tronchet, 69006 Lyon, France
1198 The Heritage Co., P. O. Box 878, Harbor City, Calif. 90710
2148 LOEFFLER, William L. (correction of name spelling)
2112 HOGLE, Reid, P. O. Box 98229, Des Moines Br., Seattle, Wash. 98188
1996 HASS, Charles F., P. O. Box 15776, Philadelphia, Penn. 19103
1008 LIEVSAY, John E., 630 Fifth Ave., 38th Floor, New York, N. Y. 10111

MEMBERS APPEALS

(Members Advertising)

OFFER: France #29, horizontal mint block of 15, of which 13 are o.g. n.h. and 2 slightly hinged. No perfs touch any frame and all are intact, unsevered. Beautiful! Best bid over \$300 will be accepted. Do not inclose any remittance. Charles S. Wengelewski, 9237 So. Pulaski Rd., Evergreen Park, Ill. 60642. (Mb: #161)

TRADER WANTED—I am trying to arrange a 3-way trade. Trader 1 has a collection of classic covers and wants French World War II material. Trader 2 has WW II material and wants French Polynesia, Tahiti, and Oceania. A Trader 3 is sought. He must have French Polynesia, etc., and want classic material. If you are Trader 3 please contact Lawrence Kunstadt, Box 1187, Ansonia Station, N. Y. 10023. (Mb. #1883)

OFFER.—I wish to apologize for long delay in replying to those responding to my Appeal in April. Note that my address until Feb. 23 will be P. O. Box 802, R. P. Papeete, French Polynesia. I offer to interested members my services in supplying new issues, FDCs, FDM cards, coins dates, First Flight covers, cancellations on cover or cards, of Tahiti and all the Polynesia out-islands (86 P.O.s). Also have older issues, covers, imperfs., De Luxe proofs, etc., to exchange or sell. Mrs. Lambert Christ, 2043 Cardinal Way, Fairfield, Calif. 94533 (see temp. address above). (Mb. 2106)

WANTED.—"Catalogue des Timbres-Poste de la France et des Colonies Française, Tome II, Colonies Françaises," Yvert et T., 1936; and R. Salles, "La Poste Maritime, Tome III, Les Paquebots de l'Atlantique du Sud, etc." Dr. Ed. J. Grabowski, 741 Marcellus Dr., Westfield, N. J. 07090 (Mb. 1469)

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Editor: Robert G. Stone, P. O. Box 336, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. 17214

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1. Sales thru dealers, carriers, vendors, counter	0	0
2. Mail subscriptions	712	733
C. Total paid circulation	712	733
D. Free distribution, samples, compl., etc.	17	18
E. Total distribution	729	751
F. Copies not distributed, office use, etc.	196	199
G. Total	925	950
Returns from news agents	0	0

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

Walter E. Parshall, Corresponding Secretary