



France & Colonies Philatelist

USPS #207700

UNPAID LETTER MAIL FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA TO FRANCE VIA GREAT BRITAIN AFTER 1875

By Martin F. Stempien, Jr.

On July 1, 1875, the amended provisions of the Treaty of Berne went into effect, and, with them, the formation of the General Postal Union. There were 20 members including most of Europe, Egypt, and the United States. France was the notable exception: Under the amended provisions, she would become a participating member on January 1, 1876. From July 1, 1875 until that date, she would continue to handle her postal arrangements under terms of all previously negotiated treaties.

Previous to the Treaty of Berne, two different marks were used on most unpaid letter mail carried by British ships from Central and South America to France via Great Britain. These are shown below, and were in use from the beginning of 1866 until the entry of France into the Union.



*Copyright Martin F. Stempien, Jr., 1981.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Unpaid Letter Mail From Central and South America to France via Great Britain After 1875—Stempien	Front
Pediposte and Aviposte Services of Mayumba, Gabon, 1942-43—Stone	12
1982 Stamp Program—Addenda	23
Regular Issues Of France Since 1960—Luft	24
Chronology of French Campaigns and Expeditions—Waugh-Luft	31
Announcements — Books — Current Journals — For the Record — Official	

They are two of the so-called Franco-British accountancy marks. These marks, and there were many more used on unpaid mail from other geographical areas and on other classes of mail, show the rate at which a particular class of unpaid mail was exchanged between France and Great Britain. Because France ultimately collected the postage due for the whole trip, it had to refund to Great Britain, and thus the "GB", a portion of the monies collected for its efforts in getting the letter to France. This consisted in transit across the English Channel, across Great Britain, the sea postage across the Atlantic Ocean, and, in the case of mail from the west coast of Central and South America, the additional cost of transit across the Isthmus of Panama. Another whole series of marks, which we shall not discuss here, incorporated the letters FR. These reflect the various rates paid for exchange of unpaid mail for delivery in Great Britain, which were serviced by the French Postal System. In general terms, the letters in the accountancy mark indicate the country to which the exchange rate is to be paid, and the numerals beneath indicate the amount to be paid for servicing 30 grams (1 oz.) of a given category of unpaid mail.

The first of these marks, GB/1F60c, represents a "catch-all" rate in the sense that it covered exchanges of unpaid letter mail from any area in the world not covered by a specific rate of exchange. It is found on unpaid letter mail from the eastern coasts of both Central and South America, and the Caribbean, and it is probably the most common Franco-British accountancy mark, having been in use from 1857 through 1875. The other mark, GB/1F90c, is found on unpaid letter mail from countries on the west coast of Central and South America which had been carried across the Isthmus of Panama on its way to Great Britain. Any mail from these west coast areas carried "round

FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST

USPS #207700

Published quarterly by the

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

Affiliate No. 45, American Philatelic Society

January 1982 — Vol. 38, No. 1, Whole No. 187

Second-class postage paid at Lawrence, Kansas

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

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

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

All communications about membership, subscriptions, activities, and services of the Society be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, Walter E. Parshall
103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07008

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

President, Dr. Edward J. Grabowski

Vice President, Charels Vengrove

Treasurer, Beatrice M. Berner

Recording Secretary, Gilbert Loisel

Corresponding Secretary, Walter E. Parshall

Editor, Robert G. Stone

Directors—

Class of 1982:

Ira Zweifach, Eric Spiegel

Class of 1983:

Stanley Luft, Martin Stempien

Class of 1984:

Marc Martin, John Lievsay

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

the horn" to Great Britain, was correctly stamped with the GB/1F60c stamp. The difference in these two rates of exchange reflect the cost of transport across the Isthmus of Panama.

With the entry of France into the General Postal Union, all the Franco-British accountancy marks were retired.

As none of the countries in either Central or South America were initially members of the Union, unpaid mail from these areas was carried to France under provisions of Article 3 and Article 11 of the Treaty of Berne (1). The first of these stipulated a general Union postal rate of 25 centimes per 10 gram letter between members, double for unpaid letters. For individual countries, some latitude in this figure was allowed, and France used a 30 centime prepaid rate, with 60 centimes for unpaid letters, when she entered the Union. However, after the Second Postal Union Congress in 1878, this was reduced to 25 centimes prepaid and 50 centimes unpaid.

Article 11, however, is of more direct importance in dealing with the handling of unpaid letter mail from Central and South America. It governs the postage to be charged on letters exchanged between member and non-member countries.

"The relations of the countries of the Union with countries foreign to the Union shall be regulated by the separate conventions which now exist, or which may be concluded between them. The rates of postage chargeable for the conveyance beyond the limits of the Union shall be determined by these conventions; they shall be added, in such case, to the Union rate.

In conformity with the stipulations of Article 9, the Union rate shall be apportioned in the following manner:

1st. The dispatching office of the Union shall keep the whole of the Union rate for prepaid correspondence addressed to foreign countries.

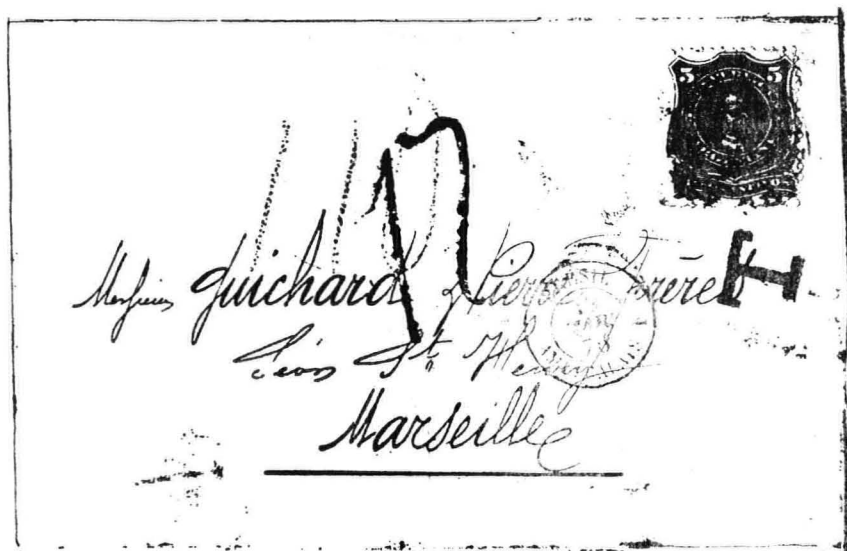


Fig. 1. Argentina to Marseille via London, March 1876. 5-centimos Argentine stamp pays internal postage. Stamped "T" with "1-10" in blue crayon, 1.10 Fr external Packet postage + 60 centimes French Union unpaid=1.70 Fr=17 décimes.

2nd. The receiving office of the Union shall keep the whole of the Union rate for unpaid correspondence originating in foreign countries.

3rd. The office of the Union which exchanges closed mails with foreign countries shall keep the whole of the Union rate for the paid correspondence originating in foreign countries and for the unpaid correspondence addressed to foreign countries."

Paragraph 2 or Article 3 of the Detailed Regulations for Execution of the Treaty (2) is also pertinent here.

"Unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence shall be impressed with the stamp "T" (tax to be paid), the application of which shall devolve upon the office of the Country of origin."

This last is of particular importance as it means that Great Britain is, as far as the Union is concerned, the office of origin of this unpaid mail from Central and South America. Thus, it was responsible for the stamping of this mail with "T." Indeed, an examination of the London Post Office Steel Impression Proof Books (3) shows the first of a series of such marks was entered in June, 1875, just before the birth of the Union.

One point must be made clear at this point. Mail directed from a non-Union country to a Union country, using another Union country as a intermediate, or vice-versa, could either be prepaid to destination nor sent completely unpaid to destination. This derives both from Article 11 of the Treaty which allows the dispatching office (prepaid mail) or receiving office (unpaid mail) to keep the Union rate, and the fact that there were no provisions in the Treaty of Berne for transferring funds from the Union to a non-Union country for payment of postage. Thus, Argentina and Great Britain could exchange either unpaid mail or mail prepaid to destination directly, after 1876, by virtue of the existing British-Argentine Treaty. Argentina, however, could not exchange either completely unpaid or mail prepaid to destina-

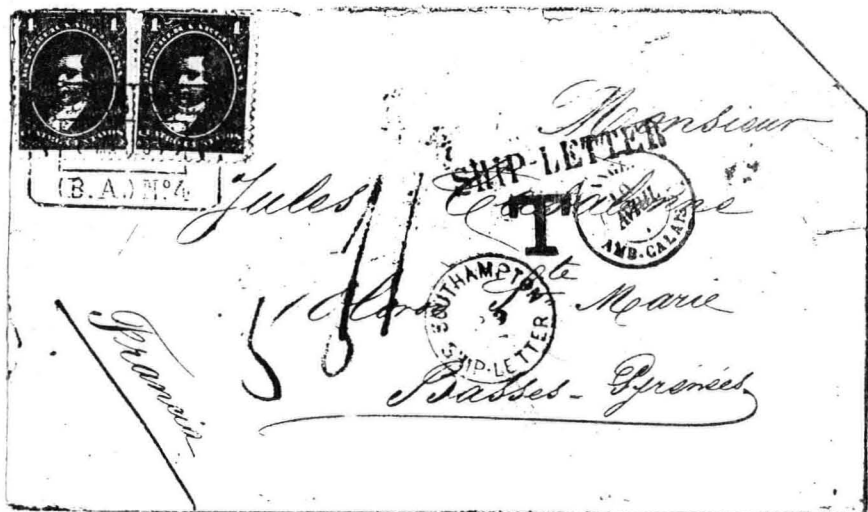


Fig. 2. Argentina to Oleron via Southampton and London by ship "Biela," March 1877. Two 4-centimos Argentine stamps pay internal postage. Stamped "T" with "50" in blue crayon, 50 centimes external Shipleter postage + 60 centimes French Union unpaid=1.10 Fr=11' décimes.

tion with France using Great Britain as an intermediary as France (i.e. the Union) had no way to get funds to Argentina to pay the internal postage. Thus, mail, outward from the Union via Great Britain, could, at most, only be prepaid to the foreign port of debarkation, and Great Britain credited for the ocean crossing. The foreign internal postage would have to be paid by the addressee. Mail coming to the Union, could, at most, only be paid to the first Union country of contact. The recipient, within the Union, would then have to pay the Union unpaid rate on the letter. In practice, however, mail directed to the Union was only paid to the foreign port of embarkation, and the addressee allowed to pay the rest. Such mail by virtue of Article 11 of the Treaty was debited the sum of the Union unpaid rate and either the rate of transit across the Atlantic, or the rate for transit across the Isthmus of Panama plus the rate across the Atlantic. France would keep the Union portion of this, and would credit Great Britain for the rest.

An examination of unpaid mail from Central and South America addressed to France via Great Britain from this period leads to the observation that the British Post Office debited 1 Franc 10 centimes per 15 gram letter for sea



Fig. 3. Venezuela to Bordeaux via Plymouth and London by ship "Rosario," March 1878. "3" in top left corner indicates triple rate. Stamped "T" with "150" in blue crayon (3 times 50 centimes). (1.50 Fr external Shipletter postage +180 Fr French Union unpaid=3.30 Fr=33 décimes.

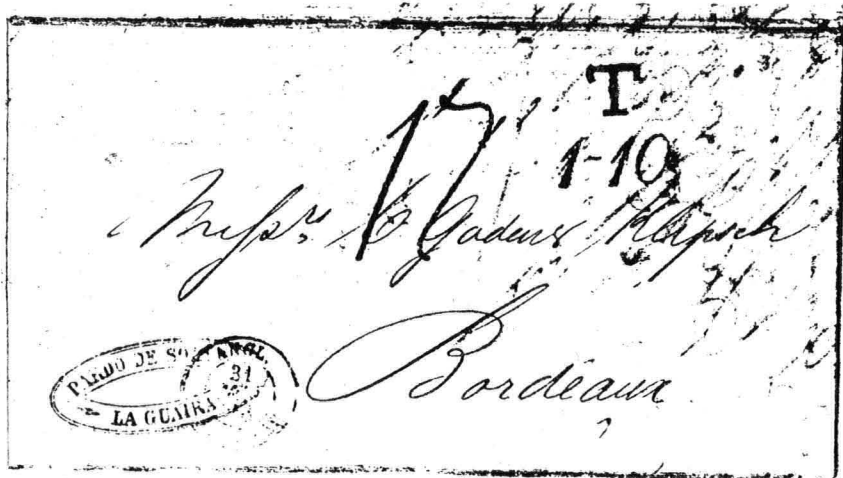


Fig. 4. Venezuela to Bordeaux via London, May 1876. Stamped "T over 1.10". 1.10 Fr external Packet postage+60 centimes French Union unpaid=1.70 Fr=17 décimes.

transit (Figs. 1, 4, 6, 8), and 1 Franc 70 centimes per 15 gram letter for the combined Panama and sea transits (Figs. 5, 7). Thus far, official statement of these rates by any British Post Office directive has eluded the author in his searches of the Post Office archives. This search has been complicated by the fact that, starting with the year 1871, copies of outgoing correspondence for only every fifth year has been preserved. This means that correspondence for 1871 through 1875 was destroyed. The year 1875 would have been a crucial one in our search, as it presumably would contain at least one side of the discussion of rates and routes which would be put into effect at the start of the General Postal Union.

The only official documents, therefore, remaining at our disposal are copies of the Steel Impression Proof Book for that period, and such correspondence of the year 1876 as may bear on the subject. As to the latter, copies of two letters exist which were written by the Postmaster-General London to his confrère in Paris which seem to be pertinent. The first (4), dated 21 February, 1876, states that "the rate to be accounted for to the British Office on unpaid letters from Brazil would be Fr. 1.20c per 15 grammes." The second (5), dated 6 March, 1876, refers to unpaid letters from Brazil forwarded by Private Ship. In addition to stating that the rate to be accounted for to the



10.6.75



12.6.75

British Office for such mail is 50 centimes per 15 grams, the letter states that "this rate of 50 centimes will, as a rule, apply to letters sent to, or received from, Countries beyond the sea generally by Private Ship." (Fig. 2). This unit of 15 grams, moreover, is in accord with the General Postal Union provision for a 15 gram rate structure.

Examination of the Steel Impression Proof Book for the period shows a

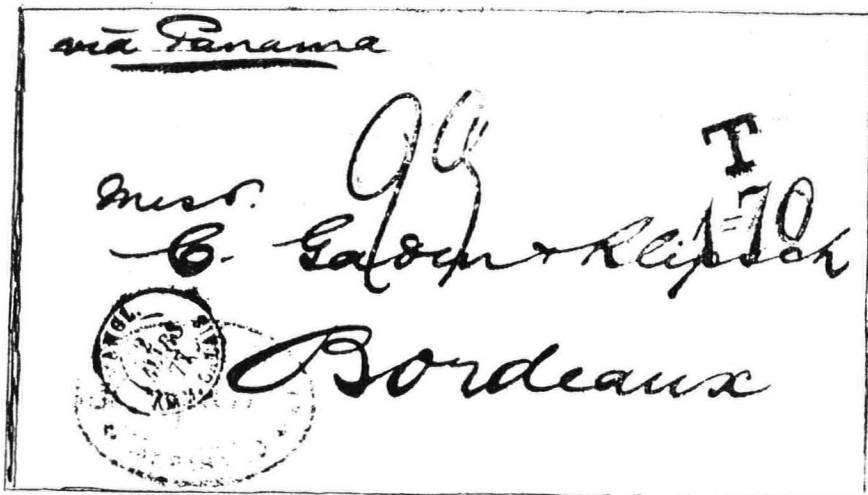


Fig. 5. Chile to Bordeaux via Panama and London, January 1877. Stamped "T over 1-70," 1.70 Fr external Packet postage+60 centimes French Union unpaid=2.30 Fr=23 décimes.

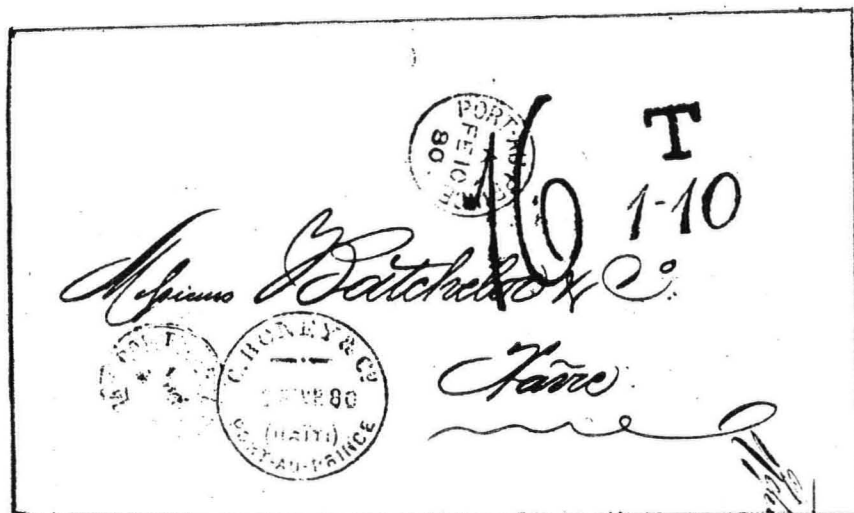
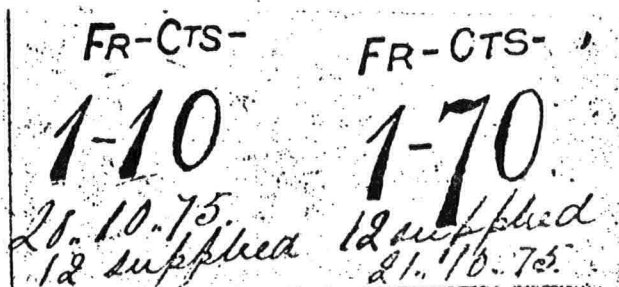


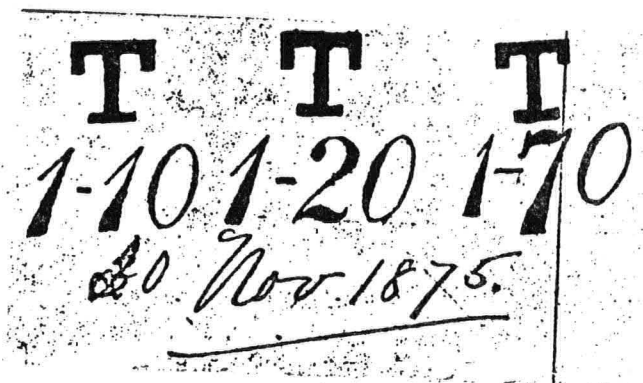
Fig. 6. Haiti to Havre via London, February 1880. Stamped "T over 1-10," 1.10 Fr external Packet postage+50 centimes French Union unpaid=1.60 Fr=16 décimes.

number of interesting facts. During the four years starting on 12 June 1875, "T" stamps were supplied on at least six occasions in quantities of either twelve or twenty-four. Two types were initially proofed, the first, on 10 June, 1875, consisted of a "T" within a circle, the second, on 12 June, consisted of a plain "T."

This was followed a week later by the first order (24) of the plain "T" stamp, which was the final form adopted by the British Post Office. Other Post Offices used different forms: France a "T" within an inverted triangle, the United States a "T" within a circle. On the 20th and 21st respectively of October, 1875, two new stamps were proofed. They consisted of the numerals "1-10" and "1-70" each surmounted by "Fr-Cts" indicating France and Cen-



times. Twelve of each were supplied, presumably to be used in conjunction with the "T" stamps already in service (7). But their use was short lived, for on 30 November, 1875, three new types of stamps were proofed. They consisted of the numerals "1-10", "1-20" and "1-70" each surmounted by the letter "T".



Their use must have been approved, as 12 of each, in slightly smaller dimension, were supplied on 16 December, 1875 in preparation for the entry of France into the General Postal Union on the 1st of January. The only other stamp pertinent to our discussion appeared in the Proof Book on 27 January, 1879, when the numeral "50" surmounted by a "T" was supplied.

Thus far, there have been no recorded uses of either this stamp or the "T over 1-20" stamp, in spite of the fact that both rates are specifically referred to



in the cited correspondence for use on unpaid letters to France via Great Britain from Central and South America.

Raymond Salles discusses these marks in three different places in his volumes on French Maritime Mail (6), but, unfortunately drew too close a parallel between them and the previous types of accountancy marks which he knew so well. He considered them to refer to an exchange rate per 30 grams of mail serviced. Moreover, he considered them to have been used in a manner similar to that of the earlier marks: A rate to be used on mail weighed in bulk rather than one to be used on an individual letter basis.

Of more importance, however, Salles noted that the differential rate for transit across the Isthmus of Panama was abolished on 1 August, 1878, and the "T over 1-70" stamp retired. While no official documentation for this

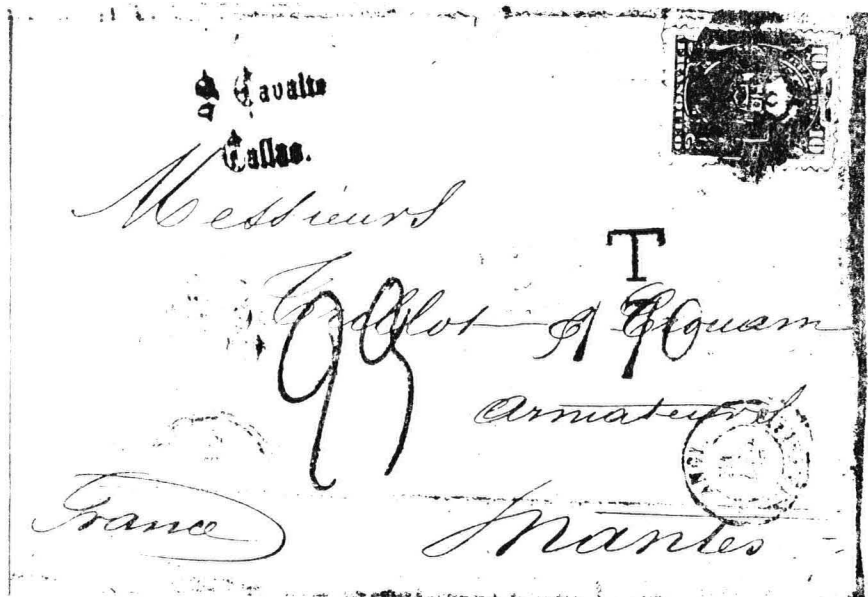


Fig. 7. Peru to Nantes via Panama and London, November 1877. 10 centimos Peru stamp pays internal postage. Stamped "T over 1-70," 1.70 Fr external Packet postage+60 centimes French Union unpaid=2.30 Fr=23 décimes.

can be cited, it has been seen in practice. From that date unpaid letters from the west coast of Central and South America were rated at 1 Franc 10 centimes per 15 grams (Figs. 8, 9).

In practice, starting in 1876, the British Post Office took unpaid mail arriving from Central and South America and stamped it with the sea transit rate, or the Panama transit rate plus the sea transit rate. This was done either using a composite stamp or simply by stamping the letter with a "T" and entering the correct rate in blue crayon. This latter was the general practice for multiple rate letters. The letters were then forwarded to France along with the usual Letter Bill indicating how much Britain was to be credited by France for this external service, as France kept all the monies collected from the addressee. The French Post Office accepted the mail, and, in the French exchange office, stamped each letter with the amount due from the addressee. This figure was arrived at by adding the Union unpaid rate (including domestic delivery) to the external rate: 60 centimes added to either 1.10 Fr or 1.70 Fr to yield 1.70 Fr (17 decimes) or 2.30 Fr (23 decimes) respectively. Letters which arrived in Great Britain by Private Ship were debited 1.10 Fr (11 decimes): 60 centimes plus 50 centimes. In the case of heavier letters, the number of 15 gram rates to be debited was written in the upper left corner (Fig. 3), and the total overseas rate (that number times the 15 gram overseas rate) entered below a "T" stamp. The amount due from the French addressee was that figure plus a similar number of Union unpaid rates. After 1 July, 1879, when the French Union rate dropped to 25 centimes prepaid, 50 centimes unpaid, the final value of these examples would all show a decrease of 10 centimes (1 decime) per 15 grams. In this light, unpaid letters from the west coast of Central and South America debited 2.20 Fr (22 decimes): 50 centimes plus 1.70 Fr should be extremely desirable as that rate was in effect for only one month.

All of these rate-bearing stamps were retired towards the middle of 1881. By that time, all the countries in Central and South America, with the exception of Nicaragua, had become members of the General Postal Union or Uni-



Fig. 8. Ecuador to Bordeaux via Panama and London, July 1878. Stamped "T over 1-10," 1.10 Fr external Packet postage+50 centimes French Union unpaid=1.60 Fr=16 décimes.

versal Postal Union as it was called after the Postal Union Congress of 1874. Only the "T" stamp has survived to the present to flag insufficiently prepaid mail.

(Note: Many of the accountancy marks in both text figures and cover illustrations have been somewhat strengthened to give added clarity.—M.F.S.)

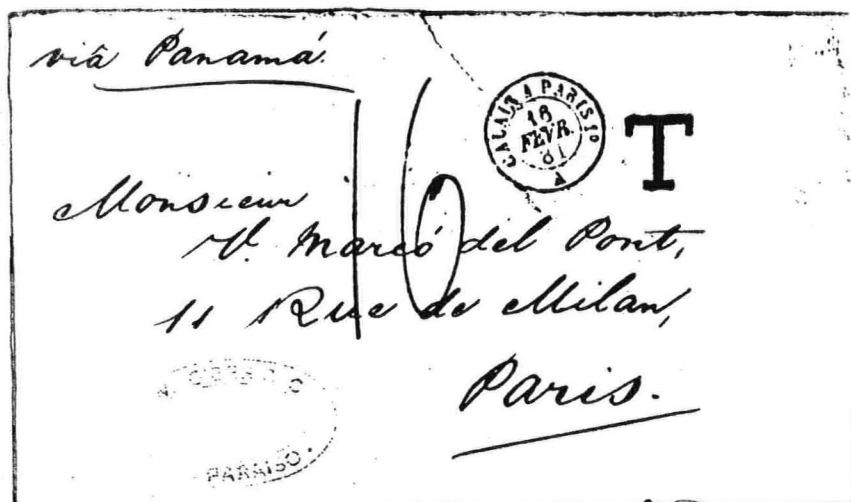


Fig. 9. Chile to Paris via Panama and London, December 1880. Stamped "T", no rate indicated. Rated 16 décimes (1.60 Fr) due.

References

- (1). "Treaty concerning the Formation of a General Postal Union signed at Berne, October 9, 1874." In:—
Annual Report of the Postmaster-General of the United States for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1875. Washington, D. C. Government Printing Office, 1875, p. 144.
- (2). "Detailed Regulations for the Execution of the Treaty concerning the Formation of a General Postal Union concluded at Berne, October 9, 1874."—*ibid*, p. 162.
- (3). Handstruck Stamps (Steel and Rubber), specimen impressions from 1825. Copies courtesy of Post Office Records, London.
- (4). Pgst 48/225 f. 25815 21 February, 1876. Courtesy of Post Office Records, London.
- (5). Post 48/225 f. 31213 6 March, 1876. Courtesy of Post Office Records, London.
- (6). Salles, Raymond: "La Poste Maritime Française," Tome IV, p. 207; Tome IV, p. 221; Tome VIII, p. 67.
- (7). The photograph of a cover from Guatemala to Genoa via Panama, Great Britain, and France has been found which shows the use of "T" accompanied by "1-70" surmounted by "Fr—Cts". From the Panama transit date (20 October, 1875) and the arrival date in Genoa (3 December, 1875), this letter passed through London sometime during the latter half of November, 1875. This is in keeping with the dates presented in the "Proof Book." Guatemala-1, Roland A. Goodman, Ed. Robson Lowe, London 1969, p. 77.

THE PEDIPOSTE AND AVIPOSTE SERVICES OF MAYUMBA, GABON, 1942-48

By Robert G. Stone

Here is another special local post in Gabon which is very little known and apparently was not philatelically abused nor exploited to any noticeable extent, if at all. I am indebted to Pierre Raynaud for some information on it and a few xeroxes of his covers (the most I have ever seen). A few years ago one or two of these covers were offered in French auctions with the proviso that the validity was not known but sold at high prices. In view of the few offers and little literature on the subject, it is reasonable to assume some rarity and a lack of philatelic use.

To understand this service we have to take a look at Mayumba. It is an old but small village on the coast of Gabon midway between Port-Gentil and Loango/Pointe-Noire (Middle Congo). A small river empties there but there is no good harbor. The hinterland is all mountain forests and lumbering has been the only industry. Some local fishing may have been carried on. Road communication with the interior and along the coast have been lacking. Regular mail packets to Europe have by-passed it. For many years (1880s on) a monthly coasting packet (Chargeurs Réunis) subsidized by the colonial administration serviced the Gabon-Congo coastal settlements not touched by the French, British, Portuguese, or Belgian mail packets from Europe. The trade of Mayumba was always too small to attract commercial shipping. The lumber barges that plied the coast ceased entirely during and after WW II. Presumably, then supplies were occasionally brought in by special boats arranged by the administration, but no more regular mail service. The Trans-Gabon airlines did not begin until the 1950s so far as we know.

A postoffice was opened at Mayumba about mid-1888. Postmarked stamps or covers are rather scarce, though not as scarce as those from some other small Gabon offices (about 4X as scarce as the commonest Gabon, according to Jean Wall).

Thus it was that the outbreak of WW II soon effectively isolated Mayumba as far as mail service by sea was concerned. Under this circumstance the "Pediposte" and "Aviposte" from Mayumba was created by the local postal or administrative authorities, about 1942. They are evidenced by several locally-made handstamps crudely cut, probably from linoleum. They resorted



Very clear strike of Aviposte and the "FM" cachet from cover of M. Rouland; note the MAYUMBA hs is struck within the Aviposte cachet.

to the ancient African use of foot porters and runners for transport.

The "Pediposte" was a foot post for carrying mail by trails or along the endless beaches to nearby settlements, perhaps as far as Nyanga (ca. 80 km to the north, or Conkuati (ca. 120 km to the south), and as (as done in pre-War years) overland to Mouila ca. 200 km away on the Ogooué River, N'Goumie branch, probably using pirogues part way on Nyanga and Ngoumie rivers. The runners could apparently make about 25-30 km per day on the beaches and 10-25 km per day by on the inland trails.

The "Aviposte" was a special foot-courier service via the beaches all the way south to Pointe-Noire (or at least to Loango), about 250 km, where air-mail service was available to Europe and non-Vichy-occupied Africa.

According to a note in L'Echo de Timbrologie for 29 Feb. 1948 by M. R. Rouland, some personnel of the Free French naval forces under Ensign de Vaisseau Romain des Fossés landed at Mayumba on 15 September 1940. The Governor of Gabon (not yet deposed) and his minions were Vichyites opposed to the DeGaulle movement. The Navy party was at least welcomed at Mayumba by M. Cattet and his family; he was the postal agent there, also chief of customs and "agent spécial" for the Dept. of Nyanga, in which Mayumba was located. He supplied, after the War, M. Rouland with some documentation on the Pediposte and Aviposte services. The first Pediposte cachet was made on 2 April 1942, but because the letters were reversed, a new one was made on 4 April. The Aviposte cachet was made in October 1943 by order of the chief administrator Raymond Bouquet to distinguish the Pediposte mail taken to Pointe Noire for onward transport by air. M. Cattet, who was there at the time, stated that the cachets were officially authorized by formal procès-verbaux, for the purpose of providing an explanation for any delays in the

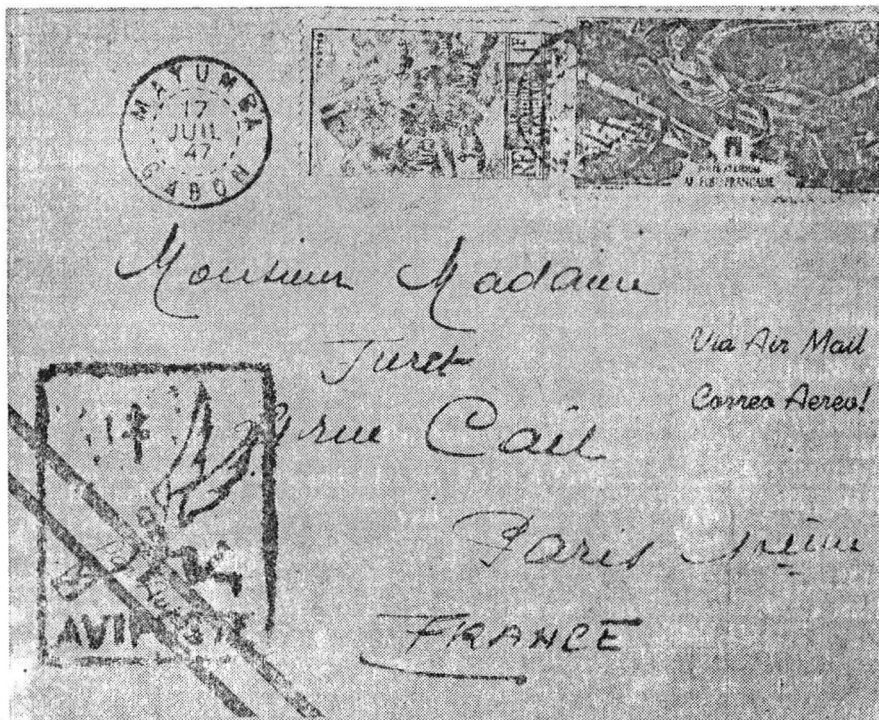


Group Type 5c entire used from Mayumba May 16, 1894, addressed to the British consul at Nyanga, arriving 19 May or 3 days to travel about 80 km up the coast. We have seen several other postal cards from Mayumba about this time addressed to Germany from captains of passing boats, transiting Libreville in a week or less.

mail delivered. Rouland implies he had seen or had knowledge of about 50 examples of the cachets. The postal agent at Mayumba also made a large rectangular "F/(anchor)M" cachet for Franchise Militaire use by Free French military. Rouland mentions a cover with Free French and American censor marks and a "F.F.L./Poste aux Armées" mark. His illustration of an Aviposte cachet, contrary to those of Raynaud, shows the MAYUMBA hs struck vertically inside the cachet. He apparently did not see any covers dated after 1945. (M. Cattet was condemned to death in absentia by the Vichy administration for helping the Gaulists, but he was back safe in France in 1948.)

Raynaud has studied the handstamped cachets of each service, identifying several "types."

The Pediposte cachets are horizontal rectangles inscribed with the word PEDIPOSTE in large non-serif caps, centered between top and bottom of frame, and a design at left of a native runner carrying a letter. In Type I, used in 1942-44, the rectangle is 22x58 mm, Pediposte is 6x40. The upper frame shows 6 breaks, the left side 5, the right 4, and the bottom 4. The head of the runner touches the top frame and his legs are thin. Generally (always?) this Type is in black ink. Usually (always?) beneath PEDIPOSTE was instructed MAYUMBA by means of the handstamp normally used on registry labels and mandat forms. Raynaud has this Type on a registered letter from

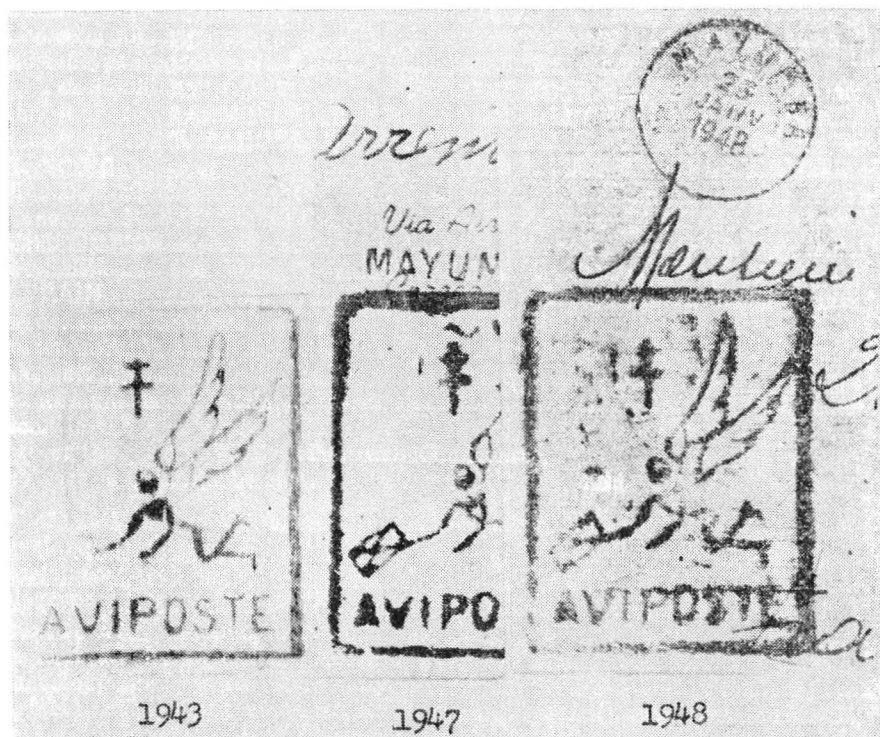


Cover from Mayumba 17 July 1947 to France. Aviposte cachet in black in heavy strike but shows some thickening of lines. (The bars crossing diagonally at lower left is the "Par Avion" device preprinted on the envelope.) 9Fr postage. No straightline Mayumba handstamp.

Mouila 22-5-44 to Mayumba (arr. pmk. 30-5-44, thus 9 days—a fast trip!).

The Type I of Pediposte has the word 6x42 mm in a 24x65 mm rectangle. It was used from about 1943 to 1944 at least, always struck in black. The runners head is ca. 2 mm below the frame, his legs and arms are thick and he seems to have nearly lost his feet. PEDIPOSTE is closer to the upper frame than in Type I and the final E touches the frame at right. A large break in the lower frame is usual. MAYUMBA in-struck as in Type I, beneath the PEDIPOSTE. Raynaud has Type II on a cover to Paris in December 1944 with stamps postmarked at Pointe-Noire, and another cover addressed to Kouia-Moutou, Gabon (to the administrator of the region).

Type III, used in 1944, was always struck in blue (as was the Mayumba postmark at that time), including the in-struck MAYUMBA. The frame is 25x65 mm, PEDIPOSTE is 39x5 mm, centered between top and bottom frame



- Left — Partial strike of Aviposte cachet, in violet, on cover postmarked Mayumba 25 Oct. 1943 to Pointe-Noire (arr. 3 Nov. 1943—9 days travel). Mayumba straightline hs struck outside the cachet, also in violet. Cachet not yet worn, but underinked.
- Center — Part of a fairly clear strike, in black, from an airmail cover of 1947 to France. 9Fr postage cancelled at Pointe-Noire 23 Aug. 1947. Note MAYUMBA hs just above the cachet.
- Right — Part of cover front, from Mayumba 23 Jan. 1948 to France. Aviposte cachet in black, late use showing thickening of lines, unclear design though a heavy strike. No MAYUMBA hs. 15Fr postage, probably airmail.



- Top — Type I of the Pediposte cachet in black on a cover from Mouila 22 May 1944 to Mayumba 30 May 1944—use of the cachet on arrival.
- Center—Type II of Pediposte cachet, in black, on cover from Mayumba to Koula-Moutou, ca. 1943. Koula-Moutou is about 400 km east airline from Mayumba on the Lolo branch of the Ogooué. Probably carried much of way by pirogues (on the Nyanga, N'Goumie, and Lolo) (see FCP April 1981). The addressee, Michel Furet, was an administrator in Gabon during the War; he can probably furnish additional information on the Pediposte (addr.: 27 rue Oudinot, F75005-Paris).
- Bottom—Type III of Pediposte cachet, in blue, on a cover sent to Libreville, May 1944. Cachet cancels a 1.50F stamp in lieu of Mayumba postmark.

lines, letters more or less deformed. The runner has moderately thick legs and arms, feet prominent, head is 1-2 mm below the frame, and the letter he carries lacks the cross strings. Raynaud has this Type on cover from Mayumba dated 24 June 1944 to Lambaréné (arr. 6-7-44—9 days—these seem to be improbably fast trips for overland route, must have caught a boat somehow). Another cover on which the stamp was cancelled by the cachet (unusual) in lieu of the Mayumba postmark, arr. Libreville 4 May 1944. One suspects that these three covers were actually sent by Aviposte to Pointe-Noire and thence by boat or air.

The Aviposte cachets probably were all of one Type but the later uses were so worn that Raynaud thought they might be a second type. The design is a vertical rectangle, 37x48 mm, inscribed at top left with the cross of Lorraine, in center a figure of a "flying courier," a man with wings holding a letter out ahead of him, and across the bottom the word AVIPOSTE in non-serif caps 31x5 mm. At first (1943) the lines are fairly clean, as seen on a cover postmarked Mayumba 25-10-43 with arr. cds of Pointe-Noire 3-11-43—9 days trip. The cachets as used in 1947-48 show thickening of the lines, base of the E deformed, breaks in frame at bottom; the left arm of the flyer seems to be stuck to the body and upper legs coalesced, etc. Strikes are in violet in 1943, black in 1947-48. The MALUMBA handstamp is usually struck outside and just above the cachet, in same color. Some covers have two long parallel bars printed across the lower left with words "Par Avion" between the bars. Raynaud has covers to France with the Aviposte cachet, Mayumba cds 17 July 1947 and 23 Jan. 1948, with transit marks of Pointe-Noire, and one with stamps cancelled at Pointe-Noire 25 Aug. 1947. These were airmailed to France from Pointe-Noire, by what route is uncertain (probably via Brazzaville or Libreville and Dakar or trans-Sahara).

Allain Millet has a Pediposte cover postmarked Mayumba 25 June 1944 to Lambaréné, Gabon, where it was backstamped 9 July 1944; the franking is 4.50Fr in AEF France Libre Dulac type stamps. (I am indebted to Millet for a copy of the Rouland article and of his cover; Henri Tristant had a note summarizing Rouland in *Feuilles Marcophiles*, 1959, p. 28.)

Strikes of the Pediposte and Aviposte cachets tend to be underinked or overinked and hence incomplete, smudgy, or unclear; in any case the crudity of the handstamps is evident.

Franking on the Pediposte covers to Gabon places are mostly 4.50Fr, but a 3Fr and a 1.50Fr reported also; a 15Fr cover to Paris was probably actually by Aviposte and airmail from Pointe-Noire, where the stamps were cancelled (Dec. 44). Aviposte covers airmailed to France had higher frankings, e.g. 9Fr or 15Fr in 1947-48.

We wonder why the Pediposte cachet is not reported after 1944 whereas the Aviposte is recorded up to 1948. Perhaps by 1945 alternative means of transport to nearby coastal places had become available. The use of the Pediposte cachets was apparently frequent during 1943-4, judging from the need for three different cachets and their rapid wear. The long life of the single Aviposte cachet implies a more limited use. Were the cachets also regularly used on mail addressed to Mayumba from outside?

◆ Denver's May 1982 ROMPEX, a National and Champion of Champions expo, has had a short but distinguished record as the Western showcase for France and Colonies exhibits. If you would like to partake of this tradition, please request a prospectus from Stan Luft, 870 So. Miller Court, Lakewood, Colo. 80226, who will be glad to oblige.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS



◆ In early January a new series of 13 Mariannes replaced the Sabines. The design will be called the Type Liberté, designed and engraved in recess by Gandon after a figure in the famous painting of Delacroix "La Liberté Guidant le Peuple." It is in a vertical format 15x23 mm, inscribed République Française, and shows the head of a beautiful woman wearing a phrygian bonnet, without any background or border. During 1982 10 additional values will be added. They will all have the same gum (no more "tropical gum") but there may be some differences in the brilliance of the gum due to use of papers from various sources. The Sabines will continue to be sold by the postoffices until the stocks are used up. Presumably booklets and coils will be issued later on. Nothing reported yet as to the phosphor bars. The new Liberté values are: 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20, 0.30, 0.40, 0.50, 1.00, 1.40, 1.60, 2.00, 2.30, and 5.00. The First Day of issue will be on 4 Jan. at the Musée de la Poste with special FD cancel, also at Paris R. P. and Paris 41, but the 13 values will only be sold FD in sets and the coins datés will naturally be limited in number.

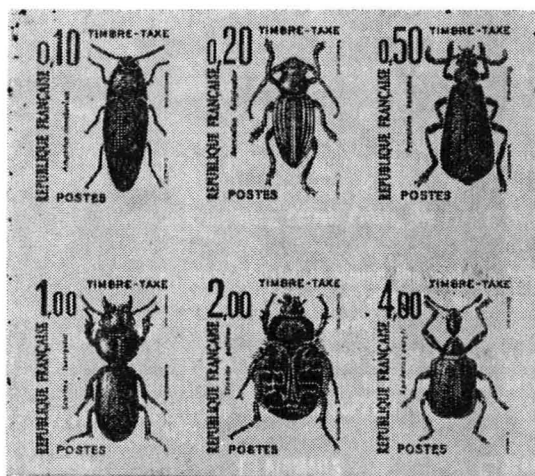
On 5 Dec. the 1.40+0.30 Eglise du Sacré-Coeur Audincourt and 1.60+0.40 La Paix were issued (FD cancels were in red); on 12 Dec. the 1.40 Hommage



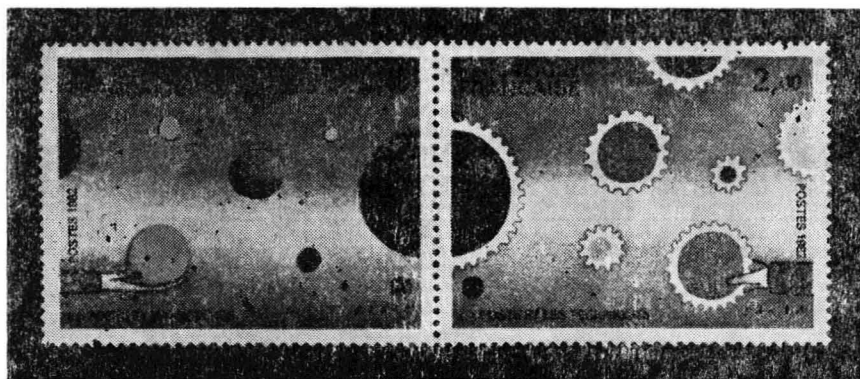
aux Martyrs de Chateaubriant; on 19 Dec. the 4.00 Oeuvre d'Alfred Manéssier "Alléluia" (original art series). On 12 Dec. also 3 new stamps for UNESCO (Paris) use were issued, designs showing sites to be protected as national patrimonies—1.40 Fez, Morocco; 1.60 Sukhotai, Thailand; 2.30 Fort Saint-Elme, Malta.

♦ On 9 Jan. the 1.60 stamp for St.-Pierre-Miquelon was to be issued (FD at St. Pierre with FD cancel in large illustrated format), designed by Jean de Lizaraga, engraved in recess by Claude Jumelet. On Jan. 9 also the 1.90 Corse was to appear, on 23 Jan. the 1.60+0.40 Louis Pergaud and 1.40+0.30 Guillaume Postel.

♦ A new series of six postage-due stamps is in preparation, in small format showing coleoptera insects (beetles), to replace the flowers series. Designed by Madame Shach-Duc and recess engraved by Claude Haley and M. Monvoisin, in 1 to 3 colors: 0.10 *amperus cinnabarinus*, 0.20 *Dercadian fuliginator*, 0.50 *Pyrochroa cocaina*, 1.00 *Scarites laevigatus*, 2.00 *Trichius gallicus*, 4.00 *Apoderus coryli*.



♦ Attention is drawn to the fact that subscription to *Le Monde des Philatélistes* went up to 120Fr/ann. in June 1981 for foreign subscribers; 93 Fr for club group subscribers (write to Pres. Ed. Grabowski).



♦ On 6 Feb. the 2.00 Saint Francois d'Assise will be issued, on 13 Feb. the 2.00 La Poste et les Hommes and 2.00 La Poste et les Techniques, se-tenant, for Philexfrance '82; on 22 Feb. the 2.30 Baden-Powell—Mouvement Scout.

♦ For the opening of Philexfrance '82 the PTT will issue a 10Fr souvenir sheet (bloc-feuillet) of two stamps representing the Marianne de Cocteau which will be sold at 30Fr as a ticket of admission for the whole period of the show. 20Fr of this will be given to the Musée de la Poste to help cover the costs of its managing the Expo. Subscriptions to this bloc-feuillet will be accepted at all postoffices and recettes-distribution in France starting 15 Feb. The subscribers will receive a coupon to obtain the bloc at the door of the Expo from June 11 and from June 14 at all the P.O.s in France, and a ticket valid for all days of the show.

♦ The Direction des Postes de Paris has issued another of its series of "Collection Philatélique de la Direction des Postes de Paris"—a pamphlet 4pp., illustrated by an original engraving of Claude Andreoto, containing 12 of the stamps issued since 6 July last and the "Notices" on them issued by the PTT.

Sold at 35Fr from the Service Philatélique des PTT, 61-63 rue de Douai, F75436 Paris Cedex 09.

◆ The original-painting stamp, the "Alleluia" of Alfred Manessier, issued 19 Dec., is another abstract work, but with a difference. The first impression is of a sort of lyrical stew of irregular small chunks of vibrantly contrasting colors and shapes—like a kaleidoscope picture or stained glass. Indeed, Manessier has lately taken to stained glass work. But the essence of his work is a Christian religious mysticism superposed on a pictorial abstraction. He believes that in abstract art the painter can re-approach reality. The Musée Postal will hold an exposition of his works, tapestries and canvases, from 24 Jan. to 19 Feb.

◆ The Secretary of the PTT Louis Mexandeau visited the Perigueux printing plant recently, and told the 650 employees of his intent to reorganize and develop the enterprise: an improved personnel program to allow for more advancement, to modernize services, reduce red tape, increase investments, update the equipment, to seek more work from outside French agencies, to get more government stamp and printing work, and give philately a new expansion with more philatelic services at all P.O.s, promote philately in the schools, etc. The printery does a lot more than print postage stamps—it prints money-order forms, CCP forms, the "Documents Officiels Philatéliques," tax stamps, and documents for various government departments.

◆ Leon Dubus died Oct. 19, 1981—the leading figure in French philately of the last 50 years. A member of the Académie de Philatélie since 1932 and President from 1964 to 1980, Pres. the Union Marcophile, Vice Pres. of the Federation of French Phil. Societies, Pres. Société des Amis du Musée Postale, signer of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1957. A great and erudite collector of many countries, he published a number of important research studies on Marques Postales of various Departments, French forwarders, the Royal Paquebots of 1787-8, postmarks of London, Guadeloupe. Served on many national and international juries, and a Director of FIP. Noted for a most prodigious memory and encyclopedic knowledge, and as an engaging conversationalist. He served in the French army in both WWs. A prominent electrical engineer in professional life.

◆ The passing of Paul Pannetier on 4 Oct. last, was a great loss to the cause of philatelic research on French Colonies. An assiduous collector and student of the colonies for 50 years, especially of French Africa, Madagascar, Reunion, Guadeloupe, and Martinique, his published studies, while not numerous are very thorough in analysis and fully documented from the archives—models in every case. He was particularly interested in the early surcharges and the early postal history of the colonies he collected. Most notable are his papers on Gabon, Benin, early Madagascar, Reunion locals, and Guadeloupe. Unfortunately his studies on early Ubangui/Chad, and Martinique never reached publication. He had strong opinions on these subjects and would argue them vigorously, sometimes a bit intolerant of other views. We had over the years a number of very amiable and mutually rewarding exchanges of information. He was one of the first to win a Gold medal at an international Expo for a colonies exhibit.

◆ Stanley and Anita Luft's article on The Revolutionary Armies of the Pyrenees in Amer. Phil. Congress Book 1980 has been translated and appears in the Oct. 1981 issue of Le Collectionneur Philatélique et Marcophile.

◆ Member Dick Winter won a Gold for his exhibit of Transatlantic Covers at ROCPEX '81 at Taipei in October, the first time he had exhibited in an international.

- ◆ Member Bill Waugh's exhibit of Italian stampless markings including Napoleonic Pays Conquis in Italy won a Vermeil award at VAPEX, at Virginia Beach, in November.
- ◆ L. F. Livingston Stamp Co., our member Vivien Pietro the propr., will hold their 2nd mail auction on Feb. 26. The sale will feature France and Colonies, postal history of US, Germany, Poland, and other foreign countries, First flight covers US and worldwide, and over 100 lots of China, Shanghai, and Treaty Ports. Request your catalog by sending 60c in stamps in US and \$1 for overseas. 716 York, Towson, Md. 21204.
- ◆ The Boston Philatelic Show '81 in Oct. was also a French success: Ruth and Gardner Brown received a Gold and felicitations and the APS Research Medal for their Ballons Montés exhibit, Stephen Walske a Vermeil for his Transatlantic Mail from France (1st time he has exhibited), and Denise Gaillaguet Best in Show for her Sowers 1903-41. The meeting of FCPers was attended by the Browns, Ernst Cohn (a judge), Steve Walske, Ray Gaillaguet, Irving Aaron, and Ray Barrette. Walske and Cohn talked on balloons, Ray G. on Sowers?
- ◆ At the '81 Stampshow at Atlanta in October member Steffan Arctander obtained a Gold for his Denmark 1851 4RBS, and a Vermeil for his Reunion Classic Issues. Theo Van Dam was on the jury.
- ◆ RIPEX XVI last Sept. was again scene of French conquest: Our Pres. Ed. Grabowski won the Grand Prize with his Eagles and a Gold for his Navigation and Commerce.
- ◆ An analysis of the exhibits and awards at the Vichy '81 Expo of the French Federation of Philatelic Groups (the main annual expo in France) is interesting. Classic exhibits (to 1900) were as numerous as those after 1900, but the classics won more Golds and Vermeils. The large number of exhibits of issues after 1920 did not do well on the awards. Postal history was the biggest category, especially for Marques Postales and obliterations, which got 4 golds and 8 vermeils, 10 silvers. Thematics got many awards but none higher than vermeil and topicals (only 4 exhibits) only got bronzes. The 10 airmails did well with a gold and 3 vermeils. The 3 golds for French classics were "Postal reform of 1848," "Bordeaux 1870-71," and "Frankings of Sept. 1971 and imprimés." In the after-1900 group golds went to 5c Blanc and Roty Sowers, and Marianne de Gandon. The indications are that marques postales and obliterations are the most popular specialties in France. The big 1848-76 classics collections are probably not being shown much at national expos because they have already been to good international awards.
- ◆ The new French high-speed railroad trains (T.G.V.) made their inaugural run recently from Paris to Lyon and back. By 1984 they are expected to travel at 260 km/hr. The Min. of PTT announced on 29 Sept. that the PTT has ordered two of these unit trains to be dedicated solely to carrying mail, to go into service in 1984. An extra train will be ordered for joint use by the French Nat. Ry. Co. and the PTT for experimental purposes. This action is part of the PTT administration program to greatly improve and expand the postal service. The PTT is budgeting for large increases in personnel and equipment (if economic and political conditions don't interfere!).
- ◆ On 11 January the tariffs for certain categories mailed in bulk were changed. For these 4 new precancelled stamps are being issued: 0.97 Chateau d'If, 1.25 Fort de Salses, 2.03 Tour de Montlhéry, and 3.36 Chateau de Tanley—in the Historic Monuments series, horizontal format 23x17 mm, designed and engraved in recess by C. Durrens. These stamps are sold in multiples of 100

with a minimum of 1000; retail copies can be had from the PTT Philatelic Service.

1982 STAMP PROGRAM—ADDENDA

The following stamps are to be issued in 1982 in addition to those listed in the preliminary announcement that appeared in FCP #185 (July):

Celebrated Persons:— Guillaume Postel, Gustav Eiffel, and Prof. André Chantemesse (the St. Francis d'Assise has to be reclassified as a Commemorative).

Red Cross:— The two Jules Verne engravings will be: "Cinq Semaines en Ballon" and "Vingt Mille Lieues Sous le Mer."

Touristic Series:— Collonges-la-Rouge, Chateau de Repaille, Pau, Aix-en-Provence.

Commemoratives and Miscellaneous:—

(The two stamps for Philexfrance will be: "La Poste et les Hommes," and "La Poste et Les Techniques," both designs by J.-M. Falon.)

Recensement de la Population

150th Anniv. of Jules Vallés

Lutte contre le racisme

Leon Blum

20th Anniv. du Centre Nat. d'Etudes Spatiales

Cent. de la Première Presentation de la Lumiere Electrique en France

Irène et Frédéric Joliot-Curie

Cent. de la Création des Ecoles Normales Supérieures de St. Cloud et de Fontenay-aux-Roses

Marionettes

MEMBERS APPEALS

(Members Advertising)

TRADE or SELL: Collection of Reunion, mint and used, 100s of stamps starting with Sc. #4, incl. dues, overprints, De-Luxe Proofs, airs, CFA, etc. 1979 Sc. cat. value \$600. Prefer trading for used "Blues" of France (Sc. #s 15, 26, 33, 58), or will sell at ¼ of 1979 cat.—G. R. Loisel, 89-14 31st Ave., East Elmhurst, N. Y. 11369 (Mb. #877)

WANTED: Contacts, preferably in the Black African countries, to help in wholesale purchases of picture postcards of those countries, preferably mint, but will consider used ones also.—Paul Brenner, P. O. Box 402, South Orange, N. J. 07079, USA. (Mb. #1470)

OFFER: France, Franchise Militaire Ceres #10A in complete booklet pane of five. Few light gum bends, otherwise mint, NH, very fine. Best bid over \$50 will be accepted. Do not enclose any remittance.—David Grossblat, P. O. Box 26387, Phoenix, Ariz. 85068 (Mb. #2127)

OFFER: Breaking up very comprehensive coll. and stock of Monaco, mint (NH and H), used, sets, singles, souvenir sheets, imperfs, proofs, FDCs, and postal stationery. Will gladly furnish quotations against your want list.—David Grossblat, P. O. Box 26387, Phoenix, Ariz. 85068 (Mb. #2127)

VISIT PHILEXFRANCE '82, June 9-June 21, 1982, using the official carrier Air France. Tours leaving New York and Chicago June 7 and 9. Send for color brochure to U. S. Commissioner Raymond L. Gaillaguet, 221 Waterman St., Providence, R. I. 02906, or call 401-331-8914 or 401-438-6064.

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

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

(Cont. from FCP #186, p. 172)

Interlude III. Commemorative stamps of 1969—August 1974

Scott Cérés(=Yvert usually) Dates of Issue—Retirement No. printed
(in millions)

0.30 value

1345 1719 Postal Code 3 June 72—13 Dec. 74 ?
Usage:
(see 0.30 line-engraved République de Cheffer, in VIII.A.)

0.40 values

1245	1597	EUROPA	26-28 April 69—30 April 70	24.92
1271	1640	EURCPA	2-4 May 70—25 June 71	20.375
1277	1614	Philatelic Congress, Lens	16-19 May 70—9 April 71	20.33
1231d	1615	Répub. de Cheffer + Périgueux Arms	13-15 June 70—19 Mar. 71	10.455
1309	1683	Rural Family Aid	5-7 June 71—19 May 72	23.80
1342	1715	P.T.T. Blood Donors	5-8 May 72—9 March 73	13.10
1349	1726	Foot-touring Year	15-17 July 72—12 Jan. 73	7.50
1358	1743	Polish Immigration	3-5 Feb.—6 July 73	8.00
1369	1764	Guadeloupe Raccoon	23-25 June 73—11 April 75	21.90
1386	1777	Flame at Arc de Triomphe	10-12 Nov. 73—5 April 74	8.15
1407	1797	European Eison	25-27 May 74—14 March 75	10.35
1414	1801	Hôtel des Invalides	15-17 June 74—18 April 75	7.765

Usage (through June 1971):

(see 0.40 République de Cheffer, in VIII.A.).

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

Printed matter, to 20 gm (foreign);

Postcards, "of 5 words" (foreign);

Newspapers, magazines, and brochures, from 20 to 50 gm (foreign).

Usage (Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974):

Newspapers, from 100 to 200 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate
(domestic).

0.45 values

1244	1596	International Flower Show	12-14 April 69—16 Jan. 70	8.98
1248	1601	Battle of the Garigliano	10 May 69—17 April 70	8.37
1249	1602	Philatelic Congress, Chalons/s. Marne	24-27 May 69—27 Feb. 70	8.85
1250	1603	Normandy Parachute Landings, 1944	31 May-2 June 69—24 Apr. 70	8.44
1251	1604	Battles at Mt. Mouchet	7-9 June 69—24 April 70	8.52
1252	1610	Provence Landings, 1914	23-25 Aug. 69—11 Sept. 70	8.37
1257	1613	Mediterranean Mouflon	11 Oct. 69—15 Sept. 70	8.855
1253	1614	Normandie-Niemen Squadron	18-20 Oct. 69—15 Sept. 70	7.975
1264	1625	Gendarmérie Nationale	31 Jan.-2 Feb. 70—5 Feb. 71	7.25

1266	1630	Marshal Juin	28 Feb.-2 Mar. 70—5 Feb. 71	7.328
1269	1634	Flamingos	21-23 March 70—9 April 71	9.28
1270	1635	Guyane Space Center	28-31 March 70—9 April 71	7.30
1282	1649	Liberation of the Camps	27-29 June 70—14 May 71	7.235
1283	1650	Int'l Handicapped Games	27-29 June 70—14 May 71	7.34
1284	1653	European Jr. Championships	11-14 Sept. 70—6 Aug. 71	7.50
1286	1656	Duc de Richelieu	17-20 Oct. 70—10 Dec. 71	7.10
1287	1658	Battle of Fontenoy	id.	7.20
1288	1657	Louis XIV and Versailles	id.	7.20
1291	1661	Col. Denfert-Rochéreau at Belfort	14-16 Nov. 70—19 Nov. 71	7.20
1305	1678	Estates General	8-10 May 71—21 April 72	8.045
1306	1691	Battle of Valmy	18-20 Sept. 71—16 June 72	6.80
1326	1700	National Academy of Medicine	13-15 Nov. 71—8 Sept. 72	8.728
1333	1709	World Heart Month	8-10 April—15 Dec. 72	7.75
1347	1724	International P.T.T. Congress	1-3 July 72—6 April 73	7.50
1351	1732	"Incroyables et Merveilleuses"	7-9 Oct. 72—11 May 73	6.70
1363	1754	Telephone Center, Tuilleries	15-16 May 73—11 Jan. 74	8.10
1379	1769	Dr. Armauer Hansen	29 Sep.-1 Oct. 73—12 July 74	8.15
1383	1775	Code Civil	3-5 Nov. 73—20 Sept. 74	7.575
1388	1783	Univ. Decl. of Human Rights	8-10 Dec. 73—6 Sept. 74	7.70
1402	1794	Council of Europe	4-6 May 74—12 Sept. 75	7.675
1409	1799	Normandy Landings, 1944	8-10 June 74—10 Oct. 75	7.75

Usage (Tariffs of 13 Jan. 1969, 12 Jan. 1970, and 4 Jan. 1971):

(see o,45 Church of Brou, in IX.A.).

Usage (Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974):

Newspapers, magazines, and brochures, from 20 to 50 gm (foreign);
Printed matter, from 20 to 50 gm (as pairs,=90c) (foreign).

o,50 values

1268	1633	Drs. Pelletier and Cavendish	21-23 March 70—19 Feb. 71	7.00
1303	1676	EUROPA	8-10 May 71—21 April 72	20.00
1308	1681	Philatelic Congress, Grenoble	29 May-1 June 71—21 Apr. 72	13.90
1322-	1696-	DeGaulle strip	9 Nov. 71—18 Jan. 74	14.14
-25	-99			strips
1340	1713	EUROPA	22-24 Apr. 72—13 Apr. 73	21.55
1344	1717	Philatelic Congr., St. Brieuc	20-23 May—15 Dec. 72	8.50
1346	1720	Postal Code	3 June 72—13 Dec. 74	?
1356	1741	Anthurium, Martini-ue	20-22 Jan.—8 June 73	15.15
1357	1742	Franco-German Cooperation	22-23 Jan.—8 June 73	9.65
1366	17'8	EUROPA	14-16 Apr. 73—19 Apr. 74	20.00
1378	1762	Philatelic Congress, Toulouse	9-12 June 73—10 May 74	11.50
1389	1784	Musée Postal, Paris	19-20 Dec. 73—6 June 75	6.90
1390	1785	ARPH'LA 75	19-21 Jan.—20 Sept. 74	16.25
1399	1791	EUROPA	20-22 April 74—25 April 75	20.30
1412	1798	Philatelic Congress, Colmar	1-4 June 74—21 March 75	7.80

Usage (through 15 Sept. 1974):

(see o,50 Martinique, in IX.B.).

Usage (Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974):

Supplementary value, mainly on letters to 20 gm (domestic) (+o,30
Cheffer or other o,30 stamp,=80c).

0,60 values

1321	1695	Réunion Chameleon	6-8 Nov. 71—7 July 72	8.408
1338	1718	Salmon	27-29 May—15 Dec. 72	7.45
1352	1735	Bonaparte at Arcole	11-15 Nov. 72—13 July 73	6.80
1370	1752	Alsatian Storks	12-14 May 73—11 Jan. 74	8.25
1376	1758	Le Mans 24-hour Race	2-4 June 73—8 March 74	8.25
1384	1779	Napoleon's Encouragement of Industry	24-26 Nov. 73—4 Oct. 74	7.525
1391	1788	Aéroport Charles de Gaulle	16-18 March—6 Sept. 74	8.20
1392	1805	Turbotrain T.G.V. 001	31 Aug.-2 Sept. 74— 21 March 75	7.80

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

*Postcards (foreign);

*Letters, to 20 gm, to Algeria and to French Community countries of Africa;

Letters, to 20 gm, to Switzerland;

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

Airmailed postcards, to 5 gm, to French Community countries of Africa

Usage (Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974):

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

*Postcards (domestic and "French Community");

*Postcards, to Canada and "rayons limitrophes";

Newspapers, from 200 to 300 gm, individual rate (domestic and "French Community");

Magazines, books, and brochures, from 50 to 100 gm (foreign).

0,65 values

1302	1675	Isard (Pyrénées Chamois)	24-26 April 71—9 June 72	15.40
1307	1689	Storming of the Bastille	10-12 July 71—19 May 72	6.88
1339	1712	Grand Duc (Owl)	15-17 April—15 Dec. 72	7.60
1353	1736	Expedition to Egypt	11-15 Nov. 72—13 July 73	6.625
1387	1782	Chambres d'Agriculture	1-3 Dec. 73—13 June 75	8.05
1398	1790	Club Alpin Français	30 March-1 April 74— 18 July 75	7.75

Usage (Tariff of 4 Jan. 1971):

"Slow" mail, from 50 to 100 gm (domestic, Overseas Depts. and Territories, Andorra, Monaco, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, and French Community areas of Africa and Asia).

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

**"Slow" letters and small parcels, from 50 to 100 gm (domestic) (domestic service included Overseas Depts. and Territories, Andorra, and Monaco);

Airmailed printed matter, to 20 gm, to Near East, Libya, and Iran;

Airmailed newspapers, magazines, brochures, etc., to 20 gm, to non-French Community nations of the Western Hemisphere, Africa, and parts of Asia;

Airmailed same, from 20 to 50 gm, to Near East, Libya, and Iran.

Left without specific usage by Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974.

0,70 values

1243	1589	Chateau de Hautefort	5-8 April 69—16 Jan. 70	10.53
1246	1598	EUROPA	26-28 April 69—30 April 70	11.925
1247	1600	I.L.O. and Albert Thomas	10-12 May 69—22 Feb. 70	9.265
1254	1608	Inter. Canoe and Kayak Championships	2-4 Aug. 69—21 Aug. 70	9.15
1255	1609	Bicentennial of Bonaparte	15-18 Aug. 69—23 Oct. 70	8.88
1256	1612	European Water Charter	27-29 Sept. 69—18 Sept. 70	8.415
1258	1615	École Centrale des Arts	18-20 Oct. 69—15 Sept. 70	8.775
1259	1616	Submarine "Le Redoutable"	25-27 Oct. 69—15 Sept. 70	8.59
1263	1624	Alain Gerbault voyage	10-14 Jan.—13 Nov. 70	7.528

Usage (Tariffs of 13 Jan. 1969 and 12 Jan. 1970):

(see 0,70 St.-Germain-en-Laye, in VI.B.).

0,80 values

1260	1618	Bayard	8-10 Nov. 69—23 Oct. 70	7.50
1261	1619	Henry IV	id.	7.50
1262	1617	Louis XI and Charles le Téméraire	id.	6.30
1265	1629	Int'l Handball Championships	21-23 Feb.—23 Oct. 70	7.545
1267	1631	Aérotrain	7-9 March—23 Oct. 70	7.60
1272	1641	EUROPA	2-4 May 70—25 June 71	15.90
1285	1654	Centre du Futur	26-28 Sept. 70—6 Aug. 71	6.80
1289	1659	U. N. 25th Anniversary	24-26 Oct. 70—5 Nov. 71	7.20
1290	1660	Centennial of Bordeaux Issue	7-9 Nov. 70—5 Nov. 71	7.30
1299	1668	World Figure-Skating Championships	20-22 Feb.—17 Dec. 71	7.50
1300	1669	Ocean Expo	6-8 March—17 Dec. 71	7.40
1301	1674	Voillier "Antionette"	10-13 April 71—11 Feb. 72	7.297
1304	1677	EUROPA	8-10 May 71—21 April 72	10.10

Usage (Tariffs of 13 Jan. 1969 through 4 Jan. 1971):

(see 0,80 Vouglans Dam, in IX.A.).

Left without specific usage by Tariff of 1 July 1971.

0,90 values

1319	1690	Interparlementary Union	28-30 Aug. 71—16 June 72	10.55
1320	1692	Chambres de Métiers	16-18 Oct. 71—16 June 72	8.90
1331	1704	Disc. of Crozet and Kerguelen Is.	29-31 Jan.—8 Dec. 72	7.75
1332	1705	Sapporo Winter Olympics	5-7 Feb.—8 Dec. 72	7.75
1341	1714	EUROPA	22-24 Apr. 72—13 Apr. 73	10.50
1343	1716	Ship "Côte d'Emeraude"	6-8 May 72—11 May 73	8.275
1354	1733	Jean-François Champollion	14-16 Oct. 72—6 July 73	7.50
1364	1773	Ecluse François I, Le Havre	27-29 Oct. 73—15 Mar. 74	8.00
1367	1749	EUROPA	14-16 Apr. 73—19 Apr. 74	10.20
1368	1753	Freemasons	12-14 May—9 Nov. 73	8.25
1377	1763	5-master "France II"	9-12 June 73—10 May 74	7.60
1400	1792	EUROPA	20-22 Apr. 74—25 Apr. 75	10.20
1401	1793	Sea Rescue	27-29 April 74—5 Sept. 75	7.575

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

*Letters, to 20 gm (foreign);

*Letters, from 20 to 50 gm (domestic);

and Letters, from 20 to 50 gm, to Canada, Luxembourg, Italy, San Marino, and "rayons limitrophes" of Spain;

Small packages, to 100 gm. (foreign);
 Parcels, "urgent," to 50 gm. (metropolitan France);
 Printed matter and parcels, from 100 to 250 gm, bulk mailing, Special
 Tariff "No. 1" (domestic);
 Newspapers, magazines, books, brochures, etc., from 350 to 400 gm
 (foreign);
 Airmailed postcards, to 5 gm, to Near East, Libya, and Iran;
 Airmailed postcards "of 5 words," to non-French Community coun-
 tries in Western Hemisphere, Africa, and parts of Asia;
 Airmailed small parcels, to 25 gm, to French Overseas Territories,
 Laos, Cambodia, South Viet-Nam, and Madagascar.

Usage (Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974):

Printed matter, from 20 to 50 gm (foreign);
 Airmailed newspapers, magazines, brochures, etc., from 20 to 25 gm,
 to Far East and Australasia.

1.00 values

1236	1587	Pas-relief, Amiens (Art)	22-24 Feb. 69—20 Feb. 70	7.83
1237	1599	Philippe le Bon (Art)	3-5 May 69—17 April 70	7.92
1238	1606	Church of St. Savin (Art)	28-30 June 69—21 Aug. 70	7.623
1239	1620	"Le Cirque" by Seurat (Art)	8-10 Nov. 69—23 Oct. 70	7.70
1273	1643	Primitif de Savoie (Art)	9-11 May 70—23 April 71	7.70
1274	1652	Carpeaux bas-relief (Art)	4-6 July 70—9 July 71	7.70
1275	1655	"Diane" by Bouchet (Art)	10-12 Oct. 70—22 Oct. 71	7.60
1276	1662	"Dancer" by Degas (Art)	14-16 Nov. 70—19 Nov. 71	6.80
1295	1667	Cathedral of Strasbourg sculpture (Art)	23-25 Jan. 71—7 Apr. 72	6.60
1296	1673	"Winnower" by Millet (Art)	3-5 April 71—9 June 72	6.60
1297	1682	"The Dreamer" by Rouault (Art)	5-7 June 71—8 Sept. 72	6.948
1327	1703	"L'Etude" by Fragonard (Art)	22-24 Jan. 72—19 Jan. 73	6.625
1328	1721	"Women in Garden" by Monet (Art)	17-19 June 72—11 May 73	6.775
1348	1725	Munich Olympics	8-10 July 72—9 March 73	17.90
1350	1727	World Cycling Championships	22-24 July 72—19 Jan. 73	7.50
1355	1740	Ste. Thérèse de Lisieux	6-8 Jan.—6 July 73	8.35
1375	1756	Acad. des Sciences d'Outre-Mer	26-28 May 73—11 Jan. 74	7.65
1380	1770	Eugene Ducretet	6-8 Oct. 73—12 July 74	8.15
1381	1772	Molière	20-22 Oct. 73—12 July 74	8.25
1382	1774	Bourgoin and Kieffer	27-29 Oct. 73—6 Sept. 74	8.05
1385	1776	Coronation of Napoleon	10-12 Nov. 73—4 Oct. 74	7.525
1410	1796	Gen. Koenig	25-27 May 74—10 Oct. 75	7.725
1413	1800	Chess Olympiad	8-10 June 74—7 March 75	8.05

(to be continued)

FOR THE RECORD

(Continued from FCP #185, p. 115)

◆ 407). The list of postoffices in Martinique Department as of 1980 was published in Bull. COLFRA #13 by R. Theiss from information given by the

Department postal Direction. There are 44 postoffices, no "agences postales," as follows:

AJOUPA BOUILLON	MACOUBA
ANSES D'ARLETS	MARIGOT
BASSE POINTE	MARIN
BELLEFONTAINE (attached to bureau of FORT DE FRANCE RP)	MORNE ROUGE
CARBET	MORNE VERT (attached to bureau of FORT DE FRANCE RP)
CASE PILOTE	PRECHEUR (attached to bureau of SAINT PIERRE)
DIAMANT	RIVIERE PILOTE
DUCOS	RIVIERE SALEE PRINCIPAL
FONDS ST DENIS (attached to bureau of SAINT PIERRE)	RIVIERE SALEE PETIT BOURG
FORT DE FRANCE RP	ROBERT PRINCIPAL
" FLOREAL	ROBERT VERT PRE
" DIDIER	SAINTE ANNE
" MESSAGERIE	SAINT ESPRIT
" REDOUTE	SAINT JOSEPH
" SAINTE THERESE	SAINTE LUCE
" T. SAINVILLE	SAINTE MARIE PRINCIPAL
FRANCOIS	SAINTE MARIE M. DES ESSES
GRAND RIVIERE (attached to bureau of BASSE POINTE)	SAINT PIERRE
GROS MORNE	SCHOELCHER PRINCIPAL
LAMENTIN	SCHOELCHER BATELIERE
LORRAIN	TRINITE
	TROIS ILETS
	VAUCLIN

◆ 408). It is reported in F. M. #223, p. 38, that a 40c Dubois block of 8 has been discovered with the large circular cachet of Compagnie Messageries Maritimes, like the one shown in Salles, Tome VI, but with "Agence/Moron-dava" in the center (—a town on the west coast of Madagascar). One may suspect this is a philatelic piece, but such a high franking is possible, and in any case it is no doubt rare.

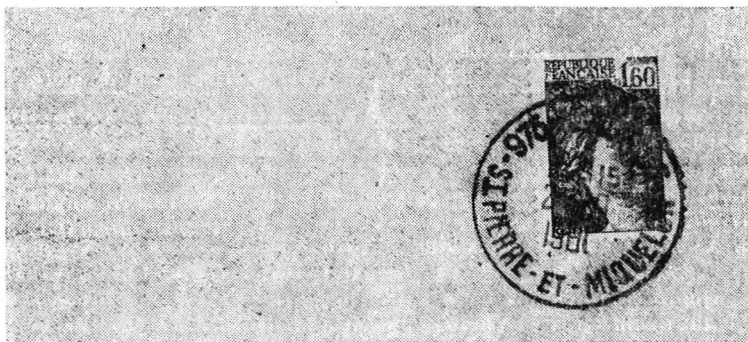
◆ 409). You may happen to find some stamps date postmarked with an unusual mark: "Paris—R.P. / VIRA / (date) 1959" (or in 1960?). It is a special postmark used only on stamps affixed to cheques postaux sent by telegraph. The acronym VIRA means "Virements accélérés."

◆ 410). Fort de France, Martinique, has a new "Paquebot" mark in 1981; it is in serified caps 42x5mm, inside a rectangle of 49x12mm.

◆ 411). The "Correus Andorra" circular cachet (without date) seen rarely on French stamps (usually Sowers), was used from about 1913 to 1925 on stamps on mail sent abroad from Andorre via the French post, before the overprinted French stamps were issued (1931). It was first noted by Maury in his Coll. de T.-P. #391, May 1913, and reported by him again in #456, Sept. 1919. It is further discussed in L'Echo de T., #761, Sept. 1927. (Valira Torrent, Nov. 1975, #2).

◆ 412). In our article on Postal Markings of St. Pierre-Miquelon in FCP #173, July 1978, it was implied though not stated that perhaps the Langlade postoffice was no longer open—closed since sometime in the 1970s. Member Hunt Ewell visited Langlade in summer of 1979 but found no evidence of a PO there. The Langlade office like the Ile aux Chiens office had been open

only in the warmer season since the 1960s or earlier. The SPM censuses in recent years showed no farmers nor fishermen residing there year round—even years ago there were very few. Member Hervé Drye published in COLFRA Bull. recently a list of SPM POs he obtained from the Direction des Postes



there in 1980 which contained Langlade. Upon my questioning this he wrote to the PTT for further information. The Direction replied that Langlade P.O. operates only in the months May to November. Drye arranged to have several covers posted from Langlade last Sept., one of which we illustrate here with the "975-Langlade" postmark type XXI of my articles, introduced in 1978 when the French PTT took over the SPM posts (see FCP #176, p. 40). We have the suspicion that Langlade is kept open primarily for the convenience of the Governor (now Prefect) who has had his summer residence on the island for the last 100 years or so. In summer probably some local fishermen base their dories there and dry their fish.

◆ 413). RGR presses are now sometimes fitted with viroles that print simultaneously two different stamps, one design for the 4 sheets of the left group (#1) and another for the 4 sheets of the right group (#2), called a "virole mixte." This happened in Feb.-March 1981 in printings of the 1.20 and 1.40 Sabines. It isn't possible normally to identify sheets from the left hand group (indicator 1) as they do not have an electronic guidemark.

◆ 414). China and Hong Kong collectors are familiar with the various alphanumeric killers used in British P.O.'s in various ports of East Asia—a letter with one or two-digit number in an oval of bars. The B62 of Hong Kong is best known and commonest. It is even known on some Indochina and Dubois stamps from loose shipletters (see Salles). Now a few H-K stamps are reported with a H62 or 2H62 killer, which is causing some speculations among specialists. It is noted in old U. S. Postal Guides that Hong-Kong POs are listed for Haiphong and Hanoi (Tonquin) at the time H-K joined the UPU in April 1878. French postal archives record that at the UPU Congress in Paris in 1878 the British requested recognition of these two agencies. The assumption is thus easily made that the H62 and 2H62 killers were possibly used at these offices. A number of ship lines gave regular service between H-K and Haiphong in the 1880s. No cover is known with these killers. One of the stamps found with the H62 is of the 1862 issue of H-K which was only used a very short time and thus unlikely to have been available at POs in the 1878-80s period. There are no records of the GPO London indicating that such killers were ever issued to H-K. Hence there is a tendency to think the killers are fakes (see Kerr, ICP #47, May 1981).

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

(Cont. from FCP #186, p. 165)

IV. The Period 1872-1890

Many of the small colonial expeditions and conflicts after 1870 left no reported traces in postal history. Dates and places in the chronology may hopefully provide clues for future discoveries. Some affairs that started before 1890 continued into the 1890s and even after 1900.

1870s Penetration of Algerian Sahara with punitive expeditions against the Ouled Sidi Cheikh and Shamba; 1873 occupation of El Golea. Military mail probably posted in Algerian civil postoffices to the north.

1872-75 Cochin China:—several small insurrections in Ben Tre, Tran Vinh, Vinh Long, Camau 1872, Long Xuyen 1873, Tra On 1874; Thu Khoa Huan 1875. Lozenges of points showing a C followed by a number (A) (C 11= My Tho) appeared ca. mid-1870s for some smaller posts, but did not generally supercede the earlier CCH and CCN + number lozenges (B) (CCN 7=Tong Keou 1864-76, Travinh 1868-72)—all these are listed in preceding Chapter, FCP #184, p. 78. These killers were all replaced by mid-1876 with the corresponding dated cachets. From 1 Jan. 1863 to 31 Dec. 1900, military mail bearing Corr. d'Armées cachets and properly validated paid only the French domestic rate, i.e. in areas and periods when a free franchise was not authorized (not authorized in Cochin China).



Fig. A



Fig. B

1873-74 Tonkin (and northeast Annam):—20 November 1873 a small expedition led by Francis Garnier captures citadel at Hanoi in unauthorized action, and gains control of three nearby provinces. Clashes follow with Chinese "Black Flag" irregulars, etc. Garnier killed 21 Dec. French withdraw from the provinces in December, and from Hanoi in Feb. 1874, but a small French garrison at Haiphong is authorized by the 1874 Treaty which also opened nearby ports to French commerce.

Octagonal Corr. D'Armées markings used at Haiphong and Hanoi from 1876 on (extremely rare before 1880s)—see illustr. under 1882-5 Tonkin below which was after the period of the fighting. Consular postoffices at Haiphong and Hanoi opened in 1875, whose diplomatic personnel had available military escorts stationed at a mid-point between the two towns, 1875-82. A French Resident at Hue and consul at Quin-Nhon in North Annam, 1875-; a very rare circular Quin-Nhon/Corr. des Armées, undated cachet in use 1876-77.

- 1875-78 French Congo area:—first De Brazza exploring expedition clashes with Apfourus in 1878.
- 1876 New Hebrides troubles with the natives, leads to a Franco-British 1878 declaration of neutrality with respect to commercial and political rivalries in the islands.
- 1875-1903 French West Africa:—consolidation of French rule and pacification in Senegal and upper Senegal river area including French involvement in holy war of Amadou Cheikou killed by the French in 1875, 1877 revolt of Abdoul Boubaker in the Fouta, 1881 fighting in the Fouta area, 1882-86 fighting with Wolofs of Kayor who objected to construction of St. Louis-Dakar railroad, fighting with Mamadou Lamine in Senegal valley 1885-87, 1886-1903 pacification in Casamance area with heavy action in 1901, expedition to Le Rep 1887, Dodds' campaign in Senegal valley 1890-91, Ahman b'Umar defeated in 1893, joint Franco-British punitive expedition in Gambia river area 1900-01, troubles in Kayor and with the Balontes 1901.

Mail from the expeditions could have been posted in the civil post-offices and/or received the Corr. d'Armées cachets of Figs. A, B, C, D, E and F illustrated under 1876-98 French West Africa, below.

- 1876-98 French West Africa:—inland expansion into the Upper Senegal and Niger valleys and beyond including 1880 Gallieni expedition to Kita, 1880-81 fighting with the Bambaras, 1880-83 Desbordes' campaigns with French advance to the Niger and establishment of fort at Bamako 1883, wars with Ahmedu of Segou, head of the Tokolor state 1887-93; 1885-86 First Madinga War against native leader, Samory, whose empire was far up the Niger and in Guinea inland from Sierra Leone and Liberia, including an edge of Mali, the upper part of Ivory Coast including Kong, and the lower part of Upper Volta. French attack and capture Kankan in Guinea 1891, British from Sierra Leone get involved and in 1893 French and British expeditions fight each other by mistake. Occupation of Timbuktu December 1893 followed by Tuareg attacks. French column nearly wiped out January 1894. French reinforcements under future Marshal Joffre defeat Tuaregs. 1894-95 Second Madinga War, most of fighting over in 1896, but Samory not captured until Third Madinga War 1898. Capture of Sikasso and Kong 1898. More fighting with Tuaregs, 1897-98.

It is difficult to classify French West Africa material as being from any particular expedition as the same markings were generally used indiscriminately on mail from troops on fighting expeditions, occupation duty, and garrison duty in peaceful areas. There are several types of markings:

Corr. d'Armées (with spelling variations) markings from Gorée (1864-), St. Louis (1864-) and Dakar (1879-) (Figs. A and B). And from before 1890 in the Soudan area, a boxed Corr. des Armées marking (Fig. C).



Fig. A



Fig. B.

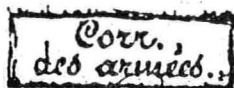


Fig. C

In the early 1890s circular markings inscribed Cce. Milre. were introduced for St. Louis and Dakar (Fig. D).

There were Corr. D'Arm. (with spelling variations) markings from French packet Lignes J, K, L, and M (Figs. E and F), calling at Dakar.

Soudan Francais Ligne J, K, L, and M postal markings were frequently used on military mail in the 1890s and early 1900s (Fig. G). And there were manuscript markings such as "Troupes du Soudan (or Soudan francais)" dating from the late 1890s, and Corps Expéditionnaire Service du Sénégal (ca. 1887).



Fig. D



Fig. E



Fig. F



Fig. G

There were expedition franchise and military-unit markings (Figs. H, I, J). The circular cachet Corps Expéditionnaire du Soudan Francais was used on mail from a wide range of places in the general period 1899-1903, and not rare.



Fig. H



Fig. I



Fig. J

1878 New Caledonia:—native revolt.

1880-81 Flatters' expedition south from Algeria into the Hoggar mountains wiped out by Tuaregs in 1881.

1881-83 Tunisia:—on the pretext of raids into Algeria by Tunisian tribesmen (raid March 1881 following other raids 1870-80) French invade Tunisia April-May 1881 in two columns from Algeria plus landings. Tunis captured and Tunisia becomes a French protectorate May 12. Most French troops depart and a serious insurrection breaks out in southern and central areas in July. A second French expedition suppresses the revolt 1881-83.

A varied group of cachets was used. They include Expeditionary Columns (Fig. A); Replacement "Brigades" (Fig. B); HQ, Bone (Fig. C); Expeditionary Corps of Tunisia, HQ (Fig. D); Expeditionary Corps of Tunisia, Tunis (Fig. E) and Bizerte.



Fig. A



Fig. B



Fig. C



Fig. D



Fig. E



Fig. F



Fig. G.



Fig. H



Fig. I

These were followed in general by cachets inscribed: "town name—(Tunisia)—Trésor et Postes" (Fig. F), though a few town names are not followed by the word Tunisia (Fig. G). A convoyeur cachet is also known (Fig. H). Naval markings are known from the expedition (Fig. I). Markings applied at Marseille, the main staging area, are shown

(Figs. J and K); also used (as backstamps) were the normally civilian Marseille/Ligne de Tunis (Fig. L) and perhaps also the similar Ligne de Philippeville markings. The boxed Corr. des armées (Fig. M) was used by this and some other, later expeditions.

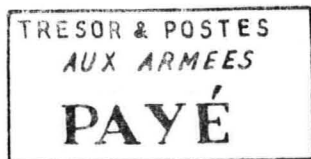


Fig. J



Fig. K



Fig. L

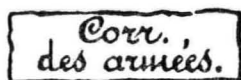


Fig. M



Fig. N



Fig. O

In Tunisia the military also used telegraphic-office type cachets of 'civilian' aspect (Fig. N). Mainly from 1882 on, new civilian cachets (Fig. O) began to replace the purely military cachets including the telegraphic types. The military franchise, in effect since the beginning of the expedition in April 1881, was terminated 30 September 1883, and the military post offices were taken over by the civilian service in November 1884.

- 1881 Comoro Islands:—French corvette attacked.
- 1881 New Caledonia:—another native revolt.
- 1881-82 Algeria:—widespread revolt of tribes on Sahara frontier including Ghardaia area, Mزاب country annexed 1882.
- 1883-85 First Madagascar War:—French pick a quarrel with Madagascar. Naval bombardments of ports May 7, 1883. Majunga occupied May 16, June 10 bombardment and occupation of Tamatave, attacks on more ports, Diego Suarez seized December 1884, but French repulsed in efforts to proceed inland from Tamatave. Peace 17 December, 1885, makes Madagascar a French protectorate and Diego Suarez a French possession. French resident at Tananarive has a French military "escort" and French forces remain temporarily at Tamatave. The military franchise for this 1st Madagascar Expeditionary Corps was granted by a décret of 24 June, 1885, and ended 1 January, 1890, long after the fighting was over.

Covers from this expedition are very rare. Those from the pre-franchise period (1883-5) might exist with French Colonies stamps and octagonal packet cad Col. Fr./Paq. Fr. T (used until 1887) or Réunion/Ligne Madagascar cad (used 1883 until 1888).

The covers we have seen date from the period after the fighting ended. They are stampless franchise covers bearing manuscript markings "Corps expeditionnaire de Madagascar." There were packet cads Corps Exp. Madagascar/L. T used 1885-90 (Fig. A), Corps Exped. de Madagascar/L. V. used 1883-89 (Fig. B), Ligne S Paq. Fr. used 1888 only, Col. Fr/Paq. Fr. T used until 1887, Reunion/Ligne Madagascar until 1888.



Fig. A



Fig. B

An 1887 cover exists with cad of Hell-Bourg, Reunion, plus an octagonal undated Cor. d'Armées/Hell-Bourg marking in blue, plus manuscript marking for this expedition, used from a military rest camp for sick troops.

A civilian post office was authorized in June 1883 for Tamatave. At first it was open on a part time basis with mail receiving Ligne V or Reunion/Ligne Madagascar markings. There were Corr. D'Armées markings for Nossi-Be starting about 1880, for Diego Suarez 1885, also for other towns in Reunion. La Reunion à Marseille/L. V. markings came into use in 1888.

1882-85 Tonkin:—further French intervention. French troops under Rivière arrive at Hanoi 2 April, 1882, capture citadel there 24-25 April. Fighting with Vietnamese and Chinese "Black Flags," operations in Red River delta. Admiral Courbet's expedition (which left from Annam—see below) arrives at Haiphong July 1883, relieves the French garrison blocked in the citadel of Hanoi, and takes Sontay, all in the latter part of 1883. In mid-1884 his flotilla sails for China and then Formosa, for which actions no special markings are known. Military franchise began June 1883.

Some rare early markings (Fig. A) are associated with the early part of the action in Tonkin; Corr. D'Armées/Hanoi also in use. These marks in use since 1876 before the military franchise on covers that were prepaid in cash or stamps. Some military unit and administrative cachets are seen.



Fig. A



1883-c98 Annam:—military-naval expedition under Admiral Courbet bombards entrance to River of Perfumes 1 August, 1883. Annam government forced to accept French protectorate in 1883. Annam incorporated into Indo-China 17 October, 1887. 1885-88 Can Vuong revolt of the Emperor of Annam continued by the Van Than (Scholars' Resistance) or Phan Ding Phung revolt which goes on in the form of guerilla warfare in the mountains until about 1898. French expeditionary corps not officially dissolved until late in 1904.

(Note: The franchise was accorded to military personnel in the Annam-Tonkin field from June 1883 to 31 October 1904, for simple letters under 15 gm to France or colonies via French ships. Such letters (and those of other and later expeditions) required a manuscript mention of the expeditionary corps, corps cachets, and the signature of the sender's unit commander or his deputy.

The Annam Corps cachets, not always "divorced" from those of the contemporaneous Tonkin expedition nor from French military headquarters at Saigon (troops from Cochin-China were operating in southern Annam), are shown in Fig. A. Around 1887, locally-fabricated cachet, with space for manuscript dates (Fig. B) began to appear at several posts. Administrative cachets (Fig. C) exist. Desrousseaux's extremely detailed and definitive work on markings, postoffices, postal routes, rates, etc., is highly recommended for additional information on all the Far East campaigns.



Fig. A



Fig. B



Fig. C



Fig. B

1883-85 Franco-Chinese War:—China, which claimed suzerainty over Annam, as well as Tonkin, supports resistance in Tonkin with "Black Flags" and then with provincial Chinese troops. War declared against China 22 August, 1884. French attack and sink Chinese fleet at Foochow the next day. Continued conflict in Tonkin. French landings on Formosa October 1884, one repulsed and one contained. French occupy Makung in Pescadores Islands March 1885. Peace with China, preliminaries April 4, final signing June 9. Chinese troops withdraw from Tonkin.

See: 1882-85 Tonkin, of which action this War was an extension.

Some letters from the naval and Formosa theatre of this War bear Corr. d'Armées markings of Ligne N or S, or of Corps. Exp. Tonkin Ligne N, others went by naval vessels to Saigon and into the French civil mails there.

1885-1913 Tonkin pacification:—heavy continued resistance to French in Tonkin after the peace with China, by Vietnamese, "Black Flags," etc. Most resistance in Red River delta broken by 1892. Occupation of Yen The in 1898 more or less completes the pacification but there are continued sporadic outbreaks in mountain areas including 1908 and 1913.

The early parts of the French presence in Tonkin closely parallel those of Annam. The Tonkin protectorate also became part of French Indo-China 17 October 1887, with Hanoi (Tonkin) as the capital. Military-postal markings, however, are much more common, numerous, and varied than those for Annam. Some of these are shown in Figs. A and B. Maritime lines used were Ligne N (Yokohama-Marseille), Ligne T (Mauritius-Réunion-Suez), and Ligne V (Alexandria-Marseille) (Fig. D); also "Corr. D'Armées/Ligne —". As for Annam, provisional, undated cachets appeared around 1887 (Fig. C). Some examples of the administrative and franchise cachets are shown in Figs. E, F, G.



Fig. A



Fig. B



Fig. C



Fig. D



Fig. D

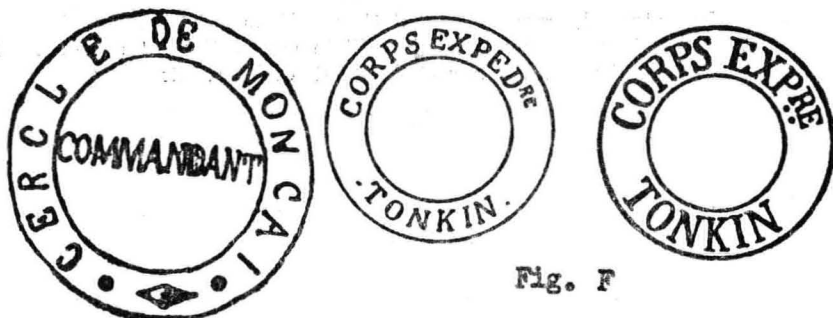


Fig. E

Fig. F

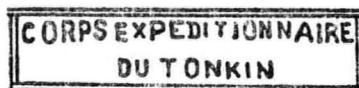


Fig. G

- 1885-88 Cambodia:—Si Vатtha revolt of 1885-86 against native ruler, fomented by Siamese, put down by troops from Cochin China 1886, denoted the First Cambodian Expeditionary Corps, 1886-88 with pacification and occupation; French troops stay. Franchise granted to native troops 15 May, 1886, letters to carry manuscript marking *Colonnes Expeditionnaire du Cambodge*. French troops granted franchise 16 December, 1886—*Corps Expeditionnaire du Cambodge* manuscript markings. No special military postal markings for this campaign. . . only postmarks of Cambodian towns or *Corr. d'Armées/Saigon* found on the extremely rare mail from this expedition.
- 1885 French Guinea:—expedition to Rio Nunez, an incident in rather uneventful early French occupation of coastal areas (mostly commercial stations occupied since 1840s-50s).
- 1886 Cochin China:—revolt near Saigon.
- 1886 Punitive expedition to New Hebrides from New Caledonia. French-British Convention then agrees to joint naval surveillance. We assume that the *Noumea/Corr. D'Armées* cachet (Fig. A) could have been used on mail in connection with this expedition.



Fig. A

1887-91 Occupation expeditions to Ubangi, with minor fighting.

1887 Gabon:—pacification among the Fangs.

The extremely rare octagonal Corr. D'Armées/Gabon cachet (from 1860s-70s) (Fig. A) was possibly still in use at time of above expeditions, along with the regular civil cachet, at Libreville.



Fig. A

1887-89 "Mission" to Ivory Coast.

1889 Bombardment of Cossack settlement at Sagallo, Somaliland.

We assume that possibly the very rare Corr. Des Armées/Obock cachet (from 1884-) (Fig. A) may have been used on mail associated with this incident.



Fig. A

1889 Dahomey:—First Dahomey War (any mail probably taken to Dakar or posted on passing German and British mail packets).

1890-93 "Missions" against slavers in Africa, Crampel Mission (Ubangi) 1890-91, Maistre Mission 1892-93. (Mail probably sent by river boats down to Bangui or Brazzaville P.O.'s.)

Acknowledgements

We are grateful for the considerable assistance given us by the editor, Robert G. Stone, and especially so on this Section. Also we wish to thank Colin Spong for his help on Madagascar.

References on Military Postal Markings:

- E. H. DeBeaufond: "Catalogue des Oblitérations des Timbres de France 1876-1900:—Emissions au Type Sage." Paris, 1960.
- S. Bernard: "Tonkin—Correspondances D'Armées," Documents Phil. #77, and #80.
- G. Chapiet: "Les Oblitérations de Tunisie." Bischwiller, 1936.
- R. Hughes: "Tunisia," Gibbons Stamp Mo., Dec. 1953.
- Langlois and Bourselet: "Les Oblitérations des Bureau de Poste de l'Afrique de Nord." Amiens, 1930.
- Langlois and Bourselet: "Catalogue des Oblitérations des Bureaux de Poste des Colonies Françaises." Amiens, 1927; "Les Oblitérations des Bureaux de Poste des Colonies et Possessions Françaises depuis leur création à nos jours—Afrique Occidentale Française," Paris, 1937.
- A. Montader: "Sénégal, Soudan, Mauritanie," Le Postillon, 1910, pp. 426-427.
- J. Rifaux: "Cachets postaux de Nouvelle Calédonie et des Iles Loyauté," Feuilles Marcophiles #142, Nov. 1961, pp. 41-53; rev. and add. F.M., 1973, pp. 17-21.
- R. Salles: "La Poste Maritime," Tomes III, V, and VI.
- J. Schatzkes: "Correspondances d'Armées—Cachets sur lettres des Colonies Générales," Doc. Phil. #65, 1975, pp. 115-132.
- R. G. Stone: "Alphabetical List of Postoffice Names and Other Words in Postmarks on the French Cols. General Issues," Suppl. to Fr. & Cols. Phil., #171, Jan. 1978.
- Previously-cited references by Desrousseaux, Maury et al, Schatzkes, R. G. Stone, and Yvert Specialized Catalogue.

Historical References:

- M. Brown: "Madagascar Rediscovered," Damien Tunnacliffe, 1978.
- H. Deschamps: "Le Senegal et la Gambie," Paris 1964.
- N. Heseltine: "Madagascar." Pall Mall Library of African Affairs, 1971.
- R. Hallett: "Africa Since 1875." University of Michigan Press.
- J. D. Hargreaves: "French West Africa." Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1967.
- P. Kalck: "Histoire de la Republique Centrafricaine." Paris, 1974.
- H. Lamb: "Vietnam's Will to Live." New York, 1972.
- W. J. Sheldon: "Tigers in the Rice." New York, 1960.
- A. Villard: "Histoire du Senegal." Dakar, 1943.

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

(Note: the abbreviations in parentheses after title of Journal are for the libraries which receive the journal: CC=Collectors Club, NY, APRL=American Philatelic Research Library, SE=Smithsonian Instn. Nat. Phil. Collection, CSM=Cardinal Spellman Museum)

Le Monde des Philatélistes (CC, APRL)

- #344, July-Aug. 1981: Joffre: "Les oblitérations et les timbres des TAAF (II)"; Leblond: "Les timbres de l'A.E.F. aux types de 1937" (begin); Chauvigny: "Histoire des arts musicaux et des techniques sonores" (begin); DeLizeray: "L'Azurants optiques"; conts. of Tristant, Paquelin, Savélon, DeLizeray, and Frybourg.

- #346, Oct. 1981: ("Numéro Spécial 30ème Anniversaire). "M. L. Mexandeau répond au Le Monde"; Brun: "La recherche philatélique, une affaire collective"; Stofati: (interview with P. Gandon); Altéret: "La collection carnets Sabine; La Sabine et les perforations"; DeLizeray: "L'impression des Sabines"; De la Mettrie: "Le 25c Cérés de 1871—hypothèse de formation des types"; (Facsimile of Le Monde 1st issue Oct. 1951); Conts. of Tristant, Pacquelin (end), Frybourg, Savélon, Chauvigny, Thématique. Fromageat: "Les collections à type classiques."

L'Echo de la Timbrologie (CC, APRL)

- #1499, May 1979: Dumont: "Quelques informations sur les documents de franchise de la 2nd G.M."; Storch et Francon cont.
#1523, Sept. 1981: Trassaert: "Coq et Marianne d'Alger 1944—les essais"; Blanc: "Perception de la taxes sur objets non or insuffisamment affranchies depuis de 1 Aout 1980"; conts. of Tristant, Storch et Francon, Munier.

Feuilles Marcophiles (CC, APRL)

- #226, 3rd Trim. 1981: Prugnon: "Une association interessant"; Bridelance: "Lettres tardives envoyés en port du"; Guiraud-Darmais: Cachets portant la mention TB dans la couronne"; Cohn: "Un Paris Etranger via le Montgolfier"; Catherine: "Le train postal anglais à l'Expo Universelle de 1867"; Bridelance: "Histoire postal coloniale (Tahiti, Sénégal)"; Falconnet: "Cachets perlés dans le Var"; Hardy: "Guerre de 1870—réorganisation du service postal par l'autorité allemande dans l'arrondissement du Sedan"; Mathieu and Sambourg: "Les formules de demandes d'avis de reception des origines à nos jours"; Lamar: "Les timbres a date de Observatoire de Puy de Dome"; Cuny: "Le Commune de Paris"; Shaheen: "Les semaphores"; Del Matto: "Berquent, histoire d'une oblitération (Alger)"; Delvaux: "Les nouvelles en matériaux de Guichets Annexes."

Bulletin de la Société COLFRA (CC)

- #14, 2nd Trim. 1981: Boeuf and Stone: "Les cachets à date a numéros de Madagascar"; Drye: "Wallis et Futuna timbres surchargés France Libre"; Index to #s 1-12.
#15, 3rd Trim. 1981: Mathieu: "Les etiquettes de recommandation au Liban et en Syrie sous le mandat Francaise 1923-45"; Mérot: "Nouvelle Calédonie—note au sujet de timbre poste aérienne #187 Yv (1978)"; Mathieu: "A.E.F.—un timbre fiscal-postal peu connu (paquet-poste familiale) Cérés #22"; Millet: "Wallis et Futuna, variété de surcharge France Libre"; Drye: "Wallis et Futuna France Libre tirages"; Crappier: "La poste aux Armées au Maroc"; Drye: "SPM—Langlade"; Kling: "Nouvelle Calédonie, tirages de timbres de 1980."

Bulletin Trimestriel de l'Amicale Philatelique L'Ancre de Nantes (CC)

- #24, Oct. 1981: Bergier (end); Lejeune et Favreau: "Etude d'un piece Marcophile (how to examine a piece to evaluate it)."

Marianne (Bulletin Contactgroep Frans Verzamelaars) (CC)

- #52, Aug. 1981: DeVries: "Een bizonder stempl Heoevel je dat met as svelzon merken (Paris temp. Bur. 5)"; Van Aken: "Postzegels—timbres taxe (2)" (cont.); DeVries: "Automatisering enzelzbediening in de France postkantoren"; Van der Vlist: "Naheffing von Port i V.M. het outbreken oftelage frankiering—2" (cont.); Van Aken: "Een verniendie indeling van een verzameling Frankrijk—III" (cont.); Van der Vlist: "Het herkennen von Vervalsingen" (cont.).

Indo-China Philatelist (CC, APRL)

- #49, Sept. 1981: Desrousseaux: "Indo-china—a word on military postmarks"; "An odd cover from Hanoi"; "Interesting Indochina covers (of R. G. Stone)".

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS. AND CATALOGS

- "Catalogue Thiaude 1982—66ème Ed." 1981. For sale only by various French stamp dealers.
- "Zumstein Europa 1982, Vol. I CEPT (Countries)." 1056 pp. 39 Sw. Fr., with Index 54 Sw. Fr., Postfach 2585 CH-3001-Berne, Switzerland.
- "Michel Europa 1982—West." 1981. 1896 pp. 44DM. Schwaneberger Verlag, Muthmanstr. 4, D8000 Munchen 45, Fed. Rep. Germany.
- "Terres Australes et Antarctiques Francaises—Catalogue Spécialisé 1982." By G. Dupraz, T. P. Danielewicz, B. Grillou, and G. Laroze. 1981. 216pp.+16 pp. Supl. illustr. in colors and black and white. 125Fr+10Fr post. Pub. by Editions du Pole Sud, c/o G. Laroze, B. P. 69, F69700-Givors. (Contains much documentary information on issues, cachets, covers, dates, postal history, priced.)
- "Catalogue des Timbres de France, Andorre, Europe, CFA, 1982." 1981, 214pp. 18Fr. Eds. Bourse du Timbres, 7 rue Drouot, F75009-Paris. (Prices at which the firm will buy and at which they sell.)
- "Catalogue des Enveloppes Premier Jour 1971-82." 1981. 60Fr. p. pd. J. Farcigny, 39, rue d'Estienne d'Orves, F92400-Courbevoie. (FDCs France and cols., etc. publ. by this firm.)
- "Catalogue des Documents Officiels." By J.-R. Jacquot. 1981. 32 pp. 10Fr. p. pd. 26, rue Desnouettes, F75015-Paris.
- "Timbres des Cours d'Instruction des P.T.T.—Annulé, Spécimen, Fictifs, Vignettes des Retraites d'Ouvrières et Paysannes." By P. Broustine. 1981. 63pp. illustr. 45Fr plus post. The author, 21 rue Lucas, F03200-Vichy.
- "Les Cachets à Date aux Types 11-12-13-14 (18-9-62)." By Jean Chevalier. New ed., completely revised 1981. 100Fr. The author, 89 rue de Charenton, F75012-Paris.
- "Catalogue des Marques Postales et Oblitérations des Hautes Pyrenées (63) des Origines à 1876." By Jean Lissarrague and J.-F. Pouey. Special issue of Bulletin du Club des Spécialistes de France. 1981. H. W. Cappart, 4 rue du Priéuré, F78100-St. Germain en Laye.
- "Repertoire des Cartes Postales Anciennes du Principauté d'Andorre." By R. Broue. 50pp. 1981. 30Fr. p. pd. (A special number of Philandorre magazine.) From M. L. Lemaire, 483 rue Vignes-Blanches, F60880-Le Meux.
- "Le 25c Cérés de 1871." By A. de la Méttrie. Le Monde Etude #235, reprinted 1981. 56pp. 23Fr+2.60 post. Le Monde des Philatélistes, 11bis Blvd. Haussmann, F75009-Paris.
- "Le 25c Cérés de 1871—des Rayures et des Griffes." By A. de la Méttrie, 1981, 32pp. Le Monde Etude #241. 18Fr+2.60 post. (See above.)
- "Oblitérations Temporaires Francaises de 1979." Le Monde Etude #240. 1981. 27.60Fr p. pd. (See above.)
- "Argus Internationale des Cartes Postales." 1982 Ed. 550pp. 80Fr. Eds. G. Neudin, 35 rue Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, F75005-Paris.

- "Coils—A World-wide Catalogue." By H. Jaffe and R. E. Kung. 1981. 84pp. 9 Sw. Fr. From: B. Ammam, 6 Ave. Vienet, C. P. 1004-Lausanne, Switzerland. (Lists references to other catalogs, no prices.)
- "French Islands—A Priced Catalog to the Postal History of the Islands of North and West Coasts of France." By O. W. Newport and J. F. Whitney. 96pp. 1981. £9.95. Picton Publ. Co., Chippenham, Wills. (Postmarks of islands from Oleron up to Mt. St. Michel.)
- "Militär Luftpost 1793-1954." By Alfred Clement. Reprinted 1981, Georgio Migliavacca. 162 pp. 30,000 lira. G. M., C. P. 250, Pavia, Italy. (Chronology by countries.)
- "Valvasone durante l'Epoca Napoleonica 1805-1813." By Antonino La Spada. 1981. 20pp. Soc. Filologica Friulana, Udine, Italy (Postal history of Valvasone in the Napoleonic occupation.)
- Publications of the Le Club Le Meilleur, B. P. 21, F77350-Le Mée sur Siene:
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations RBV par Depts." 66pp. 56.30Fr p. pd.
 - "Catalogue des Oblitérations Flier par Depts." 47pp. 46.30Fr ppd.
 - "Catalogue des Oblitérations Krag par Dept." 75pp. 56.30Fr ppd.
 - "Etude des Oblitérations Mécaniques PP de Paris." 16pp. 12.20Fr. ppd.
 - "Oblitérations Spéciales Allemandes en Alsace-Lorraine." By A. Langueval. 28pp. 17.20Fr. ppd.
 - "Essai de Cotatation des Oblitérations Mécaniques des Gares par Depts. (sauf Paris)". 38pp. 23.20Fr ppd.
 - "Les Convoyeurs Lignes des Chemins de Fer Départementaux." By M. Mathieu. 0 pp. 3Fr.
 - "Catalogue des Oblitérations avec Bloc Horaire, Cahier No. 5." May, 1981. 20pp. 17.20Fr ppd.
 - "Catalogue des Gares (Depts. sauf Paris)." 1981. 82pp. 76.30Fr ppd.
 - "Camps des Prisonniers Francais en France 1942-45." 1981, 2 Vols., 150pp each. 180Fr ppd.

REVIEW

Minkus Stamp Catalog, 1981-1982, France, Monaco, Andorra. Joseph Zollman, Editor, 140pp, \$5.95, Minkus Publications, 116 W. 32nd St., New York, N. Y. 10001.

It would be a mistake for collectors of the classic issues to conclude that this new offering is primarily for topical/thematic collectors. Certainly there is emphasis on "Educational Research" as they term it, and indeed some of the subject information takes more space than the illustration and quotes for the stamps. It is the only catalog which attempts to give the data required for development of thematic collections.

Collectors of the classics and semi-classics will find the strict chronological order of the listings a change from what they are used to. But since they already know every date of issue, what's the problem. Each issue is annotated, and much of the additional information is available (and not in any single place, even the 1975 Y&T Specialized) only in French. Specialists will recognize a few scrambles in some of the quotes, but the basic coverage is there and in more detail than the other American catalog.

Prices quoted are said to be based "on market averages" with no further explanation. A spot-check of 19th C. France regular issues shows the quotes are uniformly higher than current quotes and this summer's prices realized in France. This might be attributable to conversion of Franc at the old rate of 5/dollar.—J.E.L.

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

President's Letter

Dear Members:

I cannot but help gush with pride over the Bordeaux book. We have received many congratulatory notes from all quarters since its publication. Most noteworthy has been the response of you the membership with letters, cards, and even contributions to the Vaurie Fund.

The New Year brings new goals, the first of which is our annual Rich Competition to be held at the March meeting. You will be receiving a letter concerning the details of what we hope to be a revitalized show this year. Chairman Ira Zweifach intends to fill the frames and then some, and the Board is backing him up with the selection of a group of new and exciting awards. So read your prospectus carefully and join in the fun.

The Board has decided that we will participate as a Society in NOJEX this year. NOJEX is among the best of our national shows, held in October of each year, this year in New Jersey's Meadowlands, a short hop from New York City. We plan to take a block of frames and show our stuff. In addition to competing for the regular NOJEX awards, we will have a special set of FCPS awards. Will those of you who might be willing to send or bring an exhibit drop me a card so we can begin to get some idea how many frames we will need? More details will follow in future letters.

Just as I was about to mail this letter I received a call with some exciting news. Editor Bob Stone has been voted the next recipient of the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award by the Collectors Club of New York. This is among the most prestigious awards in philately. Let me dispense with the superlatives and offer a simple CONGRATULATIONS BOB! More to come here, too.

Peace and Commerce,

Ed

Meeting of 3 November, 1981

"French Military Mail" was the title of presentation by E. Herbert Mayer, selected pages of his world-wide collection of military mail. To forestall any argument as to whether or not it was postal history, he gave his four criteria for including anything in his collection:—1) military mail with military post markings, or letterhead/signature of known participants, 2) mail to soldiers on campaign or occupation duty, 3) civilian mail describing military campaigns or matters, 4) mail affected by military action, e.g. censored, undeliverable because of fighting. The presentation covered centuries, from the earliest cover shown, 2185, to the Boxer campaign of 1902, in nine frames.

There was a "CITO"/gallows cover from the 30-years' war, a censored letter of 1747 (the earliest yet found), from the War of Austrian Succession, and material from both this country and Europe during the 7-years' war in the first three frames. The next three frames were of Napoleonic material, starting with two pieces from the abortive Egyptian campaign, to a report on the gathering of the troops before Waterloo. The final three frames were of material from the 19th Century expeditions and frolics. Noted were an 1830 Arm. Morée, an 1864 12c printed-matter rate to soldier in Mexico (map of Vera Cruz), and a letter to a soldier on the Sept. 1898 expedition to the Siam side of the Mekong.

Mr. Mayer says he has two hobbies, collecting military mail, and talking about his collection. The material was extraordinary, and the lecture equal to it. Where else do you get a postal historian that observes the most common theme of the letters home is "send money" and the most frequent directive from topside is "raise funds for. . ."—J.E.L.

Meeting of 1 December 1981

Topical collecting is alive and flourishing, and two of its most effervescent practitioners were our speakers tonight, Mel Garabrant and George Guzzio. If you have read the new AFS "Manual of Philatelic Judging," with a separate chapter for topical and thematic exhibits, you know already that special rules apply; and when you see three exhibits presented by AIA/AFS judges, you get a better understanding of how presentation, research, and development are weighed (or should be weighed) to allow the modern collector to enjoy the hobby and exhibit competitively.

Garabrant showed two frames, "French Art," and four frames "Europa Issues of France" to demonstrate that the variety of material available in just the issues of France is rich enough to cover the subjects, and yet have the scarcity and diversity to score heavy points for philatelic knowledge. Noted especially in the latter exhibit were an imperf. mint block of the 1952 30F Conseil de l'Europe, and a combination proof of the 1956 30F France and 3F Luxembourg Europa issues.

Guzzio showed 8 frames of "Penguinalia," with emphasis in his commentary on the art of making an award-winning exhibit. The title page, giving scope and plan of the exhibit, was the only one (two allowed) with collateral material, in this instance a photo of a penguin taken by a member of the Byrd expedition. Avoiding the pitfall of just single stamps, the pages were sprinkled with pairs, blocks, covers, postal stationery, expedition covers, penguins in cancels and logos, and even a few local issues. Of 18 species called penguin, stamps showing 14 species have been issued and were shown, and even Dr. Stempfen was nodding his agreement that the subject was covered. I lost count of issuing countries at 23. Sneezers and sneerers might wish to recheck their catalogs for the 1929-32 Falkland Island issue, mint, and Scott #74a used on a registered cover.

If you have ever wondered how your own children, and theirs, might share your own enjoyment of the hobby—at a starting price within reason and yet with unlimited potential—make it a point at the next national show in your area to expose them to topical collecting; and if you're as fortunate as we were, you might catch an exhibitor at the frames to walk you through and give the story behind the pages.—J.E.L.

NEW MEMBERS

- 2186 HARRISON, William Overton, 521 Grieve Rd., Nashville, Tenn. 37220 (France all major varieties, mint, used. Semi-postals, air mails, coils, Occupation issues, Offices Abroad. Andorre, Monaco, Saar. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All colonies and territories major varieties)
- 2187 ROTHFUSS, Joan, 2021 3rd Ave. South #5, Minneapolis, Minn. 55404 (France all major varieties, mint, used. Postal history in general. Commune, Ballons, Dues, Cancellations, Semi-postals, air mails, coils, pre-cancels, Occupations. Offices Abroad. Monaco, Europa, U. N. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. All colonies and territories major varieties, cancels and postal history. Philatelic literature. Exchange)

- 2188 DUNN, Edward G., Jr., 298 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11215
(France all major varieties, mint, used, on cover. Philatelic literature)
- 2189 WAILLY, Dr. Ph. de, Veterinaire, 3, rue de L'Aglise, 92100-Boulogne, France (Specialized France: Departmental "Marques Postales," Paris "Marques Postales." Classics 1849-1876. Modern France, FDC, Flammes)
- 2190 KORWIN-CHROMECKI, Matt, 36 Government Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada M8X 1V9 (France all major varieties, mint, used, on cover. Dues, Franchise Militaire, Liberation issues, precancels, Occupations. CFA. Philatelic lit. Expertizing service European, mostly XIX Cent.)
- 2191 QUINN, Prof. Thomas M., 14 Salem Lane, Port Washington, N. Y. 11050 (French Colonial stamps)
- 2192 JANIS, George S., 115 Hicircle Dr., Akron, Ohio 44319
(Topical: France paintings)
- 2193 PRUITT, Dean G. (Washington Stamp Co.), Box 34430. Bethesda, Md. 20817 (France all major varieties, mint, used. Dealer: Part time, price lists)
- 2194 GREENBAUM, Leon M., 1353 Ellen Lane, Yorktown Heights, N. Y. 10598 (France all major varieties, mint, used, on cover. Postal history in general. Regular issues, classics, used, on cover, dues, Modern France mint, on cover. Air meetings, DeLuxe proofs, imperforates, precancels. Andorre, Monaco, Saar)
- 2195 VAVROVSKY, Jean, 2313 E. Las Olas Blvd., Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33301 (Dealer)
- 2196 JURKOWSKI, Francis, 44 Navajo Road, Springfield, Mass. 01109
(Specialized France: Used Abroad. Colonies and territories cancels and postal history)
- 2197 CASDORPH, David G., P. O. Box 1458, Monrovia, Calif. 91016
(Topical: Biology, Art. Stationery. Europa, U. N. Former French Africa especially Mali, Senegal, Upper Volta, Niger, Mauritania)
- 2198 JACOBSON, James C., P. O. Box 92684, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202-684
(General collector all issues. Exchange)
- 2199 LUTZ, Abbot, 1270 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020
(Dealer full time)
- 2200 MARTIN, Nicholas J., 57 Hurstbourne Rd., Forest Hill, London, SE23 2AA, England (Spec. France: Stampless covers to and after 1815, Paris "Marques Postales," Entry markings, military posts, maritime posts, Railway posts, Used Abroad. Regular issues, used, on cover. Alsace-Lorraine, locals, dues, cancellations. Modern, mint, booklets, coils, miniature sheets, dues, Franchise Militaire, precancels. Colonies General Issues, used, on cover, cancels and postal history of colonies and territories. Philatelic literature. Depts. Conquis)
- 2201 MORCK, David, 9721 Springer St., Downey, Calif. 90242
(Regular issues: Classics 1849-1876, on cover. Philatelic literature)
- 2202 MAJCHRZAK, Edward, 16 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Penn. 19003
(Dealer full time)
- 2203 CAMERON, Alan, DATT/TLO, American Embassy, APO San Francisco, Calif. 96346 (General collector all issues. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, 1870-1871 issues, Commune, Ballons, Alsace-Lorraine, Locals. Precancels, Occupations. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, All colonies and territories major varieties. Philatelic literature)
- 2204 BAILEY, LCol. William J., 2107 West 51st Ave., Vancouver, B. C., Can-

ada V6P 1E2 (Specialized France: military posts, postal history in general. Franchise Militaire. Canceled, postal history colonies. Military covers from Tonkin, Dahomey, Madagascar, etc. 1900 French Expeditionary Forces around the turn of the century)

REINSTATEMENTS

- 668 KINDLER, Jan, 49 Bond St., New York, N. Y. 10012
(Already in Directory)

RESIGNATIONS

1954 Stephen F. Miles; 2033 Agnete Jorgensen; 2071 James J. Fichter; 2110 Doris Harrow; 2031 Aaron Glasser.

DECEASED

3 (Hon.) Edmond Queyroy; 707 Frederik S. Eaton; 1832 A. B. Levine; 1341 Burges Green; 1401 Dennis Baker

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1051 HARWOOD, Robert W., 3033 Sherbrooke Wes, Apt. 905, Westmount, Quebec, Canada H3Z 1A3
1717 PIGLOWSKI, Robert L., 1001 Willa Dr., Apt. 221, Euless, Texas 76039
1995 BERNARD, Serge, Unsoldstrabe 16, 8000 Munchen 22, West Germany
1192 ROSS, Ed, P. O. Box 8573, Kansas City, Mo. 64114
1015 BLACK, Irving L., 37-03 Brookside St., Little Neck, N. Y. 1363
1817 LAYTON, R. Phillip, 18522 Split Rock Lane, Germantown, Md. 20874
1500 HOF, Major Frederic C., Beirut USDAO, U. S. Dept. of State, Washington, D. C. 20520
1198 The Heritage Co., P. O. Box 878, Harbor City, Calif. 90710
2185 BALLANTINE, Larry F. (Name should be spelled BALLANTYNE)
1975 HARDIE, Robert J., Sr., 28325 Center Ridge Rd., Apt. C-13, Westlake, Ohio 44145
1953 HANSEN, Ingvald R., 260 Main St., P. O. Box 1, Coopers Plain, N. Y. 14827
1838 TUCHMAN, Walter W., M.D., 19 East 73rd St., New York, N. Y. 10021
1732 TURNER, Daniel L., 1400 Charterbank Center, Kansas City, Mo. 64105
1917 THOMPSON, Reuben R., 5005 North Orange Ave., Lakeland, Fla. 33805
2024 MAZUR, Alfred, 3590 Poinciana Dr., Bldg. #4, Apt. 212, Lake Worth, Fla. 33463
1771 CARLETON, John C., 9440 Manchester Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63119
1278 FOUART, Jean Pierre, 525 Main St., P. O. Box 115, Hunter, N.Y. 12442
2068 PROCISSI, Mark A., P. O. Box 487, Bethlehem, Conn. 06751
1892 CHAPMAN, Harry, 187 Newman St., Brentwood, N. Y. 11717
1827 KREISS, Hulda E., 4858 Hart Dr., San Diego, Calif. 92116
1346 BENTLEY, Ronald, 207A East Glebe Rd., Alexandria, Va. 22305
1690 SIMONS, Richard P., 20113 Darlington Dr., Gaithersburg, Md. 20879
2098 HARTWICK, Darrell J. Boston, "Not deliverable"
1468 FODOR, Camille, 41-14 Ditmars Bld., Long Island, N. Y. 11105
1504 ALEVIZOS, George, 2716 Ocean Park Bl. #1020, Santa Monica, Calif. 90405
1084 HOFFMAN, Michael L. 4479 Menlo, San Diego, Calif. 92115