



# France & Colonies Phîlatelist



USPS #207700

## ON THE DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF THE VICHY ("SANS RF") ISSUES IN THE COLONIES, 1941-1944

By Hervé Drye, Jacques Desrousseaux, and R. G. Stone

### Introduction

Ever since 1941 it has been a nagging question among Colonies collectors as to which if any of the various stamps printed by the Vichy administration for the Colonies during 1941-44 reached the colonies and were put on sale or authorized for use before the Liberation. There are scattered references in the literature and some implications in several catalogs that certain of these stamps were available and used in several colonies in Africa and in Indochina. Also a number of covers and stamps have been reported by collectors used in West Africa during the correct period. In addition many philatelic covers were made up and sent out from all the colonies after 1944 by favor or indifference of the postoffices—these are of no real postal-history interest and are only mentioned here for the record.

Recently our member Hervé Drye has made an effort to collect from a variety of sources information about the distribution and use of the Vichy colonials, and has published his findings in Bull. de la Soc. COLFRA which he edits (#s 6, 7, 8, and 13). Knowing many of our readers will be interested we translate his articles here and offer some comments of our own. Essentially he had asked members of the COLFRA to send him any information they had, whether official documentation, on covers, cancelled stamps, references to literature, etc. As there remains much uncertainty on the subject, Drye continues to ask for help. Any comments from our members will be welcome for future addenda.

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
The Distribution and Use of the Vichy Issues in the Colonies 1941-44	49
Platers Corner	57
Sheet Margin Features On Flat-Plate Typo Issues, 1876-1920	58
Chronology Of Campaigns and Expeditions With Their Postal Markings	60

Several questions are addressed: what stamps were actually shipped to each colony, were they ever received or the shipment blocked, if received were they put on sale, were some used unofficially, was their use officially forbidden or authorized, what stamps are known properly used, what was done with the remaining stocks after the War. It would seem that some of these questions would be answered by official arrêtés of the Colonies, but few documents are reported and it remains to exploit this source more thoroughly—access to the official publications is difficult for most collectors.—R.G.S.

### The Issues Shipped

The Agence Comptable des Timbres-Poste Coloniaux in Paris whose responsibility it is to provision the Overseas Territories with postage stamps, regularly took steps to ship them to those Territories in communication with the Métropole. And for the other Territories it was intended to send them stamps once the communications would become normal again. However, communications did not return to normal until the Liberation, and then it was decided not to put in service, i.e., not to ship, these stamps which recalled such a dolorous period in French history.

In 1946 the Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer issued a list of the 1941-44 stamps which had been sent to each colony, a list published in the journal *L'Officiel de la Philatélie*, 1946, #6, Sept., #7 Oct., as follows:—

1) Issue of 10 Nov. 1941, various subjects with effigy of Marshall Petain in the corner, sent to: Ivory Coast, Somali Coast, Guadeloupe, Guinea, Guiana, Indochina, Inini, Kouang-Tchéou, Madagascar, Martinique, Mauritania, Niger, Reunion, St. Pierre-Miquelon, Senegal, Soudan, and Togo. (Also Dahomey, see below.—R.G.S.)

---

## FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST

USPS #207700

Published quarterly by the  
**FRANCE AND COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC. (N.Y.)**

Affiliate No. 45, American Philatelic Society

April 1982 — Vol. 38, No. 2, Whole No. 188

Second-class postage paid at Lawrence, Kansas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Stempfen

Class of 1984:

Marc Martin, John Lievsay

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

2) Issue of 22 June 1942—Protection of Native Infants and the Quinzaine Impériale (abbrev. PEIQI), sent to:—Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Guinea, Indochina, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Soudan.

3) Issue of 19 October 1942: Airmail stamps of AOF (French West Africa); the only ones sent to the colonies were the 8 stamps up to the 50Fr value: to Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Soudan, and Togo. Also the 100Fr stamp to Senegal.

4) Various stamps for Indochina and Kouang-Tchéou:

a) Indochina: postage 30c and 50c, 1 and 2 piastres, airmail 69c, 1, 2, and 5 ps.

b) Kouang-Tchéou: 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 22, and 70c.

(Other issues, the Défense de l'Empire, postage-dues, etc., were not shipped.)

Because certain of these issues and stamps shipped arrived in the respective colonies, while others for one reason or another were blocked en route, it is necessary to examine the fate of the shipments colony by colony:—

#### A. Colonies of West Africa (Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Soudan, Dahomey and Togo)

It seems definite that some of the stamps sent by Paris to these colonies were received and were put on sale. One piece of evidence we have found on this is due to the Controleur Principal des PTT aux Colonies on duty in Soudan in 1942 to 1945, M. Yves Melchior, who published a note in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, 1946, p. 283, stating:—

"1) The stamps of 1.0 to 2.5Fr with Petain effigy in the corner were used in Soudan from 1942 to the end of 1943.

"2) The PEIQI stamps were brought out in Sept. 1942 and exhausted by Nov. 1942.

"3) The 50Fr airmail was put on sale in mid-1942 and used to 1943-44."

Since all the A.O.F. was then under one Governor-General, we might presume that the stamps sent there by the Métropole were all received and all put on sale in their respective colonies. The further information cited below does not fully confirm this.

Our colleague Raymond Barlet, who was in AOF at the time, has sent us some very interesting observations:—

"1) Stamps with Petain effigy in the corner.—They were definitely on sale and used in 1942-43, but . . . I never saw, nor heard spoken of, the sale of the Senegal stamps of this issue. The others could be obtained at the main P. O. of Dakar.

"2) PEIQI.—I purchased at the main office in Dakar the sets for Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Guinea, Niger, Mauritania, and Senegal, but could not obtain at that time those of Soudan nor Togo."

Colleagues R. Barlet, J. Crappier, H. Drye, J. C. Dubois, R. G. Stone, H. Tristant, and G. Venot, have sent up the lists of AOF pieces they possess, stamps used on cover (C) or cancelled stamps off cover (S) which we consolidate in the table below. It will be noted that our colleagues have not yet reported used pieces of:

Togo — Petain, PEIQI, 50Fr airmail

Soudan — PEIQI

Niger — PEIQI

Senegal — 100Fr airmail

All AOF colonies — 50Fr airmail without RF (except the Mauritania one.—R.G.S.)

Colony	Pétain Effigy (of 1941)	PEIQI	50Fr Airmail and Senegal 100Fr airmail
Ivory Coast	Abidjan 1-43 S Abidjan 21-8-42 S Lakota 3-4-43 S Tabou 15-11-43 S Touba 8-4-43 S ? —10-42 S	Abidjan 21-9-43 S Gagoua 23-10-42 S Poume 1944 S	? (50Fr was sold there)
Dahomey	Bassila 21-5-43 S Abomey 2-4-43 S Cotonou 1-4-43 S ? 8-11-43 S	Cotonou 4-10-42 S Cotonou 6-3-43 S Cotonou 4-8-43 S	? (50Fr was sold)
Guinea	Kindia 7-6-43 C Pita 12-6 or 7-43 S Mamou 2-3-43 S	Conakry RP 18-2-44 S Coyah 2-10-42 S Conakry RP 29-2-42 C	?
Mauritania	Port Etienne 20-11-41 S Port Etienne 25-2-42 S Agadez (Niger) 1-5-43 S ? 1943 S	Akjoujt 12-3-43 C Boghé 10-11-42 C	(seen used from Dakar C)
Niger	Agadez 20-6-42 S Gaya 2-3-42 S Dakar (Sen.) 17-9-43 S	(probably issued)	?
Senegal	Not issued?	Dakar/Succursal 26-7-43 C Meche 4-10-44 C	(Mauritania 50F seen used from Dakar C; 1943?)
Soudan	Kayes 20-4-42 S Kayes 20-6-42 S Kouremali 11-4-42 S Kati —8-44 S	Was issued	?
Togo	?	?	?

In Le Monde for July-Aug. 1974, is an article by C. Bouerat (a postal administrator who served for years in various AOF colonies) on "The stamps issued and non-issued in AOF 1940-1944." His main conclusions:—

- the stamps of 1Fr to 2.50Fr with Petain effigy,
- the French postal cards of 0.80 and 1.20 in the Petain effigy,
- the 50Fr and 100Fr airmails without RF, and
- the PEIQI,

were all issued in AOF. He quotes two official decrees relating to the Vichy issues in AOF (translated below).

Bouerat also mentions that in 1950 there were found in a transit storage at Dakar, 33 boxes of stamps destined for Madagascar but detained at Dakar since 1941—these were probably the Petain-effigy issues.

Colleague J.-P. Lebrun reported that in regard to Togo he has a Petain postal card sent by the PTT chief at Lomé in June 1942 with a message which said:—"... the stamps of the effigy of the Marshall have not yet become available and I am being asked if they will arrive someday."



### The Legal History of the Vichy Issues in A.O.F.

Bouerat (Le Monde, July-Aug. 1974) gives the sequence of the official actions from 1942 to 1961 which help to explain some of the curious aspects of the use of the stamps in A.O.F.—Drye does not cover these in his articles.

Bouerat first points out that no shipments of the stamps could have been made after 8 November 1942 but some previous shipments may have arrived (if at all) after that date.

When questions were raised after the War with the administration as to what stamps were sent to and used in A.O.F., the A.O.F. Governor-General felt obliged to state an official position. The Arrêté of 13 March 1945 was the result—translation given below. Bouerat notes that essentially it only removed the franking power of the Vichy stamps for postage and required the postoffices not to postmark them and to return any mail posted with them marked "Inadmis." But in fact this directive had already been applied in A.O.F. by an Arrêté #3776-AP of 29 Oct. 1943 which promulgated an Ordinance (of Free France?) of 12 Oct. 1943 interdicling the affixing of certain effigies. Accordingly stamps in stock in the Territories and ones turned in by individuals to the PO for exchange, were supposed to be burned.

But at the end of 1944 the Ministry of Colonies informed the A.O.F. administration that many stamps issued between the 1940 armistice and the Liberation had been sold to collectors in France without being used in the Territories and that they had no franking value. The list of the stamps involved was not furnished or published at that time nor until long after 1945; hence they were not specified in the decrees of 1943-45 and that left a loophole in their implementation and enforcement. In fact it took a number of years of "research" to develop the list of stamps that were supposed to be demonetized—that was published for A.O.F. in the Circular Letter #29 of 5 March 1952, which is translated below.

Meanwhile A.O.F. postoffices felt free to service the numbers of covers posted with the unissued Vichy stamps and forward them through the mails. They were mostly from collectors who wanted to "prove" the stamps were a "genuine issue." It was found that at Dakar a licensed tobacco vendor also authorized to sell postage stamps was selling the unissued stamps! The A.O.F. administration then (late 1940's?) took steps to stop the traffic and use of the stamps by requiring the P.O.'s to withdraw any stamps they had and burn them. But oddly enough, they didn't specifically say the stamps had no franking power, so for individuals who still happened to have some of the stamps they could probably pass them into the mails on cover unless some clerk wanted to be sticky about it. Finally when the Ministers of the P. et T. of the Union of the West African States (they had now become independent) had a meeting they decided on 31 March 1961 to demonetize all the Vichy stamps as of 1 April 1961 (—Togo was not involved in this since it had been severed from A.O.F. in 1949).

Arrêté No. 784 D.T. the 13th March 1945 (published in the Journal Officiel of AOF, 1945, p. 219:—

The Governor General of the A.O.F. - - -

Considering the Décret of 18 Oct. 1904 reorganizing the Government General of AOF,

Considering the Décret of 7 Aug. 1941 ending the validity of the postal fiduciary values issued by the authority of the so-called "Gouvernement d'Etat Français,"

Considering the telegram #83 C. U. TR. dated 24 Feb. 1945 from the Ministère des Colonies:

**Decrees (that):**

1. The postage stamps of 1Fr (green) and 2.50F (blue) specific to each colony, in the old type redrawn with effigy of Marshall Petain, have ceased to be valid for franking of mail deposited in the Post Offices of A.O.F. and Togo. Equally invalid are the postal cards with imprinted stamp of 0.80 or 1.20F in the Petain effigy.
2. Are without any value for franking, the postage stamps of an old type redrawn, or of a new type, issued in France, for intended use in A.O.F. or Togo, between June 1940 and the Liberation of the Territory, of which the colonies considered have not been provided by the hands of the Agence Comptable des Timbres-Poste Coloniaux and which never have as a consequence been placed on sale at the windows of the Postoffices of these colonies.
3. The postage stamps designated in the first Article above, cannot be affixed on objects of correspondence even as non-postal labels. The irregular sendings will be in any case returned to sender or sent to the dead-letter office after having been struck with the notation "non-admis." The correspondence with postage stamps designated in Art. 2 above will be considered as unfranked and treated as such. The affixing of the postmark on these stamps is formally prohibited.
4. The holders of postage stamps or postal cards specified in the first Article can be on request exchanged in all postoffices of the A.O.F. Federation and Togo against an equivalent value of other stamps, during a period of one month from the date of this Arrêté.

— Dakar, 13 March 1945.

**Circular Letter (of the A.O.F. Federated P.T.T. Administration) #29, 5 March 1952, titled:—"Postage Stamps of the A.O.F. Territories placed on (public) sale by the Agence Comptable des Timbres-Poste Coloniaux (Paris), both issued and non-issued (by the A.O.F. PTT):"**—

**1.) Postage Stamps and Due Stamps without monogram R.F.:—**

**Ivory Coast:**

Postage—0.30, 0.60, 1, and 20Fr, non-issued

Airmail—50Fr, issued

Airmail—0.50, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20Fr, not issued

**Dahomey:—**

Postage—0.50 and 0.60, not issued

Airmail—50Fr, issued

Airmail—0.50, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20Fr, not issued

**Guinea:—**

Postage—0.10, 0.20, 0.30, 0.40, 0.60, 1.50 and 2Fr, not issued

Airmail—50Fr, issued

Airmail—0.50, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20Fr, not issued

Dues—0.10, not issued

**Mauritania:—**

Postage—0.10, 0.15, 0.40, 0.50, 0.60, and 1Fr, not issued

Airmail—50Fr, issued

Airmail—0.50, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20Fr, not issued

**Niger:—**

Airmail—50Fr, issued

Airmail—0.50, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20Fr, not issued

**Senegal:—**

Postage—0.40, 1, 1.50, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20Fr, not issued

Airmail—50 and 100Fr, issued

Airmail—0.50, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20Fr, not issued

**Soudan:—**

Postage—0.10, and 0.30, not issued

Airmail—50Fr, issued

Airmail—0.50, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20Fr, not issued

**2.) Stamps With Surtax:—**

a) PEIQI—1.20+1.80, Quinzaine Imperiale 1.50+3.50, 2+6, and 3+9F,—all were issued in all the Territories.

b) Defense de l'Empire: 1+1, 1.50+3, 2.50+1, not issued.

**Comments by R. G. Stone**

The discussions by Drye and Bouerat above made no mention of the anomalous surtax issues of 1941 for each of the A.O.F. colonies consisting of surcharges on 1935-39 issues of the words: "Secours / + 1Fr / National," on 4 different values. These were authorized by an arrêté of the A.O.F. Governor-General signed 23 April 1941 which was about the time or just after the Vichy administration had started to issue French stamps without "RF." Surcharged at Rufisque, a small printing issued in June, "reprinted" Paris Jan. 1942. Since these stamps had "RF" in their basic designs and the surcharge did not alter that, it is a question whether they fall into the category of "Vichy issues." Note also that in July 1943 Mauritania and Senegal stamps of 1938-39 (with "RF") were surcharged with new values for use all over A.O.F., but that was after the Allied/Free French takeover.

We note that the Circular #29 of March 1952 does not agree with the conclusions of Bouerat nor with the evidences of used stamps cited above from several colleagues, that the Petain-effigy stamps of 1941 were sold and used in all the A.O.F. The question as to their use in Togo remains very uncertain, and the indications of Drye's colleagues are that they were not used in Senegal in spite of Bouerat's conclusion. We recall that a number of covers from Togo were offered in auctions but these may have been all post-War.

Nothing has been said about French Equatorial Africa Vichy issues because the list of shipments in the Ministère's announcements of 1946 does not include them. Nevertheless, we have seen some statements that covers with Vichy stamps are reported from Gabon to France during the War—probably private importation and collusion, as the Vichy officials and partisans were generally evicted from Gabon by 1941.

We have a cover (and seen several more like it) with two Guinea Petain-effigy stamps, posted on the French cruiser Georges Leygues anchored off Dakar to a sailor at Martinique, Jan. 1941 (—obviously backdated!). Other irregular uses of the Petain stamps have come to our attention in the past but regrettably we did not keep notes.

Bouerat mentions the use of Petain-type postal cards of France in A.O.F. We have a number of examples of them used from Dakar during the War and Drye illustrates one used at Lomé, Togo, in June 1942—sent by the chief of PTT of Togo! In Sinais' Jan. 1982 Vente there was offered an 80c Petain postal card postmarked Macina/Soudan Francaise, 1942. The evidence is that these cards were probably generally available at the main P.O.s in A.O.F.

The reference to use of a Mauritania 50Fr airmail without "RF," is to a cover in our collection sent from Dakar (date illegible but prob. 1943) to the Red Cross at Geneva, with added 10F Mauritania and 20F Senegal airmails

with "RF"—a very interesting document, not at all philatelic.

To us the evidence suggests that the quantities of the Vichy stamps that reached individual A.O.F. postoffices were in most cases quite small, so that probably the pre-1941 issues were still generally being used on most mail during 1942-44. In addition, there must have been a considerable boycott of the Vichy stamps, even where and when available, by people who lacked sympathy with the Etat. Users were probably mainly Vichy "patriots," collectors, and officials. It will be interesting to see what philatelists make of all this in the future when the political distaste has evaporated.

Drye and his correspondents apparently overlooked two notes in L'Echo #1151, 1949, p. 502. One M.A.B.H. who lived in Ivory Coast 1938-1948 reported that:—

1939 issue (RF) not sold any longer except for Yv #158a of 1942

Défense de l'Empire Yv 162-4 not sold

Pétain Yv 169-170 sold for 1 year and up to mid-1943 in all the P.O.s

Pétain #s 171-176 not sold (as they were not printed till 1944)

Airmails Yv PA #s 10-16 not sold

50Fr airmail was sold

Another correspondent was informed by a missionary who spent the war years in Dahomey, that:—

Yv. #s 120-141 (1941, without "RF") were sold

Défense de l'Empire not sold

Pétain effigy #s 149-150 were sold

Pétain effigy #s 151-154 not sold (printed in 1944)

Airmails Yv PA #s 1-5 and PEIQI #s 6-9 were sold

PA Yv #s 10-16 not sold

50Fr Airmail was sold

The Vichy issues that were sold in Dahomey could be purchased in full mint sheets at the postoffices.

The above notes do not entirely agree with the 1946 Ministerial list nor with Bouerat.

## B. Indochina and Kouang-Tchéou

We are greatly indebted to Jacques Desrousseaux, who was in Indochina at the time, for the following information on the Vichy stamps sent there.

1). Issues of 10 Nov. 1941 (view of Angkor/Pétain effigy) and 22 June 1942 (PEIQI).—My notes from the Direction des Postes indicate:—

a) In 1943 the Administration received a shipment of some 1000s of the Angkor and PEIQI but they were not put on sale as the stock was judged to be too small. (Some philatelists received a few samples obtained in Paris and sent via Switzerland and Thailand, but they were invalid and could not be regularly used.) This shipment as well as the 12c entires with "E.F." (see 2, below) went by way of Siberia in a mail that left France at the end of August 1942, then via Japanese ship to Saigon arriving on 3 Sept. 1943 (over a year later!).

b) In Jan. 1946 there arrived at Saigon by boat, 400,000 Angkor/Pétain 10c, 200,000 of 25c, and 50,000 sets of Kouang-Tchéou. The Angkors must have left Marseille before the Japanese War and were seized at some British colonial port (as were all mails posted from end of 1941 to beginning of 1942), and the Allied ships or aircraft brought them on to Saigon after the War (arr. 17-10-45 or 25-3-46). The packages were unloaded to the great astonishment of the new crew of French postmen, who had asked Paris to send

stamps to replace the local Petain issues of the colony but immediately received something else!

Note however, that due to the Métropole's tardiness in reprovisioning Saigon with up-to-date stamps, the Haut-Commissariat (former Government-General) decided in June 1946 to surcharge "R.F." on the Angkor/Petain stamps which had arrived 5 months before. Those of Kouang-Tchéou were surcharged "R.F." and the "Kouang-Tchéou" barred out, so they could be used in Indochina, but they were not issued because the small quantity would cause speculation.

We think it very unlikely that the Postal Service kept secret about any other shipment arrivals. In any case, none of these (Paris-printed) stamps without "RF" ever reached a postoffice window.

(None of the "regular" issues of Indochina with "RF" arrived in the colony after mid-1941; perhaps later packages if any were lost like all the mails and parcels of the period.—J.D.)

2). The 12c brown-violet on chamois postal cards with the Bai d'Along type vignette and initials "E.F." (ACEP #23), were prepared by Paris after inter-zone mail with the colonies still supporting Vichy was authorized on 17-10-41, reached the colony in Sept. 1943, and were put in use there at least for mail to France (—no domestic use possible as the Governor refused to raise the postage rates to the level of those of France (1942). After 15-10-44 with a raise in rates to 12c for cards sent between Japanese-interned Frenchmen within the colony, they could be used. The 12c cards then quickly sold out.

### C. Indian Ocean Colonies (Somali Coast, Madagascar, Reunion)

To our knowledge the Petain-effigy stamps sent to these colonies were not received and not placed on sale. Bouerat mentions that 33 boxes of stamps for Madagascar were detained at Dakar since 1941 and found there in 1950. (Some overflights between Senegal and Djibouti were made in 1941 and early 1942 which could have brought stamps.—R.G.S.)

### D. Colonies in America

St. Pierre-Miquelon.—Shipments apparently were not received and none placed on sale. (As SPM rallied to France-Libre in December there would not have been much chance for the November 1941 issues to reach there.—R.G.S.)

Guiana, Guadeloupe, Inini, and Martinique.—These colonies rallied to the Free French rather late, in 1943. Possibly they received the Petain stamps sent to them, but no evidence of it is reported.

## PLATERS CORNER

25c 1871, Type III.—Beginning in June 1979, Capt. de la Mettrie, writing in *Le Monde*, has offered a checklist of constant defects of Type III. This work, which picks up the earlier lists of Chase and Barat/Suarnet, is now published in consolidated form as *Le Monde Etude* No. 241: "Le 25c Ceres de 1871—des Rayures et des Griffes." Now before you get all excited and start digging through that cigar box of type IIIs, take note that this is just the scratches, all 200 of them listed up to June, 1980. Forty-five more were listed in his articles of Oct. 1980 and May 1981. And the serial on spots and repairs

(taches and rentrants) began to appear in the same journal with the first installment of spots, March 1981.

**25c plates.**—In *Le Monde* #346 for October 1981, the same author poses a much more general question, the history of the plates for the three types printed in 1871-76. Given that the original master die was broken in 1862, Captain de la Mettrie suggests that it is time to re-examine the accepted history of the source of dies for the type II and III printings. Some independent, and thus far inconclusive, work has already been done on this subject in this country; perhaps this intriguing suggestion will prompt a resolution.—J.E.L.

## THE SHEET MARGIN FEATURES ON FLAT-PLATE TYPO ISSUES 1876-1920

De Lizeray has summarized succinctly the features found in the typo sheet margins 1876-1920 in a note in *Le Monde* for April 1981, which we abstract herewith, as collectors frequently inquire about them. They have to be discussed by periods as the practices changed a number of times.

**1876 to 1880.**—The stamps (Sage type) were printed by the Banque de France. The sheets of 300 were cut into two postoffice panes (half sheets) of 150 each, being printed with gutter between. The background tint-block extended over the whole sheet of 300 and a few mm beyond, but not to the paper edge. The small oval with "TP/Controle" was handstamped outside the upper right and upper left corner of the sheet of 300. Perforation guide crosses were printed above stamp #5 and below stamp #145 of each 150 subject half-sheet. The comb perforation, done one row at a time, was advanced from bottom to top of the sheet, so that vertical perforations extended beyond the top margin.

**1 July 1880.**—The printing was taken over by the Government using at first the Banque's materials. Sometime not long after, the "TP/Controle" mark was given up in favor of using control punches in the vertical margins of the sheet of 300. This punch type was in form of an arc with a small triangle near each end of the arc. This punch was repeated vertically beside each group of 50 clichés (thus 3 on each side of the sheet and 6 in all). (The punches were probably made by a device attached to the gum-drying machine.) The last reported use of the "TP/Controle" mark is on a sheet of 1c banderole dues stamps issued 1/10/82. The banderole dues stamps, first issued in 1881, did not have a background paper tint. Sometime in the 1880s the perforation guide marks at bottom of the sheet became short vertical dashes instead of crosses, and still later in the 1880s they were small points.

**In 1890.**—The paper tint block was divided at the horizontal gutters between the three groups of 50, and heavy bars (in stamp color) inserted in these gutters beneath each pane of 25 (—a few rare cases are seen of these bars printed over the color tint-block extending through the gutters, a transitional situation probably).

**From 13 October 1891.**—Millésime numbers were introduced in the vertical gutters between the panes of 25 in each half-sheet opposite the 2nd row of stamps from the top. These were single digits representing the last digit of the year of printing the particular sheet. In a few cases the millésime was omitted (for reasons not known); to identify them one must have a gutter block from the two top rows where the millésime is normally found. At the same time, there was introduced in the bottom right margin of each half sheet (150) an indicator containing in sequence: the pressman's initial (capital letter), the number of the day, a zero, and the month number.



20 Dec. 1898.—To the end of the indicator in the lower margin was added the press number. About mid-June 1900 the direction of progression of the comb perforator was reversed, to go from top to bottom. Thereafter the perforations extend into the lower margin instead of the top margin. The perforation guides were then moved to the right to above stamp #6 and below #146 of the half sheet, and the points were now at top and crosses at bottom. The indicator complex was also moved from lower right to lower left corners of the half sheets.

1900-1907.—With the Blanc, Mouchon, and Merson issues of 1900, the colored tint-block was omitted. In Nov. 1902 the style of the control punch was modified by substituting diamonds (lozenges) for the triangles; and from June 1907 the punches were applied only as a single punch aligned horizontal in either the top or bottom half-sheet margin. (This is the same punch seen on printer's die proofs down to the present day.)

1915.—An experiment was run on printings of the 3c made in January, April, and December of that year, consisting of a special indicator number struck above the 7th and 8th stamps of the half-sheet, having the format such as: A 05280. The idea (which was not continued) was to mark each sheet of a packet of 1000 sheets with the same number.

Nov. 1916 to March 1920.—The printings on so-called GC paper (for "grand consommation") were identified by printing the letters GC above the 50th stamp and below the 145th stamp of the half-sheet (of small format stamps) and above the 40th and below the 74th stamps of the Mersons. Two sizes of the letters are found (8 or 9 mm) in 1916-17, but all are 9 mm after 1917.

## MEMBERS APPEALS

### (Members Advertising)

OFFER French Colonies:— I collected these issues from 1956 to 1969 and started selling them as a part-time hobby dealer. My services are as follows: Packets of individual colonies from which collectors choose stamps that they desire. These range in price from 2c to \$3.00 each. All sets and stamps with catalogue value of over \$5.00, sell for a flat rate of 60%. Please send list for sets or ask for packets if I can help to fill some blank spaces for you. George A. Hepp, 11460 7th St. E., Treasure Island, Fla. 33706. (Mb. #2078)

WANTED:—To communicate with other club members for trading and/or purchasing French Post Offices Abroad in used (F-VF) condition. I am also interested in information and literature on the above mentioned areas. Any help in assembling my collection of this area will be greatly appreciated. Please write before sending any stamps. Gerald Smiley, 1806A West Windlake Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53215. (Mb. #1553)

OFFER: I am selling my general collection of France. Inquiries invited. — Ezio Donato S., Apt. 62, 2300 Curridabat, Costa Rica, C. A. (Mb. 2036)

OFFER: Selling a collection of French Colonies and independents, mostly early to mid-1970s, 95% mint NH. Includes Comoros Sc. 131-155, C69-95, Affairs and Issas, N. Caledonia, N. Hebrides, a few Monaco, Wallis et Futuna, St. Pierre, Reunion. Send for inventory list. Will consider any reasonable offer. Jack L. Revare, 8420 Cedar, Prairie Valley, Kans. 66207 (Mb. #583)

OFFER:— Andorra stamps and signed artists proofs, also French Polynesia stamps and FDCs. George V. Beers, 2068 Cardinal Way, Fairfield, Calif. 94523. (Mb. #2079)



## A CHRONOLOGY OF FRENCH CAMPAIGNS AND EXPEDITIONS WITH THEIR POSTAL MARKINGS

By William M. Waugh and  
Stanley J. Luft

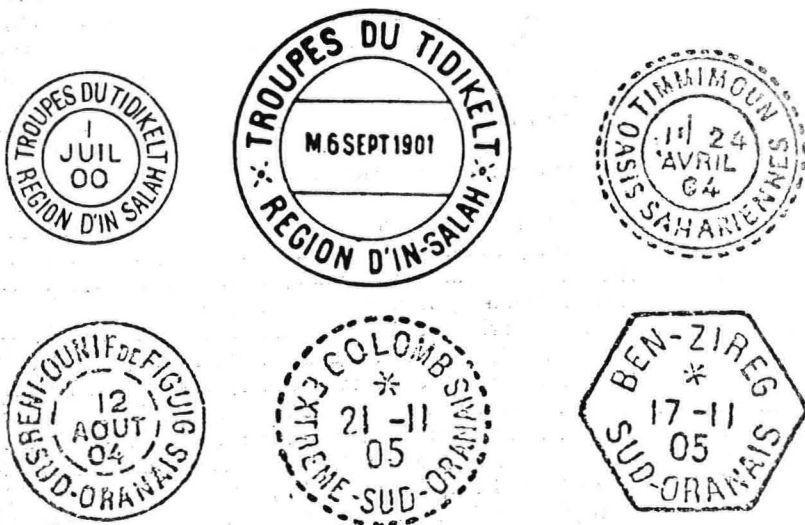
Associate Member, Académie d' Etudes Postales

### V. The Campaigns Started in the Period 1891-1906

NOTE:— In all periods, even when the free military franchise for individuals was not in effect, official mail of military officers and commanders could be sent free via civil post as "Service Officiel" ("S.O.") mail except for paying registry fees in stamps, or be sent between military offices carried free outside the postal service by means of military courriers as "Service Militaire" ("S.M."). Also, when free franchise was not in effect personnel could send two free letters per month by use of the "F.M." overprinted stamps (1901 on). After free franchise was ended operations in remote areas far from postoffices often had no stamps and sent unfranked letters out which were not charged due.

1891-1913 Algerian Sahara:— capture and occupation of Saharan oases, pacification of desert tribes. The South Oran oases occupied 1891-97, starting with capture of El Golea. Later drive, 1899-1903, brings oases of Southwestern Oran under French control, including In-Salah, Tidikelt, Timmimoun, Duverrier, Beni-Ounif, Beni-Abbes, and Ben Zireg. Pacification of dissident Tuaregs, Maurs, and other tribes more or less complete by 1906; pacification of Berbers continues to 1913.

Military franchise available at least from April 1900 to ca. 1906. A large group of varied postal and administrative cachets exists. Several of the postal cachets shown Figs. A. Representative administrative cachets, of local fabrication or made in France, shown Figs. B, and some franchise marks in Figs. C. Wide range of scarcity for these markings, from fairly common to rare.



Figures A



Figures B

OASIS DU TIDIKELT  
FRANCHISE POSTALE

TROUPES D'OCCUPATION DU TOUAT

FRANCHISE POSTALE

Le Commandant des Oasis Sahariennes



Figures C

1892-1899 Second Dahomey War and pacification:— a 4,000 man mixed corps of Foreign Legionnaires and French and Senegalese troops under Col. Dodds, a Senegal mulatto, lands at Porto Novo Aug. 1892. Abomey taken in Nov., Whydah in Feb. 1893. Although constantly harried by Fons warriors and amazons, expedition defeats King Behanzin at Koto wells. Behanzin having abandoned his capitol Abomey finally surrenders late Jan. 1894. Uprisings and resulting pacification in lower Dahomey continue to at least 1899. Troops engage in stringing telegraph lines north to Niger 1896-1905, use the military-telegraph-station P.O.s, some wavy circle "Télégraphes Militaires" cads but mostly civil type postmarks of Haut Dahomey.

The military franchise was available from 27 Aug. 1892 to 1 April 1905. Military postal markings are of Porto Novo and Kotonou (Fig. D) with name of colony as Bénin. The maritime marks of Ligne L and Ligne M inscribed for Bénin (Figs. D) were used on franchise mail 1892-1902. Equally frequent are the Corr. D'Armées marks of these Lignes (Fig. E), 1892-1905. Rare administrative cachets exist (Figs. F).



Figures D

Fig. E



Figures F

Franchise letters are endorsed "Corps Expéditionnaire du Golfe du Bénin" (1891), "Corps Expéditionnaire du Bénin" (1892), "Troupes de Bénin" (1897), "Troupes de Haut-Dahomey," "Corps Expéditionnaire du Dahomey" (1898).

1892-1904 Siam:— in spite of the French protectorate in effect in Cambodia, Siam still considered Cambodia to be under its protection. Following 1892-93 frontier clashes on the Laos border, French warships and the Pak Nam forts in southeastern Siam exchange fire. A second Cambodian expeditionary corps formed in 1893 to drive the Siamese out of northeast Cambodia and southern Laos. This is largely accomplished during 1893 and an armistice signed in October with Laos declared a French protectorate. French troops remain on active duty along the frontier.

After the 3 Oct. 1893 armistice French and Cambodian forces occupy Siamese town of Chantaboun (Chantaburi) and its small seaport of Pak Nam until the treaty of May 1904 when Siam finally accepts the frontier accords and evacuates rest of Laos (belt on east bank of the Mekong).

Military had the franchise since 1886 until 31 Oct. 1904. Mail of the Cambodian forces used postmarks like Fig. G; various administrative cachet exist (Fig. G) and covers were endorsed "Corps Expéditionnaire Cambodge," "Corps Expéditionnaire Tonkin" (rare, from northern Laos only), and also "Flotille du Haut-Mekong" from Laos 1900-. All covers very rare, except postmarked in Pnompenh.



Figures G

Fig. H

The small garrisons at Pak Nam and Chantaboun also had the franchise. Their mail is commoner than from Cambodia. Mail taken in closed bags to Saigon, where postmarked either Fig. H (ordinary letters), or with "Corr. D'Armées/Saigon" if registered. Collins (1980) illustrates some of the administrative cachets, and endorsements such as "Troupes d'Occupation du Siam," or "Troupes d'occupation du poste de Chantaboun (Siam)" (others exist). The naval boats took some mail direct to Saigon where marked with the Corr. D'Armées/Ligne N. The regular merchant boats on the Ligne de Bangkok à Saigon (or vs.) had marks on board and called at Pak Nam but these marks only used on civil mail with adhesives. Some letters and cards known posted with Siamese stamps in Siamese postoffice at Chantaburi by French soldiers.

(See Desrousseaux's book and articles for more details about the Siam affair postal and historical matters.)

1892 New Hebrides:— punitive naval expedition.

1893-1908 Ivory Coast:—while wars with Samory (see "French West Africa," FCP #187, p. 32) ravage the far interior (Soudan), a fairly peaceful French penetration proceeds inland from the coast interrupted by native resistance to forced labor demands and introduction of a land tax. Revolt in 1896. Revolt against corvées (forced labor) by Tepos of Bravo 1898, revolt of Yao Foum and siege of Assikasso ca 1900, troubles in Akissi area 1898-99, 1902, resistance in Baoulé areas 1902-06.

Mail brought out to Grand Bassam (Fig. I) which had regular postoffice and postmarks since 1890. Administrative cachets (Fig. J), "Bataillon des Tirailleurs Sénégalaises de la Côte d'Ivoire" with endorsement "Troupes de la Côte D'Ivoire Expédition du Baoulé" (1902). No free franchise? Covers very rare.



Fig. I



Fig. J

1894-1903 Upper Volta pacification:— French defeat the Marka 1894, the Mossi 1896-97, Babemba 1898. The Lobi resist until 1903. No specific markings for these campaigns known to us. Mail probably taken via Soudan or via Dahomey or Ivory Coast, with military or civil marks of those areas.

1894-1914 Ubangi-Shari (Oubangui-Chari):— explorations but no significant military action in the Ubangi before 1898, although regular French and indigenous troops serving in the Haut-Oubanghi receive the military free franchise from 14 July 1894. Late 1898 Mission Bretonnet starts from Congo for Lake Chad. Sultan Rabah invades the Baguirmi area, Bretonnet with aid of Kamerun Germans put him down at Kuono 29 Oct. 1898. Bretonnet ambushed on the Shari, he and troops killed by Rabah at Togbao 17 July 1899. Meanwhile on 16 July Gov. Gentil with troops under Julien, Robillot, Cointet, and Lamothe, forming the Mission du Chari, take off from Congo via steamer up the river to help Bretonnet, in Aug. 1899 reaches present Ft. Archambault area and attacks Rabah October 1899; Jan.-Feb. 1900 is joined by the two Missions from Lake Chad, kill Rabah near Kousséri 22 April, Lamy and Cointet killed. Rabah's party chased into northern Nigeria and conquered at Isqué 7 May. Late 1900 Fadel Allah, one of Rabah's sons, invades the Bornou region, chased by Robillet far into Nigeria in Jan. 1901, but he returns and is killed by Dangeville at Goudjeba 23 Aug. Rabahists surrender. Joulland's mission returns to Zinder via the Bornou, Mission Saharienne returns to France via Bangui and Brazzaville.

1901-5 exploration and gradual pacification of Ubangi-Shari by Mission du Chari troops proceeds; some punitive actions (as in French Congo) against natives rebelling plantation and concession quotas in southern Ubangi; unrest and troubles also on the Upper Ubangi 1901-04. The military franchise is officially terminated for Haut-Oubangui on 1 April 1905.

1905-1914 further Ubangi-Shari military occupation by regular colonial troops into all the remote areas, with much native resistance and fighting.

Many covers to 1905 cancelled on maritime lines L and M; the Corr. D'Armées marks of these lines (see Figs. E) are the most frequent but the ones inscribed Haut-Oubanghi (Figs. K) are very rare (—the Ligne K mark an error for Ligne L). Also known is a franchise card bearing a blue cachet, possibly postal, CONGO FRANCAIS / HAUT-

OUBANGHI-FRANCAIS and cad CORRees DES ARMEES, L. L., in 1904. There are many franchise covers from the Ubangi-Shari and Haut-Oubanghi in the 1899-1905 period, with endorsements such as "Corps d'Occupation de Shari," "Haut-Oubanghi Mission Topographique du Congo," "Escadron de Cavalerie du Chari" (1902), "Troupes du Chari." Much of this mail was posted in the P.O. at Brazzaville.



Figures K

1895-1905 Second Madagascar Expedition:— because of continued difficulties in maintaining respect for the Protectorate established in the 1880s, France decides to war against Madagascar. Starting 6 May 1895 Gen. Duchesne lands some 20,000 troops at Majunga. They head south 15 Jan. 1896 building roads as they go up the mountains, fever and climate decimate the corps; some resistance met near Tsarasoaotra in August. Going faster down the drier east slope, Antananarive taken 30 Sept., Queen quits, is exiled Feb. 1897. (French colony declared 6 Aug. 1896). Many troops returned. Late 1896 Imerinas rebel, and revolt among Sakalavas 1897. Gen. Galliéni undertakes slow pacification and occupation over whole northern part in 1897 and reaches S. end by 1902. Scattered disturbances to 1905.

The full military franchise in effect 15 Feb. 1895 to 31 Dec. 1903. Military postal cachets are shown in Figs. L and M; some are very similar to those of First Expedition (see FCP #187, p. 36). Various



Fig. L



Fig. M



Corr. D'Armées and Expedition postmarks of maritime Lignes T, U, and V are the usual postmarks on the franchise mail (Figs. N and O). Franchise covers endorsed "Corps Expéditionnaire de Madagascar," "Corps d'Occupation de Madagascar," "Troupes de Madagascar," etc., rather common. Various administrative cachets of Army and naval units are known, e.g. Fig. P. Franchise postal cards with vignette of a Ceres head, privately printed in France, but officially approved, were commonly used (common mint also). Mail also posted in the French postoffices opened at a number of places in the 1880s, and many more after 1896.

1896 Guinea:— French troops occupy the Fouta Djallon area (in the north-west corridor.)



(L.T., 1895 only)



Figures N



(L.U., one day only)



Figures O



Figure P

An extremely rare "Corr. D'Armées/Conakry" mark reported from 1894, possibly used on mail from that campaign.

1896-97 Congo:—revolt in hinterland of Loango protesting brutal recruitment of native carriers, holds up movement of Marchand's party along the Niara on way to Brazzaville July 1896.

A cad "Correspondance Militaire x Congo-Francais x" reported in 1892 may have been used on mail related to this posted at Brazzaville (very rare); also "Corr. d'Armées" cads of Ligne L and Ligne M (Fig. E) or Gabon (Fig. AH) may have been used.

1896-1899 Mission Marchand (Mission Congo-Nile) and associated missions to the Nile. These were parts of a grand plan of Cdt. Marchand to have missions from Dibouti and French Congo meet at the Nile to establish a French claim for a corridor across Africa before the British and Belgians could interpose a N-S corridor. The French contingent of the Marchand party arrives Loango July 1896, delayed near Brazzaville



by a native insurrection. The "Congo-Nile Mission" of French officers and native troops and porters leave Brazzaville Sept. 7 1896 on steamers pulling barges up the Congo-Ubangi to Ouango, where a steam tug is dismantled and carried on to Semio. Posts set up there and at nearby Abiras, Rafai, et al Thence main party goes overland northeastward, porters carrying the tug in parts, into the Sudan, where a base at Ft. Desaix on the Souahé is set up from which reconnaissance explorations and satellite bases are made while during most of 1897 seeking a route to the White Nile. Finally Baratier leads the party on pirogues down through the swamps of the Bahr al Ghazal to the Nile and down it a short way to Fachoda (present Kodok) arr. 11 July 1898 and having some skirmishes with the dervishes. Builds fort there while awaiting missions from Ethiopia to join him. Faivre and Potter of the Bonchamps Mission from Ethiopia alone reach the Nile 17 days before Marchand but return immediately to Ethiopia. Marchand joined in late August by rest of party from Ft. Desaix bringing the steam tug ("Faidherbe"), which they use to explore nearby branches of the Nile. 19 Sept. he is confronted by Anglo-Egyptian gun boats under Sirdar Kitchener; both parties agree to wait for instructions from Europe. 24 Oct. Marchand goes to Cairo where he learns that Paris, after a treaty with the British, orders him to give up and return. While Marchand is away Mangin leads some of the party back to Ethiopia. Marchand returns 6 Dec. On 7th sends Fouque to chase Mangin and tell him to meet on the upper Baro R. Sends Bernard with sick soldiers to France via Cairo taking some mail. 11 Dec. Marchand party leaves Fachoda in a flotilla pulled by the "Faidherbe" up the Sabot and Baro to Itchop where ships abandoned 12 Jan. Thence overland to Goré 25 Jan., where Mangin and Fouque meet him; leave Goré 13 Feb., arr. Entotto 10 March, Addis Ababa late March, Harar 28 April, Djibouti in May. Mangin had arrived at Kurmuk 29 Nov., entered Ethiopia 9 Dec., meets Fouque 9 Jan.

The Bonvalot ("scientific") Mission from Ethiopia leaves Addis 17 May 1897, arr. Laka 11 June, Goré 27 July, there meets the separate Clochette Mission. Clochette died 4 Aug. and Bonchamps leads the combined missions down towards the Sudan, but only Faivre and Potter reach the Nile, 17 days before Marchand; they return to Ethiopia right away Faivre meeting an Abyssinian army welcome but Potter killed en route.

Largeau left behind to tend the posts in Haut-Oubanghi.

Mail from these missions is extremely rare. Large circular cachet

Fig. R



Fig. Q



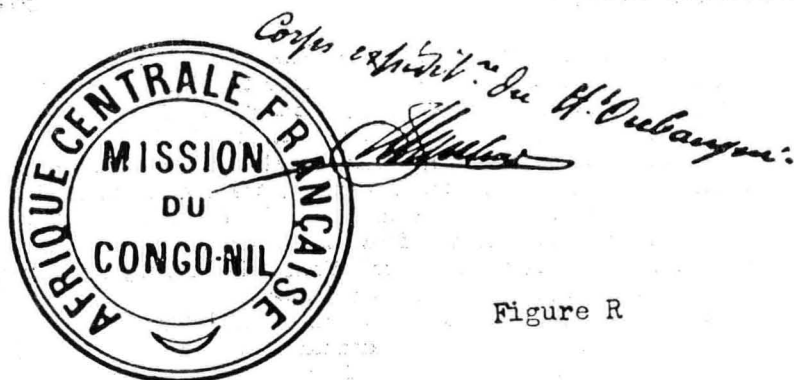


Figure R

in two slightly different versions (Figs. R) used in 1897-1898 on mail sent back through Congo; one cover end, "Troupes de Haut-Oubanghi, Franchise Postale, le Capitaine . . ." (cachet in red), another end, "Troupes expéd. du Haut-Oubangui" and Marchand's signature (Fig. R) and "Colonne Expéd. du Ht-Oubangui—Le Commissaire du Gouvernement" on back; transit postmark of Loango/Congo Français 20 Avril 1898. A franchise cover illustrated by Montader, from Fachoda 16 Sept. 1898, with Marchand's countersignature, to the Minister of Colonies, sent via Zemio and Libreville, is marked "Urgent"! A letter of 1898 from Ensign Dyé at Fachoda to Paris, is franked with a 15c Sage French stamp postmarked Paris 13 Janv. 1899, may have been one of those carried out by Bernard via Cairo. Two franchise letters from mission members are known sent from Addis Ababa in March 1899; one from Ens. Dyé Addis 25 March via French post to Djibouti where postmarked Correspondance d'Armées/Djibouti 29 April, is end, "franchise des troupes en campagne" and "Troupes du commandant Marchand." Two very curious covers to France known from the Abiras post, postmarked there 11 Dec. 1897 with French 25c Sage stamps which are also handstamped: "A défaut de timbres coloniaux dans les postes du Mission"; the printed indicia in the corner reads: "Syndicat Français du Bassin du Tchad, Mission Française dans l'Haut-Oubanghi, Terriba de Rafai, Semio, Alijaba, Tambura," a phony organization to cover up the "secret" nature of the Mission Marchand. The rear post at Semio was supposed to be engaged only in mapping and surveying.

1897 Tunisian-Libian border troubles.

1897 Crète: an international peacekeeping force intervenes in Crete July 1897 after Greek subjects rebel against Turkish rule; remains on island until 1909.

French contingent had military franchise from 1897 to some time prior to 1900; F.M. stamps frequently used 1901-. No military-postal cachets were used; instead forces mail was posted in newly-created French Consular P.O.s, with civilian cachets (Figs. S) and French stamps; Marseille transit marks also used to cancel stamps. Ca. 1902 stamps of French Offices in Crete introduced. Three of the Offices closed as early as Dec. 1899, other three remained until 1912 when Greece annexed Crete. Several kinds of administrative cachets exist (Fig. T). Naval and marine infantry units mail marked with the familiar anchor franchise markings in several formats, including the attractive one in Fig. U. The P.O.s were at Candie, La Canée, Rethymo, Hierapetra, San Nicolo, and Sitia (last 3 closed July 1897).



Figures S



Fig. T



Fig. U

1898-1899 Kouang-Tcheou-Wan:— Seeking a commercial foothold in mainland China proper, French land and naval forces land on the South China coast 22 April 1898, and occupy (July 1898-Nov. 1899) the territory of Kouang-Tcheou-Wan and some additional land to the north. China cedes the territory proper in November 1899 and the French retire from their northern outposts. Territory administered from Hanoi from January 1900.

The military franchise was in effect from 1898 until 31 Oct. 1904. Tonkin Expeditionary Corps ms. markings and cachets were used (see FCP No. 187, p. 38-30). The French navy handled the mail, posting it from Haiphong, until March 1900. After that the army assumed responsibility. Postmarks issued from 1900 on for Fort Bayard and smaller places within the territory, all civil P.O.'s (Fig. V). Army and naval administrative cachets exist (Figs. W); the Sin-Tsi cachet of local confection is shown reduced ca 50%. Covers very scarce to rare.



Fig. V



Fig. W



Figures W

1898-1900 Lake Chad Region:— several missions sent out 1898-99, whose object is to meet at Lake Chad to open a French corridor from Soudan to Equatorial Africa. Bretonnet Mission and Mission du Chari sent up from Congo 1898-99 do not reach the Lake but embroiled in the Shari R. area, Bretonnet killed and troops wiped out by natives (see "Ubangi-Shari"). The other two missions start from Algeria and Soudan, after reaching the Lake turn south to join Mission du Chari early in 1900 on the Shari. Mission Saharienne of Foureau and Lamy leaves Ouargla Oct. 1898, after terrible hardships and skirmishes with Tuaregs arr. Zinder 2 Nov. 1899, arr. Lake Chad 21 Jan. 1900. Mission Afrique Centrale of Voulet and Chanoine starts from Sasanne-Haoussa on the Niger with indigenous troops Jan. 1899, troops mutiny, much looting, in fights at Doulari Col. Klobb killed, Voulet and Chanoine killed 16 July near Zinder; part of troops reorganized under Joalland and Meynier leave Zinder 3 Oct. arr. Lake Chad 29 Oct., and in Dec. go on to the Shari (see "Ubangi-Shari"). Late 1900 Joalland mission troops return via the Bornou to Zinder.

Military franchise mail from the Sahara and Soudan missions could be sent back through Soudan to Senegal (marked with Fig. H, p. 33, FCP #187, perhaps), rare; but from 1900 on it went south via Niamey and Say/Haut-Dahomey (military-telegraph postoffices) to Porto Novo with marks of Figs. D Correspondence Militaire type (or Figs. E?) in transit. Administrative cachets are known. From the Zinder to Lake

Chad treks covers may be endorsed "Bataillon de Zinder/Tchad." For later operations see "1901-20 Chad," and "Ubangi-Shari."

1899-1906 Pacification of Central Niger—Zinder Area:— after capture of Zinder 1899 (see "Lake Chad Region") military activities in the area continued under command of 3ème Territoire Militaire de l'A.O.F.

Mail endorsed "Bataillon de Zinder/Tchad," or "Corps Expéditionnaire de Zinder," latter seen on franchise cover of 1902 with cads of "Say/Haut-Dahomey" and "Correspondance Militaire Porto Novo Benin" (Fig. D) in transit. P.O.s at Niamey and Say opened 1900-01 specifically to forward mail down to the coast. Mail of the Niger/Chad boundary Mission 1903-05 may have also used this route, endorsed "Mission de délimitation Niger/Tchad." Free franchise probably ended by 1905. (Cachet of Niger Military Territory Fig. X, may have been in use since 1906 but mainly seen around 1916.)



Fig. X



Fig. Y



Fig. Z

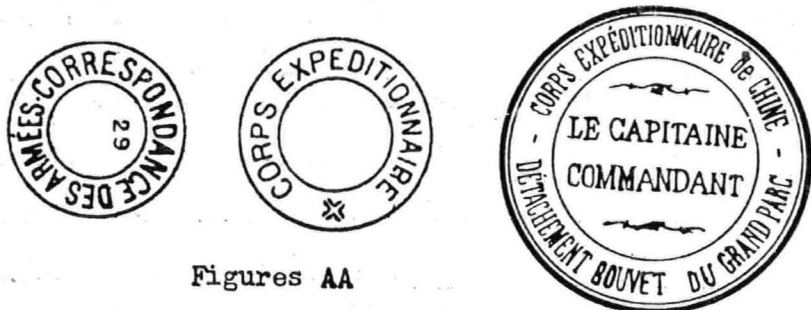
1900 Guinea:— Peulh revolt in Fouta Djallon area (far northwest).

1900-02 China Boxer Rebellion:— Encouraged by the Empress, the Boxers begin to attack foreigners from September 1898 on. An international punitive corps assembles on ships off the Taku Forts by May 1900; includes a French contingent from Indo-China. Foreign legations in Peking attacked and besieged ("The 55 Days") 21 June 1900. Allies take Taku, move inland to take Tientsin, and relieve the Peking legations 14 August. Petchili region, including Peking, "pacified" by mid-October. North China cities garrisoned by foreign troops, including French.

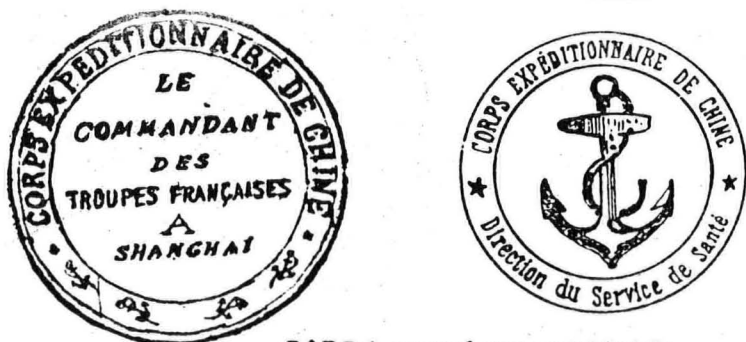
French army and naval personnel received the full military franchise for ordinary mail to France and Indo-China, July 1900-Aug. 1903. Heavier letters, registered mail, etc., used French Offices stamps for the surcharge, though mixed frankings with Indo-Chinese and Chinese stamps occurred. Early mail went mainly via Shanghai (Fig. Y) or via Ligne N, T, U, and V packets; they bear Corps Exp. Tonkin, Corps Exp. d'Extrême-Orient, or Corps Exp. de Chine franchise markings or endorsements, (Figs. AA). From October 1900 military post offices were opened in garrisoned towns, and used circular cad's: Trésor et Postes aux Armées, with Chine at bottom, flanked by pair of numerals 1 through 7 (Fig. Z). The following correlation of these numerals with places and dates of known use is from Desrousseaux (1972, 1973):

1: Peking (11-1900—5-1902); 2: Pao-Ting-Fou (10-1900—1901); 3: Yang-Tsum (10-12-1900); 4: administrative cachet only; 5: Tientsin (10-1900—5-1902); 6: Shan-Hai-Kwan (10-1900—7?-1901); 7: Tong-Kou (4-11?-1901). Various administrative cachets exist (Figs. AA).

Military P.O.s all closed by 16/5/02, and thereafter only French civil P.O.s could be used. Covers scarce to rare. Endorsed "Brigade d'occupation en Chine," "Corps Exped. du Petchili," etc.



Figures AA



Figures AA

**CORPS EXPÉDITIONNAIRE  
de CHINE**

**2<sup>e</sup> BRIGADE**

**Régiment d'inf<sup>rie</sup> de Marche**

1900-1920 Chad pacification:— following defeat of Rabah and sons in the Shari, new campaign starts with French and indigenous troops, some from the Shari Missions, to create a sort of protectorate over the warring Chad tribes to prevent their raids and slaving. But Senussi and Wadai (Ouadian) tribes remain resistant and very aggressively hostile. Continual operations 1901-20 fighting them, many alternate successes and defeats for the French. Notable fights at: Bid Alali (1 and 12-02), Tamba (13-5-04), Dindjébou (6-06, 6-08), Yao (31-1-05), Seta (4-2-05), Koundiourou (24-11-05), Adjoul (19-12-06), Queyta (3 to 5-07), Faya and Ain Galaka ('07), Dokadji (28-3-08), Djoua (16-6-08), Kanem (9-08), Chauk (1-6-09), Abéché capt. 6-09, Kadja (4-1-10), Guérédia (4-10), Dorothé (9-11-10), Oadia and Darfur (20-27-1-11), Borkou occup. 11-13, Ain Galaka occup. 27-11-13, Faya and Goura occup. 1913, Dar Sela (5-16).

Tibesti mountains 1914-20: part of troops withdrawn to Cameroun

1914-17 leading to native resurgence in Tibesti, Teda revolt of Senussi under Turkish flag with Turks and Germans supporting 1915-18, French withdraw from Tibesti during 1917. Final pacification of all Chad by 1920 (declared a colony 17-3-20).

No specifically military postmarks for these Chad operations, mail taken overland by camels from outposts north, east, and south of Lake Chad either direct to P.O.s in Niger (N'Guigmi), or via Ft. Lamy to nearest P.O.s in upper Ubangi (or in Northern Nigeria and Cameroun), or by Shari-Ubangi-Congo rivers down to Bangui or Brazzaville; P.O.s opened at Ft. Lamy 1905 and at several other posts in 1909-10. Many administrative cachets (Figs. AB), especially from 1905 on when the protectorate administration began. Franchise mail is still frequent up to 1914 when no stamps available in the field or at outposts; 1914-19 W.W. I free franchise applied.



A Fort Lamy LE 17 juin 1907  
LE COMMANDANT DU CERCLE

*[Handwritten signature]*

PAYS & PROTECTORAT  
DU TCHAD



Figures AB



1901-1914 Middle Congo:— many minor conflicts resulting from abuses of concession system. Franchise cover seen end. "Bataillon d'Occupation du Congo," 1902; also "Regiment indigène du Congo Française." Regular occupation troops were stationed in the colony to put down the conflicts. Franchise ended 1905?

1901 Turkey:— temporary non-violent occupation of Myteline by several nations in November in a claims dispute.

1901-07 Laos:— Kha rebellion.

1902 Algerian Sahara:— defeat of Tuaregs in the Hoggar.

1902-22 Garrisons in North China:— by November 1902, French garrison forces became the "Brigade (or Corps) d'Occupation en Chine." Tientsin principal post, followed by Shanghai (Fig. AC). After 1901 French garrisons were small, though reinforced during periods of strife such as death of the Emperor in 1908 and fall of the Empire in 1911-12.



Figures AC

Fig. AD

After 15 May 1902 military mail taken over by the French Offices in China P.O.s. It benefitted from the French domestic rates only from 1 Sept. 1903 to 1 Dec. 1912. Military franchise in effect again Aug. 1914 to Oct. 1919. Stamps of the French Offices in China and also the F.M. overprinted stamps were used, mainly after 1902. Previous "Trésor et Postes" cads of the army (Fig. Z) replaced ca. Oct. 1902 by the cads of the French Offices in China (Fig. AD). Numerous administrative (Figs. AE) and franchise (Fig. AF) markings exist. Much of the mail from Tientsin to France sent via the Transsiberian RR and received several forms of "Voie Sibérie" transit handstamps (Fig. AG). See Desrousseaux (1972) for detail on postal history.

**Corres<sup>ces</sup> d'Armées**

Fig. AF

**CORRES<sup>CES</sup> " D'ARMÉES**



Fig. AE



Fig. AF



Figures AE

# Voie Sibérie "Voie Sibérie"

Fig. AG

(Cont. of French garrison and patrol operations to 1946 will be in next installments.)

1903 Moroccan tribesmen raid into Algeria near Taghit oasis.

1903-34 Mauritania conquest and pacification:— actions in 1903, 1905, 1907-9, Adrar 1909, 1912, 1913, strong resistance until about 1920, but native raids continue until about 1934 when French occupation is completed.

A rare circular cachet inscribed "Gouvernement Général Afrique Occidentale Française/Mauritanie/Saharienne" is known from around 1903-1906. A franchise letter endorsed "Bataillon de la Mauritanie, Colonne de l'Adrar" is reported from 1907 (Gouraud expedition). Frequent native bandit raids were made on the mail runners, and telegraph lines cut, even into the 1930s. All the new postoffices opened in the early years, 1906-, were at military posts and the military personnel there originated much mail, mostly stamped and philatelic, but some with F.M. stamps and some in franchise. In 1925 and 1928 pioneer air-mail flights crashed in the desert, and native Maures ransacked their

mail bags; the letters returned or delivered were cacheted with hand-stamps: "Courrier Tombé aux Mains des Maures . . .". Various cachets of army and naval units exist, 17 of the "Vaguemestre" type reported by Venot, on covers posted in the civil P.O.s.

1904-1913 Gabon pacification:— regular occupation troops used for repression of a Fang revolt on the upper Como 1904, revolts of the Ossyeba 1906, of the Bapounou 1906-07, pacification of the Mitsogo country 1906-07, of the Okano 1907-09, of the Ovindo 1908, of the Bapounou of Moabi 1909, of the Woleu-Ntem 1907-11, revolt in the Como region 1911-12, pacification of the Bapoubi 1913.

The Gabon military-correspondence mark of 1890 may still have been in use (Fig. AH); the Ligne L and Ligne M Corres. D'Armées marks (Figs. E) possibly used but only in 1904. Civil P.O. postmarks most often seen on the mail from military. No franchise, but the "F.M." stamps could be used. Covers are rare. No administrative cachets or endorsements reported, but probably exist.



Fig. AH

c1904-1914 Niger:— pacification of the northeastern area ca 1904-14, Agades occupied 1904, revolts in the western area 1905-1906, Djerma 1905.

1905 Revolt in French Congo. (See 1901—Middle Congo and 1904—Gabon.)

1906 Upper Volta:— anti-tax rebellion in Turka area.

c1906- Tunisia:— frontier incidents on the Tunisia-Tripolitania border.

#### References on Military-Postal Markings

(most of these have some historical information also)

Previously cited references by DeBeaufond, Desrousseaux, Langlois et Bourselet, Maury et al., and Salles.

Anon.: (on Corr. D'Armées/Conakry), Feuilles Marcophiles, #182.

Anon.: "Aux mains des Maures," L'Echo de la Timbr., 1927, p. 1626.

A. Camboulives: "La poste au Sahara," Collect. Phil. et Marcoph., #50, 1981, pp. 11-14; addendum by J. P. Alexandre, #51, 1981, p. 26.

P. E. Collins: "The French military postal service in Siam 1893-1904," Fr. Cols. Phil., #182, 1980, pp. 113-116.

Lt. Col. Deloste: "Histoire Postale et Militaire en Dehors des Deux Guerres Mondiales." Bischwiller, 1970.

- J. Desrousseaux: "A list of the French postoffices in China and Japan and their periods of operation," *Fr. Cols. Phil.* #152, 1973, pp. 28-30.
- J. Desrousseaux: "On the French postal service in Siam," *Fr. Cols. Ph.*, #183, 1981, pp. 19-21.
- J. Fromaigeat: "Les plis accidentés de la Ligne," *Doc. Phil.*, #91, 1982.
- J. Garner and C. Steward: "More on the Franco-Siamese War affair," *Fr. Cols. Ph.*, #185, 1981, pp. 109-111.
- M. Mathieu: "Les bureaux Français de Crète," *Feuilles Marcophiles*, #215, 1978, pp. 4-5.
- Dr. Maurin: (on the Voulet-Chanoine affair), *Feuilles Marcophiles*, #108, pp. 6-7.
- A. Montader: "Franchises postales de expéditions et guerres coloniales:—Sénégal, Soudan, Mauritanie," *Postillon*, 1910, pp. 426-427; "—Région du Tchad," *id*, 1910, pp. 471-472; " - - Côte d'Ivoire, Dahomey, Bénin," *id*, 1910, pp. 494-496; " - - Fachoda," *id*, 1911, pp. 207-209.
- A. Montader: "Oubangui-Chari-Tchad," *Postillon*, 1915, pp. 348-350.
- O. dePomyers: "Les Timbres du Gabon et du Congo Française." *Bischwiller*, 1958, pp. 101-04.
- J. D. and S. Riddell: "La Guerre des Boxers," *Collectionneur Lyonnais*, #23, 1974, pp. 23-28.
- H. Tristant: "Histoire de la Poste dans les Territoires Français d'Outre-Mer—Le Haut-Dahomey (1898-1907), Fada N'Gourma et Say (1899-1958)," *Feuilles Marcophiles* #145, May 1962, pp. 19-39.
- H. Tristant: "La Mission Congo-Nil 1896-1899 ou Mission Marchand," *Doc. Phil.*, #57, 1973, pp. 115-133.
- G. Venot: "Mauritanie—nomenclature des cachets postaux 1904-1977," *Bull. de la Société COLFRA*, #5, Sept. 1978.
- J. Wall: "Cachets dateurs oblitérants coloniaux—A.E.F.," *Feuilles Marcophiles*, #117, Feb. 1959, pp. 9, #118, p. 26.

### Historical References

- G. Bocca: "La Légion." 1964.
- H. Carbou: "La Région du Tchad et les Ouadai." Paris, 1912.
- A. Clérico et al.: "Histoire de la Côte d'Ivoire." Abidjan, 1962.
- S. Decalo: "Historical Dictionary of Chad." Metuchen, N. J. 1977.
- S. Decalo: "Historical Dictionary of Niger." Metuchen, N. J. 1979.
- M. Delafosse: "Histoire de l'Afrique Occidentale Française." Paris, 1929-33.
- P. Duprey: "Histoire des Ivoiriens." Abidjan, 1962.
- F. Foureau: "D'Alger au Congo par le Tchad." Paris, 1903.
- E. F. Gautier: "Sahara, the Great Desert." N. Y., 1935.
- P. Gentil: "Confins Libyens, lac Tchad, Fleuve Niger." Paris, 1946.
- A. Gerteiny: "Mauritania." N. Y., 1967.
- Gen. Gouraud: "Mauritanie Adrar - - ." Paris, 1945.
- G. Grandidier et al.: "Atlas des Colonies Françaises." Paris, 1934. (Chapters on A.E.F., A.O.F., and Madagascar)
- P. Kalck: "Histoire de la République Centrafricaine." Paris, 1974.
- H. D. Nelson: "U. S. Army Handbook for Guinea," 2nd ed., Wash., 1975.
- D. McFarland: "Historical Dictionary of Upper Volta." Metuchen, N. J., 1978.
- Gen. Reibell: "Carnet du Route de la Mission Saharienne Foureau-Lamy." Paris, 1931.
- A. R. Walker: "Notes d'Histoire du Gabon." Montpellier, 1960.

## FOR THE RECORD

◆ 415). The recent passing away of two great French colonies collectors, Paul Pannetier and Leon Dubus, gave us pause to recall a roster of great research students and great collectors of French colonies. The great research students would certainly include: A. Maury, A. Montader, F. Marconnet, Baron de Vinck de Winnezele, P. Dillemann, Aimé Brun, L. Francois, P. Bouvet, G. Gilbert, A. Forbin, Cte. O. dePomyers, R. Salles, P. Pannetier, R. Joany, H. Tristant. Among the great collections of French Colonies we know of the: Leroy d'Etiolles, Bernichon, Ferrari, Hind, F. deCoppet, Chas. Curie, F. Ser-rane, Mrs. Dwight, A. Brun, DeVinck, P. Bouvet, Joubert de Beaujeu, L. Francois, M. Burrus, A. F. Lichtenstein, B. Lamy, J. Rifaux, A. Marchand, P. Pannetier, L. Dubus, J. Schatzkes.

◆ 416). A note from member Prof. Terence Hines calls attention to the long series of "Reply Coupons" of the various French Colonies (and France). Al-



though these are listed in the ACEP Catalogue des Entiers Postaux and in A. Hauck's "Catalogue of French and French Colonial UPU Reply Coupons," they are not well known nor popular as a sideline among French and Colonies collectors. They were prescribed for international use by the UPU about 1907 and many countries have in addition adopted a separate series in somewhat similar style for their domestic use. The style of these coupons has remained remarkably the same over the years, but there are some 14 or 15 sub-types of the UPU series, mainly changes in the denominations (due to raises in postage rates) or in the wording of the text on front and back. Nearly every PO sells these coupons—ask your postmaster to show you one in case you have never seen them. The French and Colonial domestic coupons are of same size as the UPU ones but simpler in style and wording—headed "Coupon-Réponse Franco-Coloniale," or merely "Coupon-Réponse," with the name of colony at bottom. The text on back tells what territories they are valid for use in. There have been about a dozen sub-types since 1926 when the domestic coupons for colonies were first issued. Hines describes two issues for St. Pierre-Miquelon

later than those listed in ACEP. The one being used in 1969 is illustrated herewith—it is on a white paper with a very pale pinkish background inside the border in midst of which is a faint image of a bearded man's bust riding the waves, perhaps to represent Neptune or a fisherman. In 1976 or 1977 a surcharged version appeared, with overprint "1Fr50 ou 45 Francs C.F.A." hand-stamped in red over the original "30" which is barred out. Hines also has this (postmarked 16/6/77) with a further surcharge in red pen "1Fr50 ou 45" and red pen lines crossing out the previous surcharge. These changes were evidently made provisionally to use up the old 30 France CFA stock when SPM became a French Department in 1976 and French francs superceded CFA francs. The UPU coupon for SPM is found with a similar maroon handstamp surcharge to change the 40 Francs CFA value to 55 Francs C.F.A.

◆ 417). According to information supplied to Hervé Drye (COLFRA Bull. #13) by the Direction des Postes of Reunion Dept. the following offices were operating there in 1980:—

Regular "bureaux" (37): St. Denis R. P., St. Pierre, Le Port, Le Tampon, St. Andre, St. Benoit, Ste. Clotilde, St. Joseph, St. Louis, St. Paul, La Possession, La Riviere, Ste. Marie, Petite Ile, Bois de Nefles St. Paul, Bras Panon, Cilaos, Entre Deux, La Chaloupe, La Montagne, La Plaine des Cafres, La Saline, Le Piton St. Leu, Les Avirons, Les Trois Bassins, L'Etang Sale, Plaine des Palmistes, Ravine des Cabris, Ste. Rose, Ste. Suzanne, St. Gilles les Bains, St. Gilles les Hauts, St. Leu, Salazie, Cambuston, Ste. Anne, Le Guillaume.

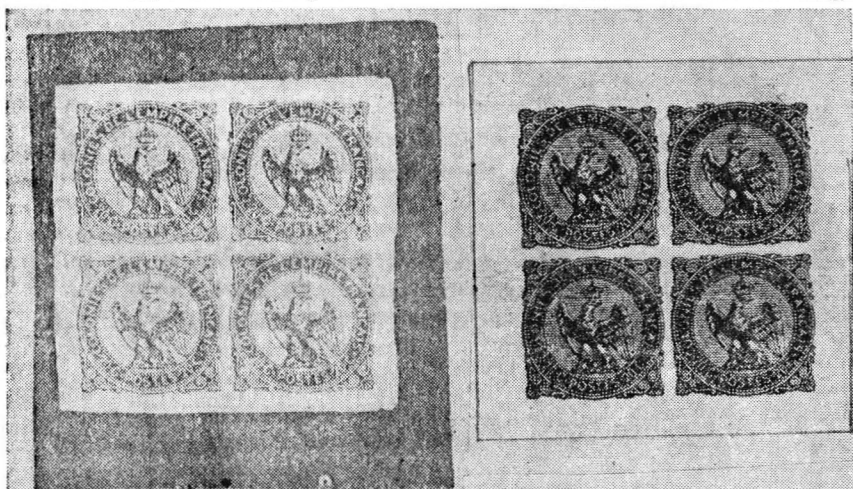
"Agences Postales" (27) and "Guichets Annexes" (2):— Basse Terre, Basse Vallee, Bellemene, Bellepierre, Bernica, (La) Bretagne, (Le) Beule, (Le) Dos d'Ane, (L') Etang Sale les Bains, St. Denis R. P. Annexe I, Gillot Aeroport, Grand Bois, Hell Bourg, (Les) Lianes, (Les) Maxes, Mont-Vert, Le Piton Ste. Rose, (Le) Plate, Pont D'Yves, Ste. Clothilde Annexe I, La Riviere des Galets, La Riviere des Pluies, La Riviere du Mat, St. Francois, St. Philippe, Tan Rouge, Terre Sainte, Vincendo, Palmiste Rouge.

◆ 418). The acronym BEPTOM frequently referred to in the French philatelic press, stands for Bureau d'Etudes des Postes et Télécommunications d'Outre-Mer. It has been operating since 1961, a non-profit state corporation under joint guidance of the Ministère de la Cooperation et du Developement and the Ministère des P.T.T. Its mission is to aid all countries and territories which request it to resolve their problems of postal service and telecommunications. African countries have been and still are among the main users. It operates a school at Toulouse where technical and administrative cadres are trained for PT and telec. work. Many technical consultations, loans of experts, and material acquired, for the requesting countries. The value of the assistance has been worth over 600 million francs in the last 20 years. It has arranged for French stamp printers (not just the Gov't plant) to produce 8000 individual stamp designs and denominations totalling 1 billion stamps printed, for the foreign customers. French collectors have bought 200 million francs worth of these issues obtained through BEPTOM. The Agence des Timbres-Poste d'Outre-Mer, which stocks and sells the stamps, is a subsidiary of BEPTOM.

◆ 419). We have been queried as to the source of the mark illustrated: "St.P/Fr." in a circle of 21 mm. None of our correspondents has any knowledge of it among genuine postmarks, say of St. Pierre, Mart., St. Pierre, Reu., or St. Pierre, Miq. Any solution? (It may not even be French.)



◆ 420). Sarge Bernard sent us a number of very odd proof sheetlets of the colonies Eagles type in blocks of 4 for various denominations and in several colors on tinted thick papers (not issued ones). There are two types, as illustrated; one has a thick surround in color of the stamps and which indicates the size and shape of the die block (or plate?) used to imprint them, with a clearance of several mm between block and surround; the other type lacks any surround. We had seen several of these pseudo-proofs in Eric Spiegel's collection, and earlier hypothesized that they are Fournier facsimiles made by photolithography from actual proofs of the Granet reprints of 1887. This idea was suggested to us by some Fournier facsimiles we have of the Eagles

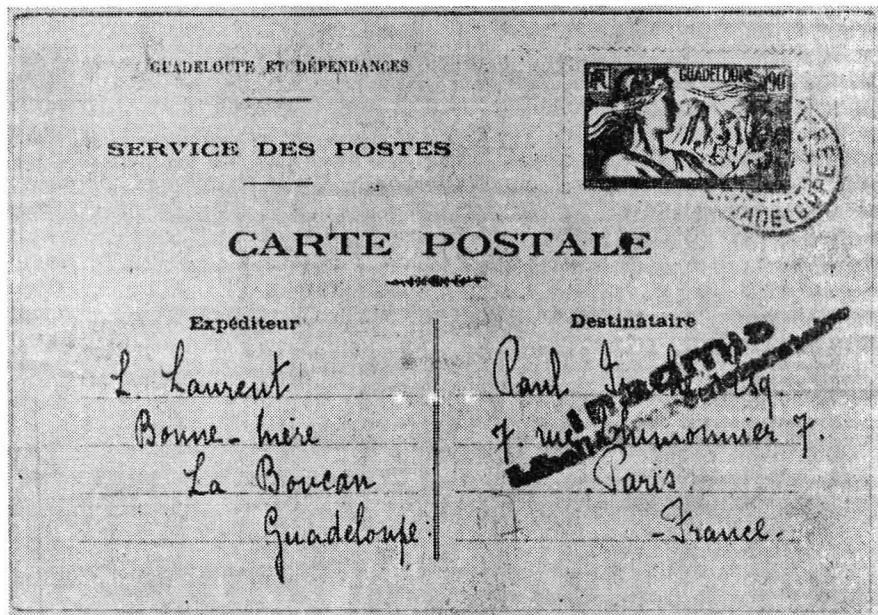


in singles and in strips with similar surrounds (—from the Fournier albums). But in either case there is a mystery as to where Fournier got the material he copied. The clichés all have the genuine features including the secret dot in upper right petal, oversize S and correct no. of pearls and medallion lines. However, the plate used for the Granet reprints is said to have been of 12 clichés. Possibly the secondary clichés from the die used for the Granet were preliminarily made up in various configurations for trial to see how they would look. We do not entertain the possibility that such material would have been prepared at the time of the original issue because no such things are known for any of the other classic French types.

◆ 421). An Arrêté of 29 March 1920 (effect. 1 May) required a fixed surcharge of 20c on domestic letters, telegrams, and journals, as well as colonies mail, addressed to General Delivery (Poste Restante); the only exception being for business firms and persons who had paid an annual subscription fee of 10F or 20F, resp., for the privilege of sending and receiving General Delivery (a rule set up in Oct. 1919). For letters from abroad no surcharge was made. The surcharge could be prepaid (in stamps) by the sender or by the receiver (with postage not dues stamps). In later years the amount of the surcharge was increased each time the postage rates were increased: thus going to 50c, then 1fr, 2fr, 4fr, 3.80, 3fr, 5fr, 10fr, 15fr, 20fr, and when New Francs came in started at 20c, and soon up to 30c (where it was in 1969). The subscription fee likewise went up. The identification cards given to annual subscribers of persons (20Fr fee) were to have a 25c Quittance fiscal stamp affixed. (From Doc. Phil. #87).



◆ 422). Allain Millet shows us a curious item—a formula postal card of the Guadeloupe Service des Postes with on back a printed form with instructions and lines of text with blanks that could be filled out by the sender to make a message (something like prisoner-of-war cards). This type of card is analogous to ones issued in France and North Africa during WW II for “interzone correspondence” as a form of censorship. But there is no report we know of in philatelic literature of such a card for Guadeloupe. Millet’s card was filled out in Nov. 1940 by a person in La Boucan Guadeloupe, addressed to Paris. It was apparently never delivered as it is handstamped across the address on front: “Inadmis/ - - - ? non-reglementaire.” The instructions on back sternly advise that senders were not to write outside the lines and spaces provided and to include only familial correspondence, else the card would not be forwarded and probably destroyed. The sender obviously did not observe the rules!



◆ 423). Richard Winter last year reported he has a French Equatorial Africa stamp of Sc. #48, Yv #45 (50c 1937) which is surcharged “DOUANES /Paquets-poste familiaux/5fr” and three bars over the 50c; also another copy on a Customs card which is cancelled by an illegible cachet. By coincidence we noted a short article by M. Mathieu in COLFRA Bull. #15 which illustrated the surcharge and a piece of parcel-wrapping with one of the surcharged stamps plus two regular postage stamps; the surcharged one is cancelled by a smudgy rectangular framed cachet, and the postage stamps by a postmark of Bangui, 1949. The piece was registered and addressed to France. According to Mathieu this surcharge was authorized about 1945 to pay the fixed 5Fr customs fee on small parcels (limited weight), hence only one value was needed. The paquets-poste familiaux enjoyed a reduced rate, and the registry label on the piece mentioned is of a special type printed in black on rose paper intended for the reduced rate, so-called O.P.R. (Objet Prix Réduit). At first 50,000 of the stamps were surcharged, but later 200,000 more were made as

the demand continued and no early change in the fee was contemplated. Since this surcharge is really a sort of fiscal stamp it should not be in postage-stamp catalogs; however the new Ceres catalog lists it. It is not in Janton's catalog of postage stamps converted for fiscal use, but perhaps he will put it in his new edition coming out soon in FCP. The only reference to this surcharge in the literature is a short note by Altériet in L'Echo #1117 which calls attention to several errors in the setting of the surcharge (now also cited in the Ceres catalog). Mathieu asks readers to inform him of any further data on these surcharges—90 rue Gustave Laurent, 51100-Reims.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS



On 27 Feb. the 1.60F stamp for Recensement de la Population was issued; on 13 March the 1.90 Aéroport Bâle-Mulhouse, on 20 March the 2.30 Lutte Contre le Racisme, on 27 March the 1.60+0.40 Journée du Timbre stamp showing "Femme Lisant" of Picasso. On 17 April was to be issued the 1.40F La Ferronnerie (Metiers d'Art series), on 24 April the two Europas 1.60 Traite de Rome and 2.30 Traite de Verdun. On 28 April the 1.80 Coupe du Monde de Football, on 15 May five issues: 4.00F "L'Ephébe d'Agde," 3.00F Pau—Chateau Henri IV, 2.30 35E Festival Intern. du Film at Cannes, 2.60F 20e Anniv. du Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, 1.60F+0.40 Robert Debré. On 22 May, a 1.40F+0.30 Henri Mondor.

◆ At the Salon d'Automne last November the Grand Prix de l'Art Philatélique Française was given to the Abbaye de Vaucelles of Monvoisin; the Grand Prix de Territoires d'Outre-Mer to Corvette of New Caledonia by E. Lacacque; and the Grand Prix des Etats Francophones d'Afrique to the Christophe Colomb of Mali by Claude Haley.

◆ The Andorre program for 1982: 2 Europa stamps on 8 May: 1.60 Creation du Gov't Andorrane, 2.30 Creation du Conseil de la Terre; later: 2 stamps for Coupe du Monde du Football, Chat Sauvage, Pin, Détail d'une fresque de l'église La Cortinada, 100e Anniv. de la découverte du bacille de Koch, Saint Thomas d'Aquin, 1er Expo philatélique Andorreen.

◆ Lucien Bridelance, who has been editor of Feuille Marcophiles for some years, has been elected President of the Union Marcophil.

◆ Reminder for those interested in going to Paris for the Philexfrance Expo, being held June 11-21 at the CNIT La Defense on outskirts of Paris. See our notes in Jan. FCP, p. 20 and p. 23. The U. S. Commissioner, Ray Gaillaguet indicates a large number of U. S. collectors are exhibiting. He is also arranging air tours from N. Y. and Chicago (call 401-331-8914 or 438-6064).

◆ Stanley Luft added some more awards to his long roster last fall: a Reserve Grand at CINCPLEX for Lesser French Military Actions, a Gold at GRANJEX for his 20c Imperf. Empires. He also was a judge at a show in Colorado Springs in November.

◆ At PHILATOKYO in Oct., Harvey Warm obtained a Gold for his Louisiana Postal History. Harvey also won the Grand Award at MIDAPHIL for the same exhibit.

◆ At the ASDA Show in Nov. there was an expo of invited exhibits, at which some of our members won awards: Mary Ann Owens a Vermeil for her Beautiful Blue Danube, George Guzzio a Vermeil for his Penguinalia, Melvin Garabrant a Silver for his French Europa.

◆ At ROCPEX Taipei 1981, many U.S. exhibitors won awards. Our members did well: Richard Winter a Gold with special prize for his Transatlantic Mails, Paul Dinger a Gold for his Dornier DO-X, Stan Jersey a Large Silver for his New Hebrides 1842-1942, Rollo Adams a Large Silver for his France Cameo Sowers, Dave Zimmerman a Large Silver for his Free French Censorship in the Levant, Marc Isaacs a Silver for his U. S. Diplomatic Mail, and a Diploma for his Indochina Aerophilately. Ernst Cohn obtained a Bronze for his La Valise Diplomatique article, Lee Wade and Dave Zimmerman also Bronzes for their publications.

◆ We would like to remind our members that they should consider subscribing to the excellent quarterly journal Documents Philatéliques, the organ of the Académie de Philatélie, which as you can see from the Current Journal Articles listings carries valuable articles on stamps and postal history. Cost 125Fr/ann.; from M. Schraeder, 7 Ave. Beaucour, 75008-Paris (checks to the Académie). Pierre de Lizeray is the editor.

◆ Louis Lenain, a great postal historian of the pre-1791 France, died on 7 Sept. last. His many important publications include his books on the postal markings to 1791, the offices abroad, Poste aux Armées, postal history of the Depts. of Drome and L'Ardeche (a model study). His library was auctioned in February.

◆ Barbara R. Mueller, editor of the Essay-Proof Jn., is now appointed the new editor of the APS Writers Unit #30 Bulletin.

◆ The Federation des Sociétés Philatéliques Françaises plans to issue a new catalogue of France in 1982 at time of the Philexfrance Expo. We have

heard rumors that Jean Brun has a hand in that project. It is to be a catalog well-planned, complete, and sold at moderate price, accessible to all collectors. Subscriptions are being taken at reduced price to the various societies belonging to the Federation.

◆ "Le Trésor des Timbres-Poste de France," a deluxe book in limited edition (5000) was published last year, available only to subscribers to the Documents Philatéliques Officielles of the Musée de la Poste—it is one of a series of booklets to be called "Lettres du Monde Entier." The edition was oversubscribed 4 months before printing.

◆ More on the question of removing gum from stamps in collections—Doris deVries in the Bull. des Amis du Musée de la Poste #66 reports he consulted with various authorities and cites their opinions. A Dutch technician points out how factors such as type of paper, light, air, acidity, metals, etc., could affect the life of the gum. He concluded that one should use albums or stock books of good quality of non-wood paper and non-reactive to acids and protect from light and the atmosphere. But for rare stamps it would be preferable to remove the gum. The Enschede stamp printing firm uses a gum that is rather hygroscopic. The maker of the gum for British stamps did not think their gum would affect the stamps but over a long period of time the gum will harden, yellow, and crack, so removing gum would be advisable for museums as the Swiss Museum does. The Dutch, German, Norwegian, Swedish, and Czechoslovakian museums do not remove the gum. The Danish museum removes gum only from stamps which are reported to be susceptible to damage. The Smithsonian Collection indicates it removes gum which shows evidence of cracking, curling, chemical reactions, etc. The Paris Musée is studying the problem but as yet does not remove gum. The Belgian museum keeps stamps in a controlled air-conditioned area but if stamps show degradation would probably try to find out the cause first.

◆ Why have the posts and telegraphs in France so long been under the same administration? The combining of the P. et T. was proposed in 1828, 1849, 1862, 1864, 1865, and 1870, by various officials or legislators, but was not voted until 1871. The Law of 6 Dec. 1873 supplemented by regulation of July 1876, at first applied the fusion to offices of second order. The Décret of 22 April 1883 combined the services more closely, but delayed some function fusions till later. The fusion followed the practice in most other European countries. The combination caused lots of problems in conflicts and rivalries among the personnel of different missions, backgrounds, ages, and traditions, and with a different personnel administrative structure.

◆ The setenant pair of 2.00F stamps issued Feb. 13 (see FCP #187) for Philexfrance and designed by Jean-Michel Folon, requires a bit of explanation in case the symbolism is not entirely obvious to you. The artist intends the two stamps to be seen together. He attempts to suggest the idea of Space itself, occupied by the planets like round stamps in various colors with white outer cogs, as a dream of the future. The two halves of a green planet are about to merge if the two stamps are joined. The hands on planets signify man in the Universe today transformed by technology. The Musée is holding an exhibition of Folon's paintings.

◆ The PTT has been asked why some date postmarks have the hour of collection/substituted with a little six-branched star. The PTT explains that this has been done now for many years whenever the postal clerk has neglected or deemed it not necessary or useful to show the hour in his cachet (probably when mails are delayed or uncertain?).

## CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

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

- #397, Nov. 1981: De la Méttrie: "25c Cérés aux types I et II, variétés non-placés" (begin); Stofati: "Le T.G.V. postal"; Fromaigeat: "Les timbres-taxé"; Altériet: "Collection carnets Sabines" (end); conts. of DeLizeray, Tristant, Chauvigny, Savélon, Frybourg, Thématique.
- #398, Dec. 1981: Fromaigeat: "Les lettres"; conts. of de la Méttrie, De Lizeray, Savélon, Tristant, Chauvigny, Frybourg.
- #350, Feb. 1982: Fromaigeat: "Les papiers"; Monchicourt: "Les affranchissements composés dits de Sept. 1871" (begin); Trassaert: "La Marianne de Muller" (begin); DeLizeray: "Sabine-Republique—certification des 3 coquilles"; Guillard: "Automation du courrier"; J.L.B.: "Les timbres graves par P. Gandon" (end); de la Mettrie: "25c Cérés Types I et II"; conts. of Tristant, Thématique.

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

- #1526, Nov. 1981: Massacrier: "Les nouveautés Françaises" (change in value of issues 1956-80); Fute: "30c Coq e Ddëcaris carnets taille douce de 10 timbres et de 20 timbres"; Philippon: "Nouvelles maritimes"; conts. of Tristant, Storch et Francon.
- #1527, Dec. 1981: Malevergne: "Un nouveau préoblitéré?"; Massacrier: "Les nouveautés" (end); Joye: "A propos des vignettes auto-collants pour l'affranchissement du courrier"; conts. of Tristant, Fute, Storch et Francon.
- #1528, Jan. '82: d'Annunzio: "Gauche, droite (face direction of vignettes)"; conts. of Tristant, Fute, Storch et Francon.
- #1529, Feb. '82: DeLizeray: "Les signatures de Delacroix" (on Libertés); Sinais: "Les Forces France Libres et leurs marques postales" (begin); conts. of Tristant, Fute.

### Documents Philatéliques (CC, APRL)

- #90, 4th Trim 1981: Guiraud-Darmais: "Marques tronquées de Monaco"; Tristant: "La dessert postale de l'île de la Réunion par les paquets britanniques 1852-54"; Prugnon: "L'utilisation tardive du 20c noir après son retrait définitif"; Fromaigeat: "Le 20c de la Commune"; de la Méttrie: "Variétés des 25c Cérés aux Types I et II"; Bernard: "25c Cérés Type II décalages"; Henry: "25c Cérés de 1871 Type I"; Blanc: "25c de 1871"; Blanc: "Levées exceptionnelles d'Alsace-Lorraine"; Noel: "Une taxe de 1Fr inédit"; de Fontaines: "La réinstallation des poste françaises en Alsace"; Bridelance: "Internement des militaires étrangers aux Pays-Bas"; "15th Suppl. à l'Encyclopédie."
- #91, 1st Trim 1982: Fromaigeat: "Les plis accidentés de la Ligne"; Michon: "Les Iles Wallis et Futuna"; Henry et Lievsay: "25c Cérés de 1871"; de la Méttrie: "25c Cérés de 1871, additif"; de Fontaines: "Emploi tardif des timbres à l'effigie M. Petain"; Blanc: "Le Service des Recouvrements"; Barbey: "En 1924, déjà une taxe URGENT"; De Lizeray: "Fluorescence et phosphorescence"; Malevergne: "Précurseurs des préos françaises"; Bridelance: "Internement des prisonniers de Guerre en Suisse."

### Les Feuilles Marcophiles (CC, APRL)

- #227, 4th Trim 1981: Alexandre: "Nouveau de Berguent"; Domenech: "Le Mont-Cénis et son hospice"; Catherine: "Les districts révolution-



naires"; Delwaille: "Bureau de Poste de l'Expo Universelle de 1855"; Kahn: "Le Poste dans les Mellah de Marrakech, Fez, et Tetuan"; Noel: "La Boite de L'Orient"; Desrousseaux: "Courriers entre la France et l'Extrême Orient pendant Guerre de le Grande Asie Orientale 1942-45"; Goin: "La base navale de Mers el Kebir"; Sené: "Le bureau de poste automatique de Mongeron"; Antoine: "Libre service affranchissement"; deVries: "Information supplémentaire sur service pneumatique de Paris."

#### Les Feuille Marcophiles Information (CC, APRL)

- #32, Nov. 1981: Lelorain: "Le cachet taxe 'Metz-Port'"; Golas: "Cachet rotoplan de Monaco"; Duraud: "P.P. encadré sur le timbre en 1849"; "Marques linéaires doubles postale au Type 18"; "Marques de franchise de Savoie inconnu"; Poskin cont.

#### Philatelic Literature Review (CC, APRL)

- #112, 3rd Qtr. 1981: Stone: "Bibliography of Philatelic literature on French colonies—Sect. L. Reunion"; Trenchard: "The G. Turner philatelic library."

- #113, 4th Qtr. 1981: Stone: "Bibliography of Fr. col.—T.A.A.F."

#### Bulletin de la Société des Amis du Musée de la Poste (CC, APRL)

- #66, 2nd Sem. 1981: "Nos deuils: Dubus, Pannetier, Lenain, Drefus"; "Ed. Pignon au Musée de la P."; "Présentation des collections amis au Musée"; "Artisans d'hier de communications d'aujourd'hui"; Lemesle: "Quelques aspects de la fusion des Postes et Télégraphes il y'a un siècle"; Tristant: "La boîte aux lettres du bout du monde D'Urville"; DeVries: "La gomme, le timbre et les musées"; Michon: "La surtaxe de 2Fr de 1910"; deFontaines: "Corfou 1789-1899"; "La Petit Poste au Lille"; "Centenaire de la Caisse Nationale d'Epargne."

#### Le Collectionneur Philatliste et Marcophile (CC, APRL)

- #52, Oct. 1981: Rayssiguier: "La garance et la Philatélie"; Luft: "Les armées révolutionnaires des Pyrénées"; Perrayon: "Oblitérations mécaniques de Villefranche/Saone"; Auriacombe: "Les bureaux navals cotiers 1939-40"; Sene: "Les valeurs à recouvrements"; Narjoux: "Information sur le Rhone et Loire"; Camboulives: "Trouvé à la Boîte à Lyon-Terreaux"; Fradois: "Catalogue eds timbres fiscaux" (cont.); Camboulives: "Le blocus continental de la Poste (1811)"; Blanc: "Taxe simple à percevoir—minimum de taxe"; Blanc: "Papiers d'Affaires: tarifs"; Fradois: "Timbres fiscaux-postaux"; Camboulives: "Le griffe RCSI no. p. I."

- #53, Jan. '82: Rayssiguier: "Le #1 de Nouvelle Calédonie, le Triquera" (begin); Camboulives: "A propos des ballons de Belfort"; Camboulives: "Les boites mobiles des Tramways de Paris"; Camboulives et Jeaujean: "André et l'expédition au Pole en ballon 1897"; Laborde: "Les recommandés provisoires du Rhone"; Lamar: "La date de la poste faisant foi"; Mathieu: "Suite de l'enquête sur R.C.S.I. No. P.L"; Camboulives: "un mandat de 5c (Tunisie)"; Mathieu: "(on papiers d'affaires)"; Malevergne: (on newspaper franking). Conts. of Chardon, Fradois.

#### Indo-China Philatelist (CC, APRL)

- #51, Jan. 1982: Klewitz: "Viet Nam some offbeat issues"; Kerr: "Laos—a celebration in Lauang-Prabang"; Tran: "Viet Name 1955—Operation Brotherhood."

#### Marianne—Bull. Kontaktgroep Frans Versamelaars (CC)

- #53, Oct. 1981: DerVlist: "De betekenis van bepaalde uitdrukkingen, ge-

bruikt in de Catalogues. Geilhistreerd met voorbeelden"; "Het oorlogspaper zo genanten G.C."; V. derVlist: "Her herkennen van vervalsing."

#### Stamp Collector (CC, APRL)

Nov. 22, 1980: Collins: "French military mail in W.W. I maintained the servicemans stamina" (repr. in *The Entire Truth*, Dec. 1981).

#### Stamp Collecting (CC, APRL)

#126, p. 1013: Ibbotson: "French packet boats in the Indian Ocean 1783-88."

#### Postscript (CC, APRL)

#s 147-148, Jy-Dec. '81: Coles: "Handling of mail from both Zones of France 1940-42"; Roberts: "French maritime mail in the Mediterranean"; Coles: "The Deboursé marks of France"; Tabcart: "Transatlantic mail and retaliatory rates"; Woolem: "Transatlantic mails—French accountancy and US collect marks in 1870"; (Doublet: Art. 20 accountancy mark.)

#### Pacifica (CC, APRL)

#14, p. 57 ff: Crampton: "New Hebrides official franks."

#### Cursors (CC, APRL)

#2, 1981: Cohn (cont.)

#4, 1981: Cerutti: "L'avito dei Francesi alla Repubblica Romana nel 1849."

#6, Dec. 1981: Gobbi: "An extremely interesting discovery concerning the French military mail (Escadre de la Baltique in green)."

#### Il Collezionista

#875, 1981: Vollmeier: (Depts. Francesi en territoire Italiana).

#### Revue des P.T.T. de France

#4, 1981: Rollaud: "L'expansion du service postale de 1815 à 1848"\* "L'assemblée parlementaire européen."

#### Le Philatéliste Erinnophile (CC)

1981, #6: Andorre (catalog of essays); "France—timbres Orphélins de l'Insurrection surchargé Gen. de Gaulle."

#### Philatélie E. A.

#54, 1981: "Etude des surcharges provisoires dans le Depts. d'Oran, Saida, Setif, et Tizi-Ouzou."; "Les oblitérations des bureaux du Dept. d'Alger."

#### Philatelie (Holland)

#9, 1980: DeRooy: (booklets of France 1959-81); Degraeve: (balloon post).

#### Machine Cancel Forum (APRL)

#87, July 1981: Morris: "Machine cancels of France."

#### American Philatelist

Feb. 1982: Carol: "Chad's first military stamp."

#### Postzak

#111, 1976: deHaan: (on French military field posts in Netherlands 1793-95).

#### Newsletter of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (CC, APRL)

#42, Dec. 1981: Edwards: "The lighthouses of St. Pierre-Miquelon"; Barker and Moffat: "The Sabine issues" (cont.)

#### Journal of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (CC, APRL)

#146, Autumn 1981: Coles: "The German postal service in France 1915-18—Givet, Finney, and Maubeg regions"; Wheatley: "A cover from Martinique 1815"; Spong: "The Zebu and Lemur issue of Madagascar"; Korteweg et al: "Les Depts. Conquis—Holland."



## REVIEWS

**Histoire de l'Aerostation et de l'Aviation Francaise.** By Jean Silombra. 1981, 136pp. Yvert & Cie, 80036 Amiens, France. 250 Francs+17.50 postage (from most French stamp dealers), or from the author, 11 rue de Provence, 75009-Paris.

This is a work that has long been overdue and awaited by the French air mail specialists as well as the specialists in the Merson, Mouchon, Blanc, Sowers and Pasteur issues, on combination covers. The foreword gives a clear, concise explanation of what the author tried to do.

The arrangement of the material is superb! The first section, arranged by year, lists the air meets between 1793 (Montgolfier) to 1923 with quotations for mint vignettes and for properly used on commemorative post cards. The Second section deals with the early experimental air-mail routes such as the Paris-Niamey experimental flight (1925) thru the 12eme Aviation Exposition of Nov. 1930.

The section on ballons montes of 1870-71 is basic and of no great interest to the specialist of this period. However, it is an easy reference for persons picking up an occasional Balloon cover. Pages 170 to 175 deal with crash covers from 1919 to 1930 listing flight, pilot, and other pertinent information. The index is a masterpiece. Each air meet, experimental flight, crash, etc., is listed by name, date, and page number. A person with even the most rudimentary knowledge of French could use this work.

As in all of these works one can always find some fault or omission. I was surprised to find no mention made of the 1921 Guynemer label I have in my collection on a post card with the label overprinted "Fete du 20e Anniversaire traversee de la Manche 25 Juillet 1909" with a Daguin cancel "Calais Le Port" and a 10c chiffre maigre Sower + a 5c Blanc.

The price for the book of approximately \$48.00 is steep but a good investment. — Raymond L. Gaillaguet

\* \* \*

**Marques d'Entrée Maritime du XVIIIème et du XIXème Siècle.** By J. Bergier. Dec. 1981. 137pp. illustr. paper bd. 150Fr plus postage. From L'Amicale Philatélique L'Ancre, 7 rue Dobrée, 44100-Nantes.

Bergier has compiled an illustrated annotated catalog of the maritime entry marks of France in the 18th and 19th centuries up to the era of the "Paquebot" marks. Some of the sections of the book are reprinted from the Bulletin de l'Amicale Phil. L'Ancre. He has made full use of the data in Lenain and Salles with considerable addenda from other sources including archives. But the organization and approach are quite different from those authors. First he outlines a classification of the marks which starts with some 18th century categories considered chronologically. Then he follows with types of marks classified essentially like those of Salles, and finally some miscellaneous ms, and provisional ones, of exceptional character, plus a few foreign marks. The periods and nature of use of each of the classified categories are then discussed, with notes on the origin of the letters with the various marks. Tables show the ports using the various types. Special chapters are devoted to the Petit Poste Maritime of Loliot, and the Paquebots Royaux. Extensive compilations of postage tariffs, port traffic, origins and destinations of the shipping, abbreviations, blockades, etc. All of the above

material takes up the first 69 pages. It is sprinkled with many reproductions of marks, covers, old documents, and maps—a very attractive interesting and useful assemblage.

After all that comes the "Catalogue" (50 pp) which is set up in vertical columns giving successively: the mark (with illustr.), ink color, index of rarity, origin, and remarks. The sequence is alphabetical by port names, and for each port in chronological sequence of the date of introduction of the type of mark. A final part contains maps of France and colonies, reproductions of the *Feuilles Maritimes de Nantes* for several dates, and a detailed table of contents.

This work is one that all collectors of the colonies stampless covers and French entry marks will find an indispensable adjunct to Salles and Lenain and more convenient for a collector to refer to. (It does not cover the types of transit marks, accountancy marks, and ambulant marks list in Salles and Noel.) There is much meat for the postal historian in the historical notes, maps, and documents, much of which has not appeared in philatelic literature before. We cannot comment on the completeness of the listings or the adequacy of the rarity indices, but it appears that the author is quite up to date in his references and has watched the "market" carefully.

The book is well printed by offset from clear cold type and illustrations. The size 8x11½" does not make a "pocket book." There are helpful features such as colored spacers between each major part (an idea from Nougaret no doubt). Arrangement of paragraphs, numberings, tables, headings, is systematic and easy to follow. It is obviously a "work of love" by a longtime enthusiastic collector and student, and very appropriate for a Nantes society to publish (—Nantes was the great port for early shipping). Jean-Francois Baudot, the proprietor of the Jamet auction firm, supplies a very glowing Preface.—R. G. Stone



**Frankreich 1849-1900, Handbuch und Katalog.** Peter Boner, 183pp, DM 33.50, the author Bruchwiesenstrasse 18A, 6074 Rödermark, Fed. Rep. of Germany.

In German, which immediately loses its utility for most of us. The contents however include some discussion of postal rates, a large- and small-number town listing, and prices for cancellations on each of the values to 1876. Platers will like the cuts of the different varieties until they come to realize that they are listed as variety #1, #2, etc., with no identification of plate positions as now widely listed in the French catalogues. Each value is identified with its corresponding catalog number in Yvert, Michel, Gibbons, and Scott.

One of my standard tests of any new catalog is to run an index of each of the major numbers, the most common type, quotation for a used copy. This one has me absolutely buffaloed—for most issues the quotes run 2/3 of equivalent quotations in the current French catalogs (converting DM at 42 cents and FFfr at 16 cents), but I would love to sell my Bordeaux at the quotes which seem to be double the samequote level? Three are no quotations or listings for the Alsace/Lorraine issues of 1870-1, so I can't see if the bias is consistent or just a flake.

EMC, who also has had a chance to look at it, says "for a German-speaking collector, it is a great deal better than nothing." I wouldn't change a word.—J.E.L.

---

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

---

### President's Letter

Dear Members:

At our March Directors' meeting we finally had to come to grips with inflation. Because of the ever increasing costs in producing the **Philatelist** and doing other Society business, we can no longer hold to the modest dues structure maintained over most of the last decade. Proposed for consideration at the Annual Meeting in May to be effective in 1983 are the new dues rates of \$7.50 for non-resident U.S. and Canadian members and \$10.00 for resident and all other foreign members. The extra \$2.50 for resident members is to cover the costs of the monthly meeting notices and for foreign members (except Canadians) is to help cover the extra postage needed for mailing the **Philatelist**.

We will hold our annual election of Officers and Directors at the May meeting, and conduct other appropriate business.

We will again hold our annual banquet at the Chambertin in May. To help with our current budget we are asking for donations of material to the Society to be sold at the auction held at the banquet. Such can be sent to me.

Enclosed with this issue of the **Philatelist** is our current publications order form. Be sure to order the titles you need soon, as some of our older ones are low in stock. Also, many back issues of the **Philatelist** are still available at \$1.00 each, so check your needs in last year's INDEX and send your orders to Walter Parshall.

Plans are continuing for our participation in NOJEX this fall. We will include a prospectus with the July issue of the **Philatelist**, so get your exhibits ready!

Peace & Commerce, Ed G.

### Notices

- ◆ The Directory of Members as of October 1981 is issued as a Supplement to this issue of FCP. It is not for sale.
- ◆ The Board has decided not to incorporate the new 9-digit zip codes into our official address until it is required by law.
- ◆ Note actions of the Board explained in the President's Letter.
- ◆ An order form for FCPS Publications is enclosed with this issue of FCP for your convenience. The sales of publications are an important source of revenue for the Society. The publications tend to go out of stock in a few years after issue, so be advised not to delay ordering as stock of some is already very low, and later on the second-hand market prices will likely be much higher.

### Meeting of 5 January 1982

"Pioneer Airmails of French Guiana" the TAG airmails of 1921-22 (Société des Transports Aériens Guyanais). Those funny things with the winged helmet, and don't bother looking in Scott. Scarce as hen's teeth; only four designs, and just 300 copies of the first? You got it.

Or rather, Alex Rendon's got it. Just twenty pages now of what within the year could be one of the few international gold-medal exhibits in three frames. Uncle Herb (Bloch) pulled the kid's tail feather when he was playing with Bolivia condors, sniffed when he did the "Colombian Connection," but

this time admits that the power is there, in fact he quipped "dot you got enuff dere vor a TAG team match!"

The company was formed in 1919 to arrange hydroplane connection of Cayenne on the coast and St. Laurent and Inini in the interior, cutting 30 days by boat to 8 hours flying time. The government authorized the company to collect fees, in addition to the regular postage required, for transporting the mail. Service was in operation from July 1921 to Sept. 1922.

First printing, first design, 150 known. Pshaw, nothing to it. Here is the company's own first day 8 July 1921 cover originally franked with 36 of the issue, and still holding onto a block of 22 and a single! Second design, maybe 500 issued, how about 12 stamps and four covers, one of the latter a piece of a wrapper with three copies, from a package sending a butterfly specimen? Third and fourth designs, each on three different papers, all shown. I gotta quit now because my aching back is complicated by nosebleed at these altitudes.—J.E.L.

### Meeting of 2 February 1982

Speaker: Jan Kindler. Material in Frames:—1 frame US penalty/indicia envelopes; 1 frame 10c Cameo Sowers; 1 frame, half air-pioneers, half air-mail etiquettes; 1½ frames unmentionable material, and last half frame S. Allen Taylor fantasies. Now try to guess the topic?

The announcement card asked, "Drift or Purpose?" But before you conclude on the wrong end of that one, especially if you have never seen Kindler weave from whole cloth, there is a suit to be made from these five bolts—Specialization as an art form.

It has been said elsewhere that exhibiting is the lifeblood of philately; if so, then specialization is the muscle. As a member of a specialty society, you have made that distinction already. Using the examples of selected pages from some of his specialty collections, Jan makes the point that orderly accumulation and study of material, in maturity gives the satisfaction of philatelic accomplishment.

If the material has already been studied to the point of publication by some earlier worker, then the task is only to go forth and try to find it. If you can't find any books, or even articles, on the subject; talk with members of your club or write the experts in neighboring areas, circulate want lists, run an appeal in this journal. Accumulate material and examine it carefully, making notes which may eventually give you the threads of development. When you have a sufficient outline of the subject, or some new insight, publish something in one of the journals and then you will flush out the collector with duplicates or information, the dealer with a box of goodies, or the person who doesn't have any interest in the subject but knows somebody that does.—J.E.L.

(Ed. note:—Not everybody agrees that specialization, while adding to the depth of the hobby, is the same thing as enjoyment of it. It ain't necessarily so. We don't argue it; if you don't like this end of the pool, find somewhere comfortable, or as Bruce Bairnsfather's famous cartoon doughboy said "If you knows a better hole, go find it.")

### Meeting of March 2, 1982—The Rich Exhibit

We were pleased to have Mrs. Charles Vaurie join us for the annual Rich Exhibit. After John Lievsay gave a brief history on how the Vaurie Fund was established, Mrs. Vaurie was presented with a copy of the "Bordeaux Book" inscribed by the Browns.

Attentions then turned to the exhibits, and a joy they were with outstanding postal history entries, a comprehensive display of material from the Colonies, and some unusual and excellent 20th century displays from France proper. Judges Jan Kindler, John Lievsay and Marc Martin had their work cut out for them.

Those receiving certificates were: Robert Kinsley for his beautiful exhibit of French Somalia stamps beginning with the Obock provisionals and including a good selection of the colorful definitives (thanks for sending this in, Bob); Ray Gaillaguet for his entries on the American Legion Issue of 1927, which despite the narrowness of its scope, still proved outstanding in content culminating in an example of the 90c without value on cover, and on the Caisse d'Amortissement issues, in part an extension of his love of the Sowers, containing an example of the 50c on 1F 50c Pasteur without overprint; and Lou Staub for his fantastic showing of the French Airmails in all their glory. Judges Martin and Kindler entered non-competitive exhibits: on expertising the SP&M Free French Overprints via plating studies, and WWI Free Franchise Cards for soldier and civilian correspondence, respectively.

Richard Stevens received a medal for his exhibit of Martinique Forerunners, a topic to be covered in detail at a forthcoming meeting. Editor Bob Stone continued the Colonial tradition by taking a meadl for his entry on Interesting and Uncommon Frankings of French Colonies Covers 1899-1940; another lesson from the Grand Master on collecting more unusual rates and frankings from this vast and little studied period. Too many goodies here to even begin a summary, but look for Bob's article on the subject to appear soon.

Receiving the reserve awarsd (small travel alarms) were yours truly for his developing Group Type exhibit, to be presented in detail at the April meeting; and Harvey Warm, last year's Grand Awardee, for his update on Louisiana postal history.

The night's honors went to Dr. Martin Stempien who received the Grand Award (a beautiful clock) for his exhibit on French Accountancy Marks. Unpaid mail between France and Great Britain and the resulting exchange marks have long been a favorite of his. For the Rich, Martin regaled us with his study of the accountancy marks resulting from treaties between France and Prussia, Thurn & Taxis, Brazil, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and Portugal. The treaties, enacted in the 19th century pre-UPU period, called for use of these marks on unpaid mail exchanged between the participants. Examples of various marks were presented, including a number of rare and possibly unique pieces, owing to the fact that little unpaid mail was exchanged after 1865. Condition was generally excellent throughout Martin's exhibit. My thanks to all the exhibitors, Chairman Zweifach, the judges( especially JEL for jumping in at the last minute), and Charles Vengrove for suggesting and purchasing the special awards. — Ed G.

#### Corresponding Secretary's Annual Report on Membership for 1981

Membership as of January 1, 1981 .....	680
Total new members for the year 1981 .....	125
Reinstatements for the year 1981 .....	16
Resignations for the year 1981 .....	(18)
Deceased members for the year 1981 .....	(7)
Members dropped for the non-payment of dues for 1981 ..	(67)
Net membership gain for the year 1981 .....	49
Total membership as of December 31, 1981 .....	729

**Treasurer's Report, France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc.  
1981**

Balance on hand 1/1/81:		
Vaurie Fund	\$12,808.31	
Cash in banks	5,589.73	\$18,398.04

**RECEIPTS:**

Dues (incl. \$1,310 for 1982)	2,765.08	
Publications:		
Back Issues	112.00	
Index	47.00	
Glossary	54.00	
Luft I and II	25.00	
Lozenges	36.00	
Auction List	2.00	
Vaurie	1,424.00	1,700.00
Banquet Auction	62.30	
Interest	508.09	
Samples	9.00	
Miscellaneous	7.50	
Interpex sales	49.00	5,100.97
		<hr/>
		23,499.01

**EXPENDITURES:**

Meetings	467.62	
Publications:		
Philatelist	3,569.01	
Index	1,095.00	
Vaurie (Bordeaux)	8,647.61	13,311.62
Administrative Expense:		
Editor	701.51	
Secretary	450.00	
Treasurer	8.80	
Advertising & Memb.	395.47	
Printing & Stationery	68.25	1,624.03
Exhibitions	306.53	
Banquet	43.06	
Collectors Club Library	53.00	
Collectors Club	100.00	
Club Banner	199.48	16,105.34

Balance on hand 12/31/81	<hr/> \$7,393.67 <hr/>
--------------------------	------------------------

**Memorandum:**

Vaurie Fund (incl. interest)	\$4,889.55
Cash in banks	1,504.12

---

**\$7,393.67**

Respectfully submitted, Beatrice M. Berner, Treasurer

2/18/82

Read and approved unanimously by the Board, 11 March 1982

## NEW MEMBERS

- 2205 MICKEY, R. K., Box 2458, Station A, Champaign, Ill 61802  
(France: military and maritime posts in Poland and the Baltic 1919-23. Classics 1849-76 used, Sage type. Modern to 1940. Newspaper, Franchise Militaire, Liberation, Occupations, Offices abroad. Saar. Colonies General Issues, used. Philatelic literature)
- 2206 MILLER, Herbert E., P. O. Box H E M, Carolina, Puerto Rico 00628  
(France all major varieties mint. Classics, mint, used, Sage. Modern, mint. Colonies General Issues, mint. All colonies and territories, major varieties. Major interest Guadeloupe, Martinique. Dealer, part time. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2207 SANDBERG, Charles A., 395 South Lee St., Lakewood, Colo. 80226  
(France all major varieties, used. Offices abroad, CFA, Andorre, Saar. Colonies General Issues, used. All colonies and territories, major varieties. Philatelic literature)
- 2208 REENSTJERNA, Frederick R., P. O. Box 13234, Roanoke, Va. 24032  
(All colonies and territories, major varieties. French Cameroun stamps as well as German and British for the colony)
- 2209 MYHAL, Peter, 5 Congress St., Newburyport, Mass. 01950  
(General France all major varieties, mint, used. All colonies and territories, major varieties. Exchange)
- 2210 HECKROTH, Charles W., 1590 Church Rd., Wantagh, N. Y. 11793  
(France all major varieties, mint, used, on cover. Postal history in general. Stationery, Revenues. Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Europa, U.N. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. All colonies and territories, major varieties. Independent Republics. Dealer, full time. Philatelic literature. Also French WW I Military Seals. Vignettes)
- 2211 VAN HYFTE, Roger, 130 Rue Inkermann, 59100 Roubaix, France  
(France all major varieties, mint, used. Stampless covers to 1815. Dept. Marques Postales, entry markings. Classics 1849-76, used, dues. Modern: miniature sheets. Philatelic literature)
- 2212 GIFFORD, Charles, Davis Avenue, Shelburne, Vt. 05482  
(France all major varieties, mint)
- 2213 BRYANT, John B., 240 Scarlett Rd., Apt. 2007, Toronto, Ont., Canada M6N 4X4 (Andorre. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. Fr. Antarctic and St. Pierre and Miquelon)
- 2214 MOORE, Bonaparte P. J. J., Box 6124, APO New York, N. Y. 09132  
(France all major varieties, mint, used, on cover. Monaco)
- 2215 CLARK, James, 89 McCaul St., Apt. 515, Toronto, Ont. Canada M5T 2X3  
(France all major varieties, mint, used, on cover)
- 2216 WOODWARD, Herbert, 11 Clark Hill Dr., North Easton, Mass. 02356  
(France all major varieties, mint (1936-1945), used (1849-1935). Stamps of French Cameroun 1916-1959)
- 2217 ROSEN, Janet, Suite 9-L, 1716 Ocean, San Francisco, Calif. 94112  
(General France, used. Classics 1849-76, used. Modern, mint. All post WW II regular issues. Flammes. French Southern and Antarctic territories, mint, used. Afars and Issas mint, used. Exchange)
- 2218 WEISS, Stanley D., 26200 Lahser Rd., #206, Southfield, Mich. 48034  
(Topical collector: Polar regions, Antarctic/Arctic. French Southern & Antarctic territories. Philatelic literature. exchange (on Fr. Antarctica))
- 2219 LEGER, Jean C., 7815 Camelot Circle, Fort Smith, Ark. 72903  
(General collector all issues. Philatelic literature. Exch. France only)



- 2220 COOK, Jane, 790 Leisure World, Mesa, Ariz. 85206  
Modern France, mint, on cover. Semi-postals, air mails, booklets. Europa, U.N. Colonies General Issues, mint)
- 2221 GUENTER, Raymond A., 12 Brenway Dr., West Hartford, Conn.  
(General France, used. Philatelic literature in English. Exchange. Used France through 1972, regular issues, semi-postals, airs, back-of-book)
- 2222 MARTIN, Allan, 26000 Crenshaw Blvd. #219, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Calif. 90274 (General collector 20th century)
- 2223 VUILLEMENOT, Robert P., 50 Hall St., Dennis, Mass. 02638  
(France all major varieties, mint, used, on cover. Stampless covers to 1815. Classics 1849-76, used, on cover. 1870-71 Commune, ballons, dues, Sage. Modern, mint, used, Blanc, Mouchon, Merson, Sowers. Semi-postals, air mails, coils, coin datés, Telephone-telegraph, dues, parcel post, newspaper. Offices abroad. Colonies General Issues, mint, used)
- 2224 WYER, Rolfe, 7116 Country Club Dr., La Jolla, Calif. 92037  
(All, 19th, 20th. General France, mint, used. Railway posts. Regular issues, Classics 1849-76, mint, used. 1870-71 Commune, Ballons, dues, Sage. Modern: mint, used, semi-postals, air mails, telephone-telegraph, dues, parcel post, newspaper, revenues, Liberations, deluxe proofs, imperforates, artist's proofs, color trials, precancels, occupation by Fr., Offices abroad, Andorre, Saar. Colonies General Is. All col, territories)
- 2225 ECK, Jean-Pierre, 6A rue de la Ceinture, 78000 Versailles, France  
(France all major varieties: mint, used. Andorre mint, used. Monaco, mint. All colonies and territories used until 1918)
- 2226 WEIL, Peter, P. O. Box 1990, Santo Domingo, Rep. Dominican  
(General, 19th cent. Carribean postal history. France: stampless covers to and after 1815, military posts, maritime posts (letters from Haiti and Santa Domingo) postal history in general. Classics 1849-1876 on cover. Modern, on cover, coin datés. Colonies General Issues, used, on cover. Cancels and postal history. Dealer, full time. Exchange)
- 2227 EDWARDS, Dr. Arthur G., 489 Pensby Rd., Thingwall, Wirral, Merseyside, L6L 7UQ, England (Modern France, mint, on cover. Sabine and Liberté. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. Stamps, covers, of St. Pierre & Miquelon. Dealer, auction, new issues. Philatelic lit.)
- 2228 WHITAKER, Howard L., P. O. Box 10788, Costa Mesa, Calif. 92627  
(General France, mint, used, on cover. Dealer, mail (stamp packets only)
- 2229 BURK, Michael R., 499 Estrella Dr., Scotts Valley, Calif. 95066  
(General France, mint, used)
- 2230 LEE, Peng, P. O. Box 1000, Canberra City A.C.T., Australia 2601  
(Cancels and postal history, stamps and covers of French Pacific Islds., TAAF. Dealer, part time, mail sales, new issues. Philatelic literature)
- 2231 VON DAMM, Charles A., 20350 Black Rd., Los Gatos, Calif. 95030  
(General France, mint. Colonies General Issues, mint. All cols., terr.)
- 2232 BURWELL, Robert J., 709 South Third St., Apt. 612, Louisville, Ky. 40202 (General France, mint, used, on cover. Philatelic literature)
- 2233 GOLDSTEIN, Jason L., 4232 23rd St., San Francisco, Calif. 94114  
(General France, mint)

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1440 SCHWARTZ, Michael, 2277 Townsgate Rd., Suite 101, Westlake Village, Calif. 91361
- 1128 ROBICHAUD, Pierre, 650 Deguide, St. Laurent, Que., Canada H4L 1L2

- 1876 HALL, Richard T., 14 Delicastle Court, Gaithersburg, Md. 20879  
 1718 ZIMMERMAN, David M., Jr., P. O. Box 625, Glen Echo, Md. 20812  
 1659 STREET, H. Michael, P. O. Box 7230, Ancaster, Ont., Canada L9G 3N6  
 1182 LOTWIN, Marcel J., Apartado Postal 11-456, 06100 Mexico D.F., Mexico  
 2072 MARWIN, Grier, 97 Toxteth St., Brookline, Mass. 02146  
 1514 BEUZELIN, Philippe, 9314 West Parkhill Dr., Bethesda, Md. 20814  
 2058 GROVES, David U., P. O. Box 34478, Bethesda, Md. 20817  
 1222 GOERINGER, Dr. G. C., 6801 Buttermere Lane, Bethesda, Md. 30817  
 1959 MONTELLO, Lawrence J., P. O. Box 1023, Phoenix, Ore. 97535  
 1291 BOULE, Maurice, La Plaine du Roy, 83110 Sanary, France  
 1330 WHETZEL, Robert D., 1312 Village Green Dr., Clairton, Penn. 15025  
 1668 CAIRIS, George, P. O. Box 984, Sudbury, Ont., Canada P3E 4S4  
 2146 SUTCLIFFE, Capt. Patrick G., 4433 N. Stanton, Apt. 356, El Paso, Tex. 79902  
 1966 JORDAN, Michael C., 3220 Gold Court, Lafayette, Calif. 94549  
 2142 POTOTZKY, Stephen A., 227 S. Blake Rd., Norfolk, Va. 23505  
 2178 CPI-A, 1695 N. Country Rd. 18, Minneapolis, Minn. 55441  
 2189 WAILLY, Dr. Ph. de, Veterinaire, 3 rue de L'Eglise, 92100 Boulogne, France  
 1051 HARWOOD, Robert W., 3033 Sherbrooke West, Apt. 905, Westmount, Que., Canada H3Z 1A3  
 1468 FODOR, Camille, 41-14 Ditmars Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y. 11105  
 1977 MANCINO, Peter B., 24 Nutmeg Dr., New Milford, Conn. 06776  
 2096 REYNOLDS, James S., 706-214 S. W. 16th Ave., Gainesville, Fla. 32601  
 2002 FOREST, Paul, 7167 Rue Hamilton, Montreal, Que., Canada H4E 3E2  
 612 GARFIELD-PERRY Stamp Club, c/o Holiday Inn C.S.U., 2160 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44115  
 2170 BARTHOLOMEW, Page, Gladwyn, Pa. "P. O. Box Closed" Returned  
 2130 ROSS, Paul D., 61 Milford Rd., Central Islip, N. Y. 11722  
 1924 PRATT, Robert E., Citizens Bank Center #509, Richardson, Tex. 75080  
 2131 SIMS, Thomas C., 1315 Overhill Rd., Golden, Colo. 80401

### DECEASED

1401 Dennis Baker; 1792 George L. Murphy; 1089 John Thomas; 973 J. C. Prins

### RESIGNED

Elsie Robbins, Aaron Glasser, Daniel B. LeGardeur, Geo. A. Pizza, Robert M. Van Matre, Harold Von Bergen.

### Dropped For Non-Payment of 1982 Dues Before 1 April

(these were not sent the April FCP)

D. J. Hartwick, R. E. Pratt, D. B. Bailey, A. Barnes, A. DeCharleval, M. Fromer, O. LaCour, K. A. Peters, P. D. Ross, L. I. Shreck, E. Schweizer, D. Shannon, A. Siegel, A. J. Adam, P. D. Block, G. T. Calvard, CPI-A, G. L. Emerson, L. W. Garner, P. C. Higgins, M. L. Hoffman, R. M. Ierardt, C. Lambert, D. G. Mana, C. Marshall, E. Orgler, Quality Topical Supply, P. P. Queen, J. N. Reinhardt, C. R. Rogers, J. Sender, R. E. Shaughnessy, T. C. Sims, F. Simonetti, W. A. Spivey, D. P. Tong, A. F. Wichelman, J. P. Wynns, I. D. Crane, D. J. Currie, M. M. Gabriel, T. Lindwall, R. Loeuillet, G. Quinot, A. A. Springthorpe.