



France & Colonies Philatelist

USPS #207700

THE FISCAL ADHESIVE STAMPS OF FRANCE— AN INTRODUCTORY SURVEY*

By Henri Janton

Established in France by an edict of 1673, the stamp duty (droit de timbre) brought new resources to the royal treasury and permitted authentication of the documents which were struck with it. Its collection was certain by a seal appended in the margin of the parchments and its rate varied only with the format of the paper used. To these imprints (whose historical interest is often considerable) has been substituted, much later but more and more frequently, the apposition of adhesive stamps of a denomination corresponding to the amount of the tax. The following survey is limited to the consideration of these adhesive stamps, which are not different in nature from adhesive postage stamps.

The Origin of the Adhesive Fiscals

If one can believe a note published in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* for July 1943, fiscal vignettes issued in the 18th Century to acquit the duties on the

*This paper, kindly prepared for the *Philatelist* by M. Janton, the leading expert on French revenues, is appropriately appearing at the time when the America Revenue Association (ARA—France is bringing out a catalog of French national adhesive revenue stamps, with a preface by the well-known French expert (and FCPS member) Jean-Francois Brun. Though in French, this catalog will be of great help to all collectors of French revenues, problems of identification and classification being resolved by the inclusion of over 300 illustrations. The availability of the catalog in U. S. will be announced in the next (final) installment of M. Janton's article (Oct. FCP).

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cotton fabrics, had been found, and the author gave an illustration. Unfortunately their trace has been lost since then; and one has to accept for the time being the traditional view according to which a Law of 11 June 1857 gave birth to the French fiscal adhesive. This mechanism which dispensed with repeated formalities, was greatly appreciated, and rapidly extended; so much so that after a century and a quarter there have been issued in France more than 3500 different stamps of national status, to which must be added an almost equal number representing regional or municipal taxes.

Classification of Types of Stamp Duties

In France, the stamp duties are traditionally classed into fixed and proportional types.

Within the first category, the amount of the tax is independent of any notion of value, and it strikes in reality the support rather than the deed. This category comprises, on the one hand, the dimensional tax (droits de dimension) related only to the format of the taxed document, which concerns the stamped papers, posters (affiches), copies of writs (copies d'exploits), and ship-crew rosters (rôles d'équipage), and by extension the bills of lading (connaissements), and railway receipts (récépissés de transport), and, on the other hand, the stamps representing the price of a rendered service or of a form such as identification cards, passports, refugee passes (Nansen stamps), foreign affairs or even those for hunting and fishing licenses.

The proportional duties, on the contrary, are a function of the sums involved, appraised either directly as in the case of commercial bills (effets de commerce), tax on payments, duties on medicines, or through various indices

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such as the quantity of matches, the weights of chicory or meats, the horsepower of autos. Also the tax could be simply graduated as in matter of receipt stamps (quittance), which sensibly decreases the charge.

In time this classification has lost much of its practical interest, specially since the substitution in 1925 of a single stamp for the various types of fiscals previously related to each kind of duty. Later on the use of the unique fiscal stamp has been extended to cases for which the administration thus far held back the apposition of stamps, such as the dimensional tax, the passport stamp, etc.

Finally several stamps have been issued for reason of convenience to facilitate payment of taxes not having anything in common with the stamp duty, such as the sales tax (1918-25), the tax on meats (1952-60), the statistical and custom-control tax (1952-54), etc.

The Social Stamps

Mixed with all these stamps, the collectors and old catalogs (Forbin, Kremer), include a certain number of stamps which do not represent a fiscal tax but a legal dues or a savings deposit, in this latter case particularly if it is obligatory. Unlike the proceeds from fiscals the price of these stamps does not add to the public budget, but to an autonomous fund which are intended to be paid back to the beneficiaries, or in case of savings to be returned to subscribers under prescribed conditions. The ARA/France regroups these issues under the term "social stamps" in a special section of its catalog. It should be noted in this connection that from 1937 to 1950 the current postage stamps were used to pay some premiums due on social insurance (e.g., those for part-time workers) under the same conditions as for the social-insurance stamps in the preceding period; the payment-record booklets filled with postage stamps are now very rare and much sought by specialists. (Fig. 1).

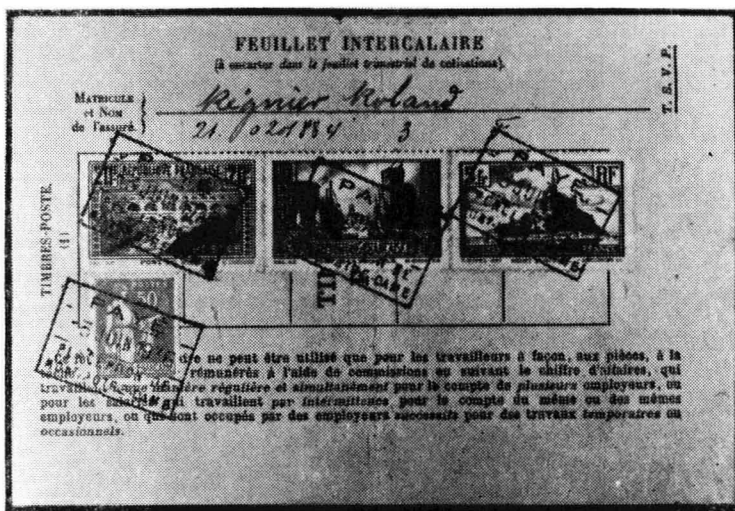


Fig. 1. Example of a page from an employee's quarterly social-insurance premium-payment-record booklet, with postage stamps totalling 35.50 Fr mounted in provided spaces and cancelled by a cachet "Payé/5 Juin 1926/Perception de Mont Notre-Dame,

The Principal "Types"

In view of the long period considered and the diversity of the taxes represented by the adhesive fiscals, it is normal to encounter a large variety of stamps that cannot be described in detail except in a catalog; but it is feasible to identify the fundamental types.

The issue of 1860 for effets de commerce from abroad does not correspond exactly to this criterion; but it can't be ignored here, because of its originality in marking the transition between stamped paper embossed by a dry counter-stamp to prevent frauds and the adhesive fiscal. As a matter of fact, this stamp design (Fig. 2) consists of two parts: at top an allegorical one, including the denomination, at the bottom a "dry" stamp in the imperial-eagle type in a circle. The impression was made by pairs with a hand press on a band of paper moved through horizontally. The same procedure was used in 1862 for the first issue of dimension stamps.

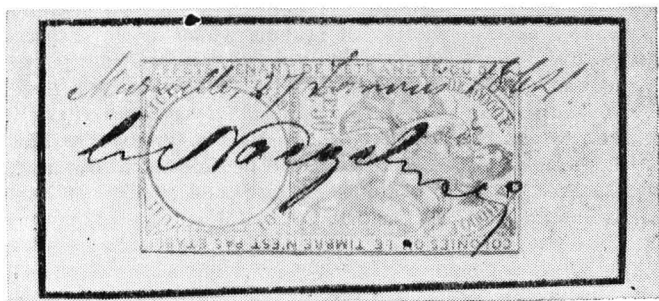


Fig. 2. Effets de Commerce from Abroad, stamp of 1860 issue, for 5.50F, pen-cancelled Murville 27 Janv. 1864. Note dry embossed circle with imperial eagle design.

The second issue of stamps for effets de commerce and the two following ones were engraved and printed at the Paris Mint by the same crew (Hulot, Barre) responsible for engraving and printing the postage stamps, which explains the choice of the same Laureated effigy of Emperor Napoleon, and the use of the frame of the fiscal stamps (except in modifying the general orientation and legend) for the 5Fr postage stamp issued in 1869. (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. Effets de Commerce in Laureated-Napoleon type of Barre, 1Fr tax for effets of 1000-2000F. Pen cancelled Sept. 1867. Sheet margin with the "Contrôle/T.P." oval same as used on postage stamp sheets.

Fig. 4. 15c tax stamp for chicories, under Law of 4 Sept. 1871.

The fall of the Empire was followed by issues in three new types. The first, of ephemeral duration, came from the "Imprimerie Nationale" for the account of the administration of indirect contributions, responsible for collecting the new taxes on matches, chicory, (Fig. 4) and candles. The design was formed of a trilobed fleuron with cartouche at bottom, all in a circle of 19mm. The other two types came from the "Atelier Général du Timbre," under the Registry Administration (Enregistrement); one of these used the general frame of the stamps for newspapers of the Empire in which the eagle was replaced by inscriptions, and served for stamps of affiches, connaissances, copies, dimension, and quittances, until 1881, when a Greek head of Medusa replaced the central inscriptions. (Figs. 5 and 6). The other one, an allegorical group designed by Oudiné, served for a series of successive issues of stamps for effets de commerce (including effets drawn in France) from 1874 to 1892. (Fig. 7).



Fig. 5. Dimension stamp of 3+2/10 Fr in frame design like the Empire newspaper stamps; rectangle of dots cancel.

Fig 6. Dimension stamp of 1881 issue for 3+2/10Fr, with Medusa-head design in center.

Fig. 7. Effets de Commerce stamp in Oudiné's allegorical-group design, for 5.50 tax, ca. 1874.

In 1892 there appeared the medallion of Tasset, a head of "République" with phrygian bonnet, which remained to this day the symbol of French fiscal stamps. The design has been retouched several times, specially in the hatching of the effigy and of the medallion itself (which sometimes completely disappears on the payments tax and pharmaceutical tax stamps); it has been miniaturized in some cases (automobile tax), moved to right or to left of the stamp, but is found on all the productions of the "Atelier du Timbre" for national use (with the exception of the ship-crew-roster stamps). The medallion lies on a background formed either of very fine parallel lines (Fig. 8) (foreign affairs, revenue tax, payments tax, meats, etc.) or of a series of crosses inscribed in lozenges (casinos, copies, quittances, fiscals since 1935) (Figs. 9 and 10).



Figs. 8-10. Three examples of the Tasset medallion-type design: Fig. 8, top left, background in fine parallel lines; Fig. 9, lower left, and Fig. 10, right, backgrounds of crosses in diamonds.

The Surcharges

The destination or the original values of the stamps could be modified if necessary. The changing of destination remained limited in France to some stamps intended for use on documents of identification for refugees; on the other hand the modifications of face value have been frequent. While waiting for new stamps to be printed in appropriate values for new tariffs, or to use up stocks which have become obsolete.

During a long time, which did not end until around 1920, the Receveurs themselves have been invited to transform dimension stamps with old tariff values that they had in stock, and this sort of disposition had a large appli-

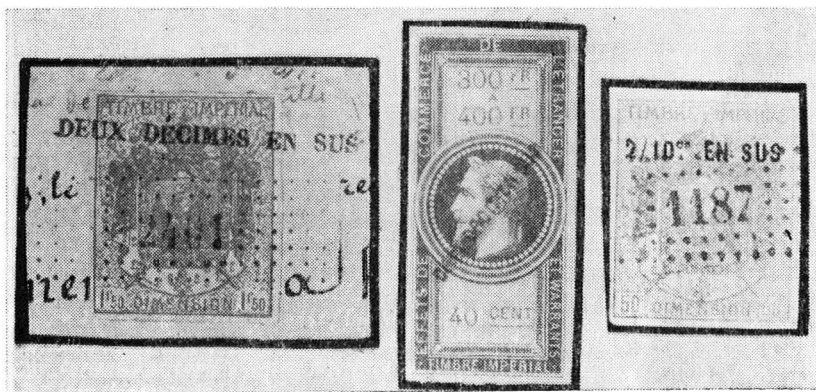


Fig. 11 (left). An old-style Empire dimension stamp surcharged by cachet "Deux décimes en sus" by a local service rectangle of dots cancel with numeral of office "2401."

Fig. 12 (center). Effets de Commerce stamp of Napoleon-Lauré type locally surcharged by handstamp to change face value.

Fig. 13 (right). Empire-type dimension stamp with typographed surcharge "2/10 cs en sus," ca. 1871, cancelled by rectangle of dots with office no. "1187."

cation in 1871 and in 1918. In both cases the local services have surcharged the stamps in stock either with pen and ink or by a cachet (Fig. 11); the result was a great diversity of types, of which more than a 100 have already been discovered. Later on the accounting officers were instructed to make up the exact amount of the tax with stamps from other categories; the introduction of the uniform fiscal stamp in 1925 solved their problem in elegant fashion.

In the first period mentioned above, the most of the surcharges made by the "Atelier du Timbre" were struck by means of a handstamp (effets de commerce) (Fig. 12), and dimension in 1871, copies, dimension, and rôles d'équipage in 1918), except for some typographed surcharges on dimension stamps in 1871 (Fig. 13). On the other hand, from 1924 on all the surcharges were made by typography, notably on the dimensions from 1933 to 1945, on the uniform timbre fiscal from 1933 to 1958, on the bills of lading stamps in 1945, 1954, and 1958, etc. Certain of these surcharges are distinguished by the fact that instead of substituting a new value for the old one, as done on postage stamps, they indicate the complement to be added to the original value (which is then not crossed out) in order to obtain the rectified price of the stamp. (Fig. 14).

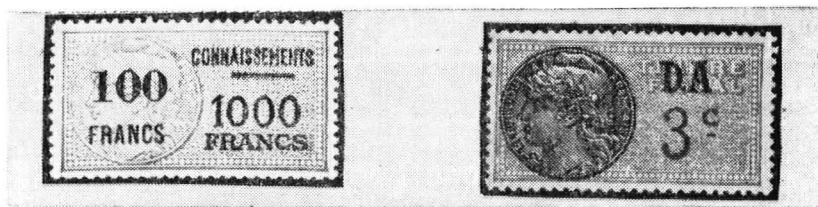


Fig. 14 (left). Bill of Lading stamp for 1000Fr in Tasset-medallion type, surcharged "100/Francis" for complement of value to be added.

Fig. 15 (right). Uniform fiscal stamp for 3c surcharged "D.A." to show it was not supplied by the Registry direct but through ancillary distributors. ("D.A."=Distributeurs Auxiliares.)

Finally, another surcharge of a special nature, the apposition of the letters "D.A." (1936-45), was the consequence of a decision obliging the principal users of the uniform fiscal stamps to supply themselves directly from the Registry to the exclusion of the auxiliary distributors such as post-office clerks, etc., so as to permit the control of its execution. (Fig. 15).

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

◆ On 4 June the 2.60F Sommet des Pays Industrialisés 1982 appeared, on 5 June the 1.60 Jules Vallés, on 11-21 June the various Philéxfrance issues and souvenirs (see below); on 19 June the 2.00F Aix-en-Provence stamp was issued; and on 19 June also the 4.00F "Embarquement à Ostie" of Lelorrain (painting), and on 26 June the 1.80F Frédéric et Irène Joliot-Curie. On 3 July the 3.00F Collonges-La-Rouge stamp appeared, on 10 July the 1.80 Première Réalisation d'Un Eclairage Public à l'Electricité a Grenoble 14 July 1882.

On 4 Sept. will be issued the 4.00F "La Dentellière" of Vermeer, and 2.90F Chateau de Ripaille, on 18 Sept. the 3.30 Fed. Nat. de Sapeurs Pompiers, and "La Famille" of Marc Boyan; on 25 Sept. the 1.80F Marionettes.



- ◆ A new aerogramme in the Concorde-over-Paris vignette with 2.70 denomination was to be issued in last April or May; it is slightly larger than preceding issues 100x185 mm when folded.
- ◆ On the occasion of the re-opening of the postoffice at the Eiffel Tower in June or July, the PTT issued a postal card with a vignette for face value of 1.60F reproducing the engraving of Cheffer of 1939 for the 50th Anniv. of the Tower. The cards were sold from 7 June on at 1.80F.
- ◆ At Philexfrance '82 a postal card was sold bearing a stamp out of the Expo block but in one value (1.80F) and in different colors—1,500,000 printed, can be obtained at the Philatelic Service and main P.O.s. An official packet of all the stamps for the Expo was also sold at the Expo P.O. for 45Fr. During the show a machine making booklets was in operation as a demonstration—it made booklets of 10 in covers marked "Philexfrance '82" in a different color for each day (11 in all). These were sold at the Expo P.O. and later by the Philatelic Service of the PTT. The P.O. at the Expo used a FD cancel on the Philexfrance issues, and other covers posted received a regular nearby P.O. cancel with special Philexfrance flamme. The P.O. at the Expo had large commemorative illustrated cancels for the special events of each day.
- ◆ The Journée du Timbre stamp "Femme Lisant" of Picasso, 27 March 1982, was engraved by Ceslaw Slania the renowned engraver of many Swedish stamps. The reason for using a non-French engraver has not been revealed. The painting is in the Musée de Grenoble and is in a classical style very uncommon for Picasso.
- ◆ The Andorra Copa del Mon de Futbol stamps, 1.60 and 2.60F, issued on 14 June, are presented in horizontal strips of 5 (5 strips to a sheet) with an undenominated label between the designs showing l'Ecu des Vallées. They are sold only by strips at 4.20F.
- ◆ Members Ruth and Gardner Brown are the subject of a full-page story (with photos) about their stamp collecting and authorship of the Bordeaux Issue book, in the Courier-Gazette of Rockland, Maine, for 1 May 1982. We learn that his father was a local physician who collected, and the Brown's daughter and granddaughter are collectors.
- ◆ The APS dedication ceremony for its beautiful new building at State College, Pa., on April 23 was attended by some FCPSers who were able to care-

fully examine the APRL library in its spacious new quarters. In the SCOPEX show held the next two days member Clarence Stillions got a Bronze for his Newfoundland postal stationery and R. G. Stone a Gold for his Martinique Covers and Postmarks.

♦ At SPRINGPEX (Springfield, Va.) April 3-4 a number of FCPS members exhibited. Jeffrey Bohn won a Gold for his Franco-British Accountancy Marks 1843-76—a very well-presented and written-up exhibit which greatly impressed the jury—and the 1st time Jeff had ever exhibited. Clarence Stillions obtained a Gold for his Newfoundland Coronation of K. G. VI; James Simon a Silver for his very extensive Austrian 19th Cent. Documentary Revenues and R. G. Stone a Silver for his Frankings on French Colonies Covers 1899-1940. The show chairman was our Dick Winter, who managed to draw a lot of high quality exhibits and a remarkably good jury. He also staged a local FCPS meeting there at which Jeff Bohn, David Zimmerman, Bill Waugh, and Jim Simon showed material and discussed it.

♦ At ROMPEX in May, our Stan and Anita Luft won a Gold for their Revolutionary and Napoleonic Armées exhibit—and Anita (with cane) walked up to receive the award. Ed Grabowski obtained a Silver-bronze for his Group-Type Colonies (worth more than that in our opinion). Member John Buckner was one of the jurors.

♦ On short notice the PT issued on 1 June 1.60 (new color), 1.80, and 2.60 values in the Liberté type to accomodate a raise in the rate for letters from 1.60 to 1.80 and non-urgent pieces from 1.40 to 1.60F; other mail generally raised by about 13%. The 1.60 and 1.80 will be issued in booklets and coils.



At the March 2 Meeting, Mrs. Charles Vaurie being presented a copy of the "Bordeaux Issue" book, by Pres. Ed. Grabowski, in presence of members (l. to r.) Gil Loisel, Martin Stempien, Ira Zweibach, and Walter Parshall. Photo courtesy of Adrien Boutrelle. (See April FCP, p. 91).

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

VI. The Campaigns Started in the Period 1907-13

1907-39 Morocco:— period of French intervention starts in 1907 when on pretexts of protecting French citizens (several assassinated March and July 1907), French under General Lyautey occupy Oudja near Algeria March 29, and then 3000 troops under General Drude occupy Casablanca on the Atlantic coast August 7. Dissident-native revolt against the Sultan follows with fighting against the French in both eastern Morocco and the Casablanca area 1907-08 and in 1908 in the Haut-Guir and Bou-Denib sectors.

Revolt of Ma' el 'Amin in 1910 who is defeated at Tadla. Large-scale French expedition in 1911 follows another revolt against the Sultan, Fez relieved May 21, action at Meknes, 8 June. 1 July Germans menace Agadir, Berlin accord 4 Nov. gives French sole right to intervene in Morocco.

Morocco becomes French protectorate 30 March 1912, with General Lyautey as resident commissioner, and a puppet sultan. Occupation, conquest and pacification proceeds with almost constant fighting 1912-26, with pacification almost completed about 1934.

Some highlights:—

Fighting in Fez area 1912. Pretender El-Hiba captures Marakech in 1912, is defeated August-September, but his revolt in the south lasts until 1917.

French offensive of 1914 with fighting near Khenifra and Tadla (which finally joins the western and eastern occupied areas), also near Tadla 1916. More fighting 1919-22 in Khenifra area (Middle Atlas), and in 1916 near Meknes.

French mainly on defensive 1914-19, as many troops leave for service on the Western Front. Troops begin returning in 1919, a large army is on hand by early 1921.

Almost constant fighting in the north 1915-26, including Taza area 1915-17, 1923, Taddout plateau 1917, 1922-23, Ouezzan area in northwest 1920-21. French involvement in Riff War 1924-26 (see separate later listing), reduction of Taza pocket July 1926.

Numerous campaigns in the south including 1916, 1918-19, 1920, 1922, 1930, 1932. Tribal resistance in Anti-Atlas continues until 1934.

The Eastern Expeditionary Corps was separated from the Western Expeditionary Corps by the Taza Valley until 1914. Western Corps mail was sent out via Casablanca, the Eastern via Oran. Earliest mail of the 1907 western expedition was postmarked at French civil P.O.s in Morocco at regular tariffs (10c): (Casablanca, Mazagan, or Tanger) or in France. Earliest eastern mail was postmarked at Oudja P.O., or at Oran or in France. The franchise was not given until the décret of 17 August 1907 for simple letters not over 15gr. 1 Dec. 1910 the franchise for French troops on Algeria-Morocco frontier was withdrawn. Otherwise the "F.M." stamps could be used. Registered letters and foreign destinations had to be prepaid at Cherifien Post tariffs. The Cher-

ifien P.O.s in the principal towns could be used by military but not granted the franchise. Some military mail was posted in the various French civil P.O.s in Morocco (14 of them in 1907, 20 by 1913). From 1911 to 1913 by agreement between Cherifien Post and French Military, authority given to forward military mails to France via Cherifien Post (Fez to Tangier) at its local tariffs—10m per letter or 2m per postal card and free franchise only for delivery in France. 1914 on, the Morocco Protectorate post handled the mails. In W.W. I a general military free franchise in force from Aug. 2, 1914 to Oct. 1919.

Double-ring cad's: Trésor et Postes, with postal-sector numbers, usually between stars (Fig. A) started to appear late in 1907 (earliest, #172, 4 Sept.), and single-ring postal-sector (Secteur Postal) number cad's in 1911 (Fig. B). In the period extending into W.W. I, cad's with the following postal-sector numbers were used in Morocco: 17, 18, 68, 69, 70, 85, 102, 106, 108, 109, 172, 173, 184, 206, 215-19, 221-24. Some of these numbers were also used in France for instance 109 which accompanied the 1st Moroccan Division to the Western Front W.W. I.



Fig. A

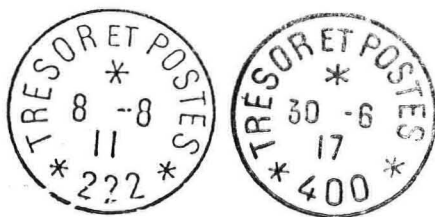


Fig. B

After the start of W.W. I cad's with 400-series numbers, most of which were assigned to Morocco, appeared. Most cad's were struck in black, but violet, blue, and red were also used. Some markings during W.W. I for military reasons were without date. Some were without postal-sector number.

For further details consult Deloste and Tournier (see References).

Single-ring cad's of "territorial" bureaux in towns, with Trésor et Postes aux Armées, or Trésor et Postes, with name of Moroccan town (Fig. C) were used simultaneously with the postal-sector-number cad's. Some later variations of these markings are shown in Figs. D. (After 1919 the only sector mark still known in the double-ring style, is No. 421, used to 1924.)



Fig. C



TRÉSOR ET POSTES 402
MAROC - ORIENTAL
TRÉSOR ET POSTES
406

SECTEUR POSTAL N° 404

TAZA-HAUT

TAZA - T. P



Figs. D

As in Metropolitan France, the army "trésor" service was separated from the military postal service on 31 January 1921. Single-ring Poste aux Armées cad's with 400-series sector-numbers at bottom, or with town names in the case of "Territorial" bureaux, and some in straight-line form, begin to appear in 1924-25 (Figs. E) and in conjunction with the Riff War, as replacements of the Trésor et Postes marks of types in Figs. A-D.

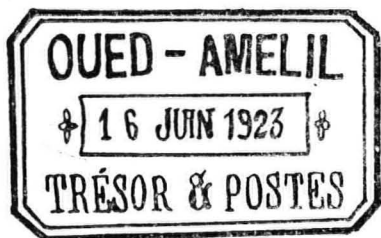
Particularly from 1921 on, Morocco was dotted with numerous small posts and garrisons, many of which shifted location frequently. Their mail was handled by the unit's Vaguemestre d'Etapes, usually a N.C.O. in charge of troop-pay and postal matters. Vaguemestre markings which are typically in some form of dated postal cachet, come in a great multiplicity of styles and colors. They first appeared in Morocco about 1912. Some of the many styles are shown in Figs. F-I. Vaguemestre markings with the legend Poste aux Armées (Fig. G) although appearing as early as 1913 replaced many of the Trésor type of vaguemestre markings (Figs. F) during the 1920's. Some military "place" and "poste" vaguemestre markings are shown in Figs. H, and some with word "Vaguemestre" in the cachet itself in Figs. I.



POSTE AUX ARMÉES
POSTE AUX ARMÉES 430
Oudjda Bureau Frontière B.



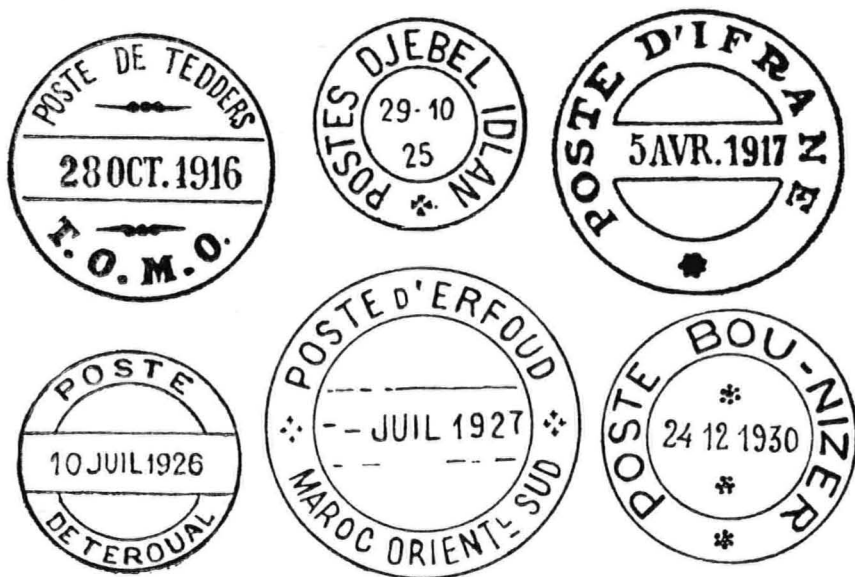
Figs. E



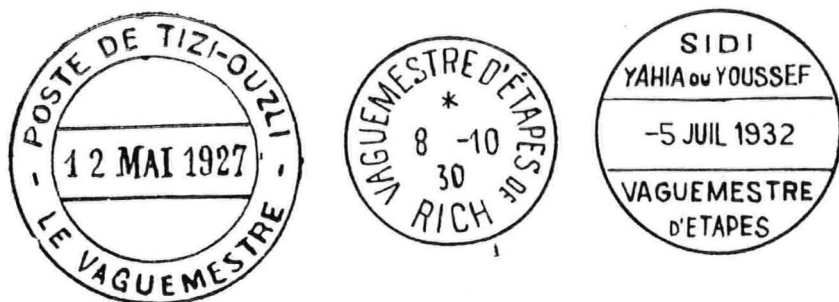
Figs. F

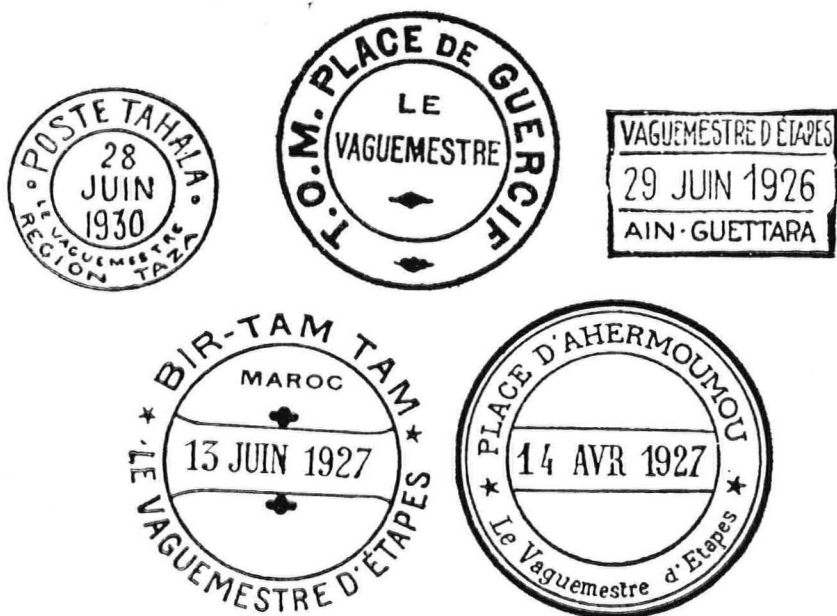


Fig. G



Figs. H





Figs. I

TROUPES D'OCCUPATION DU HAUT-GUIR

Troupes d'Occupation
du MAROC OCCIDENTAL

CORPS DE DEBARQUEMENT
de Casablanca
ÉTAT-MAJOR



FRANCHISE POSTALE

FRANCHISE
POSTALE

SIDI-MEDJAHED
MILITAIRE

TROUPES DÉBARQUÉES
au Maroc



Figs. K

Fig. L



AMBULANCE
DE COLONNE MOBILE

5 MAI 1913

HOP^{AL} M^{RE} DE
BOU-DENIB

18 DE CE 1910



Figs.
J

Almost as complex and numerous are the administrative markings (Figs. J), and the franchise markings (Figs. K) which coexisted with or replaced manuscript markings (such as "Troupes de débarquement de Casablanca," etc.). Cachets like Fig. L, may be either or both.

Straightline and initial markings for registered mail ("R," "AR"), mandats, "Retour," "Inconnu," etc., are shown in Fig. M, railroad conveyeur cad's for the vaguemestre system in Fig. N, military-telegraph and radio station marks in Fig. O; and censorship markings, commonly the same types used in France during WW I, in Fig. P. Scarce to rare military-airmail markings in Fig. Q. POW camp markings (for WW I Central Powers prisoners), and naval markings (Fig. Q) chiefly standard French anchor-type administrative cachets, also exist.



Figs. M



Fig. N

There are a few odd varieties of the basic types shown, with inscriptions such as "Poste Militaire," "Postes," "Militaire," "Le V.E.," "T.O.M.," "Camp" (instead of "Poste"). Also some alterations such as: without date, or date in ms, name of place cut out, cad's and straightlines without frame, circles of dashes. Administrative cachets are seen for various support services: "Service Postal," "Ambulance," "Hopital," "Trésorier," "Payeur," "Trésor aux Armées," "T.S.F.," "Postes et Télégraphes," "Etat Major," "Résident Général."



Fig. O



Fig. P

- 1908-15 Ivory Coast:—stepped up program of forcible pacification mostly in 1908-12 era, fighting with the Toubas 1906-12, Baoulé area 1909-11, revolt of the Abbeys 1910, campaign of Commandant Bordeaux 1911-12, 1915 expedition in Le Cavally. Pacification substantially completed in 1915.
- 1908 Annam:—violent repression of tax protesters "March of the Shorthairs," also attempted mutiny of French colonial troops, etc.
- 1908-10 Upper Volta:—resistance in Kaparisi area.
- 1911 Guinea:—a Peulh revolt, resistance by tribes in forest area inland from Liberia ends with pacification of Toma area.
- 1911 Senegal, Niger:—minor outbreaks by fanatical Muslims.



POSTE AÉRIENNE
OUARZAZAT - MARRAKECH
 Le **27 DEC 1931**



Figs. Q

References

- G. Chapier: "Les Oblitérations du Maroc." Bischwiller, 1955, 71 pp. (Summarizes Tournier conveniently, but few illustrations.)
- Lt. Col. Deloste: "Histoire Postale et Militaire de XXème Siècle en Déhors des Deux Guerres Mondiales." Bordeaux, 1970. 430 pp. (Makes use of Tournier and Chapier.)
- Ch. Lebailly: "Les Estampilles Postales de Guerre du Maroc," Almanac de Philatélie, 1927. (The pioneer study, contributed greatly to Tournier.)
- Col. Lebland: "Applications des tarifs internationaux au Maroc 1902-1952," L'Echo de la Timbrologie, Sept. 1971, p. 12.
- P. Lejeune: "Les envoi postaux astreints à l'affranchissement malgré la franchise durant la Guerre 14-18," Feuilles Marcophiles—Information #34, April 1982, pp. 3-4 (lists types of mail not covered by the military free-franchise.)
- A. L. Leon: "A long forgotten war—the French invasion of Morocco March 1907 and later," Postscript, #146, April-June 1981, pp. 51-54. (A brief review of history and some marks.)
- P. Magnard: "Cachets Trésor et Postes sur timbres 1914-18," Le Coll. Phil. et Marcophil., #33, Jan. 1977, #34 April 1977, #35 July 1977, #36 Oct. 1977. (Illustrates all the various types of mail on which military would have to add stamps for services not covered by the free franchise.)
- A. Maury: "Nouvelles du Maroc," Coll. de Timbres-Poste, 1911, pp. 242-243. (Anecdotes on the mail from the front.)
- A. Maury: "Lettre du Maroc," Coll. de T.-P., 1911, pp. 303-304. (Describes postal arrangements.)
- S. Strowski: "Les Estampilles de La Grande Guerre 1914-1920." Amiens, 1925. Reprint Paris 1976, with updated prices by B. Sinais (shows some of the Morocco campaign marks from 1914-20.)
- G. Tournier: "Les Marques Postales Militaires de Maroc 1907-1931." Amiens, 1931, 205 pp. (Enormous documentation on marks, historical sketch, 100s of illustrations—the definitive work.)
- E. Vaffier: "La Bataille Marocaine." Paris, 1916.

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

Le Monde des Philatelistes (CC, APRL)

- #351, March 1982: Fromaigeat: "Le choix de la collection"; Tristant: "La poste maritime franco-coloniale sur l'ancien regime"; Perrin: "Les timbres de France de 1900-1925 surcharges Algérie" (begin); Guillard: "L'automation du courrier"; conts. of Trassaert, De la Méttrie, Monchicourt, Savélon.
- #352, April 1982: Fromaigeat: "Les rébuts"; Altériet: "La collection des carnets Liberté"; Leblanc: "Les timbres de roulettes avec perfins déformés"; Larrey: "Perforations manquants sur Sabines"; conts. of Perrin, Monchicourt, Tristant, Trassaert, De la Méttrie, Tensorier et al (end).
- #353, May 1982: Fromaigeat: "Les ballons montés"; Alteriet: "Les Sabines—timbres sans band(s) phosphorescente(s), Numéros multiples au verso des roulettes"; Marion: "Le 0.20 St. Lo—additif"; conts. of Perrin, Monchicourt, Tristant, Savélon, Guillard.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie (CC, APRL)

- #1518, Feb. 1981: Blanc: "Les roulettes à plat oblitéré"; Halévi: "De la qualification des vieux timbres Français"; Muhlenheim: "Premier vol postal officiel par avion"; Muhlenheim: "Madagascar les timbres-poste consulaires Anglais 1884."; Leblanc: "Les timbres-poste en type banderole" (cont.); conts. of Tristant, Storch et Francon, Munier.
- #1528, Oct. 1981: Tessier: "Le Coq carnets" (begin); Bastien: "Vignettes de propagande pour le Code Postal"; conts. of Tristant, Munier.
- #1530, March 1982: DeLizeray: "Roulettes imprimés à plat"; Sinais: "Les Forces Françaises Libres et leurs marques postales" (cont.); conts. of Tristant, Fute, Storch et Francon, Munier.

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

- #43, March 1982: Alvey: "Postal stationery as a sideline"; Bowden: "Sage Study Circle news"; "Review of Yvert 1982 Pt. I"; Holder: "Potpourri of French postmarks"; Jennings-Bramley: "Forged préoblitérées—an account and request for help"; Barker: "French circular date stamps from 1884 to date."

Bulletin de la Société COLFRA (CC, APRL)

- Bull. #16, 4th Trim 1981: Eck: "Mayotte" (recent covers); Theiss: "Polynésie Française" (latest P.O.s list); Michon: "Timbres de Nouvelles Calédonie surchargés Wallis et Futuna"; Desrousseaux: "Indochine Colis Postaux Yv. #5"; Boeuf: "Madagascar—les cachets ferroviaires Part I."
- Bull. #17, 1st Trim 1982: Theiss: "Polynésie—réimpressions Yv 130-137"; Desrousseaux: "Les timbres pour colis postaux d'Indochine"; Boeuf: "Madagascar cachets ferroviaires" (end); "Etablissements Fr. de l'Océanie—Arrêtés of 20 July 1916 and 5 Aug. 1916."

Les Feuilles Marcophiles Information (CC, APRL)

- #33, Feb. 1982: (Index) "Articles parus dép 1 Jan 1979"; Delvaule: "Usage du grand cachet à date dans les bureaux de Quartiers de Paris"; Lejeune: "Bonaparte campagne d'Egypt"; Lejeune: "L'affranchissement des correspondances entre 1er Janv 1849 et le 1er Janv 1876" (rates); Poskin (cont.)

Essay-Proof Journal (CC, APRL)

#153, Winter 1982: Stone: "French stamp artists—Gandon-Descaris and beyond"; Brett: review of "The Bordeaux Issue."

PHILEXFRANCE

Some years from now it will be said in retrospect that two major things happened at this show. First, 20th Century material made it into the gold medals, a banner show for the "semi-classics." Second, postal history was shown by country and not as a complete special class.

It will be noted that at the Palmares banquet, complete with court scene (troubadors, acrobats, jester, jugglers and live jousting), that for the first time in philatelic history entire live horses were at the function.

No problem with sun here in the basement of CNIT exhibition hall in the new city, just sweat from the constant humid and showery weather. I'm not sure whether the statistic was 6 square kilometers of floor space, or that it was a 6 kilometer walk around it. But the layout was easy to learn, with exhibits and dealer booths in concentric circles from the PTT booth at the center of the triangular layout. The floors were uneven, but carpeted for comfort and color-coded for ease of orientation. Plenty of benches brought in on Saturday, solving a small problem from opening day. Brand new frames, quite secure for the exhibits, even if a bit tall and narrow for large pages; and the hall well manned by bonded employees of PTT brought in from all over the country. Lighting was satisfactory.

Now pardon me while I bitch a bit for the benefit of the Chicago-1986 organizing committee. Publicity was non-existent, even as the show opened the subway ads were for the arts and crafts show upstairs. Food service was cramped, and better outside the exhibit hall. The PTT booth selling souvenir sheets was mobbed and the six clerks overwhelmed; upstairs at the postal station was worse. The literature exhibits were orphans, locked in cabinets on the balcony with no reading privileges.

Must have been all these frustrations that added five pounds to the beltline.—J.E.L.

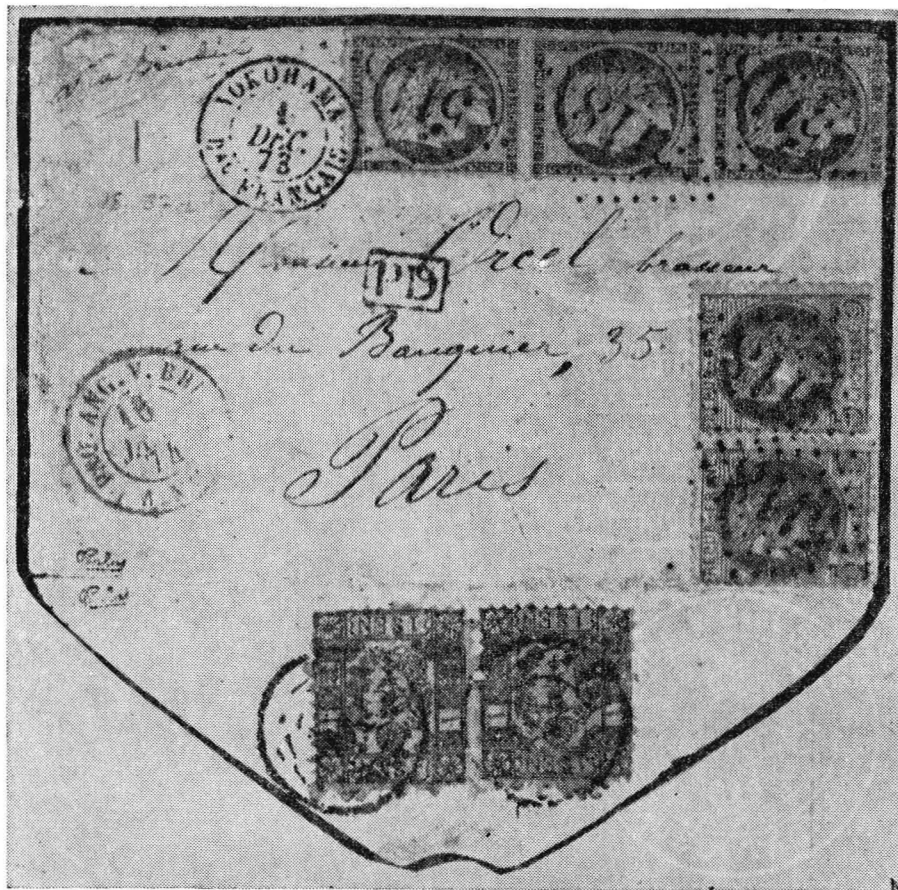
Awards to FCPS Members at Philexfrance '82

Through the good offices of our John Lievsay we have a quick flash report on who got what in Paris (a full report on the Expo will appear in October FCP):—

Rollo Adams: Cameo Sowers—Silver; Ruth and Gardner Brown: Balloon Identification—Vermeil, and Bordeaux Issue—Bronze; Denise Gaillaguet: Sowers—Vermeil; Mark Isaacs: Indochina Forerunners—Vermeil; John Lievsay: 25c Cérés 1871—Vermeil with Special Prize; Stanley and Anita Luft: French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Armies—Large Gold; Marc Martin: France Classics—Vermeil with Special Prize, and Maritime Posts—Vermeil; Jerry Massler: Monaco Albert I—Vermeil; Stanley Jersey: New Hebrides—Small Gold; H. Van der Vlist: France 1876-1900—Silver; Isaac Backal: Mexico—Small Gold with Special Prize, and Mexican Maritime Posts—Small Gold; Madeleine Jamet: book on Colonies Postal History—Silver; R. G. Stone: France and Colonies Philatelist—Silver.

Congratulations to you all for doing so well in face of very stiff competition.

THE FRENCH POST OFFICE IN JAPAN



Cover to Paris from Japan, Dec. 1873, posted first in a Japanese P. O. with pair of 1s 1872 of Japan on back and a Japanese forwarder's cachet of M. Degron; then passed to the French P. O. at Yokohama, with a strip of 3 of 40c Ceres and pair of 5c Ceres cancelled G.C. #5118. There were three other such covers from forwarder Degron in the Ishikawa collection.

* * *

In the auction of the great Ryohei Ishikawa collection of covers of the foreign postoffices in Japan held by Sotheby-Parke-Pernet on 7 July 1981 in London, there were not only some fabulous covers of the French P.O. at Yokohama, but in the deluxe catalog a knowledgeable text by Ishikawa discussing the history of the French P.O. We are pleased to reproduce herewith this essay and one of the covers, with kind permission of Don Perkins the manager of the Sotheby stamp auctions.

The first cover from Japan to France was despatched from Nagasaki on May 21, 1860 addressed to Marseilles through British Mail System, (lot 47). However, the earliest recorded cover sent by the French Post Office in Japan

was despatched from Yokohama on May 20, 1863 to New York via the French Post Office in Shanghai, (lot 101).

Mail matter from 1864 through 1865 was forwarded to the French Post Office in Shanghai and cancelled with the 5104 lozenge, (lots 104 and 105). In September of 1865, the local French mail shipping service between Shanghai and Yokohama was extended. A man named Degron was the first person to take care of this mail on board the ship "Dupleix" which had newly entered service. At that time, two 5118 lozenges were supplied, as was common practice within the French postal system, (lots 107-109).

On November 26, 1866, a fire broke out in the district of Suchiro in Yokohama extending to the foreigners' concession, completely destroying the French Consulate (concession No. 24) as well as the French Post Office located therein. The two 5118 stamps got lost in the fire, but the other mail stamps were saved.

In December of 1866, the ship "Alphée" was assigned to the route between Shanghai and Yokohama and from January of the following year she started a regular service once a month. "The Anchor-in-Lozenge," which was the maritime obliterator used on the ship, was borrowed to replace the 5118 cancel destroyed in the fire for use as land post office cancellation, (lots 110 and 111).

Judging from the covers remaining nowadays, this "Anchor-in-Lozenge" was used between January and April of 1867. According to the records, it is possible that the obliterator was used also for the mails carried by English ships during that period, but no relevant evidence has been found for such an assumption. The Anchor-in-Lozenge used during that period should be separated into land and ship usage; the former is very scarce.

In May of 1867 two new 5118 obliterations arrived in Japan from France, they were in use until May 1876. Consequently, there have been a total of four 5118 obliterations classified into types I and II of the first period and types I and II of the second period. The earliest usage of the 5118 of the second period was on May 5, 1867 and carried by the English ship "Ganges" and its latest usage was on mail of the "Menzaleh" which departed on May 17, 1876.

As a rule the *Bau Francais* marking had to be stamped on the face of outgoing letters, while the "Yokohama/Japon" mark was struck on back of the letters arriving at Japan aboard a French ship. There are some exceptional cases in which the Japon marking is affixed on the face of the outgoing mail and the *Bau Francais* can be found stamped in black on the back of mail arriving in Japan. However, from 1876 on, there was some confusion as to which marking should be employed.

The Suez Canal was opened for the first time to ships from May 20, 1870. At the beginning of the autumn of 1870, war broke out between Prussia and France and Paris was surrounded by the Prussian Army from September 18, 1870 to January 27 of the following year. During that period, the means to despatch mail from the city was by balloons, which is known as "Ballon-Monte." In this mail, there was an entire that arrived at Yokohama and had to be returned to France because the name and address of the recipient were unknown (lot 199).

Covers with an address stamp in Japanese prepared by the above mentioned person named the so-called "Degron-Kun" (or "Monsieur Degron"), can be found, (lots 153 and 154).

Lebon, who is frequently mentioned on "Degron-Kun" covers, was a captain of the French army who had his residence at Maison de Mito. He was an instructor to the Japanese artillery.

It is not certain how the Lebon cover, originating in Osaka, transit at Yokohama on October 5, 1874, was brought to the French Post Office at Yokohama or whether it went through "EKITEIRYO"—Japanese Postal administration Bureau at Tokyo, (lot 161). A cover addressed to Prussia and originating in Niigata on July 4, 1874 is considered to have been transmitted through "EKITEIRYO" judging from the transportation facilities at that time. The sender was a German called Leysner who held the post of Prussian consul at Niigata, (lot 160).

The Japanese foreign mail system was initiated in January 1875. There are some covers which were sent through the French Post Office Mail System as a means of despatch. A cover addressed to Rome to which eight 30 centime stamps were affixed was an official letter from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs; an octagonal marking with Yokohama PAQ. FR. S. NO. 1 was stamped on the back which was employed as mark of the place of despatch (cachets de provenance), (lot 169).

According to Salles, covers despatched from Yokohama on which a Ceres stamp and a Peace and Commerce stamp are affixed together are very rare.

The French post office was closed down at the end of March 1880 and there are only a few covers from that period. A cover dated November 19, 1879 is the 107th letter sent by Colonel Munier, a friend of Captain Lebon, to his wife, (lot 152). A cover dated February 8, 1880 owned by the late Mr. Salles is probably the latest existing example.

After the establishment of the Foreign Mail Service in the Japanese Postal System in 1875, the arriving mail from France was usually first marked at the French Post Office in Yokohama and with the mark of the Yokohama Foreign Post Office of Japan, and then provided with the mark of the Yokohama Domestic Post Office.

Judging from the example of the cover sent from Paris to Hiogo stamped with a Yokohama Bau Francais marking on August 16, 1877, it is possible that a French Post Office existed in Hiogo (Kobe); however, it can be assumed that there was no French Post Office there, since a Hiogo marking was not used as a transit acceptance marking, (lot 215). Likewise, the existence of a French Post Office in Nagasaki is improbable. From the point of view of the system, both post offices at Hiogo and Nagasaki may have been in existence, but in fact mail service was most probably offered only from a corner of the French consulate. In every case, mail sent from Nagasaki, judging from the fact that it was stamped with the Shanghai Post Office marking, was not generally forwarded to the Yokohama Post Office, but was sent to the Shanghai Post Office which in fact was closer than Yokohama.

There are Cachets de Provenance and Cachets de Ligne as ship markings. The former indicates the place of origin, while the latter indicates the symbol of the shipping route and the number of the ship. Their proper use, however, is not clear. The cover of February 15, 1867, showing the Yokohama octagonal marking and "Anchor-in-Lozenge," is a case of usage in the period in which the anchor marking which was replacing the 5118 that was destroyed by fire (lot 163).

It can be seen that on the covers of French maritime mail the markings of "Anchor-in-Lozenge" and "Bau Francais" were used haphazardly. The usage of "Anchor-in-Lozenge," except in those five months, from December 1866 to April 1867, must be considered as ship marks. It is rather easy to say that mail brought to the land post office was marked with the 5118, while mail brought to a ship's post office was marked with a PAQ marking, but in fact this assumption is still not confirmed.

There are also different markings used for military posts. They indicate CORR. D. ARMEES, the date, the PAQ No. or the name of the place (lots 175-179).

A cover from Captain Lebon dated March 17, 1873 indicates that it originated from Edo (Tokyo), but this was before "The Degron-Kun" seal was adopted, using the privilege of the military post. The postage was the military privilege rate of 25 centimes, (lot 178).

As described in the section concerning the U. S. Post Offices, the postage rate was getting lower, due to the faster servicing of the U. S. Pacific Mail Steamship Company and to the development of railroads crossing the American continent. Mail matter from Japan to Europe transported eastward through U. S. post offices increased. No cover posted at the French post office, on which French adhesives were affixed and destined to Europe via America have yet been found.

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

"Histoire de l'Aérostation et de l'Aviation Française de 1783 à 1930." By Jean Silombra, 1981. 186 pp. 250Fr+17.50 post. From the author 11 rue de Provence, 75009-Paris, or French dealers, or Yvert et Cie, Amiens.

"Catalogue des Oblitérations de Meetings d'Aviation et d'Agences Postales 'Air.'" By B. Sinais and J. M. Sitorek. 1981. 65Fr p.pd. From B. Sinais, Residence Juvena, 19 rue d'Arcueil, 92120-Montrouge. (Lists, illustr., and prices all postmarks used at aeronautical meetings 1909 on; also cachets-à-date Avion used 1935-36 and Poste aux Armées of the S.P.s of regional aviation units 1939-40.)

"Les Marques d'Entrée Maritime du XVIIIème et du XIXème Siècle." By J. Bergier. 1982. 137 pp. 150Fr plus post. Publ. by L'Amicale Philatélique L'Ancre de Nantes, 7 rue Dobrée, 44100-Nantes.

"Oblitérations de France sur Timbres Detachés 1854-1876." By A. Mathieu. 1981. 150pp. 150Fr p. pd. from author, 5 rue Blacas, 06000-Nice. (Up-date of his priced catalogue.)

"Handbuch und Katalog von Frankreich 1849-1900." By Peter Boner. 1981. DM 33.50. From P. Boner Philatelie und Graphik GmbH, Bruchweisenstr. 18A, 6074 Radermark, West Germany. (In German.)

"Prix-courant Des Enveloppes et Cartes Premier Jour." 1981. 25Fr. Empire Philatélique, 48 Galerie Montpensier, 75001-Paris (Up-dated catalogue of FDCs published by this firm.)

"T.A.A.F.—Contribution à l'Etude Des Nos. 2, 3, 12, 13, Coins Datés et Variétés." Madame Corradi, Aubagne-Philatélie, 12 rue Moussard, 13400-Aubagne.

"The Legion of French Volunteers 1941-44." By R. E. Reader. 1981. Brochure no. 4, France & Cols. Phil. Soc. £2.00 (reprint).

"The St. Nazaire Pocket." By R. Stuckey. 1981. Brochure no. 5, France and Cols. Phil. Soc. £2.00 (reprint)

"Les Cachets des Hopitaux Militaires en 1939-40." By Vernet and B. Sinais. 1981. 25Fr. From Editions Image Document, 9, rue Jean-Francois Gerbillion, 75006-Paris.

"Catalogue Permanent des Oblitérations Mécaniques Flamme par Départements." Being publ. Dept. by Dept., one a month, 1981-. 15Fr each. So far issued are Depts. nos. 3, 24, 62, 64, 65. From ASCOFlamme, 6 rue des Eglantiers, 33320-Eysines.

- "Formations Sanitaires—Dept. de Haute Vienne." 1981. 11pp. 8Fr p. pd.;
 "—Dept. de Rhone" 1981, 23 pp., 12.60Fr p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur, B.P. 21, 77350-Le Mée-sur-Seine.
- "Storia della Posta in Franchigia Durante l'Occupazione Napoleonica in Friuli." 44pp. 1975. 5000 lire. Arti Grafiche Friuliane, Udine. (On the franchise in Friuli in the Nap. period.)
- "U. S. Postal Slogan Cancel Catalog 1897-1967." By Moe Luff. 1975 126pp. Revised ed. \$5.75+75c post. From Moe Luff, 12 Greene Rd., Spring Valley, N. Y. 10977 (includes US abroad, expos; priced).
- "Marques Postales et Oblitérations des Bureaux Francaises à l'Etranger 1561-1940—Bureaux de Distribution d'Algérie du Type 22 au Type 84 FB." By J. Pothion, J. Alexandre, and G. Noel. 1982. 64 pp. illustr. 65Fr p. pd. La Poste aux Lettres, 17 rue faubg. Montmartre, 75009-Paris. (Does not include occupied or conquered territories, nor consular offices; indices of rarity of rare stamps on cover.)
- "Catalogue des Timbres Fiscaux et Sociaux de France." By the ARA-France, 1982, 300+ illustr., 120Fr p.pd. Editions Loisirs et Culture, 12 rue Louis-Philippe, 76600-Le Havre (see article by Janton in this issue of FCP.)
- "Les Tarifs Postaux Francais 1627-1969." By Dr. R. Joany, J. P. Alexandre, C. Barbey, J-F Brun, and C. Desnarnaud. 1982. 352 pp. 420Fr. p.pd. Editions Loisirs et Culture, 12 rue Louis-Philippe, 76600-Le Havre. (Comprehensive tabulations of all rates on types of mail of philatelic interest, domestic and from France to colonies and foreign countries—based on decrees and unpublished information.)
- "France Catalogue Specialise—Tome II, Depuis 1900, Part I, Periode Semi-Moderne." 1982. 300Fr. Yvert et Tellier, 37 rue des Jacobins, 89036 Amiens Cedex.
- "La Poste à Paris Pendant la Commune." By Marthe Dassonville. 24pp. illustr. 1982. 40.10Fr p. pd. from Le Club le Meilleur, B.P. 21, 77350 Le Mée sur Seine.
- Special Number of Feuilles Marcophiles to be published for commemorating Philexfrance '82; subscriptions can be ordered in advance from Dr. Lejeune, 15, rue Chanez, 75016-Paris; price to be determined later.
- Special number of Feuilles Marcophiles on "La Télégraphie en France des Origines à la Fusion avec La Poste," by J.-L. Narjoux. Subscription orders being taken by L. Bridelance, 19 Ave. du Chatelet, 77330-Lesigny.
- "Supplement to Catalogue des Entiers Postaux de France et des Pays d'Expression Francaise," 2nd updated supplement now available, 256pp. loose-leaf, 1982, 100Fr p. pd. From P. Gobillot, 7 rue Marcelin Berthelot, 933300-Aubervilliers. (The first suppl. was issued 1979, the original book in 1974, both still available.)
- "Les Postes Locales du Maroc." By Jean Boetsch. 1982. 80pp. illustr. 40Fr p. pd. The author, 3 rue Marcelin-Berthelot, 68100-Mulhoues.
- "La Côte des Coins Datés et des Millésimes 1981-82." 100pp. 1982. Price? Publ. by SOCODODAMI. From M. Mariquand, 5 rue du Cdt. Guilbaud, 75016-Paris.
- "La Poste à Nantes Sops l'Ancien Régime et La Révolution 1635-1799." By Didier Mariceau. 1982. 206pp. illustr. 120Fr p. pd. From the author, 43 rue Aristide-Briand, 44600-St. Nazaire. (Postmarks; history and postal history based on archival documents.)
- "Prix Courant des Envelopes et Cartes Premier Jour." 1982, 25Fr. Empire Philatélique, 48 Galérie Montpensier, 75001-Paris. (Covers all issued by this firm for France, Europa, Algeria, Andorre, etc.)

a "La Poste Roubaix des Origines à Nos Jours." By J. Brabant. 38pp. 1982. 32.60Fr p. pd. (R. is in Dept. du Nord.)

THE "SECOURS NATIONAL" SURCHARGES OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA 1941

The surcharges of "Secours/+ (value) fr/National" on 4 values of the 1935-38 issues of each of the French West African colonies, listed in all the catalogs as issued in 1941, are a peculiar group about which collectors are not likely to know the background. The idea for the issues was suggested by some collectors in the Amicale Philatélique de Dakar, looking for some "excitement" no doubt. Obliging, the Governor-General of the A.O.F. and High Commissioner of French Africa (a Vichy assignment) signed an Arrêté on 24 April 1941 authorizing these surcharges with surtaxes for the Secours National charity campaign: specified were + 1 fr on the 50c, + 2 fr on the 80c, + 2 fr on the 1.50 F, and + 3 fr on the 2 F stamps.

The quantities authorized were 20,000 sets for Senegal, 15,000 sets each for the other colonies, and in addition an extra 15,000 of the surcharges on the 0.50c stamps for Senegal, 10,000 extra for Ivory Coast, and 5000 extra for each of the other colonies.

Each of the sets cost 12.50F of which 8F went to the Secours National. It cost 102.40F for the complete sets of 8 colonies together. The public could subscribe in advance to the 8 complete mint sets. Sale began on 1 June, limited to 5 sets per purchaser at first and later to only 2 or 3 sets; the issue in sets was sold out in less than a month; after that many collectors could not get them as dealers could not acquire large stocks and what they got they soon sold at very high prices. Naturally there were complaints.

The surcharging was done at the Senegal Government printing plant at Rufisque, and there were some "errors."

In early 1942, a "reprinting" was made at Paris, presumably in larger quantity to make the dealers and collectors there happy—and that is why the catalog prices for these issues are still relatively low. The catalogs do not make any distinction between the printings, but the two printings could not possibly be absolutely identical though it is not reported what the differences are. Obviously the first printing would be scarcer and more desirable. The collectors who paid high prices to dealers for the first printings before the reprinting came out may have a good thing but they must be miffed to find the catalogs later on quoting such low prices and making no distinction. Those who have FDCs from A.O.F. or copies on covers postmarked in A.O.F. in 1941 have the proof of course. But we understand the use of the stamps in sets on covers was very limited and almost entirely philatelic; some of the extra printings on the 0.50c were probably used on local mail and they would be the most desirable to find.

It is rumored that the Governor got himself into difficulty with the Minister of State in Paris over this issue. Since the basic stamps surcharged were pre-Vichy issues (with "RF") and the surcharge does not bar out the "RF"—and since they were surcharged at a time when Vichy had started to issue stamps without the "RF"—the Secours National issue may have been an embarrassment to the Etat Francais regime. Also it put collectors in a quandry as to whether or not it is a "Vichy issue" in the pejorative sense.

I am grateful to Allain Millet for copies of two articles in L'Echo of 1941 about this issue, as no file of the journal for the 1940-44 period exists in U.S.—R.G.S.

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

President's Letter

Dear Members:

As I have already noted in earlier letters we will be participating in NOJEX '82 during the weekend of Oct. 22-24. To be sure that everyone has a chance to enter an exhibit, a special copy of the NOJEX entry form is enclosed as a supplement to this issue of the PHILATELIST. Please use it to enter your exhibit as soon as possible if you have not already done so as space is limited. In addition to the regular NOJEX awards, we will be giving special awards for the best three FCPS exhibits. John Lievsay will be one of the assisting judges for the exhibit to insure that the French area is well represented. We will have a booth at the show and we will be holding a special meeting of the Society on Saturday, Oct. 23rd at which a lecture on the classics of France and Colonies will be presented.

Please note that we will be holding a special meeting of the Society as part of our regular September 1982 meeting in order to amend our bylaws and institute a new dues structure. Details of the meeting are presented elsewhere in this section.

Have a good summer!

Ed G.

Notices

- ◆ At the May 13 meeting the Board voted to amend the By Laws to increase the dues to \$7.50 for U. S. resident members (including those in Canada), and to \$10 for New York area and foreign members. A special meeting will be called as part of the regular Sept. 7 meeting to vote on this, to become effective for 1983 memberships.
- ◆ Voted to hold a meeting at NOJEX on Saturday Oct. 23, at which Dr. Grabowski will show slides of his and other members' material on classics of France and colonies.
- ◆ Gail Perlberg declined to serve as Recording Secretary.
- ◆ Entry Form for NOJEX frames (50 allotted to FCPS) is enclosed as a Supplement to this issue of FCP.
- ◆ R. G. Stone was reappointed as Editor.
- ◆ Dr. Grabowski volunteered to be our APS representative.
- ◆ It was decided not to enter the literature competition at the Milan International Expo.
- ◆ On Wednesday, May 12 editor Bob Stone received the Lichtenstein Award at the Collectors Club annual banquet. More than two-dozen FCPS members turned out to extend their best wishes to Bob, including the Browns all the way from Maine. Among the many reasons Bob was chosen to receive the award are his extensive studies and writings on French-area philately. In his remarks Bob noted that as a young philatelist he was encouraged by none other than Mr. Lichtenstein himself to publish his new findings on the pen cancels of Martinique. From these small beginnings grew a life's work for which we are all grateful.—Ed G.

Meeting of May 4, 1982

(Meeting of April 6 cancelled due to snow!)

Dr. Grabowski's Rich exhibit on the Group Type was presented in detail

this night, with slides prepared by member Bill Wallis. The material was developed as a Colonial odyssey, beginning in Guadeloupe and ending in Tahiti, illustrating aspects of the period's postal history via covers and postal stationery. Interesting pieces from Guadeloupe included the 1c and 4c in combination on a mourning cover to France, and the 2c used locally in Pointe-a-Pitre—all tied by very late use of the "GPE" lozenge. A single 5c value was shown prepaying the printed matter rate on a list of prices to France, whereas five 5c values were used to prepay the 25c UPU rate on an envelope to the US which bore a "BM" (Boite Mobile) in oval handstamp as it was picked up by the traveling postal wagon. A 15c postal stationery envelope used locally from St. Claude was shown, as well as a very scarce registered military correspondence letter (25c reg. plus 15c postage) from Saintes, and a double-weight registered letter to Germany franked by a 75c value. Various ship letters from SP&M cancelled Halifax or No. Sydney were also presented.

West Africa was highlighted by a cover from the small post office of Saldé, Senegal (1893) to Perpignan showing very late use of the OUTREMER DUNKERQUE entry mark and franked by a 15c Group and two 5c Dubois types of the General Issues. A favorite from Madagascar was the 5c value on an envelope which probably contained a commercial sample from a pharmaceutical firm in Andrevorante traveling to Batavia, Java via Tamatave, the Reunion-Marseille packet, Aden and Singapore, thus, handled by three colonial administrations. An unusual 20c registered printed-matter wrapper and postcards with numeral postmarks, including no. "33" from Farafangara, were also in the Madagascar material.

The "INDE" boxed lozenge from Karikal was shown on a 5c envelope. In the concluding section on Tahiti were a 25c envelope from Papeete to Peking via San Francisco and Tacoma, and a registered letter (2 x 25c) from Taiohae (Marquisas).

Although not the material of princes, the Group Type is resplendent in its infinite diversity, certainly more available and affordable than the prized General Issues, and a worthy area for study for those of us with Colonial propensities. (E.G.)

Meeting of 1 June 1982

Speaker for the evening was Eli Goldberg on the topic "The Computer: as a tool in Philately." No, the computer won't lick hinges for you, all it can do is process data. It will, if you record the information, tell you in which album you put that cover with the Gare du Nord cancel even if you keep your inventory by catalog number of the stamp, or give you a list of all your stamps with the same cancel.

If you study auction prices realized, you know from experience that some firms get better or worse prices (because of their customer base), and the computer can calculate price trends for each stamp with the normal range of price variance so you can bid conservatively or aggressively with reasonable chance of success. Using the same trend analysis, the computer can select individual stamps, or sets, which are selling above or below their historic trend line. Would have been useful information when set of Zeps hit \$11,000.

From the discussion which ensued, members from the audience suggested two other possible uses for computers in philately, retrieval of handbook data where more than one source has to be consulted, or as a storehouse of data for use in expertizing. Perhaps not today, but as technology increases the capacity of home computers and reduces their price, soon.—J.E.L.

NEW MEMBERS

- 2234 WHITTEMORE, James M., P. O. Box 24, Walburg, N. C. 27373
(General France mint, used. Regular issues, mint, dues, Sage Type. Modern France, mint, used, semi-postals, airs, booklets, coils, miniature sheets, dues, parcel post, newspaper, franchise militaire, stationery, pre-cancels, perfins, occupations, Offices Abroad. CFA, Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All colonies and territories. Exchange. No Colonies after independence except Vanuatu)
- 2235 VLASTNIK, Richard C., 2248 10th Ave., North Riverside, Ill. 60546
(General collector all 19th, 20th century. General France, used. Andorra, Monaco, Saar, Colonies General Issues, used. All cols., terr. Exch)
- 2236 REDDIG, Russell D., 92 Old Black Point Rd., Niantic, Conn. 06357
(General collector, all. France, mint, used. Classics 1849-76, on cover)
- 2237 GITNER, Henry, P. O. Box 3077, Middletown, N. Y. 10940 (Dealer)
- 2238 McGRATH, Edward J., 223 Ontario St., Apt. 16, St. Catharines, Ont., Canada L2R 5L2 (Sage Type 1876-1900)
- 2239 WINCKLER, Dr. Paul A., 49 Hammond Rd., Glen Cove, N. Y. 11542
(General France, mint, used. Classics 1849-76, mint, used. Modern, mint, semi-postals, airs, Colonies General Issues, mint, used. St. P. & Miq.)
- 2240 KUEHN, Mark A., 13458 Amman, Chesaning, Mich. 48616
(General France mint. Gabon, St. Pierre & Miquelon. Colonies & Repub.)
- 2241 RENDON, Maureen, Cove Neck Rd., Oyster Bay, N. Y. 11771
(French Guiana 1921 Air post)
- 2242 BECARD, Marcel H., 11-17 130th St., College Point, N. Y. 11356
(General collector all issues, 19th cent. France, mint)
- 2243 REINECKE, Walter J., 0 Main St., Nantucket, Mass. 02554
(General collector, all. France, mint. Essays, deluxe proofs, imperfs.)
- 2244 GANZ, Cheryl, P. O. Box A3843, Chicago, Ill. 60690
(Postal history: Balloon and air ships. Andorra)
- 2245 DUFOUR, Lawrence P., 1349 West Dawn Dr., Tucson, Ariz. 85704
(General collector, all. Topical, ships on stamps. General France, mint. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2246 TASSO, James T., 215 West Henrietta, Wooster, Ohio 44691
(General collector, all. France, used)
- 2247 KLEIN, Herbert M., 15-61 209th St., Bayside, N. Y. 11360
(General collector, all. Dealer: auctions)
- 2248 SKVARA, Dr. Frederick C., P. O. Box 427, Metuchen, N. J. 08840
(Topical: medicine, science, biology. Modern France, booklets)
- 2249 LURCH, E. Norman, 11 Black Duck Dr., Stony Brook, N. Y. 11790
(Postal stationery only)
- 2250 ANEMAET, Gary J., P. O. Box 7312, Prospect, Conn. 06712
(Colonies General Issues, used, on cover. Navigation and Commerce Iss. Philatelic lit. Forgeries of Nav. and Commerce Iss, other forgeries Fr.)
- 2251 GLEZEN, John M., 44 Lyndon Rd., Fayetteville, N. Y. 13066
(No specialty given)
- 2252 PFAU, Don, 3639 Sancroft, Orchard Lake, Mich. 48033
(Philatelic literature)
- 2253 NICHOLS, William, 8901 Maryknoll Ave., Whittier, Calif. 90605
(General collector all issues)
- 2254 TYLER, Jerry, 1212 West Cherry Ave., Visalia, Calif. 93277
(General collector, all. Topical: Ships on stamps. General France, all major var. used. Colonies General Issues, used. Philatelic literature)
- 2255 CHEVRETTE, Mario, 279 Lavigueur, Apt. 3, Quebec, Que., Canada G1R 1B1 (General collector, all. Topical: Nobel Prize)

- 2256 KUTNER, Robin M., 3 Flower Lane, Glen Cove, N. Y. 11542
(General collector, all. France all major varieties, mint, used. Classics 1849-76, mint, used. Modern, mint, used. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. Philatelic literature)
- 2257 CARNEY, Hugh, 1522 Driftwood Dr., Dallas, Texas 75224
(General collector, all. Topical: architecture, engineering)
- 2258 MORGE, Raymond, 3901 Croyden, Kalamazoo, Mich. 49007
(Modern France, mint. Andorre. Colonies General Issues, mint. Polynesia, mint. French Southern Antarctic Terrs.)
- 2259 ROSENDORF, Samuel S., Jr., 2956 Hathaway Rd., Apt. 410-12, Richmond, Va. 23225 (General France, mint, used. Modern France, mint. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All colonies and territories)
- 2260 MALLON, Arthur, 636 Eighth St., Lyndhurst, N. J. 07071
(Topical: Polar. All colonies and territories, stamps, souvenir and miniature sheets. Mine, never-hinged of TAAF, Br. Commonwealth, some Wallis & Futuna)
- 2261 EDINGER, Paul F., Box 4064, Coker College, Hartsville, S. C. 29550
(Offices Abroad. CFA. Stamps of French Africa—colonial only)
- 2262 ALFORD, Carl, 1201 West Church St., Elmira, N. Y. 14905
(General collector, all. France, mint, used. Modern France, mint. Colonies General Issues, mint. All colonies and territories. Exchange)
- 2263 WILLIAMS, Dale Lee, 7413 N. Heathcliff, Tucson, Ariz. 85741
General France all major varieties, mint, used, on cover. CFA, Andorre, Monaco, Colonies General Issues, mint, used on cover. St. Pierre and Miquelon, Polynesia, Antarctica, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Wallis. Dealer, full time. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 2264 ARCH, Brad, 144 Hamilton Ave., Clifton, N. J. 07011
(General France, used. France: postal history 1835-1860 only. Cancels 1835-60 only. Telephone and telegraph, dues, parcel post, newspaper, F.M., revenues, all back of book except stationery, flight covers. Offices Abroad, Colonies General Issues, used, cancels, postal history. St. Barthelmy cancels and covers)
- 2265 YEHAASKEL, Albert S., P. O. Box 296, Fair Lawn, N. J. 07410
(General France, mint, used, on cover. Classics 1849-76, mint, used, on cover, 1870-71 issues, Commune, ballons. Modern France, mint, used, on cover, Sowers, semi-postals, airs, booklets, miniature sheets. Monaco, Saar, Europa, U.N. Colonies and territories, cancels, postal history. Dealer, part time.)
- 2266 SLATTERY, James M., 2556 Paden St., Jackson, Miss. 39204
(General France, mint, used. Classics 1848-76, used, on cover. 1870-71, Commune Ballons, Alsace-Lorraine, Locals, Dues, Plating and cancellations, especially the "Blues," cancellations, Sage type. Modern, mint, used singles. Telephone, Telegraph, dues, parcel post, newspaper, F.M., revenues, Occupations. Offices Abroad, CFA, Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Europa, U.N. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. Colonial Provisionals. Group type. All colonies and territories. Omnibus issues, stamps)

REINSTATEMENTS

- 1776 ADAM, Alfred J., 138 Harlem Rd., West Seneca, N. Y. 14224
(Already in Directory)
- 1752 WYNNS, John P., 6835 De Soto Ave., Apt. 9, Canoga Park, Cal. 91303
(Already in Directory)
- 2010 QUINOT, Georges, B.P. 2811, 37028 Tours Grammont, France
(Already in Directory)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 892 CIMINO, Amerigo M., P. O. Box 1081, Palm Coast, Fla. 32037
 1876 HALL, Richard T., 14 Delicastle Court, Gaithersburg, Md. 20879
 1222 GOERINGER, Dr. G. C., 6901 Buttermere Lane, Bethesda, Md. 20817
 2151 BOULE, Maurice, La Plaine du Roy, 83110 Sanary, France
 2205 MICKEY, R. K., Box 2458, Sta. A, Champaign, Ill. 61820
 2221 GUENTER, Raymond A., 12 Brenway Dr., West Hartford, Conn. 06117
 2222 MARTIN, Allan, 26000 Cranshaw Blvd., #219, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Calif. 90274
 1517 BLAIS, Victor J., 930 N. Louise, Apt. 309, Glendale, Calif. 91207
 2072 MERWIN, Grier, 97 Toxteh St., Brookline, Mass. 02146
 2080 REYNOLDS, Hal A., c/o Johnson & Higgins, 95 Wall St., New York, N. Y. 10005
 2067 SAUER, John J., P. O. Box 350, Woodstock, Va. 22664
 1518 STILLIONS, Clarence A., 5031 Eskridge Terr., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20016
 2015 WERTHEIMER, Pierre, France International, P. O. Box 1348, Fort Lee, N. J. 07024
 1230 TORRES, Dr. David, Dept. Modern Languages, Angelo State Univ., San Angelo, Texas 76909
 2227 EDWARDS, Dr. A. G. (Omit Dealer auctions and new issues.
 873 BARNES, Jean C., 334 Washington Ave., #208F, Elyria, Ohio 44035

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

D. Burton, R. C. Jennings, Robt. W. Pratt, J. Ribeiro.

MEMBERS APPEALS

- WANTED: Covers from New Caledonia 1860-75, especially with Eagles, and off-cover adhesives with clear town postmarks, or lozenges of Naumea. Send offers to Stanley C. Jersey, 3294 Westwood Dr., Carlsbad, Calif. 92008, with clear photocopies. A firm buying offer from a collector. (Mb. #1770)
- OFFER: Illustrated price list of French stamps for 20c. No colonies. Washington Stamp Co., Box 34430, Bethesda, Md. 20817 (Dean G. Pruitt, Mb. #2193)
- WANTED: Mint never-hinged copy of Fr. Antarctic Terr. DeGaulle issue (Sc. C60). Send price to Arthur Mallon, 636 Eighth St., Lyndhurst, N. J. 07071 (Mb. #2260).
- OFFER: A mainly mint NH collection of Andorra, and various mint issues for the UPU Centenary. Gloria Ghedini, 314 West 77th St., New York, N. Y. 10024 (Mb. #2025).
- WANTED: For my comprehensive study to be published in IO, would be grateful for any data you have on Madagascar railroad postmarks, giving type, inscription, color, date, xeroxes of covers, and the associated BM marks. Colin Spong, 70 Westlake Gardens, Worthing, West Sussex, BN13 1LF, England (Mb. #1605).
- WANTED: Metropolitan France in used F-VF+ condition, all periods, for inclusion in my topical and postmark collections. Please advise as to available stamps and prices. Also interested in communicating with other members for purchasing, trading, of Metro. France used in F-VF condition. Michael Schwartz, 2277 Townsgate Rd., Suite 101, Westlake Village, Cal. 91361 (Mb. #1440).