



France & Colonies Philatelist

USPS #207700

PIERRE DE LIZERAY

With the passing of Pierre de Lizeray on 13 March after a long illness, a remarkable student was lost to French philately. Now the leadership of a group of students of the modern French issues is handed over to some of his disciples and collaborators, notably Dr. Joany, Jack Blanc, Boblique, Marion, Altériet, Lauwers, Trassaert, Cuny, Rayssiguier, Futé, LeGuillou, et al. Some others of DeLizeray's group have deceased before him. But this small coterie has had in one generation a tremendous influence on the collecting of modern French "regular" issues, which is reflected in the greater specialization of the listings in recent French catalogues (Yvert, Thiaude, Ceres, Monteaux, Storch et Francon, Marianne). One has to admire their enthusiasm, intelligence, and diligence, while admitting that postal history and postal markings and thematics still have many more devotees in France. (The drift from classics to modern issues has of course been stimulated by the increasing rarity and cost of the classics.)

De Lizeray brought to his studies a scientific and technical rigor out of his background as a chemical engineer. He looked at the stamps closely and analytically, at the same time with reference to official and other documents and material in the Musée Postal. His aim was to understand how the stamps were produced, especially with regard to the dies and plates, which led him to the discovery of their various sub-types. He published these discoveries bit by bit as soon as he found them, but continued or returned to the same studies for many years after, revising his conclusions as new evidences turned up. The result was innumerable articles and notes in the journals, scattered over 40 years, which were occasionally collected in reprint brochures but never completely summarized in a book or catalog. That makes it very difficult to fully appreciate the scope of his work. However, he assisted several catalog editors in absorbing his work into their catalogs.

De Lizeray began his studies after WW II, influenced by the works of

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Dillemann, Bouvet, and deVinck. At first he devoted considerable attention to the methods of production of the classic stamps and was able thus to greatly assist the late André Rochette in the compilation of the "Encyclopédie, Tome I." He later tended to concentrate more and more on the modern issues, the "regular" (courant) ones, not the commemoratives; for in these he found the greatest amount of interesting varieties because of the large or long press runs extending over many years of reprintings. That was the lesson he preached for those who wished to study and collect varieties. The commemoratives printed once in small quantities (relatively) are a desert for varieties.

His style of presentation and writing was formidably deductive and logical, somewhat pedagogical, explicit, precise, and insistent, repetitive if he thought it necessary to make the point clear, but not prolix. He did not indulge in vague and doubtful speculations, only publishing when he was convinced of something. He would present an observation and proceed on a detective deduction to the explanation. If he saw something published which he knew was wrong or misleading he was quick to publish a correction or amplification. He made an issue of using precise, consistent, and logical definitions.

De Lizeray was fortunate in the support of appreciative editors who regularly published his articles and notes—at first the Bulletin Phil. du Midi and LeMonde, later L'Echo and many other journals. We had about 20 articles and notes from him in our Philatelist.

Elected to the Académie de Philatélie in 1957, later he became the editor of its Documents Philatéliques. Not a joiner of philatelic organizations, but was active in the Amis du Musée Postal and as Secry. of the Assoc. de Chron-

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iquers de la Presse Philatélique.

As a correspondent De Lizeray was faithful, rather reserved, sincere, objective, generous with information and help, sometimes with a wry humor, never vindictive but tolerant and always fair with criticism or praise and recognition of others' work.

Will there ever be another like him?—R.G.S.

ST. PIERRE-MIQUELON TIDINGS

Since our article on SPM postmarks appeared in FCP #s173-176, a few things have happened that call for mention. Mostly we are indebted to member Pierre Malvaux who since his return to St. Pierre has been active in documenting various old and recent aspects of St. Pierre posts. As we had questioned whether the P.O. at Langlade was any longer in existence, Hervé Drye has queried the PTT and reported the response in Bull. COLFRA #15 (—see our note and illustr. of Langlade postmark in FCP #187, pp. 29-30). Malvaux is investigating the history of the Langlade P.O. for an article which appeared in a recent COLFRA Bulletin (#21).

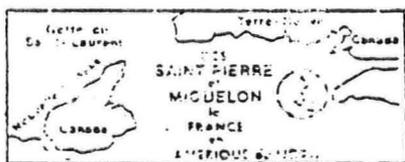
Meanwhile Malvaux has kindly sent us some examples of recently-introduced postmarks of St. Pierre, which we illustrate in Figs. 1-4. In addition two commemorative-type temporary postmarks have been used: the First-Day postmark for the French 1.60F St. Pierre et Miquelon stamp in the touristic series issued 2 Jan. 1982 (Fig. 5)—various FDC publishers have issued covers with cachets for this event. On 19-20 March 1983, the 1st Philatelic Exposition at St. Pierre was commemorated with a special postmark illustrating the probably first postmark of St. Pierre (1854?), the event we noted in FCP #192, p. 50. Malvaux sent us several examples of this mark on covers with the cachet of the Club Philatélique de St. Pierre (Fig. 6).

Other items of SPM interest have come to our attention. One is the cachet of the French naval helicopter-carrier Jeanne D'Arc and its tender Forbin (which cruise together) for their visit to St. Pierre on 11-13 April



ST PIERRE 16-6-82

Fig. 1



ST PIERRE 7-5-82

Fig. 2





Fig. 3



Fig. 4
Miquelon



Fig. 5



CS

Fig. 6 (reduced)

1980 (see Fig. 7). Another is the administrative postmark of the St. Pierre P.O. which sometimes is used on P.O. mail to collectors and on official business mail—see Fig. 8, which was on a send-out of the ATOZ stamp club in New York, courtesy of member George Guzzio.

Finally we note that new styles of registry labels are in use at St. Pierre P.O., different in shape and size from the previous ones (see FCP #175, p. 3), with printed serial numbers and separately imprinted with "975 Saint Pierre" or "Saint Pierre/97502" (Figs. 9). In 1979 the registry label for Miquelon was still the same as used in the 1950s (Figs. 9).

Several banks use meter-franking machines (Fig. 10). A flamme-type slogan postmark has been in use since early 1982 (Fig. 1) with a "P.P." version for use on official mail and cash-prepaid printed matter (Fig. 2).

Malvaux (COLFRA Bull. 19) gives some notes on the present transport of mails of SPM. Between the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon the postal packet "Langlade" makes a weekly trip (except sometimes in bad weather) leaving St. Pierre generally on thursday morning for Miquelon, a 2-hour trip, and returning the same evening. Occasionally mail is flown to Miquelon on a small piper Astèque. To Langlade a daily trip with mail is made by the small boat "Le Mousse," calling at Anse du Gouvernement at the north end of the island near the residence of the postal agent. (95% of the mail from there is philatelic, rest official franchise mail).

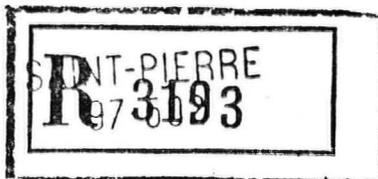
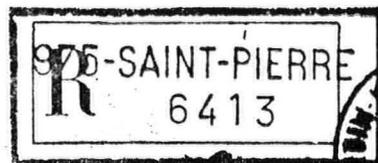
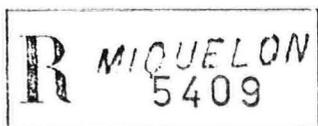
The packet "Langlade" takes mail to Halifax Thursday evening and returns on Monday, an 18-hours trip. Airmail is taken on a HS748 of Air St.



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Figs. 9

Pierre to North Sydney (formerly to Halifax), almost daily in summer and in winter 3 times a week.

There are no facteurs delivering mail in St. Pierre. Most people rent boxes at the P.O. and others call at the window after arrivals of the boats and airplanes. The P.O. is thus a great place for local social meeting. There are no stamp vending machines hence no coil stamps. Probably booklets are sold.



Fig. 10

REDISCOVERED "PAPILLONS DE METZ"

By Ernst M. Cohn

Corresp. member Académie de Philatélie

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Associate, Society of Philatelic Historians

On January 4, 1871, Dr. Julien-François Jeannel (1814-1896) wrote his report to the Minister of War at Bordeaux concerning the first airmail of the siege of Metz, which he conceived, organized, and ran. He ended his report with, "From reliable information that I have been able to gather since leaving Metz, I have found that at least seven of my little balloons, out of a total of 14, have taken their letters to their destinations." Unfortunately, Jeannel does not give a single detail to confirm this statistic, so that our reliable facts today are much more fragmentary and uncertain than his were.

Several years ago I published the sum of the then known and inferred information about dates and places of landing of these unmanned paper balloons, all of which have risen and landed on the same day. The schedule looks as follows:

Day	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Sept.		5	6	7	8	9	10
Ball. No.		1+2	3+4	R	R	R	r,5
Sept.	11	12	13	14	15		
Ball. No.	6-8	9+10	11+12	R	13+14		

The "R" indicates all-day rains, "r" morning rain, when paper balloons were probably not launched. We know that No. 7 was captured at Oberwittstadt and No. 8 at Elmstein, both in Germany. We also know that 3 were salvaged, No. 11 (Fénétrange), 13 (St. Dié) and 14 (St. Louis). Incidentally, Fénétrange is in the Moselle Department and not Meurthe, as reported in "La Gironde" of Sept. 25, 1870 and copied by me.

No. 7 was found promptly on the 11th, whereas 8 was not found until November 29. No. 11 is first mentioned in news from Epinal of Sept. 21, No. 13 in a note dated Sept. 24. Circumstantial evidence for the launch date of that balloon on the 15th is the fact that St. Dié and St. Louis are on a straight flight-line from Metz. The date and number of the last balloon are known from Jeannel's writings as well as from the contemporary press.

In the Soluphil (Luxembourg) auction of April 1983, two hitherto unrecorded Jeannel papillons were sold. One of them, dated September 7 and first postmarked at Lille on the 19th, is quite mysterious as to balloon origin. The catalogue says that another papillon with that arrival mark exists, but **I have not seen it recorded elsewhere.**

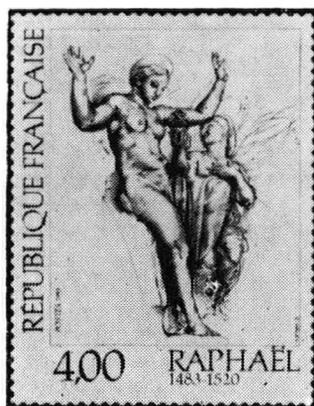
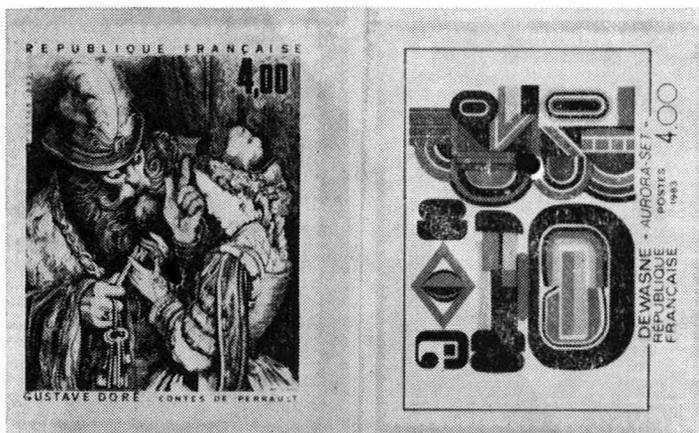
The other Jeannel papillon, also addressed to Mme. Lejeune, 21 rue de Varenne, Paris, bears an inked-out and smudged-over cds from Forbach of September 14. It was apparently later put into an envelope bearing her address but in an obviously different handwriting. The envelope was postmarked at Saarbrücken, a German town just across the border from Forbach, on September 15 in the early morning (perhaps mailed late on the previous day); stamped due "5" (décimes); stamped with the entry mark PRUSSE ERQUELINES 3 on September 18; stamped (according to the catalogue description) on back with a cds from Paris of same date, i.e., the day before the encirclement was completed; and stamped with the cds from Saumur of September 25. Having been processed there in the first mail distribution, it must have left Paris before the balloon "La Ville de Florence" was launched, thus either by the "Neptune" or else in the bag of one of the few postmen who made it through the lines in the first days of the siege.

According to the above schedule, the Forbach papillon, dated September 8, could not have left Metz before the 10th. Being postmarked on the 14th, it had to have left by the 13th. Thus, it must have been flown by one of the balloons numbered from 5 to 12, inclusive.

By coincidence, Metz, Forbach, Oberwittstadt (No. 7), and Elmstein (No. 8) are on the same straight flight-line. The obvious inference is that Jeannel's balloon No. 6 carried the Forbach papillon, landed near there, and was found by a Frenchman. It is thus the only one of the triple launching to make it to a safe port. Did Jennel know that? Is there additional proof bearing on balloon No. 6?

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

- ◆ On 29 April the 1.80 La Photographie and 2.60 Le Cinéma were issued in the Europa series; on 30 April the 1.80+0.40 Max-Pol Fouchet; on 30 April four French wild flower stamps, 1.00 Carline, 2.00 Martagon, 3.00 Aster, and 4.00 Aconit; on 14 May the 2.00 Conv. de Paris pour la Protection de la Propriété Industrielle; on 21 May the 1.80 Congrès Nat. de la Fed. des Soc. Phil. Française at Marseille; on 11 June the 3.00F Concarneau stamp was issued; on 18 June the Air France and 4.00 Gustav Doré "Contes de Perrault"; on 27 June the René Cassin; on 2 July the 3.60 Abbaye de Noirlac.
- ◆ For Andorre, on 7 May was issued the 1.80 L'Orri and 2.60 La Forge Catalan (for Europa); on 14 May the 3.00 for 30 em e Anniv. du Conseil de Cooperation Douaniere.
- ◆ The PTT has announced that postage rates were being raised on 1 June 1983, and to accomodate them two new values in the Liberté design were issued: 2.00F for first weight-step of an ordinary letter within France and 2.80F for the 1st weight-step on an ordinary letter to foreign countries. The 1.60F Liberté will remain on sale for use on 1st weight-step non-urgent letters. Booklets and coils (booklets of 5, 10, and 20) of the 2.00 will



be issued later as feasible for the printery. At the same time a 10F value in the Liberté design is being issued as the need for it has been increasing. On 1 June there was a temporary bureau and special FD cancel for the new values. The new stamps have lateral phosphor bands.

◆ The 4.00F stamp issued 19 March reproducing an original painting by De-wasne, is a colorful semi-abstract work titled cryptically "Aurora-Set." It is not a solid flat abstract but divided into six sections each of distinct geo-

metric character. The concept is that of a musical suite. Dewasne had studied architecture, then turned to music. His artistic career started with nudes and still lifes, which he quickly gave up for monumental long paintings inspired by his love of avant-garde music composers such as Webern, Stockhausen and Xenakis, in which the sonorities are full of discontinuities, the viewer to follow a sequence of broken abstract units like a piece of music. The design on the stamp follows a similar earlier work called simply "Aurora" in which the colors were different; the oval element at lower left is repeated in fractured form in the rest of the parts. There is a peculiar lyrical freedom in Dewasne's work while retaining a geometric rigor.

◆ On 10 Sept. will be issued the 2.20F Art du Bijou, on 17 Sept. the 3.10F Charleville-Mézières, on 23 Sept. the 2.30F Conseil de Cooperation Douaniere-Bordeaux-Musee de Douanes.

◆ The PTT plans to issue a commemorative of the Bicentenary of the Treaty of Paris (end of U.S. Rev. War) with a stamp to appear around 3 Sept.

◆ The PTT from the end of July on will progressively "commercialize" the sheets of stamps for current use (Liberté) by presenting in the vertical a central white band, such as was done on the current issues previously printed in typo.

◆ The PTT has formed a Committee to promote and obtain cooperation for research studies on the history of the PTT. The Committee of over 60 people meets 2 or 3 times a year to propose and discuss directions for such studies to take—such as on the public image of the post, the evolution of money, the technical progress of the PTT, the role of the postal museums, etc. University historians and government museums and archivists are collaborating. Conference on particular topics are already being held.

◆ Ellen ("Elly"), wife of our long-time Director, Ira Zweifach, died on 21 June after a heart attack the previous month. A number of our officers and members attended the Memorial Service. For many years she attended the annual FCPS banquets, where she would bid enthusiastically on lots offered in the auctions. A beloved and much admired staff member of Mt. Sinai Hospital, at time of death as Assistant Director of Nursing—Evenings. Our deepest sympathy to Ira and family.

◆ At OKPEX in April members Earl Plyler and John Lievsay were on the jury.

◆ Our good Secretary Walter Parshall won a Gold medal and the N. J. Postal History Society plate for his exhibit of "Historical Development of the Postal History of Bloomfield," at BLOOMPEX '83.

◆ The newly contracted expedition supply ship for TAAF bases is the Canadian S.S. Lady Franklin. Its first voyage arrived Dumont D'Urville 15 Dec. 1980. TAAF is considering building a long runway airfield across small islands opposite Dumont D'Urville base.

◆ The "Révue des P.T.T." a journal published by the PTT for many years has ended, and replaced by a new one called "References," a quarterly to be an organ of reference on all postal matters. 80fr/yr from References, Piece 3206, 20 Ave. de Segur, 75700 Paris.

◆ The recent 25Fr TAAF stamp is the largest ever issued by France and required the printery to modify its printing press. Some dealers in France are already asking twice face for the stamp. The rare TAAF Concorde stamp with 85Fr face instead of 87F recently brought 2010 Fr in an auction, and the 1.40Fr Jean Loranchet TAAF stamp variety with broken ear and engraver's name missing brought 1898Fr. (Ice Cap News #158).

- ◆ Our member Richard B. Graham is now writing a regular Postal History column in Linn's Stamp News.
- ◆ Marc Dhotel, the leading French exponent of thematic collecting, died in January. We had the opportunity once to help his cause by translating his article on principles of thematic collecting for Topical Times. He was a member of the Académie de Philatélie, on international juries, a mining engineer and Secretary to the President of the S.N.C.F. (national railways).
- ◆ Member Dr. Robert A. Silverman and member Michael Barie are proposing to form a study group on French concentration-camp mail. They invite any interested FCPSers to join them and send in photocopies of any material they have pertaining to the subject. (R. A. Silverman, 546 Bolton, Houston, Tx. 77024).
- ◆ In a recent issue of the COLFRA Bulletin J.-C. Dubois presented an extensive study of the types of registry labels and marks on French colonies covers, using as a classification the system Gen. Fradois developed for French registry labels. However, Fradois' system does not cover a number of types seen on colonies covers, and Dubois proposes a more detailed study leading to a better classification and a break-down by individual colonies and postoffices. For this he would appreciate receiving xeroxes of any colonies covers you have with registry labels or marks, giving the colors. Already Mathieu has made a detailed study of Madagascar labels and Desrousseaux on Indochina, which will appear soon in a COLFRA Bulletin. (Address J.-C. Dubois, 9 Allée Chant de l'Allouette, Le Fief, 17200 Royan).
- ◆ The PTT gave a contract to the Club Aéronautique de France to carry some mail on a balloon departing Place de la Concorde in Paris on 20 June. This was part of the celebration of the Bicentenary of the conquest of air and space. The PTT accepted self-addressed empty franked covers for this flight under the conditions: no more than two covers per sender, must be sent by June 10 to the Bureau at Rue de Douai, Paris, under separate cover, must bear addresses of sender and destinee. These covers were cancelled on departure with a special commemorative postmark and on arrival with the date postmark of the place where the balloon landed (unknown to us). The balloon was the Mégève, 1360 cubic meters, helium filled.
- ◆ At ROMPEX in May the Grand Award went to our Ed. Grabowski for his Colonies Group Type exhibit. Stan Luft won a Vermeil for his French Exposition covers. John Lievsay was a judge and John Apfelbaum an apprentice.
- ◆ At WESTPEX Stan Luft showed his Revolution and Napoleon Armies receiving a Gold plus SESCOAL best postal history award and Roy Hill Memorial Award for best research exhibit. At SOPLEX-HIPLEX (Lubbock, Tx.) his 20c imperf Empire exhibit took the Grand Award.
- ◆ RIPEX XVIII will be held again this year on Sept. 24-25 at the Davies Vocational School in Providence, R.I. This show always has rewarded exhibitors of French area material very well, a good place for first-time entrants. There will be a competent French judge. Write to Ray Gaillauguet, 15 Fletcher St., Rumford, R.I. 02916.
- ◆ George Guzzio, whose story on "I went to the Falklands" was concluded in Ice Cap News for Nov.-Dec. last, had his photos and covers illustrated in the Nov. Scotts Stamp Monthly in an article by Brenda Lewis on "Stamp War in the Falklands." In the December Scotts Mo. an article by member Jan Kindler on "How to put together a competitive exhibit" used some of Guzzio's material as illustrations in color.

- ◆ The membership committee of the Society of Postal Historians has elected to raise the status of your Editor from "Associate" to full "Member."
- ◆ The French and Canadian postal administrations are considering a plan to each issue a stamp in 1984 in a common design to commemorate the 450th anniversary of the 1st voyage of Jacques Cartier to Canada. Member Yannick Cambray informs us that if such an event materializes the philatelists in St. Pierre will probably try to arrange some participation in the celebration on the part of SPM.
- ◆ Stanley C. Jersey has been appointed the U.S. Commissioner for PHILAKOREA 84 at Seoul, Korea, 22-31 Oct. 1984, a FIP and FIAP approved show. There will be 2000 frames. The expo marks the 100th year since Korea first had a postal administration. Write to Stan for brochure: Box 713, Carlsbad, Ca. 92008. The Korea show follows 20 days after AUSIPEX '84, and provisional applicants to AUSIPEX by request can secure approval for entry to PHILAKOREA too.
- ◆ L'Echo de Timbrologie as an April Fool joke ran a picture of a 2.60F Blum coil stamp with a red overprint "L.S.P.," which was said to be a new output of the self-service postal stations in Paris. Much to L'Echo's embarrassment some people took it seriously and came to Paris to buy some!
- ◆ J. Storch and R. Francon, the team of authors of a number of recent catalogs and monographs, have been nominated for Chevaliers of the Ordre des Arts et des Lettres.
- ◆ The 3.10F aérogramme issued on March 1 will probably be a scarce item used without added adhesive before the new postage rates go into effect on 1 June.
- ◆ The European Community parliament at Strasbourg has been given a proposal for issuing a common Euro-Timbre stamp to be used in all the countries of the Community.
- ◆ Did you know?—that the builder of the Eiffel Tower was one Alexandre Gustave Bonickhousen, who was officially authorized in 1881 to adopt the name Eiffel.
- ◆ The Rencensement stamp (Yv. 2202) has been reported with printing defects varieties, a missing green "7" and missing blue numerals—which dealers are already asking high prices for. These are possibly mistakes in cutting the ink rollers in certain clichés.
- ◆ Designer-engraver Albert Décaris has donated 40 of his watercolors to the Musée de la Poste. His figure was the cover display of the last Dec. issue of the Italian magazine Cronaca Filatelica.
- ◆ A survey of thematic collectors in the Burgundy and Franche-Comté Depts. indicates that the most popular themes are Olympics (by a big margin), ships, stamp centenaries, railroads, and paintings.
- ◆ The Philexfrance 582 block is now bringing 80Fr in France, a good profit from the 26Fr original cost.
- ◆ The 10Fr perforated bloc feuillet of Monaco showing the profile of Princess Grace was sold on only one day 19 April, at the Monaco philatelic window, the PT tried to prevent cornering but the speculative pressure was terrific.
- ◆ Jacqueline ("Jackie") Caurat, who has presented a very popular TV program on the French TFI network since 1953, in a "Philatélie-Club" format since 1974, says she is planning to retire. An attractive personality, she was awarded the Grand Prix du Festival du Cinéma Spécialisé in Vienna last year. No suitable successor is in sight.

A CHRONOLOGY OF FRENCH CAMPAIGNS AND EXPEDITIONS WITH THEIR POSTAL MARKINGS

By William M. Waugh and
Stanley J. Luft

Associate Member, Académie d' Etudes Postales

(Cont. from FCP #192, p. 49)

VIII. Between The Two World Wars, 1918-1939

The end of W.W. I and beginning of the post-War era cannot be sharply defined, owing to the extensive Allied occupations and interventions in Europe, Middle East and Russia, following the 1918 Armistice and the ensuing League of Nations decisions. Most of these activities, however, ended by 1922 or 1923 if not earlier, only the occupation of parts of Germany continuing to 1930. Although the free franchise for troops on the Western Front and areas in Africa ended in late 1919, it apparently continues in the areas of Allied occupations and interventions as long as they lasted—we do not have the precise dates for many of these.

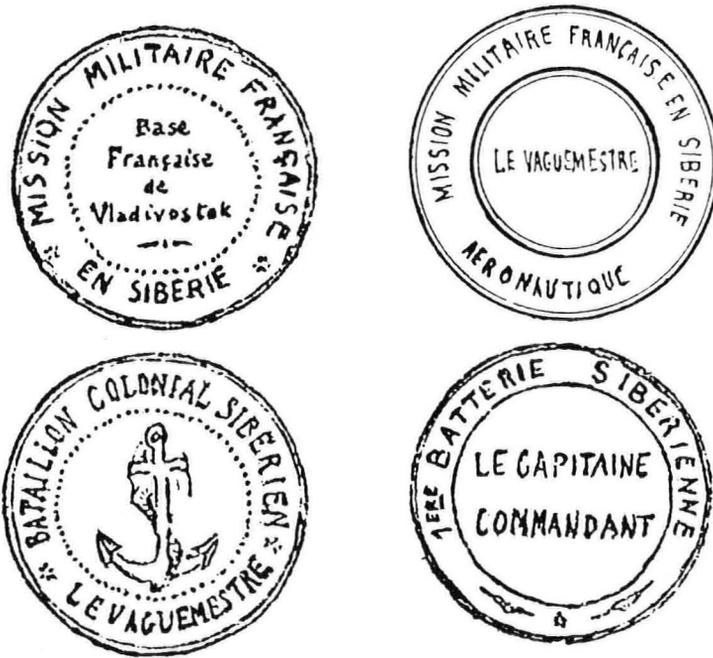
1918-1920 North Russia:— Allied intervention starts as an anti-German measure but ends up as part of an anti-Bolshevik drive. Landings start on March 9, at Murmansk, ultimately total 17,000. Allied embassies move overland from St. Petersburg arr. 26 July. The French 21st Colonial Battalion of 2000 landed at Archangel from ship *Amirauté Aube* on 1 Aug. March 1919 French troops mutiny and Foreign Legionnaires brought in. No French postal markings known, troops probably used the British postal facility as rest of allies did. 17 Sept. 1919 French forces left. A recently discovered stampless cover from an officer of the French Mission at Archangel has double-oval cachet: "Etat-Major de l'Armée 2 Bureau/26 Mai 1919/*Mission — — — ?*"

1918-1920 Eastern Siberia:— Allied intervention also takes place in eastern Siberia in 1918. French troops land at Vladivostok in August; about 800-1,000 French and colonial troops are involved, staying until 1920. Gen. Janin in command.

At first French military mail from Siberia was sent through and postmarked at French postoffices in Shanghai and Tientsin (See Sect. V, Figs. AC and AD). A few rare administrative markings exist (Figs. A-1). Later, mail was sent across the Pacific via U.S. Occasionally such mail in 1920 bears a marking of the French air service in Tokyo. French military postal personnel were stationed in U.S. along the Union Pacific R.R. route, at least in Sacramento and Omaha. They applied markings to French military mail in transit showing Siberian origin; some of this mail bears U.S. stamps and cancellations. Some rare French military mail is known with markings of the U.S. P. O. in Shanghai (Desrousseaux, 1972, 1974).

Some military mail was posted in Vladivostok with Russian stamps and bearing Russian censor marks. French troops were also located in Manchuria. Covers from them are known which went through the Russian mail service with Russian postmarks of Manchouli Station or Harbin Station.

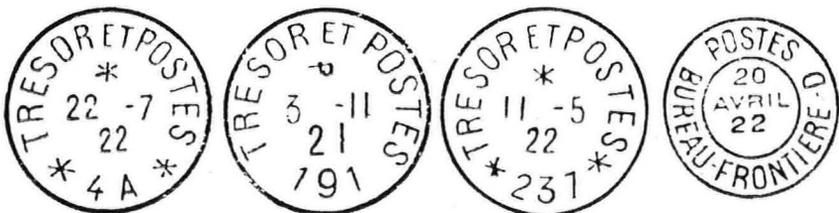
1918-1920 South Russia:— Allied intervention in Russia is expanded with landing of troops at Odessa, November-December 1918, about 12,000 troops, about half French and colonials, the rest Poles and Greeks.



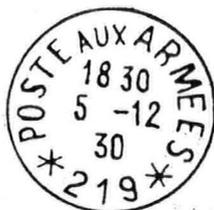
Figs. A-1



Fig. A-2



Figs. B



Figs. C

TRÉSOR ET POSTES POSTE AUX ARMÉES 77
4 - A

POSTES AUX ARMÉES Armée Française du Rhin
BUREAU FRONTIÈRE D Bureau Frontière D

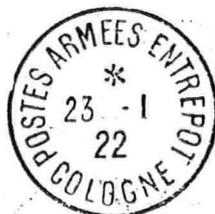
Secteur 131 *Correspondance acheminée*
par la poste allemande
SECTEUR - 34 *Adresse irrégulière*

PAYS RHÉNANS

ARMÉE FRANÇAISE

Figs. D

ENTREPOT POSTES AUX ARMÉES
GARE DE MAYENCE



Figs. E

André Marty leads a mutiny in the French fleet in the Black Sea. Unsuccessful fighting on land against Red Ukrainian Cossacks. Allied troops riddled with Communist propaganda. Odessa evacuated April 5, 1919. French military mission to White Russian troops remains in South Russia into 1920.

A circular Trésor et Postes 503A mark was assigned to the 156th Colonial Infantry Division. This unit took part in the operation. In a recent sale we have seen a January 1919 cover originating in Odessa with Trésor et Postes 503 marking, perhaps applied at Salonika. There was a French military presence in Tiflis, Georgia, as an "Entrepôt 10/A.A.O." (Armée d'Orient) marking (see Sect. VII, Fig. AZ) is known from there. Administrative markings exist. (Fig. A-2).

1918-1923 Eastern Front Occupations:— following end of official hostilities late in 1918, French troops are stationed in or advance into Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, Albania, Hungary, and Romania, including occupation duty in Bulgaria (Armée du Danube of Gen. Berthelot), Hungary (Armée d'Hongrie), and Turkey (Corps d'Occupation de Constantinople). These military entities are offshoots from the Armée d'Orient.

Trésor et Postes cads in the 500-series used, some reassigned from Armée d'Orient; others newly created. Among the latter, for use in Bulgaria: no. 504 (replacing 502B) located in Sofia from early 1919 to serve occupation Hq and elements of 156th Inf. Div., no. 504A at Varna, and no. 524B elsewhere in Bulgaria. See Sinais (1977) for comprehensive list of sector numbers with many locations.

There were French military missions in Berlin, Prague, and Trieste in 1919, which had administrative cachets.

1918-1930 Rhoneland and Palatinate:— Immediately after the Armistice, French zone of the occupation of Germany was taken over by Gen. Mangin's 10th Army (Rhineland) and Gen. Gerard's 8th Army (Palatinate), with Hqs at Mayence (Mainz) and Landau, respectively. Formed into Armée du Rhin. French stay in Germany until 30 June 1930.

Numerous postal sectors were established for many towns under French control with scattered numbers in the series up to about 300 (see Deloste 1970). Circular Trésor et Postes cads (Figs. B) and their spring-1924-onward Poste aux Armées replacements (Figs. C) are shown along with straightline markings (Figs. D), and entrepôts established at Mayence and Cologne railroad stations (Figs. E). Examples of the numerous administrative cachets are shown in Figs. F and G, for telegraph, railroad, postal, and German-affairs-control, some of which are special to Rhineland or Palatinate.

1919-1922 Poland:— a Polish army under General Haller is organized and equipped by the French in France in 1918. It uses French military postal markings. It is sent to Poland in April 1919. In the 1919-20 period Poland is fighting separate wars with Russia, Ukrainia, Lithuania, Latvia, German Free Corps, and Czechoslovakia, several at the same time. There is also a French military mission in Warsaw (Gens. Weygand and Henry) during the Polish-Russian War of 1919-20, etc.

New 300-series postal-sector numbers assigned to the Poles (nos. 302-310) (Fig. H). These were suppressed when Haller's army was incorporated into the Polish army, 25 Jan. 1920. No. 311 (Fig. I) was assigned to the French military mission; administrative cachets of the mission in French and Polish are shown in Figs. J.

- 1919 Latvia:— French and British-navy help to Latvians, October 1919, who are fighting German Free Corps and White Russians.
- 1919-1921 Laos:— fighting with the Meos.
- 1919-1921 Cilicia:— French and French-led Armenian forces occupy Cilicia. January 1920 attacked by Kemal Atatürk's Turkish national army which pushes French and others into besieged towns (Feke, see Paiste 1978). French withdraw November 1921.
Trésor et Postes nos. 606, 606A, and 608 cachets assigned to Cilicia. Administrative and control cachets exist (Figs. K).
- 1919-1941 Syria and Lebanon:— these former Turkish territories became French mandates. Faisal, Arab king of Syria, driven from Damascus July 1920 after limited armed clashes. French occupation by Armée Française du Levant. Druze revolt in 1925 spreads to other parts of Syria and Lebanon as a nationalist movement. French bombard Damascus. Revolt subdued 1926-27 by Gen. Gamelin.
Various Trésor et Postes cachets in the low 600-series assigned to French army (Fig. L). From spring of 1924 these were replaced by Postes aux Armées cachets (Figs. M), some postal-sector numbers changed at this time (see Deloste 1968a, 1970). Poste aux Armées markings were current at the time of the Druze revolt. Examples of vagemestre (Fig. N) and telegraph (Fig. O) cachets shown, along with censor markings (Figs. P).
- 1920 Gabon:— pacification of Spanish Guinea border area.
- 1920-1922 Upper Silesia, Allenstein, and Marienwerder:— small Allied contingents sent to supervise the plebiscites. Parts of a French division plus a Chasseurs Alpin battalion sent to Upper Silesia Feb. 1920, remain until July 1922. They used Trésor et Postes no. 184 (or blanked-out no.) cachet, struck in black, less commonly (March 1922) in blue. An administrative cachet is shown in Fig. Q. French presence in the two other plebiscite areas limited to the commission staffs and their guard.
- 1920-1922 Memel and Danzig:— French commissions and two battalions of chasseurs present Feb. 1920-Jan. 1922. Use Trésor et Postes no. 190 cachet. Administrative cachet of French High Commissioner shown in Fig. R. A red administrative cachet: Territoire de Memel/Le Général Commandant (=Gen. Oudry) was shown at Philexfrance '82.
A Commission Interallié en Baltique was located at Berlin, with subsidiary offices at various places along the east Baltic, such as Königsberg (cachets seen).
- 1920s-1945 China:—French river patrols continue until W.W. II and small French garrisons remain until 1945. There is an incident on the Yangtze in 1924, French and British help restore order and shoot students at Canton 1925. In 1930 incidents in Szechuan involve French naval patrol.
After the closing of the French postoffices in China in 1922, mail from French soldiers and sailors frequently sent via the Chinese post-office. Total franchise was granted 24 June 1927, with franchise mail postmarked on French seapost or naval vessels or on arrival in France. In 1930s some mail sent via Siberia. Administrative markings exist.
- 1920s Ubangi-Chari:— revolts against conscription of labor for railroad construction.
- 1920s Syria:—bandit raids from across Turkish border.



Figs. F



Figs. G



1921-1925 Ruhr:— French troops occupy Dusseldorf, Ruhrort, and Duisburg early in 1921. Larger Franco-Belgian occupation from 11 Jan. 1923; met by general strikes, sniping, sabotage, and halt reparations shipments of coal. Occupation ends 31 July 1925 with French acceptance of Dawes Plan. Dusseldorf, Ruhrort and Duisburg return to German control 25 Aug. 1925.

Trésor et Postes no. 3 possible for 1921 occupation of Dusseldorf. For the total (1923-25) Ruhr occupation, a dozen postal sectors, with Trésor et Postes nos. scattered between 1 and 290, are known but localizations uncertain (see Deloste, 1968a, 1970).

1922 Niger:— Toubous tribes defeated.

1924ca. Gabon:— troubles with Fangs on the Ogooue River after denial to them of timber-cutting rights.

1924 Indochina:— revolt of Meos in the Annam mountains.

1924-1926 Riff War:— this and other actions in Morocco extending into the 1930s have been covered in Section VI, Morocco.

1928-1930 Ubangi:—Baga revolt followed by minor outbreaks in the 1930s; 1928-29 submission of the Bawandjis.

1930 Tonkin:— revolt in Yen-Bay.

1930-1931 Indochina:— nationalist revolt by Nguyen Trai Hoc and Ho Chi Minh with peasant rebellions in Annam.

1933, 1934, 1937 Morocco:— nationalist outbreaks suppressed including the 1937 Meknes riots.

1936 Syria and Lebanon:— disturbances.

1936-1939 Spain:— French navy establishes a "neutrality" patrol (the Croisière d'Espagne) off the Spanish Mediterranean coast to safeguard commercial shipping during the Spanish Civil War.

The following large ships equipped with postal agencies on board and hexagonal cachets (Figs. S) participate: battleships "Bretagne" and "Lorraine," cruisers "Colbert," "Duplex," "Emile-Bertin," "Jean de Vienne," "Suffren," and "Tourville," hydroplane transport "Commandant Teste." During this period July 1936-April 1939, naval personnel on patrol received the full military franchise.

1937 Syria:— Kurd insurrection in northeast Syria.

1938 Tunisia:— nationalist riot.

Notice

By mutual agreement of the authors, the War Cover Club, the FCPS Board and our printer, this will be the last installment of the Waugh/Luft serial to appear in the Philatelist; the remaining chapters covering World War II and thereafter will be included in the reprint book version of this work to appear later in 1983 under the auspices of the War Cover Club. Copies of the book will be available to FCPS members at a special price.—The Editor.

Philatelic References

Previously cited: Deloste 1968a and 1970; Sinais 1977; Sinais and Delhomez 1979; Strowski 1925; Desrousseaux 1972.

H. Auriacombe: "La Croisière d'Espagne 1936-39," Coll. Phil. et Marciph., #49, 1981, pp. 14-15.

J. Desrousseaux: "A Siberian episode of French Postal History," Fr. Cols. Phil. #157, 1974, pp. 59-62.



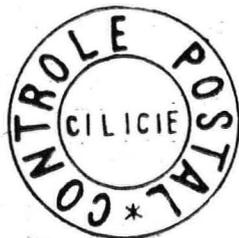
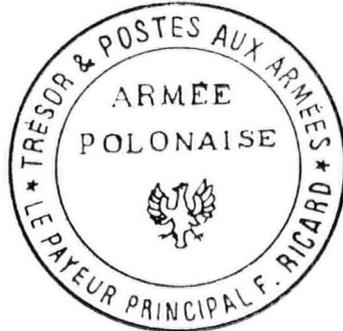
Fig. H



Fig. I



Figs. J



Figs. K





Fig. L

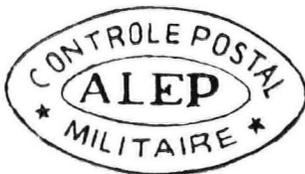


Figs. M



Fig. N

Fig. O



Figs. P



- R. K. Mickey: "Allied occupation troops in the German-Polish plebiscite areas 1920-22," *German Postal Specialist*, v. 33, no. 4, 1982, pp. 155-163.
- W. Niedermeier: "La censure postale Francaise au Palatinat en 1918-1920," *Feuilles Marcophiles*, #215, 1978, pp. 20-20.
- G. F. Paiste: "The Fake provisional overprint" (March 1920), *SPA Jn.*, vol. 40, no. 9, 1978, pp. 597-600. (See also Zerbib in *Feuilles Marcophiles* #233, p. 35).

We wish to thank M. Jacques Desrousseaux for a very pleasant June 1982 afternoon in Paris during which he explained to us the intricacies of the postal history of the Siberian episode, and helped us with other Far Eastern phases from his vast store of knowledge and covers.

Historical References

- Sefton Delmer: "Weimar Germany." London, 1972.
- Richard M. Watt: "The Kings Depart." N.Y. 1968.
- J. Bradley: "Allied Intervention in Russia 1917-20." N.Y., 1968.



Fig. Q



Fig. R



Figs. S

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Les Routes Postales en Alsace." By Jean Braun. 1983. 47.50Fr. Amis de l'Histoire des PTT en Alsace. B.P. 153r4. 67004 Strasbourg. (Covers period 1506-1876).
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Manuels de la Loire de 1876 à 1965." By B. Rosel. 40pp. 1893. 35Fr p.pd. The author, BP 179, 42303 Roane Cédex.
- "Les Cachets à Main de la Poste Civile en Algérie 1930-62." By J. Del Matto. 1983. 68 pp. 77.50Fr p.pd. Le Club le Meilleur, BP 21, 77350, Le Mé-sur-Seine.
- "La Côte des Coins-Datés et des Millésimes 1981--82." 1983. 100pp. Price on req. From SOCODODAMI, M. Morigand, 5 rue Commandant-Guilbaud, 75016 Paris (the annual standard cat.)
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations de France sur Timbres Detachés, 1854-1876." By A. Mathieu. New ed. March 1983, 160 pp. 175Fr p.pd. A. Mathieu, 5 rue Blacas, 06000 Nice (priced).
- "Supplement 1981 à Catalogue des Entiers Postaux de l'ACEP." 1983. 256pp. 100Fr p.pd. From ACEP, M. P. Gobillot, 7 rue Marcelin-Bethelot, 93000 Aubervilliers (2nd Suppl. to the loose-leaf complete cat. issued d1975; pages punched to fit the original binder).
- "La Poste de l'Ancienne France—Supplement 1981." By Louis Lenain, completed by J. Pothion. 58pp. 55Fr p.pd. Le Poste aux Lettres, 17 faubg. Montmartre, 75009 Paris. (2nd Suppl. to Lenain's great book. Pothion has renumbered the marks and given up-to-date prices.)
- "Catalogue de l'Aérophilatelie Belge." Ed. by E. Vandenbauw. 1982. 314pp. 650 Belg francs p.pd. A.S.B.L. Pro-Post, Petite rue des Minimes 2, B-1000 Brussels. (Belgian 1st-flight pioneer covers to 1919, all special and first flight cachets, cancels, and stamps; races, crashes, incl. cover to and from Belgium, etc.; priced.)
- "A Valuation Guide for A.E.F. Covers 1917-1923." By Theo Van Dam and R. W. Sackett. 1983, 22pp. \$3.95 p.pd. Postal Covers, Box 26, Brewster, N.Y. (See Review).
- "The Mail of the United Nations Blue Helmets in Lebanon." By J. L. Emmenegger. 1983. 30pp. The author, C. P. 230, CH-1009 Pully, Switzerland. 20 Sw Fr. p.pd.
- "Timbres de France—Marianne Catalogue Federal 1983-84 Edition." 1983. 624pp. 74Fr.+post. Illustr., many in color. Ed. by J. Storch, R. Francon, and dJ. F. Brun. (The second annual edition of the new catalog, see review in FCP #190, p. 150). (For sale by most French dealers).
- "Catalogue des Cartes Postales de Franchise Militaire 1914-1918 et 1939-1945." Tome III, 1983. 76pp. By A. Weingarten and B. Sinais. 72Fr p.pd. from Philoffset Editions, 18 rue Elémir Bourges, 13004 Marseille. (Completes the 3 vol. series, updates and extends vols. 1 and 2).
- "Catalogue des Entiers Postaux de France et de Monaco." 1983. Reprint of the France and Monaco parts of the ACEP catalogue of 1974. 300 pp. +. Subscription price to 30 April was 290Fr. ACEP, 35 Blvd. Saint Martin, 75003 Paris.
- "Catalogue des P.I.B." By O. Bourdeau and R. Espinase. 1983. 48.50Fr p.pd. Subscription price. Publ. by Groupement U.V. Française. From: Chr. Le Gac, Les Classiaux, Tregomar, 22400 Lamballe. (The P.I.B. are the marks of the posts of indexation in the automated sorting centers).

- "Catalogue Permanent des Oblitérations Mécaniques Flammes par Départements." A series of booklets in production, one for each Dept. So far Depts. nos. 3, 16, 18, 24, 36, 37, 40, 47, 52, 62, 64, and 65 have been issued. Priced from 10 to 20 Frs. From AS. CO. FLAM., 6 rue des Eglantiers, 3320 Eysines.
- "Catalogue des Marques Postales de Distribution de France Cursives 1819-1858." By J. Pothion. 1983. 68 pp. 60fr plus post. La Poste aux Lettres, 17 faubg. Montmartre, 75009, Paris. (By Depts., priced; prices range from 100 to 5500fr).
- "Essai de Classification dur les Oblitérations sur les Timbres au Type Blanc." 1983. 72pp. illustr. 55.80fr p. pd. Le Club le Meilleur, B. P. 21, Le Mée-sur-Seine, 77350.

Review

- "A Valuation Guide for A.E.F. Covers 1917-1923." By Theo Van Dam and R. W. Sackett. 1983. 22pp. \$3.95 post pd. Postal Covers, Box 26, Brewster, N. Y.

This is a companion volume to the book "The Postal History of the A.E.F. 1917-23." by the same authors, published by APS in 1980 (\$25). It gives a coded price valuation in 10 steps, for all the covers with marks discussed and cataloged in the 1980 handbook, based on recent auctions and experience of the authors. There are some additions, changes, and corrections to the 1980 book, especially on the Siberian section and to the Bibliography. The basic types of marks are illustrated again, and values for various APO nos. used in each type are listed. Valuations are also given for premiums to be added for certain categories of use, such as franks, return addresses, corner cards, marines mail, special stationery, censored mail, Siberia and Russia.

The basic AEF handbook of 1980 and this companion work, cover a subject with a close French connection since most of the AEF covers originated in France and therefore find a place in the modern French postal history collection.

It is surprising that many categories of these covers are rated at valuations over \$30, and not a few over \$100.—R.G.S.

FOR THE RECORD

(Cont. from FCP #191, p. 25)

439). DeLizeray informs us that the change in inscriptions on the Sabines from "France" to "Republique Francaise" was made by means of a copy from the original first Sabine master die. This is proved by: a)—the small white point in the quadrilled background to the right of the second S of POSTES, and b) the third hachure of the cheek just under the ear has a little groove of the burin of which nothing remains but a very short suggestion. To get in the Republique Francaise it was necessary to extend downward the former cartouche with FRANCE at the expense of some of the hachured background above the head of Sabine. It worked out that the position of the "A" of Francaise fell in the same place as the "A" of France. The position and dimensions of the face values of the 3 remodeled Sabine stamps are different from the preceding version; so the numerals had to be engraved by hand on secondary dies for the new values.

440). In Bull. L'Ancre Nantes #26, Renaudin illustrates many examples of the provisional registry markings on FRANCE covers during 1943-48 when

the regular registry labels (form nos. 512 and 512bis) were not in supply at most P.O.s. The provisionals generally consisted of the "R" or "LR" in a handstamp or written in ms and the registry no. in ms plus a straightline cachet of the name of the P.O.

441). Henri Tristant sent us a xerox of several pages from an old record book of an administrative office in Obock during 1894-95, which lists fiscal payments received, and beside each entry a bisect half of a current Obock or Djibouti postage stamp; the other halves of these stamps had been affixed to the documents which were taxed. The stamps used in these examples included the Obock surcharges on 5, 10, 15, and 25c and the 1Fr and 5Fr triangles, and the Group Type 5, 15, 20, 25, and 30c. The taxes were generally less than 1Fr but some as high as 5.85 or 7.30F. The sheets belong to a dealer in the Paris Carré Marigny.

442). "Exprès" is a term sanctioned by the UPU to mean Special Delivery (as we know it). In France there has been some confusion with the term "Express" which was used only by the SNCF on its railway parcels-post service to mean accelerated handling (like U.S. Special Handling) of parcels in course of shipment. Since 1971 the confusion is obviated by the action of the PTT in adopting the substitute expression for "Exprès": "distribution par porteur spécial."

443). Large handstamp marks of the term GRIFFE are seen sometimes on envelopes with printed return address and addressed to Paris destinées—when the post was unable to deliver such covers for some reason, the mark GRIFFE was struck beneath the return address to indicate to whom the return should be made. Sometimes the mark has an A or a B letter added. This was done at Paris only, on registered or valeur déclarés mail which was not delivered and was intended to be returned to sender. If the address of the sender was not given on the cover then the P.O. was to consult the PTT register #510 or 512 and add the sender's address supplied; and once the search of the register has been done and letter annotated the letter is returned to the indicated address with the GRIFFE mark.

444). General Delivery (Poste Restante) correspondence in the period 1895-1912 could be addressed to Poste Restante (P.R.) at any P.O., under any name, initials, or numbers. But from 1934 on correspondence addressed to P.R. by some initial, numbers or other anonymous, was marked "inadmis" and returned to sender or rebuts (dead-letter office).

445). Robert Johnson showed us an interesting PTT document from 1942—a "Carte d'Abonnement aux Emissions de Timbres-Poste," which is a form with spaces for name of subscriber and of the P.O. at which new stamp issues he ordered are reserved for him and held up to one week, and the quantities of the new stamps he requested (in multiples of 25). The fee for this service was 50Fr in 1942, paid by a postage stamp affixed to the form and postmarked. On back of the form are spaces for the P.O. to mark the date that each issue order was collected. If the subscriber failed to pick up his orders for three times (three different orders) his subscription was cancelled. (We have a similar document from Morocco).

446). The 20c Napoleon imperforate on lilac-tinted paper is one of the rarest stamps of France. It is only mentioned in recent literature, after Dr. Fromaigeat had documented it. This special paper was used for some printings of 1854, and of July 1856 in Type I which are seen used in 1858. The paper shows up again in 1861 on Type II. Impressions and depth of the tint vary. It is rarer than a vermilion but being less well-known does not always bring as good a price.

447). Covers with bisected stamps seem to turn up from some French colonies in Africa which have not been cataloged nor mentioned in the literature. Some are noted in the Yvert et Tellier specialized catalog of 1936 and we noted still more in our article on colonies bisects in Coll. Club Phil. for 1974, #s 1 and 2. Since then we have come across some more. Some of these covers look "commercial" and are correctly franked, others are obviously or suspiciously philatelic. Now Pierre Raynaud has sent us a xerox of one neither of us ever heard of before: This is from Fort Soufflay, Middle Congo, registered in 1926 (13 June) addressed to a hotel man in Brazzaville. The franking is with a 50c Yv #60, plus a half of a 2Fr #87. There is no Brazzaville arr. pmk., but a transit pmk of Ouessou 21 June, which is on the right track.

448). In a recent Newsletter of the Fr. and Cols. Phil. Soc. (G.B.), B. Dungle explains the numbers adjacent to the postmarks of Algiers, located on a line with the hour/date of posting in the center of the postmark; found only on registered mail from the main P.O. (R.P.). The position of the numbers, nos. 1 through 6 have been seen, do not vary in relation to the cds, but the style of the numeral changed over the years (1928 to 1952 at least). The number identifies the number of the clerk who handled the individual letter posted. Similar clerk numbers have been identified on registry mail at Rue de Strasbourg P.O. of Algiers by a cds with abbreviation "Chargé" followed by a number (1 to 3). At Oran R.P. the registry labels were stamped with name of P.O. followed by "G1" (2, 3, 4 or 5) to indicate the clerk, 1930-41. Nos. 6 of Alger and 5 or Oran are very rare. (See Perrin, F. M. Infa. #38).



For the Record #449

449). Peter Smith, who collects covers with uses of the foreign P.O.s in Egypt, sends us an unusual example (see Fig.). It is a cover from Cairo French Consular P.O. in 1869 to Paris, with an Egyptian stamp cancelled by the Cairo GC no. "5119." It was not accepted as prepaid and charged 6 décimes to be collected in France. The Cairo pmk is dated 28 Aout 69. One wonders whether the sender thought he could get away with something, or the P.O. was out of French stamps.

450). A colleague sent us an old newspaper clipping from sometime during W.W. II, titled "Where the mails don't go" by Gerardine Van Urk. This is a very interesting story for those interested in West African countries in wartime, so we quote: "It is not often, barring circumstances resulting from actual involvement in war, that the U.S. Govt refuses to deliver mail to any corner of the world. At this moment, however, there are some spots where neither ships nor air service can carry mail from the Americas. Five little French colonies on the West Coast of Africa are inaccessible, so far as the postal authorities are concerned. Mail addressed to any of these will be returned to the sender immediately, with the postoffice rubber stamp: 'No Service.' They are French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Sudan, Mauritania, and Senegal. According to an authority in the foreign-mail division of the N. Y. P. O., every effort is made to make contacts for official delivery. He reports: 'We have even consulted neighboring countries or colonies, where ships touch, to see if any of these would accept the responsibility of delivery. Before we put a place on the no-service list we have canvassed every possibility.' Explaining why some pieces of mail get through TO the Americas from these inaccessible places is a simple matter. Frequently small boats, local steamers, touch near-by ports and accept mail to carry it to another larger port in Africa from where it can be shipped directly abroad. For example, there are clipper (Pan Am) routes from Bolama, Portuguese Guinea, in West Africa, to South America. Incidentally, some air mail from Nazi-occupied territory in Europe is directed to the U.S. via South America, probably by this route. The Channel Ids., between England and France, are also on the no-service list. Several French possessions formerly inaccessible, can now get mail from U.S.: Niger and Dahomey, by way of the Gold Coast; Gabon, through Matadi in the Belgian Congo, and the Cameroons, through Sierra Leone."

451). The infamous "London Gang" of forgers who for several years in the 1880s and to 1891, fooled a great many collectors with excellent counterfeits of early British colonies, finally convicted in 1892, have been the subject of many stories in philatelic literature. A recent review of this sad history by Branston in *Stamp Lover*, explains how it could be that these fellows could get away with their caper for so long (—it was the GPO ran them down). Branston notes that the style of collecting in the period 1860 to 1883 was an important factor. British collectors were conditioned to the objective of collecting stamps only for the sake of their design (31 designs issued 1860-83); they were advised by the press to ignore such things as perforations, watermarks, papers, gum, varieties, and even postmarks, as being of no importance; little attention to condition, stamps being trimmed to margins! The collectors became loaded with more such stamps than they knew what to do with. This state of affairs was ideal for the forgers. The GPO was alarmed, wanted to prohibit dealers and catalogs from illustrating stamps, and it found that the "forgers were being abetted by Belgian dealer Moens, who furnished the dies for the "Gang." Branston then contrasts the British picture with that in France. From 1849 to 1870 the French issued only 6 designs, mostly of same shape and character. Then the single Sage type lasted to 1900. French collectors with so few designs to bother with, developed different objectives from the British, studying printing varieties, papers, colors, perforations, in a more or less serious way. A few British specialists got the message and gradually the British collectors came around to the French style.

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

Le Monde des Philatelistes (CC, APRIL)

- #363, April '83: Brun: "Pierre de Lizeray (died)"; Fromageat: "L'impression des timbres-poste"; Sohier and Madron: "Les différents manchons d'impression des barres phosphor Sabine"; Conts. of: Savélon, Guillard, Marion, deWailly, Perrin, Monchicourt, Tristant.
- #364, May '83: Altériet: "La perforation à l'arraché"; Altériet: "Deux variétés de cases Liberté"; Lebland: "Timbres de roulettes et perforateurs"; Sohier et Madron: "La RGR No. 1"; Tristant: "La poste maritime française en Méditerranée sous l'ancien régime" (begin); "Le marché aux timbres de Paris"; conts. of Fromageat, Guillard, Savélon, Altériet, Perrin, Monchicourt.
- #365, June '83: Danan: "L'affranchissement des colis postaux d'Alsace-Lorraine et l'utilisation du 15c pour colis postaux de 1924"; Sohier et Madron: "Les répères électroniques sur Sabine"; Tristant: (end); conts. of Fromageat, Guillard, Perrin, Monchicourt.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie (CC, APRIL)

- #1539, Jan. '83: LeBland: "Les timbres du Sénégal aux types de séries de 1935 à 1938"; Bastien: "Les boîtes rurales de 1829 à 1914" (begin); conts. of Munier and Tristant (end).
- #1540, Feb. '83: Tristant: "Les premiers paquebots à vapeurs de la Méditerranée" (begin); conts. Bastien (end), Munier.
- #1541, March '83: Duron: "A propos du Code Postal" (begin); Danan: "Monopôle postal—timbres de grève" (begin); cont. of Tristant.
- #1542, April '83: Dupraz: "Outour de quelques courriers rares de TAAF"; Maurice: "Le timbre 'Travail' a-t-il été émis à 2 Mai 1928?"; conts. of Danan, Tristant, Munier.

Le Collectionneur Philatéliste et Marcophile (CC, APRIL)

- #57, Jan. 1983: Rayssiguier: "Cachet de la Commune sur 20c Bordeaux"; Boeuf: "Madagascar les cachets à numéro" (repr. from Colfra); Aymard: "Daguins"; Camboulives: "Daguins—une forme curieuse"; Mathieu: "Les cartes postales de 1903 à 1904"; Camboulives: "Recommandés (tarifs to 1960)"; Camboulives: "Lyon—la petite poste de Lyon"; Laborde: "Nouveau recommandés provisoires"; Laborde: "Retour à l'envoyeur à nos GC"; Laborde: "La première parties de l'article Daguins doubles"; Fradois: "Timbres fiscaux catalogue" (cont.)
- #58, April 1983: Rayssiguier: "20c bleu sur lilas de 1861"; Montoya: "Les affranchissements mixtes Franco-Algérienne 1962"; Camboulives: "Convoyeurs stations—pièce extraordinaire"; Mathieu: "Les imprimés illustrées de 1920"; Camboulives et Mathieu: "Tarif des cartes postales recommandés"; Camboulives: "Tour de Monde d'une lettre 1893"; Baudelocque: "Le cuirassé L'Océan"; Magniard: "La poste militaire à Lyon et dans le Rhône"; Chardon: "Propagande et philatélie"; Fradois: "Les timbres fiscaux et la poste" (begin; Mayret: "La flotte Méditerranée 1914-18."

Les Feuille Marcophiles (CC, APRIL)

- #232, 1st Trim. 1983: DeFontaines: "La Corse 1798-1809"; Kirsch: "La poste militaire au Maroc"; Coles: "Madagascar—administration militaire et censure Britannique"; Guiraud-Darmois: "Les oblitérations

typographiques Monaco-A"; Emmenegger: "Les services postaux de la Force Intérim des N. U. au Liban"; Tristant: "Les marques de port payé de la Réunion au XIX siècle"; Bergier: "Les Paquebots-poste de XVIII siècle à Philexfrance"; Cohn: "A propos du passage clandestin du courrier par Barthe durant le Siège de Paris"; Bari: "Bureau à No. 'blanc' 7800"; Tubert: "Oblitérations Section Française de Berlin—La Poste aux Armées" (cont.).

- #233, 2nd trim. 1983: Noel: "Entrées exceptionnelles de Calais"; Floch: "Brest-Recouvrance"; Noel: Une curieuse resurgence (1871)"; Mathieu et Sambourg: "Les tarifs des demandes d'avis de réception"; Alexandre: "Tarifs et services postales spécifiques a l'Alsace-Lorraine de Nov. 1918 à Juin 1940"; Cuny and Delwaule: "Les cachets manuels des gares de Paris de Mars 1876 à nos jours"; Charbonnier et Chezaud: "Machines à affranchir Type Satas-Electronique S.1."; Delvaux: "Les nouveautés en matière guichets-annexes"; Maurizot: "A propos des Daguins"; Foliquet: "Utilisation tardive du types classique de marques Paquebot dans les bureaux Françaises"; Zerbib: "Feke (Silicie)"; Drye: "Le bureau de poste des Etats Unis à l'Expo de 1900 à Paris."

Documents Philatéliques (CC, APRL)

- #96, 2nd trim 1983: "Necrologie—Pierre de Lizeray"; Alexandre: "Les conventions de poste entre la France et les pays étrangers—Royaume de Sardaigne"; Shroeder: "Les affranchissements insuffisants du ler Janv. 1849-16 Avril 1892" (cont.); Joany: "Une hypothese sur la creation de poincons de timbres de 1869 à 1875"; Guiraud-Darmais; "Les boites urbaines de la Princ. de Monaco"; De la Méttrie: "25c Cérés de 1871—Type I" (cont.); Bernard: "Cachets de Bureaux de Passes multiples"; Michon: "Les carnets non-dentelés de France"; Hecq: "Courrier transporté par tramways"; Venot: "Les emplois non-postaux de la série Lagune d'Ebrié de Côte d'Ivoire"; Brun: "Les poincons de Barre à l'effigie de l'Empereur."

Bulletin de L'Assoc. COLFRA (CC, APRL)

- #21, 1st trim 1983: Daly: "Timbres de Wallis et Futune surchargés France Libre"; Henry: "Nouvelle Calédonie—les aérogrammes"; Barlet: "A.E.F.—les timbres au Type piroguier"; Favrel: "Histoire des bureaux Francaises de Madagascar 1864-1972" (cont.); Malvaux: "SPM—l'Agence postale de Langlade 1876."; Mathieu: "Le bureaux Francaises de Beyrouth"; Lugaud: "Tunisie—emploi occasionne ldes timbres-poste comme chiffre-taxe 1957."

Relais (supercedes Bull. de la Soc. des Amis du Musée P.)

- #1, March 1983: Cappart et Brun: "Trésors du Musée de la Poste"; Brun: "Les poincons aux éffigie de l'empereur"; Cappart: "Les plaques des préposés à la poste en Alsace-Lorraine 1871-1914"; Bous-sac: "Lettres et documents postaux au temps de la Commune en Paris 1871"; "La Poste au Cheveaux, La Poste aux Lettres"; Fouché: "Un accident de la route en 1840"; "Assiettes et voyages"; Cappart: "Le Grelot"; "Bottes de Postillon"; "La Grande Guerre en 6 cartes postales"; Conard: "De la rue de Grenelle au Blvd de Vaugirard—naissance du Musée"; Cappart: "La poste dans le Dept. du Stura en 1802."

Pacifica

- 1982, #1: Millet: "The triangular paid handstamp of New Caledonia (1876-77)."

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

President's Letter, July 1983

Dear Members:

I am pleased to note that the Society will be participating in RIPEX '85. This show will mark the 100th anniversary of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society and member Ray Gaillaguet is planning a major show to mark the event. The APS will be holding its spring convention at RIPEX '85, and the Grand Award winner will be eligible for the Champion of Champions competition for that year. We hope to show the colors, as we did at NOJEX '82. Although April 1985 seems a long way off, it might be a good time to begin to plan your exhibit and use this show as a warm-up for Chicago in '86.

Based on the number of responses which I have received, interest in a new Directory seems negligible at present. The Board will consider this in the fall.

Have an enjoyable summer!

—Ed G.

Meeting of 5 April 1983

Speaker was Herb Bloch, our Honorary member and dean of resident philatelists, with samplings of reference material for three French Colonies.

The first two selections shown in memory of the late Paul Pannetier, were two frames of Congo featuring the 1891-2 surcharges, the 1900 and 1903 surcharges, and the parcel-post issues. That was one of Pannetier's various specialties, and Herb noted that his published research was a legacy from one of the most diligent philatelists he had the pleasure to have known.

Two frames of Gabon, with material from the first four issues were shown. In the process Herb noted that photos of both genuine and forgeries were of use to the expert in identifying material under examination, and further that while the collector might wish to own the best possible copies, for reference purposes an average or even defective copy was both more practical and useful.

The rest of the exhibit, 8 frames, was material from the Anglo-French occupation of Togo. Before you wear out your Scott catalogue turning back and forth, suffice it to report that in the speaker's opinion, the Togo 1914-15 issues are among the most challenging of any 20th Century postage stamps! The rationale being that for the number of issued stamps, there are more rarities than the proportion of any other issue; and further with three different settings of the overprints, the requirement for careful study as well as a keen eye nowhere had the potential of greater reward. The material shown, genuine and fake both in the flesh and by photograph, demonstrated the purpose of a reference collection—to know the genuine and be able to plate it if necessary, and to identify the good and bad by their characteristics and not by the seat of the pants. Anybody who thought they saw Herb flip a coin wasn't paying attention.—J.E.L.

Meeting of 7 June, 1983

It was my pleasure to present an update on my Colonies Group-Type collection at this meeting. It was originally presented last May after having received a silver-bronze at ROMPEX '82. This year it received the Grand Award at the same show! I have often told Stan Luft that I felt short-changed at the '82 show; I am not sure what happened this year, but I think he may have gone too far.

Among the latest additions to the collection is a set of proofs from Obock on Bristol card with simulated perforations created for the 1900 Paris International Exposition. New small post-office uses franked by Group Types include: St. Martin, Guadeloupe (50c reg.); Diamant, Martinique; Mana, Fr. Guiana; Aatick, Senegal (declared-value letter); Toumodi, Ivory Coast; Whydah, Benin (mil. corr.); Mayumba, Fr. Congo (15c letter card properly used to Libreville); Mahé, Fr. India (10c envelope); La Foa, New Caledonia; and Makatéa, Fr. Oceania (straight-line provisional cancel).

The more unusual pieces included an underfranked letter (2x5c) from Dakar to St. Louis, Senegal, in 1902 bearing an encircled "A" to indicate complete payment of postage. The latter marking was used because of a shortage of stamps due to a quarantine in Dakar because of yellow fever. Also shown was a 30c (2x15c rate) of Benin used in Niamey, Senegambia and Niger, to France. The stamp was probably carried by a colonial worker traveling north from Dahomey and was accepted by the local P.O. The Congo featured a properly-used receipt for registered mail ("AR" handstamp and 10c rate), and from Anjouan a 1F stamp on a registered letter to California with a different "AR" handstamp indicating that a receipt was requested. Indochina featured a letter carried on one of the local river packets and a document with the Group Types fiscally used. From New Caledonia a used form from the "Service des Colis Postaux" (5c rate) was also shown. For me the Group Type continues to be fun, and, given favorable circumstances, it can even receive a top award!—Ed G.

NEW MEMBERS

- 2336 WORKER, John Roland, Prospect House, Aline, York, Y06 2HT Engl'd (Colonies General Issues, used, on cover. Used stamps and covers of Indo China, Obock, Djibouti, Somali Coast, Gabon)
- 2337 MALVAUX, Michel, 31 Rue Brue, St. Pierre Et Miquelon 97500 (Via Halifax, N. S., Canada) (Colonies and territories, cancels, postal history. Stamps, covers of St. Pierre et Miquelon)
- 2338 GAGNON, Miss Huguette, Dept. 343, Box C 34068, Seattle, Wash. 98124 (Topical: Napoleon, DeGaulle, LeClerc, DeLattre Tassigny. Aeropostal. France, mint, used, on cover. Stampless covers to 1815. Postal history in general. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, on cover. Modern France, mint, used, on cover. Franchise Militaire, Air meets, First flights, etc. Liberation issues, flammes, expositions, special and temporary bureaus, occupations. Philatelic literature. Free French postal markings and all items related to the Liberation of France, 1940-45)
- 2339 RICKEN, Jeffrey N., Classics 1849-1876, used. Modern France, mint. Semi-postals, newspaper.)
- 2340 TRIBOLET, Robert W., 749 Canal Rd., Sarasota, Fla. 33581 (General collector all issues)
- 2341 TALLEY, Robert J., 1041 Churchill Dr., Bolingbrook, Ill. 60439 (General France, mint, used)
- 2342 KINDER, Eugene J., M.D., 3215 E. Missouri, Phoenix, Ariz. 85018 (General collector all issues, France. Modern France, mint)
- 2343 GRANT, Huntly W., 4710 26th Ave., S.E., Lacey, Wash. 98503 (General collector all issues)
- 2344 GRECH, Pierre Louis, 16, Toll Bar Court, Basinghall Gardens, Sutton, Surrey SM2 6AT, England (French P.O. in Egypt. General France major varieties, mint from 1940, used from 1849, on cover. Paris Marques Postales, Entry markings, maritime posts, railway posts, used abroad, postal history in general. Modern France, mint, used, on cover,

- Blanc, Mouchon, Merson types, Sowers. Others types, mint from 1940. Air mails. Franchise Militaire. Offices abroad. Colonies General Issues used, on cover, cancels and postal history of individual colonies. Algeria till 1926. Morocco till 1924. Philatelic literature)
- 2345 ASBILL, Ronald L., 316 Manzanita, Roseville, Cal. 95678
(General France, used. Postal history. Parcel post. Europa and United Nations. Colonies General Issues, used. Philatelic literature)
- 2346 CHEETHAM, Raymond F., Chemin De Valsère, 13510 Eguilles, France
(General collector)
- 2347 RIVERS, Wm. Warren, 2414 Inverness Rd., Charlotte, N. Car. 28209
(General France, used, on cover. Offices abroad. Saar. Colonies General Issues, used, on cover. Stamps, cover of Indo-China and related areas. Independent republics of Indo-China area. Phil. literature. Exchange)
- 2348 SMITH, Peter A. S., Department of Chemistry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109 (Specialized France, used abroad. Dues, postage dues on cover)
- 2349 GOOLD, Wilson III, VAMC, 4100 West 3rd St., Sec. 20, Dayton, Ohio 45428 (General France, used. Sage type 1876-1900. Modern France, Semi-postals, air mails. Topical, Marianne of Dulac)
- 2350 ADAMS, René, 1 Foss Lane, Kirkland Lake, Ont. Canada P2N 1L7
General France, mint, used. Stampless covers to and after 1815. Postal history. Classics 1849-1876, on cover 1870-1871 issues. Dues. Modern France, mint, used, semi-postals, air mails, coils coin datés, miniature sheets, dues, Franchise Militaire, occupation issues. Phil. Lit. Exch.)
- 2351 HARMAN, Mr. A. Melih, P. O. Box 45, Izmir, Turkey
(Topical, sports and olympics. General France. DeLuxe proofs, imperforates. Andorre. Monaco. Colonies General Issues, mint. TAAF. French Polynesia. Wallis et Futuna. Exchange)
- 2352 LINDQUIST, David A., 629 El Toro Way, Davis, Cal. 95616
(France used. French Colonies pre-Independence. Algeria "EA" issues. French Polynesia all issues)

REINSTATEMENTS

- 1219 HOISINGTON, William A., Jr., 234 Gale Ave., River Forest, Ill. 60305
(General collector, 20th Century. Philatelic literature. Modern France and the Fr. Protectorate in Morocco. Research: Politics and postage stamps from 1936 to the present)
- 1169 DOSSIN, Thomas R., P. O. Box 36248, Grosse Pointe, Mich. 48236
(Already in Directory)
- 1686 ZIGNAGO, Dario A., P. O. Box 370172, Miami, Fla. 33137
(Already in Directory)
- 155 SHERIFFS, Leigh, 1782 Mandeville Canyon Rd., Los Angeles, Cal. 90049
(Already in Directory)
- 1381 GIDEZ, Lewis I., 41 Demarest Ave., Demarest, N. J. 07627
(Already in Directory)
- 1783 HERMAN, Gerald, 3407 Topsail Place, Davis, Cal. 95616
(Already in Directory)
- 1866 WILLS, Jack Hibbard, 1609 West Hayes, Davenport, Iowa 52804
(Already in Directory)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 2292 ROSETTI, Frank J., 4740 N. E. 2nd Ave., Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33334
- 985 ALLAIN, Richard A., 163 Moseley Rd., Lake Alfred, Fla. 33850
- 1282 O'GRADY, Patricia, 1801 N. Garfield Pl. #5, Los Angeles, Cal. 90028
- 1846 HARRIS, Karl A., 320 Maegec Dr., Lexington, N. Car. 27292

- 2328 HALE, Marie-Theresa (correction of spelling of name)
 2325 CAMBRAY, Yannick (correction of membership no.)
 989 BERRY, Kenneth R., 7513 Clayton Dr., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73132
 2169 SZYMANSKI, Robert H., 7703 Grovewood Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44119
 2199 LUTZ, Abbot, 527 Madison Ave., #1515, New York, N. Y. 10022
 1017 ROBBINS, Louis K., 19 W. 44th St., Rm. 1414, New York, N. Y. 10036
 2018 COE, Joffre L., II, 87 S. Elliott Rd., #203, Chapel Hill, N. Car. 27514
 1990 NILSESTUEN, Kenneth Robert, 1 Cascade Plaza, Suite 1600, Akron, Ohio 44308
 2143 DUMONT, Arthur A., 142-B2 Lake Pine Circle, Lake Worth, Fla. 33463
 2180 KINSLEY, Robert T., P. O. Box 537, Delevan, N. Y. 14042
 2326 O'KEEFFE, Frank (change specialty to early used Fr. Guiana)
 2101 SIMON, James R., 2116 E. Arapaho Rd., Ste 278, Richardson, Tex. 75081
 2134 PURVIS, John L., 15 Cedar Pond Dr., Apt. 6, Warwick, R. I. 02886
 2314 PINCHOT, Daniel N., P. O. Box 953, Englewood Cliff, N. J. 07632
REMOVAL FOR N. P. D.
 1424 WADE, Lee, P. O. Drawer L, South Gate, Cal. 90280

MEMBERS APPEALS

- WANTED:**—Definitive information, photos or drawings, articles, etc., of French and French colonial forgeries. Bob McNichols, 9546 W. 85th St., Overland Park, Kan. 66212 (Mb. #1631)
- FOR SALE:**—Ubangi-Shari #s1-J2 complete mint VF light hinged—\$70 net. Bruce E. Nelson, 1103 Monroe Ave., Racine, Wis. 53405 (Mb. #2298)
- FOR SALE:**—Wallis and Futuna, mint lot consisting of #s1-32, 43-84, 150-158, C12-C20, plus much more. All VF LH or NH. \$70 net. B. Evan Nelson, 1103 Monroe Ave., Racine, Wis. 53405 (Mb. #2298)
- OFFER:**—I announce that my firm France Specialist, has started a Specialty Album series, the first of which is for the Red Cross issues of France, with illustrated spaces, and 4 blanks for booklets or FDC, total 12 pp. In next 6 months will issue albums for Art, Coats of Arms, and Unesco. Frank Del Ponte, P. O. Box 123, Sound Beach, N. Y. 11789 (Mb. #1763)
- WANTED:**—To buy imperforates and Deluxe proofs of French Polynesia, #s as follows: 182-190, 192, 205, 223-6, 233-40, 241-2, 243-4, 245-6, 251-2, 161-2, 270-77, 275-6, 278-83, 284, 285, C33-37, C39-42, C44, C48-50, C53-3, C55-6, C62, C69, C70, C78-83, C83-2, C85, C87, C97-8, C105, C120, C127, C149, C150-2, C168. George V. Beers, 2068 Cardinal Way, Fairfield, Cal. 94533 (Mb. #2079)
- OFFER:**—I have just issued my Pricelist Catalog of France, French Colonies and Monaco, as Cat. #10. Includes singles, sets, imperf, proofs and covers. Send \$1.00 to Rick Basini, 1505-C N. E. 26th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33305 (Mb. #2091)
- OFFER:**—First Flight Cover franked with Scott Nos. C17, B48, and 277 posted "PARIS R. P. AVION, 3-9-37" with red cachet "Premier Service Postal Aerien: France-Antilles via Natal, Sept. 1937" to Fort de France, Martinique, backstamped 13 Sept. 37; Very fine; \$115. Ed Grabowski, 741 Marcellus Dr., Westfield, N. J. 07090 (Mb. #1469)
- OFFER:** Cover franked with Scott #B11 plus blocks of 4 of 109, 110, 111; posted "LOUVERNE, MAYENNE, 18-1-19" to Laval; Very fine; \$50. Ed Grabowski, 741 Marcellus Dr., Westfield, N. J. 07090 (Mb. #1468)
- WANTED:** Buy, Sell, Exchange French Revenues. John O. Marsh, Box 529, California, Pa. 15419 (Mb. #794)