



France & Colonies Philatelist

USPS #207700

THE USE OF PICTURE POSTCARDS AS DESIGN SOURCES FOR INDOCHINA'S 1907 ISSUE

By Constantin A. Marinescu
 (Member #1960)

The first pictorial stamp series of Indochina was issued in 1907. It was composed of seven different designs portraying women belonging to various indochinese ethnic groups. These are listed in Scott as Indochina types A5-A13. This issue has received a fair deal of attention in the literature; a recent article concerning the selection and production of these designs was published by Robert G. Stone in *The Essay-Proof Journal*(1). Perhaps the earliest phase in the production of these stamps is a number of essay design-models (maquettes) which were produced locally in Indochina and sent to Paris as possible models(2). As the illustrations in the Stone article show, these essays were a sort of collage (see Figs. 5a-b). In Stone's words they are described as follows: "it seems rather obvious that the central subjects were photographs around which frame lines and inscriptions were printed or drawn"(3). However, the true heart of the designs are the photographs which were used as centerpieces for the stamps. Striking as it may appear, these photographs were not new creations meant specifically for the 1907 series, but rather improvisations taken from picture postcards of the period.

This article presents two such cards, one which served as the model for the Annamite girl bust used on the lower values (Scott design #A5), the other which was the source for the Muong woman which is rendered on the 2 francs stamp of the series. (Scott design #A11). The Annamite girl illustrated on the postcard in Fig. 1 is without a doubt the source for the stamp's final version. Even making allowances for the differences in scale, the resemblance is unmistakable. The girl is turned slightly at an angle,

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in a three-quarters view. She is wearing her hair up in a bun, as well as small spherical earrings. These earrings are portrayed in meticulous detail on the stamps, along with the minuscule opening of the garment at the neck. Her features are sharp in the photograph, a quality that survived even the engraving process and was transferred onto the stamp. The hairline, the ear, the facial features, even the upper lip, are reproduced faithfully on the stamp. The girl on the postcard is also wearing a cross which was omitted in the final design, presumably because it would have fallen on top of the frame and would have been obscured anyway.

It is curious to notice that even though the postcard described is remarkably similar to the photograph used, in the essay it is probably not the same woman! Evidently something happened during the redesigning process executed by engraver Puyplat in Paris. Perhaps he was not pleased with the essay photograph, especially the lack of clarity, and somehow managed to secure a reproduction of the girl on the postcard. This could have been another specimen of the same card. Regardless of the way by which Puyplat gained possession of such an item, the Annamite girl on the postcard is certainly more pleasing than the one from the essay, while at the same time maintaining a close resemblance to the suggested original.

The card message is dated 5-6-1906, a year before the issue was released in Indochina, not long after the time it was probably "redesigned" in Paris. The message, carefully written around the bust of the girl, reads as follows:

Cette femme est une assez jolie type de congaie Annamite. Je la mets sous enveloppe pour qu'on ne la souillera (?) pas. J'espère que les nombreux cartes qui j'adress rue Treilhaan vous arrivent touts.

5-6-1906

(Signature)/Saigon

FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST

USPS #207700

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

Affiliate No. 45, American Philatelic Society

October 1983 — Vol. 39, No. 4, Whole No. 194

Second-class postage paid at Lawrence, Kansas

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

Dues \$7.50 per year. Parent Chapter \$10.00 (plus 50c admission fee),
\$4.50 of which is for a subscription to the F. & C. Philatelist.

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

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(This woman is a fairly pretty type of Annamite maid. I enclose her in an envelope so that it will not become dirty(?). I hope that all the numerous postcards that I sent to the Treilhan street address will arrive.

6-5-1906

(Signature)/Saigon)

This capsular description is a typical device of the time, meant to briefly explain the subject to the people back home. Such images were quite popular in Indochina as witnessed by the numerous postcards in existence. They served quite well both as souvenirs of a tourist's vacation, and as a pictorial message of various strange lands and people to those who stayed in Europe. The 1907 designs were based on such popular imagery, which was widespread and continued even when France's colonial empire started to disintegrate. For example, the photograph (Fig. 2) used for the design of the 75-cents stamp is among the illustrations for a book published in 1925(4). Again a brief description identifies her as a Cambodian "coquette." These types, naturally, had the same powerful effect when placed on stamps. They represented a somewhat simplified and stereotyped image of an ethnic woman which in the colonial mentality was directly associated and representative of Indochina. Puyplat, redesigning the essays for his engravings, seemed to have been aware of this symbolism, as he used certain specific emblems in the frame designs to enhance it. For the Cambodian woman of the lower values, Puyplat added to the frame the "Naga," a mythical Hindu snake-god which is part of the ballustrades gracing the causeways leading to Angkor Wat. The same reference to Cambodia's past also appears on the 75 cents



Figure 1 (lower part cropped)

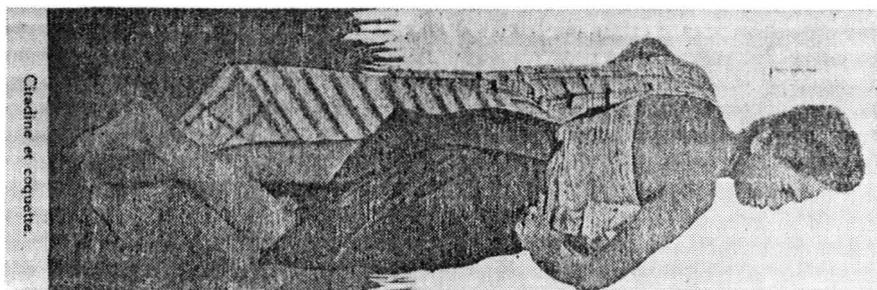


Figure 2



Figure 3

value: behind the woman an outline of Angkor Wat can be distinguished and the flowery arcade surrounding the central scene is inspired by pedimental decoration from the Angkor complex. Thus the 1908 set became an exotic emblem for Indochina. Certainly this stamp issue is not unique in character—just about every French colony manipulated the emblematic quality of their races and cultural past by illustrating them on stamps.



Fig. 4

The situation is similar with the Muong woman postcard. (Fig. 3). It was published in Indochina by the most prolific postcard producer there, P. Deulefils of Hanoi. The girl on the card is certainly the same one appearing on the 2 francs value. While the photograph captures the entire figure of the woman, more detail is lost in the etching process than was the case with the Anamite girl discussed above. However, the costume and the overall position of the girl are the same on the postcard, essay and the stamp. However, the original that was used in the essay(and consequently in the stamp)



Figure 5a (top), 5b (bottom)
essay models at left, stamps at right

was probably not the same negative that produced the card, but rather a very close variant in which the girl twists her head slightly to the left; on the postcard she looks directly into the camera. Such variants were very common at the time and can best be distinguished by side-to-side examination. An example is illustrated in Fig. 4. Despite the lack of clarity it is obvious that it is the same Muong woman in all cases—her garment is slightly split at the bottom, and the decoration of the breast is the same. Even the surroundings are identical as exemplified by the wooden fence that serves as a prop for the girl.

This card has a brief holiday message and was mailed from Moncay, Tonkin, on 14 December, 1910, reaching France on January 17, 1911. The sender of the card did not seem aware that the woman on the card was part of the 1907 stamp designs, even though the series was already current for three years; but, after all, such an explanation would hardly be fitting alongside a short holiday greeting.

Nevertheless, the cards illustrated above seem to support the hypothesis that the designs for the 1907 set were based on picture postcards already available in Indochina. The other designs, namely the medium values portraying the bust of a Cambodian woman, as well as the 75 c, 1, 2, 5, 10 francs designs (see Stone's article) were in all likelihood also based on picture postcards. The photographic component of the essays discussed and illustrated in Mr. Stone's article could have been very easily obtained by "cutting and pasting" such figures, adding trees and other background material as required. Furthermore, their size would lend quite readily to a design model. And, finally, such images would render a popular aspect to the stamps of Indochina, which would be characteristic of the country, and the exoticism that the colonialist expected from it. As such they are specific creations of their time, based on the images that had such appeal with the people of that epoch.

Postscript by R. G. Stone:— In my E. P. J. article referred to, a number of quotations were given from the contemporary press criticizing or ridiculing these designs. It was reported later that "well-known" women of Hanoi had posed for the photographs used, and their appearance on the stamps was considered scandalous by upper-class Tonkinese. Some years later Montader remarked that it seemed to have taken a long time for these sentiments to surface, delayed perhaps because the stamps had been selling so well; and he wondered if the officials who approved the designs imagined that the models used in the photos, in addition to their beauty also had virtue! In 1910 the Governor told another artist who was designing a new issue, that he was amused about the portraits of the "well-known" girls on the stamps—he knew them all by name! And he didn't think the liberties that the engraver had taken in altering the portraits would keep people from imagining they recognized the subjects. Touche!

In an article "On the Designing of the French Colonies Pictorials," in *Scotts Monthly Journal* for April 1979, pp. 12-17, I showed numbers of examples of colonies stamps based on commercial postcards.

References

- (1) Stone, Robert G. "The Pictorial Issues of French Colonies, 1891-1941: The Indochinese Issues of 1907-1922." *The Essay-Proof Journal*, no. 113, 1972, pp. 17-26.
- (2) *Ibid.*, p. 18.
- (3) *Ibid.*
- (4) Collard, Paul. "Cambodge et Cambodgiens." Paris: Société d'éditions géographiques, maritimes et coloniales, 1925, p. 38.

AN "UNUSUAL ORDINARY" BALLOON COVER

By Steven C. Walske
(Member #1312)

Often, when one becomes very involved in the pursuit of postal history and the analysis of cover markings, one forgets the often very human contents of the letters being studied. When one collects Paris balloon mail, as I do, this can mean amassing some of the most interesting and moving aspects of our hobby.

As an example, I recently acquired a relatively common folded balloon-letter postmarked October 18 (4th collection) at the Place de la Bourse post office, and addressed to Bradford, England, where it arrived on October 21. It is franked by an average 30 centimes of the Laureated issue, cancelled by a star "1." I prized the cover because it can be identified to the balloon "La République Universelle" with certainty, since its arrival date is before the October 22 departure of the following balloon, "Le Garibaldi." "République Universelle" covers are also a little hard to find, since only one day's mail had accumulated since the October 18 departure of the previous balloon, "Le Victor Hugo."

My pleasure with this acquisition was multiplied many-fold, however, when I received it in the mail. Its letter, in English (which, not surprisingly, is unusual in ballons montés), is of particular interest since it poetically covers all of the subjects normally seen in balloon mail: food shortage, the novelty of eating horseflesh, the indomitable spirit of Parisian resistance, commentary on military events (with some personal involvement) and, most of all, the shortage of news from the outside. The writer also evidently had a sharp wit and a flavor for writing, as the transcription below of his letter shows.

It is unanticipated finds and "extras" such as this letter that truly enrich and broaden the study of postal history.

(Text of letter:)

Paris 17 Oct 1870

You may perhaps imagine from the aerial correspondence and lapse of time since my last that I am already in the celestial abode which my many excellent qualities (?) no doubt so well merit. But don't anticipate, I'm still in the land of sorrow and trial in this once gay and brilliant Paris now alas! so sad and forlorn; with its beautiful parks and gardens converted into artillery and powder stores; its theatres and concert rooms into hospitals and barracks; its familiar street cries into strange drum and trumpet calls and the music of its open air bands exchanged for the roar of the cannon. Even its world renowned "restaurateurs"(1) and pastry cooks have been obliged to succumb; their "chefs de cuisine" and "cordon bleus" are now themselves being prepared for the "fers"(2) or the "broche,(3) and even were they still at liberty, their efforts would be null. Eggs, butter and milk (so essential to their operations) are dreamt of as things of the past and fish, game and fruit looked forward to as rewards for the future. "Cavalry venison"(4) (old friend Mark Booth will probably guess what this is) forms "a lui seul"(5) the "potage,"(6) "hors d'oeuvres" and "pieces de resistance," and menus and "cartes de jour" are considered unnecessary. Poor Paris! Sudden and great indeed is the fall thereof. Had not our Protestant Parsons all ske-

daddled, what an opportunity for them to expatiate upon the text, "Let him that thinketh he starveth take heed"!

The city proper is not yet attacked, the firing having been hitherto confined to the surrounding forts. St. Cloud has suffered considerably and the Palace with its famous old Buhl furniture and celebrated pictures and vases is burnt to the ground. Paris, now under martial law, is one vast camp, every man is in uniform and all business engagements postponed until the end of the siege. The ramparts are fully armed with cannon (seven to each bastion) all the roads built up and the draw bridges raised from dusk until daylight; the ground between the walls and the outer forts forms one continuous network of trenches, barricades, redoubts and batteries. These works are very interesting and having nothing better to do, I like to slip out among them and have been already hauled up twice before the "commandant," but still my curiosity often overcomes my fear of the consequences.

The other day after the brilliant "reconnaissance" of the heights of the Chatillon Clamart, I got out (by friendly influence) with the "ambulance." (7) We brought back about 40 wounded and got about 300 buried. The Prussian prisoners said their losses were greater. As a "souvenir" I took from the mouth of a defunct Prussian a small cherry wood pipe, half smoked. He appears to have stuck to his 'bacy to the last. The entrance to the village of Bagneux had evidently been hotly disputed as we found there, French and Prussians pell mell lying in heaps.

Though at present on short rations we don't despair as we hope on the approach of the Lyons army to break the blockage and reprovision the city. Bismark's insolent demands to Jules Favre have greatly exasperated the Parisians and they mean to fight to the death rather than accept such a compromise.

Our great want is authentic news from outside and the foreign newspapers, as we are now dependent upon the lucky return of the few pigeons taken out by the balloons.

Hoping that 'Messieurs les Prussiens' will soon all get the nostalgia and return to their "Fatherland" allowing foreign news once more to reach us. I remain Dear Sir with kind regards to Madame and all old warehouse friends, yours "starvingly"

Edgar I. Dale

We have as you may suppose, hundreds of caricatures of the enemy and of the late Imperial family but they are all too heavy to transmit by balloon (the maximum accepted being 4 grammes). I hope said balloon will behave in an upright manner and follow in the right course and that the wind may blow where it landeth not in the Prussian regiments, allowing this to arrive safely.

Yours truly, EID

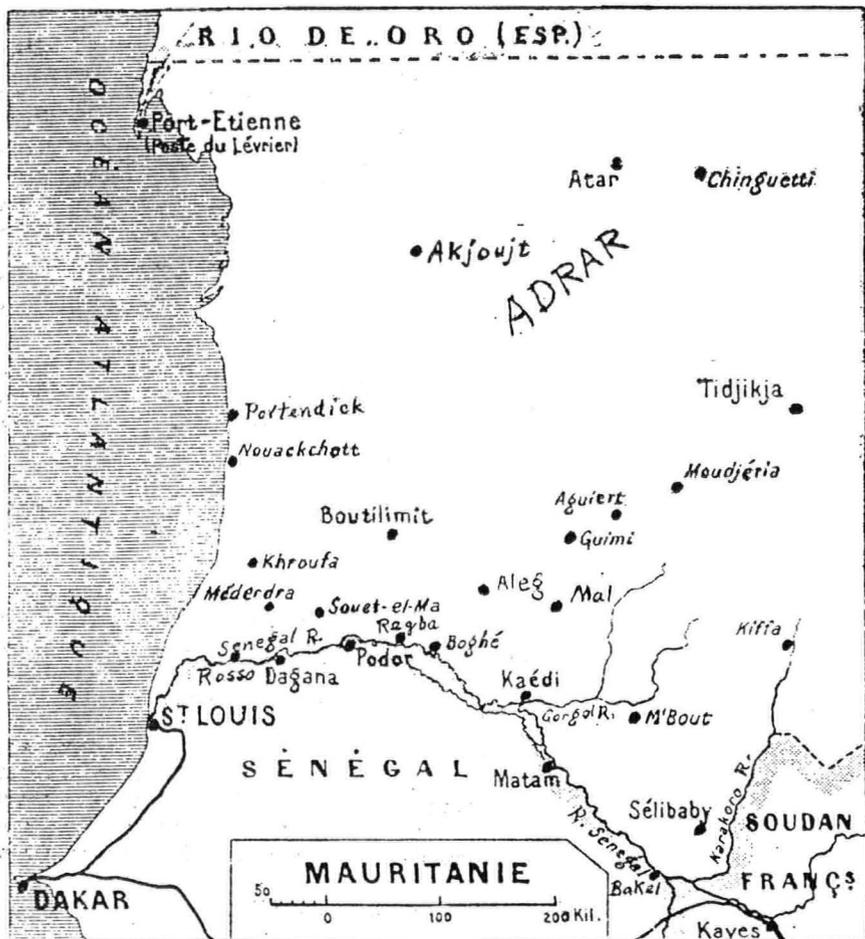
Footnotes:

1. Restaurant owners
2. Irons
3. Spit
4. Horsemeat
5. By itself
6. Soup
7. Field hospital

MAURITANIAN EPISODES (I)

By Robert G. Stone

History and postal history are perhaps more closely intertwined in Mauritania than for most French Colonies. However much the general pattern of stamp issues and styles of postmarks parallel those of other French West African colonies, there are untypical aspects and some rather curious episodes. Geography is the basis (see map).



The earlier West African colonies faced the coast from which the early colonial expansions proceeded inlandward. Mauritania too faces the coast, but unlike the other coastal colonies it lacked good harbors and estuaries and its hinterland was all desert steppe (south) (the Sahel) or plain desert (north), with a thin nomadic population and no important resources. Thus the French "pacification" was long delayed and did not begin until around 1903-4. The "frontier," however, was not at the coast but along the north side of the Senegal River plains—the river zone had been occupied by the

French since the 1870s-80s both as a communication corridor to the Soudan and for its agricultural resources (more rainfall) supporting more stable populations. This zone was administered as part of Senegal colony. The coast of Mauritania had been the site of several ancient European commercial stations since the 17th Century, at Port-Etienne on the Baie de Levrier at the northwest corner and at old Portendick (near present Nouakchott) about half way between Senegal and Port-Etienne, serving for the trade with natives in gum arabic and for fishing on the offshore Arguin Bank.

To secure the posts on the bank of the Senegal from bandit raids, General Faidherbe of Senegal had made treaties with the fractious Trarza Moorish chiefs of Mauritania from 1858 on. A telegraph line had been strung along the River in 1891.

It was not until about 1903 that the French considered a telegraph line from Dakar to Port-Etienne and the probable need for a military control and security over at least the southern half of present Mauritania. This was the reason for the French Decrèt of 18 Oct. 1904 creating a Civil Territory of Mauritania extending from the Senegal River to Spanish Rio de Oro and Morocco. In so doing the existing postoffices of Senegal on the north bank of the Senegal River (except for Rosso) were incorporated into the new Territory: Boghé, Kaédi, Sélibaby.

But the Posts and Telegraph service was not formally organized until the Arrêté of 3 July 1906 and the opening of further P.O.s depended on the military posts being set up along newly-strung telegraph lines. In 1906 the new telegraph stations of Aguiert, M'Bout, Moudjéria, Nouakchott, Regba, Souet-al-Ma, Sélibaby, and Tidjikja, were made postal agencies and given postmarks. In 1907 Aleg, Boutilimit, Guimi, Kroufa, were added. The lines from the River northward to these new stations were 50 to 175 km long, and connections from them along the River to Saint Louis, Senegal, added up to another several 100 km.

There was some military handling of mails in 1903-05 before the P.O.s were opened. By 1908 16 P.O.s were operating. But until 1910 all except Boghé, Boutilimit, Kaédi, and Port-Etienne were still only "Postal Agencies" giving limited services and as of 1910 only Kaédi had a civil-service postmaster, the rest being manned by military sub-officers, military telegraphers, line surveyors, or administrators of native affairs. Rosso remained a Senegal P. O. until 1920 and Kiffa was a Soudan P.O. after 1946.

The work of erecting the telegraph lines and posts was plagued with unimaginable difficulties. The construction materials had to be hauled slowly on carts pulled by oxen. Where feasible, wires were strung from one live acacia tree to the next, but to expedite the task acacia trees sometimes were cut down and inserted as posts which soon disintegrated from the termites. Then iron posts were introduced. The mails were carried by the construction caravans and later by native runners (piétons).

Bouérat has published a remarkable monograph using official archives and reports which detail the development of the postal services, particularly in the crucial years 1908, 1910, and 1911. Except for the assassination of Gov. Coppolani at Tidjikja in 1905, incidents with the natives were relatively minor until 1907. By 1908 the natives were seriously harassing the telegraph lines and mail courriers.

Colonel Gouraud in 1907 mounted a military campaign (lasting to 1913) into the Adrar region north of the Nouakchott-Tidjikja line, where new lines

were being pushed towards Akoujt, Atar, and Chinguetti, in face of strong native resistance. Military escorts were needed for the caravans. The Moorish chiefs were not abiding by the previous "treaties." The situation was so bad that even near the River the wires were repeatedly being cut by bandits—the Aleg-Boutilimit line was cut 20 times during 1908. The Colonel's column into the Adrar had "rapid" porters carry important messages and telegrams to and from Saint-Louis hqs. Gouraud writing to his wife described the situation in very graphic terms:—

"The routes are so insecure and the task of the isolated courriers so dangerous that we have to write on pelure paper, then folded 8 and 16 times; the whole of which is enclosed in a small packet of copper or linen. And this makes a gris-gris that our men (native runners) carry in the cheek or on the arm as an amulet. The difficulties of transport force us to what is strictly necessary, to use only the thin paper for messages and reports. These light letters are put in tubes soldered carefully by native blacksmiths using their prehistoric tools. It frequently happened that they had to re-do the soldering operation several times. One day, I was surprised to find the courier had not yet departed, and my Secretary told me: 'But my Colonel, three times the solder of the box failed and the courier could not leave with an unsoldered package.' He led me out into a miserable tent where three unfortunate camaliers were crouching over this laborious operation. After several tries they finally succeeded. The courier then took the packet and hooked it in his cheek with aid of a wire or string. Then he parted for Saint Louis. These beggar courriers strike out alone into the desert. They take many days to make the route, crossing country that may or may not be safe, but they succeed in spite of all that happens. It is the only way to insure our messages arrive at destination. But one day two of them left and got lost in the desert. Found miraculously by one of our detachments, they were returned to camp without accomplishing their mission. One of them, a very aged fellow, remembering the sufferings he had endured, decided to abandon the profession. The other persevered but only on condition to go alone. 'If I die in the desert,' he said, 'it will be my fault and mine only but I don't wish to have a companion who gives me trouble and gets me lost.' While we are dining in the feeble light of the moon, the courier that I had sent to Frèrejean came back and showed us that he had sewn the folded message in the lining of an old skin that was badly tanned and was crimped to his coat. And then our man parted with a handful of dates."

These courriers travel without rest. "One day one of my courriers arrived and seeing my bucket of water asked if he could drink—and swallowed 11 quarts (3 liters) without taking a breath."

The arrival of a convoy at a post would lead to picturesque scenes as the awaiting crowd would give reign to their fantasies of anticipation—of the mail, the fresh supplies, and munitions. "One day in June 1909 at Tizéqui near Atar, 20 partisans or gum-arabic collectors of Lt. Aubert brought in a courier with mail from France. My Secretary comes to me: 'My Colonel, we see a dozen men on camels—quick, the binoculars, the glasses, the heart beats. They approach. I think I see a camel without rider, with sacks on its back.' Chesnel (the Secry), sound the Hat. 'But my Colonel, is it not for him?' Sound it, I tell him. And he tried again that dear Soudanese sound of the courier. And there are 69 letters, 24 for me." (60 days for letters from France).

1910 began the "spoch of the desert police" in the Adrar. The military

postagencies there were opened in 1910, but the regular P.O.s at Atar and Chinguetti did not officially open until 1913. By 1913 a greater calm and security reigned and raids on the courriers and cutting of wires were no longer reported.

Communication between Port-Etienne and Dakar was provided by radio and ships and avoided the desert interruptions. From 1907 on the postagencies and postoffices in most cases could handle parcels and money orders and registration, except at times on certain lines which were too insecure. The volume of mail and telegrams for the colony as a whole greatly increased from 1908 (ca. 50,000 letters sent) to 1910-11 (ca. 113,000 letters sent). Bouerat gives detailed statistics of mails for 1911: They show for prepaid letters, 70,100 sent abroad, 48,400 domestic, official letters (internal) 6000, postal cards 17,900 to abroad, printed matter 2,400 pieces, registered mail 14,700 to abroad. The amount of mail received, however, was much greater than that sent.

The use of telegrams decreased greatly as the mail service improved. Long-distance telephone service was introduced in 1919.

From 1908 to 1960 the postal service was directed by a Chief located at Saint-Louis, Senegal, and for many years there was a Mauritania postoffice at Saint-Louis (in addition to the Senegal one). The military personnel manning the P.O.s were only gradually replaced by civilians; in 1940 10 out of 17 P.O.s were still run by military.

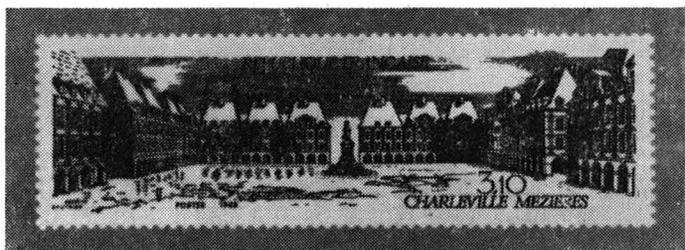
The routing and mode of transport of mail to and from France in 1910 can be outlined as follows: the mails were centralized at Saint-Louis, except for those of Port-Etienne which were centralized at Dakar. Mails were dispatched and received at Saint-Louis twice a month.

From:	TO:		
Dakar	Port-Etienne—monthly, leaving Dakar on Saturday after the arrival of the 1st packet of the month from France.		
	Thence To:		
	Dagana Senegal	Mederdra every other Wednesday by runner (75 km)	Nouakchott—after arr. of mail from Dagana (320 km)
Saint-Louis by River mailboat every 2nd Tuesday at 16h	Podor, Senegal	Boutilimit, every Thursday by oxen or camel (176 km)	The Adrar, 2 days after arr. at Boutilimit, by camel (Atar 675 km)
	Boghé	Aleg, Moudjéria, and Tidjikja, upon arr. of the River mailboat, by oxen or camels (480 km)	
	Kaédi	M'Bout, by runner, upon arr. of River mailboat	
	Bakel, Senegal (625 km from Saint-Louis)	Sélibaby, by runner on arr. of River mailboat	

In a later communication we will discuss another episode and the postmarks and covers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

- ◆ On 2 Sept. a special stamp of 2.80F was issued at Versailles commemorating the American Independence bicentenary and the Treaties of Versailles and Paris 1783. Two representatives of the USPS came to Versailles for the FD ceremony and provided to the public FDCs of the U. S. stamp commemorating the Treaty of Versailles, in accord with a reciprocal collaboration of the PTT and the USPS.
- ◆ On 22 Sept. the Conseil de Cooperation Douanière stamp previously announced for 26 Sept. was issued. 1 Oct. the 1.60F Velocipède—Pierre et Ernest Michaux appeared; 8 Oct. the 2.00F Jarnac, 15 Oct. the 4.00F Hommage à Jean Effel, 22 Oct. the 1.50 Météorologie Nationale.



◆ On 5 Nov. the 1.60 Renée Levy and 1.60 Berthie Albrechte, heroines de la Resistance, will be issued. On 12 Nov. the 2.00+0.40 Stendhal; on 26 Nov. the two red cross: 1.60+0.40 Virgin à l'enfant de Baillon XIV siècle, and 2.00+0.40 Virgin à l'enfant de Genainville XVI siècle, also in booklets of 4 of each value sold at 17.60F; FD cancels will be in red.

◆ For Andorre the 1.60 F Maison Plandolit was issued 15 Oct.

◆ The two new French aerogrammes for 2.70 and 3.10 issued in 1982 have a different design in some respects from the previous ones. The new ones are 100 x 185 mm in size, PAR AVION is now at the top left, AÉROGRAMME directly beneath it, with four solid lines of address on front, three on top flap. Light blue paper, red, white and blue airmail border. The 2.70 sheet was sold with 40c stamp attached after the 3.10 rate went into effect.



◆ The balloon mail flight announced in FCP for July p. 74, was made on 26 June (not 20th) from Place de la Concorde, Paris, and landed same day near Crecy-La-Chapelle, Seine et Marne. It is reported that 80,000 covers were carried. Hervé Drye kindly sent us one of the 3.10 Liberté aérogrammes with the Bicentenary of Air and Space vignette se-tenant (balloon motif like on the stamp issue of last March 19) which received the special postmark "Bureaux Temporaires—Paris," and the special cachet: "Transport Exceptionnel de Courrier / Par Ballon Le Megève / F. Hennequet—J. R. Fontaine." Probably not many of these aérogrammes were used on this flight since they are franked for sending abroad. Member Cheryl Ganz managed to send 5 covers to herself on the flight.

◆ The journal L'Entier Postal resumed publication in 1982 after a lapse of some years. It has been the organ of the ACEP and the Belgian stationery society, and had many valuable articles on stationery when Jacques Stibbe and A. Marler were editors. Subscription is 60Fr/ann., address ACEP Secry., R. Dantan, 35 Blvd. Saint Martin, 75003-Paris.

◆ Member George E. Barker who is editor of the Journal and Newsletter of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society of U.K. has been appointed Editor of the London Philatelist, published by the Royal Phil. Soc. London. He also writes a G. B. news column in L'Echo de la Timbrologie. He is fluent

in French and German and collects about everything France and colonies; has published a number of studies on French philately. We expect he will bring a more international flavor to the L.P.

◆ At PALPEX '83 member James C. Pratt won a Gold for his USA-France Letter Mails.

◆ AT BECKPEX member Stan Jersey got the Reserve Grand for his New Caledonia Specialized and a Gold for his British Solomon Ids.

◆ Harvey Warm took the Grand Award at WESPEX for his Louisiana postal history, which put him in line for the Champion of Champions competition at Pittsburgh (see next).

◆ At Pittsburgh APS Show Aug. 25-28, Ed. Grabowski exhibited his Colonies Group Type in the Champion of Champions competition, which was won by Harvey Warm for his Louisiana Postal History (against two other very strong Louisiana postal-history exhibits). Among FCPSers present were Mel Garabrant, George Guzzio, Martin Apfelbaum, John Marsh, Barbara Mueller, Mary Ann Owens, Martin Stempien, Keith Wagner, and Alex Rendon. George amused the banqueters with his toy penguin that raced around the dinner tables, up the aisles and across the podium. Your editor was presented the John N. Luff Award and Fred B. Thomas Award for philatelic research. A remarkable exhibit (Gold) of Alan Steinhart had numbers of covers from Canada during the French period, such as we have never seen before and must be very rare.

◆ Bangkok '83 for which our Ray Gaillaguet was one of the US Commissioners, brought rewards to some of our members. Harvey Warm won a Special Prize in the International Class for his Louisiana Postal History, Ed. Grabowski a small Gold for his Eagles, and Martin Stempien likewise for his Accountancy Marks. Also Denise (alias Ray) Gaillaguet for Sowers, and Mary Ann Owens small Gold for her Elephants. Steve Walske obtained a Vermeil for his Balloon Mail Siege of Paris. This was the first time in an International for Grabowski and Stempien, and Owens' is the first topical exhibit to ever won a Gold in an International.

◆ BALPEX, always a top show, was of exceptional quality this year, many exhibits of international gold caliber—21 Golds awarded! Bill Waugh garnered a Vermeil for his Italian Postal History. Little was shown of French character—some nice incidental maritimes in the Caribbean exhibits, French St. Domingue and Haiti, a remarkable Saar exhibit of 1920-23 issues, Bob Stone's French colonies pictorials. At the Postal History Society meeting Frank Bachenheimer presented his magnificent Saar collection covering from early letters to date. FCPS members seen at the show included Ed. Grabowski, Bill Bogg, Jeff Bohn, Mel Garabrant, Christine Blinn, John Chaite, Lorraine Bailey, Scott Gallagher, Abbot Lutz, Lee Gordon, Dick Winter, Keith Wagner.

◆ Member Abbot Lutz has taken on the editorship of the American Philatelic Congress Book, an annual volume of studies.

◆ Our peripatetic thematists Mary Ann Owens and George Guzzio took away the Reserve (Elephants) and Grand (Penguins) at the Texanex-Topex show at San Antonio in June. We are beginning to suspect their main theme is winning.

◆ Members interested in acquiring books and catalogs on French and colonial philately should request the lists of offers by William H. Hatton, Box 496, West Hempstead, N. Y. 11552, who carries a large stock of philatelic liter-

ature—he acquired the Louis Robbins stock.

◆ A *Journée Internationale de la Poste* was organized by the French Director of Posts on 14 Oct. at Versailles; the affair was for the media and public to stress the theme of the importance of postal service to the economic life of a country and its international implications.

◆ The M/V *Lady Franklin*, the new supply ship for TAAF bases, (replacing the *Thala Dan*), completed its two runs to TAAF for the 1982-3 season, returning to Havre on 21 April 1983. The 1st trip was from Montreal lv. Oct. 11, arr. Havre Oct. 23, lv. Hobart Dec. 10, arr. Adélieland Dec. 15 (with the new issue of TAAF stamps); returning lv. Adélieland Jan. 5, at Melbourne Jan. 18 and Feb. 25, 2nd trip back to Adélieland arr. 3 March, lv. Hobart 15 March, arr. Havre 21 April. The ship is a Canadian boat of the Crosbie Shipping Co., St. Johns, Nfld.

◆ Stan Jersey informs us that the deadline for entry applications for PHILA KOREA 84 has been extended to Dec. 1 (see FCP July p. 75).

◆ The 2.80F stamp of 2 Sept. commemorating the 200th Anniv. of American Independence and the Treaties of Versailles and Paris, 1783, shows a medal engraved by Augustin Dupré in the 18th Cent. after a design by Esprit Antoine Gibelin. The significance of the elements in this allegorical design, typical of 18th Cent. taste, probably requires explanation for most of us. It shows symbols for three of the five countries involved in the Treaties—U.S., France, Spain, Great Britain, and the United Provinces. There is an allusion to the classical Greek legend of the young Hercules (representing U.S.) wrapped in his cradle; two serpents to evoke the defeat of the British armies at Saratoga and Yorktown, who wish to save their lives; Minerva, a symbol of sagacity, represents France, and a leopard, the traditional emblem of England. (We are not certain that Spain and United Provinces are represented anywhere in this.) It was Benjamin Franklin who chose the serpent symbol, which came to him in a dream.

◆ A “Boule de Moulins” cover in the Van der Auwera collection sale sold recently for an estimated 65,500Fr.—it was sent from Arlon, in Belgium 30 Dec. 1870, franked with a 30c Belgian stamp and 5 x 20c French stamps.

◆ A number of covers were sent early last year to journal editors, bearing in place of French stamps, phony labels inscribed “Republique Francaise Socialiste,” which were duly cancelled by Paris postoffices. Inside was a message: “We wish to demonstrate to you that anything is feasible for the audacious and that the vigilance of the public service has relaxed. Canard or test, it is for you gentlemen of the press to decide. These stamps have been tossed into the postboxes like a bottle into the sea. Signed: The imposters of the Republic.” The PTT soon served a complaint on a certain Mr. X.

◆ In 1982 the paid French postal traffic increased by 3.2%, while the franchise mail increased 5.9%. The printery at Perigueux in 1982 printed 2.8 million aerogrammes, 8 million “Notices,” 2.2 million “Documents Philateliques,” and 4 billion stamps.

◆ The portrait of Francois de Tassis on the 1956 *Journée du Timbre* stamp faces to the right. A critic claims this is an error as the tapestry from which designer Phelpin allegedly copied the portrait faces left. However, of the four portraits of Tassis known on tapestries, two face left and two face right. So who is wrong?

◆ The 170,000 letters annually addressed by children to Père Noël are pro-

ected by the privacy of the mails as much as is adults' mail, so it cannot be used for research into child psychology, says the PTT.

◆ At the Musée du Nouveau Monde in La Rochelle, France, from June to September there was an exposition of "La France en Amerique du Nord," primarily of documents and photos of the past and present St. Pierre-Miquelon, arranged by the Association Saint-Pierre et Miquelon—La Rochelle. La Rochelle has had intimate relations with St. Pierre since the 17th Century.

ADDENDUM TO: THE "THREE-MONTH PERIOD" REGIME FOR LETTERS FRANCE-US 1857

Following the suggestion of a reader I am furnishing a table herewith to show the postage rates between U.S. and France during the period of several years preceding, during, and after the "three-month period" discussed in my article in the April Philatelist, pp. 33-35. This should be a convenience in understanding and identifying the covers of the period. Also the Figure 1 cited in my article was inadvertently omitted and is shown here.—Richard F. Winter.



Fig. 1

Postage rates between U.S. and France during the period preceding, during, and after the "Three-month Period"

	British Packet	American Packet via England	American Packet Direct
1854	5¢ 13 dec.	21¢ 8 dec.	20¢ 3 dec. (Havre)
1855	10¢ (West Coast)	26¢ (West Coast)	6 dec. (Beyond Havre)
1856			
1 Jan 1857	8 dec.	5 dec.	
1 Apr 1857	15¢ (8 dec.) (3¢-US; 12¢-Fr)	15¢ (8 dec.) (9¢-US; 6¢-Fr)	15¢ (8 dec.) (12¢-US; 3¢-Fr)

Note: Within each column marked Packet Service, the left hand portion represents the fees prepaid in the U.S. on out-going, or fees due in the U.S. on incoming letters per single rate. The right hand portion represents the fees prepaid or due in France (decimes) per single rate.

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Cérès 1984. Vol. I, France." 368 pp. illustr. in colors. 45Fr. "Vol. II, Andorre, Monaco, T.O.M., Colonies." 384 pp illustr. in bl. and wh. 23Fr. Eds. Cérès, 23-25 rue du Louvre, 75001 Paris. (For sale by most French dealers, and Theo Van Dam et al. in U.S.) (Few changes in prices this year.)
- "Histoire de la Poste et du Timbre en Nouvelle Calédonie et Dependances." By Georges Kling. 310 pp. illustr. May 1983. 3000 FCFP francs or 150Fr francs post pd. (by M.O. or draft in francs). Office des Postes et Télécommunications de Nlle. Calédonie, Noumea R.P. (Excellent work, especially thorough on postoffices and postmarks, maps, pictures, good bibliography.)
- "Histoire de la Poste des Origines à 1703." By J. Pothion. 1983. 54 pp. illustr. 200Fr. Le Poste aux Lettres, 17 fbg. Montmartre, 75009 Paris (based on the archives.)
- "La Marianne de Cocteau." By J. L. Trassaert. 1983. 15.20Fr p.pd. Etude no. 248, Le Monde des Philatélistes, 24 rue Chauchat, 75009 Paris (monograph on this stamp, with prices.)
- "Le Type Paix 1932-1941." By D. J. Richardson. 1983. Kemble Press. Brochure #6, Fr. and Cols. Phil. Soc. (U.K.) Price? (From G E. Barker, 13 Rodney Way, Guilford, Surrey GU1 2NY.)
- "Forgery and Reprint Guide No. 2—Alsace and Lorraine." By John Barefoot. 1983, 24 pp. illustr. £1. (J. Barefoot, 5 Bootham, York, YO3 7BN, Eng.)
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations d'Alsace-Moselle, Période 1872-1924." Publ. by SPAL, Strasbourg. 110 pp. loose leaf, pr. on one side. Subscriptions being taken at 130Fr p.pd, Joseph Muckensturm, Tr s., SPAL, 2 rue Bischoffwiller, 67000 Strasbourg.
- "Iconographie des Camps de Prisonniers de Guerre pendant la Première Guerre Mondiale." By M. Carnavalé-Mauzan. 1983. 48 pp. 53Fr + 6.30 post. Illustr. (Catalogs the postal cards issued by Intern. Red Cross for the prisoner war camps in France, Austria, Italy, U.K., Turkey, Japan, and Russia.) Sold by Philoffset, 18 rue Elemir-Bourges, 13004 Marseille.
- "L'Epoque Héroïque des Bureaux de Poste Ambulants des Origines à 1914." By J. Duran and R. Plagras. 1983. 238 pp. illustr. 90Fr + 13.10 post. From Comité d'Entraide du Personnel dse PTT de la Ligne de l'Ouest, 75300 Paris-Brune Cédex 85 (History, anecdotes, markings.)
- "Les Cartes Postales—Nouveau Guide du Collectionneur." By C. Bourgeois and M. Mélot. Eds. Atlas, 1983. 215Fr.
- "Etudes sur l'Etat Algérien—E. A. Surcharges." 1982. In two parts, by Depts. each priced differently. Dept. d'Oran, 15Fr + 5.80 post., Dept. Tizi Ouzou, 30Fr + 5.80 post. From Phil E. A., M. J. Dudot, 10 Allée des Anémones, 93600 Aulnay-sur-Bois.
- "Gavarni—La Boîte aux Lettres et Autres Oevres." By P. Charbon. 1983. 23 plates plus text. 240Fr + 20Fr post. Amis de l'Histoire des PTT d'Alsace, B. P. 153 R4, 67004 Strasbourg. (Cont. of Daumier, 23 drawings relating to letter-writing series called La Boîte aux Lettres.)

- “Catalogue des Documents Officielles.” By J. R. Jacquot. 1938 ed. 40 pp. 10Fr.
From J. Pouillet, 27 rue Desnouettes, 2ème Etage, 75015 Paris.
- “Monographie Postale du Dept. de la Gironde des Origines à 1876.” By P.-D. Rey et J.-P. Layraud. 1983. 190 pp. 170Fr p.pd. From P. Rey, 1 Mail des Thuyes, 78180 Montigny-le-Bretonneaux. (Edition limited to 150 copies.)
- “La Télégraphique en France 1793-1881.” By J. L. Narjoux. Fasc. 2. 1938. 35Fr. + post. From L. Bridelance, 19 Ave. du Chatelet, 77330 Lesigny.
- “(The Mail from Our Country (Belgium/Netherlands) to an Across France 1818-1849). In Flemish. 1982, by C. Delbeke. Publ. by J. B. Horne.

Publications of Le Club Le Meilleur, B.P. 21, Le-Meessur-Seine, 77350:—

- “Les Prisonniers de Guerre Français et de l’Axe avant l’Armistice de Juin 1940.” By Col. M. Rives. 1983. 20 pp. 22.90Fr p.pd.
- “Camps d’Internement et Prisons en France 1941-44.” 1983. 52 pp, illustr. 65.80Fr p.pd.
- “Les Oblitérations Mécaniques.” 1983. 17 pp. 25.80Fr p.pd.
- “Catalogue des Oblitérations—Bloc Dateurs Seul.” 1983. 20Fr + 2.90 post. (Machine cancels with only date block, listed by makers.)
- “Catalogue des Oblitérations Mécaniques d’Algérie 1907 jusqu’à 1962.” By J. Del Matto and F. Goettmann. 50Fr + 5.80 post.
- “Les Oblitérations Mécaniques Drapeaux.” 1983. 20Fr + 2.90 post. (Cat. of all the French “flag” machine cancels.)

PRELIMINARY STAMP PROGRAM FOR 1984

In June the PTT announced some of the issues planned for 1984, the rest will be announced in November:

I. Stamps with Surtax:

Journée du Timbre—“Diderot” by Van Loo; Jean Poulhan, Evariste Galois, Emile Littré, Gaston Bachelard

II. Stamps Without Surtax:

Artistic series: works of André Masson, César, Messagier, and Jean Hélion

Europa: on theme of 25th Anniv. of CEPT

Touristic series: Palais idéal du Facteur Cheval à Hauterives; La Guadeloupe

Flora and Fauna: Birds—rapaces

Commemoratives and Miscellaneous:

450th anniv. of 1st voyage of Jacques Cartier to Canada

Bordeaux—FSPF Congress

Foreign Legion

Direct elections of European Parliament

Hommage à Femmes—Flora Tristan

Centenary of law recognizing syndicalism

Philatelic expo for Juniors at Dunkerque

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

Le Monde des Philatélistes (CC, APRL)

#366 July-Aug. 1983: Fromageat: "Les états, les reports (litho"; Trasaert: "La Marianne à la Nef" (begin); conts. of Alt riet, Guillard, Monchicourt, Danan, Savélon.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie

#1544 June 1983: Fournier: "Le mystérieux timbre du téléphone"; conts. of Danan, Munier, Tristant.

Le Collectionneur Philat. liste et Marcophile (CC, APRL)

#59 July 1983: Grasset: "Essais de surcharge sur timbre des Colonies Générales"; Blanc: "Affranchissement sur 2 France 1er Mars 1945-31 Dec. 1945"; Blanc: "Les tarifs de 1er, 2 et 3 Janv. 1947"; Monteaux: "5cmes Blanc sur fond jaune"; Cambouives: "Recommandation 1er Mars 1829 à 1er Juillet 1854"; Baudeloque: "Les marques des batiments requisitiones ou achetés par la Marine"; Vial: "TAAF—mise en service du Lady Franklin"; Aybard: "Les flammes de Monaco"; Boeuf: "Le début de la poste à Madagascar"; Mathieu: "Les cartes postales et l'alliance Franco-Russe"; Fradois: "Les timbres fiscaux et la poste."

Les Feuilles Marcophiles (CC, APRL)

#234, 3rd Trim. 1983: Noel: "Precurseur maritime du Maroc"; Noel: "Un cachet d'entrée insolite"; Bergier: "Taxes maritimes au XVIII siècle"; Cornéjols: "Le point sur les grandes chiffres 'refaits'"; Rousseau: "Les marques Belges 'Déposé en guichet' de 1918-19"; Delvaux: "Les nouveaut s en matière de guichets annexes"; Danan: "L'affranchissement allemande des mandats à Strasbourg en Nov. 1918 avant et après la reconquête Français"; Chezaud-Charbonnier: "Les timbres à date des centres régionaux de Compte de la Caisse Nationale d'Epargne"; Boré, Cuny, Delwaule: "Les griffes 'retour à l'envoyeur' de Paris"; Goin: "Contingent Français de la FINUL."

Documents Philatéliques (CC, APRL)

#97, 3rd Trim 1983: DeFontaines: "La Corse" (begin); Alexandre: "Les conventions de poste entre la France et les pays étrangers depuis la Restauration, 3. Les Cantons Suisses"; Tristant: "Les premiers paquebots-poste à vapeur Français dans la Méditerranée 1830-37" (begin); Schroeder: "Les affranchissements du 1er Janv. 1849 à 16 Avril 1892" (end); Desarnaud: "Les envois contre remboursement dans le régime intérieur" (begin).

Relair (CC, APRL)

#2, June 1983: Boussac: "Lettres et documents postaux au temps de la Commune de Paris 1871" (cont.); Nougaret: "Le Relais revue méconnus 1928-1939"; Famre: "La postale de Nuit d'aujourd'hui"; Beaufof et Huillet: "Histoire de l'Aviation Postale Intérieure"; Delpech: "Le facteur cycliste"; Goetz: "Une page d'histoire postale—les Postes Payés au Fezzan de 1943"; H. C.: "Le velocifer (1817)."

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

#149, Jan. 1983: Hayhurst: "The machine marks of France"; Bratzel:

"British and French postal arrangements during WW I in Kamerun" (repr. from Corlauffer); LeVern: "The Dragon of Annam (crash)" (trans.); Cohn: "The 1870 mail balloon Général Chanzy in Bavaria"; Alvey: "French handstamps of 1901" (cont.)

- #150, Summer 1983: Coles: "France—postage due and recouvrement precancels"; Bister: "Pubs and publicity—a survey of one town's (Mons) history of philatelic advertising"; Barefoot: "Postmarks on French Levant issues"; Spong: "Madagascar 1903 issue: Zebu and Travellers Tree."

France and Colonies Philatelic Society Newsletter (CC, APRL)

- #47, March 1983: Roche: "The suburban offices of 1860)Paris."
#48, July 1983: Display of Belgian Study Circle.

Bulletin de l'Association COLFRA (CC, APRL)

- #22, 2nd Trim 1983: Klin: "Les bureaux satellites de Noumea"; "Erratum: Wallis et Futuna timbres surchargés France Libre"; Favrel: "Historique des bureaux de post de Madagascar" (cont.); Dubois: "Cachets du couronne sectionale (addendum)"; Malvaux: "SPM—service postale à Langlade 1872-1983" (cont.); Malvaux: "SPM—lactualite postale."

Postscript

- #152, Nov/Dec. 1982: Van der Linden: "Accountancy marks" (end of listing).
Special Issue No. 2, April 1983, 54 pp. (illustr. of unusual covers of GB, France, Europe, Madagascar, SPM, transatlantics, etc.)
#154, April/June 1983: Coles: "France 'Après le Départ' and Levées Exceptionnelles"; Johnson: "Into the unknown (sample posts)."

Philatelic Literature Review (CC, APRL)

- 2nd Qtr. 1983: Sone: "Bibliography of French Colonies—Senegal" (cont.)
3rd Qtr. 1983: Stone: "Mauretania."

Bolletino Prefilatelico et StoricoP-ostale (CC)

- #25, 1982: Sandrik: Disinfetion de Costainza 1812-13, su una lettere de corriere francese"; Garibaldi: "L'ufficio postale francese de Genova"; Grippa: "Gli uffici postali civili francese all estero."
#26, 1982: Grippa: "Uffici postale francese all estero: Monaco-Mentone-Montecarlo."
#28, Sept. 1982: DeZanche: "Il trasporto della corrispondenza tra l'Ifhilterra et l'Italia durante la Rivoluzione Francese e l'eta napoleonica"; Geraci: "Bolli di transito emericani che segnalano un trasporto francese via mare della posta italiana 1864-1870"; Grippa: cont.

La Philatélie Francaise (APRL)

- April 1982: Robineau: "Marianne de Bequet"; Mingeaud: "15c Semeuse ligne Type 6 par rotative."
May 1982: Dupecher: "Les camps d'internement en Norvege 1940-5"; Bertin: "Les fiscaux sur les timbres étrangers."
June 1982: Rouard-Watine: "Le Croix Rouge et la poste"; Bosquet: "Les émissions de la Libération"; Harnould: "Sites et Monuments de France repères sur toute les émissions du monde"; Dauvergne: "Les tarifs depuis La Reforme Postale de 1969."

Cursosores (CC, APRL)

- #2, 1981: Cohn, cont.
#4, 1981: Cerrutti: "L'arieto dei francese all Republica Romana nel 1849."

- #6, Dec. 1981: Gobbi: "An extremely interesting discovery concerning the French military mail (Escadre de la Baltique in green)."
 #7, Feb. 1982: Bennini: "Un cas unique: l'histoire de la poste à Menton"; Lowe: "From China and Tibet" (Fr. missionary letters 1844-65).
 #9, June 1982: Fillinger: "Grande Armée."
 #8, Apr. 1982: "Les lettres en déboursés"; Migliavacca: "La peste et les communications en Piemonte et en Savoie au XVI siècle."
 #10, Aug. 1982: Ohmeiss: "Aggiunte per una migliore comprensione del'Déboursé"; Bernath: "Armée de Tingry—Guerre de la Succession de Pologne 1733-38."
 #11, Oct. 1982: DeZanche: "Le poste française au Levant durant la période Napoléonienne."

Marianne (CC)

- #54, Feb. 1982: DeVries: "Specialiseren—Waarom?"; Van der Vlist: "De postale geschiedenis van een brief (Paris 1866 forwarded)"; V. der Vlist: "Het herkennen van vervalsingen" (cont.)
 #55, Aug. 1982: Bakker: "Sabine"; DeVries: "Nieuwes over de zegbediennings etiketten"; DeVries: "De districten van Parris obstreeks 1789/90"; DeVries: "Specialiseren?" (on postmarks); Kroesen: "Jets overs deuvepost"; V. d. Vlist: "Voorlakers van de Service-perforatie"; V. d. Vlist: "Van vervalsingen" (cont.)
 #56, Oct. 1982: VanAken: "Wat kan er met Sabine-series gebruikt gedaan?"; Spoelman: "Momentan uit de postgeschiedenis van Parijs voor 1700" (cont.); Van der Vlist: "Het herkennen van vervalsingen" (cont.)

Les Feuilles Marcophiles Information (CC, APRL)

- #37, Feb. 1983: Lejeune: "L'emploi accidentelle des timbres-poste comme chiffre-taxe"; Lejeune: "Petit lexique postal" (cont.); Saunier: "Hassi-Messaoud S.A.S."

Chronicle of the U. S. Classic Postal Issues

- #117, Feb. 1983: Neinken: "Further comments on the French 39 décimes handstamp"; Laurence: "10c 1869 covers in the Pan-American mails" (cont.).
 #118, May 1983: Pratt: "More on the 16c credit covers"; Gallagher: "Problem covers (Short Paid marks on covers to France 1860s)."

London Philatelist

March/April 1983: Fryer: "British Consular mail in Madagascar."

Bulletin de la Societe des Amis de Musée de la Poste

- #70, 4th trim 1922 (last issue): "Paris par Moulins" (new boules discovered); Hermant: "Le factage Parisien"; Boussac: "Lettres et documents postaux au temps de la Commune de 1871" (begin); Boussac: "Différents aspects des 20c Cérés"; Lemesle: "Hommage reconnaissant du Conseil Générale de l'Orne à la télégraphie à la suite de la Guerre 1870"; Tristant: "La poste Française à Malte en XVIII siècle"; Moissette: "Brie Française"; Michel-Thieret: "Le Livre de Poste (1722-1854)"; Guiraud-Darmais: "Courrier expédié de Castries, Mazamet, et Monaco—pendant grève de 1974"; Ajalbert: "Garabit et le service postal."

IndoChina Philatelist

- #56, Nov. 1982: Waugh/Luft: "French campaigns in IndoChina" (cont.)

Messages

#316, May 1982: "La poste fait plan neuve."

Balasse Magazine

#264: Bury: "A propos de la liaison maritimes postale Anvers-Congo."

Bulletin Trimestriel Amicale Philatélique l'Ancre à Nantes

#29, Jan. 1983: Vincent: "Un Musée Postal à Nantes"; "La Croix Rouge et le Timbre-Poste"; Bergier: "Des paquebots-poste de XVIII siècle à Philexfrance."

Bulletin de l'Association Philatélique de l'Océan Indien

1982, #4: "Les oblitérations des bureaux temporaires de la Réunion."

Bulletin de l'Association de Collectionneurs des Timbres Libération

#59. Duvergey: "France Libre Côte des Somalis."

Philandorre

1983, #12: Dehn: "Essais andorrans"; Goudard: "Les empreintes de machines à affranchir."

Diligence d'Alsace

#25, Dec. 1981: Barcey: "Relais de la poste aux cheveux en Pologne au temps du Napoléon"; DeFout: "La poste et le télégraphe dans le 5e Div. militaire sous le Directoire."

Bulletin du Cercle d'Etudes Philatéliques d'Enghien le Bains

1982, 3rd trim: Maurice: "Etude du faux 15Fr Marianne de Gandon rouge."

Meaux Philatelie

#57, 1982: Thouvenin: "Marcophilie de Seine et Marne—recherches sur les tournées de facteurs ruraux en 1835-1900."

Bulletin de la Société Philatélique de Besançon

#334/335, 1982: Grandgirard: "Evaluation de la taxe postale de la letter simple de 1849 à nos jours"; Riboulet: "Le type Machin."

Stamp Lover

April 1983: Lawford: "Jean Picart le Doux."

Marianne

#57, Jan. 1983: Meijer and Ppoelman: "Bernard Palissy"; DeVries: "Specialiseren—waarom?"; DeVries: "Een niet Alledaags Treinstempel (Basel-Luxembourg)"; DeVries: "Een Haag Postkantoor (Eiffel Tower P.O.)"; DeVries: "Een zegel met de missende 7 (error on 1.60 Rencensement de la Pop.)"; Vermeer: "Abusievelijk grbruik van Franse Postzegels in de Franskolonien, resp. van Fr. Kolonial zegel in het Moederland (use of 25c Cérés Fr. in cols.)"; Van der Vlist: "Het herkennen van Vervalsingen" (cont.)

Bolletino Prefilatelico e Storico Postale

#25, 1982: Sandrik: "Disenfetto de Costainza 1812-13 in una lettere de courriere francese"; Baribaldi: "L'ufficio postale francese di Genova"; Grippa: "Gli uffici postali civili francese all estero."

#26, 1982: Grippa: "Uffici postali francesi ell estero—Monaco, Mentone-Montecarlo" (begin).

#28, Sep. 1982: DeZanche: "Il trasporto della corrispondenza tra l'Inghilterra e l'Italia durante la Riv. Francese et l'esta napoleonica"; Geraci: "Bolli di transito americani che segnalano un trasporto francese via mare della posta italiana 1864-70."

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

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

(Cont. from FCP 191, p. 27)

XI. Tourism Issues of 1971-1974

A. Tourism issues of 1971-1972

o,60

The o,60 Ste. Chapelle-de-Riom (Scott 1310, Cérès 1684) was issued 19-21 June 1971-19 April 1974.

Printed in sheets (6 press runs) between 8 June 1971 and 16 March 1973.

Two states are known (Pierre Marion, *Le Monde des Philatélistes*, Nos. 298-299, 1977).

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm (foreign);

Newspapers, magazines, books, brochures, etc., from 200 to 250 gm (foreign):

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

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

* Postcards (foreign);

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

Letters, to 20 gm, to Switzerland;

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

Replaced by the o,60 Saut du Doubs (Sc 1371, Cs 1767) beginning in Sept. 1973.

o,65

The o,65 Dôle (Sc 1311, Cs 1685) was issued 3-5 July-14 Sept. 1973.

Printed in sheets (4 press runs) between 15 June 1971 and 24 Feb. 1973.

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

* "Slow" letters and small parcels, from 50 to 100 gm (domestic)¹;

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

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

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

Replaced by the o,65 Dijon (Sc 1372, Cs 1755) beginning in May 1973.

¹ Domestic service now (as of January 1970) included the Overseas Depts. and Territories, Andorra, and Monaco.

0,90

The 0,90 Riquewihr (Sc 1312, Cs 1686) was issued 3-5 July 1971-14 Sept. 1973.

Printed in sheets (5 press runs) between 16 April 1971 and 18 July 1973.

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

- *Letters, from 20 to 50 gm (domestic);
- *Letters, to 20 gm (foreign);
- *Letters, from 20 to 50 gm, to Canada, Luxembourg, Italy, San Marino, and nearby areas of Spain;
- Small packages, to 100 gm (foreign);
- Parcels, "urgent," to 50 gm (Metropolitan France);
- Airmailed small parcels, to 25 gm, to French Overseas Territories, Laos, Cambodia, South Viet-Nam, and Madagascar;
- Airmailed postcards, to 5 gm, to Near East, Libya, and Iran;
- Airmailed postcards "of 5 words," to 5 gm to non-French Community nations in Western Hemisphere (except Canada), Africa, and parts of Asia;
- Newspapers, magazines, books, brochures, etc., from 350 to 400 gm (foreign).

Replaced by the 0,90 Chateau de Gien (Sc 1373, Cs 1766) beginning in August 1973.

1,00

The 1,00 Sologne (Sc 1334, Cs 1731) was issued 30 Sept.-2 Oct. 1972-15 March 1974.

Printed in sheets in a single, 2-part press run, 18 Sept.-4 Dec. 1972 and 19 Dec. 1972-6 Jan. 1973.

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

- *Supplementary value;
- Printed matter and samples, from 150 to 200 gm (foreign);
- Newspapers, magazines, books, brochures, etc., from 400 to 450 gm (foreign);
- Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to Canada;
- Airmailed printed matter, to 20 gm, to the Far East and Australasia;
- Airmailed printed matter, from 20 to 25 gm, to French Overseas Territories, Laos, Cambodia, South Viet-Nam, Madagascar, Comoros, and to non-French Community nations of Western Hemisphere (except Canada), Africa, and parts of Asia.

Replaced by the 1,00 Amboise (Sc 1374, Cs 1765) beginning in June 1973.

1,10

The 1,10 Chateau Fort de Sedan (Sc 1313, Cs 1687) was issued 12-14 June 1971-16 Jan. 1976.

Printed in sheets (3 press runs) between 24 May 1971 and 6 July 1973.

Usage (Tariff of 4 Jan. 1971):

Newspapers, magazines, books, brochures, etc., from 450 to 500 gm (foreign);

Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to Near East, Libya, and Iran.

Usage (Tariff 1 July 1971):

Printed matter, from 100 to 250 gm (foreign);

*Airmailed postcards, to 5 gm, to non-French Community nations of Western Hemisphere (except Canada), Africa, and parts of Asia;

Airmailed postcards "of 5 words," to 5 gm, to Far East and Australasia.

Usage (Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974):

Airmailed postcards, to 5 gm, to Canada, Near East, Libya, and Iran.

Replaced by the 1,10 Lot Valley (Sc 1404, Cs 1806) beginning in Sept. 1974.

1,20

The 1,20 Charlieu Abbey (Sc 1335, Cs 1710) was issued 29 April-2 May 1972—11 April 1975.

Printed in sheets (4 press runs) between 4 April 1972 and 2 Sept. 1974.

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

Letters, from 50 to 100 gm (domestic);

Letters, from 50 to 100 gm, to Canada, Italy, San Marino, and nearby areas of Spain;

Printed matter, from 250 to 500 gm (foreign);

Samples, from 200 to 250 gm (foreign);

Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to Near East, Libya, and Iran.

Usage (Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974):

*Letters, to 20 gm (foreign);

Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm (foreign);

Small packages, to 100 gm (foreign);

Newspapers, from 500 to 600 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate (domestic);

Airmailed postcards "of 5 words," to 5 gm, to non-French Community nations of Western Hemisphere (except Canada), Africa, and parts of Asia;

Airmailed newspapers, from 75 to 100 gm, to French Overseas Depts. and to French Community countries of Africa;

Airmailed newspapers, magazines, books, brochures, etc., from 75 to 100 gm, to Europe (including Turkey, Azores, Cyprus, and Madeira).

Replaced by the 1,20 St. Pol-de-Léon (Sc 1418, Cs 1825) beginning in January 1975.

1,40

The 1,40 Gorges de l'Ardèche (Sc 1314, Cs 1688) was issued 12-14 June 1971-5 Dec. 1975.

Printed in sheets (2 press runs), 25 May-15 June 1971, 16-19 Oct. 1974, and 13-26 Nov. 1974.

Usage (Tariff of 4 Jan. 1971):

Printed matter and samples, from 250 to 300 gm (foreign).

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

*Airmail letters, to 5 gm, to non-French Community nations of Western Hemisphere (except Canada), Africa, and parts of Asia.

Usage (Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974):

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

Letters, from 20 to 50 gm, to Canada, West Germany, Luxembourg, Italy, and San Marino;

Airmailed postcards "of 5 words," to 5 gm, to Far East and Australasia;

Airmailed printed matter, from 25 to 50 gm, to Near East, Libya, and Iran.

Replaced by the 1,40 Chateau de Rochechouart (Sc 1419, Cs 1824) beginning in January 1975.

2,00

The 2,00 Bazoches-du-Morvan (Sc 1336, Cs 1728) was issued 2-4 Sept. 1972-16 May 1975.

Printed in sheets (5 press runs) between 1 Aug. 1972 and 28 June 1974.

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

Letters, from 50 to 100 gm (foreign);

Printed matter, from 250 to 500 gm (foreign);

#*Supplementary value.

Left without specific usage by the Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974; retained as a supplementary value.

Replaced by the 2,00 St. Nicolas-de-Port (Sc 1405, Cs 1813) beginning in October 1974.

3,50

The 3,50 Narbonne Cathedral (Sc 1337, Cs 1711) was issued 8-10 April 1972-21 March 1975.

Printed in sheets (4 press runs) between 22 March 1972 and 27 Dec. 1973.

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

*Registered letters, to 20 gm (domestic);

Registered letters, to 20 gm, to Canada, Common Market countries, and nearby areas of Spain;

Printed matter, from 500 to 1000 gm (foreign);

Special delivery (express) fee (domestic and foreign).

Left without specific usage by the Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974; presumably used as a supplementary value on packages, airmail, etc., until stocks neared depletion.

B. Tourism issue of 1973**o,60**

The o,60 Saut du Doubs (Sc 1371, Cs 1767) replaced the o,60 Ste. Chapelle-de-Riom (Sc 1310, Cs 1684).

Printed in sheets (4 press runs) between 18 June 1973 and 4 Sept. 1974; issued 8-10 Sept. 1973-7 March 1975.

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

(see o,60 St. Chapelle-de-Riom, in Pt. A).

Usage (Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974):

(see o,60 typographed Marianne de Béquet, in Chap. X. B.)

Eventually replaced by the less-expensive-to-produce o,60 Marianne de Béquet (Sc 1292A, Cs 1810), beginning in October 1974.

o,65

The o,65 Dijon (Sc 1372, Cs 1755) replaced the o,65 Dôle (Sc 1311, Cs 1685).

Printed in sheets (3 press runs) between 12 May 1973 and 2 July 1974; issued 19-21 May 1973-16 Jan. 1976.

Usage (Tariff of 1 July 1971):

(see o,65 Dôle, in Pt. A).

Left without specific usage by the Tariff of 16 Sept. 1974; remainders used on various types of mail until stocks neared exhaustion.

Replaced by the o,65 Salers (Sc 1403, Cs 1803) beginning in June 1974.

(to be continued)

PLATER'S CORNER

FIRST AIRMAIL ISSUE OF FRANCE (Scott C1-2). Requests for opinion on this pair of stamps exceed any other by far. There is reason for caution—of those that I have examined, 25% fail to pass muster.

The overprints were made from a handset typographic plate; on mint copies, the slight indentation of the overprint should be visible from the back. While the type font and airplane cuts are uniform (and even have some constant defects), they were separately slugged into the plate and the position of the plane over the lettering does vary from position to position. Anybody still relying on FCP #21 of 1945 can scratch identification point number six.

The blue ink used on the 2F gives a sharper impression than the jet black used on the 5F, making details difficult or impossible to see on the latter. One old test is still valid—the dot over the letter "i" is square, not round as illustrated in several catalogs and copied by the forgers. Here are three new tests for you to try:—

- 1) Propeller is ridged like a beehive, not a clean triangle,
- 2) Pilot's head touches (his) left cockpit window edge,
- 3) Vertical tail section is lined, not solid.

—J.E.L.

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

President's Letter, October 1983

Dear Members:

I have some very good news to report this month. Bob Stone, our long-time Editor, not only received the prestigious Luff Award for Distinguished Philatelic Research at the APS Stamp Show in Pittsburgh this August, but he was also designated the first recipient of the APRL-administered Fredrick B. Thomas Award for Philatelic Research (in non-US areas). These awards are further evidence of the excellence of Bob's work over the years, and on behalf of all of us I offer him our heartiest congratulations.

Once again we will have our booth at the November ASDA Show. If any of you out-of-towners come be sure to stop at our booth.

Peace and Commerce, Ed G.

Meeting of 6 September

We were pleased to have Mr. Harlan F. Stone join us to present his award-winning exhibit "SUISSE PAR . . ." The exhibit covers the movement of mail from Switzerland to France during the 1803-1850 period, with a detailed study of the treaties, markings, rates and postal accountings of the period. Beginning with the 1803 period wherein transit arrangements were made with twenty-two Swiss Cantons, then under a new federal government, Mr. Stone began his story. Some of the postal agreements with the older Cantons (i.e., Basel 1724, and Bern 1786) were continued. Exchange offices were located in France opposite Swiss border towns. By 1807 France began the use of the straight-line "SUISSE PAR . . ." exchange office marks. The amount due was collected at the destination in France and part of the fee returned to Switzerland. Examples of each French entry mark were shown with varieties and route variations.

By 1818 France would not accept unpaid letters and the Swiss were required to pay postage to the border. In the 1828-29 period treaties were renegotiated and France began the use of boxed entry-marks. In 1829 unpaid mail was again accepted, and a series of accounting marks with Cantonal initials was developed. 1845 brought new contracts and a simplified accounting system with "TB," "TG," "TZ," etc., handstamps to indicate transit from Bern, Geneva, Zurich, resp. In 1846 French exchange offices were established on Swiss soil and the familiar railroad datestamps came into use. The exhibit presented examples from all periods in great detail, and one was impressed by the quality of the covers. Indeed, an exhibit worthy of its many awards and a great beginning to a new season.—E.J.G.

NEW MEMBERS

- 2353 GRIGHTMIRE, Harold, 530 Dorual Dr., Ancaster, Ont., Canada L9G 2P4 (Offices abroad to 1937 only. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All Colonies and Territories to 1937 only. Stamps of Reunion, Guadeloupe, New Caledonia)
- 2354 RHODES, Mrs. Jacqueline E., 4900 N. Ocean Blvd., Apt. 1611, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33308 (General France mint. Postal History. Classics 1839-1876, mint, on cover, 1870-1871. Booklets, miniature sheets)

- 2355 COULBOURNE, FHM1 Joseph C., RO Div. USS Puget Sound AD-38, F.P.O. New York, N. Y. 09544 (General France, mint. Colonies General issues, mint)
- 2356 POLHEMUS, J. Mark, P. O. Box 50127, Dallas, Texas 75250 (General France, mint, used. Stamps: Madagascar, French Polynesia, French Southern Antarctic Terr., St. Pierre-Miquelon. Independent Republic, Madagascar)
- 2357 ESTABROOK, B. Kenneth, Jr., 704 N. Wayne St., Apt. 303, Arlington, Va. 22201 (General France, mint, used, on cover)
- 2358 CHRISTIAN, Beslu, BP 5073, Pirae, Tahiti, Tahiti, French Polynesia (Tahiti. All periods of French Polynesia. Dealer, part time. Philatelic literature. Collects all things of any nature concerning Fr. Polynesia)
- 2359 MUSTARD, Peter, 140 Willow Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada M4E 3K3 (General France, mint, used, on cover. Classics 1849-1876, used 1870-1871. Modern France, mint, used, on cover. Air mails)

REINSTATEMENTS

- 1852 HECHT, Charles J., 114 Burrs Lane, Dix Hills, N. Y. 11746 (Already in Directory)
- 1424 WADE, Lee, P. O. Drawer L, South Gate, Cal. 90280 (Already in Directory)
- 1923 REINHARDT, James N., 928 Pierce St., San Francisco, Cal. 94115 (Already in Directory)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 2270 LOWNES, Clifford B., P. O. Box 1611, Montrose, Colo. 81402
- 1629 SMITH, Charles S., American Embassy—Bangkok, APO San Francisco, Calif. 96346
- 2338 CAGNON, Miss Huguette, Box F 110-45, Blaine, Wash. 98230
- 648 LA FRANCE, Leo J., 406 Glenheath Dr., Hendersonville, N. C. 28739
- 1712 MARRA, Thomas, 9504 N. Wakefield Court, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53217
- 2291 PIER, Thomas L., 215 South 37th St., Yakima, Wash. 98902
- 985 ALLAIN, Richard A., 163 Mosley Rd., Lake Alfred, Fla. 33850
- 2319 FARGO, Joseph L., 3819 Pennsylvania Ave., Glendale, Calif. 91214
- 2058 GROVES, David U., P. O. Box 1970, Casselberry, Fla. 32707
- 1959 MONTELLO, Lawrence J., P. O. Box 323, Trilby, Fla. 33593
- 1346 BENTLEY, Ronald, 2600 North 24th St., Arlington, Va. 22207
- 2146 SUTCLIFFE, Capt. Patrick G., 8112-A Turner Rd., Norfolk, Va. 23518
- 2336 WORKER, John Roland, Prospect House, Alne, York, Great Britain
- 2339 RICKEN, Jeffrey N., 74 Chestnut St., West Orange, N. J. 07052
- 2352 LUNDQUIST, David A., 629 El Toro Way, Davis, Calif. 95616
- 2169 SZYMANSKI, Robert H., 17703 Grovewood Ave., Cleveland, Oh. 44119
- 2143 DUMONT, Arthur A., 4012 Willow Run, Palm Beach Gardens, Fla. 33410
- 2134 PURVIS, John L., 11 Ridgewood Lane, Hilton Head Island, S. C. 29928
- 1932 BYRD, Gary D., 602 Longleaf Dr., Chapel, N. C. 27514
- 385 KENNEDY, Arthur M., Jr., 2047 Outlook Dr., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15241
- 2088 NICOLINS, Naya, Box 308, Guelph, Ont., Canada M1H 6K5
- 583 REVARE, Jack L., 4410 West 112th Terr., Shawnee Mission Ks. 66211
- 1865 GEYER, Mel, Jr., 191 Wellington Rd., Buffalo, N. Y. 14216
- 2360 ADAMS, Mr. Rene, 138 Duncan, Kirkland Lake, Ont., Can. P2N 1Y7
- 2000 DULL, Raymond H., 2518 Hwy. 100 So. #714, Minneapolis, Mn. 55416
- 2059 BENDA, A., France, returned "Décédé"

CHANGES IN SPECIALTY LISTING

- 2337 MALVEAUX, Michel, 31 Rue Brue BP 765, St. Pierre et Miquelon 97500 (Via Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada) (General collector all issues. General France, on cover)
- 2326 O'KEEFFE, Frank, Box 213, Edson, Alberta, Canada T0E 0P0 (Used French Guiana and Inini)

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

Date of filing: Oct. 4, 1983

1. Title of publication: France and Colonies Philatelist, Publication No. 207700
 3. Frequency of issue: Quarterly
 - 3A. Annual Subscription Price: \$4.50
 4. Location of known office of publication: 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Ks. 66044
 5. Location of the headquarters or general business offices of the publishers:
103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003
 6. Names and addresses of publisher, editor, and managing editor:
Publisher: France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. (N. Y.)
Editor: Robert G. Stone, P. O. Box 336, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. 17214
Managing Editor: None
 7. Owner: France and Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc.
103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003
 8. Known bondholders, mortgagees, etc.—None
- | | Average no. copies
each issue during
preceding 12 months | Actual no. copies
single issue pub.
nearest filing date |
|--|--|---|
| 10. Extent and nature of circulation | | |
| A. Total No. copies | 1050 | 1050 |
| B. Paid circulation | | |
| 1. Sales thru dealers, carriers, vendors, counter | 0 | 0 |
| Mail subscriptions | 795 | 810 |
| C. Total paid circulation | 795 | 810 |
| D. Free distribution, samples, complimentary, etc. | 18 | 18 |
| E. Total distribution | 813 | 828 |
| F. Copies not distributed, office use, left over, etc. | 237 | 222 |
| Returns from news agents | 0 | 0 |
| G. Total | 1050 | 1050 |

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

Walter E. Parshall, Corresponding Secretary

MEMBERS APPEALS

- WANTED: Franchise Militaire stamps (Sc. M-1-12) used on cover, both letters and post cards. Will purchase or exchange for covers from my collection of issues from 1850-1950 or for stamps. Erwin A. Petri, P. O. Box 111, Roseland, N. J. 07068. (Mb. #1761)
- WANTED: Information on Paris Siege balloon covers bearing military bureau postal markings; need complete descriptions including name and location (by docketing on letter) of the sender, dates, name of balloon (if identifiable), etc. Steven Walske, 261 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. 02116 (Mb. #1312)