



France & Colonies Philatelist



USPS #207700

FROM ATLANTIS-BUREAU SALPETRIERE, PARIS STAR CANCEL '40'

The postal bureau at La Hospice Salpêtrière was open from July 1863 to December 1865, Paris Bureau and star cancel "35." This hospital for Napoleonic war veterans was situated in a poor section in the southwest part of Paris. The scarcity of mail surviving from that 18-month period may give an indication why the office was relocated to the Ministry of Finances in 1866. One expert has suggested that perhaps less than a dozen items cancelled *35 are known; I saw one cover and one corner piece at PHILEX-FRANCE, and another cover sold in the Antonini in 1974.

The official Ministerial Bulletins record the brief re-opening (No. 133 Sept. 1866) and closing (No. 137 Jan. 1867) of this bureau re-designated #40.

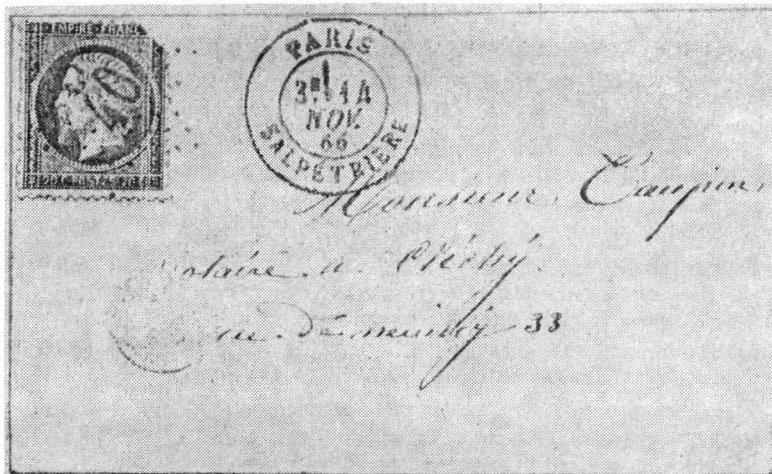


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But all the literature and reports to this day have questioned if a Paris Star cancel "40" was ever used there. One of our correspondents kindly has sent the photograph shown here of the recording piece which answers the question.

For the record, then, the listing of Paris Star cancels in FCP No. 164 stands revised as follows:

Mute star, central bureau	1
Numbered stars of sub-stations	40
Lozenges "20" and "24" in lieu of stars	2
—	
Basic star-cancel list	43
	—J.E.L.

**Corrigenda to Waugh and Luft "A Chronology of French
Military Campaigns and Expeditions with Their
Postal Markings 1815-1983"**

- If you have a copy of this book (see announcement in January FCP, p. 19) there are several corrections you may wish to mark in your copy:
- Page 14, "R=Raccomandé" should read "R=Recommandé."
- Page 56, under 1891 Algerian Sahara, 2nd paragraph, first line, change "ca. 1906" to "1 April 1905."
- Page 67, under 1899-1906 Pacification of Central Niger, 2nd line, change ("see Lake Chad Region") to "(see 1898-1900 Missions to Lake Chad)".
- Page 114, next to last line of first paragraph, after word "area" insert: "(and for military personnel in hospitals)".
- Page 173, 3rd line change "Wratie" to "Kratie."
- Page 194, under Epilogue, first line, change "mid-1983" to "Nov. 1983."

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MAURITANIA EPISODES (III)

By Robert G. Stone

Postoffices and Postmarks

Although a number of posts in southwestern Mauritania were established by the military between 1903 and 1906, no postoffices or postal agencies were opened (Fig.3) until the decree creating a civil Mauritanian postal administration as of July 1, 1906. From seventeen offices (incl. two regular post-offices) opened in mid-1906 the roster of offices has grown but slowly to a total of about 24 in 1958 when the colony became an independent Republic. A total of about 30 offices had existed one time or another, but a number of them were closed between 1907 and 1912. Several places alleged by Venot as having postmarks are in question (Kronf, M'Bagne) or were actually in Senegal (Aéré). In 1913 the eastern boundary was extended to take in part of Soudan along with several existing postoffices and additional Soudan territory was annexed around 1960 (at time of independence or separation from Mali?).

Venot has classified the types of postmarks and indicated which were used at each office, with scarcity ratings. An article by Gordon provided useful data on the openings and closings of offices up to 1941. We have consolidated these data in the accompanying Table, and Fig. 1 shows the postmark types. The Map Fig. 2 indicates the locations of the offices (except for two we could not find in any atlas);—the names of offices in the Table are assigned numbers which are shown on the map.

Alphabetical List of Mauritania Postoffices with
Their Postmark Types and Dates

Map No.	Postoffice	P.Mk. Types Used	Dates of Operation
1.	Aéré (in Senegal)	D'	1906-? rare, prob. accidental
2.	Aguiert	D' (very rare), C (rare)	1906-09
3.	Aiou et Atrouss	F	1950s?-
4.	Akjoujt	C, F	1908; 1931-
5.	Aleg	D', C, 2C, F	1906-
6.	Atar	C, 2C, F	1909-
7.	Bir Moghreïn	E', F	1945?-
8.	Boghé	D', C, F	1906-
9.	Boutilimit	D', C, 2C	1906-
10.	Chinguetti	C, F	1913-
11.	Fort-Gouraud	C, E', F, F1	1934-
12.	Guimi	D (rare)	1906-1911
13.	Kaédi (Senegal)	C (rare), C' (very scarce)	1890-1906
	Kaédi (Mauritania)	D' (scarce), C, 2C, F	1906-
14.	Kroufa	D' (very rare)	1906-1907
15.	Kronf ? (fake?)	C	? (1906)
16.	Kiffa (Senegal)	C, 2C, F	1910; 1911-1913 (in Senegal); 1913-
	Kiffa (Mauritania)	C, F	1913-
17.	Maghana	F, Z	1950s-
18.	Mal	D' (very rare)	1906-1907
19.	M'Bagne	U	1958?-
20.	M'Bout	D' (very scarce), C, F	1906-32; 1941-
21.	Mederdra	D' (scarce), C, 2C, F	1909-
22.	Moudjeria	D', C, F	1906-
23.	Nema (Soudan)	C	1920s-1958?

	Nema (Mauritania)	F	1958?-
24.	Poste du Levrier	D' (scarce)	1906-1907
	Port-Etienne	D', C, 2C, F2, F	1907-
25.	Nouakchott	D' (scarce), C, F2	1906-1912; 1929-
26.	Regba	D' (rare)	1906-1907
27.	Rosso (Senegal)	C	ca. 1900?-1926,
	Rosso (Mauritania)	C, 2C, F	1926-
28.	Saint-Louis/Senegal common 1914 to 1945, rare after		1914-42



D'



C



E

Petite Marianne



U



F



Z

Fig. 1. Venot's Types of date postmarks, D', C, E, F, U, and Z. (Types D' and C are the same as Types A & B in the book of Langlois et Bourselet). There are some variants of these types, such as different diameters, with or without fleurons or asterisks at sides, colony name at top instead of bottom, month spelled out, year in two digits, etc. "2C" in the Table means the Type was used or still used after 1945. "Petite Marianne" is a cachet used on mail posted on the Senegal River mail boat around 1906-07. The fancy cachet in center was used on covers from Rosso to advertise the Exposition Fair of the Trarza region, 30 March 1946.

	Saint-Louis N'Dartout	C (rare)	1926-1927
	Saint Louis Transit	F (rare)	?
29.	Selibaby	D' (rare), C, F	1906-1929, 1937-
30.	Souet-el-Ma	D' (very rare)	1933-34, 1945-
31.	Tamchakett	C, 2C, Z, F	1933-34, 1945-
32.	Tidjik(d)ja	D', C, F	1906-1909, 1910-
33.	Timbedra	F	1950s ?

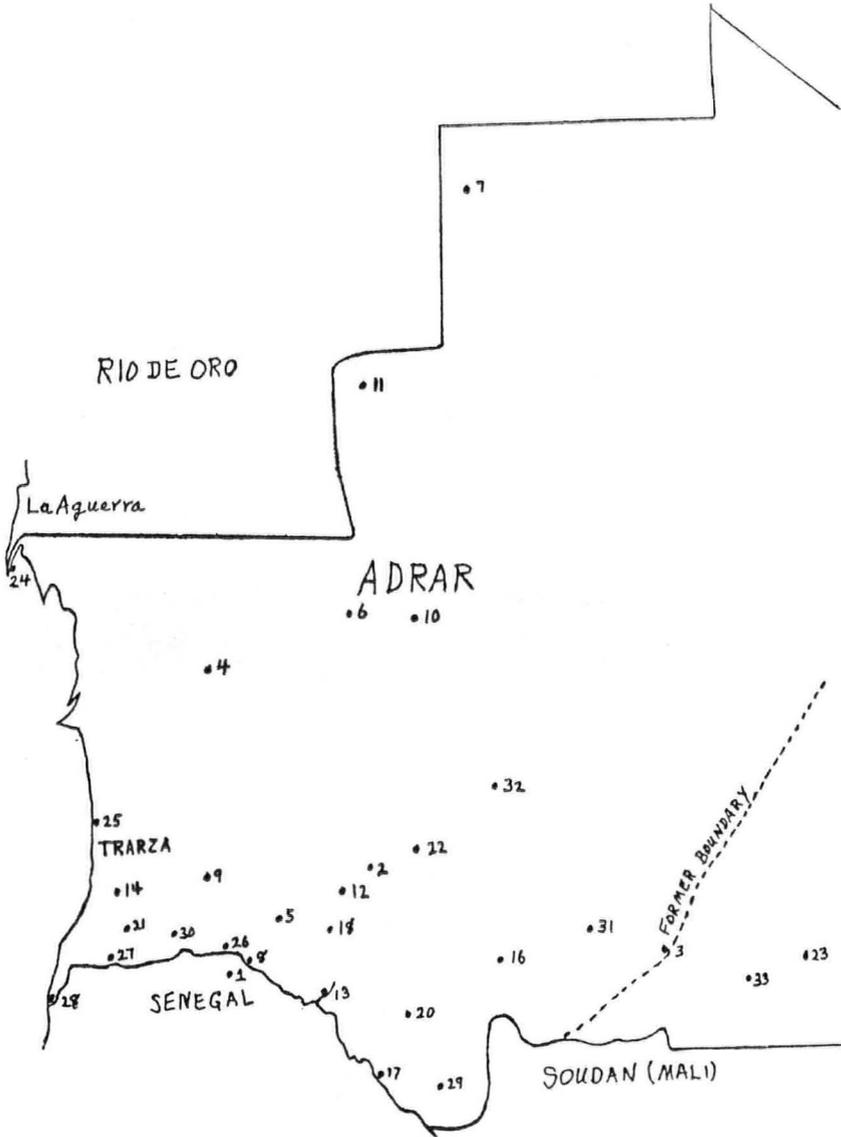


Fig- 2

Fig. 2. Map of locations of places listed by number in the Table of Post-offices and Postmarks.

Military Mail

As there were active military pacification operations more or less continuously from 1903 to around 1934, franchise official (stampless) mail was sent from many military posts which bears both unit cachets and vague-mestre cachets as well as postmarks of the postoffices near to the units where the mail was posted. Most of the covers reported were from the operations in the Adrar of Col. Gouraud's campaign of 1908-13. The unit cachets generally were inscribed "Place d'Atar" and similar for other "Places," but also "Groupement Saharien No. —" (or "Sous-Groupement Saharien"), with nos. up to 12, "Bataillon Autonome de Mauritanie," "1er Bataillon d'Infanterie de Marine," "— Cie du Travail," naval cachets with anchor in center from Port Etienne. As noted above, the "F.M." overprinted stamps of France are found on soldiers mail which was not entitled to the free franchise official mail treatment, but which would often have the unit or vague-mestre cachets too.

Air Mail

There was no regular airmail service from points within Mauritania until after WW II, but much airmail was posted in the Mauritania P.O.s from 1930 on which was taken by surface means to Dakar or Saint Louis for forwarding by air from there. Some military flights started in 1937. The flights from Dakar to Morocco and Algiers passed over Mauritania, and in 1925 and in 1928 airmail planes crashed in the Mauritanian desert; native bandits picked up the mail bags and ransacked them, the mail recovered later by the authorities was forwarded with special cachets, reading:—

Courrier tombé aux/mains des Maures le/23.7.25, correspondance/
rapportée à Dakar le/30 Mars 1926

Tombé aux mains des/Maures—courrier avion du/20 Juin 1928/Port
Etienne le 15 Aout 1928/Le gérant/M. le chef d'Aéroplice/R.
Riguelle

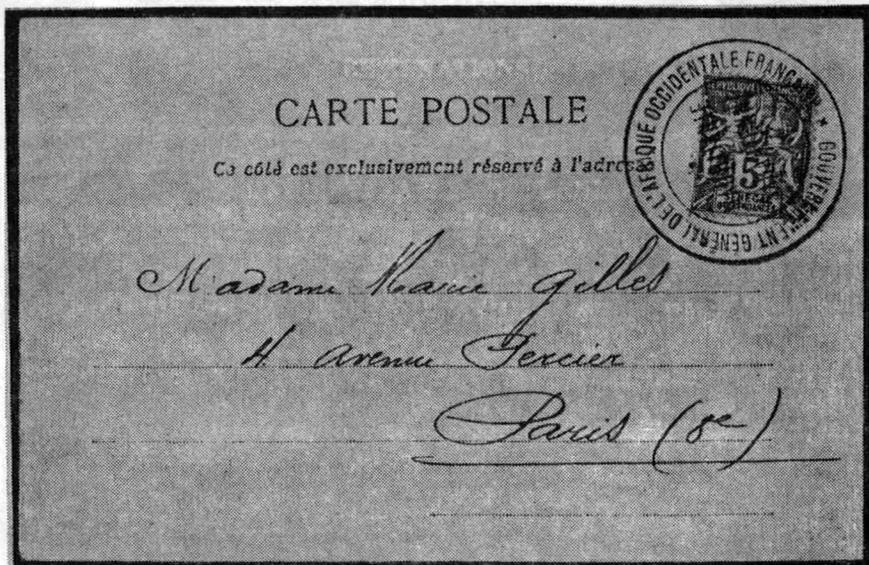


Fig. 3. A post card of ca. 1903-04 with 5c Senegal stamp cancelled by an administrative cachet in blue, reading: "Gouvernement General de l'Afrique Occidentale Francaise */Mauritanie Saharienne." No indication of place of origin.

The Stamps

We will not rehearse all the stamp issues of Mauritania, which can be readily seen from the catalogs. But mention should be made again of the F.M. stamps of France used by military personnel (two letters a month) (not common from M.). The occasional use of Mauritania stamps in Senegal (Figs. 7 & 13) and Senegal stamps in Mauritania (Figs. 3 & 7) can be found. The uses from Saint-Louis, Senegal, were frequent from 1914 to 1924, because the administration headquarters of the colony was located there and Mauri-



Fig. 4. Picture post card showing a typical Trarza native moor of southwest Mauritania, posted with Senegal 20c Palms stamp on front cancelled at Saint Louis 1911, to Canada.



Fig. 5. From Poste du Levrier, Jan. 1907, to France, franked with 20c Palms stamp of Mauritania (rare on cover), probably overpaid 5c as there was no 15c stamp in the 1906 issue. A New Years greeting card envelope from the postmaster to Capt. Noel a retired Colonial official and stamp collector who had many old friends in the colonies that sent him covers.



Fig. 6. From France (Capt. Noel) to the postmaster at Cansado, the old name for Poste du Levrier, Dec. 1906, sent stampless and a 25c Palms stamp affixed at Poste du Levrier for due—a bit irregular but a very scarce piece.

tania stamps were authorized to be on sale there. The postal stationery in the Faidherbe and Caravan types is common mint but very difficult to find commercially used (Fig. 13). Mauritania stamps in 1942 became valid for use throughout French West Africa and Togo, and the stamps of the other West African colonies became valid likewise in Mauritania. The Mauritanian stamps surcharged in 1944 were thus for use all over West Africa (Fig. 14). On the very limited use of some of the Vichy issues of 1941-44 see the article by Drye et al and on the Sécours National surcharges see article by Stone.

A bibliography of literature on Mauritania by Stone in P.L.R. includes references to various uses and varieties of the stamps. The only notable major variety that is very scarce and probably overlooked by many collectors is the 1.50Fr stamp of 1947 in the 1938-issue type that was re-issued in brown instead of violet without any official notice. We have not seen any of the booklet stamps used or on cover nor any of the regular postage dues. The Ballay franc-types of 1906 are not reported on covers.

Covers

The accompany illustrations of covers will give some of the flavor of the Mauritania collection. The Tables copied here from Gordon will suggest the relative scarcity of covers 1921-37.



Fig. 7. From M'Bout to Kaédi, 24 Oct. 1906, soon after the P.O.s were opened, from one soldier to another having philatelic fun by mixing two Senegal stamps and a Mauritania one with an F.M. stamp which was actually all that was needed. (15c was the rate but F.M. stamp made it free.)



Fig. 8. From Boutilimit, 1907, to France, franked at 10c rate with a 10c Faidherbe stamp of Mauritania.



Fig. 9. An officially-registered money-letter ("article d'argent") to a post-office in France from postmaster at Boghé, 1910. He used a telegram envelope as that may have been a convenient substitute for official service envelopes. Sent stampless as it was on internal postoffice business entitled to an official franchise and official registry ("Chargé D'Office").

Year	(1)	(2)	(3)
1930	20,850	3,400	800
1931	22,850	3,900	700
1932	21,500	3,600	
1933	28,000	4,600	
1934	29,400	4,520	
1935	29,000	4,400	
1936	29,300	4,500	
1937	31,100	8,140	

Table 1—Interior Circulation. (This refers to mail within the colony itself, but including mail to and from St. Louis, Senegal, which was, at this time, the seat of the government of Mauritania.)

(1) number of stamped letters
 (2) number of registered articles
 (3) number of articles sent by airmail

Year	(1)	(2)	(3)
1921	4,680	584	
1922	5,212	918	
1923	98,476	1,626	
1924	107,643	1,737	
1926	50,245	13,298	
1927	48,400	11,300	
1928	39,750	3,436	
1929	40,850	3,500	

Table 2—Mail from Mauritania to France Only. (These figures are only given for four years—only once, however, for airmail items.)

Year	(1)	(2)	(3)
1921	1,212	380	
1922	1,327	687	
1928	50,900	2,845	
1937	37,450	3,300	5700



Fig. 10. Kaédi to Costa Rica 1919, 50c UPU registry rate franked with the caravan type stamp. Back has cachet: "Territoire Civil de la Mauritanie/Residence de Kiffa/Le Resident"—probably was carried by official courier (camel or runner) to Kaédi out of the mail.

Table 3—Mail from Mauritania for Abroad. (Figures include mail for France, except for those years when mail for France is tabulated separately.)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1921	9	7	
1922	86	25	
1923	7,428	692	
1924	8,018	937	
1926	91,362	15,397	
1927			92,400
1928			10,100
1929			63,650
1930			48,200
1931			49,700
1932			48,300
1933			74,000
1934			57,740
1935			53,400
1936			67,200
1937			20,700
			11,800
			650
			3,200
			4,300
			4,600
			4,400
			6,400
			3,600
			2,700
			3,200
			5,000
			2,540
			590

References

- R. S. Gordon: "The mail in Mauritania," Fr. Cols. Phil. #118, Sept. 1964, pp. 21-22.
- R. S. Gordon: "Post offices of Mauritania 1906-1941," Fr. Cols. Phil. #120, March 1965, pp. 36-38.
- H. Drye, et al.: "On the distribution and use of the Vichy issues in the Colonies," Fr. Col. Phil., #188, April 1982, pp. 49-57; add. in Bull. Assoc. Colfra, #19, 1982, pp. 11-13.



Fig. 11. From an army sergeant of a meharist unit in the Adrar to Costa Rica, posted at Chinguetti, 1919, registered 50c UPU; the requested notice of receipt ("avis de reception") was apparently not provided. Transit backstamp of Atar a nearby P.O.

- G. Venot: "Mauritanie—Nomenclature des cachets postaux 1904-1977," Bull. Assoc. Colfra, #5, Sept. 1978, pp. 3-9.
- R. G. Stone: "A bibliography of philatelic literature of French colonies—Sect. T, Mauritania," Phil. Lit. Rev., 3rd Qtr. 1982, pp. 157-159.
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- R. G. Stone: (on the Senegal river mail boats), Fr. Cols. Phil., #175, Jan. 1979, pp. 17-18.
- R. G. Stone: "The Secours National surcharge of French West Africa 1941," Fr. Cols. Phil. #189, July 1982, pp. 123; correction in FCP #190, p. 134.
- H. Truc: "Poste Aérienne Française, Tome I, Afrique du Nord." Paris, 1950. (Lists early flights from Senegal to Morocco, Algeria, and France, 1918-40.)



Fig. 12. Rosso to Saint Louis 1934.

(Illustration top of next page)

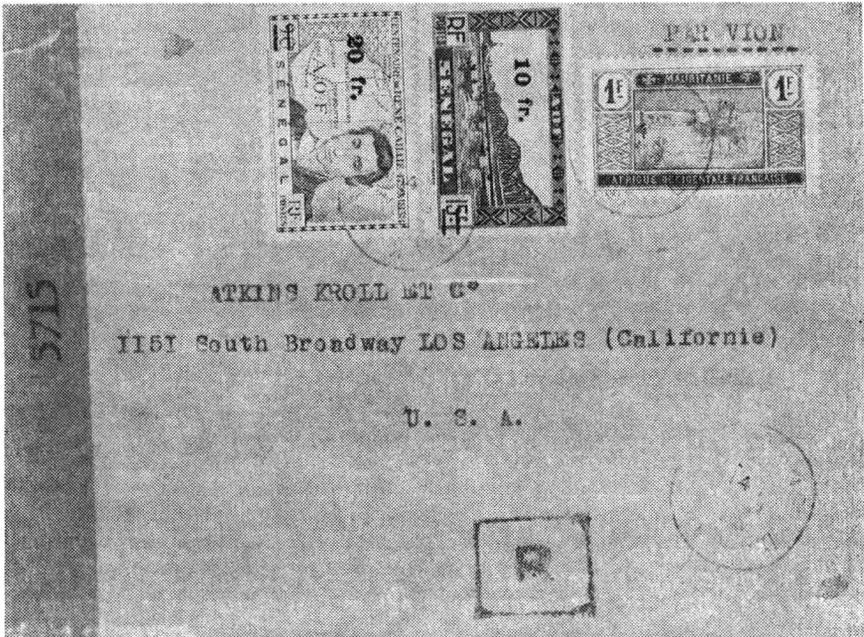
- Fig. 13. A 15c Mauritania entire in the caravan type (very rare used) from Louga, Senegal, to Dakar, 1919, with a Senegal 10c and a Mauritania 15c added. From the Municipal finance officer at Louga to finance officer at Dakar, registered, correct franking (40c). May be quasi-philatelic, but Louga is close to Saint Louis where Mauritania stamps were available.



Fig. 14. Vichy surtaxe issues of 1942 for Mauritania, which were sold to a very limited extent in West Africa, on cover from Boghé 10 Nov. 1942 to an official in Saint Louis (arr. bs). Philatelic of course, and the only reported use on cover from M. of these stamps.



Fig. 15. A commercial Red Cross mail cover to Geneva, ca. late 1942 or 1943, with a Vichy 50Fr Mauritania airmail and a 1938 10Fr Mauritania and 20Fr Senegal airmail of 1938. The only reported use of the 50fr Mauritania airmail. Cover probably from Dakar where the Vichy stamps were mostly available even if not all distributed to the individual colonies. A remarkable document.



(Illustration bottom previous page)

Fig. 16. From Dakar, Jan. 1945, to U.S. with an unoverprinted Mauritania 1Fr caravan type stamp plus two Senegal stamps surcharged with new values in 1944, showing how all the West African colonies stamps and the 1944 surcharges were valid throughout West Africa from 1942 onward.



Fig. 17. Bir Moghreïn, in the far northwest, to U. S. 1959 with two A.O.F. stamps, just after the independence was given in 1958 but before the new Federation of Mali stamps were in general use.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Volume III of The Luft Series on the Regular Issues Now Available

Members are familiar with the serial by S. J. Luft which has been running in the Philatelist since 1967, covering the regular issues from 1876 on. The sections on issues of 1876 to 1945 were reprinted as Volume I in a Supplement to the Philatelist for April 1974, now out of print. The sections on issues 1944-1959 were reprinted as Volume II in a Supplement to the Philatelist for April 1979, still in stock and for sale at \$5 postpaid from the Secretary. The present Volume III (80pp) covers issues 1960-1977. It is not a Supplement to the Philatelist and is not being furnished gratis to members. You can order copies from Secretary Parshall (103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003) at \$5 postpaid.

About half of this Volume III consists of sections added by the author specially for this volume and not published in the Philatelist. There is an explanatory introduction and appendices giving illustrations and key to the die sub-types, and a consolidated list of references to literature.

Mr. Luft is not continuing the serial for the time being so this Volume will be the last of the series.

THE COMMUNE REVOLUTION, PARIS 1871

By Ruth and Gardner Brown

This article concerns the postal history of the Commune Revolution and contains some information which has not been published before in the philatelic literature. For the most part it has been extracted from the book, "My Days of Adventure," by Ernest Vizetelly, London, 1914, which is one very difficult to find.

At the time of the Commune, Ernest Vizetelly was 18 years old, the son of Henry and the brother of Arthur. All lived in Paris and were involved as correspondents for the Illustrated London News. Ernest wrote copy and drew sketches which were later reproduced in the paper. They had also been in Paris during the Siege which resulted in a companion book to this one.

The book is filled with descriptions of the backgrounds and reputations of various Communard (revolutionaires) officials. We question how much faith to put in his objectivity as, in the preface, he quotes Napoleon as having said that, "Under a Russian one finds a Cossack." He then goes on to say that he 'has always held that under a German one usually finds a savage.' Strong words!

This is what he said about the Communard Albert Theisz who took over the post of Postmaster General on March 18, 1871, the day the revolution began. "He was a moderate, in his early 30's. He could not secure the services of postmen and was still trying to organize a delivery of letters when the Commune government fell."

It has long been known that the postal system functioned very well from March 18 until the evening of March 30 when Rampont, the deposed Postmaster General, moved to Versailles along with many of his employees, carrying stamps, supplies and the latest outgoing mail. Here they set up an emergency postoffice in the Hall of Battles and, from this point on, the French postal system would not accept mail with Paris postmarks. For this reason some have called this period the "Second Siege of Paris."

Train service in and out of Paris remained normal for a few more days with the exception of the mail. All mail was off-loaded on the outskirts of Paris and was redirected to Versailles by road. Mail for Paris was held at Versailles and mail which would have changed trains in Paris was sent around Paris by wagon to intercept the proper train line.

The first shot fired during the revolution was on April 2 and on the following day a large contingent of Communards advanced on Versailles but were driven back. In the process a train coming into Paris from Versailles was fired upon and it returned to Versailles. This ended all train communication with the west, and on April 13, trains ended from the direction of Lyons and Orleans. This left open only the lines to the north and east.

Travel on the open train lines was relatively easy IF you were not male and of military age. The Communards did not want to lose their forces by desertion and they made northbound passengers from Paris to St. Denis lift up their legs to make sure no one was hidden under the seats. Vizetelly records that two deserters were caught dressed as women!

Ernest Vizetelly was of military age but had a British passport. He was stopped continually by bands of Communard soldiers within Paris and eventually went to the authorities to get a passport more readily recognized than his British one.

Travel by road from St. Denis to Versailles was simple, as "the open space in front of the railroad station was usually crowded with German sol-

diers and all sorts of vehicles waiting to carry people to Versailles, Saint-Germain or Rueil." In fact a number of Paris merchants went to Versailles to arrange for a private messenger for their business mail. "This did not happen due to the hostilities." (Apparently Vizetelly had not heard of Bruner whose activities were reported in the April 14, 1871 issue of the Journal Officiel: "2,000 letters were brought in yesterday from Versailles by Bruner. So far he has brought in 6,000 letters for distribution within Paris.")

Before the start of the hostilities the Vizetellys had arranged to have money owed them sent by registered mail from London to General Delivery at Asnières. This is a small town just across the Seine, a short way from the northwestern wall of Paris, easy walking distance. The arrangement had been made before they knew there was to be a revolution in Paris. They tried to walk there via both St. Cloud and Neuilly but with no success. Finally they left April 17 via a northwestern gate and after a long a circuitous route succeeded in crossing the Seine and found the postoffice. The town was nearly empty of inhabitants but there were many Communard soldiers sampling the wares of the wine-shops.

The postoffice was in charge of a lady who "had remained bravely at her post." She had had no mail deliveries for some time and said the Communards had confiscated some of her letters. However, she had hidden the registered mail and soon produced the Vizetelly letter which contained English bank notes. Their return to Paris was eventful as they found themselves caught up in a skirmish between the Versailles troops and the Communards.

Since the Versailles government would not accept mail cancelled in Paris, it was necessary to take mail out of Paris for posting and there were many agencies prepared to do this. Vizetelly preferred to perform this function by himself. Every few days he went to the postoffice at St. Denis which was, by far, the one most commonly used for mail destined for Paris and for mail being sent outside Paris.

His description of the Poste Restante (general delivery) office at St. Denis is very interesting:

"At that time the Poste Restante office at St. Denis was established in the local theatre. You entered the auditorium, handed a card to one of the postoffice clerks on the stage, and then sat down in one of the stalls until your name was called and you received your correspondence."

These arrangements worked very well until the Versailles troops entered the southwestern part of Paris at 4 p.m., May 21. Then began what Bous-sac(1) describes as the "bloody week." Vizetelly describes his own attempts to get to the Gare du Nord (for the train to St. Denis) on May 22. He was not successful as he was shot at several times and was forced to stay overnight along the route at the home of a stranger. His experience gives one an understanding of why mail from the bloody week is so scarce. People had survival rather than communications on their minds.

The philatelic end of the Commune is not as well documented as the beginning. The main postoffice was recaptured on May 23 but fighting continued in the eastern sections of Paris until May 28 at 4 p.m. Meanwhile the Hotel de Ville, the Tuilleries and much of the Rue Rivoli was in flames. Retreating Communards occupied the fort at Vincennes but surrendered at 10 a.m., May 29.

We know from an item in the Times (London) that normal service of the English mails was delayed for some time after the reopening of the main

Paris postoffice on May 23. The issue of June 3 carries this story: "Date-line Boulogne June 3, 12:52 a.m. . . The up mail which will leave this town at 2:50a.m. carrying Friday night's London mail, will be the first passenger train to enter Paris and inaugurate the regular traffic. All letters hitherto have gone round by Versailles."

There seems to be very little philatelic evidence with which to try to reconstruct what happened between May 23 and until things returned to normal. We own a cover posted for Paris on May 26 at Bourg-en-Bresse which is east of Paris. It was held there until May 31 since it has a Bourg-en-Bresse backstamp of that date. It has a Paris arrival cachet of June 2 and Paris did not often apply arrival backstamps. We can only assume the letter was held at the source until the end of the fighting in the eastern part of Paris.

We own another which, in normal times, would have gone into Paris to change trains. It has a Granville (west of Paris) to Paris ambulant of May 27 and an arrival in Cette (Mediterranean coast) on June 2. Perhaps it went into Paris to change trains, but we can not be sure because after April 16 the detour via Versailles worked with great efficiency.

Obviously there is much more yet to be known about the return to normalcy and we would be interested in knowing the details of covers other members may know about.

Reference

(1) R. Boussac, as yet unfinished serial on Commune mail appearing in the publication of the French Postal Museum: Numbers 68, 69, and 70 of SAMP, and Numbers 1 and 2 of RELAIS (the new name for their journal). RELAIS No. 4 continues the series. This is an excellent treatment of the subject, illustrated with very rare covers. It is the most detailed in recent times.

PIGEONGRAMME DEPECHE-REPONSE CARDS

By Ernst M. Cohn

Recently I acquired the items illustrated here, a *dépêche-réponse* card and its associated envelope. What is remarkable about the acquisition is not the card. It is that envelope, the like of which I have never seen described anywhere in connection with the homing pigeon service for besieged Paris in 1870-71. Note that the address is identical for both pieces, as it should be, of course, but the handwriting is not.

The name of the city is not shown on the envelope because it was delivered locally. The blue 2-line cachet in the upper right corner reads "Le Receveur principal/du Département de la Seine." The black circular date stamp is from PARIS RC (Rayon Central) in the main post office, fifth collection period, 13 February 1871. The envelope is of cheap, thin paper.

The very common type 3 card shows the number 576 on top and carries neither stamps nor postmarks. Clearly, these were unnecessary, because the card was enclosed in the envelope. The answers to the four questions that the Marquise de Villeneuve asked in her (balloon) letter, sent to H. de B. in Dijon, are o, o, o, n; hence three "yes" and one "no."

I have several similar cards, all type 3, and have always supposed that they were used for sending replies Inside Paris. This pair of items finally substantiates that hypothesis, though I still do not know what the significance of that number on top is.

Recto. **DÉPÊCHE-RÉPONSE.** *S 76*

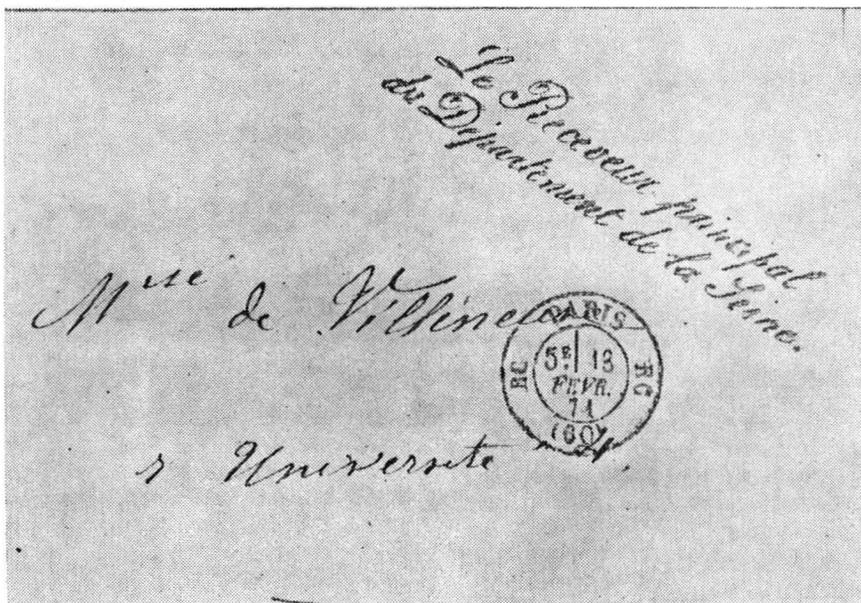
(Décret du Gouvernement de la défense nationale en date du 10 novembre 1870.)

Prix de la présente carte, **cinq centimes**, représenté par un timbre-poste qui sera placé dans le cadre ci-contre.

Les réponses doivent être exprimées par **oui** ou par **non** dans les colonnes 5 à 8. Taxe d'affranchissement des réponses, au nombre de 4 ou au-dessous, **un franc**.

(Le numéro de la réponse doit être indiqué, à Paris, par l'expéditeur. Les autres colonnes de la dépêche-réponse seront remplies par le correspondant dans les départements.)

N° d'ordre de la dépêche-réponse 1	NOM DU PAYS où réside LE CORRESPONDANT. 2	INITIALES DU PRÉNOM ET DU NOM du correspondant. 3	NOM ET DOMICILE (en toutes lettres) DU DESTINATAIRE à Paris. 4	RÉPONSES AUX QUATRE QUESTIONS POSÉES.			
				1 ^{re} question. 5	2 ^e question. 6	3 ^e question. 7	4 ^e question. 8
	<i>Dijon</i>	<i>h. de B.</i>	<i>M^{me} de Villeneuve r. Université 4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>n</i>



Type 1 cards were printed in small number and quickly exhausted, being quite scarce today. They apparently occur only with a 5-centimes stamp attached in front and cancelled. Type 2 cards are seen a bit more often, also with the 5-centimes stamp attached but not cancelled. Both were bought in Paris to be sent out in letters, but were either not sent or, if sent, not used by the recipients. Type 1 appears to have been cancelled by error, as it was intended that postmarks be applied outside of Paris only. Type 3 is common unused, with or without stamp, and used as shown here.

It is noteworthy that pigeongrammes were still being processed inside Paris more than half a month after the armistice. The last message-bearing homing pigeon is said to have arrived at Paris on 6 February 1871. That must mean that this card was one of the last to have been sent out. Now,

if there were enough cards still available to use type 3 near the end of the pigeon mail service, why do types 4 and 5 supposedly exist as well? Who ordered them to be printed? Was one of them ever used, either to be sold for sending out or to be delivered with answers inside Paris? I have never seen either type of card, mint or used.

Is it possible that types 4 and 5 were printed as post-war souvenirs? I suspect that that may be the case, and that possibly Maury was involved, just as he had other stationery printed to cater to the insatiable demand for war-time souvenirs. Until and unless it can be proven that types 4 and 5 of these *dépêche-réponse* cards are legitimate, collectors should be very cautious in acquiring them. They are just as collectible as the "Aux drapeaux" cards and stationery in all their rainbow-colored beauty, though none (except for the very dark blue sheets) existed during the siege of Paris.

FOR THE RECORD

(Cont. from FCP #195, p. 15)

461). J. Guiraud-Darmais, a Monaco specialist, writing in *Documents Phil.*, 1982, reports on an obscure set of labels printed in recess by the *Atelier* at Perigueux, a vignette of "H. Estienne" taken from a painting by Larousse and engraved by Cheffer. They are printed on gummed paper, same as for stamps, on pieces of rectangular shape 60x39 mm, presented in several formats: One format has three squares of regularly-spaced fine lines at each side of the label vignette, the spacing of the lines varies so the top squares appear darker than the middle ones and the latter darker than the bottom ones. Well below the vignette is a rectangle containing long wedge-like triangles all pointed towards the top center; these triangles are of fine burin points in increasing density from top to borders. Below this rectangle is a cartouche inscribed "No/REF No 6 Date" with dotted lines after each for spaces to be filled in. The "No" in different copies is followed by an ink-color symbol and number (in the "New System," see Stone FCP #177 Suppl.)—the numbers for each color extending no higher than 10. The labels are all monocolored; the lined squares and the triangles giving a range of intensity for the color.

For typography an analogous series of labels are prepared. The vignette is different; it represents a press worker operating a hand press, surrounded by ornate *banderoles* at top and bottom inscribed "Atelier des / Timbres-Poste."

Guiraud-Darmais visited the printing plant and was shown these labels pasted up en echelon on a pane to show for the color-proofer the range of nuances for a given color that would result from the various line spacings. They have been unknown to collectors—one could, we suppose, consider them in the category with the "fictifs." In any case they represent an internal tool in the printery and only discarded waste copies if any are ever likely to get into philatelic hands. The printery probably jealously guards against that. The author was told that they have been made for some years to help in making choices of colors with regard to fineness of the engraving lines and their spacing while using the regular gummed paper on which the stamps are printed. This procedure illustrates the care and technical complexity required in all aspects of the production of the stamps at Perigueux, in order to obtain results satisfactory to the "customers" and to justify the artistry of the engravers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS



- ◆ 18 Feb. the 2.80 Winter Olympics—Sarajevo of Andorre was issued.
- ◆ 25 Feb. the Guadeloupe regional stamp was issued. On 22 March the Centenaire de la Loi Relatif à la Creation de Syndicats Professionels will come out (delayed from original 28 Jan. date).
- ◆ On 9 March the 2.80 Hommage à Femmes—Flora Tristan, will be issued, on 17 March the 2.00+0.40 Journée de Timbre, "Diderot" painting by L. M. Van Loo; on 24 March the 2.00 Elections au Parlement Européen (17 June '84);
- ◆ On 31 March the 4.00F painting stamp "Les 4 Coins du Ciel" of Jean Messagier was to be issued; on 16 April another painting stamp the 4.00F "Coin de Salle a Manger" of Pierre Bonnard; on 21 April the 1.60 Philex-Jeunes-Dunkerque, and 28 April the 2.00 and 2.80 Europas.
- ◆ The PTT on 22 Feb. announced that it would start a new series of air-mail (Poste Aérienne) stamps, after a lapse of some years. The first one was to be issued on 3 March, a 15Fr showing a Farman F.60 Goliath plane, 27x48 mm format.
- ◆ As the tarif for certain classes of mail posted in bulk is changed as of 11 April, four new precancel stamps in the small format "card players" design will become available later in April: the values are 1.14, 1.47, 2.38, and

3.95. They will be sold only in multiples of 100 with a 1000 minimum, but collectors can get them at retail from the philatelic windows.

◆ On 20/21 April, Canada and France each will issue a 450th Anniversary of Jacques Cartier stamp in an identical design by Yves Paquin (Canadian) and engraved in recess by Claude Haley (French). Both stamps will be printed by the French printery at Perigueux. The French stamp is for 2.00F, in 6 colors; first day will be simultaneous at St. Malo and Quebec. The design shows Cartier and his ship. The PP will also issue an illustrated souvenir packet of a block of each stamp, technical specs, and a bilingual text about Cartier, sold for 25Fr plus postage, from the Service Philatélique, 18 rue Francois Bouvin, 75758 Paris Cédex 15. Also for 12Fr plus postage it will sell FDCs of the Canadian stamp. Both postal administrations will issue a souvenir card to be carried on the schooner "Jacques Cartier" departing St. Malo 14 April for Quebec (arr. end of May); this card will bear two stamps on the front cancelled by a special horizontal "griffe," and a cachet showing enlargement of the design, on back illustrations of the east Canadian coast, ancient St. Malo, and the schooner. The cards will have a Canadian arrival postmark. Subscription orders for the cards at 15Fr post paid had to arrive at the PTT by 31 March. Edition limited to 50,000 copies for each country. We presume that dealers will have some stock of these items for sale to those who cannot make the deadines.

◆ The 4.00F stamp of Cesar's statue "Hommage au Cinéma" is difficult for us to discern what it is let alone what it purports to represent. It is a monumental bronze pillar with surface details sort of sculptured in bas relief. A sort of banner flowing around it bears an inscription "Au Academie des Arts et Techniques du Cinéma." Cesar works with materials from old cars, plastics, whatever junk, metals soldered into surrealistic statues or figures. He thinks of his work as transformations of cast off junk, not invented creations.

◆ The Andorre stamp program for 1984 has been announced: Two stamps in the Europa series on the theme of the 2nd Ann. of CEPT; two stamps on Protection de Nature: Noyer, Chataigner; one stamp in art series: detail of fresco of church Sant Cerni de Nagal: Saint George; three commemoratives: Winter Olympics (Feb. 18), Communauté de Travail de Pyrénées, Centre de rencontres des cultures pyrénéen.

◆ At the Salon d'Automne last November three Grands Prix de l'Art Philatélique were chosen as especially well engraved: the "Gustave Doré" of Georges Betemps for France, the "Pilâtre de Rozier" of Pierre Forget for francophone Africa, and "Martin Luther" of Eugène Lacacque for the Overseas Territories.

◆ The French PTT has 75,000 subscribers to its stamp issue and philatelic services, 8000 of them abroad (mostly German). (The German Post Admin. has 600,000 subscribers to its service.) Also 150,000 in France reserve new issues at their own postoffice. 3,500 subscribe to the Documents Philatéliques Officiels series. The PTT is selling packets of current stamps and puts out four catalogues of new issues a year. In Jan.-Oct. 1983 the PTT took in 28,000,000frs in philatelic sales.

◆ The "Mail Art" covers fad is spreading to France; 14,000 collectors of them in U.S. and 3,000 in France. It all started in U.S.

◆ The 4.00F painting stamp of Utrillo's "Le Lapin Agile" (The Agile Rabbit) is not an animal picture for topical collectors. As you should know, Utrillo is famous for his scenes of streets and buildings. This one is of a famous bar in Montmartre, which has been the subject of many paintings for its picturesque character. Utrillo was self taught, often painted for drinks,

and drank to paint. This picture is from his so-called "white period," and shows contrasts of white, red, black, and yellow, of angles and curves. He said these houses have a spirit in their profound secrets. The painting hangs in the Musée National d'Art Moderne.

◆ With reference to the article in January FCP on "Ultramar," member John Sauer calls our attention to an earlier article by R. P. Alexander in Japanese Philately for June and August 1976, in which it is reported that large quantities of some Japanese issues (36 copies, 21 copies, etc.) with "Ultramar" have been found. This raises a question, because the Portuguese colonies as an UPU unit for years only were supposed to get 3 copies of UPU stamp distributions, later on 5 copies. Perhaps they got 3 to 5 copies for each colony not as a unit. Sauer shows us a Japanese entire with a blue "Ultramar" same size as that on our French colonies stamps, a very similar handstamp though several letters are possibly slightly different.

◆ St. Pierre has had three fishing trawlers (chalutiers) with freezer equipment service from the port for the firm Société Frigorifique Interpêche: the "Goëlette," "The Croix de Lorraine," and the "La Normande" (the first two were illustrated on St. Pierre stamps of 1976). These ships are very important for the SPM economy and the crews of 30 each are local men. Last June "La Normande" suffered a grievous accident at sea to its motor, severely wounding a crewman. The ship was taken out of commission and towed to Saint Johns for salvage. The Company has ordered a new boat and the St. Pierre newspaper Echo des Cap is asking for suggestions to name it.

◆ The 450th Jacques Cartier anniversary celebration this year in Quebec, France, and St. Pierre, will involve a lot of "events" (and probably some philatelic souvenirs): An assembly of the World's largest sailing vessels at Quebec 25-30 June, a race of small sailing boats, a Challenge Canada race of 10 sailing boats representing each of the 10 Canadian Provinces from Kingston to Charlottetown, and an "Armada" sponsored by the Royal Bank will leave St. Malo 15 April, a Grand Transatlantic Race will leave Quebec 19 Aug. covering 3000 miles by the leading yacht crews and passing by St. Pierre. Various festivals will be held: Gaspé in June, Montreal, Quebec, and St. Malo (May). St. Pierre feels itself a sort of hyphen between Quebec and St. Malo. A trophy is planned for the best sailing time St. Pierre to St. Malo. A tour of the Mermoz with 700 youths from Quebec will call at St. Pierre.

◆ A. Lewandowski reports the France 2.10F Aerogramme with double print of the black color.

◆ The organization of the French designers and engravers of postage stamps—"DEL & SC"—issued last October a souvenir folded card in memory of their late member Michel Monvoisin, a prominent designer-engraver of French stamps for many years, who died last year. Monvoisin was, in addition to his stamp work, an accomplished artist in many media and well-known in French art circles. The DEL & SC held an exposition of their members' works (as they do every year) on Oct. 8-9, at which there was a temporary postoffice using an illustrated large circle postmark honoring Monvoisin. The souvenir card just mentioned reproduces on one page a very intriguing imaginative mysterious etching by Monvoisin, which shows a big owl's head silhouetted against the moon at night and clouds below from which rain falls and at the bottom a coastal scene with fishing smacks. On the opposite page the temporary postmark for the expo is struck tying a stamp and a poem by engraver-designer Pierre Bequet describing the Monvoisin etching. It is a very charming and fitting souvenir for an outstanding artist.

◆ The book by Waugh and Luft announced in the January FCP, p. 19 (better check if you overlooked it) is selling rapidly, and we advise interested members to order their copy soon.

◆ As some postal rates were changed last June we will give you herewith a Table of the main rates in force on 1 June 1983:—

	Regime	
	Domestic	International
Letters: to 20 gr -----	2.00F	2.80F
20 to 50 gr -----	3.60	4.90
50 to 100 gr -----	4.90	6.80
Non-Urgent pieces:		
20 gr -----	1.80F	
50 gr -----	2.30	
100 gr -----	3.10	
Parcels post (general):		
100 gr -----	3.10F	3.20F
250 gr -----	6.30	6.20
500 gr -----	9.20	9.50
Urgent parcels:		
100 gr -----	4.90F	
250 gr -----	10.40	
500 gr -----	13.00	
Aéogrammes: -----	3.30F	3.30F
Printed Matter:		
20 gr -----		1.60F
50 gr -----		2.50
100 gr -----		3.30
Registry fee (in addition to the postage charge):		
100F value: letters: -----	11.70F	parcels: 5.50F
430F value -----	12.80	6.40
860F value -----	14.60	8.00
1220F value -----	16.70	9.70
International: 110F value --	12.80F	
Special Delivery (porteur spécial or exprès) in addition to postage:		
Domestic -----	16.50F	international 16.50F
International Reply Coupon	4.10F	

◆ A collector queried the PTT as to why the phosphor bars on the Sabines are less marked than on the Mariannes of Cheffer and Bequet. The PTT replied that the phosphor bars were formerly printed on top of the stamp design itself but that procedure had to be abandoned because of the incompatibility of the recess and the phosphor inks. So the bars were moved to the margins of the stamps. The printery gives as much care to the printing of the bars as to the stamps, but it should be understood that it is a large-volume industrial operation so that a very small percentage of accidental errors and defects in the bars cannot be avoided.

◆ Word has just come that Dr. P. Lejeune died. He has been editor and chief contributor to Feuilles Marcophiles Information (Mini Revue), and a prolific writer on French marques postales.

◆ Member James C. Pratt has an interesting article in the last Chronicle of the US Classics, on US-France private ship covers 1836-76. He finds many covers Fr-US with French stamps but ones US-Fr with US stamps are rare (by private ships). Most of the stampless covers US-Fr via private ships transited G.B.

- ◆ Member Jun Ichi Matsumoto has written a book of 250 pp titled "The French Postoffice of Yokohama and its Epoch," being published in June by Japan Philatelic Publications, Inc., in English and Japanese (partly in French also). It has full color illustrations from his collection which has won Gold medals at several international expos. (details to be listed in July FCP "New Book").
- ◆ At SPRINGPEX '84 on March 25 member Jeff Bohn gave a very knowledgeable slide-talk on "Exchange markings under various French Postal treaties."
- ◆ The East Bay Collectors Club will hold a stamp show Sept. 8-9 at the Oakland (Cal.) Convention Center. Member Martin Armstrong will exhibit his "French Colonies Errors and Varieties."
- ◆ A new French stamp magazine appeared in February, called "Timbroscopie." It is entirely in full colors, promoted with an advance issue with a great deal of hype, sent to a "selected group" of 45,000 collectors. The sample issue indicates the scope will be a mix of articles (mostly on France) of interest to serious collectors, postal historians, topicalists, and general collectors; written by staff journalists of apparently some competence, along with news of the trade and organizations, new issues, reports on expos, etc. As the advertising will be extensive it allows the publisher to price a subscription at 165Fr/yr (11 nos.) which is comparable to the other French philatelic journals. The editor is Georges Bartoli, who alleges he is a long-time collector. (Foreign subscribers address Scriptos S.A., 29 Chemin des Palettes, 1212 Grand Lancy, Geneva, Swit.)

MEMBERS APPEALS

- WANTED:** To buy or trade, quantities of used France Scott #s 15, 26, 33, and 45. Also used "regular" booklet issues of France 20th Cent. with publicity labels attached.—Gilbert R. Loisel, 89-14 31st Ave., East Elmhurst, N. Y. 11369 (Memb. #877)
- NEED:** Buy or trade, bloc report positions of Bordeaux issue: Scott #45 (Yv 46) 20 centimes blue Type III, report 1, position #s 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, and 15; same stamp but Type III report 2, position #2; Scott 47 (Yv 48), 40c orange, positions 7 and 14.—Gilbert Loisel, 89-14 31st Ave., East Elmhurst, N. Y. 11369 (Memb. #877)
- OFFER:** Postal stationery of France and colonies. Very strong stock, mint and used. Colonies almost complete mint, some used. Want lists serviced by Higgins and Gage cat. nos.—W. A. Weinberger, (Anchor Enterprises), 8 Lawrence St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003.
- WANTED:** Covers to and from Andorra (French and Spanish). Will buy, or exchange for parts of complete collection of Monaco and Andorra stamps.—David Grossblatt, P. O. Box 26387, Phoenix, Ariz. 85068 (Mb. #2127)
- OFFER:** Cameroun cover accumulation, over 600 covers, the local correspondence of Rev. Grissett and his wife who lived at Bafia, Lolodorf, and Yokadouma; also a few covers to US. Period 1943-1958, a few censored covers, some registered, some airmail. About 21 different P.O.s of origin. Good lot for study of rates, cancels, etc.—David Grossblatt, P. O. Box 26387, Phoenix, Ariz. 85068 (Mb. #2127)
- WANTED:** Any Fezzan-Ghadames covers, even philatelic.—David Grossblatt, Box 26387, Phoenix, Ariz. 85068 (Mb. #2127)

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

President' Letter, April 1984

Dear Members:—

Our annual meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 1, 1984 at which we will elect officers for 1984-85. Although nominations have yet to be approved by the Board because our March meeting was cancelled due to snow, I am pleased to note that Dr. Richard B. Stevens has agreed to run for President. May also brings our banquet; the date to be decided at the April Board meeting. We will also be meeting at QUEPEX-ROYAL '84 in Quebec (May 18-20). Ray Gaillaguet has rounded up an excellent selection of FCPS exhibits and we plan to have a grand time. Our final meeting for the '83-'84 year will be held on June 5th, and I am pleased to report that Mr. L. Wallace Dean III will be presenting his exhibit on the foreign offices in Haiti which won the Grand Award at SEPAD last year.

My four years as President will end this May. To my fellow officers and Board members go my sincerest thanks for all of their work on behalf of the Society. For me it has been an exciting and busy time, and well spent considering how much I have learned about our specialties from the many of you. It has been great fun to get to know so many of you, and you can count on continuing to hear from me. To Dick go my best wishes as he prepares to lead our Society. I know that he can count on continued support from all of you.

Peace and Commerce, Ed Grabowski

Meeting of 3 January 1984

Dick Stevens presented a display from his collection of The Serbs in Exile (1961-1918). After being driven from their homeland, the Serbs were evacuated from Albania by the Western Allies. Initially most were taken to Corfu. By the summer of 1916 the army was transferred to the Salonika Front; the government-in-exile remained on Corfu. Significant Serbian facilities were established in North Africa and France. The principal postal facilities were established in cooperation with the French military postal system, and used French stamps.

The largest part of this exhibit was devoted to material from Corfu. The early period comprises the year 1916; covers were shown sent through the French, Greek, and British postal systems. From late 1916, the mail was sent through the "ministerial" post office, a civilian post office which used French stamps and the POSTES SERBES marking. Four frames of covers from this office included one example with Greek stamps, and one with the Serbian issue of 1919-20. Two covers showed provisional use in late June 1917 of the Cyrillic censor mark GLAVNA VOJNA CENZURA, which has been previously reported only as used at Salonika. It was emphasized that the POSTES SERBES was applied after the stamps were on the envelope, and frequently not even on the stamps. Loose stamps with neatly positional diagonal strikes are almost certainly c.t.o.

The next section featured material from North Africa. Small numbers of Serbs were at various cities in Algeria and Tunisia, but the largest concentration was in two camps near Bizerte, Tunisia. Here there was a Serbian censor office and a military post office. Most covers from these offices bear regular Tunisian postage and cancellations, and can be distinguished only by the Serbian censor markings. Two covers were shown bearing the cancel POSTE MILITAIRE SERBE—BIZERTE. The exhibit was concluded with a small group of covers from Serbian military and refugee organizations in France. At a later date there will be a continuation with the emphasis on material from the Salonika Front.—R.M.S.

Meeting of 6 March 1984, Stephen G. Rich Memorial Exhibit

Thanks to eight frames of material from out-of-town exhibitors and five frames entered by locals "not-for-competition," the hall was filled with 20 frames of material. Judges were Messrs. Martin and Zweifach, with President Grabowski sticking his toes in the water as apprentice; and these were muddied waters indeed. Twelve frames were modern material, 8 frames Colonial material; which gives you a clue why entries by classification were abandoned years ago. The best Rich participation we have had in several years.

Not for Competition entries were:—

Marc Martin, "Classic proofs and essays"; Ed Grabowski, "Gleanings from Colonies Group type"; and Dick Stevens, "Multiple rate franking from Martinique," as pretty a F4.50 cover France 1849-50 stamps as you will ever see (unique?, not listed in Tristant).

Small medals were awarded to—Hugette Gagnon for "Liberation of France" and Margo Doney for "France, an abridged history."

Medium medals were awarded to—Dick Stevens for "Martinique numeral censor markings of Martinique of WW II," Bob Stone for "French Colonial Slogan cancels," and Stephen Gray for "Ceres design of France."

Large medals were awarded to—John Lievsay for "Paris station cancels during Franco-Prussian War," and Martin Stempien for "Unpaid mails from Central and South America into Europe, UPU period." The jury declined to render a decision for "best in show."—J.E.L.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1983

Membership as of January 1, 1983	766
Total New Members for the Year 1983	72
Reinstatements for the Year 1983	12
Resignations Received for the Year 1983	19
Deceased Members for the Year 1983	5
Members Dropped for the Non-Payment of Dues 1983 ..	73
Net Membership Gain for the Year 1983	0
Net Membership Loss for the Year 1983	13
Total Membership as of December 31, 1983	753

—W. E. Parshall

TREASURER'S REPORT

France and Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc.

1983

Balance on hand 1/1/83			\$5,089.59
Receipts:			
Total 1983 Dues		6,563.99	
Publications:			
Back Issues	138.50		
Index	60.00		
Glossary	4.00		
Luft	15.00		
Lozenges	20.00		
Vaurie I-III	460.44		
Vaurie IV (Bordeaux)	238.50	936.44	
Samples		4.50	
Interest		239.34	
Banquet Auction		139.60	
Miscellaneous		15.75	7,899.62
			<hr/>
			12,989.21
Disbursements:			
Meetings		503.44	
Philatelist		2,930.32	
Administrative:			
President	30.91		
Editor	867.73		
Secretary	300.00		
Advertising and Membership	337.98		
Printing and Stationery	143.78	1,680.40	
Exhibits		253.04	
Banquet		51.11	
Miscellaneous		12.50	5,430.81
			<hr/>
Balance 12/31/83			\$7,558.40

Memorandum:

Vaurie Fund 12/31/83	\$8,697.31
Cash on hand in banks	7,558.40
	<hr/>
1982 deficit balance*	(\$1,138.91)
1984 Dues payments	3,456.25
	<hr/>
Cash balance 1/1/84	\$11,014.65

Respectfully submitted, Beatrice M. Berner, Treasurer

Approved by the Board, March 17-18, 1984

*Ed. Note:—The 1982 operating deficit was \$2651 as reported last April. With dues increase and a smaller Philatelist for 1983, the regular account (excluding Vaurie Fund items listed above) posted a surplus of \$1512. This reduced the carried balance of the 1982 deficit to the net figure \$1138.91 shown in the memorandum balances at 12/31/83.

NEW MEMBERS

- 2388 H. MATASAR Stamp Co., P. O. Box 3022, Munster, Ind. 46321
(General France, mint, used. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover.)
- 2389 STANDIFORD, James W., 1600 Fairton Rd., Millville, N. J. 08332
(Topical: Trains, cancellations. Specialized France: railway posts. Occupation issues of and by France. Colonies General Issues. All colonies and territories)
- 2390 YEAW, James R. D., P. O. Box 755, Hermosa Beach, Calif. 90254
(General France, mint)
- 2391 WEINBERGER, W. A., 21 Luddington Rd., West Orange, N. J. 07052
(Topical: Trains, including items "X'd (for trains only). Parcel post, stationery (to sell), Essays, DeLuxe Proofs, Imperforates, Artist's proofs, Color Trials, Spécimen, Annulé, Fictifs. Monaco, Saar. All independent republics. Dealer, part time in postal stationery only (Anchor Enterprises). Trains specialized)
- 2392 KESSLER, Melvin M., 526 Cheshire Ave., N. W., Fort Walton Beach, Fl. 32548 (Specialized France, stampless covers after 1815, Maritime Posts, Used Abroad. Classics 1849-1876, mint, on cover, cancellations. Modern France, on cover. Franchise Militaire, revenues. Offices abroad. Colonies General Issues, on cover. Colonial provisionals. All colonies and territories. Indo-China. Dealer, part time. Philatelic lit. Exchange)
- 2393 HARTMANN, M. Eleanor, 68 Crescent St., Rutland, Vt. 05701
(Topical: Trees, flowers. Cancels, postal history. Stamps of St. Pierre Et Miquelon. Philatelic literature. Exchange. Would like correspondence with other St. Pierre and Miquelon collectors)
- 2394 BRATZEL, Martin, Jr., 1233 Virginia Ave., Windsor, Ont., Canada N8S 2Z1 (Stamps and covers of Cameroun. Censorship, control, postmark, and other markings on mail from Cameroun)
- 2395 GERBER, Brian H., 10855 Mandarin Sta., Dr., W., Jacksonville, Fl. 32223 (General collector 20th Century. General France, mint. Modern France, mint. Semi-postals. Dealer, mail sales, new issues, approvals)
- 2396 VAUPOTIC, Gregory, 1335 1S. W. Oakwood, Beaverton, Ore. 97005
(General France, mint, used. Stamps of Tunisia and Morocco)
- 2397 FRUMKIN, Steven C., P. O. Box 1246, Santa Monica, Calif. 90406
(Specialized France, used abroad, postal history. Regular issues, cancellations. Sage type 1876-1900. Offices Abroad. CFA. Andorre. Cols. General Issues: mint, used, on cover. Colonial provisionals. Group Type. All colonies and territories. Omnibus issues. Cancels and postal history. Stamps and covers of Oceania, Polynesia, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Somali Coast. Independent Republics: Laos, Cambodia, Viet Nab. Dealer, full time, retail and wholesale. Philatelic literature)
- 2398 HOTT, Gordon E., P. O. Box 292, Deerfield, Ill. 60015
(France: stampless covers to and after 1815, Postal history in general. Classics 1849-1876, mint, on cover. 1870-1871. Modern France, mint, on cover. Semi-postals, air mails, booklets, miniature sheets. Air meets, First flights, etc. Liberation issues. Occupation issues of France. Saar. Philatelic literature. Red-Cross booklets)
- 2399 BRAUN, Reuben, P. O. Box 58, Van Brunt Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11215
(General France on cover. Entry markings, military posts, maritime posts, used abroad, Postal history in general. Classics on cover. Alsace-Lorraine, locals, dues, cancellations. Modern France, on cover. Semi-postals, air mails, booklets, maximum cards, Telephone and tel.,

- dues, parcel post, newspaper, Franchise militaire, stationery, air meets, First flights, etc., Expositions, Special and temporary bureaus, Occupation issues. Offices Abroad, Andorre, Monaco, Saar. Colonies General issues on cover. Colonial provisionals. Group type. All colonies and territories, cancels and postal history. Covers of individual colonies. Dealer, full time. Approvals)
- 2400 PERIGO, Willis E., 1011 Denner St., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49007
(General France, mint, used. Classics, mint, used. Modern France, mint, used. Semi-postals, air mails, coils, miniature sheets. Telephone and telegraph. Dues, parcel post, newspaper. Office abroad. CFA. Andorre. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All colonies and territories)
- 2401 PARSONS, James H., 80 Longview Rd., Monroe, Conn. 06468
(Modern France, mint. Stamps of French Southern Antarctic Terr.)
- 2402 WOLF, Donald E., P. O. Box 58, Elburn, Ill. 60119
(General France, mint, used)
- 2403 DOEHLA, Donald M., 6411 Waldo Ave., El Cerrito, Calif. 04530
(General France, mint, used. United Nations. All colonies and territories. Also collect USA, Japan, Canada)
- 2404 FLEGER, Ronald E., 27169 W. Highway 176, Wauconda, Ill. 60084
(General collector all issues. France, mint)
- 2405 GRAY, Betty E., 1191 Oakdale Road, N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30307
(Topicals: Stamp Day, Red Cross. Specialized France: Used abroad, Postal history in general. Classics 1849-1876, on cover. 1870-1871 Iss. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France, mint. Semi-postals. Flammes, Expositions, Essays, DeLuxe proofs. Imperforates, Artist's proofs, color trials. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. Colonial Provisionals. Group Types. Stamps and covers of Individual Colonies.)
- 2406 HALLER, Martin, C. P. 35, Saint Hubert, Que., Canada J3Y 5S9
(France: Military posts, Postal history in general. Alsace-Lorraine. Franchise Militaire. Flammes. Occupation issues. Saar. Dealer, part time. Philatelic literature)
- 2407 PERZ, George W., 33514 Tullis Dr., Avon, Ohio 44011
(General France, mint, used. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All colonies and territories)
- 2408 GAUDREAU, Emile, 288 Soupras St., Ile Bizard, Que., Canada H9C 2E2
(General collector all issues. Topical: Roosters. General France, mint, used. Postal history in general. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used. Modern France, mint used. Newspaper. Air meets. First flights, etc. Monaco. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. Philatelic literature)
- 2409 MALLETTE, Gene C., 708 West 10th St., Atlantic, Iowa 50022
(Offices in China only. Exchange. Collects China (ROC), Manchouko, Hong Kong, all foreign offices in China. U.S. booklets and panes. Iowa postal history. Post Office seals)
- 2410 BRADBURY, John, 337 Talden Ave., Virginia Beach, Va. 23462
(General collector. Postal history in general. Modern France, mint, used, on cover. Semi-postals, Air mails, Booklets, Coils, First Day Covers, Miniature sheets)

REINSTATEMENTS

- 1858 BROOKS, George, P. O. Box 57591, Webster, Texas 77598
(Guadeloupe and Moyen Congo)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1312 WALSKE, Steven C., 13 Gloucester St., Boston, Mass. 02115

- 2353 GRIGHTMIRE, Harold, 530 Dorval St., Ancaster, Ont., Canada L9G 2P4
- 1887 PARNIAK, Dr. Michael, 5945 rue Souart, #3, Montreal, Que., Canada H3S 2E9
- 2327 SVEHLA, Richard M., 9119 Decatur St., Omaha, Nebr. 68114
- 2242 BECARD, Marcel H., Rt. 1 Box 231A, Schoharie Turnpike, Athens, N. Y. 12015
- 2166 HERDENBERG, Ralph S., Box 30258, Chicago, Ill. 60630
- 2015 FRANCE INTERNATIONAL, P. O. Box 1568, Fort Lee, N. J. 07024
- 2338 GAGNON, Huguette (name correction)
- 1819 MACKIE, Ms. Heather Ross (correction of name)
- 2009 DULL, Raymond H., 2832 Quentin Ave. S., St. Louis Park, Minn. 55416
- 2358 BESLU, Christian (transpose first and last names, this is correct)
- 2269 AIRAUT, C. H., 4 Ave. A. Quinson, 94300 Vincennes, France
- 1846 HARRIS, Karl A., P. O. Box 1402, Cary, N. C. 27511
- 1717 PIGLOWSKI, Robert, 1001 Villa Dr. #221, Euless, Tex. 76040
- 1930 CLERICO, John S., J. C. Stamps, P. O. Box 41124, Sacramento, Calif. 95841 (Dealer, Mail sales)
- 1869 NICHOLS, John B., 199 Essex St., Saugus, Mass. 01960
- 1029 AINSWORTH, Group Capt. Joseph C., 55 Angotts Mead, Stevenage, Hertfordshire SG1 2NJ England
- 1477 WOODS, Carl P., 220 Mary Lou Dr., Del Rio, Texas 78840-2428
- 1828 LALLEMAND, Gerard A., P. O. Box 66914, Scotts Valley, Cal. 95066
- 2329 PRATT, James C., 208 Westchester Dr., Decatur, Ga. 30030

CHANGES IN SPECIALTY

- 1858 BROOKS, George, 17510 Heritage Bay, Webster, Texas 77598
(Colonies general issues, used. Omnibus issues. Guadeloupe, mint, postmarks, postal history, etc., and Moyen Congo. Danish postal history. Costa Rica issues of 1901-03)

RESIGNATIONS

- Arthur I. Steinberg, Alexander Amstein, Russell D. Reddig, William Overton Harrison, Thomas H. Roy, Jr., Harry A. Marlow, Joseph A. Lillard, Goodrich A. Thiel, Marilyn Meyer, Maurice Gravel, Don Pfau, Harry R. Warm

UNDELIVERABLE—RETURNED

- 1072 ZABELINSKY, Mauricio, Argentina
- 2362 ROOK, Brian, 1900 N. E. 157th Terr., North Miami Beach, Fl. 33162
(Returned, "no such number")

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

- Jos. W. Carter, Jos. A. Foligno Jr., A. Kerman, Wm. L. Loeffler, D. A. Morehouse, J. M. Ricken, Jas. W. Stanford, Dr P. A. Winckler, G. Yvernault, L. H. Arango, S. Atkins, D. M. Baldwin, M. J. Barie, S. D. Barnicki, R. W. Bean, R. Beaudouin, Ed. Beddo, R. H. Bridgman Jr., G. Bronson, M. Brownstein, D. O. Circle, M. S. Eggers, J. L. Fargo, L. J. Gilmartin Jr., D. U. Groves, M.-Th. Hale, G. Herman, T. E. Highland, H. Holmes, J. C. Jacobsen, Ph. A. Jacques, R. P. Kay, E. J. Kinder, C. E. Lownes, T. R. Lyons, J. Michaud, R. L. Nazarete, K. A. Offill, J. Papin, F. J. Rosetti, R. N. Shapiro, L. Sheriffs, C. S. Smith, Dr. H. Stein, D. A. Tiller, K. E. Van Every, C. A. Van Damm, S. W. Voshell, G. H. Waring, A. S. Westneat, H. L. Whitaker, J. H. Wills, A. W. Wohlgemuth,, D. A. Zignago, F. H. Allison, M. Boule, R. P. Cheetham, M. Chevette, A. Dogac, A. Moritz, H. L. Pezzibenti, G. Quinot, P. Robichaud, F. Scinto.