



# France & Colonies Philatelist



USPS #207700

## WHAT IS A DAGUIN?

It is a certain type of cancelling device operated as a hand machine, consisting of a circular date-postmarker in duplex with either a duplicate of the postmark or with a square box in which all sorts of slogan inscriptions and/or fancy illustrations ("flammes") were fitted, some times without a frame but still in square format. The distance between the two parts was standardized by the mechanical design of the machine—28 mm center to center, rarely 29 mm, but a few 30 mm occurred after 1949. The idea was to save time of postal clerks by effecting two strikes of the postmark, one on the stamp and the other at the side on the face of cover (as required by regulations), with one operation. Several other countries have used Daguin machines or similar devices, such as in U.S. and G.B. where one side is a killer with or without a numeral or letter.

Eugène Daguin, the inventor of the French type of duplex cancelling device named after him, designed one in 1881 which after some improvements was tried by the PTT in 1883 and then adopted for general use, as announced



Fig. 1. A typical Daguin postmark showing differences in font and orientation of the two parts.

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Fig. 3. Daguins with various types of flammes.

officially on 5 May 1884. These machines were widely used in French post-offices, and in some colonial ones, until 1964. The type with the slogan box was introduced in 1923. The number of different Daguin postmarks and slogans must run into the thousands, and catalogs or lists of only some of them have been published. The slogan type became very popular with collectors as a sideline, especially for topical and thematic collectors. The number of marks is so vast that most collections are limited to those of a given city or Department or to certain subject-matter topics. A problem that agonizes these collectors is whether to retain the whole cover or just a cut-out. Many philatelic covers have been obtained in order to insure getting a good strike or some commemorative cachet in addition.

Accompanying figures show a typical postmark, a few of the later Daguin flamme types and a diagram of the Daguin machine.

As two separate strikes of a single handstamp postmark might sometimes accidentally give the appearance of a Daguin, one has to measure the distance between centers to verify a Daguin. In addition the two strikes of a given Daguin cds are never just the same, differing in details of the style or font of the dater and in orientation of the inscriptions. There are some rare Daguin and the possibility of faking them exists. Some very rare strikes made in 1881-2 by the PTT while it was experimenting with the device are reported. Some Daguins of small places and brief use and the slogans commemorating events of special collector interest may be rare and much sought for. Daguins of duplex postmarks become increasingly scarce after 1930 and the slogan type after the 1950s, as fewer postoffices continued to use them. The postmarks in Daguins can be found in nearly all the various circular formats which the PTT issued from time to time since 1880. When the larger-diameter postmarks over 29 mm became frequent after 1949 a problem arose in that the machine in normal mode could not accommodate a 30 mm circle paired with a slogan box; so the machine was gimmicked by templates offsetting the box in relation to the circle ("eccentrics") so that spacings between centers of over 29 mm resulted. These wide spacings have been the subject of much speculation as to how they could occur.

For collectors of flammes the demise of the Daguins has been made up by the wide use of machine cancels with rectangular slogan boxes (flammes) as well as by the fancy large postmarks for special events (Bureaux Temporaires)—these have been fully cataloged and the PTT regularly publishes the new issues of them.

It should be noted that numbers of square boxes with slogans of similar size and style to the Daguins have been used solo on covers, especially in the colonies and territories. It has been thought that some of these could be boxes broken off from Daguins and called accordingly "Daguins rompus." However, most of them seem to be merely imitations and differ somewhat in size, shape, or style from true Daguin boxes.

Last May was the centenary of the introduction of the Daguins, for which special commemorative Daguins have been used at several of the PTT provincial postal museums; the *Journée du Timbre* stamp issued in March 1985 illustrates a Daguin machine.

A catalogue of Daguin slogan types published in 1961 (repr. 1966) by E. Olivier (*Le Monde Etude* #82) covered only France, North Africa and Indochina up to 1959, a list without illustrations. A "Catalogue des Oblitérations Daguins Flamme" now in its 10th edition is published by Le Club le Meilleur (B. P. 21, 77350 Le Mée-sur-Seine); it is classed by Departments. Some of the monographs on marques postales of individual Departments include Daguins. Some of the slogan types for the colonies and territories were listed by Stone in *Fr. and Col. Phil.* #s 111, 142, and 164, and those of Indochina are listed in J. Desrousseaux' book on "La Poste Française en Extrême Orient."

## PLATERS CORNER

**CHALLENGE:** Given an uncanceled imperforate 25c Cérés, can you identify it? The possibilities are: First issue of France, 1862 Reissue, Colonies General Issue, 1887 Reprint, or plate proof of either 1850 or 1871. (Not reported as one of the values done by Sperati.) Even experienced collectors could have difficulty with this one; odds are that most general collectors will guess First issue, the highest catalog and tribute to their buying skills. Laugh later; any APS circuit examiner will tell you that mis-identifications run 99-1 on the side of optimistic vendors.

**DISCIPLINE:** This isn't as tough as one of the 20-odd possibilities of a Scott U. S. A139 2c red Washington; but the solution will require 1) reference material and 2) possibly recourse to plating. Knowledge that the 1887 Granet fluoresces yellow will be enough to check one of the possibilities. (Comparison to reference material will take care of the 1862 Hill and plate proofs. Reference copies may also be sufficient if the color is a dark blue outside the normal range of the printings for Colonies, making it first issue.

**HARD CASE.** The given copy is a milky, light blue which is at the edge of the 1850 printings and comparable to Colonies issue? Plating time. If type III with dots in the upper rosettes, you got it licked—Colonies as those plates not used until 1871. Type I will require plating. Plate 3 used only after 1871 so imperforate can be only Colonies. Plate 1 or 2 has to be compared to the condition of the position as first printed in 1871 for the perforated issue of France. Any copy with large, visible flaws such as broken frame lines and which will not plate as any position in Plate 1 or 2 must also be Colonies. Breaks get larger with wear (108A2 "Retrograde" excepted) and indicate later printings. Now for a catalog differential of 20x, isn't that a socially redeeming value???—J.E.L.



## JEAN-FRANCOIS BRUN ON EXPERTIZATION

In an article in *Le Monde*, Jean Brun gives advice to beginners and facts of life about experts and expertization which even more experienced collectors will appreciate.

Expertization, he says, is a discipline exposing its practitioners to all the aspects and vagaries presented by philately. Only certain fortunate and discriminating amateurs and rare professionals are privileged to have such an unlimited horizon.

Every collector before acquiring a stamp wants to be certain of its identity and condition. For that he depends on his personal experience, on catalogs and specialized literature, or on the assertions of the seller. He needs to be assured of the credibility of these sources; if any one of them is lacking there are great chances to make a mistake. A poor appreciation of a shade or printing is as bad as a mistaken catalog number. Condition is a delicate problem, but a stamp should be clearly either in good condition or defective. A buyer and seller having insufficient judgment on even a small detail could falsify a transaction. There can be matters that neither good faith nor competence of both parties are aware of—such as falsifications, counterfeits, alterations, or repairs. An expert on request of seller or buyer gives his view on the authenticity and condition of a stamp to be sold, for which he charges a fee but in no way concerns himself with the commercial aspects of the transaction. Very few know by what means the verdict is arrived at; often it may be synonymous with an "estimate" or guess, yet few collectors would buy a valuable stamp without its being "signed."

The expert, thus, is central to philately. He perfects his knowledge by contacts with sellers for whom he works, from the catalogs, journals, or collections, as well as with ordinary collectors and enlightened specialists.

The expert is one who judges the quality of a stamp, to arbitrate cases of disagreement on the real nature of a piece being considered for a transaction. He is also the "bête noire" of a certain number of people who seek to profit by misrepresentation and fakery. His integrity makes him sometimes seem severe or uncompromising. Not having any interest in a transaction, he may express his opinion harshly.

The expert reveals his methods of work with great reluctance and so seems unwilling to explain his opinions. Philatelists may reproach him for this attitude. It is a problem of communication—it is almost impossible to explain to an ordinary or even advanced collector the ways in which a result is obtained. In the public view, the notion of expertise is confused with knowledge. Knowledge is not the basic thing in expertization—what is important is the technique of expertization, technique which few of us are able to acquire. To obtain it one must have certain individual qualities and benefit by instruction from a competent master. Experience helps the expert perfect his methods of reasoning and his means of investigation.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

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◆ On 11 Feb. the four new precancelled stamps were issued in new design types: "Les Mois de l'Année" 1.22F (for Jan.), 1.57F (for Feb.), 2.55F (for March), 4.23F (for April). These were required for some bulk-mail categories, new tarif for which became effective on 11 Feb.



◆ On 23 Feb. the 2.10+0.50 Francois Mauriac was issued; on 23 Feb. booklets of the 6 Personnages Célébrées stamps were issued, sold at 14.10F—the special First-Day postmark had no indication of place but was to cancel the whole booklet only; in addition there were special First-Day cancels for each place of issue for each stamp not in booklets.

◆ On 2 March the 20.00Fr Hydravions CAMS 53 Poste Aérienne was issued; on 8 March the 1.70F Hommage à Femme: Pauline Kergonnard; on 16 March the Journée du Timbre stamp 2.10+0.50 "Machine à Oblitéré Daguin." On 30 March the 2.10 Montpellier (touristic) stamp came out.

◆ On 13 April the 5.00F Vitrail de Cathédrale de Strasbourg will appear, on 20 April the 2.40 Architecture Contemporaine—Givors; and 1.70 Abbaye de Landvennec; 27 April the 2.10F Europa stamps: 2.10 Adam de la Halle, and 3.00 Darius Milhaud. On 8 May the 2.00 and 3.00 "Retour de la Liberté" in triptych with a label in between, the two stamps inscribed: "40e Anniversaire de la Victoire" will be issued; on 28 May the 2.10 Tours (for the Fde. Soc. hil. Fr. Congress).

◆ The Service Philatélique of the PTT announces it will sell sets of 4 of the "Vignettes Libre Service Affranchissement (L.S.A.)" with 4 values: 1.70, 2.10, 3.70, and 5.00F, for 15fr per set, an a transparent envelope, a minimum of 2 sets per order, plus postage of 5Fr up to 200Fr face. These are the labels for prepaid franking dispensed by the machines at the automated postal stations in Paris and some other cities (printed out in values 0.10 to 99.90F in steps of 0.10).

◆ On 4 May the Andorre 2.10 and 3.00 Europa stamps (music theme) will be issued.

◆ The booklets of the 6 celebrated personages stamps were printed in an edition of 750,000 which was rapidly sold out by 4th of March. The PTT decided not to reprint them further because of their fear of creating "varieties" not on the originals and because it did not want to add to the total face of surtax issues for 1985. This has caused a great deal of complaint because the distribution of the original edition was badly handled, some P.O.s not getting enough, subscribers not getting their orders, rumors of cornering by speculators, etc. A few days after they went on sale at 14.10F some dealers were asking 50Fr! The PTT was surprised by the popularity of this item and raised the print order by 250,000 which still did not cover the demand, and the complaints go on. (This recalls the brouhaha over the "confidential" printing of the Jacques Cartier souvenir cards.)

◆ For Andorre the 2.00F La Vallée de Sant Julia will be issued on 13 April.

◆ The Caly Corbeille Rose Red Cross stamps sold in booklets were printed on a cream paper so that the colors of the stamps look different than on the sheet stamps.

◆ The 2.10 stamp issued for St. Valentine's Day, Feb. 14, is a special painting by artist Raymond Peynet, showing a Valentine theme in amusing primitive style. A large heart fastened to a tree is pierced by an angel with an arrow, while a loving couple stand nearby on the greensward. Peynet is a prolific artist, working mainly as a decorator of salons, designer of theater sets and costumes, book illustrator, and poster designer, etc. His style tends to the amusing and whimsical.

◆ The PTT preliminary program for stamps to be issued in 1986 was announced last Nov. 20: Stamps with Surtaxe: Journée du Timbre—a postal vehicle used in 19th Cent., the briska; Celebrated persons: Charles de la Condamine, Henri Moissau, Alfred Kastler, Paul Heroult, Henri Fabre, Francois Arago. Red Cross: a modern stained glass in Reims. Stamps without Surtaxe: Artistic: "Isabella d'Este" by DaVinci, works by Marise Estève and Jean Arp. Europa: Protection of Nature—Chauve Souris (vampire bat), and Genette. Touristic: Cloister in Vaux, Chateau de Loches. Nature: minerals. Commemoratives and Misc.: Cent. of Inaug. of Statue of Liberty; Typography by Raymond Gid. Airmails: Breguet Wibault 282.

◆ The French issues of 1984 totalled 60 stamps, with face value totalling 190.25F. There were 3 stamps of regular issue in small format, 13 regulars in large formats, 2 coils, 24 commemoratives, 8 surtaxe, 4 precancels, 6 for official service. The denominations varied from 1Fr to 15Fr, the most frequent ones being 1.70, 2.00, 2.10, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00F. In 1983 there were 58 stamps with 148.37F face, so there has been some inflation in 1984. In 1983 292 stamps were printed and in 1984 326 million. The 1984 issues used 32 artists as designers and or engravers; they were: Abouissou (1), Andreatto (2), Baillais (2), Bajewicz (4), Bequet (1), Bétums (5), Bridoux (1), Combet (7), Decaris (1), Delpech (1), Désirier (1), Durrens (3), Forget (2), Gandon (3), Gauthier (2), Guillaume (1), Haley (3), de Joux (1), Jubert (2), Jumelet (1), Lacacque (5), Latrivièr (1), Mendoza (1), Moretti (2), Paquin (1), Peignet (1), Pheulpin (2), Pons (1), Quillivic (3), Sainson (2), Suire (4), Veret-Lemarinier (1). While a number of these artists have been designing/engraving French (and Territories) stamps for many years, others are recent or new ones. The PTT apparently spreads the commissions out over a large number of artists. Only 9 stamps were both designed and en-

graved by the same artist. 8 artists who had worked in the last few years did not contribute in 1984, and 10 are new artists this year.

◆ The UPU Congress at Hamburg last fall approved a Resolution submitted by ASCAT, "The Association International des Editeurs de Cataloges de Timbres-Poste" to recommend that all postage stamps issued by members of UPU contain the year of issue.

◆ One of the great aerophilatelists, Frank Muller, died on 21 December in his 84th year. For many years a dealer in airmail flight covers and on the staff of the Miro firm in Paris, he is famed for several very highly regarded catalogs that are still useful: "Catalogue des Etiquettes Aéropostales," 1933 and 2nd ed. 1946, and "Catalogue des Aérogrammes du Monde Entier," 1949-1950. He was a leading light in the Académie d'Aérophilatélie (which now seems defunct). It was hoped by many collectors that he would bring out a new edition of his catalogues, but a sponsor could not be found and he was no longer so enthusiastic. Muller is remembered by several generations of airmail specialists for his delightful personality, generosity, and friendliness. Being fluent in English he had many foreign correspondents.

◆ At FILACENTO expo held in The Hague last September to commemorate 100 years of organized philately in The Netherlands, special competitive exhibits were invited from neighboring countries which were judged country against country—France came in 3rd after Switzerland and Great Britain.

◆ In November the Nederlandse Academie voor Filatelie was founded, to centralize the studies and researches in philately in Holland, and aid in scientific development and diffusion of philatelic matters in the largest sense. The maximum number of members will be 40 (like the Académie de Philatélie in France), admission by election only. It is intended to publish a journal, 3 times a year, for unpublished works by the members. D. de Vries is the President (a French specialist and member of the Académie d'Etudes Postales). Our member H. W. van der Vlist is the treasurer.

◆ At the Collectors Club annual one-frame members exhibit on March 13, Adrien Boutrelle had a montage of minor varieties of France in enlarged photos, Scott Gallagher an unusual Civil War correspondence, and Jerry Masler Monaco airmails. Scott won one of the top awards.

◆ At INTERPEX in N. Y. March 14-16 our booth was visited by numbers of local members and strangers. Out of towners attending included Albert Schneider from Paris, Ray Gaillaguet, Bob Stone, Jeff Bohn, John Chaite, Bill Bogg, Keith Wagner and Bill Waugh. Several dealer members had stands.

◆ At SPRINGPEX '85 (Springfield, Va.) on March 30-31, FCPS members were showing: Stan Luft his 20c Empire Imperfs (won a Vermeil), Clarence Stillions the last Newfoundland definitives (Silver), and Bob Stone French Colonies Slogan Cancels (Silver). Dick Winter, the show manager, called a local FCPS meeting at which John Chaite, just back from Paris, talked about the stamp market in France, and Bob Stone showed some French military covers of Soudan and A.E.F. Jeff Bohn, Ron Bentley, Vince Nasca, Bill Waugh, Larry Mackallors, and Bill Parmenter attended.

◆ Member Richard Winter has been elected a Director of the U. S. Classics Society, which recognizes his devoted researches into U. S. transatlantic mails. His book with the late C. J. Hubbard on the sailing records of the transatlantic ship lines up to 1876 will be published by the Society.

◆ Stanley Luft won a Gold for his French Exposition covers exhibit at Lin-Pex (Lincoln, Nebr.) in February. Numbers of our members will be exhibiting at RIPEX, SPRINGPEX, SCOPEX, NAPEX, BALPEX, and ROMPEX and probably other shows this season.

## REMINISCENCES AND ENTHUSIASM

By J. M. Hufnal

(FCPS #2377)

I remember that early summer day in 1945 when I was with a handful of American soldiers who arrived at Tergnier, a rail center on the Oise River not far from Laon. We came from American Army units in Germany. The war was over and we were assigned to Rail Transportation Offices in northern France to assist in the railway activity involved in the return of the Army to camps near Le Havre for transport home.

France was pretty much devastated but life went on. Farmers were busy in their fields and work was going on to patch up the railway and canal systems. All the aspects of this culture interested me. One day the sous chef de gare saw me removing some used stamps from some discarded packages. "Voila, vous êtes un collecteur!" I answered, "Oui," truthfully, because that moment really was the beginning of my collection of the stamps of France. The next day he stopped by and handed me a little packet. Inside were a number of the "Sowers" and Merson and Laurens issues. I'm still grateful for his gift.

Then at the local bureau de poste I purchased a single copy of everything in stock. I was intrigued by the fine engraving and colors of the Marianne issue, A144, by Edmond Dulac, twenty beautiful colors from the 10c ultra to the 50fr deep purple.

Then on trips to Paris I obtained from dealers a number of the issues of the Petain era. In the spring of 1946, this American who got his introduction to French philately on the soil of France, boarded a troopship for the voyage home.

Thereafter my interest continued but my collecting practically came to a halt. For almost four decades I worked in accountancy, a time consuming and engrossing profession. There wasn't much time for philately.

Now in my sixties and retired all things have changed. I'm making progress in putting together my collection of France. My interest is mainly in good used copies of France. I persist in using stamp hinges and I don't care to get involved in the mint-never-hinged syndrome. I'm content with using my typewritten labels to identify my used stamps of France on quadrille pages in spring-back albums.

Happy are the days when the postman delivers another order of those wonderful definitives and commemoratives, and most of all those incomparable French semi-postals, the gems of all philately.

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## UNUSUAL FRANKINGS OF FRENCH POST OFFICES OF CHINA

By Jacques Desrousseaux

This is in regard to the cover of Mr. Bert Mendelsohn described in FCP #199, Jan. 1985, item #480 under For the Record (p. 27), which was a case of Indochina stamps cancelled in a French P. O. in China (Han-Keou).

Covers given to the purser on board civil or military boats on the Yang-Tse-Kiang river between Chung-King and Han-Kow, bear postage stamps of the Indochinese P. O. of Chung-King. Such covers were often posted at boat's call at the Han-Kow French P. O. But that P. O. had no "PAQUEBOT" mark, and the postmark used was the ordinary date stamp of Hankeou.



The P. O. of Chung-King opened on 7 Feb. 1902. It had at first ordinary postage stamps of Indochina, so that the "Paquebot" cover of Mendelsohn bears such postage stamps. Then linear overprints TCHONG-KING on the stamps were authorized but quickly withdrawn. I do not know of any "paquebot" covers with such stamps, but only one stamp with the cancellation of the Shanghai French P. O. It probably came from a "paquebot"-posted postcard upon the arrival of a boat on the route Chungking-Ichang-Hankow-Shanghai. Next they issued Indochina postage stamps with the overprint CHINE, the end of 1902, followed by a TCHONG-KING overprint.

For example, a postcard with 2 x 5c TCHONG-KING was cancelled in Hankeou French P. O. 19 June 1905 and delivered in France on 27 July 1905. The sender docketed: "10 Juin 1905, Ouan-Kia-To, Haut Yang-Tse-Kiang, Canonnière ORLY (of the French Navy)" and a note saying "please frank your letters with only 15c." Indeed, the civil postage rate between France and French P. O.s in China was 25c, but the Navy had a reduced rate, i.e., the French and French Colonies internal rate of 15c.

I have seen a cover coming from Shanghai with postage stamps of the FRENCH P. O. of China, and cancelled in Tchong-King INDOCHINESE P. O.—Tchong-King also had no "PAQUEBOT" mark. But that P. O. refused the postage stamps of France or of the French P. O. in China on covers posted in the town, although many naval officers had such postage stamps in their pockets. As an example: TCHONG-KING/1/Mai/1906 postmark on a 15c of France, cover marked "T" for postage due, delivered in France 20 June 1906, with 85c in postage-due stamps affixed (a heavy letter, rate 2 x 25c for civil letters, doubled to 1fr (penalty), less 15c credited for the 15c French stamp good in France).

The French P.O.s in China were not so strict as the Indochinese ones. Many French warships passed by the ports, and the officers had Indochina or French postage stamps. The French P.O.s generally accepted them.

A forerunner of Indochina postage stamps is seen in a cover with marking: "SERVICE DE LA FLOTTE/CORVETTE LE DECRES/(anchor)," 25c Cérés Colonies General Issue postage stamp (in use in Indochina then), cancelled by killer lozenge "1504" of Shanghai, and postmark on cover "CORR. D.ARMÉES/SHANGHAI/3 SEPT/74," and red "PD," arrival mark of Marseilles/29 Oct./ 1874.

Before the postal agreement between France and China of 1902, letters to France were posted at the Chinese P.O.s; generally, the sender paid the Chinese postage, and he affixed a stamp of the French P.O. in China; then the Chinese post forwarded the cover to the French P.O. at Shanghai which cancelled the French China stamp. In many ports, the French sender made use of FRENCH postage stamps, and Shanghai always accepted them. As the postage stamps were not cancelled before reaching Shanghai, sometimes the Chinese P.O. of origin made use of a linear precancel: "I.P.O." (for Imperial Post Office), in order to prevent the mint French postage stamps from being removed (stolen) during the transport. Some examples:

Cover posted CHUNG-KING Chinese P.O., 21 March 1898, postmarked Shang-Hai Chinese P.O. April 7; French postage stamps cancelled by Shanghai French P.O. 9 April 1898.

Cover posted in Chung-King P.O., 25 June 1900; 25c French Sage stamp has a linear precancel of the Chungking I.P.O.; Shanghai Chinese P.O. postmark 7 July, Shanghai French P.O. 11 July; arr. mark in France 15 Aug. 1900.

I also know the "I.P.O." precancel in a frame, of Wengchow, on a French postage stamp.



## THE LANGLADE POSTOFFICE OF ST. PIERRE-MIQUELON

We had mentioned in previous communications (FCP #s173 and 187) that we surmised the Langlade P.O. may have been closed since the 1970s. However, a letter from the Direction des Postes to Hervé Drye stated the P.O. was still in existence in 1980 but open only in the summer. When our member Albert Ewell visited Langlade in 1979 he was unable to find the P.O. and local inquiries denied its existence.

To enlighten us about the P. O. whose postmarks are so very scarce, Michel Malvaux investigated the matter in the colony archives. He published his findings in COLFRA Bulletins #s 21, 22, and 23.

To appreciate the problem we need first a bit of geography and history. Langlade island is the middle one of the three islands of the St. Pierre-Miquelon archipelago. It never had more than a very small population, 86 in 1887 and 48 in 1916, plus a few summer residents and fishermen who come over from St. Pierre. In 1916 there were 3 farms working year round raising cattle, several abandoned farms, 5 summer villas, the Governor's summer residence, a lighthouse and fog siren at Pointe Plate, and a fishing station at Anse aux Soldats. There are 9 beaches offering landing spaces (échouages) for hauling up dories, drying fish, and fishing cabins. Whereas Miquelon island has a fishing and administrative village of over 1000 inhabitants, located on a sand spit at the north end, Langlade has only a scattering of a few houses on its northern shore. Both islands are rough rolling, low plateaus with steep talus slopes along the coast, and a few trout streams. The wind-swept interiors support a low shrubby heath with occasional fields of grass, a few trees in some ravines. Some hills reach several hundred meters high. Apart from some commercial fishing in coastal waters the interior attracts only sport fishing and hunting.

Malvaux found a document from the Commandant of the Detachment de Gendarmerie at St. Pierre which stated: "The compensation which is allotted to the chiefs of posts of Langlade and Miquelon, set by the Décisions of 17 May 1872 and 10 (Oct.?) 1879 is truly too inadequate. The two gendarmes of each post required to alternate for this service divide the remuneration (100Fr. a year for each). Everyone that knows these regions, the impracticable routes in rigorous winter weather, will recognize that this modest sum does not even pay for the boots used in the task. I have therefore the honor to transmit the request (from Gendarme Heurtel, 24 Sep. 1886), attached, to M. the Chief of the Service of the Interior, asking that the remuneration for the postal service of Langlade and Miquelon be augmented so that the military charged with the service have at least that much."—25 Sept. 1886.

From that we learn that a postal service was provided Langlade and Miquelon at least as early as 1872. Other documents indicate a P. O. was opened at least by mid-1876 or early 1877. And postmarks are known from 1879. The postal agents were gendarmes until 1915, when the Langlade post office was turned over to a civilian farmer J.-M. Ollivier who resided on a farm at the very north end of the island.

From 1900 or 1905 until 1915 when the mail service was handled by a gendarme, the gendarme office and the post office were in a building where the present Governor's summer residence is located (by the landing for the local packets from St. Pierre). The gendarme made a mail tour on horseback following a route from his office, along the north shore passing three farms (Delaamine, Larranaga, Pointe au Cheval) and up the sand spit to Miquelon and on to the Miquelon P. O. where he put off the mail for that place, return-

ing to Langlade delivering to farms on the west coast (Ruisseau, Debons, Petit Barachois) and on down to the lighthouse at Pointe Plate—in the 1900-28 period there was a vehicle-passable road down the shore that far.

Malvaux found on information on the post from 1928 to 1942. From 1942 to 1945 the mail service was handled by two gendarmes who had rallied to the Free French regime, who had the additional responsibility of guarding 8 Vichyite internes in the Governor's summer residence (reduced to one by 1944). From 1945 to 1948 the mail was serviced by an employee of the St. Pierre P. O. who was detached to Langlade for the summer season each year. From 1948 civilian René Ollivier took care of the P. O. in summers.

(In 1967 Albert Ewell when visiting Langlade recalls seeing a building signed "Bureau de Poste," but he didn't find it in 1979.)

We are surprised to note that the gendarmes in the 1900-15 period delivered the Miquelon mail from Langlade, because the *Annuaire* of the Colony for years going back to 1870s indicated or implied there was a Government-subsidized packet taking mails from St. Pierre to Langlade and to Miquelon and back at least once a week.

An interesting sidelight on the remark in the letter of the Cdt. of Gendarmérie of 1886 quoted above, about the rigors of mail handling in the winter, is found in the obscure book of Maurice Capéron on hunting and fishing in St. Pierre-Miquelon (St. Pierre 1887). He reported that the gendarmes carried the mails on foot across Langlade and Miquelon during the winter and it was a very rough job. One time in 1883 when the weather had turned very cold, a gendarme nearly froze to death while walking mails between farms on Langlade. So Capt. Videmont thought up the idea of tying them to a Newfoundland dog (which every farm and fisherman had) to carry them to remote farms. It worked so well that the gendarmes no longer had to expose themselves on the barren wintry uplands of Langlade.—R.G.S.

## ADVENTURES IN (NEW) ORLEANS

By Ernst M. Cohn

During a visit to Orléans in 1982, I had a chance to read a microfilm of the *Journal du Loiret* of 1870, which permitted an interesting insight into the upheaval caused by the Franco-German War in that area. Here are some examples:—

◆ 22 September. Chronicle of Orléans, Wednesday, 21 September: Our communications have been intercepted as of now. News are totally missing. . . On the other hand, the post office has removed all its records. This morning the offices are closed, and notices inform the public that no more mail must be put into the boxes, except for mail destined for local delivery . . . Who knows whether it won't soon be necessary to totally interrupt our publication?

◆ The same issue reports that several papillons of Metz were received at Orléans on the 21st, coming from the balloon released at Metz on 16 September, that being the first balloon built and released by the Free Corps of the Eastern Railway.

◆ 24 September. A letter from Montargis, dated from the afternoon of 22 September, is quoted, but nothing is said about how it got there.

◆ 26 September. We lack precise news about events that are happening

in our Department . . . A traveler who passed through the forest yesterday and who arrived at 5 in the evening at Orléans . . .

◆ 28 September. Local chronicle. All copies (of the Journal) that we sent yesterday to Pithiviers, Chilleurs, Neuville-aux-Bois, Loury, Aschères, Bazoches-les-Gallerandes and Outarville, were returned to us through the postal administration. We thus find ourselves obliged to interrupt sending the paper to these localities as also to Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne (Departments).

◆ We are told that, at Bazoches, our packages of papers were opened by the Prussian officers and that all letters found at the post office were opened. To discharge the director from the responsibility, the officers have put their signature on the envelopes.

◆ 30 September. The Paris papers that are now printed at Tours and at Poitiers arrive at Orléans with 24 hours delay and sometimes more . . . letters lose 2-4 days.

◆ 10 and 11 October. Editorial dated 9 Oct.—Yesterday we received by balloon, a letter from Metz . . . (dated) Metz, 23 September, 9 AM.

(No paper appeared between the dates of 12 October and 11 November—the paper was dated one day ahead).

◆ 12 November. The post office is reorganizing its service at Orléans. The hours of departure and arrival of the mails are not yet fixed in a definitive manner . . .

◆ 14 and 15 November. This paper mentions three mail departures on the line for Tours and three on the line for the center of France.

The issue of 4 December is the last that appeared in 1870. Orléans was again conquered, this time for good . . .

\* \* \*

Druing a visit to New Orleans in 1984, I had the opportunity of reading L'Abeille de la Nouvelle Orléans at the public library there. It came out in a French and an English edition, the latter of which yielded nothing of interest to me. The French edition differed in much of its content from the English one and does contain a couple of gems from 1870.

◆ 16 October. The Prussians in Lorraine . . . Monitor of the Government General of Lorraine and of the Prefect of the Meurthe . . .

#### PROCLAMATION

Starting today, an official journal will appear destined to carry to the knowledge of the public and of the authorities the acts of the governor-general of the military and of the civil commissioner in Lorraine, as well as of the prefect of the Meurthe. It will carry the title of Monitor (see above) . . .

Nancy, 6 September 1870

The Governor-General in Lorraine.

Von Bonin

General of the Infantry.

◆ 26 November. A mail balloon, constructed by Messrs. Godard, left this morning at 8 o'clock and 40 minutes from the Orléans railway station. It was piloted by the aeronaut Jan-Mari le Goanec from Finistère, sailor of the Guerriere . . . (While the last name is most likely misspelled, there can be no doubt that this is the sailor-pilot of the "Fulton," whose given names and ship I have found nowhere else.)

## NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Les Entiers Postaux de France et de Monaco." By J. Storch and R. Francon. 3rd ed. 1984, 208 pp. 150Fr p.pd. Imprimerie Vivarais, B. P. 51, 07103 Annonay Cédex. (Includes special order entiers, répiquages and non-émis in addition to the regular issues).
- "L'Emission Coq et Marianne d'Alger." By A. Vailly. 1984. 24pp. 25Fr + post. The author, 17 Residence Corlay, 22300 Lannion. (Plating study).
- "L'Impression des Timbres Français par les Rotatives—Les Béquets." By SO.CO.CO.DAMI. 1984, 60Fr? From M. Moriquand, 5 rue du Cdt. Giubaud, 75016 Paris. (Classification of printings by coins datés, galvanos and cylinders, etc.)
- "La Poste en Saône et Loire 1850-1980." By Bertheault and Roussot. 1985. 600pp. 300Fr. From M. Jean Sainson, 9 rue Winston Churchill, Apt. 36, 71000 Chalon-sur Saône.
- "Cent Lettres de la Vie Quotidienne des Français de la Révolution à la Belle Époque." By A. Aparaire and G. Cornut-Gentille. Musée de la Poste, Paris. 1984. 34 Blvd. de Vaugirard, 75371 Paris Cédex 15.
- "Catalogue Abad des Timbres et Monnaies d'Andorre." 1985 Ed., 90pp. 425 pesetas + post. Abad, Augda, Carlemany 41, Les Escaldes, Andorre.
- "From the Winged Heels of Mercury—The Story of the Evolution of the Stamp from Antiquity to Modern Times." By Dr. Z. M. Seron. 1984. 196 pp. illustr. \$19.50 p.pd. Collectors Club of San Francisco, Box 5518, Redwood City, Cal. 94063. (Uses several aspects of French P. H. such as ballon and pigeon mail as examples.)
- "Katalog Philatelistische Bibliothek München." 3rd ed. as of May 1983. Deutsche Zeitung für Briefmarkenkunde, Postf. 309, D5427 Bad Ems, West Germany. DM 7.50 + post. (Lists several pages of French works.)
- "Mémoires du Cercle Amical des PTT de Lille—Sect. Histoire—Tome V." 1984. 192 pp. illustr. 90Fr p.pd. From the Cercle, 38bis rue Paul Duez, 59035 Lille Cédex. (Includes an article on the post in the Nord Cantons of the Arrondissement de Lille in 1914-18.)
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Bloc Horaire Province (No. 338) sur Types 15 et R/84, 1899-1903." 1984. 22.50F + 3.30F post. Le Club le Meilleur, B.P. 21, Le Mée-sur-Seine 77350.
- "Étude des Marques de Facteurs de Paris 1981-1982." Le Club le Meilleur (see above). 1984, 21.30F p.pd.
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations avec Levées Centrales (No. 32)." 8th ed. 1984. 60F + 6.10 post. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Les Communes de l'Alsace-Lorraine (No. 84)." 1984. 45F + 3.30F post. Le Club le Meilleur (see above). (Alphabetical by German names, with French equivalents.)
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations sur Type Blanc avec Levées Centrales (No. 52B)." 1984. 75F + 6.10 post. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations sur Type Blanc Retardataires Types 18-24-25." 1984. 75F + 6.10F post. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Mécaniques des Gares (Dépts. sauf Paris)." 1984. 90F + 6.10F post. Le Club le Meilleur (see above).
- "Le 25c Cérès de 1871—Hypothèses de Formation des Types." By H. de la

- Méttrie. *Le Monde Etude* #255. 1984. 13.00F p.p.d. Le Monde, 24 rue Chauchat 75009 Paris.
- "Le Gouvernement et l'Armée Belges au Havre Durant La Guerre 1914-1918." By Jean de Bast. 1984, 250Fr Belg. Société Philatélique Belge, 17 Ave. de Stassart, 5000 Namur. (or from author 15 rue St. Georges, 1050 Bruxelles).
- "Centenaire de la Machine Daguin 1884-1984." 1985. 10Fr+post. Assoc. Phil. de Nevers, M. Robert Cloix, 154 rue de la Raie, 58000 Nevers.
- "Boîtes Rurales du Var: IV Arrondissement de Grasse." 1984. M. Gregnac-Daudemard, Colline, Blvd. des Arbustiers, 83120 Ste. Maxime (the 4th part of a series on the B.R.s of parts of Var Dept.)
- "Journaux et Ecrits Périodiques, Leur Diffusion par les P.T.T. Depuis le XVIII Siècle." By J. Duran and A. Tislowitz. 1985. 128 pp. 95Fr+15.20 F post. by subscription. S.O.S. Manuscrits, 11 rue Boyer Barret, 75014 Paris.
- "20c Empire Non-Dentelé Type Retouché 1860-1863." "Tome I: Panneau A 1." By M. R. Calas. 1985 72pp. 290Fr. B. P. 5, 78650 Beynes. (1st vol. of a proposed 7 vol. work (subscription at 1,600 Fr), on plating of Yv. 14 Type II. Assistance of Fromageat and Joany acknowledged.)

## REVIEWS

"**Courrier Récupéré—Recovered Mail, Accidents d'avions—Airplane crashes 1918-1978,**" by Henri Nierinck. Published by R-Editions, Antwerp, Belgium. 367 pp., black and white photos of all known cachets, labels, post office explanations, etc. \$31.80 including postage. For sale in North America by Kendall Sanford, at \$31.80 US, 47 Lombardy, Baie d'Urfe, P. Q., Canada H9X 3K9.

In the forward by the renowned aerophilatelist Frank Muller, he states "Here at last is a very interesting and instructive work on letters or other mailed objects that reached their destination after being recovered from crashed planes or planes more or less delayed because of serious accidents. This we owe to Mr. Henri Nierinck, who was not afraid to tackle this somewhat neglected subject (apart from the American Air Mail Catalogue). At the moment Mr. Nierinck confines himself to European lines or those bound for Europe. No doubt that very soon, we will be offered a very interesting sequel, covering the whole world, except for certain democracies that keep the 'incidents de parcours' of their commercial planes veiled in secrecy."

A lot of work and research has gone into this book. Mr. Nierinck lists every known crash during the period within Europe, by European airlines regardless of where they crashed, and although not mentioned by Mr. Muller, also in European colonies. So, the book covers nearly all of the non-U. S. crashes that are either not mentioned in Joe Eisendrath's book or that are only described there in the briefest of terms.

Each listing, gives the place of the crash, aircraft type and name (where known), route, pilot's name, date, and airline name. There is also a brief description of the circumstances or reason for the crash, in French and English. Each known cachet variety or inscription on crash covers is illustrated. This contributes greatly to one's ability to identify covers. Another valuable aspect is Mr. Nierinck's very sensible numbering system. Each crash is numbered by the year, month and day, for example a crash on the 23rd of March 1919 is numbered 190323.

In some cases, the entire cover or a mimeographed explanation from a post office is illustrated. What makes this book extremely useful is the index,

which lists each crash alphabetically both by the place where the crash occurred and by the name of the aircraft in cases where the aircraft was given a name. For example if one wanted to check the date and the listing of the Imperial Airways "Athena" crash, a quick check of the index shows it as number 360929.

A novel feature is how additions and correction to the book will be handled. As Mr. Nierinck says "Considering its subject matter, 'Recovered Mail' is a book that cannot be completed: other accidents may be found and new material may be discovered." All this will be closely followed in a special column of the quarterly magazine "Belgica."

The book is worth every penny; "Recovered Mail" will become the standard reference in aerophilately for non-U. S. crash covers. Mr. Nierinck is to be commended for his effort.—Kendall Sanford.

**"Les Premiers Paquebots Francais de la Ligne de New York 1783-1793."**

By Henri Tristant. 1985. 177 pp. 33 plates of illustrations. Published by the author, 1 rue de la Mission-Marchand, 75016 Paris. 245 Fr by surface mail, 263 Fr by air, to U. S.

This work treats the Paquebots operated by the French government between France and U. S. during 1783-1793, which had previously been discussed in the literature by the late Leon Dubus and by Marc W. Martin; but Tristant amplifies it now with a great deal more detail which exists in the French archives. It is an important chapter in the history of the French maritime mail and also has great interest for U. S. specialists in early transatlantic mails. The instructions for this service required the letters carried to be stamped with a mark indicating the name of the vessel, the port of departure and the date. Covers with these marks, which are of a number of types, are very rare connoisseur items. Tristant illustrates about 15 of the known covers or marks, from the Dubus, Martin and Bergier collections, and describes a few others.

What is particularly new information in this work is the more or less detailed accounts of each voyage of the packets. The official reports indicated the names of the captains, the number of officers and crew, the dates of departure and arrival, and for the mail from France on 22 of the 63 round trips the numbers of letters of various types carried, the tariffs and receipts for mail, passengers and freight. Unfortunately statistics for the other trips were not found and none from U. S.

Apart from all that documentation, Tristant quotes all the laws and instructions regarding the service, which are surprisingly detailed and explicit.

As usual in Tristant's papers, he prefaces the main subject with a considerable sketch of historical background and precedents. So we have a brief summary of postal relations between Europe and the New World back to the 17th Century, and of the influence of the Revolutionary War on Franco-American relations and the preliminary packets during the War. Some very interesting examples of the documents relating to the paquebots are reproduced.

About 63 round trip voyages are documented, but covers are not known by most of them, although probably 200-400 letters were carried each trip. If you aspire to own one of these rare paquebot covers you will need this book to explain what you will be getting.

There is no index but an adequate table of contents and list of the illustrations, and a short bibliography.

Bravo to M. Tristant for rescuing all this material from the archives.—  
R. G. Stone



**"Les Premiers Paquebots à Vapeur Transatlantiques 1840-1868."**

By Henri Tristant. Supplement to Feuilles Marcophiles #238, May 1984. 52 pp. (For sale by Leonard Hartmann, Box 36006, Louisville, Ky. 40233, at \$8.50 post paid).

This latest contribution from Tristant's prolific studies on early steamship services, will be of much interest to the "transatlantic mails" buffs. The author's primary concern is in the early French ventures before the French government subsidized mail packets of the C.G.T. company from 1864 on. These French ventures he treats in a heavily documented detail from French archives, official publications and newspapers, particularly regarding the Herout et de Handel Co. and the Compagnie Franco-Américaine/Gauthier Frères. The sad story of those two ill-starred ventures is fascinating and mostly new information to postal historians.

Tristant surveys all the mail steamship lines, U. S., British, French and Portuguese, including those to South and Central America and the Caribbean, to give a perspective background for the French ones. The familiar U. S. and British ones are covered more or less sketchily, but will be of value to our transatlantic specialists for the documentation on them quoted from French archives (consuls and embassies, various Ministries) which has not been published before.

The organization of the work is essentially chronological, starting with the French Law of 16 July 1840, then the first Havre-New York venture and the French naval survey voyages in the frigate Gomer of 1842-43, the Cunard contract, the 2nd abortive French "project" of 1845 for a line to N. Y., the Inter-Ministerial Commission survey of 1845 under Lanjuinais (for recommendations to counter the Cunard competition) whose proposals were not adopted, then the Herout et de Handel line of 1847-48, a retrospection on the early French ventures in lines to Brazil and Mexico of 1829-39, the Franco-Brazilian Postal Convention of 1843-44 which died with the 1848 Revolution.

The transatlantic steamer postal services in 1851 are surveyed next. Then the various lines to the Antilles and Central America of 1830s-51, to Brazil, and in the eastern Pacific, which were all U. S. or British. The 1852-57 period lines to U. S., Antilles and Brazil, again mostly British, are reviewed. The various lines to Brazil are covered in some detail, concluding with the three Franco-Américaine Co. lines.

For each line or service discussed information is given on the names of the vessels, schedules and sailings, types of postal markings with many covers illustrated and analyzed.

The author does not indicate his sources other than French ones.

Tristant is to be congratulated on the amount of new material from the French point of view. It supplements Salles book by discussing some basic ideas and the economic situations that led to the postal treaties and formation of certain ship lines. An important bibliography itemizes the government archives and dossiers therein which the author consulted. Unfortunately the records of the Ministry of Finance, of which the postal service was a part, were burned during the Paris Commune of 1871, leaving only the documents in other ministries (Colonies, Foreign Affairs) to which Tristant added some data from newspapers.

From the viewpoint of Transatlantic specialists, the work as a whole will appear to be an oversimplification of a very complicated subject; but the specialists will find it a book worth having for the French material not available elsewhere.

The organization is confusing due to some errors in the section headings.

And on p. 18 there is an error due to confusing the "La Maison E. K. Collins et Cie" with the "Ocean Steam Navigation Co."; the cover illustrated in 2nd col. was not carried as stated by the Collins line but by the Ocean Steam Navigation Co. (which owned the ship "Washington")—this confusion was an error in the reports of the French Consul at New York.—R. G. Stone and M. Stempien.

#### **Ecuador—Postal History And A Listing of Pre-philatelic Potmarks.**

By Leo J. Harris, Percy Bargholtz, and Rodrigo Paez T. 1984. 98 pp. illustr. Text in English in paperbd. ed., \$25.00 p.pd., also a Spanish ed. at \$25.00, and a combined English-Spanish ed. hardbound at \$35.00. By the Collectors Club jointly with the Federation Interamericana de Filatelia.

Three leading Latin America specialists have combined to produce an excellent bilingual work on early Ecuador postal history and postmarks, which will be of great value to collectors of that country. It is based on governmental archives, the literature, and the collaboration of many experienced collectors. The postal history section is a relatively brief summarization for background to the main center of the work, a catalog of the postal markings. What will be of particular interest to specialists in U. S. and French postal history are the chapters on the maritime mail services: the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. and the French mail packets.

The discussion of the French Pacific mail line on the west coast of South America is an important contribution, more detailed than previous literature (mainly Salles), and with clarification and correction of some misconceptions. This was Ligne F of the French packets, which only operated from March 14, 1872 to February 1874, connecting Panama, Callao, Guayaquil, and Valparaiso and some intermediate ports. From Guayaquil only about a dozen covers known. The authors give its postmark for Guayaquil a rarity rating of 9 on a scale of 10. The line was intended to support newly opened French postal agencies at Panama, Callao, Valparaiso, and the French Consulate at Guayaquil. The authors claim (from Salles) that the Consulate held and applied the "Guayaquil/Paq. F" postmarker and the anchor lozenge and sold French stamps, while the ships had only a "Ligne F" postmark.

Letters by these packets addressed to Europe or U. S. required only French stamps, but those addressed from Ecuador to ports of Peru and Chile required Ecuador postage to be paid in addition and by Ecuador adhesives. Unfortunately Salles was unaware of this requirement and claimed (not in his book) that most of the Guayaquil covers he had seen had been ruined by modern additions of Ecuador stamps; as a result of his recognition as an authority on French maritime covers, some covers in prominent French collections had the Ecuador stamps removed—which really ruined them! Two covers from Guayaquil by Ligne F are illustrated, one to France without Ecuador stamps and one to Lima, Peru, with the Ecuador stamps.

A well-printed book, a good typography and format, with clear illustrations.—R. G. Stone

#### **Catalogue D'Alsace-Lorraine des cachets et marques postales Allemands (1872-1918) Français (1918-1924).**

By SPAL, Association des Specialistes en Marques Postales et Oblitérations d'Alsace-Lorraine, 1983. 350 pp. Unbound. 105Fr p.pd. SPAL, 6700 Strasbourg.

In 1952 a group of 13 specialists published a catalog of German cancellations on stamps used in Alsace-Lorraine from 1872-1918. This was done under the auspices of SPAL and in 1979 it was decided to update the earlier work

including the results of research since the first was completed 30 years before. A committee of 15 collectors, including 2 from the 1952 effort, finished their work in 1983. The catalogue contains 350+ loose-leaf pages, weighs  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds and is 2 inches thick. The quality of the paper and printing is good and the loose leaf idea is good in theory. The pages are  $6 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$  inch and I have not been able to find a proper binder and am using a pair of 2 inch rings. As a member of the organization I got my copy in installments and had to go out and buy larger rings from time to time. The pages include thin cardboard sheets for the front and for in between the several sections. (The SPAL sells a binder for an extra 43Fr.)

Other than this picayune complaint, it is a fine reference containing information I have not seen elsewhere. It is divided into 9 sections plus a lengthy foreword which classifies the various cancellations into 6 basic types, some with subtypes and gives and describes the system used in establishing an index of price.

Chapters 1, 2 and 3 contain lists of each annexed town in upper and lower Rhine and in Moselle. Dates are given when the offices opened and the types of cancellations known are listed together with an index of value broken down into 3 different time frames; 1872-74, 1875-88 and 1889 to 1918. It was interesting for me to note a tiny section of Vosges was annexed and these towns are now part of the lower Rhine. Similarly, parts of the departments of Meurthe and Moselle were annexed and became simply Moselle after their liberation.

Although the catalog "begins" with 1872 there are listings in these 3 chapters of towns captured in late 1870 and where French cancelling devices continued in use for a time. For those interested in the double franking period (which ended in 1872) this is the only source known to me which gives both the French and German names for the towns, some of which are quite different.

Chapter 4 deals with special cachets and is divided into 4 sections. The first includes some of the old French markings and here you will find the Strasbourg double-circle date cachet with an empty center which is sometimes found on doubly franked letters. The next covers railroad markings and the third is about entry marks. The fourth is titled "Etiquettes de Recommandation-Rekozettel." The last are a mystery to me.

Chapter 5 deals with private posts and is divided into those for Strasbourg, Colmar, Mulhouse and Metz. I have never seen any of this material.

Chapter 6 gets us into the period of World War I and deals with the French posts in reconquered upper Alsace.

Chapter 7 covers censor markings during the war.

Chapter 8 is titled "Periode de Transition" and takes care of the time between the signing of the Armistice and the Peace Treaty which was June 28, 1919. The 3 sections are about German cancellations on French stamps; German railroad cancellations on French stamps; and provisional French cancellations.

Chapter 9 is a 19-page recapitulation of town names which are different in French and German. It is alphabetical for the German names only.

Chapter 10 is titled "Les Vignettes." Shown are Red Cross adhesives and others from various localities.

My interests in Alsace-Lorraine have been confined to the very narrow period 1870-1872 having to do with the Franco-Prussian War. This catalog has opened my eyes to the great number of interesting things that can be done outside of my interests and about which I knew nothing.

## FOR THE RECORD

(Cont. from FC #199, p. 27)

483). M. Seguy reporting in the Bull. Soc. des Amis du Musée Postal #s 67-68, calls attention to two small flaws or "marks" he discovered on the 5c Cérès of 1872-76: a small point or line under the final period of the top inscription (after FRANC), and a thickening or clogging of the inside of the left C in the lower inscription. He found these on early impressions (from 6/'72 to 11/'72) on singles, blocks and strips of the stamp in a typical shade of deep yellow green on a strong greenish-blue paper tint, and overinked. Also on the Colonies early impressions, and on a stamp from a make-ready sheet. But he has some trial-color plate proofs which lack the two flaws. From the examination of the dies in the Musée he finds the 5c plates were mosaics of 150 blocks of brass stamped as intermediate matrices from a secondary die coated with a soft metal. The matrix #16 and secondary die #11 did not have the two flaws, but die #12 did though very faint. Thus he reasons that the first printings were made with a heavy pressure, and may be a soft blanket. He speculates that if the same die with the flaws were used for 150 clichés with equal pressure the flaws should appear on the whole sheet of stamps. But if part of a plate (mosaic) from die #11 was made with less pressure, or part of it with die #12, then flaws would occur scattered in the sheet or in groups or clusters ("families of flaws"). Similar results actually occur with other flaws on the 1, 2, and 4c Cérès and on later 5c Cérès of 1872, shown e.g. by the breaks in the lines below the left period of the lower-left inscription.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

For the Record #483.

484). One of the sidelines of philately which may in the future become more mainstream if machine franking becomes predominant, is the collecting of franking marks and labels made by machines, showing a date postmark and a box with value—what are commonly called "meters." These have been used for many years, starting in New Zealand and Norway in 1904, and in France in May 1924, now in almost all countries, generally on business and institu-

tional mailings. A number of companies manufacture the machines—in France they use ones of Havas, Satas, Secap, Cany and Alsatel—and collectors specializing in such material put emphasis on the make and model of machine used for a given mark. The number of varieties is now so large that there is a tendency to specialize in one country. Many meters have slogan boxes or “flammes” and advertising which topical/thematic collectors can use. The only world-wide catalog is by Barefoot and Simon. Col. deWailly and Max Michel have catalogs for France and one for Colonies and ex-colonies, which are not complete. This may be just waste-basket collecting but older varieties are rare and could bring a good price. Note that in recent years some postal services have been using such labels in lieu of stamps.

485). Jack Blanc, the specialist in French postage dues, gives a brief summary of the complex evolution of the uses of the French dues stamps from 1859 to 1882, the period when the dues had only limited applications. (1982 was the centenary of the first issue of dues for taxing all kinds of unfranked or part-franked mail but it was generally overlooked and little celebrated though an important turning point in French postal history.) On 1 Jan. 1859 the square-type imperforate 10c lithographed dues stamp came out (later typographed), used only for local letters. 1 Jan. 1863 the tariffs having been raised, a 15c dues stamp replaced the 10c, still only for local letters. In May 1865 the possible dues charges were extended to letters from one P. O. to another, and to ones carried by Boites Mobiles when these letters were delivered by the P. O. of arrival. On 1 Sept. 1871 for the first time 3 values of dues stamps were issued: 25c, 40c and 60c, but no change in the taxing rules and limits. On 1 May 1878 with a change again in tariffs, a 30c was issued and the 60c reissued in blue, and the distinction between local and nation-wide letters eliminated. In August 1880 the design of the dues was changed to the perforate Duval banderole type, but in a 30c value only, which is not seen on covers until August 1881. This 30c was usable only on local letters up to September 1882 and is rarer on cover in that period than the previous square design 30c used before 1 Oct. 1882. From that date on, simple unfranked letters were taxed by the 30c stamp which then becomes common. This coincided with the end of the practice of marking the due amounts in manuscript or with a handstamp. Additional denominations in the Duval type were also issued in October 1882, all in black, with franc values in brown put out in 1884 (—in 1894 the whole set was reissued in colors.) And from 1882 the types of taxes charged could now include the various penalties, the due on reduced-rate mail, and mail of various weights and origins.



For the Record #486

486). There is a curious set of 4 fantasy stamps inscribed for “Congo Français” about which inquiries are made from time to time. As the illustration shows, they have a fake Libreville cancel 26/Aout/91. The crude style of design reminds one of the Diego Suarez lithographs of 1891, and the 15c

echoes the New Caledonia military labels. It is said they were made in Marseille and sold in Paris in 1891, 500 sets allegedly.

487). Henri Tristant shows us a post card from Senegal 1903 with a postmark in the banderole type like others we illustrated in FCP #191, p. 24; it is inscribed "Senegal et Dependances" in the cds, and in the banderole "Receveur Regional." We have no record of this before and no idea as to place or reason for use.

488). Gil Loisel observes that the existence and criteria given in the catalogs for Types I and II of Yv. #1233 (Sc 941), the 20c Semeuse of Piel, are not valid. The Marianne catalog in fact does not list any Types of this stamp as they do not exist.

489). The question of CTO postmarks on Colonies (and other) issues has always vexed many collectors. A correspondent to *La Revue Philatélique de France* in 1928 reported some experiences which throw a little light on the practice. He says: As a collector of French Colonies used only, he frequently sent stamps to the postmasters of the colonies of origin to obtain cancels by favor, on newly issued stamps that are difficult to find used on the market in France; sometimes sent direct to a postmaster or otherwise through an intermediate correspondent (in the colony). He sent in May 1928 to Dahomey the latest new issue, Yv 84-87 and dues 17-18. Here is what his correspondent in Cotonou wrote back to him: "We hasten to reply to you after accomplishing this formality. The 1Fr postage stamps and 3Fr dues stamps cannot be cancelled, not being put into circulation yet, in spite of our friendly insistence, the postmaster general being intransigent, etc'." He recalls an analogous case, when the postmaster of Djibouti absolutely refused to cancel at the window and put into the mail the 50c ultramarine and blue stamp (Yv #107), the issue of which he had not been officially notified of. It was only a long time later after the time of its availability mint at the Agence in Paris, that he obtained through a colonial resident, some pieces of it which had been cancelled very probably by favor or inadvertence. Thus two questions are raised: 1) Is a postmaster of the colonies obliged to cancel stamps that are current in his jurisdiction which are presented to him for the purpose at the window or which are sent to him by mail with payment for return postage? 2) Can he refuse to cancel the new stamps of which he was not yet aware by some circular of the postal service or had not yet received for his office stock? The writer adds that in his experiences over the years he had almost always encountered perfect courtesy and understanding on the part of the postal agents in all parts of the world, but he prefers in principle to be certain of the propriety or legality of his requests. (We have reported similar stories about the postal clerks refusing to cancel stamps they had not yet officially received or were totally unaware of, in FCP #118, pp. 2-5, FCP #147, pp. 7-8.)

490). There have been mentions in the literature about the forgeries of the 50c Béquet of 1971 (Yv. 1664). Its discovery was announced at ARPHILA '75, as a postal forgery. But there has been some doubt as to whether it was made to defraud the post or collectors (and incidentally both). Batches of covers with it have been found mailed from different areas; one group from the same suburban Paris P. O. all addressed to an office for checks for utility payments, which suggests a focal source. Grasset informed us some years ago that most of the stamps were used in 1977 on covers from North Africans in Paris addressed to Algeria. A cover with one cancelled Paris 7/7/1977 re-



cently sold at auction for 639Fr. Charbonnier (in Coll. Phil. et Marcoph. #64) describes the forgery he has on a cover cancelled at Bagnalet Pal 25/5/1984: it has a paler than normal red color, white lines of many parts of the design are thicker than normal, absence of phospho bars, printed by type or offset, without the relief or sharp lines of recess, perf. 10.5 x 10.5 instead of 14 x 13 causing abnormal corner junctions. He thinks it is a postal not a philatelic forgery. The forgery was noted in an article by Brun and by Grasset in his book on postal forgeries, and in Doc. Phil. #73, 1977. The 50c stamp was withdrawn from sale in July 1978, but the PTT did not acknowledge awareness of it until a Circular of 28 Jan. 1980 addressed to postoffices described its characteristics: size too large, 20.5 x 26.5 instead of 20 x 26mm, irregular crude perfs 11 x 13 or 11 x 15 instead of 13 x 17, printed by offset in unclear impression. Why did the PTT wait so long to notify the P.O.s? The origin of the forgery seems to be explained by a discovery of an advertising flier of a firm who illustrated a pair of 50c Bequets on the flier in red; the PTT then had the firm reissue their flier with the stamps in another color. The flier was printed by offset. The firm had overlooked the PTT requirement that such illustrations of stamps must not be in issued colors.

## YOUR COLLECTION AS PROPERTY—

### FREE ADVICE FOR WHAT IT'S WORTH

(Reprinted from Supp., France & Colonies Philatelist, Vol. 29, #2, Apr. 1973)

**SECURITY:** Humidity controlled vault storage is the most secure, usually least available, and certainly the most burdensome for the active portions of your collection. A safe is next best, if you remember that paper needs exposure to some moisture, and second, that a small safe can be removed easily from the premises intact. Besides giving some thought to your mailing address for philatelic mail, also consider a) masking identification of your material when on exhibit; b) physical separation of portions of your active collection if kept at home. Insure your collection, either under a "floater" as part of your home insurance, or through a group plan such as offered by A.P.S.

**STAMPS AS AN INVESTMENT:** Many a faithful collector of U. S. sheets is dismayed to find that the resale value of much modern material is a discount from face. Philately for most of us is a hobby, not a business. If you think your collection is an investment, remember that tastes change, that selling is expensive, and that stamps issue no dividend checks. Your collection will have value in direct proportion to your skill and knowledge in these areas: selection, identification, rarity, and condition. Speculators deficient in philatelic knowledge generally lose money.

**MARKETS:** An old Italian proverb says that to make a market you need only two women and a goose. The usual catalogue quotation is not a market, just an indication of where business might be done if two parties came together and somebody gave one of them the bird. Auction-realized prices are similarly indicative, reporting only what one buyer paid for the one offered lot. There is no guarantee that the same lot offered for resale will find another buyer at any price.

I am occasionally asked what my collection "is worth." For academic satisfaction (and insurance), I figure four possible replies:

- 1) Catalogue, adjusted for condition and varieties;

- 2) Cost to replace equivalent material at current retail;
- 3) What it would bring at auction, after expenses;
- 4) What I paid for it over the years.

Obviously numbers one to three mark steps heading toward bargain basement; number four is irrelevant.

**DEALERS:** The best of them provide knowledgeable service and good selection. They are entitled to appropriate compensation. Many are philatelists, and frequent contributors to literature of use to us all. Their support of our Society is mutually beneficial. They get fair price for their material, and we get better service.

Ordinarily a dealer is not a collector. His bid for a collection may be based on practical considerations, not "value" to collectors. He will estimate what he can sell immediately to his other customers, and how much time it will take him to process the rest. From his estimate of resale and auction, he subtracts his mark-up, and that is his bid. After recovery of cost and profit, the unsold balance goes into stock for a rainy day . . . or a new customer.

**ESTATE PLANNING:** You should assume that your collection will be handled by non-collectors, so provide clear instructions for optimum treatment. An inventory, updated periodically, is particularly helpful for the uninitiated. If not covered by specific bequests in your will, your advice may be given in a letter for your executor—naming specific dealers or auction houses experienced in handling comparable material. Don't forget to include your philatelic library and research notes. As an alternative, you may suggest that the Society be contacted to see if another collector of similar material can offer advice reflecting then current conditions.—J.E.L.

## MEMBERS APPEALS

**OFFER:** Cambodia C1-9 imperf. mint NH Ceres cat. 950Fr (ca. \$100)—price \$26.00 per set, \$52.00 for pair, \$104.00 block of 4. Also offer independent French community die proofs, color proofs, imperfs. Please send SASE for detailed lists. Richard Greulich, 243 E. 78th St., New York, N. Y. 10021 (Mb. #2466)

**WANTED:** 25Fr Chenonceux and 25Fr Gandon on W.W. II military telegraph forms (entire or large fragments). Make offer to Stanley J. Luft, 870 So. Miller Ct., Lakewood, Colo. 80226 (Mb. #915)

**OFFER:** Ken Sanford has issued a list of crash covers he is offering. Many with French connections and cachets. He also has a list of aerophilatelic and aviation literature. Send self addressed envelope stamped US 22c or Canadian 37c to: AEROPHIL, 47 Lombardy, Baie d'Urie, P. Q., Canada H9X 3K9. (Mb. #1856)

**WANTED:** Urgently needed by specialist: Syria #RA1, RA6, RA8, RA12, used or on cover. Also any Syrian fiscals used on cover as postal tax stamps during 1948-49. Bruce Evans, P. Q. Box 387, Sturtevant, Wisc. 53177 (Mb. #2298)

**WANTED:** France Scott nos. 1, 13 yellow green, 14c, 17; Bordeaux issue #s 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 48. Please send xeroxes of any covers to offer of #s 1-9. Alex Jackson, Box 11, Canyon Club, 6495 Happy Canyon Road, Denver, Colo. 80237 (Mb. #2422)

**OFFER:** I have most recent booklets (Bequet, Sabine, Liberte), older FD's,

fictifs, booklets of fictifs, etc. Will exchange for older booklets, and unusual material, French colonies, or sell. Michel Rybalka, 708 Radcliffe, St. Louis, Mo. 63130 (Mb. #1485)

OFFER EXCHANGE: I have a lot of France #15d (Type II) as well as #15 and 15a which I would like to swap (used not mint) for equal Scotts cat. value of any western Europe material I could use for swapping or duplicates. Jacques Musy, Drawer A, Valrico, Fla. 33594 (Mb. 16)

OFFER: I have decided to liquidate my Monaco collection. Let me know if you would be interested in seeing what I have. Jack Revare, 4410 West 112th Terrace, Shawnee Mission, Kan. 66211 (Mb. #583)

OFFER: I recently issued an extensive Monaco Pricelist, which includes mint, used, FDCs, imperfs., etc. Will send a copy to any FCPS member who requests one. David Grossblat, Box 26387, Phoenix, Ariz. 85968 (Mb. 2127)

OFFER: Sheet of 25 of Navigation and Commerce (Group) Type Fournier facsimilies from Mayotte, Grand Comore, Ste. Marie, or Inde, as printed in 5x5 format. Mailed flat at \$15 each sheet. Ed Grabowski, 741 Marcellus Dr., Westfield, N. J. 07090 (Mb. #1469)

OFFER: French Colonies General Issues postage-dues stamps Scott #s J15, J16, and J17, each in sheet of two horizontal panes of 25 with gutter and millésime no. in between. Catalog value of stamps is \$67.50 without millésime premium, the lot for \$21 mailed flat. Ed Grabowski, 741 Marcellus Dr., Westfield, N. J. 07090 (Mb. #1469)

OFFER: For benefit of the Vaurie Fund, two books donated by a former member: (1) Maury et al: "Catalogue des Estampilles." 634 pp., Yvert 1929. Hardbound copy in excellent condition—\$75.00 p.pd. (has sold in auctions for \$140 to \$300; a great classic, much in demand for its overview of all French postal markings). (2) Munk: "Kohl Briefmarken Handbuch," Ed. II, Vol. IV, 1933, 984 pp. hardbound—\$15.00 p.pd. (contains countries from Great Br. Morocco Agencies to Helgoland, includes Guadeloupe (30 pp.), still a useful treatment; in German). Checks to France & Cols. Phil. Society. Robert G. Stone, Box 356, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. 17214 (Mb. #61)

WANTED:—French revenues. Buy, exchange. Harry Charman, 187 Newman St., Brentwood, N. Y. 11717 (Mb. #1892)

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

### President's Letter

Dear Members,

First I would like to report that our editor has received another award to add to his extensive collection. At the recent INTERPEX '85, the Scandinavian Collectors Club presented Bob with the Earl Grant Jacobsen Award in recognition of his outstanding philatelic research and publications on the Danish West Indies.

Elsewhere in this issue you will find the Treasurer's report for 1984, and I am afraid that it does not make particularly pleasant reading. Although we broke even on a current basis, we were not able to eliminate the accumulated previous years' deficit. In view of the predictable increases in our expenditures in 1985 and later years, I am afraid the directors will have to consider a dues increase this fall.

The Annual Banquet has been scheduled for Friday, May 17th, 1985 in New York, although the precise location and cost have not yet been determined. If any of our out-of-town members wish to attend they should contact Ira Zweifach, 336 Central Park West, New York, N. Y. 10025.

I am privileged to announce that our regular June 4 meeting at The Collectors Club will honor our charter member Ralph Holtsizer. Pages from his collection of Martinique will be on display, and I will show slides and discuss some of the material. We are hopeful that Ralph will be able to attend in person.

Sincerely, Dick Stevens

### Massler's Monaco Wins Rich Exhibit

The annual Stephen G. Rich Memorial Exhibit held on March 5 was attended by a good turnout of some twenty members and guests. Unfortunately only four collections had been entered.

Judges John Lievsay and Marc Martin chose as the winner Jerold Massler's exhibit of the Charles III Issue of Monaco. This exhibit of the first issue of Monaco opened with a fine group of proofs including those on pelure paper. In addition to mint and used stamps and mint blocks, there was an impressive showing of covers including a commercial one with the 5 franc! The exhibit concluded with two pages of fakes.

Ed Grabowski presented an exhibit of French Colonies General Issues 1871-1880. The stamps were shown used from many small post offices throughout the French empire. There was an interesting array of covers including such very unusual usages as the 4-centime local printed-matter rate from Guadeloupe.

Dick Stevens showed covers from the Serbian Ministerial Post Office at Corfu. During 1917 and 1918 this office was the source of the notorious "POSTES SERBES" marking. In addition to many different frankings and censor markings there were two covers with Greek rather than French stamps and one with Serbian postage.

Bob Stone's exhibit showed the variety of Slogan Cancells of the French colonies. The two frames of covers were arranged according to the style of cancelling device. Items shown ranged from the earliest such postmark, used at Madagascar in 1920, to quite recent examples; and from such populous areas as Tunisia and Martinique to remote spots like French Polynesia and New Caledonia.

To complete the evening John Lievsay showed a few slides of interesting covers from his French collections.—R.M.S.

### Notices

◆ At the Board meeting of 21 March the Treasurer's Report for 1984 was discussed and approved. The date for the Banquet was set on 18 May, place to be announced later (interested out-of-towners inquire of Secretary later on). Edward Grabowski was appointed to act as Recording Secretary in lieu of Eli Goldberg resigned.

◆ The Society has long offered to give opinions on items submitted by members, as to what the item is, where to get further information, and whether it is something that probably should be expertized.

But the officers of the Society occasionally receive inquiries regarding expertization services for French area material. First, it must be emphasized that the F.C.P.S. does not, and never has, offered an expertization service of its own, and there is no expectation of doing so in the future.

The customs requirements make it very difficult to send material into France for expertization. Therefore, the only alternative we can recommend to our American members is to submit their material to the services offered by the American Philatelic Society or the Philatelic Foundation.

—R. M. Stevens

The Annual Meeting for election of officers and Directors will be held on May 7, in conjunction with the regular meeting on that date.

#### Meeting of October 2, 1984

"The 1943-44 Tour Hassan Issues of French Morocco" was the subject of the exhibit and talk by Charles Neidorf. His study of these locally lithographed stamps served as the basis for a Collectors Club monograph published in 1953.

In November, 1942, the Allied invasion of North Africa cut off the supply of stamps normally shipped from Paris. With stocks dwindling and no new supplies coming in, it was decided, some months later, to resort to local stamp manufacture by lithography, the contractor being the Victor Heintz printing firm in Algiers. Eventually some 200,000,000 stamps were produced during 1943-44, consisting of issues for French Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, France and French Colonies (general issues).

The lithographic equipment used was old and worn and was essentially not too different from that used to produce the 1870-71 Bordeaux stamps of France. Obviously, however, the production methods used for the Tour Hassan stamps had their own distinctive features:

1. At first the artist, Charles Hervé, made a separate master drawing on a small lithographic stone for each denomination, complete down to the last detail, including figures of value. The result was that a total of nine different design types were produced before this procedure was halted and the more logical one of entering new figures of value on transfers from various of the original design types was followed. The unusual situation of multiple design types having to be prepared for a series with a common design for all denominations is attributed to the absence, at first, of any worker having sufficient experience to undertake the task of covering over or removing the old figures of value and substituting new ones on the intermediate transfers. When one of the workers did acquire the necessary expertise, production of multiple types ceased. All told, three issues were produced. First, rather modest quantities of all 19 denominations were printed and comb perforated 12 on the only perforating machine in Algiers, the one used to perforate the Algerian lottery tickets; second, seven denominations for which there was an urgent need at a time when the Algiers perforating machine was unavailable were hastily sent to Casablanca and there line perforated 11½; and third, printings were made of 13 denominations late in 1944 in Algiers, also comb perforated 12, generally differing in shade from the first issue stamps.

2. A distinctive feature of certain first issue large stones (printing plates) was the use of two design types se-tenant. In no less than six instances design types VIIIa and IX were arranged in checkerboard fashion on the ten-subject (5x2) block-reports, while in the seventh instance design types VI and VII were used, arranged rather differently: each vertical row on the block-report contains one design type, except in the fifth vertical row, which contains both types. If there is a logical reason for the use of these arrangement it is not apparent.

3. The most unusual feature of the Tour Hassan stamps is what can only be called the scrambled arrangement of numeral types on different members of various block-reports. Each numeral of value, having been drawn separately by the artist, is recognizably different from its partner. Call the one in the lefthand circle type 1 and the one in the righthand circle type 2. Then, if the numeral types are completely scrambled on different block-report members, as is indeed the case in many instances, we can identify the various combinations as follows:

Type 1 + type 2=arrangement A

Type 2 + type 1=arrangement B

Type 1 + type 1=arrangement C

Type 2 + type 2=arrangement D

Most of the first issue additional denominations (those produced subsequent to the nine original design types), plus two second issue denominations and most third issue stamps have such scrambled numeral type arrangements. Clearly the individual cut-out figures of value must have been inserted in the circles, without regard to which type was picked up. One consequence of the existence of various combinations of numeral types is to greatly increase the number of single copies needed for a minimum complete presentation of the Tour Hassan stamps. Taking into account the three issues, nine major design types plus three subtypes and the various combinations of numeral type arrangement, the number of single stamps rises from an initial 19 copies of the 19 denominations to a total of 94 copies. It should also be noted that working out the layout of the various numeral type arrangements on the block-reports indicates how much scarcer certain combinations are than others on the same denomination (up to ten times as scarce).

4. A total of 43 different block-reports were used to prepare the Tour Hassan large stones. Identifying the distinctive flaws on each of the 430 positions they contain and trying to reconstruct the block-reports by means of used copies constituted a major phase of the study of these stamps. In the process, two unexpected, not otherwise detectable instances of deviation from the normal procedure of preparing the block-reports came to light:

a. **The 50 c. denomination:** Identifying distinctive flaws on the ten positions in the FIRST issue block-report presented no great problem, but for quite a while the SECOND issue block-report absolutely defied analysis, until by some happy chance the thought occurred that perhaps in this one instance the block-report might have been prepared with the transfers arranged in two VERTICAL rows of five instead of the normal two horizontal rows of five, and this in fact turned out to be the case.

b. **The 1f.50 denomination:** Every distinctive flaw found on stamps from the SECOND issue block-report can be found on stamps from the THIRD issue block-report, indicating that the same block-report was used to prepare both—an arrangement not found on any other denomination. On the other hand, stamps from the third issue have additional constant, distinctive flaws, not found on second issue stamps. At first one might think that the explanation is simply that additional flaws mean additional plate wear, but this is quite mistaken. The flaws referred to are those found in the same relative position in each of the block-reports, up to 20 times on a full sheet. No amount of plate wear would account for the identical flaws being produced in 20 different but related positions on two panes. Instead, a more logical explanation is that additional transfers from the same block-report stone used to prepare the second issue large stone must have been used to prepare the third issue large stone.



5. Two large stones were used to print each of three first issue denominations (10 c., 40 c. and 70 c.), even though the amounts printed, in each instance, were quite modest (roughly 700,000 copies). This is in sharp contrast to the 7,000,000 copies produced by the two first issue 1f.5 large stones. Why were two large stones needed, in each of the above-listed three instances, to produce amounts only one-tenth as large? Like many other questions about the Tour Hassan stamps, this one remains unanswered.

#### Meeting of February 5, 1985

Despite heavy snow ten hearty souls turned out to hear Werner Elias give an excellent presentation on RUSSIAN MAIL TO FRANCE, 1815-1875. The talk proved to be a good mix of history and postal history, illustrated of course with a period map in addition to five frames of covers. Because of the strong French commercial position during the early part of the 19th century, Russia required ready correspondence with France. This resulted in the Prussian-Russian Treaty of 1821 and provided a direct mail transit route across Prussia via Memel and eventually Tilsit. Transit markings and a detailed study of rates were illustrated by the material in the frames, including a number of "AUS RUSSLAND-FRANCO" transit stamps. Prepayment via Russian stamps began in 1864, but the lack of availability of necessary values caused much overpayment. The year 1874 yielded the first direct postal treaty where prepayment could be effected in either direction without the active participation of Prussia. Mail forwarded via North Sea ports was noted as an area needing additional study. During 1869-1870 mail was forwarded via Austria for obvious political reasons. Mail from Russia forwarded via the French office at Constantinople to southern destinations was also shown. President Stevens closed the meeting by presenting Werner with a copy of the BORDEAUX ISSUE by the Browns, as well as hearty thanks from all present.

—Ed G.

#### Corresponding Secretary's Report

##### For the Year of 1984

Total Membership as of January 1, 1984	753
Total New Members for the year of 1984	80
Total Reinstatements for the year 1984	11
Resignations Received for the year 1984	18
Total Deceased Members for the year 1984	0
Members Dropped for non-payment of dues 1984	67
Net Membership Gain for the year of 1984	6
Net Membership Loss for the year of 1984	0
Total Membership as of December 31, 1984	759

—W.E.P.

#### NEW MEMBERS

- 2456 KAPOH, Hendriks K., 1907 Alder Dr., Los Angeles, Calif. 90065  
General collector. France, mint)
- 2457 NEWCOMER, Gloria S., 86501 Central Rd., Eugene, Ore. 97402  
(Topical: French Chateau, literature, Napoleon, etc. France, mint, used, on cover. Used abroad. Cancellations. Newspaper, revenues, expositions, special and temporary bureaus. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. Colonial provisionals, cancels and postal history colonies and territories)

- 2458 WANSTALL, George E., 316 East 5th St., Northfield, Minn. 55057  
(General France, mint, used. Andorre, Monaco, Saar, Colonies General Issues, mint, used. Dealer: part time, mail sales)
- 2459 LUGO, Arnulfo Morales, P. O. Box 4294, Bayamon, Puerto Rico 00620  
(General France, mint)
- 2460 CRUSE, Gary, 3631 Dunbar Court, Fremont, Calif. 94536  
(General collector all issues)
- 2461 HEATH, Frederick M., 348 Oakland Ave., Rock Hill, S. Car. 29730  
(Occupation issues by France. Andorre, Monaco, Saar. Colonies General Issues, mint. All colonies and territories)
- 2462 SUSKIND, M., 949 North 95th St., Mesa, Ariz. 85207  
(General France, mint, used. Military posts. Duees, air mails, telephone and telegraph, parcel post, newspaper, Franchise militaire, revenues, liberation issues, expositions, special and temporary bureaux, Specimen, Annule, Fictifs, precancels, occupation issues of and by France, Europa and United Nations. CFA before independence. Exchange)
- 2463 KERNBERGER, Karl, P. O. Box 27582, Albuquerque, New Mex. 87125  
(General France, mint, used, on cover. Classics 1849-1876. Sage type 1876-1900)
- 2464 POLESKE, Lee E., P. O. Box 871, Seward, Alaska 99664  
(Modern France: Vichy period)
- 2465 HANOUNE, Jacques, Dr., 205 Boulevard Vincent-Auriol, 75013 Paris, France (General collector 19th century. Maritime posts. Classics 1849-1876, used, on cover, cancellations. Newspaper. Europa and United Nations. Algeria only)
- 2466 GREULICH, Richard, 243 E. 78th St., Apt. 8, New York, N. Y. 10021  
(Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. All colonies and territories, stamps, covers Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia. Imperfs, color proofs, etc., of independent republics)
- 2467 ANDERSEN, William F., 95 Piazza Way, San Jose, Calif. 95127  
(All colonies and territories pre independence 1892-1960)
- 2468 DEMERITTE, George E., 5407 N. Wallace Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 46220  
(General collector all issues. Postal history in general. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover. Stamps and covers of individual colonies. Philatelic literature. Indo-China, Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam)
- 2469 LAUSCHER, George, 1559 Roosevelt Ave., Bohemia, N. Y. 11716  
(General France, mint, used)

#### REINSTATEMENTS

- 1251 ELLIOTT, Kenneth B., Jr., 4210 Brooklyn Ave., N.E., Apt. 2, Seattle, Wash. 98105 (General collector all issues. Dealer: part time)
- 1525 NOSAKA, Marilyn N., 430 Point Lobos #1, San Francisco, Calif. 94121  
(General France, mint. Monaco. Philatelic literature)
- 1694 SCINTO, Fred, Resurrection College, Westmount Rd., North, Waterloo, Ont., Canada N2L 3G7 (Already in Directory)

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 2447 MOUBRAY, Jemas C. First name spelling should be "James"
- 2448 DOIG, Kenneth F. Street number should be 32146 not 23146.
- 2314 PINCHOT, Daniel N., P. O. Box 953, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632
- 2355 COULBOURNE, FTMC Joseph C., 702 Prince Allen Court, Virginia Beach, Va. 23454-3424

- 1717 PIGLOWSKI, Robert L., 1390 N. Main St., Apt. 3122, Euless, Tex. 76089  
 1601 FAGAN, John R., W 140 N7470 Lilly Rd., Menomonee Falls, Wis. 53051-4608  
 512 BLINN, Christine, P. O. Box 277, Cape May Point, N. J. 08212  
 1169 DOSSIN, Thomas, P. O. Box 36248, Grosse Pointe, Mich. 48230  
 2043 BERKES, Robert H., 504 Washington St., El Segundo, Calif. 90245  
 1553 SMILEY, Gerald R., 6327 West Lapham, Milwaukee, Wis. 53214-5058  
 2356 POLHEMUS, J. Mark, 16 Chesterfield Dr., Hinchley Wood, Esher, Surrey KT10 0AH United Kingdom  
 2184 WAGNER, Keith A., Box 8087, State College, Pa. 16803  
 1816 LA CHANCE, Leon J., 1707 Crawford Dr., Salisbury, Md. 21801  
 1848 OWENS, Mary Ann, P. O. Box 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11202-1164  
 1977 MANCINO, Peter B., 51 Candle Hill Rd., New Fairfield, Conn. 06812  
 1479 KNIGHT, Alan E., P. O. Box 647, State College, Pa. 16804  
 2411 MILLS, David A., Jr., 3958 Park Circle Lane, Carmichael, Calif. 95608  
 1439 HOBERG, John L., 1631 W. North Bend Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45224  
 1938 WOODS, William L., P. O. Box 231397, San Diego, Calif. 92123  
 2451 BAILEY, David C., 1569 Marquette Ave., Naperville, Ill. 60540  
 2180 KINSLEY, Robert T., 611 Lakeside Dr., Carlsbad, New Mex. 88220  
 2369 BRIMM, Andre S., 16107 Midvale Ave., North, Seattle, Wash. 98133  
 2364 LAROZE, Georges, Saint Andeol-Le-Chateau, B. P. No. 69, 69700 Givors, France  
 2009 DULL, Raymond H., P. O. Box 16405, St. Louis Park, Minn. 55416  
 2004 ROUND, Michael, 52 Stuart Rd., Wimbledon Park, London S.W. 19, Engl.  
 2373 GARNSEY, Thomas, P. O. Box 595, Port Leyden, N. Y. 13433-0595  
 2345 ASBILL, Ronald L., 2717 16th St., Sacramento, Calif. 95819-3423  
 BALBATON, Richard, P. O. Box 911, North Attleboro, Mass. 02761  
 2411 MILLS, David A., Jr., 3958 Park Circle Lane, Carmichael, Cal. 95608-5831

#### DECEASED

- 2380 Henry H. Gaylord, Jr.  
 2275 Leopoldo D. Arosemena  
 2223 Robert P. Vuillemmenot  
 2329 James C. Pratt  
 357 (Honorary Member) Charles Bretagne

#### RESIGNED

George B. Baker, Robert R. Brun, Kenneth E. Daniels, Arthur A. Dumont, Carl E. Ferguson, Pierre L. Grech, Stephen Kelley, Yutaka Kondo, Ronald J. Mahoney, Patricia O'Grady, Richard B. O'Grady, Jacques Le Potier, W. Cdr. Donald Starkey, Stanley D. Weiss, Yves J. Demers.—

#### Dropped From Mailing List for Non-Payemnt of Dues by 1 April

D. A. Agolia, H. V. Barker, P. A. Cerrato, Edw. G. Dunn Jr., G. Ghedini, L. F. Gidez, C. J. Hecht, Wm. A. Herzig, R. M. Nosel, D. Schwartz, J. Sefozek, A. Crossingham, L. G. DeOliveira, M. A. Earle, R. B. Edison, J. S. Emery, L. E. Falconer Sr., R. B. Feinberg, S. Feller, P. Filipkowski, A. D. Gage, B. N. Gerber, J. R. D. Yeaw, K. A. Harris, E. E. Helgestad, M. C. Jordan, M. E. Knepper, Edw. Majchrzak, H. E. Miller, B. P. J. J. Moore, K. R. Moreland, J. P. Mounier, A. Nachson, W. H. Naland, R. Adams, J. Clark, Ph. de Wailly, A. M. Harman, M. Hetu, M. Malvaux, R. A. Allain, K. Bennett, J. L. Blair, R. F. Carmody, K. J. Cronin, T. M. Hines, S. M. Reed, R. S. Rinkenberger Jr., Edw. Ross Jr., F. H. Rupprecht, W. F. Schuler, A. Seay, W. A. Springhorn, J. Vavrosky, Wm. Von Mattix, M. Wasserman, J. S. Wheeler, D. L. Williams.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

France &amp; Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc.

1984

Balance on hand 1/1/84		\$7,558.40
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## Receipts:

Total 1984 dues	5,430.18	
Publications:		
Back Issues	260.50	
Index	60.00	
Glossary	2.00	
Luft	210.00	
Lozenges	14.00	
Vaurie 1-3	46.00	
Bordeaux (Vaurie 4)	296.00	
Samples	1.50	890.00
Banquet Auction		178.50
Interest		292.71
Miscellaneous		1.00
		<u>6,792.39</u>
		14,350.79

## Disbursements:

Meetings		466.02
Philatelist		3,167.19
Administration:		
President	43.10	
Editor	615.30	
Secretary	500.00	
Treasurer	15.00	
Adv. and Membership	292.42	1,465.82
Publications—Luft III		849.70
Printing and Stationery		257.64
Exhibitions		288.20
Banquet		55.48
Collectors Club		175.00
Bank charges		21.88
Miscellaneous		29.31
		<u>6,776.24</u>

Balance on hand 1/1/85	\$7,574.55
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## Memorandum:

Vaurie Fund 12/31/84	\$8,387.92
Deficit balance carried from 1982	(1,138.91)
Surplus for 1984	325.54
Prepaid 1985 dues	+ 3,266.00

Cash in banks 12/31/84	<u>110,840.55</u>
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Respectfully submitted,  
Beatrice M. Berner, Treasurer