



France & Colonies Philatelist



USPS #207700

THE MARTINIQUE "PAQUEBOT" MARKING OF 1787-88

Richard M. Stevens

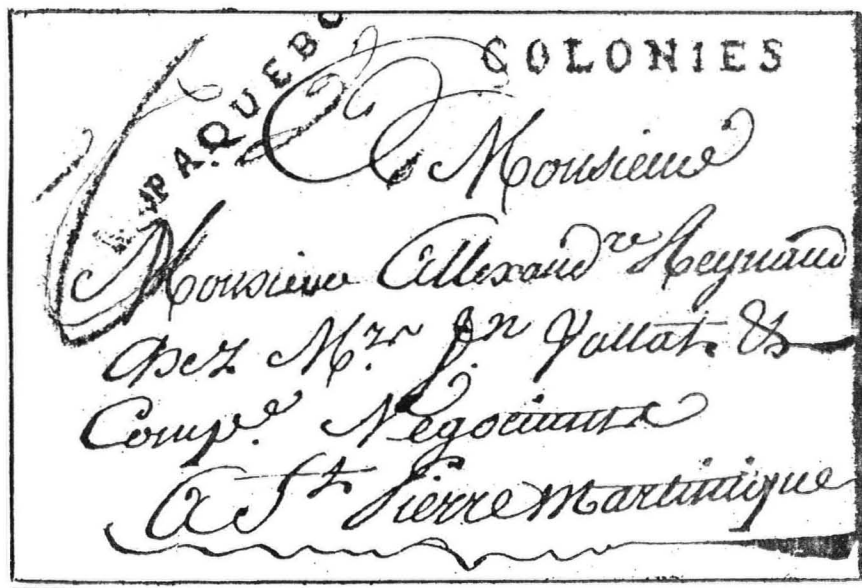


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During the years 1787 and 1788 a "Royal Packet Boat" service was run between France and its colonies in the Caribbean. Naturally this was merely a service conducted by designated sailing ships. It was unable to offer any time advantages over the other ships in the carriage of mail and was soon abolished. Further details may be found in the works of Jamet(1) and Tristant(2).

A few covers from this time period have been found with a handstamp "PAQUEBOT" in black. Three covers are reported by Tristant(3), all departing from Bordeaux in August to October 1787 and addressed to Martinique. Two might have been carried by a royal packet boat while the third probably was not. Jamet(1) also indicates that all covers known to him were from Bordeaux to Martinique, and suggests it was applied at Bordeaux. Tristant prefers the hypothesis that it was applied at Saint Pierre to indicate that the special 20 décime fee for the packet boat service was to be collected. (This fee was payable whether or not the letter was actually carried by a royal packet boat.)

I have recently acquired two additional covers with this marking (Lot 2381, M. Boule sale of 5 June 1985.) Both covers are addressed to Monsieur Alexandre Reynaud at Saint Pierre, Martinique, and bear the same markings:

1) Handstamp in red "COLONIES," Salles No. 26A. Salles(4) does not assign the origin of this handstamp, which he records only in black. Tristant(5) indicates that this marking replaced the small "COLONIES" in arc at the Loliot maritime office at Marseille.

2) Handstamp in black "PAQUEBOT" as previously described.

3) On the reverse "20" handwritten in red ink, also found on the previously mentioned covers from Bordeaux to Martinique.

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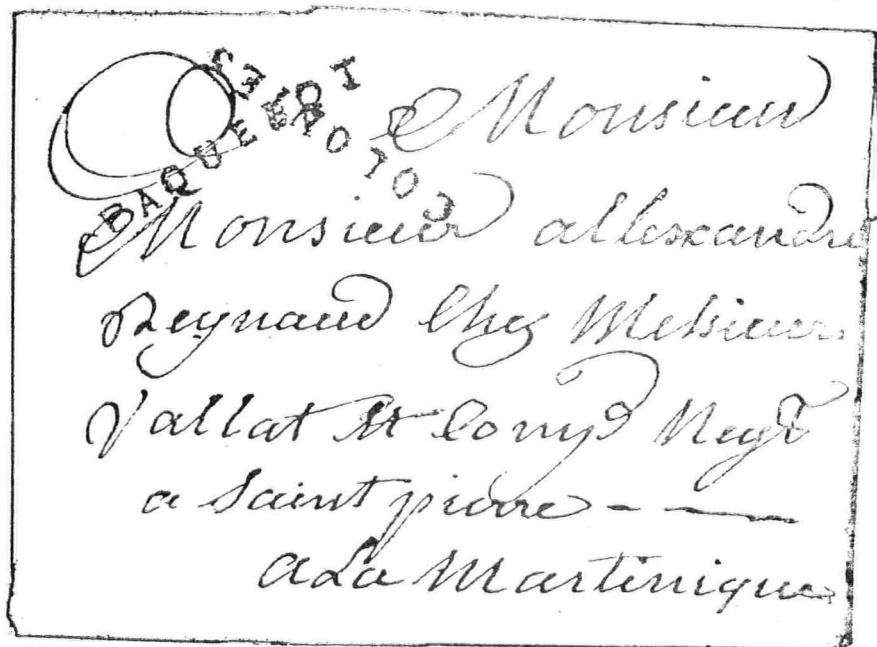
Stanley Luft, Martin Stemplen

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One cover was written at Marseille on 24 April 1788 and endorsed as received on 20 July. The second was written at Bastia (Corsica) on 23 May 1788 and was received on 17 August. These receipt dates do not correspond to the known arrival dates of the royal packet boats, all of which sailed from Bordeaux or Le Havre. Clearly these covers were carried by ships sailing from Marseille to Martinique. Therefore these prove that the "PAQUEBOT" marking was applied at the maritime office at Saint Pierre, Martinique, on all incoming ship mail.

References

1. M. Jamet, "150 Ans d'Histoire Postale des Anciennes Colonies Francaises," pp. 24-26, 92.
2. H. Tristant, "La poste maritime franco-coloniale sous l'Ancien Regime," *Le Monde des Philatelistes*, Nos. 346-359 (Oct. 1981 to Dec. 1982).
3. *ibid.*, No. 359, p. 35.
4. R. Salles, "La Poste Maritime Francaise, Vol. I, Addendum," p. 2.
5. H. Tristant, *Le Monde*, No. 360, p. 31.

MAIL SERVICE WITHIN BESIEGED METZ (OCTOBER 1870)

By Stanley J. Luft

Though the volume of incoming and outgoing mail in Prussian-besieged Metz had been reduced to nothing, the civil post continued to carry the mails within the limited confines of the 19 August-29 October 1870 siege perimeter.

We show here the front of a rather weatherbeaten postal courier's official routing form (Direction des Postes Form No. 7), indicating his travel on 15 October 1870 from headquarters (at St. Julien?) of the 3rd Corps of the Armée du Rhin to that army's postal Bureau K (apparently serving Corps' 1st Division). This journey, normally requiring 1½ hours (as shown on Tab-

N° 7.
Janv. 1870. — Car. 16.

DIRECTION
GÉNÉRALE
DES POSTES.

PART, DES COURRIERS D'ENTREPRISE.

(ALLER.)

SERVICE en voiture d

Timbre du Bureau
expéditeur.

Le sieur *Huguenin* entrepreneur.

Timbre du Bureau
destinataire.

PART de *F. J. J. J.*

le *15* *1870*

le sieur *Huguenin* courrier.

TARLEAU N° 1^{er}. — Marche du courrier.

DEPART du bureau expéditeur.				ARRIVÉE au bureau destinataire.			JOURS de la course.	
DISTANCE à parcourir.	Heures.	Minutes.	Matin ou soir.	Heures.	Minutes.	Matin ou soir.	Heures.	Minutes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
kilomètres	1 1/2						Temps accordé.	
	Marche faite par l'Administration.							
	Marche réelle.						Temps employé.	
Le courrier est en retard de avance de								

TARLEAU N° 2. — Nombre des dépêches.

REMISES AU COURRIER.		REÇUES du courrier.	
Nombre. 1	Embarquement du courrier. 2	3	MANQUANTES. 4
<i>une chargée</i>		<i>1</i>	

TARLEAU N° 3. — Renseignements.

INDICATION.	
1° des dépêches manquantes; 2° des accidents éprouvés en route; 3° du motif des retards du courrier.	

Le Receveur du Bureau expéditeur,

Le Receveur du Bureau destinataire.

leau No. 1), was for the explicit purpose of delivering a single money letter (from Tableau No. 2)! It apparently took place without any unusual incidents (Tableau No. 3 being left blank).

The back of this form, for the return of the courrier, is not filled out,

indicating that no mail was carried back on that trip from Bureau K to 3rd Corps headquarters.

MAILS SUSPENDED COVERS

Our member Robert I. Johnson of Bristol, England, collects "mails-suspended" covers world wide from many wars and other affairs. We have been encouraging him to publish a study of them, at least for ones relating to France. But he wants to do more research before committing. Meanwhile he has sent us some sample pages from his collection of covers from or to France that were returned to sender as undeliverable due to War restrictions. We illustrate four of them with his background comments. They bring back to us who weren't born yesterday some memories of historic trying times. R.G.S.

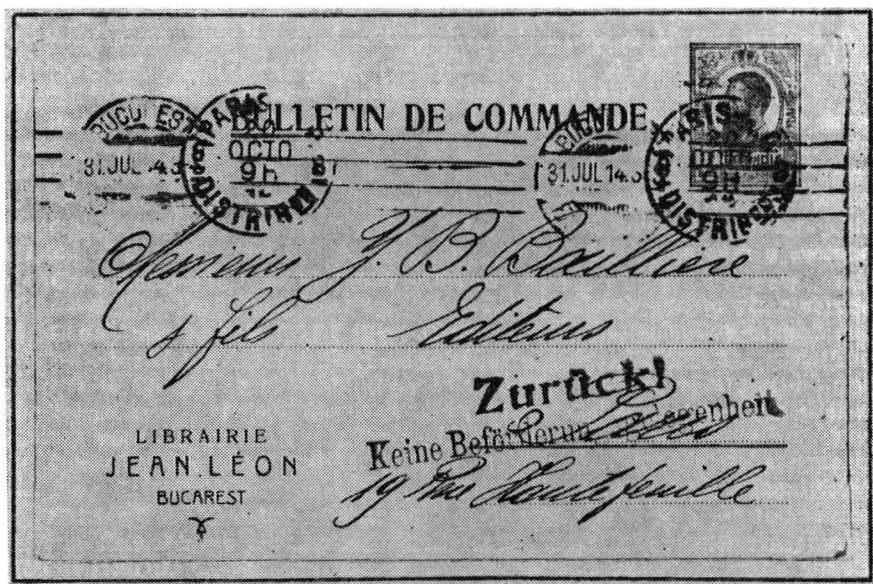


Figure 1

This is a library-order postcard sent from Bucharest in Roumania to Paris in France, in July 1914. The normal route for transit between these two countries was via Germany. The card got to Germany but was stopped there and sent back with the explanation "Return No possibility of forwarding." This was because of the various declarations of war from the 28th July 1914 when Austria declared war on Serbia with (amongst others of other dates) Germany declaring war on France on the 3rd August 1914. Once the card was back to Roumania another transit route was found as this card finally arrived in France on the 20th October 1914.

Figure 2 (top of next page)

Posted at Metz 13/6/1940 but returned by the Germans. Metz is near the German border and is just south of Sedan where on the 12th May 1940 the German forces crossed into France. Cover was addressed to Fondettes in the Department of Indre et Loire, in the region of Tours. Paris fell on the 14th June. France was partitioned on the 22nd June 1940.

Figure 3

From Nantes 5 November 1942 to Geneva. Following the Allied success at El Alamein the Allies started Operation Torch on the 8th November 1942. The Germans crossed into Vichy France and interrupted all communications between Vichy France and the rest of the world. The suspension of postal communication, shown on the label on this letter to Switzerland, had effect until about the end of November. In the interim mail for Switzerland and other neutral countries piled up at the Swiss border or, as in this case, was returned.

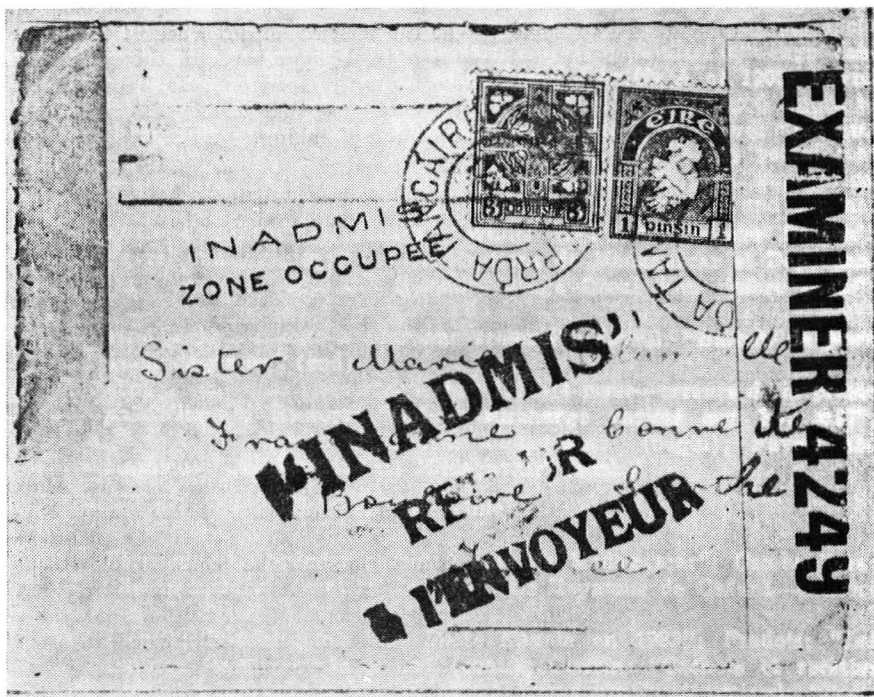


Figure 4

This letter (front only) was posted in Southern Ireland on the 24th June 1940 that is two days after the date of the armistice at Compiègne. It was addressed to that part of France occupied by the Germans. German regulations restricted the admission of mail from foreign countries and most mail was sent back as in this case. The letter underwent British and Irish censorship.

ON MERSON VARIETIES

The Merson stamps have troubled many collectors because of difficulty in identifying alleged forgeries, which requires knowledge of the subtle varieties of the genuine. The color variations are especially confusing. An article by Peter J. Bleek, ("Merson Musings") in the Newsletter of the France

and Colonies Phi. Soc. (G.B.) #55, March 1985, is helpful so we quote it here-with.

As a start, a straight-forward question. Marianne 1984-5 states that the 2F violet was forged to deceive collectors. How can the forgery be distinguished from the genuine article?

An examination of a considerable number of Mersons of all values, Metropolitan and used abroad shows 2 "variations" which occur with some frequency on most if not all values. Beneath the value shield, on most issues, the center color occurs; this varies from a mere trace, 5 flecks or small dots, and two large ones. It is rare on certain values and relatively common on others (see Appendix). To some extent the absence or presence of the color seems related to the contract between the two colors used on the particular value, and, on the whole the color is more often present on post World War I printings. In fact, were these traces of color in the original design, and hence intentional, or are they merely an "accident" of inking.

The second "variation" confined almost entirely to post WW I issues is the "solid" cornice in the bottom left hand corner by the value tablet; this would appear most likely to be due in some way to inking, but why only this corner and why post WW I issues? (The one exception is a single copy of the F2 violet). Also why does it occur more frequently on some values than others, e.g., it is the exception rather than the rule on the F2 orange whereas I have not found a single example of the F5. Marianne 1984-5 suggests there are two distinct F5 stamps, the one of 1902, and the other of 1922. Without enlarging on this could this, or the fact that this value does not appear to have been printed for 20 years have any bearing? Incidentally considerable stocks of the earlier printing must have been held, as I have two cancelled 1917.

Finally the 1914 issue of the F2 violet for the French Protectorate of Morocco is a grey violet quite distinctive from any other issue of this stamp. Presumably a different ink was used for this printing only, no other printings having been made for some years. This also suggests that considerable stocks were held relative to use of the 1902 printing for Alexandria and Port Said as this was in use until 1920. Is it then a reasonable deduction that there was probably only a single printing of this value for these and indeed all other P.O.'s abroad?

APPENDIX

Summary of Merson "Varieties"

Value	Absence/Presence of Color	Solid Corner
40c	More colored 2: 1	Yes—late issues
45c	About 50/50, but color generally indistinct	Yes—late issues
50c	Color very rarely visible	Yes
60c	Color generally visible	Yes
F1	About 50/50 but rather faint	A few late issues
F2 violet	Color generally visible	One only
F2 orange	Generally color obvious	Frequent
F3 violet	Majority show color	Quite common
F3 lilac	Majority show color, (but center and frame color often very similar)	Common
F5	Rarely visible	No
F10	Usually present as large dots	Yes
F20	Usually present as large dots	Yes

FROM THE ARCHIVES OF ST. PIERRE (I)

By Michel Malvaux

The years 1885 and 1886 were rich in surcharges and other modifications of the postage stamps of St. Pierre. From August 1885 to December 1885 surcharges were made on Sage and Dubois stamps of face values from 20c to 1 Fr. to make more-needed values of 5, 10, and 15c. The quantities surcharged were generally much larger than for the four earlier surcharges of Jan.-April 1885; they ranged from 1,800 of the 05/75c Sage to 21,250 for the 15/40c Sage.

In February 1886 it was no longer feasible to make more surcharges owing to insufficient stocks on hand in the postoffice, a fact which required the postal service to create new stamps when a shortage of low values arose in January. These new stamps were the only such original local creations ever made by St. Pierre. They consisted of three labels printed about the 10th of February (—already authorized by a local decree of 22 Jan.—R.G.S.) and were not available at the postoffice beyond two months (—actually use was stopped on Feb. 27 when new supplies of stamps were received from France—R.G.S.).

The postmaster had originally requested 1000 copies of each of three values be made: 05, 10, and 15c, of which:

300 (of each) were to be sent to Miquelon P. O.

300 of each to be sent to Langlade P.O.

150 of each to Ile aux Chiens P. O.

the rest (250 of each) to be used at St. Pierre P.O.

After 23 March the labels were no longer available (for any purpose) and the remainders were burned on 30 March. The Procès-Verbaux for the burning indicated that:

711 of the 0.05

743 of the 0.10

227 of the 0.15

were burned. Thus by subtraction from the 1000 made of each, it is deduced that only:

289 of the 05

257 of the 10

773 of the 15

could have been used on mail. Those were thus very small issues. They are generally found and were at the time preferred by collectors on piece (small fragments of covers). There are a great many falsifications.

Comments by R. G. Stone:

Malvaux's documentation is very important for St. Pierre specialists because it indicates that the 1886 labels, when genuine AND properly used, are probably really much rarer than was previously thought based on inadequate information. Judging from the quantities of copies on the market, a lot of them must be "reprints," imitations, or fakes. We summarized what had been published and speculated about them in an article on "Typeset Issues of French Colonies" in American Philatelist for Nov. 1982. Now we would have to make some revisions.

Some questions as to how so many apparently-genuine copies could be "accepted" by the trade and collectors, are now given perhaps a partial answer by the Malvaux document, the part where it says the labels were available (somewhere) up to 23 March and remainders burned on 30 March. So

between Feb. 27 when a decree of the Colony Commandant made further use of the labels invalid, and 30 March when they were burned, the remainders must have been held somewhere, either in the postoffice or other office of the administration. There could have been some illegal or clandestine dispersal of some of them in that period to local speculators who had inside contacts in the administration and who could get them cancelled by collusion. If so, the quantities burned may more or less misrepresent the quantity of genuine copies actually remaining as of February 27. Some years ago we made a census of copies seen in auctions over many years and found that the dates of the postmarks (those of proper type for the period) were bunched around 11-12 Feb. and 25-26 Feb., indicating the influence of local speculators in preparing locally-addressed small greeting-card type envelopes to present to the P.O. window to obtain the labels. The bunching at 25-26 Feb. was the last minute rush to get them before the authorized use ended (and they seem to have had advance information on the impending decree). We have seen very few genuine-looking examples postmarked after 26 February or in March, with proper cancels.

There are many apparently-genuine copies offered with obvious falsification of the postmarking, such as cancel of a type only used at St. Pierre at a later time, or backdating or misdating of the correct cancel type. And that is apart from outright counterfeits of the label, on wrong paper, wrong size and wrong font. But there are also many imitations which suggest attempted local use of the original sort of type font. This suspicion was strengthened not long ago by a colleague in France who related that a gentleman from Paris came to visit him showing a batch of 50 of the labels on pieces which he alleged were inherited by a family with St. Pierre antecedents and who wished to sell them. Paris dealers and experts would not accept them as they were obvious fakes, printed on the wrong kind of paper, not exact imitations, etc.

The archive document states that some copies of the labels were to be supplied to the three other P.O.s (which handled a very small amount of mail), but there is no record of any copies properly cancelled at those P.O.s. Perhaps the intention was never carried out. Moreover, the allotment of fewer copies to St. Pierre than to Miquelon and Langlade seems irrational.

The figures cited on the remainders imply that twice as many 15c were used as of the 5 and 10c. The catalogs have in recent years priced the 5 and 15c about the same and the 10c about 25% higher. Our census indicated the 5c is commonest, probably because it was the value preferred by the speculators. The 15c was probably the most used on commercial and familial mail, most of which has not been preserved. Thus we think the relative catalog prices are about right. Covers are very rare and nearly all look philatelic.

Unfortunately the archives did not say just how the labels were printed (see my article mentioned above).

ANALYSIS OF A PARIS SIEGE LETTER

Some time ago, I received a trio of photocopies, letters from a correspondence of the siege of Paris. By far the most intriguing of them is one hand-dated 14 October 1870, franked with a 1d stamp and first postmarked with a duplex canceller with numeral 42. LONDON SW 3, OC 24 70; backstamped LONDON NW HO, OC 24 70. In view of earlier publications, e.g., *Am. Phil. Congress yearbook 1976*, the question arose as to whether this cover had left Paris by the US diplomatic pouch.

The dates being well known and published, as to when pouches left Paris and when the mail content was processed at London, a detailed analysis is not difficult.

The letter is dated 14 October, hence too late to have been taken out by General Burnside, who left Paris on the 11th.

The arrival postmark of 24 October is too early for the cover to have been in pouch #1 that was exchanged across the lines, which arrived London on 25 October.

Thus, the only possible pouch would have been that carried by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, who left Paris on 15 October and delivered his pouch on the 22nd. Three covers have become known from that pouch thus far, each carrying the duplex cancel of Charing Cross WC 4 of 22 October. Had the letter been taken as such in that pouch, it would have been postmarked two days earlier than it was.

Let us now consider the relevant portion of the (English) text of that letter:

"It is a long time since you have had a letter from me, but I was waiting for the end of this dreadful war, and I waited so long that the Prussians came nearer and nearer, and the Paris gates were forcibly shut and no letter went out; but a gentleman who corresponds with London and New York for the papers, has been kind enough to promise me to send some letters off with his dispatches."

The wording carries the implication that the writer's letter might have been stuck inside one of the correspondent's dispatches, a so-called piggyback letter.

Correspondents used every conceivable method for getting their reports out, including the US pouch. Hence the possibility of this item having been in the Loyd-Lindsay pouch INSIDE another letter cannot be ruled out. But the letter might just as well have gone out of Paris inside a letter sent by balloon, even as late as 19 October on the "République Universelle."

There is yet another criterion to be considered for US pouch mail: All covers known thus far are postmarked in the London West Central area, either by the Charing Cross post office or simply London WC. The reason is simply that the US Despatch Agent's office was in that portion of London. A London SW or NW postmark as the earliest cds is therefore highly unlikely on a piece of Paris siege mail that arrived via US pouch as such, i.e., not as a piggyback letter.

It might be interesting to speculate for which paper this kindly correspondent worked. Perhaps a London directory for 1870 could give some clues. All I know is that the London office of the New York World was at 32 Fleet Street, London EC; it had a very active Paris reporter. But that again seems to be the wrong part of London.

Finally, pouch covers were indeed postmarked at London on 24 October; the Newbury collection contains one such. But it was written on the 10th, carried out by Burnside, processed by Stevens (US Dispatch Agent) at London on the 23rd (a Sunday) and postally marked at Charing Cross WC 7, the next day.

Even though the letter in question was most likely not in a US pouch, it is highly unusual and appears to be the only piggyback siege cover known thus far to have been first postally processed at London.

—Ernst M. Cohn

CHARLES (De) BRETAGNE

Charlie Bretagne, an Honorary Member of the Society since 1971 passed away last year. Only very few of our present members knew him as he had not been active in philately for the last 15 years. He did the Society a yeoman service in 1964 when he became President (to 1966) and proceeded to pull the Society out of a bad slump that had developed over the preceding 1½ years due mainly to the Philatelist having been very irregular or missing so that a third of the members dropped out. With a new Philatelist and some promotion he turned the tide and soon many members returned. He joined the France and Colonies Group as it was then known in late 1948. He collected France and built a rather nice collection of precancels on newspapers, which was shown at the Collectors Club and with Nathan Hals written up in the Collectors Club Philatelist—it won the Gerard Gilbert award in 1960. Bretagne ran a beauty parlor in Poughkeepsie, with his wife doing most of the work. As he gradually retired from that business his interest in philately increased. He decided to become a stamp dealer by mail and for a few years was selling material and literature on consignment from France. Then he caught the APS politics bug and was running for an APS Director when disaster struck—he became ill with cancer. His high medical expenses prevented his paying some of his philatelic accounts leading to complaints and disbarment from APS. Recovering slowly he gave up philately and tried real estate for a time, but finally retired for good in the mid-1970s. In September 1971 the Society elected him an Honorary Member. Those who knew Bretagne recall his bubbly enthusiasm and vain ambitions.

MYSTERY COVER

The auction of SOLUPHIL that took place on Thursday, April 11, 1985, contained as lot #2289 the front of a cover, illustrated in color, which was franked with a Bordeaux 20c stamp. This was cancelled by the lozenge "5013" and also showed the cds of Blidah (Algeria) of 28 March 1871. In addition, a 10c laureated Emperor stamp was affixed, which is cancelled by a cds of Paris (60) dated 1 May 1871. In the upper left corner is an endorsement "Bruner & Cie.," in what appears to be the same ink and the same handwriting with the same pen. The commentary describes the front as "one of the rare letters known in a remarkable state. Superb." The estimated value is FFfr. 20,000, or roughly \$2,000. The period was, of course, that of the Paris Commune; and Brunner is one of the well-known forwarders who undertook to move mail into and out of the Paris of the Commune. (Cover guaranteed by R. Goebel.)

Commentary on the Commune cover, lot 2289: on 28 March, the day on which the cover was postmarked at Blidah (Algeria), the Commune government established itself in the city hall (Hôtel de Ville) of Paris. The director of the post office left Paris with his main staff only on 30 March, two days later. This move could not possibly have been foreseen either in Paris or in Algeria. It was certainly later than that date that Bruner (and others) decided to set themselves up in the forwarding business to smuggle mail into and out of Paris. So the endorsement "Bruner etc." as well as that 10c stamp must have been put on the cover front later, even if the front is otherwise genuine. Also, the Paris (60) cds must be a fake. No address is given for Bruner, in or out of Paris!—E.M.C.

A FRENCH OCEANIA CHRONICLE

Our member Christian Beslu, the author of that beautiful book on "La Philatélie au Tahiti" (see review in FCP April 1983), has written a series of articles for the Tahiti newspaper *La Dépêche* dealing with the philately, postal history, and history of French Polynesia/Oceania, under the heading "La Chronique Philatélique." M. Beslu has kindly sent us a set of the articles that appeared in the paper in 1983. A number of the articles contain information which has probably not appeared in philatelic literature and all of the articles will be of great interest to French Polynesia collectors. Each article has various well-reproduced illustrations of philatelic items and local scenes. You might be able to still obtain copies of the issues with the articles from the newspaper or see them in some U.S. libraries.

A list of the 1983 articles and dates of the newspaper containing them follows:

1. Présentation—Généralités—9 March 1983
2. Pauvres Mutoi, pauvres facteurs—30 March
3. Neufs ou oblitérés?—27 April
4. Oblitérations de complaisance—11 March
5. Les Entiers Postaux—25 May
6. Timbres-taxé—1 June
7. Les lettres "Missionnaires"—8 June
8. La Thématique—16 June
9. Les timbres à surtaxe—22 June
10. Les faux—29 June
11. Histoire et philatélie—6 July
12. Nouvelles diverses (M. Leralle)—20 July
13. Les blocs—28 July
14. Erreurs et défauts—3 August
15. Les documents annexes—10 August
16. Les fantaisies—17 August
17. Surcharges utilisées comme affranchissement—24 August
18. Idem cont.—1 September
19. Les commémoratifs de l'aventure—7 September
20. Cachets américaines sur timbres des E.F.O.—14 September
21. Cachets Néo-Zélandais sur timbres des E.F.O.—22 September
22. La parole aux lecteurs (à propos des taxes)—5 October
23. Histoire des cachets—12 October
24. Du neuf sur les vieux—19 October
25. Dépeches diverses—23, 25, or 26? October
26. Les flammes polynésiennes—16 November
27. Bora Bora—il y'a 40 ans était ouverte par les américaines—21 December

PRELIMINARY STAMP PROGRAM FOR 1986

I. Stamps with Surtaxe:

Journée du Timbre—a postal vehicle of the 19th Cent.

Celebrated Persons: Francois Arago, Marc Seguin, Henri Moisson,
Paul Herault, Henri Fabre, Alfred Kastler

Red Cross: stained glass of Veira de Silva of the church of St.
Jacques de Reims

II. Stamps Without Surtaxe:

Artistic Series: Isabelle d'Este painting of DaVinci

Works of Maurice Estève, and Jean Arp

Europa Series: Protection of Nature—Chauve-Souris and Genette

Touristic Series: Cloister of Notre Dame en Vaux, Chateau de Loches,
Site of Filitosa, Bastille de Monpazior, Manoir Normand, St.
Germain de Livet

Nature Series: Minerals: Marcasite, Quartz, Calcite, Fluorite

Commemoratives and Misc.:

Centenary of Inauguration of the Statue of Liberty

25th Anniv. Mésures d'arcale méridien by la Condamine and
Maupertuis

Tricentenary of French-Thai diplomatic relations

Nancy: Congrès de Fédération des Sociétés Philatéliques

Cinquantenaire du Front Populaire

Hommage aux Femmes: Louise Michel

Musée Nationale des Sciences, Technique, et Design Industriel

Alain Fournier:—"le Grand Méculves"

Anee Internationale de la Paix—Lutte Contre la Racism—Victor
Basch

Carnaval de Vénise à Paris

Mulhouse (Musées Techniques)

Centenaire des Ecoles Nationales Professionels

13eme Congrès de la Confédération Mondiale d'Energie a Cannes

La Typographie par Raymond Gid

St. Jean-Marie Vianney, Curé d'Ars

Air Mails: Breguet Wibault 283

THE PRECURSERS OF THE PRECANCELS

The precancelled French issues started in 1893 with trial surcharges for Paris made by a hand roller which the postoffice clerks applied to sheets (only done in 1893); they are scarce and catalog in thousands of francs. Precancel surcharges were resumed on a regular basis after 1900 on certain of the current stamps—Sowers, Blanc, Paix, Pasteur, Mercure. etc.

Prior to 1893, from 1869 on, stamps were affixed to the sheets of paper on which journals were to be printed so that the printing on top of the stamps served as a precancellation. This was done first in 1869-70 with the special newspaper adhesives, and after those were suppressed the ordinary postage issues from Empire, Bordeaux, Cérès, Sage to early Blanc Type were so used. They are well known and especially desirable on a whole newspaper or large fragment.

Also prior to 1893, a practice occurred in the period of the Sage-issues when some journal publishers or publishers of other printed matter for mailing in quantity deposited the addressed wrappers in advance to the postoffice and got them back after the P.O. affixed stamps and cancelled them; then upon mailing out, the thus precancelled matter would be dispatched without the further delay that postmarking a large number of items individually would require. The precancelled wrappers were often cancelled so rapidly

that offset impressions of the cancel of the next wrapper occurred on the underside of the wrapper piled on top of it.

True precursors of the precancels were also made by private publishers or printers who bought sheets of the same stamps that the P.O. would use on journals, had them postmarked by hand and returned to the user, for posting matter in quantity ("en nombre"). These are quite rare. The earliest reported ones are the precancelled dues stamps at Lyon from 1862 to 1879—all values up to 30c except the 10c lithographed. Such stamps when seen on the document will not have the cancel tying and strikes from neighboring stamps may overlap. The postmark dates will never be later than the date of issue of the publication. The imperf stamps were often cut apart very carelessly in haste. Similar practices have been discovered at Issoudun in 1860 on 10c dues typo (very rare) which must be the earliest precursor precancel.

In addition to dues stamps a few cases are known of postage stamps used as precancels by private parties, including the 1c laureated and 2c Bordeaux at Issoudun 1870-71, pairs of 1c laureated at St. Mihiel 1871-72, 1c Cérés at Poitiers 1873, and 2c Sage redbrown on electoral circulars of 1877 and 1893.

Genuine example of these private precancels bring very high prices and obviously one better get them with a certificate. (See the Marianne Catalogue 1985, pp. 69-74).

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

Date of filing: Oct. 8, 1985

1. Title of publication: France and Colonies Philatelist. Publication No. 207700

3. Frequency of issue: Quarterly

3A. Annual Subscription Price: \$4.50

4. Location of known office of publication: 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Ks. 66044

5. Location of the headquarters or general business offices of the publishers:
103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003

6. Names and addresses of publisher, editor, and managing editor:

Publisher: France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. (N. Y.)

Editor: Robert G. Stone, P. O. Box 336, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. 17214

Managing Editor: None

7. Owner: France and Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc.

103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003

8. Known bondholders, mortgagees, etc.—None

10. Extent and nature of circulation	Average no. copies each issue during preceding 12 months		Actual no. copies single issue pub. nearest filing date	
A. Total no. copies	1000		950	
B. Paid circulation				
1. Sales thru dealers, carriers, vendors, counter	0		0	
Mail subscriptions	779		770	
C. Total paid circulation	779		770	
D. Free distribution, samples, complimentary, etc.	18		18	
E. Total distribution	797		788	
F. Copies not distribute	203		162	
Returns from news agents	0		0	
G. Total	1000		950	

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

Walter E. Parshall, Corresponding Secretary

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS



◆ On 6 July the 2.20F Abbaye de St. Michel de Cuna was issued; on 31 Aug. the 2.50 "1685-1985" Accueil des Huguenots, on 14 Sept. the 5.00 work of Dubuffet, on 21 Sept. a set of 4 Flora: 1.00 Hêtre Rayard, 2.00 Orme de Montange, 3.00 Chêne pédonclé, 5.00 Epicea; on 28 Sept. the 3.90 Solutre (touristic series); on 12 Oct. the 5.00F work of Alechinsky.

◆ On 1 August due to a raise in postal rates, three new Liberté type stamps were issued: 1.80 in green for non-urgent letters, 2.20 in light red for ("urgent") normal letters, 3.20 in blue for international letters. At the same time the 3.00F brown Liberté whose sale was suspended in Aug. 1984 was to be reissued on 1 August 1985. Aérogrammes for the new rate 3.70 will be issued as soon as the present 3.50 ones are sold out. The new stamps are sold in sheets of 100. Booklets of 10 of the 1.80 and 2.20 are planned, without lateral perforations.

◆ On 2 Nov. will be issued the 1,80F La France et ses Morts; on 9 Nov. the 3.20 Charles Dullin; on 16 Nov. the 2.20 Documentation Française; on 23 Nov. the 2.20+0.50 Red Cross: Retable d'Issenheim-Colmar (will be sold on cover at the PTT booth at the N. Y. ASDA show Nov. 23-24).

◆ For UNESCO three stamps were issued 28 Oct.: 1.00 Carthage, 2.20 Havana, 3.20 Sri Lanka—views of sites protected as national patrimonies.

◆ On 21 Oct. Andorre issued a new set of 10 dues stamps illustrating various plants with berries.

◆ For the Conseil de l'Europe (Europa) a set of 3 stamps in "une jeunesse" design were issued on 31 August, and the previous set retired.

◆ For Andorre was issued on 3 August two bird stamps: 1.80 La Cal Vert and 2.20 Le Chardonneret. On 14 Sept. the 5.00F Pre-Roman painting of Sant Cerni de Nagol.

◆ Monaco issued on 13 August a set of five stamps of fishes. The French PTT philatelic offices in various cities are now selling Monaco new issues.

◆ Every semester the PTT philatelic service issues a packet of the stamps put out in the preceding semester; packet #1 for 1985 contains 21 stamps issued Jan.-May, and is sold for 85.00Fr. The PTT also has for sale a packet of Liberté stamps at 30Fr. and some of the past semester-packets are still available: #1 for 1983 at 83.60Fr and #3 for 1983 at 75Fr. Another series of souvenir packets called the "Philatelic Collections of the PTT" consists of certain stamps along with the Notice describing it: for example, in 1983 they offer the Brantome stamp thus at 35F, the Raphael stamp at 50Fr, the Doré stamp at 45F; for 1985 they offer the Nicolas de Stael at 63F. Bound collections of the "Notices Philatéliques" on the stamps are available for 1982 issues at 60F, for 1983 issues at 60F, and for Andorre 1982 and 1983 15Fr each.

◆ From 1 Jan. 1986 the PTT will no longer publish the quantities of each stamp printed at the time of issue but wait till the stamp is withdrawn and give the quantities actually sold. It is hoped this will discourage speculation—the PTT learned its lesson with the Celebrated Personages booklets.

◆ The 5.00 stamp illustrating a painting of famous French artist Jean Dubuffet, which he finished for the stamp just before he died, is in his late refined style of abstractions; it has a collage of a person figure in the center to animate the work. His earlier work tended to crude abstractions without any cultural reference.

◆ The 5.00F stamp of an original painting of Pierre Alechinsky, issued Oct. 12, looks like a giant octopus on a green background. Actually it is meant to be a symbol of a serpent set against a page of handwritten text by writer Michel Butor. The serpent is biting his tail. It represents depth, death, and eternity, and like all of Alechinsky's work mixes in written graphics in subtle ways.

◆ The ATPOM is selling a signed souvenir engraving by Pierre Bequet on the theme of Jean Charcot, famous French polar explorer; the piece has a 16.10F Charcot stamp affixed and postmarked in Terre Adélie. By subscription (1500 edition) at 140F from ATPOM, 85 Ave. de la Bourdonnais 75007 Paris.

◆ The PTT issued this year as one of its "Documents Philatéliques Officiels," no. 81-85, a specially-elaborated one for the two Europa stamps: "Adam de la Halle" and "Marius Milhaud"; on the document are included imprints in bistre of some old French issues going back to 1936 related to musicians, using the original dies: for Yv. nos. 331, 1071, 1083, 1086, 1137, 1382.

◆ A new club and journal for collectors of the Marianne de Bequet has started: Buletin No. 1 (1985) of the Cercle des Amis de Marianne. The spon-

sor is A. Vailly, 17 residence Corlay, 22300 Lannion.

◆ When France and Switzerland recently issued stamps commemorating life-saving activities on the Lake of Geneva (Lac Leman), the First Day ceremonies for both were held at the border with temporary P.O.s separated by a short bridge; letters posted there with both stamps were accepted at both P.O.s.

◆ The Conference of European Postal Administrations (CEPT) has hoped that the public would develop the feeling that there is a single postal service for all the CEPT countries; the issuing of the Europe stamps is sponsored by CEPT to promote that aim. Europa issues were "hot" philatelic items a few years back and are now regaining some interest. The CEPT feels the need for faster mail exchanges, and proposes an overnight airmail service between France, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Sweden.

◆ From time to time there is a cry from some collectors about the neglect and denigration of used (cancelled) stamps, because the dealers don't have much stock of them and promote the mint new issues instead. What many collectors well know, is that many properly-cancelled stamps are really rare but catalog very cheap so dealers will not bother with them or cannot supply them. A French collector proposes to form an Association pour le Renouveau du Timbre Oblitéré. Stay tuned.

◆ The annual Salon d'Automne in Paris, sponsored by the dealers syndicate, which is a bourse and showcases the stamp designers and engravers, giving prizes for the best stamp in each of various categories, has grown to be a big affair so it is moving to a larger site, the Palais du C.N.I.T. La Defense.

◆ The editor of *Le Monde des Philatélistes* is much annoyed by New Caledonia using some slogan postmarks bilingually inscribed in French and English—one more of the insidious and irreversible infiltrations of English into French culture, he complains. The British do not permit such liberties, he says. The New Caledonia PTT has been for some years actively promoting sales of its stamps with English flyers, as the biggest market for them is among the English-speaking collectors of Australasia.

◆ R. Altériet reports the discovery of a Type II of the 2.20 Liberté stamp; identified by a thicker baseline of the first "2" and a sharper tail of that two. It comes from virole D of the RGR-1 press. This indicates that an abnormal number of viroles were needed for this stamp due to demand when a change of postage rates went in.

◆ At BALPEX Labor Day weekend numbers of our members were in evidence: Ed Grabowski, Dick Stevens, Walter Parshall, Martin Stempien, Jeff Bohn, Dick Winter, Larry Jones, Lee Gordon, Bill Bogg, Keith Wagner, Ernst Cohn, Bill Waugh, Clarence Stillions, and Bob Stone. Stan Luft won a Vermeil for his Alsace-Lorraine exhibit and Bob Stone a Gold for his St. Pierre. Walter Brooks a Vermeil for his Siege of Paris, Clarence Stillions a Vermeil for his Newfoundland George VI Coronation Issue. There were some nice French maritime covers in exhibits of Danish West Indies (of H. Arnould, the Grand Award) and Dr. Toni Longo's Puerto Rico (Gold). Ernst Cohn was the chief judge.

◆ Stan Luft won a Vermeil award for his French Exposition cancel covers at the Omaha Stamp Show. He also judged at the Apex, Colorado, show and at Midaphil in October.

◆ The annual exposition at the French National Congress of Philatelic Organizations is always a sort of bellwether of trends in collecting in France. The show at Tours this year had 1,100 frames; the competition for entry is rigorous and a limit of 6 frames imposed. There were 157 exhibits by adults

(and 82 by juniors): 46 in the marcophilie class (incl. postal history), 45 thematic, 38 "classic" (i.e. traditional), 12 airmail. The "classics" were evenly divided among 19th and 20th. The emphasis on "marques postales" and cancellations was very prominent. Thematics greatly outnumbered topicals and were the largest single category (40) among juniors as well. Some observers did not think the "classics" were very outstanding this year. Only one ballon monté exhibit, two of stationery.

◆ Member Alain Millet gave a presentation to the Académie de Philatélie on 4 May on the "Mail and Postmarks of Mayotte and Nossi Be from the beginning to the end of the use of General Issues."

◆ Member George Barker read a paper on the French and Colonies Type Blanc at the 7 Feb. meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society. He has had a number of serial articles on this in the Journal of the Fr. and Cols. Phil. Soc. (of GB).

◆ The PTT Philatelic Service will have a booth at the N.Y. ASDA show in November, with a special cachet available to apply to covers or cards already franked.

◆ A new society for French naval postmarks has been formed—La Marcophilie Navale. Dr. Mériaux the well-known naval post specialist is President. For information write to M. Gerard Schmidt, Villa Marguerite 17, Ave. du Brunet, 83000 Toulon.

◆ The PTT took in 15 billion pieces of mail during 1984, an increase of 1.8% over 1983. 43,276 tons of mail were carried by the domestic airmail system in 1984.

◆ The French Administration has not yet committed itself to supporting or holding an international philatelic exposition in France in 1989 to commemorate the Bicentenary of the Revolution. However, the proposal would be for one held in December 1989 not in July (for Bastille Day).

◆ A columnist in Le Monde makes the claim that the concept of holding "mail sales" (ventes sur offres) was innovated by the French dealer Octave Roumet in 1927, and the practice soon spread all over the World.

◆ Philatelic ballooning enthusiasts will be interested in the 4-page diptych souvenir in colors with reproductions of several stamps commemorating balloon flights and prints of some famous balloons (Pyrenées and Atlantic crossings) and a text by a professor, signed by the aeronauts Dupin and Euler. For sale at 200 Fr by the Comtié des Oeuvres Sociales des P.T.T., 26 rue Dessales, 3204 Auch Cedex.

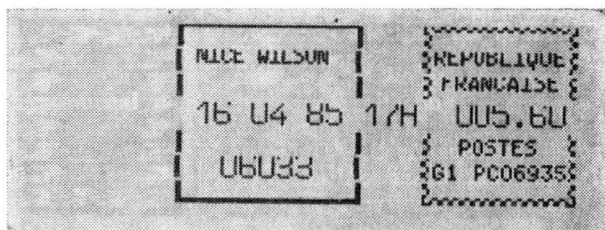
FOR THE RECORD

498). Registry labels may be seen on which the imprinted or in-printed name of the P. O. is accompanied by two initial capital letters. These are labels issued to large firms who make out the registration on their own mail. The initials serve to identify to the P.O. the issuing firm in case of return of an item.

500). The postmarks of Paris come in a seemingly infinite variety, with all the many branch offices, and the various types of special services which have their own postmarks. The handstamp date postmarks of the main P.O.—the Recette Principale, or "R.P.," and its Annexes, in the period from 1876 to date, for example, well illustrate the French tendency to "specialize" the

markings according to various functions of the P.O. These special inscriptions in the postmarks of Paris R.P. include: The number of the office, "Poste Restante," "Etranger," "Affranchissements," "Départ," "Journaux," "Chargements," "Distribution," "Caisse," "Contre-Seings," "Hotel des Postes," "Avion," "PP," "Imprimés," "Service Distribution Express," "Brigade de Financière," "Télégraphe," "Tri et Distribution," "Rue du Louvre," "Gare," "Recette Principale," "Bourse de Commerce," "A (for Annexe) 1," "Annexe 2," "R.P.-A' (B, C, etc.), etc. The style, size and form of the marks varies through the standard French types of the period 1876 to date. Collecting Paris postmarks is a popular field of endless fascination, and there are good catalogs to help—starting with the "Catalogue des Estampilles" (1929) for a good overall survey, and the Rochette & Pothion work of 1958; the postmarks on Sage issues are particularly well covered by the catalogues of Chappellier, de Beaufond, and Hoogerdijk. Many more specialized catalogues are published by Le Club le Meilleur. A systematic survey of the R.P. postmarks by Cuny and Delwaule is running currently in Feuilles Marcophiles.

501). Pierre Raynaud has made some computations of the total face value of the various St. Pierre-Miquelon France Libre issues: Postage 752,745.60Fr (old francs), dues 77,772.00, Noel 76,475.00, Colis Postaux 48.00, the unissued bloc 6.00. Oeuvres de Mer? Total is 890,178.45Fr for 578,549 stamps. 1,463 stamps were destroyed as defective. Sales by Savany and Gauthier in USA and Canada: at above face for the benefit of charity of the inhabitants 277,-452.50Fr. (By contrast 3,873,322 stamps of the A.E.F. France Libre overprints were issued, and 27,360 defectives burned.)



502). In the April 1985 FCP, p. 38, we mentioned the "Vignette Libre Service Affranchissement" labels of the automatic posting machines in use now in some major French P.O.s. Here is illustrated an example from the Nice P.O., showing a metered overprinted rate and postmark, on the blue label with a faint design of ocean waves and a full moon. We are seeing more and more of these on our mail. These LSA labels have to be postmarked as they do not have a date imprinted on them by the machines, unlike the GAPA machine-franking stamps which carry a date (a form of meter). For collectors the PTT is selling a set of 4 uncanceled LSAs of different values (minimum step for 4 different types of mail) in plastic covers on a card, sold at a minimum of two sets for 30Fr plus postage (5F): Service Philatélique PTT, 18 rue Francois-Bonvin, 75758 Paris Cédex 15 (pay by Intern. money order).

There are two kinds of automatic franking used in the PTT: the LSA and the GAPA, the LSA used in outside self-service units and the GAPA only within the P.O. by the clerks behind the counter. There is some confusion among collectors, clerks, and the public about these. The origins and functions of them are discussed in an article by Charbonnier in F. M. #242. The 9 LSA machines procured and installed in several Paris region P.O.s in 1981-

83 were for testing—an experiment. The LSA labels are like stamps and theoretically can be kept and used at any time at any P.O., hence have been cataloged in Yvert. They have to be cancelled by ordinary or machine postmarks. If a clerk outside Paris is presented with one he might not know what it is and question it. The machines can produce labels for the rates and classes of mail, viz.: letters, paquets-post, urgent paquets, and intra-Dept. paquets, all at the various tariffs for these according to the weight (given by a scales on the machine), but not registrations, mandats, AR, etc. The labels carry a notation indicating the class of mail in the space to the left of the meter print square: Lettre, PNU, or Urgent.

The GAPA machines are very expensive and the PTT has only put them in a few larger P.O.s, but they have much greater capabilities than the LSA. The GAPA is basically a computer with keyboard and weighing scales, that does most of the work for the clerk. It comes up with a displayed figure to tell the customer what he owes and then puts label on the piece of mail. The GAPA computer can be programmed to compute just about any postal cost inherent in the tariffs, as well as doing accounting and statistical summaries. The GAPA labels are automatically cancelled by the print out and are not transferable nor usable again, hence not considered stamps in the ordinary sense.

We have the impression that the blue self-sticking labels as illustrated here are being used by both the LSA and GAPA machines—if you see one with an ordinary postmark that would be an LSA. The one shown here is from a GAPA at Nice.

Eight new LSA machines located at Paris, Miribel, Lyon, Villefranche-sur-Saone, were installed in 1985. 43 different-priced labels can be produced on them under present tariffs. These machines are too expensive and not practicable for many places and purposes. So they are not likely soon to replace ordinary adhesive postage stamps.

503). The amount of the registry fee is a bit of important information for collectors who wish to evaluate the frankings on covers, from France and colonies to foreign countries, and within France and between France and colonies (which are different after 1980). The figures are available in the "Tarifs Postaux Français" book of Alexandre et al., but inconvenient and a lot of work to dig out even if you know your way around the book. So we list for your convenience the data in following tables. (Note that the registry fee is charged per letter or item and does not vary with the weight or amount of postage. Also from Feb. 1873 to 1957 the registration fee on matter given rates reduced below the first-class rate, so-called "O.P.R." (printed matter, etc.), was much less than the regular registry fee.)

Within France:

1849	double the postage
1854	.20 (Chargements)
Sept. 1871	.50 (Chargements)
Feb. 1873	.50 (Recommandation)
	.25 for O.P.R.

UPU from France and Colonies and also Within and between France and Colonies

Jan. 1879	.25 (no O.P.R.)
April 1898	.10 for O.P.R.
Jan. 1917	.25
	.15 O.P.R.; .10 for unsealed and military
April 1920	.35 / .25 for O.P.R.

Within and between France and Colonies Only:

March 1924	.60 / .40	1 Jan. 1947	10.00 / 8.00
July 1925	.75 / .50	2 Jan. 1947	9.50 / 7.50
May 1926	1.00 / .60	March 1947	9.00 / 7.00
July 1932	1.25 / .75	July 1947	14.00 / 10.00
July 1937	1.50 / .80	Sept. 1948	25.00 / 20.00
Nov. 1938	1.60 / 1.00	Jan. 1949	50.00 / 40.00
Nov. 1939	1.60 / 1.00	July 1949	35.00 / 35.00
Dec. 1939	2.00 / 1.00	July 1957	45.00 / O.P.R. ended
Jan. 1942	3.00 / 2.00	Jan. 1959	60.00
March 1945	4.00 / 3.00	Feb. 1962	.70NF
Jan. 1946	6.00 / 5.00	May 1964	1.00
		Aug. 1966	2.00 / 1.00 on A.O.
		Jan. 1969	2.60 / 1.30 on A.O.

UPU from France and Colonies (or Territories)

1 April 1921	.50	1 Feb. 1942	4.00
1 April 1924	.75	1 Feb. 1946	10.00
16 July 1925	1.00	1 May 1948	25.00
1 Feb. 1926	1.25	1 Dec. 1948	35.00
1 Aug. 1926	1.50	1 May 1951	45.00
1 July 1932	2.00	6 Jan. 1959	60.00
1 Aug. 1938	2.50	19 May 1964	1.00NF
		13 Jan. 1969	2.60

504). The famous flaw on the beard of the emperor, a white streak emanating from the middle of the beard and extending NW upward and outward for some distance, which is most prominent on the 25c *Presidence*, occurs on various non-laureated empire stamps of Type I only, including the 1862 reprints. Cappart in an article in *Doc. Phil.* #104 lists these stamps. On the *Presidence* the flaw is the longest and has a bend or angle about halfway out, not noticeable on the empires. The original die for Type II, however, does show it. The conclusion can be drawn that the single original die of the effigy engraved by Barre served for all the non-laureated stamps, the retouches for Type II having eliminated the flaw. (See, however, item 506 below.)

505). In a survey of the identification characteristics of each Paris-siege balloon mail, in *Doc. Phil.* #105, J. Robineau notes that it is estimated about 2,500,000 pieces of mail left Paris on the 67 different balloon flights between the first shipment of them on the *Neptune* 23 Sept. 1870 and the last one on the *General Cambronne* on 28 Jan. 1871. Probably less than 50,000 pieces have survived; they are of two types: those struck with a postal cachet of departure and those which came from Paris as shown by the contents or the ms dates but have no trace of postal marks of departure. Over 90% of the known pieces are of the first type.

506). In a talk before the *Académie de Philatélie* in March 1983 Jean-Francois Brun presented some proofs and dies of the 20c *Presidence* and a solid die and proofs of the 20c *Empire*, all from *Musée de la Poste* vaults. The latter are all of Type II. Then he showed another die of the 20c *Empire* which is of composite construction, a paralleloiped steel cylinder impressed with red copper covered by a white metal—this die is badly deteriorated and intentionally defaced. Next he showed a normal die of the laureated 20c in Type II and a composite die like the one for the non-laureated. These two composite dies have not been known before. Two different stage proofs of the effigy of the low values of the laureated were shown, also in Type II, which

indicate they are not from the retouch of the Type I die. The writings of Barre and Hulot would seem to have disguised some facts: Hulot apparently had some composite dies made to rest the solid dies, while Barre entirely re-engraved or remade some dies which he pretended were only some slight retouches. In the composite dies the existence of numeral plugs is not clear enough to be fully convincing; further analysis of the dies will have to be done.

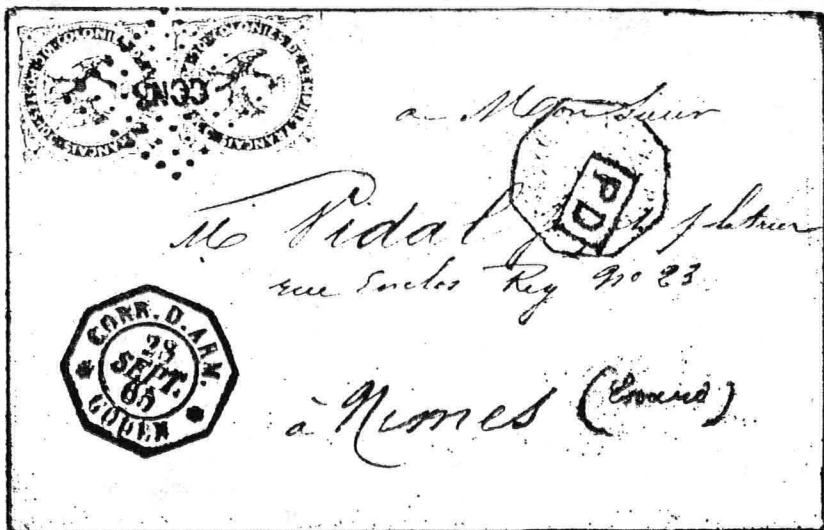
506). Several years ago in a Salvatori Vente there was a cover bearing a griffe (cachet) reading "AVISO Colonial/SAVAORGAN DE BRAZZA" used about 1945. Is that for a naval ship or a merchant ship used on the coast of Gabon/Congo?

507). The late Ben Hamilton, a missionary in Cameroun who published many articles on the byways of African colonial philately, in Scotts Mo. Jn., back in 1959-60 revealed some interesting details. The Gabon Sc. #52 and 54 should be checked to see if they have Cameroun postmarks of Kribi or Campo. Reason: for awhile in 1922 Cameroun 5c and 10c stamps were non-existent in the Kribi and Campo P.O.s and stamps of Gabon (#52 and #54) were supplied as substitutes. Hamilton also comments on the booklet panes of the 5c and 15c of the Cameroun occupation type (Sc. 133a and 135a). They were quickly made for use by itinerant government officials on personal correspondence. The panes were often not cut quite parallel to the stamps so that lines of perfs are irregular in relation to the stamps, and they have poor gum that tends to stain the backs. Complete booklets and even single panes of these stamps are hard to find. Entires were also printed with the vignettes of #s 133 and 135, on a thick wove paper. Postally used they are uncommon.

508). Some years ago we had acquired a piece of cover with several Indochina postage-due stamps cancelled with a triangular mark inscribed "Taxe Minimum/5c." Upon inquiry to our inexhaustible authority on matters Indochinese, I received from Jacques Desrousseaux some explanation. He first notes that there was a time in France, around 1932 he thinks, when there was a minimum due charge for small amounts due on a cover. A similar rule was in use in Indochina from about 1932 on. The postoffices were required to put an explanation on the cover for any due charge greater than the actual deficiency of the franking. It could be done by writing "Taxe Minimum" on the cover in ms and he had seen several pieces like that, apparently rare. Another regulation allowed the post clerks to buy rubber handstamps paid out of the P.O. overhead budget, for any endorsements called for by various regulations—these were called "private rubber stamps" although absolutely regular and legal. A cover Desrousseaux had seen was one that Paris dealer Leralle had sent to the postoffice at Cantho slightly underfranked and with request to use (make up?) a private rubber stamp for the "Taxe Minimum" marking (—he probably gave him a good tip). Leralle also had his friends send a lot of such covers to Cantho. The Taxe Minimum was 5c in 1932 but in 1933 it was reduced to 4c. There are various curiosities in dues practice in Indochina, such as use of ordinary postage stamps in lieu of dues stamps, or cancelling dues or postage stamps with a "T." In 1929, they affixed a yellow label with explanation of the postage due in Vietnamese language, in small P.O.s where nobody spoke French—very rare.

509). Alain Millet shows us a very rare Correspondance D'Armées cover from Cochinchina: a pair of 10c Eagles (correct military rate) cancelled with

the lozenge CCN 3 which has been known on a few stamps off cover but this seems to be the first recorded on cover; postmark shows it was used at Goden, 28 Sept. 1865.



MEMBERS APPEALS

OFFER: Potential buyers of Papillons de Metz may get details from Ernst M. Cohn, 1138 Appian Way, Dothan, Ala. 36303 (Mb. #1491)

OFFER: Disposing of a world-wide French Colonies collection. Ask for free detailed bargain list.—Taylor Gannett, 6937 26th St. North, Falls Church, Va. 22046 (Mb. #1957)

OFFER: Catalogue with prices by Jean Silombra "Histoire de l'Aérostation et de l'Aviation Française de 1763 à 1930." Hardbound in blue with gold lettering, 6½x9¾". 192 pp., in French. 1981. As new, price \$31.50 postpd. A. De Lisle, Box 2333, Sun City, Ariz. 85351 (Mb. #2491)

WANTED: Billig's Philatelic Handbook vol. 29, French Philatelic Facts, by B. Kremer. Write with price, Ed. Grabowski, 741 Marcellus Dr., Westfield, N. J. 07090 (Mb. #1469).

OFFER: For benefit of the Vaurie Fund,

- a) Baron de Vinck de Winnezele: "Colonies Française et Bureau à l'Etranger—Etude des Timbres Surchargés et des Emissions d'Impression Locale de 1852-1919." Brussels, 1928, 158 pp.—\$35.00 postpd. (Scarce book, useful for platings of some of the surcharges.)
- b) Yvert et Tellier: "Catalogue des Timbres-Poste—Tome II, Colonies Françaises, Pays de Protectorat, Pays sous Mandat, Territoires Occupés. 1932, 839 pp.—\$50 postpd. (Very scarce ed., not quite as complete and up to date as the famed 1936 edition.)

Robert G. Stone, Box 356, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. 17214.

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Catalogue Spécialisé des Entiers de France et Monaco." 1985 Ed. By J. Storch and R. Francon. Can be purchased from the Cardinal Spellman Museum at \$20, Weston, Mass.
- "Catalogue des Cachets à Date de France sur Sage Détachés." By A. Mathieu. 1985. 97Fr. The author, 5 rue Blacas, 06000 Nice (includes Algeria and Offices Abroad).
- "France Oblitérations 1849-1876, Sauf Paris." By J. Pothion. 1985. 70 pp. 127 Fr p.pd. from Poste aux Lettres, 17 fg. Montmartre 75009 Paris. (Covers concisely and fairly completely all types of postmarks except those of Paris, numbered and priced—an indispensable work).
- "Catalogue d'Alsace-Lorraine des Cachets et Marques Postales Allemandes 1872-1918 et Français 1918-1924." 1985. 350 pp., 380Fr p.pd. Publ. by SPAL. From M. André Peine, B.P. 4, 67380 Lingolsheim.
- "Guide Philatélique des Couleurs." By J.-F. Brun and R. Calves. 120Fr. From L'Echo de la Timbrologie, 37 rue des Jacobins, 80036 Amiens Cédex. (An aid to collectors in identifying the main differences in colors and shades of the 19th Cent. French stamps).
- "Histoire Postale des Chantiers de Jeunesse." By G. Carnevale and B. Sinais. 72 pp. 1985. From B. Sinais, 33 rue Falgoutière, 75571 Paris Cédex 15.
- "Cachets Postaux du Comte de Nice sur Timbres de Sardaigne et de France." By A. Mathieu, 1985. 32 p. illustr. 58Fr p.pd. The author, 5 rue Blacas, 06000 Nice (Priced on and off cover).
- "Geographic Locations of U.S. APOs 1941-1984." 5th ed. by James Shaffer. 1985. 215 pp. \$15. (\$12 for members of War Cover Club) overseas add \$1. L. J. Kieffer, Box 173, Jamesburg, N. J. 08831. (Pubd. by War Cover Club).
- "Emissions de la Viguérie Episcopale d'Andorre." By Père Mateu. 1985. 32 pp. 25Fr plus post. Père Mateu, 23 Chémin Latéral, 94140 Alfortville.
- "Sieger Catalog Blocs—Band Europe West, Jugoslawia, East Germany." 1985. 320 pp. 9.95 DM plus post. Sieger Verlag, Venusberg 16, PF 1160. D-7073, Lorch, Wuertemberg, Fed. Rep. Germany.
- "La Côte des Coins Datés et des Millésimes Sococodami." 1985 ed. 100 pp. from M. Moriquand, 5 rue du Cdt. Guilbaud, 75016 Paris.
- "L'Histoire des Timbres et Oblitérations dès T.A.F." By L. Joffre. 1985. 49 pp. Revised ed. of Le Monde Stude no. 221. 76.50 p.pd. Le Monde des Philatélistes, 24 rue Chauchat, 75009 Paris.
- "Le Marianne de Muller." 1985. 32.00F p.pd. Le Monde Stude no. 253. (Address above).
- "Catalogue Spécialisé des Empreintes de Machines à Affranchir au Type A (HAVAS)." By C. Bernados. 1985. 30Fr. From ACEMA, M. Jaouen, 8 Allée Simone Weil, 35100 Rennes.
- "Les Bureaux de Poste du Dept. de l'Aveyron 1876-1981, Marques et Oblitérations." By J. Lacasagne. 1985. 400 pp. 300 illustr. Subscription price 165Fr. p.pd. from Union Marcophile, L. Bridelance, 19 Ave. du Chatelet, 77330 Ozoir la Ferrière.
- R. F. Riley: "An indexed bibliography of Published Pamphlets, Monographs, and Catalogs Devoted Wholly or in Part to the Revenue Stamps of the World." American Revenue Assoc. 1985. 24 pp. Suppl. to American Revenuer, vol. 39, no. 4.

- "Cross-Channel Services, Part I: Southampton-Havre Routes to 1940." By Bryan Hunt and Philip Cockrill. 92 pp. 1985, illustr. From P. C. Newbury, Berks, U.K. For sale by Leonard Hartmann, Box 36006, Louisville, Ky. 40233, at \$11.
- "South American Packets 1808-1880." By Rev. J. N. T. Howat. 1985. 139 pp. text, 77 pp tables, maps, etc. For sale by Leonard Hartmann, Box 36006, Louisville, Ky. 40233, at \$20 p.p.d. (Mostly on British packets but some sidelights on French activities in the R. Plate area.)
- "Catalogue des Marques de Tri Mécanique (MTM)." By J.-C. Lebbe. 1984. 47 pp. 45Fr. Publ. by G.U.V.F., Christian Le Gac, Les Cloissiaux Tregomar, 22400 Lamballe.
- "Special Argus Automation 1985-86 GUVF." 56 pp. 70Fr. From GUVF as above. (Cat. of automation pieces from various centers—some surprising prices).
- "Le Catalogue des Cotations." 1985. 70Fr. p.p.d. Publ. by GUVF as above.
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Manuelles des Gares (sauf Paris)." Le Club le Meilleur, B.P. 21, Le Mée-sur-Seine 77350.
- "Catalogue Entrepois." 51 pp. 1985. Le Club le Meilleur (as above).
- "Trains Sanitaires 1939/1940." By Col. Rives. Le Club le Meilleur as above.
- "Cent Lettres de la Vie Quotidienne des Français de la Révolution à la Belle Époque." By Annette Apaire and Gilles Cornut-Gentile. 1985. 344 pp. 250 illustr., 20 prints in color. 410Fr plus 15 post. Musée de la Poste, 34 Blvd. de Vaugirard, 75731 Paris Cédex 15. (The 4th of a series of books ed. by M. Bruzeau; a collection of 100 letters fully illustrated and transcribed, showing all the markings, plus 20 original paintings or designs by J. Delpech showing the life of the times in 20 different regions of France.)
- The Musée de la Poste plans to publish a set of 4 volumes starting in 1986 on "Les Poinçons de l'Histoire." These volumes are a continuation of the books on the "Trésor des Timbres Poste de France" covering the period from 1900 to the time the PTT/Musée began publishing the "Documents Officiels Philatéliques" for each stamp, to fill that gap in similar format. The first vol. will cover the Hommes Célébrés stamps, vol. 2 the Sites et Villes, vol. 3 the Monuments, vol. 4 the Sciences et Arts. They will be expensive books: between 600 and 900 Fr each.
- "Catalogue Yvert et Tellier 1986: France, Andorre, Europa, Monaco, Nations Unis." 1985, 448 pp. 57Fr plus 20F post. Yvert et Tellier, 36 rue des Jacobins, 80036 Amiens. Cedex. (General lowering of prices for 20th, 19th mostly stable; notable rises in Fr. #s 1, 9, and 10. in some Monaco and the last pneumatic issues.)
- "Catalogue Cérès 1986: France." 1985, 384 pp. 75Fr+10F post. (Classics not much changed, 20th issues generally lowered.)
- "Catalogue Cérès 1986: Andorre, Monaco, Sarre, Terr. Outre-Mer, Colonies Françaises, Nations Unis." 1984, 448 pp. 45F+10F post. (Few changes, TAAF and Polynesia raised). Editions Cérès, 23 rue du Louvre, 75051 Paris Cedex.
- "Cahiers d'Histoire des P.T.T. #185." 1985, 72pp. 36Fr. Société Histoire des PTT de l'Île de France. Piece 3133, 20 Ave. de Segur, 75700 Paris.
- "Cachets des Courriers Convoyeurs, Lignes T.II." 1985, 66pp, 50Fr ppd. Club le Meilleur, BP 2, 77350 Le Mée-sur-Seine.
- "Avant, Pendant, Après—Guerre 1939-1945." 1985, 142 pp., 125Fr ppd. Club le Meilleur, as above. (Illustr. cat. priced, of all sorts of postal items produced during WW II.)

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

Le Monde des Philatelistes

- #384, March 1985: Janton: "Les Fiscaux de Nouvelles Calédonie"; Zeyans: "La Nouvelle Calédonie au temps de cartes postales illustrées"; Altériet: "Variétés de Liberté"; Brun: "Les timbres et l'Argent"; cont. of Savélon.
- #385, April 1985: Brun: "Les timbres et l'argent II"; Faugere: "Variétés de Liberté"; De la Méttrie: "Les must du 25c Cérès"; Lagarde et Trassaert: "Rotary et philatélie."
- #386, May 1985: Altériet: "TD6 et minicariétés des clichés taille douce"; Arthaud: "Les oblitérations mécaniques de NCE"; Brun: "Les timbres et l'argent III"; conts. of De la Méttrie.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie

- #1563, March 1985: Jacquot: "Le 20Fr Pont du Gard"; Venturini: "Terre Adélie en 1983-84"; Tristant: "Premiers paquebots à vapeur de la Médit." (cont.)
- #1564: Collet: "Les affranchissements composés provisoires de 1978"; conts. of Jacquot, Venturini, and Munier.
- #1565, May 1985: Perrin: "Les deux molettes des Sabines"; cont. of Jacquot.

Journal of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (GB)

- #151, March 1984: Mendelsohn: "Indochina—some observations on millissime pairs"; Alvey: "France handstamps of 1901"; Bister: "Pubs and publicity"; Coles: "The postmarque page"; Coles: "France postage due and recouvrement stamps precancels—an addendum"; Goubin: "Franking rate of 1c for illustrated post cards of the start of the 20th Cent."; Bowden: "Sage anomalies."
- #152, June 1984: Sharp: "A thematic index to the non-regular stamps and postage stamps of France"; Bister: "Pubs — (end)"; Cuigniez: "The Belgian P. O. in Moissac"; Jennings-Bramly: "Varieties of definitive stamps of France"; Coles: "Postmarque page"; McKanna: "Sage anomalies." "Paris tax circular"; "Date handstamps" cont.
- #153, Sept. 1984: Bridelance: "Postal markings of Revolutionary names"; Jacquot: "The 20Fr pont du Gard"; Bellack: "Registered mail in France"; conts. of Jennings-Bramly and Bowden.
- #154, Dec. 1984: Wall: "The Postmarks of Cameroun"; Jennings-Bramly: "Bordeaux 1870, France 1871, Colonies—a guide to easy differentiation"; Coles: "Angleterre"; Blanc: "The etiquette-taxe and étiquette avis"; Bellack, cont.; Hitchen: "Pneumatic posts of Paris and its successor"; conts. of Bridelance, and Bister.

Newsletter of the France and Cols. Phil. Soc. of G. B.

- #52, June 1984: Review of Waugh/Luft; Barker: "Bogus Buea cancel"; Essays and proofs, a definition" (cont.)
- #53, Sept. 1984: Barker: "Type Blanc 1c and 3c"; Bidmead: "Marcophillex X"; Stenning: "West Indian Covers"; Zimmerman: "Catalog problems—Central African Republic."
- #54, Dec. 1984: Bleeck: "Merson in Syria and associated territories"; cont. of "Essays and proofs definitions."

Documents Philatéliques

- #99, 1st Trim 1984: Venot: "Les cachets postaux du territoire de l'Inini"; Lauwers: "Le 5c rotatif au Type Blanc"; Bernard: "Les timbres fiscaux oblitérés postalement"; Narjoux: "Valeurs cotées"; Alexandre: "En hommage à M. Leon Dubus"; "Liste des membres de l'Académie." Conts. of De Fontaines, De Zanches, Alexandre, de la Mettrie.
- #100, 2nd Trim 1984: Danon: "Le mystérieux bureau postal français de Jersey"; Cohn: "Les destinations des ballons de pharmaciens pendant le siège de Metz"; de la Mettrie: "25c Cérès 1871 Type II" (cont.); Guiraud-Darmais: "Les essais de couleur à l'effigie de SAS La Princesse Grace"; conts. of de Fontaines, Alexandre.
- #101, 3rd trim 1984: Gobillot: "La poste aux éléphants en Chine"; Malévergne: "Une oblitération typographique originale"; conts. of de Fontaines, Danan, Narjoux, and Foster.
- #102, 4th Trim 1984: Gobillot: "Précurseurs des ballons montés et des papillons de Metz"; Dumont: "Une lettre-journal inconnu"; Lux et de la Mettrie: "Les cachets provisoires ou d'essai de la poste ferroviaire"; Blanc: "Les modifications de valeur faciale sur chiffre taxe de France"; Michon: "Bureaux saisonnières de Vittel-Etablissement"; conts. of de Fontaines, and Foster.
- #103, 1st trim 1985: De Fontaine: "La route de Mayence 1795-1814"; Bergier: "Liaison maritime avec la Mer Rouge par le Canal de Suez"; conts. of de Fontaines, Foster, Lux et de la Mettrie.

American Philatelist

- April 1984: Marinescu: "Kratt 1907—a change in postal authorities."
 June 1984: Stone and Grabowski: "Collecting the French Colonies Group Type (Commerce and Navigation)."

Postal History Journal

- #67, June 1984: Waugh: "Tuscany, Elba and Lucca—a chronology and typical postmarks"; Stevens: "The Corfu incident—Type II of 'Postes Serbes'"; Johnson: "The French-occupied Rhineland 1918-1924."
 #68, Oct. 1984: Cohn: "Mail smuggling in the Siege of Paris"; Waugh (cont.)

London Philatelist

- #1101-1102, Sept.-Oct. 1984: Cartwright: "Postal arrangements on the multinational Force and observers in the Sinai."
 #1103-04, Nov.-Dec. 1984: Jeidel: "Monaco postal history and philately."

Postscript

- #158, April-June 1984: Fryer: "Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde section on Madagascar—comments."

Philatelic Literature Review

- 1st Qtr. 1984: Stone: "Bibliography of Ivory Coast and French Guinea."
 2nd Qtr. 1984: Stone: "Bibliography of Dahomey and Togo."

Bulletin de la Association COLFRA

- #23, 3rd Trim. 1983: "Bibliographie des études publiées par M. Claude Bouérat sur l'A.O.F. et Togo"; Desrousseaux: "Indochine marques et étiquettes de Recommandation"; Malvaux: "SPM—service postale à Langlade" (cont.); Favrel: "Historique des Bureaux de Poste de Madagascar" (cont.)
 #24, 4th Trim. 1983: Bouérat cont.; Malvaux: "Le phare de la Tortue à

- St. Pierre"; Janton: "Les timbres fiscaux propres aux Colonies Françaises"; Favrel cont.
- #25, 1st Trim. 1984: Dubois: "Marques et étiquettes de Recommandation dans le colonies et les Bureaux Fr. à l'étranger" (end); Desnos: "Les timbres de poste aérienne de l'île Rouge de Madagascar"; Favrel, cont.
- #26, 2nd Trim. 1984: Favrel: "Les premiers bureaux de poste à Tananarive"; Bouérat. Stone, Vandel "Mauritanie—utilisation des timbres pour la taxe en 1906"; Latest changes in list of p.o.s of Guiana, NCE; Favrel cont.
- #27, 3rd Trim. 1984: Ragu: "Liste des bureaux de poste de NCE; Duprat: "Maroc—les timbres Tour Hassan 1943-44"; Ressort: "Congo fantaisie" Arrêté 20/3/1904 of NCE; Senegal griffe A of 1902; Favrel cont.
- #28, 4th Trim. 1984: Ragu: "NCE annexes mobiles"; Raynaud: "Les empreintes de cachet Libreville/Gabon 1886-1906"; Favrel: "Les traillieurs Algériens à Madagascar 1895-98"; Favrel cont.
- #29, 1st Trim. 1985: Janton: "AEF—timbre fiscal 'Douanes Paquets-Poste Familiaux'"; Janton: "Wallis et Futuna timbres fiscaux"; Favrel and Mathieu: "Les oblitérations de Madagascar et Dependances"; Janton: "Côte des Somalie—usage fiscal d'un timbre poste"; Tanguy: "Les traillieurs Algériennes à Madagascar" (cont.); Bouérat: "Cachets à date a couronne sectoriel"; Favrel: "Bureau de poste de Madagascar" (end).
- #30, 2nd Trim. 1985: Ressort: "Gabon 1910-11 issue—erreurs de la presse philatélique"; Ressort: "Gabon—surcharge variété sur Yv. #27"; Desnos: "Poste Britannique a Madagascar" (begin); Favrel and Mathieu: "Oblitérations de Madagascar" (cont.)

L. Collectionneur Philatliste et Marcophile

- #61, Jan. 1984: Boeuf: "La poste à Madagascar—les premiers timbres"; Bernard: "Le premier cachet à date de Madagascar"; Camboulives: "Recommandés" (cont.); Mathieu: "Le Royaume de Cafard—extrême sud Tunissien"; Mathieu: "Cartophilie—l'Alliance Franco-Russe" (cont.); Baudelocque: "La Poste Navale en 1983"; Fradois: "Les timbres fiscaux et la poste" (cont.); Goubin: "Cachets et recettes auxiliares"; Vial: "Oblitération ou empreinte?"; Magniard: "Poste militaire à Lyon"; Vial: "Champagne? Sur Ceram? en Valromay?"
- #62, April 1984: Jaillet: "Variétés de case des timbres Liberté"; Sambourg: "Recommandées—une piece exceptionnelle"; Mathieu: "Cartophilie—L'Alliance Fr.-Russe"; Charbonnier: "Le Royaume du Cafard—addenda"; Stone: "Timbres coloniaux et cartes postales"; Stone: "Peinture et marcophilie"; Baudelocque: "Navalophilie—le Jeanne d'Arc"; Camboulives: "La poste dans le Rhone—Villefranche addendum"; Fradois: "Le timbres fiscaux et la poste" (cont.)
- #63, July 1984: Jaillet cont.; Aymard: "Flammes Daguin de 1943"; Mathieu: "Le Roy de Cafard" (cont.); Mience: "Bureau Supplémentaire de la rue Luizerne"; Blanc: "Tax Simple"; Baudelocque: "Navalophilie"; Mathieu: "Les Maugeotte"; Aymard: "Le machine Daguin"; Camboulives: "Boites Rurales"; Fradois cont.
- #64, Oct. 1985: Conne: "Marques de taxe double trait—essai de classification"; Perrin: "Les variétés des Sabines"; Blanc: "Le chiffre taxe 30c noir au Type Duval—note sur son utilisation"; Charbonnier: "Le faux 50c Béquet"; Baudelocque: "Navalophilie—empreintes postales

de l'Aéronaval"; Mience et Camboulives: "Bureaux de la Guillotière et des Brotteaux"; Laborde: "Les Daguins jumelés du Rhone"; Fradois cont.

- #65, Jan. 1985: Grasset: "Faux 50c Béquet"; Conne: "Chiffres taxe double-trait" (cont.); Malévergne: "Précurseurs des préos"; Perrin: "Boîtes aux Lettres"; Baudelocque: "Aéronavale d'Hourtin"; Charbonnier: "Agences postales en NCE"; "Trains canitaires"; "Timbres-poste courant sur papier ultra blanc"; Camboulives: "Enveloppes Sol-eau"; Fradois cont.; Camboulives: "Lyon."

Les Feuilles Marcophiles

- #237, 2nd Trim. 1984: Quesnel: "Au sujet d'une participation" (in exhibits); Bergier: "Les tarifs postaux sous la Révolution"; Pineau: La reforme postal de 1848"; Noel: "Compliment de taxe"; Calas/Delhume: "Un precurseur maritime de Tunisie"; Houstean: Taxation de la lettre simple en Janvier 1917"; Lejeune: "Les bureaux de Direction et des Distribution 1/1/1849 à 1875" (cont.); Mogno: "Cachet Bureau Payeur No. 41"; Lejeune: "L'île d'Elbe"; Lejeune: "Les lettres pour l'étranger émises par les mobilisées en 1914-18"; Aunet: "L'Oflag IV D"; Bare et Charbonner: "Nouvelle marque de distribution de Paris"; Bouttes: "Addendum to La censure dans les territoires sous mandats de Levant"; Mercier: "Timbres à date Tunis-Tripoli"; Delvaux cont.

- #238, 3rd Trim. 1984: Special Marcophilex Issue on "Relations Postales Franco-Britanniques."

Hayhurst: "Some parallels in the postal history of France and England"; Jamet: "La poste dans les colonies en Période d'occupation Anglaise"; Lux: "La Malle des Indes—the Indian Mail Coach"; Bridoux: "Relations postales de France à destination de la Grand Bretagne et d'Ireland à date du 1er Aout 1849—la lettre simple"; Liev-say: "Fully prepaid cross-channel 1855 with bonus"; Bidmead: "Recent discoveries in Bureau d'Echange postmarks"; Bidmead: Le Bureau du Palais de Compiègne—curious correspondence by diplomat"; Noel: "Evasion"; Luft: "An unwanted route for a letter"; Bar-ette: "An abortive slogan one hundred years ago—Mr. Vallé's stamping machine"; Bilhaut: "Ceylon alphabetical cancellations"; Barette: "The Greenwich SO/SE squared circle handstamp"; Coles: "Royal Naval air service in France 1914-18"; Lebrun: "Identification de numéros de poste de Campagne Allenmands pour l'île d'aufigues 1940-45"; Coles: "The British in Madagascar 1942-45"; Coles: Madagas-car—RAF Majunga 1966-72."

- #239, 4th Trim 1984: Garcin: "Courriers de prisonniers français en Angle-terre sous le Directoire et le premier Empire"; Noel: "Premier jour Franco-Américain (treaty of 1857)"; Kirsch: "La poste militaire au Maroc"; Guiraud-Darmais: "Le conflit postal entre la Princip. de Mon-aco et la France, un du côté Monegasques 1962-63"; Cuny and Del-waule: "Centre du tri—poste de Versailles"; Desarnaud: "Les Cartes Remboursements des Cheques Postaux"; Sene: "Les services particu-lières d'acheminement et de distribution"; Delvaux: "Nouveautés en matière de Guichets Annexes"; Campart: "Cachets 11-12-13-14—Amélioration des dates"; Lamar: "Les Chantiers de Jeunesses"; Ma-thieu: "Guerre 1914-18 cartes postales et marcophilie"; Charbonnier: "Du nouveau en Haute Loire."

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

President's Letter

The Board is presently studying a Treasurer's report for the first six months of 1985. It would appear that there will be a modest surplus in the current account for the current year. Although this may not be sufficient to offset our deficit from previous years, it is large enough so that there will be no dues increases for this year.

Arrangements are taking shape for the Society's participation in AMER-IPEX '86. The Society will have a booth. The next Philatelist will have a full announcement of the times of other Society activities there.

In the meantime the Society will have its usual booth at the A.S.D.A. show in New York on November 14-17, 1985. The first day of the show a group of us will have dinner together in a near-by restaurant. Any member who is at the show Thursday, November 14, and wishes to join us, should inquire at our booth.

Sincerely, Dick Stevens

Meeting of 2 September

It was yours truly and the Allegorical Group Type for tonight's meeting, with emphasis on unusual usages illustrated with 2 x 2 slides. A "G et D 40" on 1F overprint prepaying the 40c registry rate from St. Barthelemy, Guadeloupe, to Cayenne in 1904, and a cover at the 15c rate from Ile aux Chiens, SP&M to France highlighted our side of the ocean. From Gaoua, Ht. Senegal et Niger, I showed the 20c Sudan bisect prepaying the 10c rate to France. Madagascar featured a 5c envelope used from Ste. Marie, an unrecorded use of a telegraph cancel from the office at Analalava (7 Mars 03), and a rarely seen letter postmark ("AB"), as opposed to numeral, from an unknown origin to Norway at the 25c rate. A pair of the Reunion 50c rate double-legend variety (Reunion in blue and red, only 115 printed) and a 3x registered letter to Paris, and use of the boxed "INDE" cancel from Karikal (24 Mars 97) headed the Indian Ocean area. From Noumea, New Caledonia, I presented a local letter to Thio properly franked at the 15c rate with Jubilee overprints, and a pair of the "NCE 5" on 4c overprints each with a "T" in triangle used as dues on a Jan. 1900 local letter. This section concluded with a 25c issue used from the Wallis Protectorate to Noumea. A series of ship and packet letters closed the meeting with an example of the San Francisco "PAQUEBOT" handstamp and the attractive boxed New Zealand "PACKET BOAT" handstamp on a double-weight letter from Papeete to Germany. —Ed G.

NEW MEMBERS

- 2496 WILLIAMS, CHARLES F., 107 East 235th St., Carson, Calif. 90745
(General collector, all issuess)
- 2497 GABORIAULT, Louis C., 277 Pike Ave., Attleboro, Mass. 02703
(General France, mint, used)
- 2498 TUPPER, William K., AMSF-E FEL, APO New York, 09086
(General France, mint)

- 2499 WAGNER, Yann, 708 Crane's Roost Circle, W., Altamonte Springs, Fla. 32701 (General collector: 19th Century. Dealer, full time)
- 2500 WOOD, Peter, 11 Scylla Close, Maldon, Essex, CM9 7BD, England (Stamps of French Cameroons. Covers of Reunion. French Africa)
- 2501 BAILEY, Fred W., Jr., 1448 West Rosewood Court, Ontario, Cal. 91762 (Modern France: Booklets, Miniature sheets — Telephone and Telegraph, Dues, Revenues, Precancels. Perfins. Indoo China)
- 2502 KOELLMAN, Roy, 403 Kenilworth Road, Louisville, Ky. 40206 (General collector)
- 2503 GAFFNEY, John W., 6990 Wakefield Road, Hiram, Ohio 44234 (General France, mint, used. Exchange)
- 2504 SMITH, Donala W., 1633 Florida Ave., Johnstown, Penn. 15902 (Topical: Europa, Napoleon)
- 2505 De JONG, Harry H., 1935 Trillium Lane, Charlotte, N. Car. 28211 (Booklets of colonies and independent republics)
- 2506 BIDANA, Kelly, Private Bog A43, Maseru 100, Lesotho, Southern Africa (No specialty given)
- 2507 JOSEPH, Thomas A., 7 Amherst Road, Pleasant Ridge, Mich. 48069 (Topical: Islamic. Colonies General issues, mint, used, on cover. Colonial provisional stamps, covers of Fezzan-Ghadames, North Africa. Philatelic literature)
- 2508 CONSAUL, Carie, 2063 Wren St., Corona, Calif. 91719 (General France, mint, used. Occupation issues of and by France. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All colonies and territories. Philatelic literature)

REINSTATEMENTS

- 2238 McGRATH, Edward J., 223 Ontario St., Apt. 16, St. Catherines, Ont. Canada L2R 5L2 (Already in directory)
- 2390 YEAU, James R. D., P. O. Box 1077, Rocklin, Calif. 95677-1077 (Already in Philatelist)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 2232 BURWELL, Robert J., 301 South Spring, Apt. 202, Independence, Mo. 64050
- 2459 LUGO, Arnulfo Morales, P. O. Box 808, Bayamon, Puerto Rico 00621-0808
- 2322 McDERMOTT LIBRARY, University of Texas at Dallas, Library Serials, P. O. Box 830643-0643, Richardson, Texas 75083-0643
- 2120 DUDEK, Mr. Marion J., 45855 Paradise Valley Road, Indian Wells, Calif. 92210
- 612 GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB, c/o Holiday Inn, Lakeside-City Center, 1111 Lakeside Ave. at East 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44114.
- 2403 DOEHLA, Donald M., 221 Fairmont Ave., Vallejo, Calif. 94590
- 2441 DJERHIAN, Leon, Apartado 51, San Jose, Costa Rica
- 2492 WALBOW, Nathan, 1042 North Vista #1, Los Angeles, Calif. 90046 (French Africa covers)
- 2421 SCHUSTER, Jeff, 5206 S. W. 86th Terr., Gainesville, Fla. 32608
- 2061 ANDERSON, Allen, P. O. Box 45, 1013 Peniel St., University Park, Ia. 52595-0045
- 1116 SLATER, Raymond L., 2232 Villa Maria Rd., Claremont, Ca. 91711-1659