



France & Colonies Philatelist



USPS #207700

THE LIBERTY CAP

By J. M. Hufnal (#2377)

Near the end of World War II France issued a memorable definitive stamp showing Marianne wearing a peculiar head dress. She has a marked intensity in her eyes and she seems to be saying, "France has her liberty again and we can get on with the business of being a free nation once more." We collectors are sure to notice this recurring theme of the Liberty Cap over the years. Often we see a regular issue showing a likeness of a female allegorical figure wearing this headdress. This soft cap covers most of the head and has an odd-looking conical knob at the top front. The French refer to this as the bonnet rouge or the red cap of Liberty.

We first see this cap worn by the graceful female figure on the Liberty and Peace issue (Merson), and on O. Roty's sower design that dominated French regular issues throughout the first four decades of the century. This incomparable figure is still used on French coins.

This cap is also known as the Phrygian cap. It was worn in an ancient area of Asia Minor. Later on, it became the custom of the Greeks and Romans to place such a cap on the heads of emancipated slaves. That is how the cap got its connotation with liberty. During the French Revolution the bonnet rouge became a symbol of militant revolution. The Parisian mob even forced King Louis XVI to don the cap as they taunted him in the days before his execution.

In 1943 the French Committee of Liberation in London issued a stamp

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symbolic of the colonies offering aid to France (Fr. Col. Scott #B2). France is represented by a figure wearing a Liberty Cap and receiving a sword. She has an expression of sadness on her face; yet a note of determination shows through.

Unlike Britain, Belgium, The Netherlands and Spain, France has no monarch to honor on her regular issues. Her royalty is long gone and for political reasons France has no desire to regularly show the likenesses of her many former Presidents of the Republic. But that's all right with us, look at what we have in our albums! Beautiful allegorical figures in an array of gorgeous colors and shades.

The current French definitive is a head of Liberty excerpted from a painting by Eugène Delacroix. Look closely at this lady who is wearing a liberty cap and you will see that her right arm is extended upward. Then, the next time you visit your local public library, search for a book of Delacroix paintings and find the plate showing the 1831 painting of "Liberty Leading the People." You will see this figure in its entirety. She is holding aloft the Tricolor with her right arm and carrying a bayoneted musket with her left arm. She strides across the bodies of fallen freedom fighters while leading others on to victory.

Delacroix's Liberty has graced French definitives since 1982. It would be interesting to know what the PTT has in its planning for the next regular issue. It would be a reasonable assumption that it will be another allegorical figure and, most likely, one wearing a Liberty cap.

(Note: Many other countries have used the Liberty head with phrygian bonnet on their stamps, Haiti, Nicaragua, e.g.)

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SCREWING UP AT AMERIPEX '86

The aluminum frames used at AMERIPEX are triple security designed; they have a tongue/groove around the edges so that material cannot be slipped out from under the plexiglass, and they are bevel-screw locked at side and bottom. As the frames are uncrated and set up on the floor of the hall, the packing screws must be removed from sides and bottom before the frame will open to permit the mounting of exhibits. Any able-bodied volunteer can do the side screws, but it takes a stooping over or lying on your back on a mechanic's dolly to do the bottom screws. And of course after the exhibits are mounted, the security screws have to be installed at the bottom, using the custom designed driver to fit the bevelled screws. Your correspondent did a total of something over 1000 frames mounting the exhibits, and a few hundred more as the exhibits came down.

Friday May 16: Over to Philatelic Foundation early in the afternoon to collect the exhibits in storage there, unpacking from the shipping boxes and repacking into five mailbags and stowing in the car while cabs and trucks honk at us to get out of the loading zone. Commissioner Gaillaguet has rented a car for the trip so that his own car won't be known as the carrier, as we figure adding the two mailbags of exhibits he has carried from Rhode Island that we are carrying a total of more than twice what we carried to Paris, well in excess of 5 million.

Saturday May 17: Half way to Chicago, stop at pre-arranged location and unpack the goodies for dinner and the night. Sunday May 18: On to Chicago and arrive in the afternoon and check the collections into the binroom.

Monday-Wednesday, 19-21 May. Mount the exhibits and frames. Each exhibit is examined in the binroom as it is checked in, comparing the page and description counts to the inventory supplied by the owner. Quick skim of our exhibits looks ok, but we did find a few that had to be fixed after the show opened. Some exhibitors prefer to mount their own collections with our help. Used a few hinges to make emergency replacements whenever we saw anything loose.

Showtime/Booth duty: Not many of our members at the show until the first weekend, and while the banner was hung in back of the booth, there was no supply of applications or other material until the second week. The parcel of sample copies of the "Philatelist" fortunately arrived direct from our printer Harlan Miller, and at least we had something.

The hall is spacious and well lit; with few exceptions all the material can be seen clearly. Concrete floor is no comfort after a few hours each day. Security is excellent, with town police station located in same building and extra security forces complete with guard dogs on duty around the clock. A committee badge needed to get in other than during show hours; and temporary credentials are used for one-day admittance, printed on sensitized tape that changes color after a few hours.

Major calamity befalls one hapless commissioner who gets separated from his material and three collections are not found; on way to show, not in the hall. There are recurring rumors that the missing collections have turned up at the airport or at customs, but even with the FBI on the case the material had not been recovered during the show.

Attendance at the show surpasses all expectations. During the set-up period I have counted only two sets of small restrooms, and spotted half-dozen telephones and figure on long lines, which do not materialize. The \$3

ham and cheese sandwich is sufficient to avoid starvation inside the hall; but the location is a mile from anything other than hotels and it is a fair hike to the local liquor store if you don't want to pay room service prices, and a cab ride to any kind of regular restaurant selection.

Organizing Committee, and plentiful supply of volunteers made the show go smoothly. Some early complications were overcome by application of people-power, notably delay in getting the previous occupants out so that set-up could begin. If your own experience is limited to a local show, taking four hours to mount exhibits for 250 frames, you will appreciate the Committee's mobilization of people power that mounted the 4000 frames in 16 hours, and even more efficiently took the exhibits down in 4 hours.

It would be my hope that somebody for the committee would record, at least in outline form, the tasks assigned to the working groups and some of the more general considerations, such as pre-show schedules, exhibition public and dealer pricing, etc. It is likely that many of the people involved in the last two internationals, Philadelphia and Chicago, may not be able to share the benefit of their experience with the committee for 1996, and a roadmap form this hugely successful outing would be invaluable.

No report would be complete without mention of the attention, floor-space, and planning for enjoyment of the event by junior collectors. The Ben Franklin area sponsored by the Postal Service, complete with Disney characters, was very popular and attended by busloads of children from the area schools. It was in a separate room of the exhibition hall, and wisely the security force was instructed to admit children to the general exhibition area only if accompanied by adult supervisors. Another popular feature in the junior area was a special booth with "bargain" priced material, and grab-bag lots. One of our members found a five-line precancel on type Sage for 25c, too.

Literature well presented, in contrast to shabby treatment seen at some other shows. There was a large reading area in the middle of the hall where the entries could be examined on request. The standard catalogues were on open display on reading stands, a nice arrangement. — J.E.L.

REFLECTIONS OF AN AMERIPEX COMMISSIONER

Bob Stone, our editor, has asked me to write about my impressions as East Coast Commissioner to AMERIPEX. Logistics will be my starting point, as it was my primary concern.

I received 226 applications for frames, 12 more from juniors and 41 from literature. This represented a flood of paper work not only for me but also for the organizing committee. From these applications 134 regular exhibits were accepted, 10 more for juniors and 36 for the literature class. I also received some amusing inquiries such as the Texan who wanted to know how many dealers would be at AMERIPEX and that he would come only if there were at least 100 present. I answered all of my mail, however trivial the questions.

John Lievsay, who had kindly volunteered to assist me, and I personally carried 69 collections to and/or from Chicago. For this I had to rent a full size car to carry the load which was divided into many US mail bags. It weighed close to 800 lbs. It took us one half hour to load and as long to unload the car. The total value of the material was \$4,500,000.00! When someone asked me if I had been nervous about carrying such a valuable cargo, I

replied "no" since I felt reasonably secure by the fact that no one but Lievsay and I knew what route we were taking, when we would stop and when we would arrive. Up to the last minute I didn't even know the make of the car and I would be driving nor its registration. On the other hand, Dan Walker, the primary insurer was very glad to see me arrive in Chicago and to receive my phone call when safely home.

To mail back the collections, I tied up a mail clerk for over three hours and paid out close to \$1000.00 in postage. Before going to the post office, I had made out all the registry and express mail forms at home, otherwise it would have taken much longer to mail the material at the post office. One nervous moment, one Express Mail package to Philadelphia was misplaced in Philadelphia. After many phone calls from the Providence PO and after involving the criminal investigation people in the affair, the package magically turned up some three weeks later.

As JEL pointed out in the July issue of the FCP, AMERIPEX was very structured. The percentage of collections to be accepted in each category had been predetermined, even to the point that Europe was divided into East and West. This made it almost impossible for the commissioner to bargain to have collections previously refused, but otherwise qualified, inserted when an accepted collection withdrew.

AMERIPEX's intense advertising about the FIP regulation regarding the accepting of 20% of collections never previously exhibited, together with the lowering of the requirements from national gold to vermeil, brought in a flood of marginal and unqualified applications.

Unfortunately, some of the collectors whose collections were accepted but who decided not to exhibit, either did not cancel through me, as they should have, or did not bother to inform either the committee or me of their decision. I had sent at least three inquiries to such persons. The lack of consideration for others as shown by these persons, always astounds and infuriates me since the only way that I could get otherwise refused exhibits to be accepted, was to inform AMERIPEX of the collector's decision and asking to have another substituted.

Because of the strict structuring of the exhibition, some areas were weak (postal stationery) due to the scant number of applications. Others were penalized (Western Europe) where otherwise excellent collections were rejected because of space.

I disagree with my good friend, Ernst Cohn, who, in the August issue of the American Philatelist, stated that "only 24% of the frames were put aside for P.H. while 50% went to traditional philately and national class." This is not quite true since that 50% had been subdivided between Western Europe, Eastern Europe and National. In reality a much smaller amount of space had been allotted to each of these areas than the 24% allotted to PH alone. PH by far had the most space.

I believe that the East Coast had the most collections represented. I know that most US junior collectors came from the East. For that reason I made a special effort to examine the youth section. My feeling is that the US Junior collectors have a lot of work ahead of them to catch up to their foreign counterparts; whose research, presentation and subject matter was much better developed than that of our juniors. As an example, a French junior had a study of the 10 c red Sower issue. Since I have some knowledge in this issue, I took particular note of it. I learned from it, particularly in the presentation. I doubt very much of this could be said about the presentation of any of the thematic collections presented by our juniors. Enough

has been written about the wonderful organizing job done by the committee. It was absolutely great!

I was personally pleased with the showing of our US F&C members, since the lowest medal they received was Vermeil. It speaks volumes for the quality of research done by our members. At least three of our members' collections turned down were of LV or G caliber! I hope to take these to France for the international in 1989. — Raymond L. Gaillaguet

THE 1987 PRELIMINARY STAMP PROGRAM

The stamps announced in the preliminary program, usually about July each year, are mainly ones which by subject or purpose have to be decided on and preparations for them begun far in advance of the year of issue. The later additions to the program are usually announced in November.

I. With Surtax:

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

Celebrated Personages:—doctors and biologists: Chas. Richet, Alex.

Yersin, Eugène Jamot, J. Rostand, B. Halpern, J. Monod

Red Cross: ratable of Melchior Broederlam, Dijon

II. Without Surtax:

Artistic series:—

"Précambien"—Camille Bryen

Work of Bram VanVelde

Work of Antoine Peyener

E. Boudin's "Femme à l'ombrelle"

Europa:—modern arts, preferably architecture: Rue Mallet—Stevens,

Paris; Atelier 57 Metal de C. Vassoni à Boulogne-Billémourt

Nature: edible mushrooms

Tourism: Entretat, Redon, Hautes de Meuse, Beaux de Provence,

Chateau d'Azay-le-Rideau

III. Commemoratives and Miscellaneous:—

Le Corbusier

Musée d'Orsay

Pyrtance de la Flèche

Centenaire Institut Pasteur

Champ en Monde de Lutte

70ème anniv. entrée en guerre de forces Americaines

Blaise Cendrars

Henri Pourrat

F. Bienvenue et le Métro

Montbenoit et Rep. du Saugeais

1400 Anniv. Traité d'Audelot

Congrès Mondiale de Transports et Cables at Grenoble

Raoul Follereau

Lens (FSPF Congres)

Contellérie d'Art—Thiers

Millénaire de l'Aven. d'Hugues Capet

9ème Cent. Mort de Guillaume le Conqueror

40ème Anniv. Mort du Maréchal LeClerc

IV. Airmail:—

Dewoitine 338

RAILWAY MAIL IN THE FRENCH AFRICAN AND INDIAN OCEAN COLONIES

By William M. Waugh

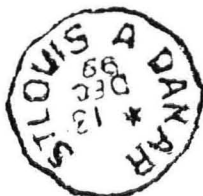
(Continued from April 1986 F&CP, page 67)

SENEGAL—continued

DAKAR A ST LOUIS (return not reported) 26 mm undulated circle, 1913-



A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



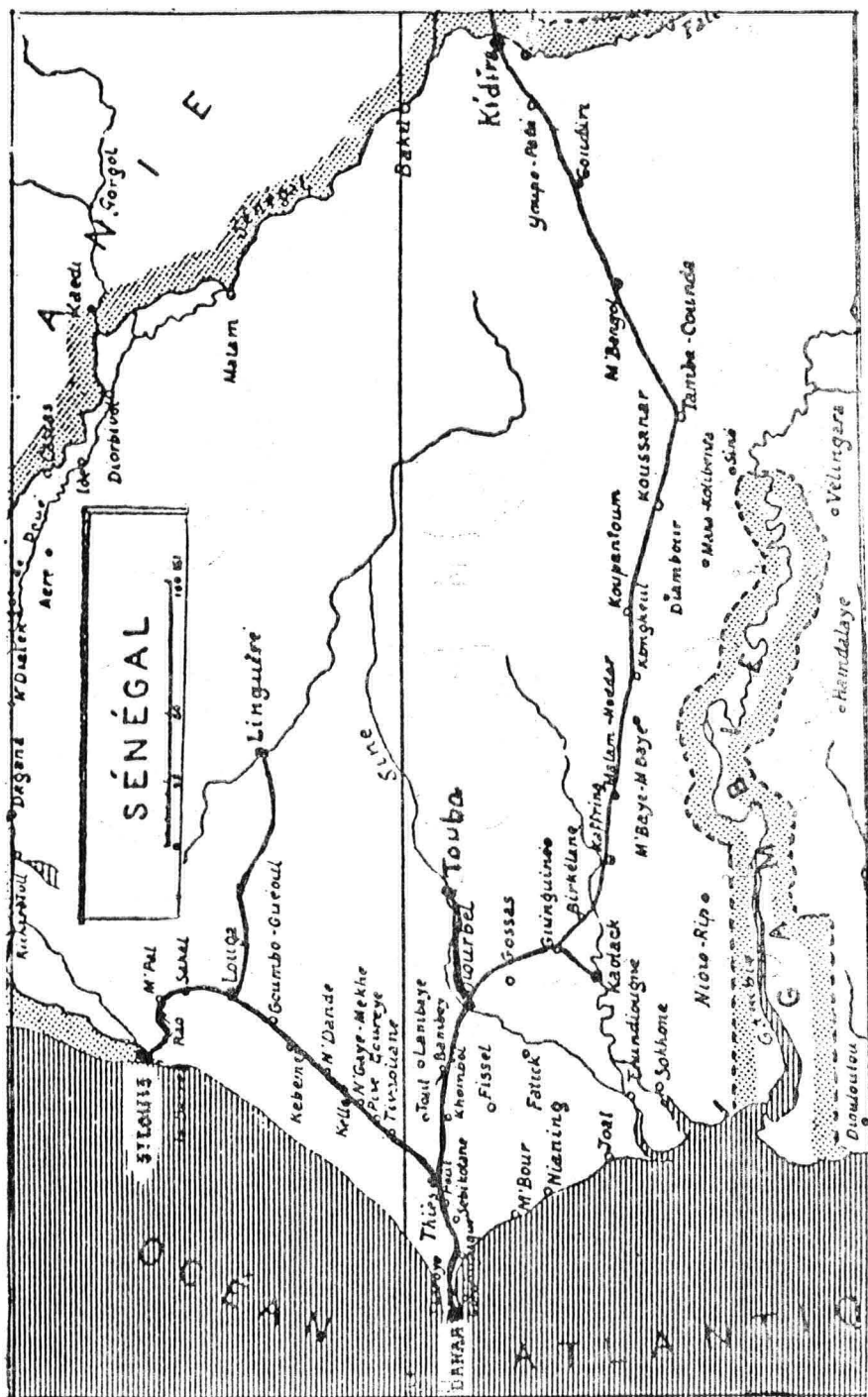
F.

CONVOYEUR DAKAR A KAYES

G.



H.



SAINT LOUIS A DAKAR DAKAR A SAINT LOUIS 24 mm undulated circle 1925-

ST LOUIS A DAKAR DAKAR A ST LOUIS 24/13 mm double circle with no undulations, 1939-

DAKAR A ST LOUIS (probable in opposite direction) (Fig. C) 32 mm undulated circle with round inner circle dating from 1950's

The long line eastward from the coast was finally completed and connected with the existing system in Soudan (Upper Senegal and Niger). Convoyeurs operated from Thies, the junction with the St-Louis to Dakar line, to Kidira on the Soudan border and on to Kayes in Soudan.

THIES A KAYES KAYES A THIES (Fig. D) 25-26 mm. 1918-

DAKAR A KIDIRA/SENEGAL KIDIRA A DAKAR/SENEGAL (Fig. E), 26 mm, 1934-

DAKAR A KIDIRA 24/13 mm double circle with no undulations and with inner circle of dashes, 1939-

CONVOYEUR DAKAR A KAYES (Fig. G), straight-line marking, 1950's.

There is a branch line to Kaolack.

THIES A KAOLACK KAOLACK A THIES 26 mm (Fig. F), 1920-38.

DAKAR A KAOLACK 24/13 mm double circle with no undulations and with inner circle of dashes, 1939-

CONVOYEUR DAKAR A KAOLACK straightline marking similar to Fig. F, 1950's.

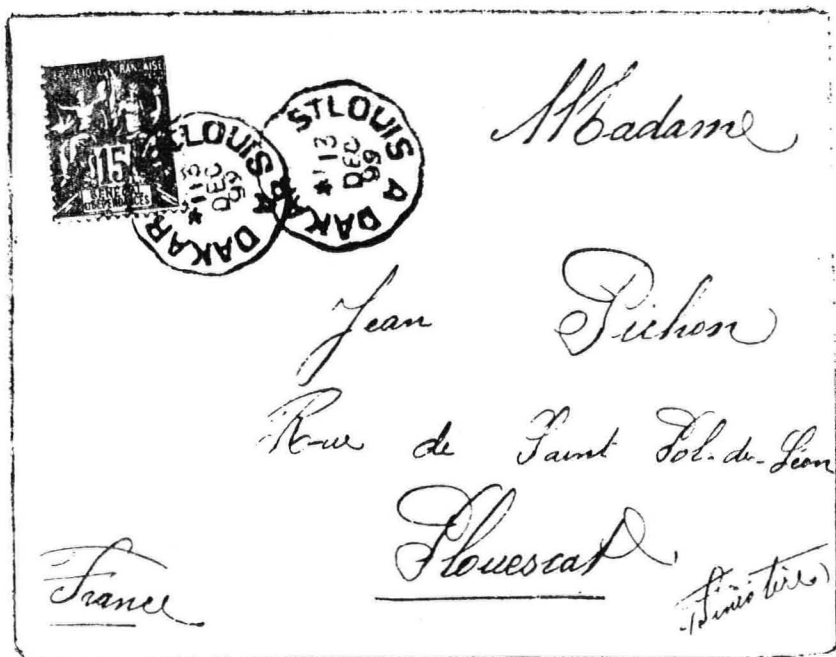


Fig. B. On cover of 1899.

Marking introduced from 1939 on are rare, the straight-line markings being very rare. Earlier Dakar-Kidira line markings are also rare. Thies-Kayes line markings are scarce. Thies-Kaolack line markings are semi scarce. Many of the earlier Dakar-St-Louis line markings are very frequently seen, although rare on French Colonies general issues.

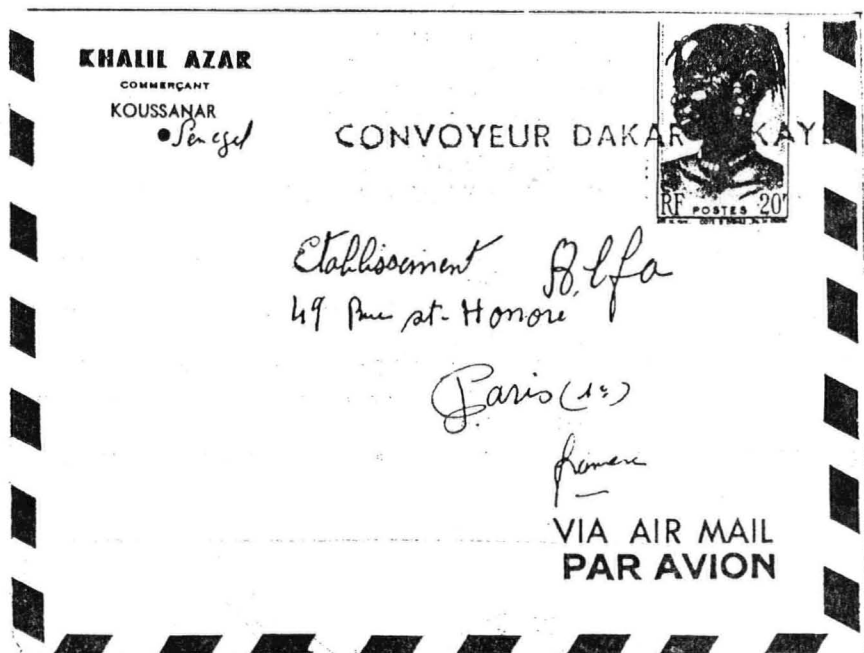


Fig. G. On cover from Koussanar, Senegal.

FRENCH SOUDAN

The first railway construction was to build an inland railway line to link the upper part of the Senegal River with the upper part of the Niger River. Rails, etc., were shipped up the Senegal River during the navigable rainy season. In 1888 the railway extended from Kayes as far as Bafoulabé. The line was completed in 1906 extending 553 kilometers from Kayes through Bamako to Koulikoro on the Niger River.

Meanwhile the name of the area served by the railroad became Upper Senegal and Niger from October 18, 1904 to December 4, 1920, when it became part of a newly established French Soudan. Stamps of French West Africa were used from 1943 until independence. The area is now in Mali.

A connection was completed by 1918 with the Senegal line extending eastward from the coast through Kidira on the border between the two colonies. This made a line of 1288 kilometers from Koulikoro to Dakar.

A marking from the early period of the railroad has been discovered:

CHEMIN DE FER
DU SENÉGAL AU NIGER
KAYES le 15 SEP, 1901

(see Fig. A)

Convoyeur service apparently started in 1908.

KAYES A KOULIKORO KOULIKORO A KAYES, letters A or B at bottom (Fig. B), 1908- . Used on both Upper Senegal and Niger and French Soudan stamps.

KAYES A KOULIKORO KOULIKORO A KAYES, letters A or B at bottom (Fig. C), 1924- . This marking has slightly larger lettering for the town names than that on Fig. B.

BAMAKO A KAYES KAYES A BAMAKO with star at bottom, 1920's, (Fig. D).

KIDIRA-BAMAKO/SOUDAN-FRANÇAIS, double circle with inner circle of dashes, (Fig. E), 1936-

KIDIRA-KOULIKORO/SOUDAN FRANCAIS (similar to Fig. E), 1930's. One source lists this mark in the opposite direction, but a later source does not.

BAMAKO A KAYES/SOUDAN FRANCAIS undulated outer circle, round inner circle of dashes (Fig. F), 1939-

COUVOYEUR in oblong box, reported from 1959 on French West Africa
BAMAKO-DAKAR stamps.

Convoyeur markings of Thies to Kayes and Dakar to Kayes are listed under Senegal.

The boxed forerunner (Fig. A) and the late boxed Convoyeur Bamako-Dakar are extreme rarities. Figs. B, C, and D markings are semi-scarce. The other later markings are rare.

FRENCH GUINEA

French Guinea has one long railroad line of 662 kilometers extending from the coast at Conakry inland to Kankan. It was completed to Mamou in 1905, to Kouroussa in 1910 and to Kankan in 1913.

All markings are of the same type.

CONAKRY A MAMOU MAMOU A CONAKRY 1924 into 1950's.

MAMOU A KANKAN KANKAN A MAMOU 1927-38.

MAMOU A KOUROUSSA 1923

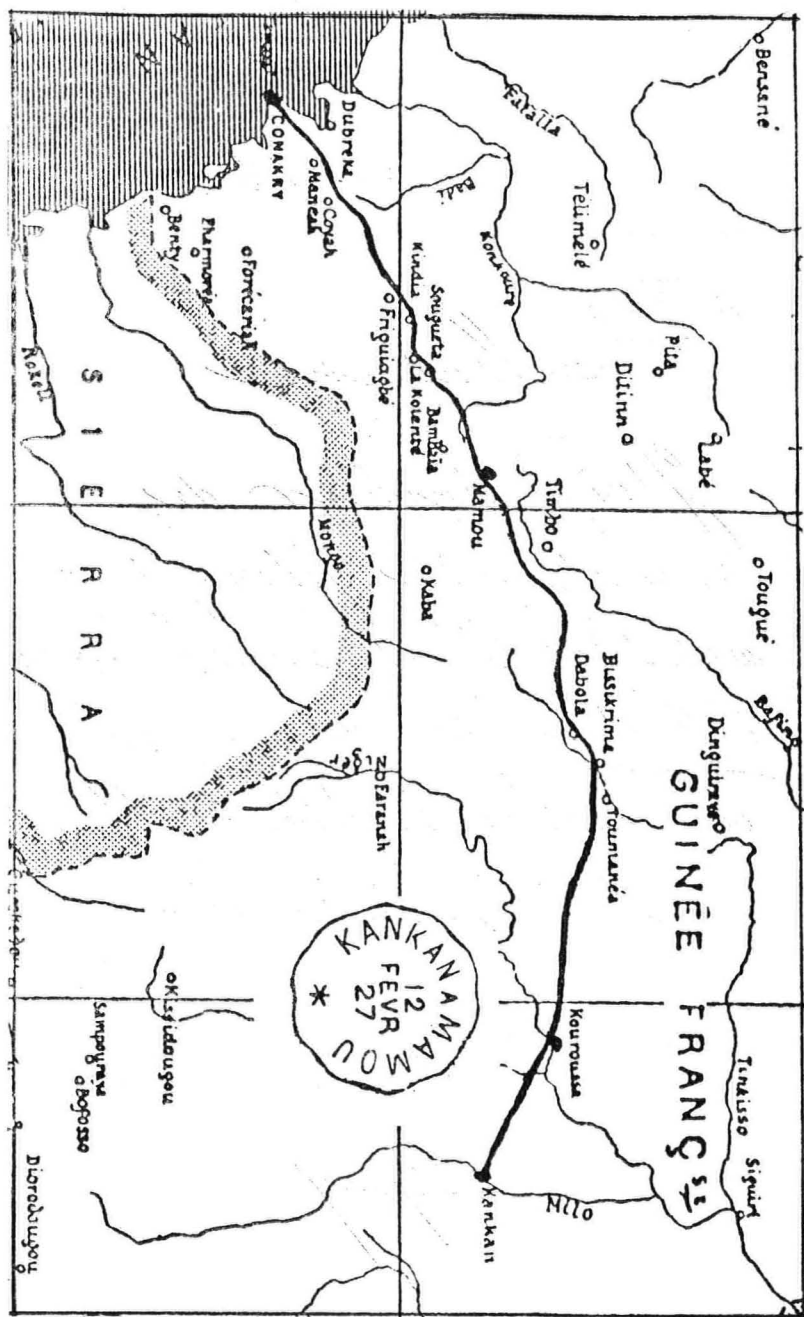
Kankan A Mamou line markings are frequently seen; those from the Conakry A Mamou line are semi-scarce; Mamou A Kouroussa markings are rare.

DAHOMY

The Cotonou-Niger line was opened 153 kilometers to Toffe by the end of 1902, another 143 kilometers to Aan in July 1905, to Paoignan in 1906, Savé in 1912 and Parakou in 1936, for a total length of 417 kilometers.

A branch led westward to Ouidah on the coast, April 1903, and on to Segboroué at the end of 1905, total length from Cotonou 58 kilometers. Convoyeur service started to Ouidah in 1903.

(To be Continued)



THE OCTOBER BALLONS MONTÉS

By Ernst M. Cohn

See "Introduction" to "The September Ballons" in FCP for April 1986

(Continued from FCP #205, p. 104)

MINISTÈRE
de l'Intérieur

Paris, le 18 Octobre 1870

CABINET
du Ministre

Madame

J'ai le bonheur de
vous apprendre qu'un pigeon
arrivé de Tours vous annonce
à l'instant que votre mari
est arrivé en parfaite santé

Agréez, Madame,
l'hommage de mon respect
Le chef du cabinet
Ch Ferry

Fig. 1. This message concerns the safe arrival of one of the balloonists who left Paris on October 14 or 16. Pigeongrammes 4, 5, and 6 of the first official series all arrived on 18 October.

The "Piper I"

1200 cubic meters, owned by A. Piper, piloted by Racine, passengers A. Piper and Jacques or Frédéric Friedmann, 70 kg mail, 2 pigeons; left La Villette gas works about 1515 hours on 7 October, landed about 1530 hours near the Fort de l'Est. Aeronauts descended and balloon flew off. Some mail was recovered and sent later by other balloon(s). Characteristic pmk.: Trouvée à La Courneuve/Le 10 Oct. 1870. All other so-called "Piper I" mail, all or mostly cards, doubtful.

Solférino Tower, 7 Oct. 1870, 3:40 P.M.—Engineer, Solférino Tower, to Admiral Cosnier, Admiral LaRoncière, Commanding General St. Denis, and Governor Paris.—A balloon launched from the gas works of La Villette, manned by three persons, has just fallen in our lines, near the Fort de l'Est. The three persons descended and the balloon left again. Copy signed by The Director. Sent 7 Oct. '70 at 4:30 P.M. (26)

A THRILLING ADVENTURE. Perils of Balloon Travel From Paris.—We have to thank Messrs. Gustave Kühn & Co., of No. 7 Murray Street in this city for the perusal of some original letters from Mr. Jacques Friedmann, their representative in Paris, which detail the mishaps of a party that left Paris on the seventh of October for Tours, in a balloon, and had the ill luck to fall prematurely and close to the Prussian lines of investment. Mr. Friedmann wrote to Mr. Kühn on the sixth of October, announcing the intended trip. Mr. Piper, a government contractor, attempted to leave Paris by balloon on the 28th of September, but had been prevented at the last moment by his bulk and weight. He then had a balloon constructed expressly for his own use, as urgent business affairs required his presence elsewhere than in Paris, and the following letter of Mr. Friedmann, which we translate from the original, describes the result:

Paris, October 13, 1870.

Dear Mr. Kuhn:—

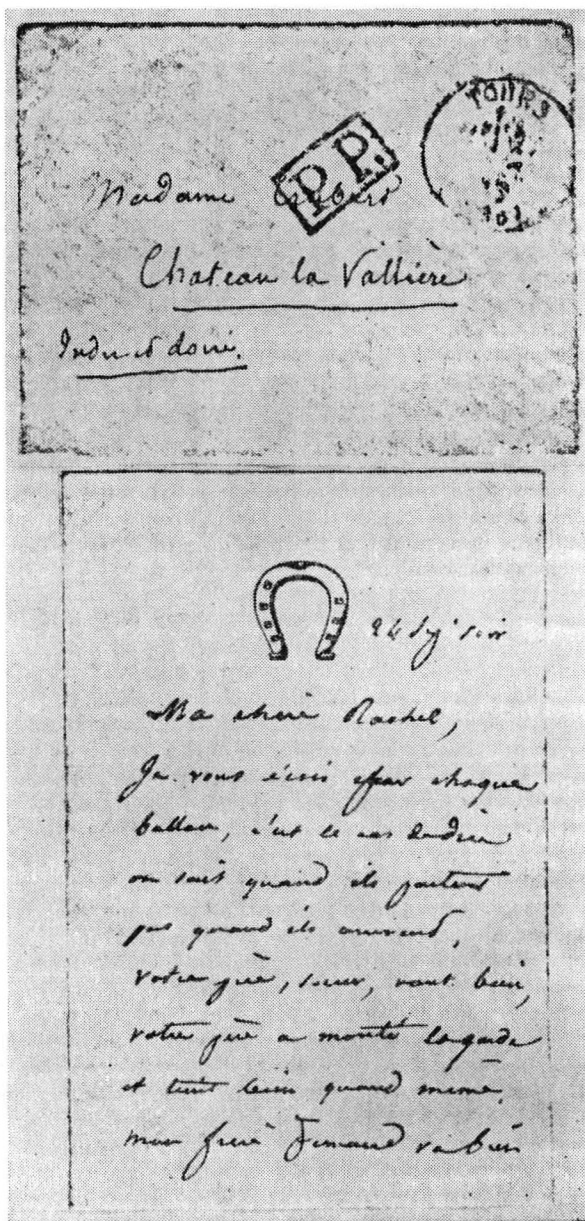
On the 7th of October, Mr. Piper and I ascended in a balloon, and have since then endured the most terrible sufferings. . . I send you herewith enclosed a clipping from the Figaro of October 10, which gives the most exact details. . . We append the extract from the Figaro of October 8 (sic). . . (27)

Our balloon left the same day as that of Mr. Gambetta. . . It measured 1200 m³ but took 2100 m³ of gas because it leaked. We landed . . . near Dugny . . . Bullets from both sides greeted us when we were still in the air . . . Our balloon bounced once. (Piper, the aeronaut, and "little Frédéric, you know, the clerk of Dangaud" got out.) The balloon, lighter by three persons or 220 kilograms, left again and I hope that you will receive it with my papers and things: A bag containing toilet articles, two binoculars, our contract, copies of all correspondence with Intendant Perrier and the war minister, furthermore plenty of letters and newspapers, a revolver and my clothes . . . At our place of refuge I buried a large package of letters. I do not know whether one will drive the Prussians from Dugny soon, then I shall go to look for it. . . Anyhow, I shall leave again by balloon and am busy with that. This morning (it is 6 A.M.) I shall entrust this letter to an aeronaut who is leaving from Place St. Pierre, and then I shall bring suit against my balloon seller. . . (28)

From Dugny, the eastern front of Paris, the Hamburger Nachrichten learn. . . Yesterday five of them (balloons) were over our front. One fell

between our and the enemy posts, and our people saw three people who got out and quickly retreated into nearby bushes. A second came down between Le Bourget, Blanc-Mervili (actually LeBlanc-Menil), both places occupied by us. Officers and uhlans rode towards it but it rose before they arrived and they could not see whether the shots fired after it had any success. . . A third flew fairly low above us in an easterly direction. When it was fired

Fig. 2a, b. Letter personally entrusted to Gabriel Mangin of the "Ville de Florence" by Colonel Foy, addressed to his sister near Tours(a). Stationery (b) is precursor to SERVICE DU BALLOON, the first printed stationery for airmail.



upon, a small balloon (parachute) fell out, to which a bread bag was fastened, in which was a small package of tobacco. . . . Another balloon with private correspondence and without a basket came to earth near Gonesse (actually Gonesse). . . . (29)

Despite the mention of five balloons above, only four are described. The first is clearly "Piper I," the second the "Armand-Barbès," the third the "George Sand," and the fourth may well be one of the Rosaleur balloons, a series of toy balloons sent by a Paris chemist; quite a bit of that correspondence survives today.

(25 Jan. 1871) William Piper, a doubtful American, got a passport from me. (22)

Piper, A., from Bordeaux, shipping agent, Rue d'Enghien 44.—Friedmann (Jh), representing J.-G. Van Leeuwen (called Lion), jewelers, Rue Bleue 1 (is this the same Friedmann?).—There is no Dangaud listed, but a Dagneau-Thierry, manufacturer of brushes and paint brushes, Bièvre 28. (23)

I found myself in front of the barricade above the Route de Flandres, in front of the Forest of Aubervilliers, when that balloon descended between the village of La Courneuve and that of Dugny. Two or three minutes later, the balloon rose again, perfectly inflated, as it was at its departure, and flew at great speed towards the north-east.



Fig. 3. Letter personally entrusted to Gaston Tissandier of the "Céleste" by member of Choppin family, one of whom became chief of police during siege of Paris. Ministry of Finance handstamp on back.

Not a single shot was fired. . . and during one and a half hours, while I remained in front of that barricade, from where one can see plainly, with the naked eye, the villages of Courneuve and Dugny, I did not see the shadow of a Prussian nor of a free-shooter. . . That Fort of La Courneuve exists only in the imagination of the writer of the Figaro (I am told that it did exist, however.) (30)

At the moment all of us are busy reading letters that, arriving from Paris by a balloon, fell into our hands. I estimate there to be about 30,000 (entry dated 9 October). (31)

Paris, 6 Oct.—My dear, good Gabri: I am about to undertake a peculiar journey, perhaps my last, which would be unpleasant for me. Because I cannot leave Paris any other way, I shall fly off by balloon. . . (He tells his mistress to turn to his brother for help, in case he is killed.). . . Your A.P.

P.S.: Since I could not fly off with Godard, I had a balloon built for myself, since the matter cost only 23 thousand francs cash or 20 thousand francs in drafts. Departure (is) 7 October. (32)

Notes and References (if not shown, the year is 1870).—

The reports from Piper and Friedmann are more or less the same. The report from Devismes, ref. 30, is totally different. The story of the Figaro is evidently based on that of Piper, but the type setter changed that to Ziper. Then, because the Figaro said "yesterday," the date for the flight has been wrong in the philatelic literature ever since. Apparently that newspaper account was the only one consulted by philatelists. Even when the telegram from the Solférino Tower surfaced again, that date was not corrected for some twenty years. . .

26—as (3), p8, telegram of 7th, but incomplete text. For a complete copy, see Hubert Cappart in Doc. Phil. #104 (1985); see also L'Avenir National, 9 Oct., p1c4-5, which mentions departure of two balloons in morning and a third at 1400 hours (from gas works) that seemed to land near Pierrefitte and then rise again suddenly and very high.

27—New York Herald, 9 Nov. p5c2

28—Journal de Bordeaux, 16 Oct. pp1-2, letter from A. Piper to his brother, W. Piper, at Bordeaux

29—Neue Zürcher Zeitung, 22 Oct., First ed., p2c2-3

30—Le Temps, 12 Oct., p3c1, letter from merchant Devismes, 130 Faubourg St. Denis, dated 10 Oct.

31—Julius Adrian Friedrich Wilhelm von Verdy du Vernois, Im Grossen Hauptquartier 1870/71, Berlin 1895, p2c2, entry for 9 oct. The weight of this much mail precludes it to be from the "Armand-Barbès," so it must be from "Piper I."

32—Neue freie Presse (Vienna, Austria), evening ed., 20 Oct., pp2-4 feuilleton by P. L., "A Captured Mail." The package that was captured also contained the Journal Officiel and the Gaulois. Texts are cited from four letters to Cette, some place in Calvados, Boulogne, and Bordeaux. The last is excerpted here and appears to have been in the mail of the "Piper I." IF that is so, then perhaps that balloon carried a bag of cards and one of letters.

Mail from the "Piper I"

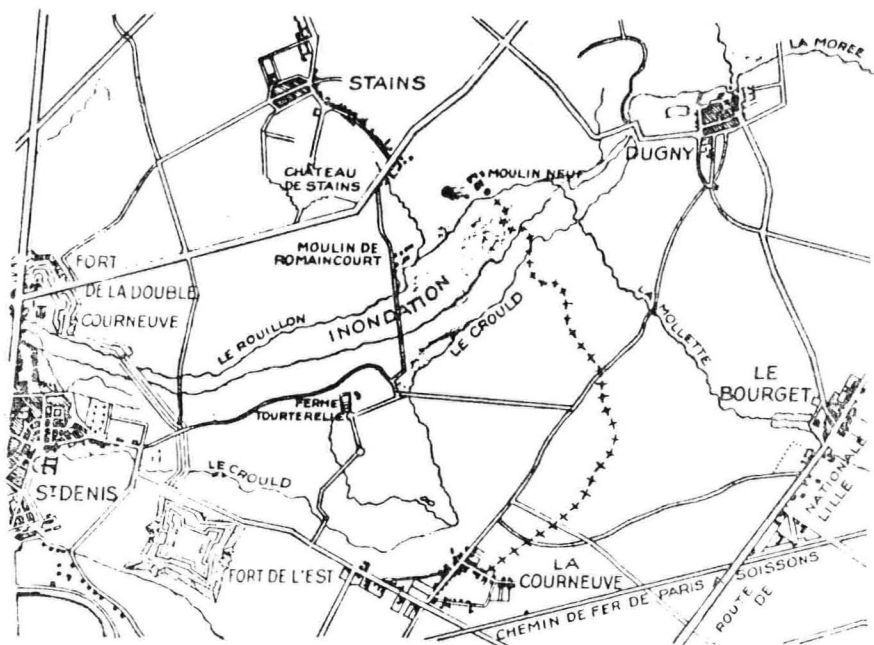
All cards, all marked "Trouvée à la Courneuve. . ."
 R. Bonaparte 29 Sept., Limoges 22 Oct., M. Teyssède
 30, Dieppe 20 Oct., Mme. Gand
 3 Oct., Mme. Bachelot
 Paris (60), 30 Sept., Falaise (forwarded), Mme. LeRuy
 3 Oct. 20-c stamp
 Pl. Madeleine 30 Sept., Marseille, Mlle. Henisse
 30, Menton, stamp lost, Mme. Boivin
 R. Ecluses St. Martin 30 Sept. France Ouest 3, 19 Oct., M. Catala
 Braine-le-Comte 20 Oct., Stamp lost

More details about both Piper balloons are to be found in E. M. Cohn,
 "Piper's Balloons in the Siege of Paris," Stamps, 17 June 1972, pp710-721.



Fig. 4. Letter personally entrusted to Alexandre Jacques Trichet of the "Armand-Barbès," sole cover known with red Aéroliers and red Red Cross cachets; thrown out of balloon, salvaged and postmarked the next day at Magny-en-Vexin.

The supplement of the *Illustré* of 12 October 1870 contains a sketch showing the area where the "Piper I" landed, according to the late Victor Chanary, who also gave me a photocopy of that illustration. It is unsuitable for reproduction here. Victor also supplied the map showing the flooded plain. The "Piper I" landed near the farm Tourterelle.



The "Washington"

2000 cubic meters, owned by Post Office, piloted by Albert Bertaux, passengers Louis-Charles van Roosebeke and Edouard Albert Lefavre de Béhaine, 300-400 kg mail, 25 pigeons, left Gare d'Orléans about 0730 or 0830 hours on 12 October, landed about 1130 hours near Cambrai (Nord). In principle, Paris postmarks from the later box-clearing periods of 7 Oct. through 6E/11 Oct. with earliest outside postmarks of 12 and 13 Oct. must have flown on this or next balloon. Occasionally, differentiation between these two balloons is possible, as will be shown.

The "Washington" is a balloon that, having left Paris on the 12th in the morning at 7:30, came to land four hours later, i.e., at about 11:30 A.M., 8 km from Cambrai, near Carnières, at a place called le rio d'Avesnes. . .

We have seen the three voyagers; we have also seen the balloon. . . It was shown in the court of the under-prefecture, where a large number of people came to see it. . .

Three-quarters of an hour later, Mr. Bricourt (the mayor of Carnières) had the three voyagers at his table. Towards 3 o'clock they entered Cambrai and brought to the post office the five enormous bags of letters that they had brought from Paris (about 100 kilograms).—Other papers copied 400 kg, which seems to be correct.

A Paris paper says it was 300 kg mail. (34)

Lille, 12 Oct., 2:45 P.M.—Prefect of Nord Department to Government at Tours. A first balloon descended at Carnières, near Cambrai, and carried, in addition to the pilot, Mr. Lefèvre, Secretary of the Vienna Embassy, and a pigeon raiser. The second balloon, driven to Valenciennes, and from which I have no news yet, is said to have Mr. de Keratry as a passenger. (3)

(The report that a bag of mail was used as ballast, though often repeated, e.g. below, appears to be wrong.)

The four (remaining) bags of mail were turned over to Mr. Rousseau, receiver of mails at Cambrai. . . Mr. Lefèvre de Béhaine. . . had himself taken to Douai, where he arrived in the afternoon and staid overnight. The next day he gave the letters entrusted to him to Mr. Vincent, receiver of mails. . . Upon his arrival at Tours, on 14 October, with the 25 pigeons, Mr. Van Roosebecke put himself at the disposal of the Delegation. . . (35)

(It will be seen that last names are spelled haphazardly. The correct—or most probable—spelling is always given in the headings.)

Notes and References (if not shown, year is 1870).—

- 33—La Belgique, 18 Oct., p3c2-3 (this is one of many papers that quoted the same story from La Gazette de Cambrai)
- 34—L'Electeur Libre (Paris), 14 Oct.
- 35—Louis Auguste Chaintrier, "Histoire documentaire et anecdotique des Ballons-Poste du Siècle de Paris (1870-71)," L'Echangiste Universel (Apr. 1954-Feb. 1963)

(To be Continued)

FRENCH OCEANIA CHRONICLE CONTINUED

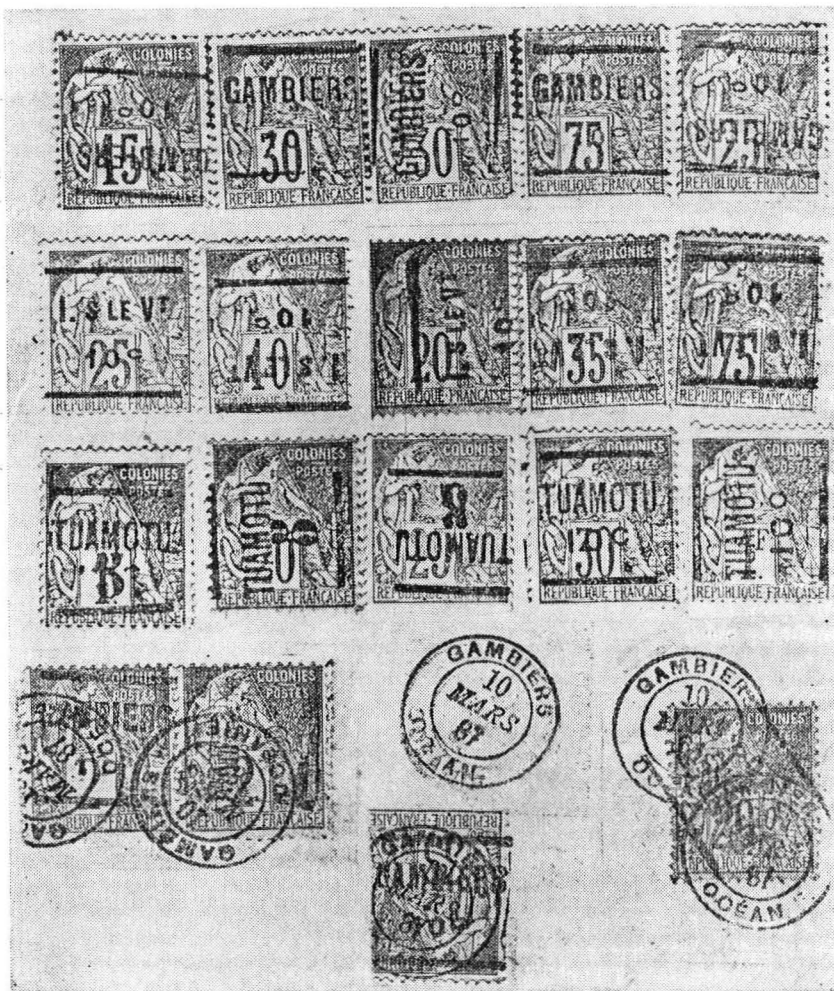
In FCP for Oct. 1985, p. 109, we listed the series of articles by our member Christian Beslu on French Oceania philately which he published in his regular column in the Tahiti newspaper Le Depeche during 1983. Now he has revived his column under the heading "Philatélie—Le Coin des Curieux"; he has sent us copies of the issues during 1984, 1985 and early 1986: —R.G.S.

- 28. Vive l'Oblitéré—12 Nov. 1984
- 29. Tiki Philatélie—22 Jan. 1985
- 30. Au Temps de la Reine Pomaré—6 Feb. 1985
- 31. Visages Polynésiens—19 Feb. 1985
- 32. Un Nouveau Timbre sur Gauguin—16 March 1985
- 33. Le Premier Liaison Aérienne dans les E.F.O.—23 April 1985
- 34. Tout sur le Corail—29 May 1985
- 35. Nouveau Timbres—27 June 1985
- 36. En Plénine Folklore—17 July 1985
- 37. Chasse à l'Oblitération—10 Sept. 1985
- 38. La Saison Philatélique; Nouveau Timbres—17 Sept. 1985
- 39. Merveilleuse Taille Douce—21 Oct. 1985
- 40. Nouveau Timbres; Atome et Philatélie—13 Nov. 1985
- 41. Nouveautés Inattendu—22 Nov. 1985
- 42. Edifices Religieux; La Maximaphilie—10 Dec. 1985
- 43. Le Timbre-Valeur de Placement—26 Feb. 1986
- 44. Tahiti Autrefois—17 March 1986

FOR THE RECORD

(Cont. from FCP #205, p. 106)

♦ 514). From time to time the literature on French Oceania and auction catalogs illustrate some Colonies Dubois stamps overprinted or surcharged variously with "Gambiers," "Tuamotu," and "I. S. Le Vt," under pretense of being genuine provisionals for these out islands. They are all unauthorized fantasies made probably in the 1880s by speculators inspired by the Tahiti overprints of the 1880s. Pierre Raynaud who has a large collection of these items in various formats, sends us photocopies of which we reproduce a sampling that will titillate the Oceania collectors. Note that several are cancelled on pieces with fake "Gambiers" postmark dated 10 March 1887. The



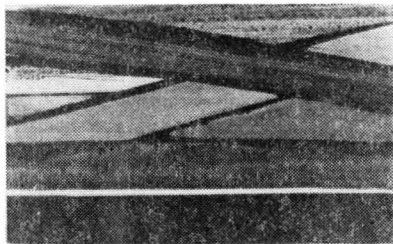
famous Ferrari collection had several of these items which gave them for a time a certain cachet until their true nature was recognized.

515). A curious forgery was shown to us at AMERIPEX. It is a large piece of the front page of a Jerusalem newspaper, the Habazeleth, for May 4, 1876, bearing a 5c French Sage stamp postmarked with a fake cds in double circle type with outer ring of pearls, inscribed in serified caps "Jerusalem/Syrie/21/12/Mai/76." There never was any French office postmark of this type for Jerusalem, and the French P.O. there did not open until 1900. Prior to that the Consulate sent mail out to Jaffa for posting, which was marked with the famous blue cross cachet or an undated double circle "Poste Francaise /Jerusalem."

516). Alain Millet shows us a remarkable piece from New Caledonia with a 10c Eagle and a 6d New South Wales in combination; the Eagle is postmarked Noumea 2 Oct. 68, the NSW stamp Sydney 8 Oct. 68, and both are tied with the 3-line oval with NSW of Sydney. This combination is not previously reported, but combinations of NSW with the NCE #1 and with General Issues Ceres stamps are known.

517). Pierre Raynaud has 2 mint imperf sheets of 5x5 of Central African Republic 30c stamp with Bokassa's head (Yv. #210) in which the stamp in position 6 lacks the numeral of value. After two days of sale at Bangui P.O. the stamps with this error were withdrawn on order from BEPTOM in Paris, where the error was discovered, not noticed locally. Only 6 sheets are said to exist and some singles and pairs. The proof sheets and stock at Paris were destroyed, but Raynaud's sheets look like printers waste that escaped.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS



REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE PIERRE SOULAGES 5.00





◆ On 27 Sept. the 5.00F original work of Pierre Soulages was issued. On 4 Oct. the 2.20 La Grand Meaulnes—Henri Alain-Fournier, and the 1.90 100 years of technical education appeared. On 5 Oct. the 3.40 Conference Mondiale d'Energie, on 11 Oct. the 30.00F airmail—Cibault 283, on 18 Oct. the 5.00 "La Danseuse" a work of Jean Arp.

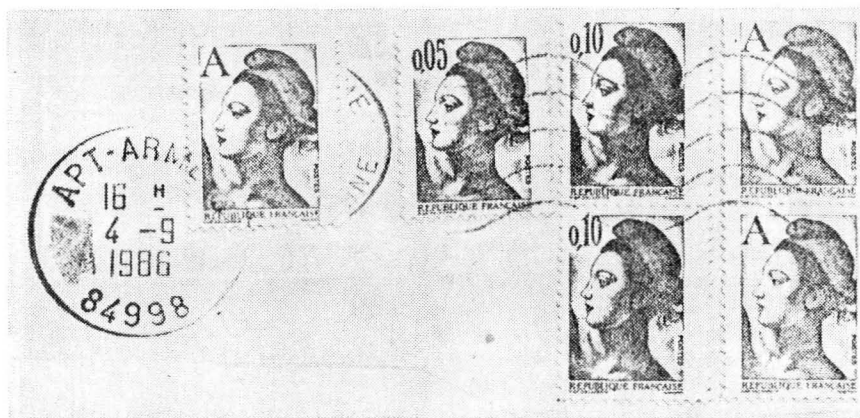
◆ On 8 Nov. the 5.00 Portrait of Isabelle d'Este by de Vinci is to come, on 22 Nov. the 2.20+0.60 Detail of stained glass window by V. de Silva in the St. Jacques de Reims church, for the Red Cross; also in booklet of 10 with pub sold at 28.00F. On 29 Nov. the 2.20 Mulhouse—Musées Techniques.

◆ For Andorre, on 27 Sept. the 1.90 Year of World Peace and on 18 Oct. the 1.90 St. Vincenc d'Enclar.

◆ For Monaco on 21 Aug. 1.90 and 3.40 in effigies design, and on 14 Aug. a 3.70 aerogramme and 1.80 postal card in effigy type. On 28 Oct. 15 stamps on Belle Epoque, Red Cross, Arts seasonal fruiting shrubs.

◆ For St. Pierre-Miquelon on 15 Sept. a set of dues stamps with designs of coleoptera insects; on 4 July booklets of 12 with the 2.20 Liberté surcharge were issued.

◆ There has been some confusion about the philatelic souvenir packet issued by the PTT for "Liberté 1886-1986"; this was not a special printing in blocks but merely single mint stamps from regular perfed sheets, 4 stamps of France and 4 stamps of US, all in a de luxe enclosure. In addition a postal card for Liberté 1886-1986 was issued.



◆ The new postage rates that went into effect on 1 August, caused the PTT to issue emergency stamps in Liberté design with "A" in place of denomination to be used for the 1.90F rate, the stamp in green, issued August 11. We have seen it on covers, even in combination with the numeraled values, for foreign mail. The PTT announced it would issue new Liberté stamps for 1.90 in green and 3.40 in blue as soon as the printery can get to it—there would be no First Day ceremony but a special cancel, a large "A" in circle with Liberté head "Liberté Paris." Also postal cards of 1.90 (sold at 2.20), aerogrammes of 3.90F and booklets of 10 of the 1.90 green would be issued soon. Also coils of the 1.90. Already Altériet (Le Monde, Sept.) is finding varieties on the green "A" stamps; there were apparently two or more printings, the 1st in May/June on the RGR-1 press, but later a 2nd printing of 24 June was done on the new RGR-2 press.

◆ The 5.00F painting stamp of a work by Alberti Magnelli titled "Virginia" is strikingly colorful and typical of Magnelli's use of sharply outlined large flat color areas as a background for a figure of a woman. Magnelli was long noted for cubism and then monumental abstracts before returning to more figurative efforts. His color areas are dense and by their contrasts give a sort of 3-dimensional effect.

◆ An Association for the Development of Philately has been officially created in France on 16 June, which will be supported by cooperating groups of collectors, dealers, and the philatelic press. It seems the aims are similar to the COPO organization in U.S., and will be concerned especially with the plans and management of the International Expo in 1989.

◆ The PTT is promoting its postal service with a logo "La Poste" and a streamlined symbolic winged missive. It appears now on all recent postal documents, notices, publications, and P.O. signs.

◆ After 18 months of deliberations a Commission appointed by the Minister to advise on the future of the post has recommended that the postal service be reorganized as a public corporation, similar to that in U.S. and some other countries. They will have a difficult time persuading the unions to go along with that.

◆ Le Monde des Philatélistes issued its 400th No. in September and held a reception at the Musée attended by many philatelic and official notables.

◆ Henri Janton, the expert on French revenues, died early this year. He was author of numerous articles on French and French colonial revenues, and of a catalog of French Revenues published several years ago by the AR-France. We were fortunate to have a survey article on French revenues by him, in FCP July-Oct. 1982. Janton was well-known to revenues collectors in U.S. and was an active member of the American Revenue Association.

◆ At BALPEX we had the pleasure to entertain our distinguished member from Bristol, England, Robert I. Johnson, who came over on short notice to receive an award from the Postal History Society (and, he alleges, to escape the vile weather they were having over there). He gave a witty talk to the Postal History Society meeting on Friendship through Postal History and also spoke at the BALPEX banquet where he received the award. A group of FPCSers took him to lunch where he unveiled an old British postal document he asked us to present to Martin Stempien as a sort of recognition for his studies, and to be passed on annually to some other deserving member we

choose. Ed Grabowski took the item back to Stempien and meanwhile we have received an elaborate set of instructions about it. The exhibits at BALPEX were less numerous this year (effect of AMERIPEX) but of high quality. Jerry Massler, showing Monaco postal stationery, was the only member exhibiting. French material was very little—only an exhibit of Lebanon town postmarks by G. W. Brown. Members seen at the show were: Dick Winter, Lee Gordon, Larry Jones, Jeff Bohn, Ed Grabowski, Bob Johnson, and Bob Stone. Theo Van Dam was a judge.

◆ Georges Bartoli, the editor of *Timbroscopie*, believes collecting French Colonies is coming out from the purgatory under which, in his view, it has been shaded for years. Well, he may be exaggerating or wasn't around 2 or 3 decades ago. We had written about a French colonies "boom" back in the '60s and '70s; it has been going on over the last 20 years or more apart from the inflationary investor episode of the 1970s. Actually the increased interest in French colonies has been coming from a new generation of specialists in certain colonies, especially Madagascar, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Indochina, Martinique and Somali Coast, stimulated too by the publication of research and survey articles. However, collecting the General Issues across the board has become too expensive and difficult to find in very fine condition and rarer uses, so it is mostly going to specialists in individual colonies. Whether there are very many who collect the Group Type and pictorial issues in general and across the board, filling all the spaces, etc., is hard to tell, but apparently there is a steady demand for copies with good postmarks and from topical collectors. If there is any real boom going on it is in specializing in the Group Type and the pictorials where there are many interesting things to discover not yet in the literature.

◆ At the annual Expo of the French Federation of Philatelic Organizations at Nancy this year, the Grand Prix was awarded to Pierre Guichenduc for his exhibit on *Les Debuts de la Poste* at Djibouti, and the Grand Prix in the honor class went to Georges Gauthier for his study of the Type Blanc.

◆ At the opening of the new Musée de la Poste, du Timbre et L'Art en Bretagne this last summer, the Amis of the museum put on an exhibit and in connection therewith a souvenir bloc of stamp designs of Henri Cheffer which were rejected by the PTT was issued, on which Cheffer's République stamp of 1965-69 was added and cancelled by the P.O. at Crozon (where the museum is located) and the sheet signed by the daughter of Cheffer. The souvenir can be purchase at 40Fr from M. Fournel, route de Kereon, 29160 Crozon.

**FCPS Publishes Booklet on
"New Studies of the Transport of Mails in Wartime France 1870-71"**

This 72-page pamphlet is our Vaurie Memorial Fund Publication #6. It is mostly a reprint of articles that appeared in the *Philatelist* January to Oct. 1986 by Steven Walske and Ernst Cohn plus an update of Gardner Brown's previously published article on detoured mail around Paris. The reprint is not a Supplement to the *Philatelist* and is not distributed to members. It is primarily issued for the benefit and convenience of the many collectors of balloon and Commune mails who are not members of FCPS. For sale at \$5 postpaid from our Secretary Walter Parshall, 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, N. J. 07003.

CORRECTIONS

In addition to the Corrections for the article on "The September Ballons Montés" in FCP #204, (April) p. 104, the following corrections should be made to the article on "The October Ballons Montés" in FCP #205 (July '86):

Page 100: Line 3 under "The Armand Barbès"; correct "1-5" to "2-15" kg, and "Ct Pierre" to "St. Pierre"

Page 100 line 5 should read "marks 2E/30 Sept"

Page 101 line 4 from bottom, "Vexin" instead of "Verin"

Page 103 line 3 from top "Billoult 13 not "Bullault"

MEMBERS APPEALS

WANTED: Mint precancels from France, Algeria, Tunisia, and Monaco. Also desire used French precancels and all used France after 1970. Duplication in used stamps is acceptable. Richard V. Willmarth, 1546C Hunt, Normal, Ill. 61761 (Mb. #1691)

OFFER: For sale: one French Revolutionary military cover (1796) and two military covers (1804 and 1805) of the Napoleonic era. All bear official military handstamps and the latter two various postal markings. Each of the Nap. letters mentions the Emperor and is signed by Mal. Alexandre Berhier as Minister of War. All three covers are in excellent condition. Please send offers to Robert Moorfield, P. O. Box 2112, Atlanta, Ga. 30301 (Mb. #2272)

WANTED: PUBs, used (French stamps from booklet panes with advertising on selva). Will trade or buy. Also wanted used perfins of France. Will trade and give in exchange similar stamps without the holes. Gilbert R. Loisel, 89-14 31st Ave., East Elmhurst, N. Y. 11369

WANTED: France, C-42 and C-43 in die proofs; Cameroun C-249, Congo 498, Mauritania C-134, and St. Pierre C-59 all in color proof sheets. (These are all Concorde designs). Anthony Musumeci, 2048 East 28th Street, Marine Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11229 (Mb. #2569)

WANTED: Help in research. Ivory Coast Sc. #56 (Yv. #67) was listed in FCP #176 as being printed on chalky paper but with a question mark. I am trying to determine if that stamp exists on chalky paper, and would appreciate if readers would examine their copies of #56 and write me as to how many copies of the stamp they have and how many are on chalky paper (if any). Also want to get a copy of Ivory Coast #82 on chalky paper (Yv. #60). To help in distinguishing chalky from regular paper, hold the stamp up immediately in front of a bright light—if the light shines through the paper clearly it is regular paper but if light is diffused or cloudy it is probably chalky. Robert Picirilli, 301 Greenway Ave., Nashville, Tn. 37205 (Mb. #2381)

WANTED: 30 centime 1878 Sage type, Sc. #94, properly used alone on cover to U.S. dated before March 1879. Send xerox and asking price to Martin Stempien, P. O. Box 481, Village Station, New York, N. Y. 10014 (Mb. #1244)

OFFER: Collection of 190 French Warship service and handstamped covers 1968-79. Lot of TAAF/FSAT covers. Michel Cammas, CP 4, Ste. Therèse, P.Q., Canada J7E 447 (Mb. 1929)

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Catalogue des Ambulants Bureaux 1845-1965—Cachets de Gares 1854-1960." New edition 1986. 72 pp. 107Fr. La Poste aux Lettres, 17 Fbg. Montmartre, 75009 Paris. (Does not include linear marks, entrpots, machine cancels, plastic cachets).
- "Timbres Ferroviaires—Catalogue Mondial Illustré." 1986. 175 pp. Publ. by La Vie du Rail, 11 rue de Milan, 75440 Paris Cedex 09.
- "Nomenclature des Entiers Postaux Officiels de France et de Monaco." By J.-F. Brun. 1986. 48 pp. 50Fr. J.-F. Brun, 85 Galerie Beaujolais—Palais Royal, 75001 Paris. (A net market price listing by Yvert, Storch, and ACEP nos.; intended for beginners not familiar with French entiers.) In U.S. by L. Hartmann, Box 36006, Louisville, Ky. 40232 at \$9.50 ppd.
- "Inventaire Général des Cartes Postales Fortier—1er Partie." (West Africa). 36 pp. 60Fr. p.pd. P. David, 14 rue des Messagères, 75010 Paris. (Principal publisher of picture post cards of West African scenes.)
- "Interruption of the Mails in Time of War or Civil Commotion." By Robert I. Johnson. 1986. 125 pp. Soc. of Postal Historians, Very Special Issue #4. (Illustrations of "mails suspended" covers from his collection—some examples are from or to France.)
- Publications of le Club Meilleur, B. P. 21, 77350 Le Mée-sur-Seine:
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Mécaniques Bloc Dateur Seul." 18 pp. 36.50 Fr.
- "Catalogue des Gares Mécaniques, Depts. sauf Paris." 40 pp. 66.50Fr.
- "Histoire des Trains Sanitaires au Cours du Conflit 1939-40." 36 pp. 56.50Fr.
- "Haute Saone Catalogue des Cachets à Date aux Type Sage 1876-1901." 1985. 26 pp. 25Fr p.pd.
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Fliers Muettes, 6/7 Lignes de Province." By M. Mathieu. 1985. 15 pp. 31.50Fr. p.pd.
- "Généralités des Hopitaux Francaise Territoires de la Guerre 1914-18." By M. Mathieu. 1985. 24 pp. 31.50Fr.
- "Formations Sanitaires Guerre 1914-18." By M. Mathieu. 1985. 51 pp. 51.50Fr p.pd.
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Krag Muettes de Paris." 1986. 24 pp.
- "Les Marques d'Arrivé Avant 1830." By J. P. Mayeur. 1986. 44Fr p.pd. Les Feuilles Marcophiles, 19 Ave. de Chatelet, 77300 Lesigny.
- "GAPA, MOG, MOB, MOS, et LSA." By Luc Guillard. 1986. 80pp. 100fr. From Christian Le Gac, Les Clossiaux, Tregomar, 22400 Lamballe.
- "Jean-Baptiste Moens, Sa Vie, Son Oeuvre." By M. Marvel. 1986. 208pp. R- Editions, pvba, Saint-Katelijnevest 43, B-2000 Antwerpen, Belgium.
- "Catalogue Libération." By Pierre Mayer, 2nd ed., 1986. From P. Mayer, 4 Rue Drouot, 75009 Paris.
- "Timbres à Date—Discriptifs—Dept. du Var." By Gregnac-Doudemard, "Col-line," Bvd. des Arbusiers, 83120 Sainte-Maxime.
- "Catalogue 1986 Andorre." 92pp. 500 pesetas pus post. Miguel Abad, Avgda Carlemany 41, Les Escaldas, Andorre.
- "La Poste Allemande et Les Francais Servant dans l'Armée Allemande 1941-45—Le Courrier des Francais Prisonniers de Guerre en Allemande 1940-45." By R. Damel et X.Pigeron. From R. Damel, Res. du Parc de la Jonchère 30, Cote de la Jonchère, 78380 Bougival.

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

Gerard Gilbert Award For 1981 To Bordeaux Book

The Gerard Gilbert award is presented annually, when appropriate, to the author of "the best contribution to the philatelic literature of France and Colonies in English." Consultation of the records has shown that, apparently due to oversight at the time, no award was made for the year 1981. Therefore, at its September meeting, the Directors voted to make a retroactive award for that year to Ruth and Gardner Brown for their book "The Bordeaux Issue of 1870-1871." — R. M. Stevens, Pres.

Meeting of September 2

The meeting began with a special presentation to Dr. Martin Stempien consisting of a Queen's Printer's copy of the 1843 Franco-British postal treaty. This was given as part of a new FCPS award, to be detailed at a later date, created by member Robert Johnson of Bristol, England and announced to the attendees at the annual BALPEX Brunch.

Peter Robertson of the Philatelic Foundation then presented a program on expertization of the Colonies General Issues. The Foundation reference material was on hand, and Herb Bloch, the Dean of philatelic expertisers, came along to see that Peter didn't stray too far. A bit of expertization philosophy quickly emerged: the rarest stamps are the easiest to expertise. The known examples are reproduced in the literature, and the "patient" under study is or isn't one of them. On the other side are the common fakes like the very crude Eagle reproduction and the Fournier Group Type fakes. These are readily detected by all but novices in the field. In between lie the expertiser's meat and potatoes.

Among the items in the frames was a 4x5 block of the better 80c Eagle fake labeled many years ago as "Kline's Counterfeit." Does anyone know who Kline was? Imperf essays of the 2c and 4c Ceres issues were shown, often passed-off as the genuine General Issues which were used only in Indochina. (Secretary's Question: If they were used only in Indochina why are they General Issues and not Indochina #1 and #27?) Eric Spiegel noted his copy of the 4c, genuine in all respects, except for a Noumea, New Caledonia cancel. The possibility of being carried to NCE and used from there or CTO'd there seemed likely.

Dues fakes were shown including the unissued franc values in black. Curious fakes of the centime values were also shown with octagonal "ST LOUIS SENEGAL . . ." datestamps, not seen before by yours truly. All-in-all a good start for the new season. — Ed G.

Meeting of 7 October

It was member's participation night and an unusual array of items was brought forth. John Lievsay began and took the honors for the most unusual items of the evening. He showed two 5F Laureated Napoleons. The first bore the double "SPECIMEN" overprint. The second was a beautiful unused copy without the "5" and "F"! Known only used and a rarity of the first order, could this be the first unused example? John said, "No," and he maintains that the "5" and "F" were removed by an expert in an effort to raise the value of a 40,000 franc stamp more than 10-fold. It looked A-1 to the unaided eye, but John noted that microscopic examination revealed the dastardly deed.

Martin "T.-A." (Trans-Atlantic) Stempien presented two seemingly innocent 80c rate covers from the 1st Franco-American treaty period—1868. Normally letters traveled as closed mail via England, but these were consign-or's letters which traveled via the English open mails. They bore London "PAID" and "3" cents US Credit handstamps. More info in the article by Barbara Wallace in the US Classics Society Chronicles of May 1981.

Yours truly presented three Guadeloupe letters. Two featured colonial "APRES LE DEPART" handstamps: the first franked with Eagles and posted on the earliest date of known use—26 June 1863; and the second from 1877 and franked with 4 x 10c Ceres (GC) issues. The third cover was a 12c printed matter rate franked with 12 x 1c laureated Napoleons. Also shown was a China combination cover posted from Longtcheou on 8 Aug. 1902 and franked with a 10c Chinese Dragon stamp to prepay local postage and 5c and 10c Indochinese Group Types cancelled at Lang-Son to prepay the rate to France.

President Stevens showed a number of 1930's Martinique "PAQUEBOT" covers, noting that there is much philatelic material from this era, but commercially used covers can be found. A particularly nice cover was franked with a 1F50 overprint and posted by the Royal Bank of Canada in Fort-de-France as confirmed by a cachet on the reverse. It also bore the handstamp: "POSTED ON THE HIGH SEAS—S.S.MUNAMAR."

Jerry Massler closed the evening with a series of Monaco TB booklets and window seals. He also noted the new Monaco cinderella catalog "LES VIGNETTES DE MONACO" by Michel Bonneau. — Ed G.

NEW MEMBERS

- 2591 SIEMINSKI, Regina Joy, 5 Deer Trail Road, Saddle River, N. J. 07458
(Topical: Marine Life. Classics 1849-1876, mint, used, covers. 1870-71. Modern France, booklets. Sidi-Bel-Abbes cancels relating to the Foreign Legion)
- 2592 WATERS, Barbara, P. O. Box 810, Felton, Calif. 95018
(General collector 19th century. General France, used. Saar. All colonies and Territories, stamps of individual colonies. Exchange)
- 2593 STRAUSSBERG, Stephen L., 4201 49th St. North, #402, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33709 (General France, mint, on cover. Specialized France, Entry markings, military-maritime posts, railway posts, used abroad. Regular issues, mint, used, 1870-71, cancellations, Sage type, Flammes. Essays, DeLuxe proofs, imperf, artist's proofs and color trials, Specimen, Annulé, Fictifs, precancels, occupations. Colonies General Issues, used, on cover. All colonies and territories. Dealer, full time, mail sales)
- 2594 CHAMPAGNE, Louis J., CLU, P. O. Box 8824, Toledo, Ohio 43623
(Regular issues, Classics, used, on cover, 1870-71. Alsace-Lorraine. Dues, cancellations, Sage type. Modern France, mint, used, on cover. Semi-postals, airs, coils, coin datés, Maximum cards, FDC, miniature sheets, Airs meets, 1st flights, Liberation, Strike stamps, Flammes, Expositions, special-temporary bureaus, Essays, DeLuxe proofs, impfs., Artist's proofs-Color trials, Specimen, Annulé, Fictifs, Precancels, Perfins. Dealer, part time. Wishes to be involved in traveling mail sales)
- 2595 WEIGAND, Donald G., 318 Cedarville St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15224
(General collector, 20th century. General France, mint)
- 2596 GILBERT, Othan, 14921 S. W. 87th Ave., Miami, Fla. 33176
(Stamps of French Polynesia)
- 2597 LEVY, Allan A., 220 Tennyson St., St. Kilda 3182 Australia

- (Covers of individual colonies. Dealer: full time—Mail sales)
- 2598 GOEBEL, Raymond, Soluphil SA—BP 2675, Luxembourg L-1026
(Dealer, Full time; auctions)
- 2599 BOUSQUET, Pierre, 12 rue des Frères Vailon, Le Montaignet 1—
Encagnane, 13090 Aix En Provence, France (Omnibus issues of French
Polynesia, cancels, postal history, covers of French Polynesia. Dead
Stamps—old post cards and newspapers)
- 2600 CHURCHMAN, David C., P. O. Box 50096, Castleton, Ind. 46250
(General France, mint. Postal history. Classics, mint, used, on cover.
Modern France, used. Semi-postals, airs, miniature sheets, dues, Offices
abroad, CFA. Andorre, Monaco, Saar. Colonies General Issues, mint.
All colonies and territories. Philatelic literature)
- 2601 SAMSON, Jean-Pierre, C. P. 9934, Ste. Foy, Quebec, Canada G1V 4C5
(General France, mint, used. Dealer: Part time, Auctions. Exchange.
Censored covers.)
- 2602 GODWIN, Morgan W., P. O. Box 573, Concord, N. H. 03301
(Modern France, mint, semi-postals, airs, coils, maximum cards, FDC,
miniature sheets. Dues. Andorre. Philatelic Literature)
- 2603 BAUN, James G., 1970 15th St. #5, San Francisco, Calif. 94114
(General collector all issues. France, mint, used. Monaco. Philatelic
literature. Exchange)
- 2604 REYNOLDS, Alvin, Route 6, Box 630, Ashland, Va. 23005
(General France, mint. Monaco. Un. All colonies and territories)
- 2605 MURPHY, Pierre E., 4478 Raleigh Ave. #402, Alexandria, Va. 22304
(General collector all issues)
- 2606 BRANDEBERRY, Robert B., 58 W. Salisbury Dr., Wilmington, Del.
19809 (General collector all issues. France, mint, used, on cover. Phil-
atelic literature)
- 2607 NOLET, Jacques, Sase Postale 558, Succursale Postale "A", Montreal,
Que., Canada H3C 2T6 (Topical: Expo 67-Montreal 1976 Olympics.
Special issue, essays (projects, rejected), DeLuxe proofs, imperforates,
Artist's proofs, color trials. Andorre. Monaco, Saar. Europa, UN)
- 2608 RANSOM, Margaret, Rte. 1, Belvin Ave., Grasonville, Md. 21638
(Topical: Authors, literature and Fairy Tales on stamps. General Fr.,
mint. Stamps-cover of St. Pierre-Miquelon)
- 2609 JONES, Gary D., 70 Francis St., Brookline, Mass. 02146
(Colonies General Issues. Covers of Indo China)

REINSTATEMENT

- 1314 LaBLONDE, Col. Charles J., P. O. Box 264, Chelmsford, Mass. 01824
(Specialized France: stampless covers to and after 1815, Departmental
"Marques Postales," Paris "Marques Postales," Entry markings, Mil-
itary and Maritime Posts, Railway Posts, Used abroad, Postal history
in general. Switzerland, esp. Postal History Geneva City-Canton)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1440 SCHWARTZ, Michael, 4334 Oak Place Dr., Westlake Village, Calif.
91362
- 2434 STUTZ, Daniel J., 8621 N. Harrison, Kansas City, Mo. 64155
- 2441 DJERAHIAN, Leon, c/o Mercury Tours, Inc., 31 St. James Ave., Suite
240, Boston, Mass. 02116
- 2503 GAFFNER, John W., 2243 Roseanne Court, Fairborn, Ohio 45324
- 2430 CORRISS, Michael Patrick, 1379 Bay Dr.- Miami Beach, Fla. 33141
3627

- 2289 THOMPSON, Timon Paul, 5843 N. E. Davis, Portland, Ore. 97213
 1876 HALL, Richard T., 29 Nantucket Place, Manhattan Beach, Calif. 90266
 2194 GREENBAUM, Leon, 4046 Via Encinas, Cypress, Calif. 90630
 1211 PARKER, William L. 111,5 Oakwood Trail Indianapolis Ind. 46260
 2396 VAUPOTIC, Gregory, 150 S. W. 104th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97225-6912
 2575 SWANSON, John, 26562 Guadiana, Mission Viejo, Calif. 92691
 2579 LASSIGNE, Andre, 22026 Salcedo, Mission Viejo, Calif. 90261
 2647 SHAPIRO, Ira, 5749 Marathon Parkway, Little Neck, N. C. 11362
 2562 SUSSMAN, Paul, B. P. 255, 13269 Marseille Cédex 8, France
 2208 REENSTJERNA, Frederick R., 804 5th St., Huntington, W. Va. 25701
 2483 DE PUC, Bradley K., c/o Mrs. Dorothy De Puy, 100 Main St., Candor, N. C. 13743
 2564 CORLEY, Max A., DAO American Embassy, APO New York, N. Y. 09777-5000
 2180 KINSLEY, Robert T., 50051 S. E. Webber Road, Sandy, Ore. 97055
 22 HAM, Philip M., Winthrop Court Hwy. 41 N, Rome, Ga. 30161-6695
 2256 KUTNER, Robin M., 8 Crowe Lane, Glen Cove, N. Y. 11542-2927
 2148 LOEFFLER, William L., 8908 70 Rd., Flushing, N. Y. 11375-6622
 2567 AVANN, Richard, S. C. Moved, left no address
 2232 BURWELL, Robert J., 418 Bar Ct., Poinliana, Fla. 32758-4003

RESIGNATION AND DECEASED

- 2298 NELSON, Bruce Evans, 1103 Monroe Ave., Racine, Wis. 53405—Deceased
 2520 PASCOE, Jeffrey P., 61 Catherine, Burlington, Vt. 05401—Resigned

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

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

Walter E. Parshall, Corresponding Secretary