



# France & Colonies Philatelist

USPS #207700

## THE RETURN LABELS OF THE MONTENEGRIN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN FRANCE

By Richard M. Stevens

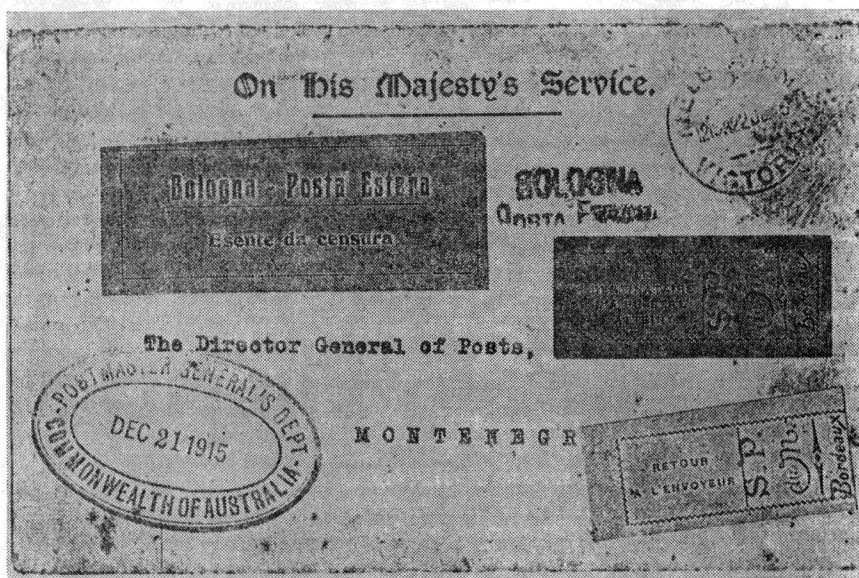
Montenegro was conquered by Austria and its allies at the beginning of 1916. The defeated King Nicholas established a government in-exile at Bordeaux. In June 1916 a group of the current French definitives were overprinted "S. P. du M Bordeaux," and supposedly used from June 6 to June 27, when they were suppressed by the French government. These stamps are listed in Yvert and other European catalogs, but not in Scott.

In addition to the above set, Yvert also lists three "return labels," the subject of this article. Personally I see no excuse for listing these as postage stamps; they bear no denomination, were not sold to the public for mailing letters, and were presumably used, like any return labels, on mail to be returned to sender. The force of precedent has prevailed, however, and these are consistently listed together with the set of overprints. For those of us who wish to collect our stamps on cover, these return labels present a major problem; since they were not stamps, there was no reason to cancel them. Therefore they will not normally be tied to the cover and it is impossible to guarantee that they were not added later.

The two smaller labels (Yvert #1 and #2) are typically found used together. Such a cover is shown in Fig. 1. In Fig. 2 is a most interesting cover which first appeared in a French auction a couple years ago. It has since been re-offered several times, always at a very high asking price. The great attraction, of course, is that one return label has been tied by the Ulcinj postmark. When I first saw this cover, my reaction was distinctly neg-

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Official cover from Melbourne, Australia postmarked 22 DE 15. (Collection H. D.)

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ative. Reevaluating it in preparing this article, I have softened this judgment. One source of my concern is the postmark of the Austrian occupation office at Ulcinj; this postmark was replaced with one with a bilingual town name, and I have one example of it used as favor cancel on an unaddressed cover. The date here is during the proper period of use, but it may have been backdated.

The large blue return label (Yvert #3) seems much scarcer used than the two small labels. The only purported cover I have seen is illustrated in Fig. 3. I acquired it some years ago in a collection, and always suspected that the return label was added later. The stamp is postmarked Petrograd, 3-. DEC. 1915. There is a piece of gummed paper at the right, which is tied on the back by a Petrograd censor mark. There is also a Petrograd back-stamp of 3-1.16. This cannot be a return-marking since the Montenegrin government had not yet been driven into exile at that time. Perhaps it was held by the censor for a month. Perhaps the date in the first postmark is erroneous. The time lapse would be shorter if the later date was Gregorian while the earlier date was Julian. In any case, the cover has received no postmarks after leaving Petrograd, and certainly does not appear to have been returned.

I do not believe that it has been previously reported in the literature that this large blue return marking also exists handstamped directly onto the cover, rather than on a gummed label. Two examples are shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5. The first, which is only a front, was sent by the Société de Crédit Suisse at Geneva on 20.I.1916. It bears two Italian censor markings, and the return marking has been struck in bright blue, partially across the Italian censor tape. The second cover was mailed in New York on FEB 1, 1916. On



Front and back of private correspondence from the United States postmarked SEP 2? 1915, and apparently received in occupied Montenegro on 17.I.17. (H. Kohler Auction Oct. 12, 1984).



Front and back of cover from Petrograd, Russia to the Bank of Montenegro at Soutari, postmarked 3-DEC.1915.



the back is the Italian censor marking shown in Fig. 6. There is no indication it was ever returned to the United States.

A glance at Fig. 3 to Fig. 5 immediately shows the remarkable similarity of these three covers. All are addressed to the Banque de Montenegro, although to different offices. All have the return label or marking in similar positions. None show any sign of further transmission after receiving the return marking. I am convinced that the same handstamp was used to produce the label and directly on the other two covers. Harry Sutherland (War Cover Club Bulletin, Vol. XXVI, No. 2, April-June 1986, p. 13), has indicated his opinion that the cover of Fig. 5 is a fake, although he has only seen a photograph. I disagree. Minimally, I believe these covers were handstamped contemporaneously, and, because of the similarity in appearance, I believe the return label was also applied at the time. I am less certain what the postal significance of these markings was; apparently they did not suffice to get the letters returned to the senders. Clearly they were not forwarded to occupied Montenegro. Whether it was the intention of the Montenegrin post office to have them returned is probably impossible to determine. It is clear that shenanigans were occurring in the Montenegrin post office in this period; far too many errors and "essays" exist of the overprinted stamps; ridiculous printer's waste of the small return labels is still being sold by the New York and Paris successors of two stamp dealers who were apparently on the inside at the time. The return markings could have been applied and then the letters held, only to later appear in philatelic hands.



Cover front from Geneva, Switzerland to the Bank of Montenegro at Cetinje, postmarked 20.I.1916. (Collection H. D.)

Harry Sutherland, in his letter regarding the cover of Fig. 5, inquires regarding the handling of mail from the United States to Montenegro and Serbia. Until April 6, 1917 the United States was officially neutral; it was striving to maintain normal postal relations with both sides in the War. Prior to the occupation it seems quite reasonable that Montenegrin mail was routed through Italy, either directly from the U. S., or first through France. The cover of Fig. 2, which was mailed in New York in September 1915, shows Italian censor markings. Once it became clear that Montenegro was under Austrian occupation, I believe Montenegrin mail would have been combined with that for Austria and Germany. I believe the three covers from neutral countries were sent to Italy for transmission to its ally, Montenegro. The covers from Australia and Russia, allies of Montenegro and Italy, were naturally sent to Italy. Before they could reach Montenegro, it had fallen to the invaders. The Italians would not want to send the mail to enemy territory, and the Austrians probably would not have accepted it from them anyway. Probably it was held for a while, and then forwarded to the remains of Italy's ally, the exile government at Bordeaux. It is possible that the Russian cover was sent directly to Bordeaux. In any case, this must have been done in some manner that avoided French censorship. Perhaps the mail was picked up by the Montenegrin entourage as they passed through Italy en route to France.

The next question is: What would have happened to this mail if it were returned to the sending countries? In the case of the United States, which was presumably still neutral, it is reasonable to presume that it would not have been returned to the original sender. I believe the U. S. Post Office would have redispached this mail through the proper channels to reach occupied Montenegro. I would have expected it to have been backstamped at this point but, since it was not registered, this would not have been mandatory. The Austrian censor markings on the cover of Fig. 2 are appropriate for such handling. In the absence of any Austrian censor markings, I do not believe



Cover from New York City to the Bank of Montenegro at Kolasin, postmarked FEB 1 1916.



Censor marking on reverse of cover of Fig. 5.

this could have happened to the covers of Fig. 4 and Fig. 5.

In conclusion, I have illustrated here five covers bearing return labels or markings of the Montenegrin Government-in-Exile. All are interesting items; none represent an unquestionably proper use of these return markings. Ultimately, each person must make his own, hopefully informed, decision regarding their philatelic significance and legitimacy, and then shape his collection accordingly.

#### Acknowledgment

I would like to thank Dr. Hermann Dietz for permission to use two covers from his collection to illustrate this article.

### PLATERS CORNER

#### Collector Alert!!

New mischief is coming to market in waves of tidal proportions. From time to time we have reported on various individual stamps/issues which we see that represent common confusion in identification, or frequent counterfeiting. In recent months we have been inundated with two new classes of problems which are aimed at deceiving collectors outright. BE WARNED!

**MINT, NO GUM.** Suddenly we see a flood of stamps which have been cleaned of cancels. Be particularly alert for copies of any Classic stamps which have even a single black spot visible on the face. The recent French catalogues have begun listing a column for real mint, no gum, at an appropriate discount from original gum copies; but the quantity which we are now seeing suggests that there is some yet unknown process being used to "improve" copies into the market.

**THINS FILLED.** At the same time, and possibly from the same source?, we see a quantum jump in the number of otherwise apparently all right copies of used stamps which have many fills of small thins visible under ultra-violet from the back. Now we're not talking just the 5F Napoleon where you should be used to checking for thins or rebacking, but other values of ALL issues. Every collector has a pain threshold, whether it is \$10 or \$1000, but somewhere along the line it becomes worth the investment of the cost of a UV lamp. No, they don't come in battery/portables that you can take to the local bourse, but if you are dealing with a responsible dealer you may have some relief.

Only trout fishermen will appreciate the description that these are "vermicular" fills visible under the ultra-violet lamp. Translation: wormy trails = small squiggly lines.

Life used to be, in Classic France at least (no watermarks, no serpentine perfs, no silk/old/laid/wove papers) relatively simple. NO LONGER. BE ON YOUR GUARD!! (J.E.L.)

## REUNION DUES USED FOR REGULAR POSTAGE REVISITED

Ed Grabowski

In the January 1986 FCP I did a short article on the local use of dues stamps for regular postage in Reunion from Dec. 31, 1900 until Jan. 20, 1901 because of a shortage of the then current Group Type stamps. I presented an update on this topic at our March 1987 meeting. Since two of my three new items are rather unusual, I thought that this short note rather than minutes of the meeting would be of interest to some of our members.

The first of the three new covers (Figure 1) is a typical usage of a 5c dues stamp in blue tied by a REUNION/POINTE DES GALETS, 2 JANV 01 datestamp. Though not a first day, this is the earliest usage of dues stamps in this context that I have seen. The rate is that for local printed matter, probably a New Year's greeting, and the letter bears the postmaster's manuscript endorsement as required by the decree reproduced in Yvert Tome II. The decree clearly states that the use of the dues stamps is for local mail only. The second cover (Figure 2) is at variance with this decree. It was also posted from Pointe des Galets (Jan. 16, 1901) and it bears a manuscript endorsement by the same postal official. However, it was sent to the nearby, but separate, colony of Nossi-Bé. It was received at Hellville on Jan. 22. The backstamp and a check of the sailing-arrival dates in Salles confirm that this letter traveled properly through the mails. The 15c rate corresponded to the French Community rate at this time.

The final cover (Figure 3) is the most spectacular, though it raises some questions. Although the original decree authorizing use of dues stamps does not indicate that the shortage of Group Type stamps was confined to low values, such has generally been presumed since the authorization was confined to local mail. The limitation to local mail could have been done to avoid confusion in the international mails, and the shortage of stamps could have been more extensive than previously believed. The cover illustrated in Figure 3 implies such. It is a declared value letter (1500 Francs) prepared on a large

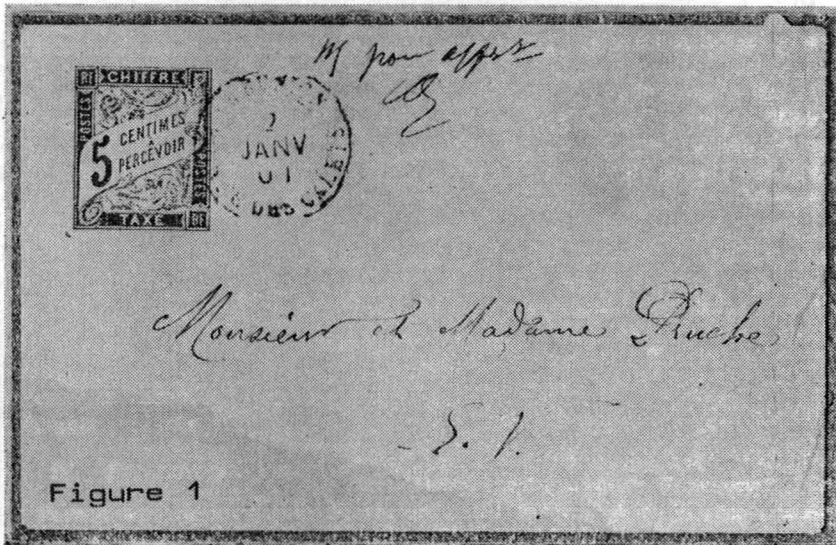
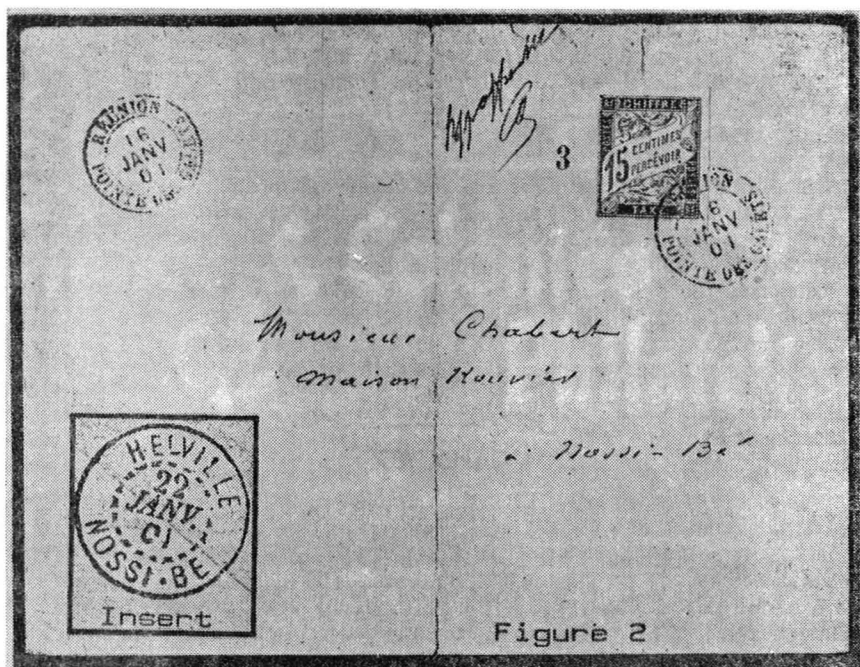


Figure 1







15c blue Group Type envelope. It bears 15c, 30c and 2F dues stamps pre-paying a 2F60c rate. The rate can be broken down as follows: 10c for postage, 25c for registry and 2F25c for insurance, although given the size of the envelope it could have gone at a double or triple weight with the insurance reduced accordingly. The postal insurance rates for Reunion in 1901 are not currently available to me. The letter bears a proper manuscript endorsement, though no official's signature. The stamps are tied by REUNION/ST DENIS, 7 JANV—01 datestamps and the letter was posted to a marine officer in St. Denis. The letter was received, or picked up, on the 19th, and each of the stamps was restruck with the new datestamp. It is a very unusual cover, and it is unlikely that it is philatelic.

Obviously there is more to be discovered, said and written about this period in Reunion's postal history. I would be interested in xeroxes of related dues covers from anyone reading this note, as well as a listing of any used dues stamps or Group Types (values plus dates of cancellation) from the Dec. 31, 1900 through the Jan. 20, 1901 period.

### CAPEX '87

Not as big a show as AMERIPEX but big enough to tire you out if you tried to see it all. Many of the same exhibits seen at AMERIPEX were here again, but numerous first timers too (as required by FIP rules). The French area was not heavily populated, 6 exhibits in the Europe and Colonies section, and 5 in the Postal History class, plus 2 in the FIP championship class and some literature. The preliminary palmares indicates awards were distributed as follows (includes literature): 60 Large G (includes championship class which get LG automatically, 102 G, 148 Large vermeil, 127 V, 133 Large silver, 107 S, 101 silver bronze and 60 bronze (probably mostly literature). Judging was apparently and reputedly conservative, and seems the awards ran generally a whole level below that at AMERIPEX. The President of FIP told us that the judges had a difficult time working under the new FIP rules which are more restrictive.

Awards obtained by some of our members and friends:— Dick Stevens L.V. (Serbia at Corfu), Stanley and Anita Luft F with special award (French revolution and Armées), Ed Grabowski V (Colonies Group type), Denise Gailaguet V (sowers), Jerry Massler LV (Monaco), H. Nathanson LS (Colonies general issues), R. Platt LV (St. Pierre), Scott Gallagher LV (Caribbean islands), Wallace Dean G (French Haiti), Guy des Rivières LV (Canada Fr. regime), Walter Brooks LS (Siege of Paris), H. Van der Vlist (French postage-due covers). Other French exhibits included: First emissions of Fr. of C. Petrini, 1870-71 by John Levett (G), Type Blanc of G. Gautier (G), maritime mail in the Mediterranean of Gilinkiroglu, Army campaigns of Louis XIV to Charles X of A. Fillinger (LG), French postal automation of A. Frybourg.

The ambiance of the show was very pleasant—attractive hall and booths, excellent lighting, new type frames, places to sit down and snack. There were very few society booths however. A large number of dealers stalls, were occupied by dealers from Great Britain, only three from France. The French Committee for PHILEXFRANCE '89 put on a party to promote that show, with free drinks and eats.

On the first Sunday afternoon, our member Alan McKanna, who is Treasurer of the CAPEX Commission, organized a most enjoyable party for those interested in France and Colonies. It was an informal affair attended by

about 38, many more than anyone expected. It was followed by a dinner next door, a very fine meal—Alan's good relations with the Maitre d' of the Royal York insured we got first class treatment at a reasonable price. We owe Al a big debt of appreciation for his efforts—everyone came away very happy making new and renewed acquaintances. Those who attended: Brad Arch, Katherine and Gardner Brown, Gordon Bruce, Paul Dinger, John R. Fagan, D. Scott and Shirley Gallagher, Joe Geraci, Ed Grabowski, Bob Heasman, Stan Jersey, Larry Jones, Guy Lestrade, Stanley J. Luft, Lucio Marson, Jerold M. Massler, John McCrea, Walter A. Mahel, Alan and Mrs. McKanna, Alain Millet, John H. Minsker, John B. Morton, Hyman Nathanson, Ed Pieklo, Daniel N. Pinchot, Guy and Madame des Rivières, Albert Schneider, Colin W. and Pat Spong, Michelle Stein, Dick Stevens, Bob Stone, William Waugh, and Dick Winter.

In addition, at the show were seen Maggie Toms, Denis Cottin, Alan Steinhart, Ernst and Doris Cohn, John Levett, Leo La France, Keith Wagner, Charlie Peterson, Bob Platt, Jacques Nolet, Pascal Behr, Barbara Mueller, Mary Ann Owens, Paul Larsen, Louis Robbins, Sergio Sismondo, Denise and Ray Gaillaguet.

The Canadians put on a very respectable show which made a good impression. The bourse was active and many good things were to be had (at a price). The site of the Convention Center was convenient to hotels and restaurants and the weather good most of the time. Toronto with its startling new high rise architecture, good transportation (street cars, no less), good restaurants and other attractions, offered the diversions such a show needs. There did not seem to be many attending from Europe, Asia, and Latin America outside of dealers and exhibitors. Familiar faces from U. S. and Canada were naturally all over the place and for us it was a nice social renewal. Especially we enjoyed seeing our overseas members Colin Spong and Alain Millet and old timers John Morton and John Minsker from Buffalo.—R. G. S.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS



- ◆ On 25 April the 5.00F work of Bram Van Velde appeared; on 9 May the 1.90 Pourat—"Gaspard du Montagnes" and 2.50 Chateau d'Azay de Rideau, 30 May the 3.70 Côtés de Meuse, 23 May the 5.00 work of Eugène Boudin "Femme de l'Ombrelles"; on 6 June the 2.20 Lens (for Congrès Fed. Soc. Phil.); 13 June 3.40 General Pershing—entry of US forces; 12 June 2.20 Etretat; 20 June 1.90 Avenement d'Hugues Capet 987-1987 and 2.20 La Flèche-Prytanie Nat. Milit; 17 June 2.00 Grenoble 6th Intern. Congress of Cable Transport; 27 June 3.00 Les Baux de Provence and 1.90 Rassemblement Mondial-Nice.



- ◆ For Monaco on 17 March 4 precancels in the oak trees designs.
- ◆ For Andorre on 13 June the 1.90 Village de Ransol, and on 4 July 1.90 Cheval and 2.20 Papillon de nuit.
- ◆ For St. Pierre-Miquelon, on 18 May a 5.00 Course Transatlantique Lorient-St. Pierre-Lorient was issued; on 29 a special 2.20F stamp for the visit of Pres. Mitterand; on 20 June the 2.50 Centenaire de la Cale de Halage.
- ◆ On 21 April sale began of closed booklets of 10 Liberté with panes of mixed values: 4 x 2.20, 4 x 0.10, and 2 x 0.40, sold at 10Fr. Thus one can get pairs and blocks of one or several values se-tenant. The idea is to avoid inconvenience when tarifs change and to provide values that always add up to 10Fr!; if tarifs change the mix of values will be changed. A new idea for France but has been used in several other countries.
- ◆ Our member Jean-Francois Brun has a cover addressed to him from within France franked with the St. Pierre-Miquelon overprinted Liberté stamps, postmarked three weeks before they were put on sale in France and 6 days before they were issued in St. Pierre! Now how did that happen?—he must know somebody.
- ◆ Note that the Cérés Catalog this year comes in three parts, 19th France, 20th France, and U.N., Monaco, Saare, and Colonies.
- ◆ Yvert et Tellier has just published an offset reprint of two classic works of Baron de Vinck de Winnezele, "L'Impression des Timbres de France par les Rotatives" (1946 ed.), and "Les Millésimes des Timbres-Poste de France," with corrections and addenda by Georges Monteaux. Price 300Fr+20 post for both. These works have been a bible for 20th specialists but long out of print and scarce.
- ◆ Willy Balasse, the noted Belgian auctioneer, has ceased publication of his much admired house-organ magazine after 50 years.
- ◆ Our most sincere condolences to Henri Tristant whose wife died recently as result of an accidental fall. Tristant authored a number of articles in our Philatelist and has lately published important original works on maritime services in the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Indian Oceans. He and his wife attended the Interphil expo. in Philadelphat in 1976 and met a number of our members at our booth there.

- ◆ The new President of the Postal History Commission of FIP is Paul H. Jensen, replacing Raife Wellstead
- ◆ Henri Gachot for years a leading student of the philately and postal history of Alsace-Lorraine with many publications and winner of many gold medals at Internationals died recently.
- ◆ The facteurs (postmen) from 1835 on were required to wear a round top hat with glossy surface, a style that was de rigueur in that period.
- ◆ A surprising fact is revealed in a book by A. Benard de Russailh in his "Journal en Voyage en Californie a l'Epoque de la Ruée vers l'Or 1850-1852," recently published by Aubier, Paris, 1980. Therein an entry reads: "Meanwhile the impossibility of working caused me to decide to change residence and to go seek fortune elsewhere. I have organized a French Agency to bring to the mines the letters coming from France or the interior. Already I have created and named the Agents in the South and my colleague has gone to the North to operate the service. It is located at Maryville since the fire and he writes me to come join him, that my presence is indispensable. It is then that I decided to leave San Francisco. I put in order and ended my affairs and around the middle of July I took passage on one of the steamers that goes up the Sacramento River and got off at Maryville." Thus there was a French postal agency in California during the Gold Rush to facilitate forwarding of French mail.
- ◆ The Conseil Executif of the Comité d'Organization for Philexfrance 89—Paris, has been appointed. It consists of the Commissaire Général Guy Meynie, G. Gourin (repr. the Fed. Soc. Phil. de Fr), R Loeuillet (repr the Chambre de Negociants et Experts), G. Laveau (Secretariat), and J Gervais (repr. the philatelic press). Special working groups are now being formed.
- ◆ Gardner Brown obtained the Grand Award at SARAPEX '87 for his Aftermath of 1870-71.
- ◆ At NAEPEX in May Bill Waugh got a Silver-Bronze for his exhibit railway marks of French Africa; member Leo La France a Gold for his U.S.-Canada Cross Border covers; Clarence Stillions a Vermeil for his last def. issue of Newfoundland. Several exhibits contained some interesting French-related material: French maritime covers with Mexico in Dale Pulvers exhibit (Grand Award), Lebanon postmarks from the French Mandate period by Geo. Brown, beautiful French packet covers from Haiti in Carrol Lloyd's exhibit, and French covers from Saloniki in Wm. O'Neill's exhibit. Seen at the show were members Bill Waugh, Dick Winter, Jeff Bohn, Clarence Stillions, John Chaite, Martin Stempfen, and Bob Stone.
- ◆ The new Netherlands Academie voor Filatelie has issued the first number of its Notities journal. Several of our members are active in this organization. The Dutch Contactgroep Frankrijk Verzamelaars which publishes the magazine Marianne, will celebrate its 20th anniversary in September with a book of about 15 articles on various aspects of French philately.
- ◆ We have had occasion some years back to note the appearance in auction of the faked drawings of supposedly original art for various stamps of France and other countries, in a hideous Victorian style. These were once in the Burrus collection and sold later by Singer in Dublin, who thought they were genuine. Barbara Mueller exposed some of them in the Essay-Proof Journal when some were sold in a Koerber sale. Now a batch of them were sold in the Robson Lowe Bournemouth sale of last January 8, with appropriate comments on their origin.

◆ There is nothing like competition to stir things up. The appearance of Timbroscopie magazine several years ago, with its full color work and authoritative articles shook the other French journals from their slumbers; Timbroscopie quickly outpaced them in growth of circulation and now they have seen the light and we see some good color work in *Le Monde des Philatelistes* and even in stodgy *L'Echo*.

◆ Speaking of journals, we note the steady improvement in Philatélie Québec under the editorship of Denis Cottin; while it is mostly devoted to Canadian philately and only occasionally has something French besides the language, the printing is now first class with some color and excellent articles for the Canadian specialists and intermediate collectors. Cottin is starting a feature of a new catalogue of Canada along the lines of the French *Marianne* catalog. He would like to promote more interest in French philately in Québec (about 15% of their collectors have some interest in French issues) and he offers for sale various French philatelic catalogs and publications.

◆ The 5.00F stamp of a painting by renowned modern artist Bram Van Velde issued 25 April, is an abstract expression of a different sort, of swirling bright sumptuous colors, like it were a Matisse, in peculiarly segmented patterns—none of that “modern” geometrical stuff.

◆ Of all the many French touristic issues of scenes the new 3.70F *Côtés de Meuse* is far and away the most charming and affecting, for its wide open and relaxing view of the river with sailboats, village and the distant mountains, in the large horizontal format well suited for such a conception. It's a gem.

◆ The 1985 “Personnages Célèbres” issue has become a surprising “affaire,” rising in market price by about 2000% for the booklet pane and over 200% for the sheet strip of 6, and keeps going up. The several varieties including a constant one (vertical band in upper right corner, 6 stamps per sheet) have stimulated interest but the main reason for the rise is the small printing (750,000 for the booklet strip) which fueled speculation. The sheets and booklets have different perforation gage.

◆ Reminder that RIPEX '87 will be held Sept. 19-20; it's a show where our members have always done well with their French and colonial exhibits. Contact Ray Gaillaguet, 15 Fletcher St., Rumford, R. I. 02916.

◆ Corrections:—

Jacques Desrousseaux calls our attention to two small errors in his article in April *Philatelist*:—

Page 44, paragraph VI, 1st line, the year date should be 1696 not 1656.

Page 46, paragraph VIII, last line, the second orthography “DOLORON” (for “de oloron”), not the old spelling “OLERON.”

◆ Louis Robbins informs us that he will be selling the Eric Spiegel material in his October sale, and catalogs will be sent to FCPS members.

◆ Take note that a variety of the 2.20 *Liberté* has just shown up in red brown color instead of red.

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## NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

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“La Poste en Alsace 1940-1945—Catalogue des Marques Postales et Oblitéra-



- tions." 1987, 196 pp. 170Fr ppd. By S.P.A.L., B. P. 4, 67831 Lingolsheim Cédex.
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Militaires Francaises 1900-1985," By Bertrand Sinais. 1987. 324 pp, 350Fr+25F post. The author, 7 rue de Chateaudun, 75009 Paris, or various French dealers.
- "Oblitérations de France sur Timbres Detaches 1854-1876." 1987, 160 pp., 265Fr ppd. M. Mathieu, 5 rue Blacas, 06000 Nice.
- "La Côte des Coins Datés et des Millésimes" 50ème Ed., 1987. SOCODAMI. 104 pp. 50Fr ppd. From J-M Jacob, 5rue des Marmausets, 27100 Val de Reuil.
- "Catalogue de France Oblitérations 1849-1876." New ed. 1987. By J. Pothion. 127Fr+post., from Le Poste aux Lettres, 17 fbg Montmartre, 75009 Paris (Priced catalog, th estandard work.)
- "Bureaux Ambulants et Cachets de Gares." By J. Pothion, new ed. 1987. 107 Fr+12.50 post. From La Poste aux Lettres (see above).
- "Catalogue de Marques Postales Linéaires de France 1792-1832." By J. and V. Pothion. 131pp. 677Fr, La Poste aux Lettres (see above).
- "Les Cachets Manuels des Gares de Paris, Mars 1876 à Nos Jours." By G. P. Cuny and J. C. Delwaille. 30 pp. 1987. 43Fr ppd. Union Marcophile, 19 Ave. du Chatelet, Lésigny, 77330 Ozoir.
- "Additif au Catalogue des Timbres Fiscaux et Sociaux de France." 1987. 63 pp. 70Fr ppd. ARA de France, M. Coudrin, 11 bis rue Victor Basch, 78210 St. Cyr—L'Ecole.
- "Catalogue des Marques Postales et Oblitérations du Rhone 1608 a 1876." By P. Souchon, Lyon, 1986.
- "Catalogue des Timbres Perforés France et Colonies." 1987. 600Fr. By Dedecher, Herbert and Janot. From B. Sinais (see above).
- "Catalogue de l'Exposition Restrospective sur les Débuts de l'Aviation en France 1905-1914 et Lignes Postales vers L'Amérique du Sud." Toulouse 5-7 Dec. 1986. 11.70Fr, from P. Saulgrain, 2 rue Cordeaux-Dancy, 31200 Toulouse.
- "Catalogue des Empreintes de Machines à Affranchir: France." By M. De Wailly, M. Michel and C. Bernados. 92 pp. 1986 100Fr ppd From M. Jaouen, ACEMA, 8 Allée Simone-Weill, 35200 Rennes.
- "Empreintes de Machine à Affranchir de Bureaux Satas Electroniques SEG." By Dr. B. Raynaud, 1987, 100Fr., from author, 10 rue St. Blaise, Augny 57157 Marly.
- "Catalogue des Flammes et Oblitérations Mecaniques de la Reunion sur Timbres CFA et Bequet." By F. Feuga. 1986, 48 pp. 60Fr ppd., the author, B. P. 542, 97472 St Denis, Cedex
- "Poste Philatélique et Olympisme 1932-1960," vol. 2. 326 pp. Commission Intern. Olympique, Chateau de Vidy, 1007 Lausanne, Switzerland.
- "Mes Villages à l'Heure Postal." By J. Midoux. 1986. 120Fr. SOS Sahel, 19 Ave. de la Boissière, 78190 Trappes. (Anecdotes on the history of the post in Yveline.)
- "Le Timbre et la Poste." By D. Prigent and F. Jeannaquin. 48 pp. 1986. 58Fr. Editions Epigones, 68 rue Mazarine, 75006 Paris (For juniors ages 8-10).
- "De La Poste Arabe au Timbres-Poste Tunisien." By T. Azzabi. 1986, 152 pp. 70Fr ppd. B. B. 238 Tunis RF.
- "Catalogue France et Colonies, Tome II, Colonies." Yvert et Tellier, 1987. Order from Philatéliques Francaises, Box 210612, Dallas, Tex. 75211. (Price 100Fr.) (The first revision of the Colonies part since 1985).
- "Philatelic Bibliopole No. 12." Stock catalog of Leonard Hartmann, 1987. 94

- pp. \$2.00. L. Hartmann, Box 36006, Louisville, Ky 40233. With Supplement May 1987, 4 pp.
- "A Guide to the Post Office Archives." 1986. 122 pp. 5£. From the Post Office Archives, Freeling House, 23 Glasshill St., London SE1 0BG.
- "Guide to Viet Nam Philatelic Terminology." By L. M. Stern, 1987. From M. Rogers, Florida.
- Publications of the Club le Meilleur, B. P. 21, 77350, Le Mée-sur-Seine:
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Horoplans sur Gandon." 34 pp. 47.10F ppd.
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Entrepôts Province sur Gandon." 44 pp. 37.10F ppd.
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Cérès de Province sur Gandon." 16 pp. 17.70 Fr ppd.
- "Essai d'Un Catalogue des Oblitération ssur Semeuses Bamees." 126 pp. 100Fr ppd.
- "Catalogue Oblitérations Mécaniques Gandon." 54 pp. 100Fr ppd.
- "Formations Sanitaires Guerre 1914-18: Gironde." 14 pp., 17.50Fr ppd.; "Seine Inférieure," 22 pp., 30Fr (start of a series).
- "Christmas Island—La Fabuleuse Histoire Postale d'Un Atoll Perdu du Pacifique." By Christian Beslu. 2 pp., in La Dépêche (Papeete, Tahiti), for 20 Dec. 1986.
- "Commemoratifs 'Avion'." By Christian Beslu, in La Dépêche (Papeete, Tahiti), issue for 10 Nov. 1986, 1 p. (airmail flight cachets of Tahiti).

## CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

### Le Monde Des Philatelistes

- #401, Oct. 1986: Storch and Francon: "Les mystère de 10c rouge Semeuse cameo"; Prugnon: "Le 20c noir" (cont.); P. J. M. "Timbres de distributeurs 1981-82"; "Expertise: émission de St. Nazaire, bloc de l'ours"; Michon: "Côte d'Ivoire—50 an de variétés"; Altériet cont.
- #402, Nov. 1986: De la Méttrie: "Voyage d'un lettre à Mexique," "Lettre de cachets de Basse Pointe jusqu'à St. Pierre (MQE)"; David: "St. Louis de Sénégal"; Joffre: "TAAF—histoire de timbres et oblitérations"; conts. of P.J.M. and Storch et Francon.
- #403, Dec. 1986: "Veret-Lemarinier—dessinateur de 90 timbres"; Prugnon: "La lettre simple locale plis affranchie 10c 1850-70"; De la Méttrie: "Fraude et vieilles dentelés (20c Empire)"; Béneteau: "Automatisation—les Framas" (cont.); Rouy: "Vol de nuit"; conts. of Altériet, Storch et Francon, Fromageat; Guiraud-Darmois: "Monaco precursers."
- #404, Jan. 1987: Mignon: "Réunion trois timbres non-émis"; "Expertise: Gabon 15c noir sur rose, Congo 10c colis p."; conts. of Prugnon, Storch et Francon, Altériet.
- #405, Feb. 1987: Trassaert: "Timbres factices et vignettes d'essai 1912 à nos jours"; De la Méttrie: "25c Cérès une leçon de solfège"; David: "Portraits Africaines de Samory aux belles d'ébéné"; Béneteau: "Distributeurs Framas en France"; Julien: "Le Centre de Libourne—lettre perdue sans adresse"; Lipschutz: "L'Armée de Napoleon en Russie"; Audebert: "Variété de Semeuse coin daté"; cont. of Altériet.
- #406, March 1987: Bruzeau: "Lumières d'encre (Expo)"; P. J.: "Paris

- son Musée Postal"; conts. of Altériet, Béneteau, Trassaert.
- #407, April 1987: Bruzeau: "Le série artistique—les 25 ans du musée imaginaire"; Ducos: "Les timbres de l'Empire"; Narjoux: "Le contrôle télégraphiques durant la Guerre 1870-71"; Janot: "Timbres perforés"; Camboulives: "La Grande Pêche"; "Expertise: 10c Empire lauré surchargé 10; 1 Fr Merson Congrès Phil. de Bordeaux"; conts. of Altériet, Trassaert.
- #408, May 1987: Julien: "Les Quillivic—une famille d'artistes"; Ducos: "Le planchage (20c Empire)"; Artaud: "Obliterations Francaises—initiation aux marques postales"; conts. of Altériet, Trassaert, Camboulives.
- #409, June 1987: P. J.: "Albert Décaris—un titan au pays de la gravure"; Altériet: "Pierre Gandon—les trois gravures de la Sabine et de la Liberté"; Altériet: "Liberte—varietes actuelles"; Siegman and David: "Promenade Africain—basse Côte d'Ivoire"; "Gabriel Gourin" (interview); Tristant: "Paquebots de la Méditerranée—marques d'entree 1837-51"; De la Méttrie: "25c Cérès les musts"; Storch et Francon: "Les faux timbres au type Merson de 1912"; Buffier: "Hugues Capet—un millénaire royal"; Brun: "Circulaire de retrait du Vermillion"; conts. of Trassaert and Fromaigeat.

### Timbroscopie

- #32, Jan. 1987: Salanne: "Impression des timbres poste (at Perigueux)—ici on traque les variétés pour les jetés"; "Les 30 premières timbres de Martinique"; Salanne: "Mermoz il y a 50 ans"; Melot: "L'abondante recilt de vingt ans de semailles quotidiennes—25c sémuese bleu"; "Grandeur et décadence des oblitérations de complaisance."
- #31, Dec. 1986: "Les tirages de types Sage des Colonies Fr."; Salanne: "Le père Noel fait escale à St. Pierre et Miquelon"; Salanne: "Les tumultueuses rencontres postales de Georges Mathieu"; Melot: "Les Arts Deco de 1925—un essai mal transformé."
- #33, Feb. 1987: Very: "Plus de 30,000 collectionneurs dans le Monde—TAAF"; Melot: "Le 5F au Type Sage"; "L'Actualité de Liberté"; "Début de la poste aérienne à Djibouti 1937."
- #34, March 1987: Janot: "50 ans après—le Samothrace"; Melot: "Surcharges chiffres espacés 1912"; "Blasons—traquez la couleurs absente"; Melot: "La poste ferroviare (I)"; Salanne: "Marseille ville de tous des marques postales"; Gautier: "St. Pierre Miquelon Oevres de Mer timbres."
- #35, April 1987: Melot: "La poste ferroviare" (cont.); Blanchais: "Apprenez à differencier—les Phéna et Minéraline"; "Marianne de Décaris—faut-il lecher la gomme pour decouvrir a variété anisée?"
- #36, May 1987: "Doublement surcharge la feuille no. 28 de la Côte des Somalis"; Salanne: "Le faux pour servir—des copies plus chères que l'original"; Salanne: "Quand les Français assiégement puis occupaient Rome"; Melot: "Préos—l'oblitération avant la lettre." Salanne: "Personnages Célèbres 1985"; "Hommage aux soldats de l'ombre (heros de la resistance)"; Blanchais: "Les ballons montés"; Salanne: "Fiscaux: la rehabilitation?"; Melot: "La poste ferroviare (3)"; "Comment presenter sa collection?"; "Poste aérienne—les couleurs du ciel (missing colors)"; Danan: "Une envelope—3 facteurs de rareté"; "Paris Expo 1937" (rejected designs); Melot: "1987, la reprise des Europas."

**L'Echo de la Timbroogie**

- #1578, Aug. 1986: Venturini cont.
- #1579, Sept. 1986: Venturini cont.
- #1580, Oct. 1986: Fetus: "Les oblitérations du Centenaire de Daguin"; Venturini cont.
- 1581, Nov. 1986: Deshouillères: "A propos des variétés du 30c Cheffer Type"; Fournier: "Recherche des types du 15c sèmeuse lignée"; conts. of Fetus, Venturini.
- #1582, Dec. 1986: Fournier: "Les cartes officielles relatives à l'état civil"; cont. of Venturini
- #1583, Jan. 1987: Venturini cont.
- #1584, Feb. 1987: Perrier: "Les cachets postales de l'occupation Allemande en Moselle 1940-44"; cont. of Venturini.
- #1585, March 1987: Fromaigeat: "Reconstruction de planches et expertise"; Geugembre: "Etude chronique et nomenclature des LSA Clouzet sur fond de curété bleu."
- #1586, April 1987: conts. of Fromaigeat and Geugembre.
- #1587, May 1987: Brijon: "Défricheurs du ciel" (cont.); Bastien: "A propos de marcophilie moderne."
- #1588, June 1987: Podevin: "Ils sont venus portés par les ailes des aigles"; conts. of Brijon, Bastien.

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## MEMBERS APPEALS

- WANTED: France C43 die proof; 1969 1F Concorde aérogramme with "Specimen" overprint; French Polynesia C50 imperf with large margin; Cameroun C249 trial color plate proof; Mauritania C134 trial color plate proof; St. Pierre C59 trial color plate proof.—Anthony P. Musumeci, 2048 E. 28th St., Marine Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11229 (Mb. 2569)
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## THE OCTOBER BALLONS MONTÉS

By Ernst M. Cohn

(Cont. from January 1987 F&CP, page 29)

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

52—Le Figaro, 14 Oct., p2c6

53—Le Gaulois, 21 Oct., p2c2; L'Electeur Libre, 21 Oct., p2

54—First Lt. Schneider and Capt. Falcke, "Das königlich sächsische 2. Grenadier-Regiment Nr. 101" (The Royal Saxon Second Grenadier Regiment No. 101), 2nd ed., Dresden 1898, p75

55—L'Impartial de Bruges, 21 Oct., p3c1

The following refers to ordinary mail:

The second (balloon, i.e., the "La Fayette"), however, when it passed near Soissons, experienced a German volley of fire that forced it to rise and, to do so, to abandon 120 kg of ballast. What was the ballast? Evidently sand, but also mail coming from one of the five bags that it carried. One finds, in fact, covers from Vic-sur-Aisne of 17 (and 18) October, Anizy-le-Château of 18 and 31 October as well as 2 November, Crécy-sur-Serre postmarked there on 17, 18, 19, 23 October and 7 November, and Sains of 17 October.

If a single mail bag had been thrown out, it would have been posted at Vic-sur-Aisne and we should not have the postmarks of three other towns where little packages of cards arrived one after another as they were found by the peasants. (Jacques LePileur, *Les Aérostate Poste 1870-1871*, Paris 1953, p87.)

Thus, all belated transit markings mentioned by LePileur are characteristic of mail tossed out from the "La Fayette." Other ordinary or personally entrusted mail cannot be assigned to one of these two balloons except in special cases.

### Personally Entrusted Mail on "JF I" and "La F"

Hand-dated letter of 15 October, transit Alençon 19, arrival Brissac 21; from text: "Ernest hopes to let this little note leave tomorrow with the secretary of Mr. Keratry who parts by balloon." Since that was Mr. Bureau, the letter was taken on the "Jules Favre I."

**With or without lozenge 3997 (Tours), Tours 18 Oct. transit.—**

Autrèche 19

Bordeaux 20

Bordeaux à Irun

Bordeaux à Lyon, Pau 20

Brest 20 (Zédé correspondence)

Cognac 22

Toulon 21

### The "Victor Hugo"

2000 cubic meters, owned by Post Office, piloted by Jean Pierre Alfred Nadal, no passengers, 440 kg mail, 6 pigeons, left Tuileries about 1140 hours on 18 October, landed about 1730 hours near Soissons (Aisne). Paris postmarks from mid-morning of 16th to mid-morning of 18th are possible on ordinary mail.

Mr. Rampont. . . declared to us that, since the decree about the new method of sending letters by balloons (had been published), all correspondence



put into the mail had largely been sent and, after the departure of the "Victor Hugo," not one letter would remain in Paris. (56)

(This announcement was apparently premature. It was repeated, still too early, after the departure of the "Montgolfier.")

(The "V.H." took 500 kg mail and) a manifesto in German and French from the pen of Mr. Bonvalet and others, and which is an appeal to the fraternity of nations; several examples were distributed among those assisting the launch. (57)

Aided by farmers, Mr. Nadal was able to hide his mail bags in the farm of Vauleron, then, during the night, had them transported to Nesles and Noyon, whence the post office expedited them to their destination. (58)

As concerns the personally entrusted letters, they were posted at Tours when Nadal arrived there on 21 October. (59)

(But it will be seen that Nadal must have arrived at Tours at least one day earlier.)

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

56—Le Gaulois, 20 Oct. p1c6

57—Le Moniteur Universel, 18 Oct. p1430

58—Le Nord, 28 Oct., p3c4-5; Le Journal de Maine et Loire, 28 Oct., p4c5

59—Pierre Savelon, "La Poste Pendant le Siècle," vol. 1, Paris 1955, p17

#### **Personally Entrusted Mail on "Victor Hugo"**

**With the red Aéronautes cachet and 3997 (Tours).—**

Château-la-Vallière 22

Dinard 22

Firminy 23

Mezidon 22 and ? 23

Paris à Calais 22, Newport 24

**With Aéronautes cachet and Tours.—**

20

21, small 1953 (Clermont), Clermont-Ferrand 23

21, Flavy-le-Martel (Aisne) 27

21, Niort 27

**With Aéronautes cachet.—**

Avranches 22, to Granville

Sables d'Olonnes 23

**With 3997.—**

Bordeaux à Irun 22, Pau 22

Bureau de passe 3112, Granville 22

Espalion 22

Geneva (Switzerland) 23, Locarno 30

Paris à Lille 23, Tirlemont 23

Tours 21, Rennes 22

**With Tours.—**

20, Jersey 25

20, Niort 21

21, Beaune 24

21, Besançon 24

21, Montauban 22

21, Thann 27

22, Fécamp 23

**None of the above.—**

CP2, Paris à Calais 22 "B" night, Rouen 23 (?)

### The "République Universelle" (or "La Fayette")

2000 cubic meters, owned by Post Office, piloted by Louis Jossec, passengers Henri Antoine "Antonin" Dubost and Gaston Prunières, 300-350 kg mail, 6 pigeons, left Gare d'Orléans about 0910 hours on 19 October, landed about 1130 hours near Lonny (Ardennes). Paris postmarks from afternoon of 18th to very early morning of 19th are possible on ordinary mail.

A balloon was sent up with the mail today. I could follow it as it sailed over the Prussian camp. How aggravating it must be to Bismarck. (60)

The Electeur Libre mentions twice that the "Lafayette" took 305 kg mail, though the second time it is the "La Fayette." (61)

Yesterday the whole village of Lonny was in an uproar. At half past eleven in the morning, a magnificent balloon, manned by Mr. Antonin Dubost, another individual and a marine officer (actually a sailor) as pilot landed in the woods of Ravily (Ravelin), between Lonny and le Ham, very close to a post of national guards. The guards sought to take the ropes, but the aeronauts, not knowing with whom they were dealing, threw ballast and rose again while throwing out a mass of German proclamations. The balloon moved rapidly and the basket was dragged through the trees that it broke, so that it was thought that the travelers would be crushed any moment.

Finally, 200 meters further on, the balloon fell into the woods and the aeronauts got out, very happy to be surrounded by Frenchmen. Five big mail bags were attached to the basket, which itself was filled with a large number of the Journal Officiel dated that same day. The balloon was torn from top to bottom. It was folded and with its basket was loaded on a carriage to be taken to Mézières. Mr. Dubost and his companion left immediately for Rocroi to reach Belgium and then Tours. The marine officer accompanied his balloon to Mézières. (62)

The mail bags, first given to the mayor of Lonny, were transmitted by him to Mme. Lecourt, the postmistress of Renwez, the next day. (63)

The mail was taken with an escort to Rocroi. (64)

(From the evidence cited below, both stories appear to be true, so that some mail must have been taken to each of the two places.)

Savélon mentions two reports, one of which claims that Prunières went via Mézières, Rocroi, Lille, Amiens, Rouen, and Le Mans to Tours. The other route is via Mézières, Châlons, and Dijon, where he mailed the letters entrusted to him personally; then via Nevers and Bourges to Tours, where he arrived with his companions on the 25th. Here again, perhaps both routes are right, if the group split. The Dijon covers are listed below, but more evidence that they are from this balloon would be desirable. (65)

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

60—Weekly Wisconsin (Milwaukee), 23 Nov., p4c1, letter of William E. Cramer, 19 Oct., from Paris.

61—L'Electeur Libre, 21 Oct., p2; 13 Nov.

62—Courrier des Ardennes, 22 Oct., cited in Etudes Ardennaises, No. 22, July 1960, p42

63—Louis A. Chaintrier, "Histoire documentaires et anecdotique des Ballons Poste du Siège de Paris (1870-71)," L'Echangiste Universel, No. 669, Feb. 1956, p9

64—Mayor Horbette of Lonny, letter of 19 Oct. to Courrier des Ardennes, publ. 23 Oct., acc. to Etudes Ardennaises

65—as ref. 59, p18

### Personally Entrusted Mail on "République Universel"

Letterhead "Compagnie du chemin de fer de Paris à Orléans," Paris, 19 Oct.: "... I am at the Orléans railway station where I am watching the departure of the balloon that is taking five official bags to be used for bal-last. . ." lozenge 3179 (Rocroi), Rocroi 19  
 3179, Rocroi 19, Givet à Paris 23, Nantes 26  
 3113 (Renwez), Renwez 19, Givet à Paris 22, Livarot 24  
 3113, Renwez 19, train mark 23, Tours 25  
 3113, Renwez 19, Besançon 26  
 Bureau de passe 1307 (Dijon) 22, to Arcachon  
 1307, Dijon 22

### The "Garibaldi"

2000 cubic meters, owned by Post Office, piloted by Iglesia, passenger Hippolyte Felicite Paul de Jouvencel, 450 kg mail, 6 pigeons, left Tuileries about 1140 hours on 22 Oct., landed about 1330 hours near Meaux (Seine-et-Marne). Paris postmarks from morning of 19th to mid-morning of 22 are possible on ordinary mail.

The "Garibaldi" carried 5 bags of mail weighing 300-450 kg and was the last to leave from the Tuileries. (66)

... Then we saw Esbly; on the right Couilly, the houses of my neighbors and finally my own. . . We had arrived in front of a little woods not far from Genevai, near the railway station. I entered it. I burned my officer's commission, my pass as a deputy, the coded dispatch and all my papers. . . I remounted the Tilbury and told my guide to try sending the pigeons to Tours if anything should happen to me. (He arrived at Tours at 1700 hours on the 24th.) . . . (67)

A telegram from the sub-prefect of Sens, dated the 23rd at 1 o'clock, announces that the "Garibaldi," which had left Paris on 22 October at 11:20 A.M., was hit at an altitude of over 2000 m by a projectile that is supposed to be newly invented.

Mr. de Jouvencel, sent by the government, landed safe and sound between Meaux and Lagny near the Prussian lines; having arrived at Sens with six pigeons, he left immediately for Tours. (68)

The mail was hidden in a few minutes; the balloon itself had risen again, to come back down a few hundred meters further on, where the peasants deflated and hid it in a ditch under leaves so well that, when the Prussians sent a large number (of soldiers), they found only little bits of paper strewn from the balloon before it fell and which carried an appeal to the fraternal sentiments of the German people. . . The mail had been processed at Quincy; a large bag of it had been taken to Meaux and distributed secretly, the remainder sent to Coulommiers, then from there to Provins (23 Oct., but see below). . . (69)

Provins (Seine-et-Marne), 27.—9:45 A.M. Postmaster to Government Tours and to Postmaster at Fontainebleau. Received this morning load from balloon, 5 bags weighing about 400 kg and coming from Coulommiers, two sealed packages with seal of Minister of Justice, addressed to Mr. Crémieux. . . at Tours, Chief of the Cabinet. I shall send an express by my son. Answer if possible. Forward if absent. (3)

Brolles, 30.—4:30 P.M. Postmaster of Melun to Director General of Posts, Tours. I have the following details from Provins regarding the two balloons. Received 5 packages on 25th, received about 800 kg total the 27th,

all coming from Paris on the 22nd by balloon. Three packages on the 28th brought by the second balloon from La Ferté Gaucher without details as to name, origin, weight 200 kg, part of the consignment. On the 29th, large number of consignments for Ambec at Nogent, after sorting at Provins. (3)

(According to Chaintrier, 5 bags of mail were taken to Coulommiers and 3 to La Ferté Gaucher, all being sent to Provins on 25 and 27 October.)

(Pierre Savèlon found the lozenge 3379 of Sens on an Aéroliers cover which, though undated and unmarked by the post office in any other way, must have been written between 12 and 27 October. He considers that this was a cover posted at Sens, through which de Jouvencel traveled as the sole aeronaut during that period (with or without his pilot). Note, in that connection, the telegram from Sens of 23 October, cited above.)

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

66—Le Gaulois, 24 Oct., p2c5; L'Electeur Libre, 24 Oct., p2; Le Moniteur Universel, 23 Oct., p1445

67—Paul de Jouvencel, "Récits du Temps," Paris 1873, pp 265-302

68—L'Organe de Namur, 29 Oct., p3

69—Dr. Vre. Jean Durieux, "Les ballons montés du Siège de 1870," Bull. Soc. Littéraire et Historique de la Brie, vol. 27, 1970, 13-17 (from diary of Mr. Veyseron of Meaux)

#### Personally Entrusted Mail on "Garibaldi"

With Aéroliers cachet.—

396 (Beaune), Recy-sur-Ource 1E/5 Nov.

Le Havre-Paris 2 Nov., London 2

Paris-La Rochelle, Erquelines-Paris 2 Nov., Amsterdam 3

Tours 1 Nov., Belgium 3 and 4



Fig. 7. Letter personally entrusted to a balloonist on the "Vauban" or "Col. Chartras" from well-known Marcuard-Schall correspondence. Double-weight postage not permitted in normal p.o. mail but explained because it is a "pli confié."

Tours 1 Nov., Granville à Paris B 2

Tours 1 Nov., Granville 3

Tours 1 Nov., Paris à Arras 3, St. Petersburg 4 (=16) Nov.

Tours 1 Nov., Quimperlé 3

Note that the personally entrusted mail apparently did not travel with de Jouvencel. Without the Aéronautes' cachet, a Tours postmark of 1 November is not a proof that the letter traveled by this balloon.

3031 (Provins) lozenge cancel.—

Bordeaux, Arcachon 1 Nov.

London 4 Nov.

Geneva (Switz.) 2 Nov.

Mauzé 3 Nov., Tonnay Boutonne 4

Other

3997, Tours 29(!), St. Valéry-en-Caux 29

### The "Montgolfier"

2000 cubic meters, owned by Post Office, piloted by Sané (or Sené?). Hervé, passengers Eugène N. H. Delapierre and Joseph-Maria LeBouédec, 220-390 kg mail, 2 pigeons, left Gare d'Orléans about 0830 hours on 25 Oct., landed about 1215 hours near Heiligenberg (Bas Rhin). Paris postmarks from mid-morning 22 Oct. to very early 25 Oct. are possible on ordinary mail, almost all of which was destroyed.

The Gaulois specifies 338 kg mail, the Electeur Libre 280 kg and repeats that all old mail had left. (70)

Paris, 25.—Stationmaster, Gare d'Orléans, to director general of telegraphs. The balloon left this morning at 8:30. Good ascension. . . (3)

Dugny (near Verdun), 25 Oct. . . The Fifth Company of our Reserve bataillon Jüllich made an interesting catch today at Mixéville (Nixéville). A balloon was spotted there which, it seems, was landing against the will of the occupants. Because it was being received with shots, the aeronauts thought it timely to get away by sacrificing the treasures entrusted to them. They threw out seven packages of letters, and the lightened balloon, which had approached the ground to about 60 paces, rose again. In the packages, which weighed no less than 306 pounds, were dispatches dated the 24th and addressed to the government at Tours. They were sent to our headquarters at Charny, where further inspection will show the whence and whereto. The balloon probably came from Paris, unless such new military mail found its Daedalus at Verdun already. (71)

On 26 (sic) October a balloon landed near Strasbourg, which came directly from Paris, as was apparent from some newspapers left in its basket, dated the 25th. Our soldiers noted the peculiar arrival but were able only to capture the balloon, whereas the balloonists—there are thought to have been four—were able to flee. (72)

Tours, 31 October.—To the Director General. I have the honor to inform you that I left Paris on 25 October. . .

The sky was covered, the clouds low. At 11 o'clock, thinking I was far enough from Paris, I gave the order to land. Soon I had a vast plain before me, with some villages to the East.

Some 300 meters from the ground, I gave the order to let down the drag rope over a village that we would have to pass, when a lively volley came from there. Several shots hit the balloon but none hit the basket. Cavalry went in our pursuit. Having no more ballast, I ordered one mail bag to be cut off; because the balloon continued to descend, I had a second bag cut off. . .



At 12:15 I tried a second landing. . .

immediately informed that I had landed near Mützig, occupied by 500 Prussians, I took the most urgent measures to deflate the balloon, put it into the basket, and transport everything into the vineyards. At the same time the inhabitants of Heiligenberg gave us peasant clothes, buried the mail bags, our arms, our uniforms; and in an hour, led by a guide, the son of the mayor, Eugène Krupper, we entered into the forest just when the Prussians appeared at the entrance of the village for a search. . .

(On October 27, after two days of hiking in the rain) I left behind Colonel de la Pierre, my travel companion, at Gérardmer. He had been wounded two days earlier, walking had become impossible for him. . .

(On October 27, at 9:30 P.M.) at Giromagny, I found the first French outposts. I breathed freely; my dispatches were intact and I was sure to fulfill my mission. . .

During that whole trip, the sailor Hervé showed a devotion and an activity truly meritorious. . . (73)

A commandant descended from a balloon at Heiligenstein (sic), near Molsheim and Strasbourg, having left Paris in the morning of the 25th, and escaped the Prussians thanks to the inhabitants, the mayor, and the priest of the town. He came on foot across the Vosges mountains to Belfort. . . (74)

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

- 70—Le Gaulois, 27 Oct., p1c6; L'Electeur Libre, 27 Oct., p2
- 71—Kölnische Zeitung, Extrablatt (free to the troops), 29 Oct.-4 Nov., p3c4
- 72—Strassburger Zeitung und Amtliche Nachrichten für das General-Gouvernement Elsass, No. 22, 1 Nov. p3c3
- 73—LeBouëdec's report, printed in Charles Mengin, "Histoire de la Deuxième Armée de la Loire," Paris 1871, vol. 1, pp 63-69
- 74—Robert de Fontaines, "L'Aérostas de Belfort," Doc. Phil. No. 55 (1973) p17, quoting the diary of Col. Denfert-Rochereau, commander of Belfort. According to de Fontaines, the visit by LeBouëdec to Belfort took place on 29 October, whereas LeBouëdec himself reports that he arrived at Belfort on Friday (28th) at 0700 hours and at Besançon that evening at 1730 hours.

#### Personally Entrusted Mail on "Montgolfier"

Judging from the rarity of mail—any mail—that can be positively identified as having flown on the "Montgolfier," most of what was captured at Nixéville and at Heiligenberg must have been destroyed.

A piece of mail is cited by LePileur that is highly unusual. It is No. 291 of the Journal Officiel, dated 22 October, under wrapper (hence presumably entrusted to a balloonist, because newspapers were not allowed in the ordinary mail under wrapper). The wrapper shows a transit mark of Perthesles-Hurlus (Marne) of 26 October and arrival at Annecy on 1 November. Thus, some few pieces of mail must have escaped the watchful Germans near Nixéville and been sent through the French post office(s) near there.

Details of one kind of mail carried by LeBouëdec are found in an article by Dr. Jacques Fromaigeat (Balasse Magazine No. 212, 1974, pp 24-25). He describes pieces, similar to one shown by LePileur, written by members of the 62nd Regiment and given to Delapierre or LeBouëdec. The characteristic is the blue cachet GARDE MOBILE/62e RÉGIMENT/LE COLONEL. The covers are partly unfranked, because franking was obligatory only for ordinary balloon mail, and partly franked. Once mail had been transported outside of Paris by whatever means, soldiers' mail was free during the war.

A few years ago I discovered that covers postmarked PARIS/ETRANGER were also entrusted to the balloonists. The proof was one thus marked on 25 October, with an arrival mark of Pontarlier from 29 October. Details of the proof are reported in Feuilles Marcophiles (No. 226, 1981, pp 5-6).

### The "Vauban"

2000 cubic meters, owned by Post Office, piloted by Epiphane Guillaume, passengers Frédéric Reitlinger and Edouard-Martin-Corneille Cassiers, 270-290 kg mail, 23 pigeons, left Gare d'Orléans about 0900 hours on 27 October, landed about 1300 hours near St.-Mihiel (Meuse). Paris postmarks from the morning of 25 October to early 27 October are possible on ordinary mail.

The Electeur Libre indicates 290 kg mail, the Moniteur Universel 270 kg. (75)

... To their great disappointment, the voyagers found that they were near Metz, above the Prussian lines.

What to do now? Landing was inevitable and aeronauts, telegrams and letters were about to fall into Prussian hands. Their fear was great. They decided to lose their lives rather than to let their telegrams fall into the hands of the enemy. It was thus decided to read a package of dispatches that Mr. Cassiers had undertaken to give to General Bourbaki, and to burn them afterwards, which was done. . .

The aeronauts remained hidden for 48 hours. . .

They took the train and went by way of Vigneul (Vigneulles), Fresnes (Fresnes-en-Woëvre), Damville (Damvillers) and Montmédy to Virton. Having sent letters and telegrams, they separated, (Reitlinger) going to Tours and Cassiers to Antwerp. . . (Guillaume is not mentioned at all.) (76)

Lille, Saturday, 29 Oct.—An aeronaut who had left Paris on 27 October arrived today at Lille (via Brussels). He fell on Thursday near Metz. . . (and) was obliged to burn his dispatches. He could flee by way of Belgium. There is (thus) no official information (from Paris). (77)

(Many reports from France, Belgium, and Germany got the "Vauban" and the "Bretagne," often mistakenly called the "Normandie," confused. Both flew on the same day and landed near each other.)

LePileur states that 3 mail bags were passed on to the post office at Fresnes-en-Woëvre and two to Bar-le-Duc. Indeed, mail is known from the former, hand stamped on 29 Oct., and from the latter, hand stamped on 28 Oct. Some of the Bar-le-Duc mail is also stamped at Chaumont-en-Bassigny, with the normal handstamp and with the bureau de passe (978) stamp of 30 October.

The Fresnes mail bears the same date as that carried by the aeronauts of the "Bretagne," which makes a distinction of personally entrusted mail by these two balloons normally impossible. On the other hand, since the "Bretagne" is usually thought not to have had any normal post-office mail bags aboard, mail cancelled at Paris and postmarked at Fresnes ought to be from the "Vauban." But there is some doubt whether or not the "Bretagne" had post-office mail bags along. . .

The book Reitlinger wrote in 1899 about his flight on the "Vauban" is worthless as far as details are concerned.

Some of the Bar-le-Duc mail was personally entrusted, and it seems that that person was the pilot, who went his own way after the landing. One of the letters, its stamp cancelled by the Bar lozenge 305, says "One of the men of my company, whom I have detached for this delicate service, just told me

that he was told to pilot the next balloon, the departure of which is fixed for tomorrow. He offered to carry my letters. . . (78)

Lille 29.—7:10 P.M. General Bourbaki to Minister of War, Tours. Mr. Cassiers has arrived here by the balloon "le Vauban," saying he was the bearer of dispatches from General Trochu for me. Mr. Cassiers was obliged to burn them on the way. Thus it is as though General Trochu had sent me nothing. Perhaps Mr. Reitlinger, who is at Tours, knows what the general wishes from me. I await the response with impatience.

Chaumont 29.—8:50 P.M. Postmaster to director general of telegraphs and director general of posts, Tours. I have received advice that a balloon fell in the Meuse (Department) with four bags of mail weighing 200 kg which were sent to me from Wassy by an express that will arrive probably this night. I have asked General de Langres to use the sole locomotive that exists (here) and shall send the dispatches to Tours as promptly as possible. The general will grant my request. (3)

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

75—L'Electeur Libre, 29 Oct.; Le Moniteur Universel, p1465

76—L'Echo de Bruxelles, 2-3 Nov. p2c3

77—La Journée (Brussels), 30 Oct. p1c1

78—Robineau auction, Nov. 1961, lot 224

#### Personally Entrusted Mail on "Vauban"

Details about this and the other balloons that landed nearby towards the end of October are given in Feuilles Marcophiles #226 (1981) pp 5-6, where I also pointed out that the severally cited lozenge 141 and cds of Arcis-s-Aube for 27 and 29 October are obvious mistakes. The dates appear to refer to message dates, the pieces having been flown on the much later "Nièpce."

Mail from the "Garibaldi," the "Vauban" and the "Colonel Charras" all occur postmarked at Tours on 1 November. The Aéroستiers cachet would eliminate the "Vauban" as a possibility. A letter written on the 28 or 29 could only have flown on the "Colonel Charras," if it carries that Tours date. Unless the text specifies a balloonist, other mail with that Tours cds cannot be assigned to a specific balloon.

The 978 lozenge (Chaumont) exists with and without the Aéroستiers cachet, the latter being characteristic for a "Colonel Charras." Together with the 305 lozenge and/or the Bar-le-Duc cds, it is characteristic of the "Vauban." Otherwise it cannot be assigned to a certain balloon, again supposing that the text does not mention a specific balloonist who carried it.

305 lozenge and Bar-le-Duc 28 (unless otherwise specified).—

Bureau de Passe 978 30 Oct., Geneva (Switz.) 3 Nov.

Autreche 2 Nov., Niort 4

Beaune 2 Nov.

Bordeaux 2 Nov., Arcachon 2

Castelnaudary 3 Nov. (and others)

Toulon 3 Nov. (text mentions "his" sailor)

Bar-le-Duc 29, 3997 (Tours), London 3 Nov.

305 lozenge only.—

Bureau de Passe 978 30 Oct., Geneva (Switz.)

Arcachon 1 Nov.

Fresnes-en-Woëvre 29 Oct. (not specific, either "Vauban" or "Bretagne").—

Chamboulives 9 Nov.

Grasse 10 Nov.

Le Mans Nov.  
 Fleine-Fougères  
 St. Malo 10 Nov.

### The "Bretagne"

2000 cubic meters, owned by Prévert (privately), piloted by René Cuzon de Rest, passengers Frederic Gonner Worth, Jules Aimé Ballot, and Manceau, probably no ordinary mail, 7 or 9 pigeons, left LaVillette gas works about 1400 hours on 27 October, landed about 1730 hours near Hennemont (Meuse), with a second landing soon thereafter. No ordinary mail has ever been identified as coming from that balloon.

Pilot and passengers, one of whom was an Englishman, were captured with the balloon and most of its contents. The result of this first capture of air travelers was the start of international air law. The details of this development have been published. (79)

Earlier, a very detailed history of the flight and its aftermath was published. (80)

Some of the contemporary news items were used in recent articles in the American and French philatelic press. (81)

For personally entrusted mail from this balloon with the cds of Fresnes of 29 October, see the preceding balloon.

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

79—Ernst M. Cohn, "Documents on the Origin of International Air Law," Federal Bar Journal, vol. 27, #3 (1967) 314-324

80—Paul Maincent, "Histoire de 'La Bretagne,' Aérostat du Siège," L'Echo de la Timbrologie #1329 (1964-1354 (1966)

81—anon., "A Mystery Contest for Our Readers," Airpost Journal vol. 48 #1 (1976)10-11; #4 (1977)122; Ernst M. Cohn, "La Bretagne—Rediscoveries Concerning a Paris Siege Balloon," F&C Philatelist #167 (1977)1-5; idem, "Le Ballon LA BRETAGNE du Siège de Paris," Soc. Int'l de l'Histoire Postale, bull. 42, 2-11.

### Personally Entrusted Mail on "Bretagne"

In addition to what is mentioned under "Vauban" above, Jean-François Brun (private communication) reports a cover with the Fresnes cds of 29 Oct. and an Aérostatiers cachet on back, Elbeuf arrival on 10 November. This is clearly from the "Bretagne," because the "Vauban" could not have carried any mail with that cachet.

### The "Colonel Charras"

2000 cubic meters, owned by Post Office, piloted by Victor Ferdinand Gilles, no passengers, 450-460 kg mail, 6 pigeons, left Gare du Nord about noon on 29 October, landed about 1630 hours near Langres (Haute Marne). Paris postmarks from morning of 27 to morning of 29 October are possible on ordinary mail.

The Gaulois (450 kg) and the Electeur Libre (470 kg in 8 bags) agree fairly well on the weight of ordinary mail carried. (82)

This was the last siege launch that Nadar attended. (83)

Chaumont, 30.—1:27 A.M. Director of Posts to Director General of Posts, Tours.—A second manned balloon fell at Montigny-le-Roy with 450-

500 kg of mail. I shall try sending it to Tours together with that which fell in the Meuse Department by the only locomotive (available) in a single trip. Nothing received at Chaumont as yet.

Chaumont, 30.—9:30 A.M. Prefect to Interior, Tours. Gilles, captain of the balloon "Colonel Charras," left Paris at noon, just arrived at Chaumont at 6 o'clock. Good news from Paris. Gilles leaves tomorrow morning for Tours, bearing Government dispatches. (3)

Clamecy (Nièvre), 31 Oct. 9:50 P.M.—Sub-prefect of Clamecy to prefect of Nevers. Captain Gilles has just arrived by special train from Chaumont with dispatch from Government at Paris. He piloted a balloon, "Colonel Charras." He has six pigeons. Landed yesterday between Langres and Chaumont after having been shot at by Prussians and (our own) Mobiles. . . Captain Gilles will be at LaCharité tomorrow morning with his balloon. Let a special train be prepared. He may be at LaCharité around 4 o'clock. (84)

Sub-prefecture of Clamecy, 1 November.—Mr. Prefect: Here is the verbatim copy of the telegram that I received yesterday evening at 7:30 P.M.: Nuits-sous-Ravières, 31 October 1870, 4:30 P.M.—Gilles, captain of battalion to Sub-prefect Clamecy. The Colonel Charras asks Mr. Sub-Prefect to have available for his disposal three carriages for transporting him and his materiel to Tours. Mr. Gilles carries dispatches for the Government.—It is for that reason that I had telegraphed you. When these gentlemen arrived I got the explanation. The telegram was right, except for the word "battalion" instead of the word "balloon," and the phrase "to the Sub-prefect of Clamecy" had been interpolated. It should have read "Gilles, captain of the balloon 'Le Colonel Charras' etc." . . . (85)

**Notes and references** if not shown, year is 1870).—

82—Le Gaulois, 31 Oct., p2c1; L'Electeur Libre, 31 Oct.

83—L'Avenir National, 1 Nov. p2c6

84—Text communicated by Hubert Cappart (1970)

85—Photocopy of letter in archive at Nevers, sent by Madame Charbolin, Direction des Services d'Archives, Nevers (1976).—Nuits-sous-Ravières must be a hamlet near Ravières, itself a little village off the beaten path in the Yonne Department. How did Gilles manage to go there or to have a telegram sent from there?

#### Personally Entrusted Mail on "Colonel Charras"

In view of the bunching up of mail towards the end of October in the occupied area, the only certain "Charras"-entrusted covers are those hand-dated after the departure of the "Vauban"; but see also the Aérostiers cover to Bressuire below. In any case, this example illustrates the importance of the hand-written date in balloon letters.

LePileur cites a cover, hand-dated 24 October, with Aérostiers cachet, 978 (Chaumont), Bressuire 2 November; this can only be a "Charras."

All the following examples are hand-dated 28 or 29 October; with the possible exception of the last one, each is undoubtedly a "Charras."

Langres 20 Oct., London 7 Nov.

AP (Auxerre à Paris), Tours 1 Nov., Beaune 3

Aérostiers, Tours 1 Nov., Granville 3

Tours 1 Nov., Bâle 5, Mannheim 6

Tours 1 Nov., Brest 3, St.-Renan 3

Tours 1 Nov., Brest 2

Boulogne 2 Nov.

2650 Neuvy-Pailloux 4 Nov. (or "Fulton"?)



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

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### President's Message

This message is addressed primarily to those members living in the New York City area.

The France and Colonies Philatelic Society has always considered itself a national society. However, it was organized by collectors primarily from New York City, and the special status of the New York City area is enshrined in the By-Laws. The monthly meetings, and other annual events in New York, have always had excellent attendance, and produced most of the Society's officers.

In recent years two factors have been impacting attendance at the New York meetings. All the specialist societies meeting in New York have experienced declines in attendance, blamed variously on the pressure of other recreational activities, including television, the decrease in members living in the City, and the reluctance of people to travel to evening meetings. In addition, our membership is increasingly dominated by specialists, rather than general collectors interested in the entire French area.

The picture is not entirely bleak. As you see elsewhere in this issue, we had a very successful Rich Exhibit, with the best participation in years. On the other hand, at its May meeting, the Board of Directors faced apparent reality, and voted to discontinue the Annual Banquet. I am distressed to say that the Board is also being forced to consider the future of the monthly New York meetings, at least in their traditional form. Last week we had an out-of-town guest, one of the Society's most distinguished authors, who presented a talk on his award-winning collection of the Paris Commune and related areas, a postal history topic, and one which should have been of interest to any collector of metropolitan France: we had a total attendance of less than twelve, including, in my opinion, no one who had been attracted by the specific talk.

In the fall the Directors will discuss ways to encourage participation in the New York meetings, so as to assure their future viability. In the meantime I will be happy to hear from anyone with suggestions. Dick Stevens

### Meeting of 7 April

President Stevens began the spring Members Participation Night by showing an unusual 40c plus 10c Eagles cover cancelled with the 7 x 7 mute lozenge of Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, then carried to Martinique by inter-island boat where it joined the France-Mexico line. It bore a "MARTINIQUE VERA CRUZ, 1 JUIL 63" octagonal packet transit and a "CORR-D-ARMEES VERA CRUZ" military datestamp applied in error and lined out in red. Dick also showed a Swiss postal card used in Greece by a Serbian soldier on the Salonica front.

John Lievsay followed with an interesting bit of mischief. The best parts of damaged 80c and 1F Empire Napoleons were cleverly put together to make an excellent 1F stamp!

Erwin Petri followed with a seemingly innocent 20c perf. Empire letter where the stamp was tied by a Paris "10" star. But the letter bore a due datestamp "PARIS PETITE RUE DU BAC, 30c 5 OCT 63", and none present could quite understand this combination.

Yours truly concluded with a showing of FM stamps on cover used from various Guadeloupe post offices, not truly rare, but seldom seen. Ed G.

### Meeting of 5 May

It was our annual Rich Exhibit, and indeed a rich Rich it was. Eight exhibitors participated, including a number of first-timers who will receive free dues for the coming year in addition to their respective awards. Judges were John Lievsay and yours truly, and to quote John, "It was the best Rich in years . . . the variety and depth of the material were outstanding."

Receiving third awards were Kenneth R. Nilsestuen for the FRENCH CONGO 1891-1908 and Thomas Joseph, visiting from out of town, for the FEZZAN-GHADAMES—A MODERN PHILATELIC MYSTERY. Second awards went to Bill Waugh for his RAILWAY POSTAL MARKINGS FROM FRENCH AFRICAN & INDIAN OCEAN AREAS, no stranger to those following Bill's articles in the FCP, and to Brad Arch for his showing of SAINT BARTHELEMY, a most difficult area as we GPE collectors know. Rounding out the second awards was Gene Fricks with his exhibit on LAGOS-WEST AFRICA. Gene noted that school chum Jeff Bohn claimed the entire French Area years ago, so he presented material of a British neighbor which contained a few French overtones.

The First Awards went to Dick Stevens for THE NAPOLEONS USED IN MARTINIQUE; Jerry Massler for MONACO—PRINCE CHARLES III; and Gardner Brown for AFTERMATH OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. All contained top quality, international class material and choosing the best in show proved quite a task for the judges. After much discussion, causing us to miss most of the meeting, we opted for Gardner's exhibit, for breadth, depth, and quality and rarity of the material, coupled with the strong research theme throughout the presentation. At the general meeting the current Officers and Board were reelected. Jerry Massler was newly elected to the Board, replacing Eric Spiegel who died this past year. Welcome aboard Jerry!

Ed Grabowski

### NEW MEMBERS

- 2640 HESPENHEIDE, Henry A., Department of Biology, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif. 90024 (General France used. Revenues. Colonies General Issues, used, Fr. Guiana, Guadeloupe, Inini, Martinique.)
- 2641 ALBERTSON, Lawrence, 27 Shelter Creek Lane, Fairport, N. Y. 14450 (General France, mint, used. Classics 1849-1876, used)
- 2642 REGELIN, Clinton D., 422 Dalecrest, San Antonio, Texas 78239 (General France, used. Andorre used. Monaco used, Saar used. Colonies General Issues used)
- 2643 GAETJENS, Kay, 25, rue de la Cité Moderne, Antony, France 92160 (Colonies General Issues, used, on cover. Colonial provisionals, Group Type, Cancels and postal history. Stamps and covers of Tahiti and Oceania)
- 2644 SIRGUE, Henry P., 40 Echo Lane, Kings Park, N. Y. 11754 (General collector, all issues)
- 2645 DARCY, Robert P., 1034 Polk St., Salinas, Calif. 93906
- 2646 BROWN, Bruce, Box 467, APO New York, N. Y. 09019 (Topical, printing on stamps, errors on U.S. stamps. Specialized Fr., Stampless covers, Departmental "Marques Postales," Paris "Marques Postales", Military Posts, Postal history in general. Classics 1849-76, used, on cover, 1870-71. Sage Type. Modern France, mint, used, on cov. Semi-postals, coils, Liberation, Strike stamps, Occupation issues. Phil. literature. Exchange)

- 2647 WILMAN, Robert, Highway 7—Box 29, Hutchinson, Minn. 55350  
(General collector all issues, 19th and 20th. France, mint, used. Andorre, Monaco, Saar. Colonies General Issues, mint, used. All colonies, terr.)
- 2648 BREAUULT, Raymond A., 3912 Moss Oak Drive, Jacksonville, Fl. 32211  
(General collector all issues)
- 2649 HORNBERGER, Louis, Harmer's Inc., 11th Floor, 14 East 33rd St., New York, N. Y. 10016 (Specialized France. Postal history. Classics 1849-76, used only, on cover. Revenues. Colonies General Issues, mint, used, on cover)
- 2650 DYNAN, Phil., P. O. Box 4615, Auburn, Calif. 95604-4615  
(General France, mint, on cover. Modern France, air mails. Philatelic literature. Exchange. Specifically collecting romantic love letters, any complete cover with letter enclosed, stampless or stamped, of France or any French occupation or territory)
- 2651 EVANS, Terry S., P. O. Box 160, Liberty Lake, Wash. 99019  
(General collector all issues. General France, mint, used. Monaco, Saar, Europa)

#### REINSTATEMENTS

- 2122 WOLFF, Christopher J., 3801 Berryleaf Court, Dayton, Ohio 45424-4903  
(See previous Philatelist)
- 2182 CARMODY, Robert F., 573 Riviera Circle, Larkspur, Calif. 94939  
(Already in Philatelist)
- 2457 NEWCOMER, Gloria S., 86501 Central Road, Eugene, Ore. 97402  
(Already in Philatelist)
- 1929 CAMMAS, Michel, 28 Carré Dominique, Blainville, Que., Canada J7C 3E6  
(Already in Philatelist)
- 2374 PICKARD, David, 215 Emmett Ave., Salem, Va. 24153  
(Already in Philatelist)

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1833 HENDERSHOTT, Gary, P. O. Box 22520, Little Rock, Ark. 72221
- 1521 BLECHER, Franklin H., P. O. Box 488, Westfield, N. J. 07091-0488
- 1250 TORRES, Dr. David, P. O. Box 10974—ASU Sta, San Angelo, Texas 76909
- 2479 MOUAD (Mourad), Elie. Dropped for NPD
- 2370 MOUNIER, James P., Removed from list, NPD
- 1217 VAN DER VLIST, H. W. Resigned
- 2504 SMITH, Donald W., P. O. Box 576, Johnstown, Pa. 15907
- 1808 EISENBERG, Martin A., 2840 S. W. 14th Dr, Gainesville, Fl. 32608
- 2305 CARLSON, Patricia L., P. O. Box 635, Faribault, Minn. 55021
- 1732 TURNER, Daniel L., 11401 Madison Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64114
- 364 NEIDORF, Charles, Holiday Village, 3 Falmouth Dr., Mount Laurel, N. J. 08054
- 1080 O'HARA, John B., 1410 Chanticleer, Stevenson Court-Hill Houses, Cherry Hill, N. J. 08003
- 2399 BRAUN, Reuben, P. O. Box 94, Blythebourne Station, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11219
- 1957 GANNETT, Taylor W., 4991 Hodgkins Pl., c/o E. J. Repenbrink, Lilburn, Ga. 30247-5382
- 2030 EGGEN, Donald T., General Delivery, Thousand Oaks, Calif. 91360
- 1959 MONTELLO, Lawrence J., P. O. Box 298, Talent, Ore. 97540
- 2109 BLOCH, Herbert J., New York—No forwarding address