



France & Colonies Philatelist

THE ARMISTICE PERIOD: THE FRANCO PRUSSIAN WAR

The Armistice was signed the evening of January 28, 1871, the last balloon having left Paris early that morning. This report will deal with the events from that time until February 16 when the Germans allowed Paris mail to pass through their lines in sealed bags without having to go through the German military post office in Versailles.

Ernst Cohn has reported (Ref. 1) the first exchange of mail between Paris and Versailles was early on January 31. Very little mail from this exchange seems to have survived. I have one letter posted in Paris on the 29th with an arrival in Nantes of February 1, and know of another arriving in Brussels on the 3rd. The contemporary literature (Ref. 2) describes a letter posted in England on December 14, 1870 and received in Paris on January 31. I know of no other mail which could have been in that first exchange.

It is uncertain if other exchanges took place but several histories state the Germans deliberately delayed Paris mail to lessen the influence on the national elections by Parisians who did not favor a return to a monarchy. The Emperor of Germany wanted to deal with a peer, not someone elected by the masses. One reference (Ref. 3) says that perhaps more than 9 million letters were received in Paris shortly after the election. Maury (Ref. 4) cites a notice that stored mail was to be delivered to Paris beginning February 14. Indeed, it is said the "Rice Bag Mail," mail stuffed into a rice bag and sent from Moulins as "food" instead of in the zinc balls because the siege had just ended (food had priority in the mail), was smuggled into Paris as food which had priority over mail; the hallmark of this mail is a Paris arrival of February 12. Most of this early, domestic mail

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I have seen does not have Paris arrival dates, perhaps because of the volume of the mail involved.

Mail from Paris to occupied parts of the country has been described in reference 5 on the double-franking period. Apart from the delays described above and the need to send letters unsealed, Paris mail for unoccupied France soon became routine. The remainder of this article will be confined to Paris mail addressed to foreign countries.

Pittier has described (Ref. 6) the use of the boxed German VERSAILLES AUSWECHSELUNGS STELLE (German exchange office) used to indicate the foreign-bound mail that had been censored in Versailles. Stan Luft is in the process of updating the list of known covers included in the Pittier article. More often than not, this cachet is found on the backs of letters. While Pittier and Luft are interested in the backs, I am much more interested in the fronts, where the tax (due) markings are.

To my knowledge, Noel was the first to observe (Ref. 7) that much of the foreign-bound mail from this period was taxed for insufficient postage. In his articles he gives a reason for the taxes but, even so, he concludes by saying he does not pretend he has completely explained the matter. More recently (Ref. 8) Maradan has written on the subject. What follows is my understanding of what these authors have to say; my excuse for this report is simply to make the information available in English with the hope other collectors will add to it.

On February 4 the Germans announced in Versailles they could consider all foreign-bound mail from Paris as being unfranked except for the 20 centimes to get the letter to Versailles. The only way to fully prepay such mail was to take it to Versailles and attach occupation stamps. I know of only one example, and it does not fit the time frame exactly. Auction lot 333 of the Siegel sale (1976) of the Rosen collection was a letter for England



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Walter E. Parshall, 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, NJ 07003

All contributions to and questions concerning the contents and policy of this magazine should be sent to the Editor:

Robert G. Stone, P. O. Box 356, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214

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franked with 30c of occupation stamps. It was posted in Versailles February 16 and arrived on the 20th. The description says it was taken through the lines so, presumably, it contained a letter written in Paris.

A quick glance at Table 1 shows the Parisians caught on to this new bargain very quickly and franked their foreign-bound letters with only a 20c stamp. Naturally, these letters were taxed on arrival for insufficient postage. However, some of them were taxed even though they carried the proper franking. The amount of the tax varied as follows. The rate of a simple letter from England to France was 3 pence. Unfranked mail coming to England from France was taxed 6p, double the rate. In other cases the tax was only 4p; credit having been given for the French postage actually on the letter. In one unexplained instance the tax was 1½p; (cover no. 7) even though the letter was overfranked by 10c.

For Belgium, the tax was 3 decimes which allowed credit for the existing stamps. Switzerland was consistently 50 centimes; presumably double the rate for a letter from Switzerland to France. This was regardless of the actual postage applied. Only one example sent to the United States (cover no. 28) has surfaced and this was taxed 16 cents.

It was announced on February 14 that mail no longer had to be unsealed for censorship and the use of the censor cachet would be discontinued the next day. A further modification was announced that as of February 16, foreign-bound mail from Paris could go through occupied territory in sealed bags without having to travel via Versailles so the pre-siege modes of franking were resumed.

The sample of the covers given in Table 1 is skewed. Many of them have the German censor mark which gives them philatelic value. Hence, they tend to be more widely illustrated, sold at auction as a single lot and prized by collectors. The covers with early Paris dates tend to be of the ho-hum variety unless you get curious about the tax markings. They missed the last balloon and, therefore, lack importance. There must be some of these in the collections of our members.

Knowing all this, questions remain:

1. In regard to the early Paris dates, why did England and Switzerland go along with the German claim that these letters should be treated as completely unfranked even though they were actually fully franked? After all, these people had been handling properly-franked balloon mail without any problem. But the Germans did not offer to share the postage on the letters franked at Versailles so it was charged due to the recipients.
2. What about mail from free France (other than Paris) for foreign countries? See cover no. 10. The normal pre-war time for this journey was 2 days and this took 10. It must have gone via a free French port and not crossed into occupied territory.

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TABLE 1

Cover No.	Paris Date pmk	Destination	Arrival	Franking	Correct Franking	Difference	Tax	Source
1	1/28	England	?	30c?	30c	0	6p	Ref 8
2	1/30	England	2/10	30c	30c	0	6p	Ref 7
3	1/30	Italy	2/16	40c	40c	0	0	Brown
4	1/31	England	?	40c	30c	+10c	6p	Brown
5	1/31	England	2/15	30c	30c	0	0	Cohn
6	1/31	England	?	30c	30c	0	6p	Ref 7
7	2/3	Jersey	2/11	30c	30c	0	1½p	Brown
8	2/6	England	?	20c	30c	-10c	4p	Ref 7
9	2/7	Switzerland	?	30c	30c	0	50c	Ref 7
10	2/7NICE	USA	2/14 UK	70c	70c	0	0	Brown
11	2/10	Switzerland	?	40c	30c	+10c	50c	Ref 6
12	2/10	Switzerland	?	20c	30c	-10c	50c	Sol 3/85
13	2/10	England	?	30c	30c	0	0	Ref 8
14	2/10	Belgium	2/15	20c	30c	-10c	3dec	Cohn
15	2/10	Switzerland	2/15	?	30c	0?	Yes	Rob 110
16	2/10	Switzerland	2/16	20c	30c	-10c	50c	Ref 8
17	2/10	England	2/16	20c	30c	-10c	4p	Luft
18	2/11	Belgium	?	20c	30c	-10c	3dec	Ref 7
19	2/11	England	2/16	20c	30c	-10c	4p	Cohn
20	2/11	Belgium	?	20c	30c	-10c	3dec	Ref 6
21	2/12	England	2/18	20c	30c	-10c	4p	Ref 7
22	2/13	Belgium	?	20c	30c	-10c	3dec	Ref 7
23	2/13	England	?	20c	30c	-10c	4p	Sol 12/84
24	2/13	England	2/21	40c	30c	+10c	0	Brown
25	2/13	England	2/18	20c	30c	-10c	4d	Ref 8
26	2/14/4e	Belgium	2/15	20c	30c	-10c	3dec	Ref 8
27	2/14/3e	Guernsey	2/21	20c	30c	-10c	4p	Ref 6
28	2/14/2e	USA	2/18 Bremen 3/5 USA	20c	70c	-50c	16*	Grossblat
29	2/20	Belgium	2/21	20c	30c	-10c	3dec	Ref 7

Sol=Soluphil: Rob=Robineau

MORE ON THE STE. MARIE LETTER OF 1845

With reference to the article by Marson in FCP for October last on the letter from Ste. Marie, Henri Tristant who is an authority on the postal history of 19th Cent. mails from the Indian Ocean area, writes us that the letter is most exceptional and one to draw envy. If he had known of it he would have illustrated it in his recent book, reviewed in FCP Oct. p. 118, but with a somewhat different commentary. The rectangular mark "Paquebot de la Mediterranée" was not used at Alexandria but at either the exchange office at Marseille or at Malta, apparently in this case at Marseille. He speculates that the very unusual wax cachet seal of the Malta Lazaret apparently did not actually seal the letter there which was not opened due to the brief time between the arrival of the packet from Alexandria and its departure for Marseille; and hence it was sent on to Marseille for disinfection there.

Tristant kindly documents for us the travel of the letter as follows:

Ste. Marie 10/05/1845 with sender's ms instructions "Voie de Suez."

Sent by a ship of opportunity direct to Aden. From Aden (4/7/45) to Suez by steamer AKHBAR of the East India Co. (Bombay-Suez line).

Transit Suez to Alexandria overland.

Passed the French P.O. at Alexandria on 20 July.

Sent on same date to Malta via the IBERIA of P.&O. Co. arriving Malta 24th.

Passed the Lazaret of Ile Manoel at Malta which struck the very rare cachet in wax on back.

Sent from Malta on 24th to Marseille arriving 28th by the ACHERON of the British Royal Navy.

Upon arrival at Marseille marked on back with the straight-line PURIFEE LAZARET/MARSEILLE, and in red the "Paquebots de la Mediterranée" in rectangle and date pmk 28th July.

Sent from Marseille via Bordeaux (31st), to Nantes; where marked on front with "20" (décimes) due in ms, which included the 10 décimes Voie de Mer tax on a simple letter plus the 10 décimes territorial tax. On back Nantes arr. pmk 1 Aug.

The "La Bellone" mentioned in the letter was a mail boat of the government which took mails between Ste. Marie and St. Denis, Reunion.

A remarkable documentation for such an unusual letter.



BRITISH AND FRENCH USAGE OF CAPTURED GERMAN CANCELLERS AT DOUALA, CAMEROUN

By M.P. Bratzel, Jr.

Douala was captured by a joint Anglo-French invasion force on September 27, 1914. Within days, postal service had been established. Nominally, the post office was to serve as a joint Anglo-French facility but, in fact, it was a British post office operated as an extension of the Nigerian postal system (1). On November 10, 1915, the French also established a post office at Douala that was, for administrative purposes, attached to the postal system for French Equatorial Africa (2). As the result of an agreement reached in March 1916, effective April 1, 1916, Cameroun was officially divided into separate zones of occupation (3,4), and the British formally withdrew from Douala. The British post office at Douala apparently closed on March 31, 1916, (5); presumably, this closure was one of the provisions of that agreement. On June 5, 1916, the French post office was officially transferred to civilian authority (11).

The British post office used three captured German cancellers, all inscribed "Duala" (German spelling). The first (Friedemann #19) had only "Kamerun" in an arc in the bottom half of the canceller, the second (Fr. #20) also had an "a," and the third (Fr. #21) had

a "b." Each is illustrated below. The first and the third cancellers (Fr. #19 and #21) were subsequently transferred to the French authorities. Although the exact date of this transfer is not known, one can infer from indirect evidence that this date was April 1, 1916. Part of the basis for this theory is that the British post office was now closed, and they would have no further use for the cancellers. Also, virtually all covers seen, dated between November 10, 1915 and March 31, 1916 and bearing postmarks of Fr. #19 or #21, are addressed to British destinations. The author has not seen any addressed to French destinations during this time period.

The second canceller (Fr. #20) was used only at the British post office and saw no usage by the French authorities.



The cancellation device(s) used at the French post office at Douala (French spelling) between November 10, 1915 and March 31, 1916 is also open to speculation. The author proposes the theory that the French post office used the small Tresor et Postes canceller (see figure). However, a philatelic cover is known with French occupation stamps, and postmarked with the Fr. #21 canceller on 17.3.16; the cover is addressed to Switzerland (6). Whether this cover was cancelled by British (who may have accepted the French occupation stamps) or French authorities cannot be established.

The observed dates of usage of the three German cancellers are given below:

Friedemann #19



German: Earliest: End August 1906

Latest: 27.9.14

British: Earliest: 4.10.14

Latest: 25.3.16

French: Earliest: 1.4.16

Latest: 22.11.23

Friedemann #20



German: Earliest: End 1910

Latest: 27.9.14

British: Earliest: 15.10.14

Latest: 30.11.15

The dates for German usage are taken from Friedemann (7). The dates recorded for British and French usage are from covers and stamps examined by the author; many of these were provided courtesy of a number of Cameroun enthusiasts. These dates for British and French usage are subject to change as additional covers and stamps are examined. Violet strikes have been recorded for Fr. #19, dated May and June 1916.

A noteworthy observation is that the Anglo-French occupation forces had established postal service a mere seven days after arrival, as evidenced by a cover postmarked by Fr. #19 on 4.10.14. An earlier, unpostmarked cover, datelined 30.9.14, has also been recorded (8).

Friedemann #21



German:	Earliest: 22.8.12 Latest: 27.9.14	}	undamaged bridge
British:	Earliest: 15.6.15 Latest: 22.3.16		
French:	Earliest: 20.4.16 Latest: 17.11.16	}	damaged bridge
	Earliest: 17.12.16 Latest: 28.9.26		

A second observation is that the Fr. #21 canceller suffered damage in late 1916; the bridge was broken at both the top and the bottom. The resulting gap at the top was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ - 5 mm and showed no increase with time. The gap at the bottom showed some progression, however. Postmarks dated 22.2.17 and 5.3.17 exhibit a gap of about 5 mm. A strike dated 3.5.17 shows that the damage had progressed slightly to the right and considerably to the left, resulting in a gap of about 8-8½ mm. Examination of postmarks after that date indicates that the size of the break did not increase further.

Some later strikes of the postmark (e.g. 15.5.18, 23.8.18, and 10.3.19) exhibit a faint "line" below where the lower bridge had been. One can infer that the damaged portion of the bridge had been pushed downward and became somewhat recessed. The appearance of this "line" is not consistent, even for different strikes on the same cover. Its presence/absence may be due to a combination of factors, including the angle at which the postmark was struck, the amount of ink on the canceller, and the softness of the envelope and the stamp paper which received the postmark.

Hamilton (9,10) reported that the Fr. #19 canceller wore out, and the Fr. #21 device disintegrated from wear and exposure to the tropical climate, resulting in illegible strikes. He stated that the former lasted, after a fashion, until mid-1921 and the latter until late 1922. Examination of strikes of both postmarks do not bear these statements out. There is no real evidence of any wear (not to be confused with poor strikes resulting from sloppy use) and no evidence of damage, other than that incurred to the bridge of Fr. #21. As noted above, usage continued until at least late 1923 for Fr. #19 and late 1926 for Fr. #21.

Porter also reported (3) that the cancellation devices had been destroyed in 1915 when the Douala post office was burned down. Obviously, they were not destroyed.

These three German cancellers had been manufactured out of steel by the Th. Gleichmann company in Berlin (7) and apparently were quite durable. Beginning in May 1916, the French introduced two double-ring French-style cancellers, 24 mm in diameter with a dashed inner ring (one canceller had 21 dashes, the other 20). These were both inscribed Duala/Cameroun. A large number of other, similar devices were subsequently introduced, distinguished by the spelling (Duala or Douala), the spacing of the letters, and other more subtle features. The author has identified at least 16 different 24 mm postmarks as having been used at Douala; this will be the subject of a future report.

The need for so many devices is open to speculation, but may be due to the volume of mail, and/or possibly the cancellers wore out (the author does not know the construction material). The author proposes that the two captured German cancellers (Fr. #19 and #21)

a "b." Their subsequent use by British and French authorities has been described (1). Two of these cancellers (Fr. #19 and #21) were used by the French from April 1916 to at least 1923 and 1926, respectively; examples of the postmarks (including the broken bridge variety on the latter) are depicted here:



Fr. #19



Fr. #21



At least six forgeries resembling these postmarks have been found. Because these forgeries are on stamps, they do not easily lend themselves to reproduction. Nonetheless, the enhanced illustrations and the accompanying description of major differences, presented below, should suffice to distinguish the forgeries from the genuine.

Forgery No. 1



Date: 29.4.16. The diameter of the fake cancel is about 23.5 mm, the genuine about 25 mm. The numerals in the date (especially the "4") are shaped differently. The overprint on the illustrated stamp is forged.

Forgery No. 2



Date: 20.9.16. Resembles Fr. #19 but lacks vertical lines above and below the bridge.

Forgery No. 3



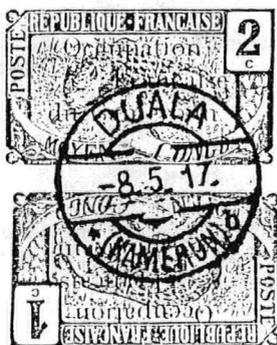
Date: 4.3.17. Most examples are poorly struck. The left star is unclear and a small blob (rather than a "b") is to the right of "Kamerun." The numerals (especially the "17") are shaped differently, and there are no stops in the date. The bridge is undamaged (genuine copies dated 17.12.16 and after have damaged bridge).

Forgery No. 4



Date: 26.3.17. 12 vertical lines above bridge and 11 below. The genuine (Fr. #19) has only 8 above and 8 below. The numerals (especially the "3" and the "7") are shaped differently.

Forgery No. 5



Date: 8.5.17. Examples are usually blurred. The damage to the bottom of the bridge differs from the genuine (Fr. #21): the fake shows less of a break, plus a curved "chunk" below the break. The overprints on the illustrated stamps are identical and fake (the top bar on the "F" of "Française" is too short).

Forgery No. 6



Date: 16.11.17. Virtually identical to Forgery No. 4. 12 vertical lines above and 11 below bridge. The numerals (especially the "7") are shaped differently. Other forged dates may exist as well.

For the record, The German Philatelic Society's "Reference Manual of Forgeries" reports that a forgery of Fr. #19, dated 5.1.08, has been applied to philatelic material since May 1977 (2). The illustration is from Friedemann (3).



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MAIL BETWEEN AMERICA AND FRANCE DURING WORLD WAR TWO*

By Jacques Desrousseau

I. 1940

10 March 1940

German troops attack France, serious defeat of the French Army.

10 June 1940

Italy declares war on already disorganized France.

25 June 1940

Armistice signed with Germany (with Italy - 29 June). Owing to the treaty, a southern part of France is not occupied by the troops of the Axis, i.e., the "free zone."

July 1940

German decisions for the occupied zone maintain the complete prohibition of foreign mail. They include the mail with French "free zone" that will not cross the boundary line.

1 August 1940

German previous decisions come into force, only official mail can be exchanged between both zones, and by only one point on the boundary, Moulins, in the center of France.

26 September 1940

Special postcards, but no letters, are allowed for family messages between both zones. They pass by Moulins and later also by Bordeaux.

Consequences, June-August 1940

- Most of the border towns and ports of France were in the occupied zone. From the armistice, and also during the previous period of disorders, no mail could pass with foreign countries, except by the port of Marseilles, the only port remaining in the free zone.
- A very small amount of mail, generally from Asia and Africa, entered by Marseilles, could be delivered in both zones until 31 July. Later, covers could not cross the boundary line, and Marseilles returned to senders all letters it received for the occupied zone. Such letters bear the marking "RETOUR A L'ENVOYEUR / RELATIONS POSTALES / INTERROMPUES" (or other scarce markings), at first violet, then red (winter 1941), then blue.
- In July 1940, the Post Office of "free zone" organized the passage of foreign mail by the few border towns of the zone. Three towns became "centralizing centers" for foreign mail: Perpignan, mail passing by Cerbere/Port Bou, coming from Spain, Portugal, or passing through those countries (from U.K., U.S., etc.); Lyon, tied with Bale II, for mails from Italy, Germany, or passing through those countries; mail from the West to Switzerland could pass via Madrid, Cerbere, Perpignan, Lyon, Bale II; and Marseilles, for other countries (Africa, French colonies).
- But the new system worked only from about mid-August 1940, and not on the first.

Foreign Mail

The postmasters of foreign countries, in June 1940, adopted the policy of "wait and see." Covers to France were returned to senders, or kept in stock (for instance in London), for mail coming from Asia via Hong Kong, (or in Port Said), for all mail coming from the East.

- In July, when they found out about German intentions, they sent the covers to Lisbon, for passing to France via Spain and Cerbere. But, at the beginning of August the way was not yet opened. So that Lisbon (or Madrid) forwarded the mail to Germany. Also USSR sent to Berlin the mail that they kept during June-July. Such mail was censored and held in stock in Frankfurt (censor code "e"), and in Berlin (censor code "diamond" and marking "C in circle" and code "b").

I know covers of U.S. to France bearing one or the other censor markings, from Frankfurt also a cover from South America, all covers leaving America at the end of July. With markings of Berlin, I saw many letters of China sent via Siberia and Moscow. Such covers reached

France only in November-December 1940, when the Germans opened their border with France to the German mail.

- When the new system of entry by Cerbere worked, the mail passed quickly to the "free zone." Examples: New York 14-8-40 (Air Mail 30¢) — Toulouse 25-8-40; New York 24-9-40 (Air Mail 30¢) — Neris-les-Bains 11-10-40; at variance with the previous mails "via Germany": Flushing 30-7-40 (Air Mail 30¢), censor markings "e" — Brive 15-11-40; Salt Lake City 26-7-40 (Surface 6¢), censor markings Berlin — Clermont 21-12-40.
- The letter of 24-9 bears a British censor label "PC 90." Indeed the U.S. airline New York — Lisbon had a stop in that British island; and that censor label is very common from mid-1941 on, but it is still rare in Bermuda in 1940. { For details about British censorship, see the British "Civil Censorship Study Group"; I have been helped by A.R. Torrance, R. Heap, and especially Mark Dutton (U.K.); also H. Augustinovic (Bermuda). }

II. End of 1940 to 1942

About the beginning of November 1941

All letters to France in stock in Berlin or Frankfurt are forwarded to the "free zone" via Lyon. Such letters come from Asia and America, they are delivered in the free zone, or returned to sender by Marseilles if sent to the occupied zone.

16 November 1940

Official announcement of opening of mail between France (occupied or free zones) and Germany, Italy, Belgium and other "friendly" countries (including Japan, Japanese occupied zone of China, Spain...). (On 24 April 1941 they add Netherlands and Scandinavia).

April-May 1941

Germany takes complete control of the Balkans.

22 June 1941

Germany attacks USSR.

7 December 1941

Japan attacks U.S. The war now involves U.K. and U.S. against Germany, Italy, and Japan.

11 November 1942

The German Army invades the "free zone," France is wholly occupied.

Consequences until the end of the "free zone"

- The occupied zone and the free zone now receive Siberian mail, with censor label of the commission "b" of Berlin, via Paris-Gare de l'Est (and via Bale II Lyon, for the "free zone"). But this way was cut off by the new war of June 1941.
- The German system of censorship expands. The commission "e" of Frankfurt opens an annex in Vienna, for the Balkan route between the neutral Turkey and Switzerland-France. In January 1941, that annex becomes "Commission g."
- The commission "d" of Muenchen opens three annexes...in Italy: Milan, Trente, Verone. In Madrid, a clandestine German censorship is allowed by the "friendly" Spanish government. It was discovered by M. Weddel, U.S. Ambassador in Madrid (see the book "Special Mission" of Sir Samuel Hoare). That is why some rare covers from New York to Marseilles via Lisbon-Madrid, never passed through Germany, bear a censor marking "e," as an annex of the commission of Frankfurt.

Foreign Mail

The new wars of June and December 1941 modify wholly the mails in the Far East. But concerning the Western mails, they have no important consequences. Before the U.S. entered the war, it seemed that their mail was not allowed to pass into occupied France; in any case we never saw any letter arriving in that zone. But, even once they were a belligerent, U.S. mail still passed between the U.S. and the French "free zone," and also Switzerland via the "free zone."

- On the contrary, mails of some neutral countries were always admitted to the occupied zone: Lisbon, 14-11-40, to Puteaux (occupied), first sent to "free zone," returned to Lisbon with "INACHEMINABLE / RETOUR / A L'ENVOYEUR," now sent by Italy-Germany, censor label "d" (probably Muenchen, and not yet Italy), delivered Puteaux 2-1-41. Until the end of 1942, we know that covers of Spain and Portugal passed to occupied France.
 - The rules for South America seem to be identical to the rules for the U.S., in spite of the German-Italian airline Lati-Condor between South America and Italy-Germany. That line worked until January 1942, the covers bear first the Italian censor markings of Turin, then the markings of the German commission "d" of the same town. We have never seen any cover delivered in occupied France.
 - Concerning the U.S. transatlantic airline, a great number of "censorettes" were sent from Great Britain to Bermuda, for controlling the mail between New York and Lisbon. Many covers are now censored, generally with label "PC 90," the same as in the home country, but sometimes with other types. From the end of 1941, the label "PC 90" bears "I.C.," code of Bermuda for international mail, manuscript or stamped, sometimes also, bad weather diverted the aircraft by way of Trinidad, and the mail was censored there. The label of Trinidad bears generally a stamped I.E./-and often the date.
- Many covers were "condemned" by the Prize Court of Bermuda, especially the covers containing postage stamps or financial securities. We have seen a cover with the postmark New York 30-6-41, released by the Prize Court of Bermuda on 15-9-50, and delivered in Nice, France on 4-10-50.

Sometimes, in 1942, the covers bore an American censorship label.

The German censor marking "e" of Madrid is scarce.

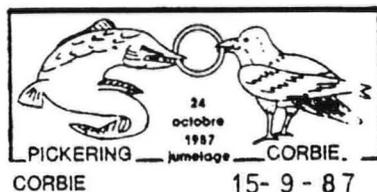
The French censor markings are common, particularly "WK" of Marseilles.

- Some examples:
 - Boston 21-1-1941 by Air, censor label PC90/2673, without I.C., Lisbon 4-2-41, Drome (free zone) 14-2-41.
 - New York 26-3-41, surface, censor PC90/1238, censor "e," Nice 15-5-41.

* Reprinted from War Cover Club Bull, April-June, 1985.

together and postmarked by the respective services; the German stamp was sold in Paris and the French stamp in Bonn. The design competition was won by Veret-Lemarinier of France and the dies were engraved by a German engraver. Design shows heads of the two states at the time of Treaty signing (1963).

- ▶ The triangular guide marks called BOPST printed in the upper right sheet margins of the stamps from the TD6 presses for the last two years, began also to appear on the Liberté sheets of the 5F since last August.
- ▶ Starting October 26, 1987 certain post offices in Paris will have their numerical identification, for many years inscribed in the postmarks, replaced by identification in terms of a locality--thus Paris 20 becomes Paris Beaubourg and Paris 08 Annexe becomes Paris Champs Elysées. Collectors wanting to get a postmark of the last day of the old type and first day of the new type cannot get them on the same cover, but have to present separate covers or pieces to be struck by the P.O. 161 offices will be affected by next May.
- ▶ The specialists in varieties of the recent Liberté issues have discovered that 11 of the stamps printed since 18/3/86 on the RGR-2 press have a variety of perforation larger than normal, 12¼ instead of 13. Affected are the stamps in the 2nd row of every other sheet, which are 26.6 mm high instead of 26 mm. The values concerned are the 2.20F, "A," and 1.90F.
- ▶ Jean Pothion, prominent student of French postal history and expert on postal markings, died on 28 July. Although well known as a dealer trading as La Poste aux Lettres, his books and catalogues of 18th and 19th century marques postales leave a most valuable legacy from his years of research. His latest work "Catalogue des Marques Linéaires France 1792-1832" appeared just before he died. Then the longest member of the Académie de Philatélie. V. Pothion his son now continues the researches and publications.
- ▶ At the National Stamp Show in N.Y. in October, Ed. Grabowski won the Grand Award for his French Colonies Group Type. Ray Gaillaguet won an award for his Sowers Postal Stationery. M.E. Garabrant was a judge and Jerry Massler an apprentice judge.
- ▶ The PTT in September put on a campaign to advertise that they now have boxes in the post offices that are large enough to take any size mail, and distributed millions of posters showing a letter scraped and crumpled with a legend "If this letter came to you in bad condition it is necessary for you to change your P.O. Box" (presumably the new ones cost more).



- ▶ This very curious flamme with illustration of a fish and a crow tugging over a ring, has had many collectors asking what it means. The flamme was used at Corbie (Somme) P.O. during last Sept.-Oct. to celebrate the "jumelage" or alliance of Corbie with the town of Pickering in England. It represents ancient legendary symbols of the histories of the towns. About Pickering the story goes that in 270 BC King Peredus of the Gravantuici tribe lost his ring in the Costa River. He first accused a young girl of robbing him but his chef found the ring in the gut of a large pike fished from the river. Later the King married the girl and called his town the "pike ring" (whence Pickering). As for the crow of Corbie, there is a heraldic design in the flags of the Commune dating from 1194 which

show a crow allegedly in memory of the devotion of the Corbéens who defeated Louis Le Gros against the Emperor Othan. From a counterseal of 1293 it appears that the local abbey had only one symbol in its blason and that was a crow. In the 15th and 16th centuries the Abbey of St. Pierre de Corbie had a blason with a crow holding a gold ring in its beak wrapped in a blue cross beside two keys.

- ▶ On Dec. 5 two stamps for UNESCO Paris office use were issued, 2.00F showing the Acropolis at Athens and 3.60F the temple of Philae in Egypt.
- ▶ St. Pierre issued on 9 Dec. a 2.20F Xmas stamp "Noel 87--50e Anniv. du Scoutisme dans l'Archipel," and on Dec. 16 a 3.00F + 3.00F showing Le Grand Barachois in a strip of 5 with illustrative pub in center.
- ▶ Monaco celebrated on 13-17 Nov. the 50th Anniv. of the Office of Emissions des Timbres Poste, with a philatelic expo. On the occasion, a limited edition imperf souvenir block was issued consisting of a 4.00F Prince Rainier stamp at left, a 4.00F Prince Louis II stamp at right, and in center an 8.00F stamp with view of the Office des Emissions des Timbres Poste; also the first booklet ever issued by Monaco, 10 stamps of 2.20F in the stylized arms design, limited edition. The French stamp printery at Perigueux brought in a 3-color press set up at the Expo and was printing the Expo publicity label for the public. At the Expo the Jovet, Mozart and Berlioz stamps in the 2nd part of the Monaco 1988 stamp program were available on FDC's.
- ▶ Andorre has announced its stamp program for 1988 as follows:
 Europa: Antenne d'Enclar, and tourist info dispensed by video.
 Andorre Patrimony: Pied ex voto du Roc do Oral
 Touristic: Mountain landscape
 Commem.: Thermalisme, Rugby
 Nature: Herder's dog and hare
 Art: Roman fresco
 In Jan. 1988 a booklet of 10 of 2.20F in the Andorran arms design.

▶ Our printer as of last year, Harlan Miller, relates to us that his typesetting of an article in our last July FCP was viewed on TV by a Topeka station that had heard of his shop still using old fashioned linotype equipment. They wanted to interview him and video his operation. So a lady and cameraman came. They asked, "Do you have some copy you could set while the camera is on you?" Miller took a couple ms pages of Steven's article for the July FCP while a close-up showed him starting to set them in type. Miller's shop has become a curiosity; an article about it appeared in the University Daily Kansan and a party from Kansas City came down to see it. A sign on his door says: "If I'm here, I'm open; if not, I'm closed"--gets him a lot of publicity.

- ▶ At HAFNIA '87 in Copenhagen, member Ernst Cohn won a Gold Medal for his Franco-German War, Siege of Paris, a Vermeil for the Postal History Journal and an FIP prize. Stan Jersey got a Large Vermeil for his specialized New Caledonia.
- ▶ At Chicagopex Stan Jersey obtained a Vermeil for his US Washington 2c.
- ▶ Scott Gallagher spoke to the NY Chapter of the US Classics Society on Dec. 13 about Caribbean mails.

▶ At the 41st annual Salon d'Automne in Paris in Nov. the Grand Prix d'Art Philatélique for France went to Haley for his Guillaume le Conquerant stamp, for the Overseas Territories to Lacaque for his Hommage A. Rodin of Wallis et Futuna, and for the 13 nations of West Africa and Madagascar that use the French language to Andreotto for his 10 ème Anniv. de la Morte de Charlot.

▶ The first sale of the great Dubus Collection of France was held in Paris on 5-6 December in a Vente sur Enchères; it realized over 4,500,000 Fr for 1,000 lots not including the Gov't surcharge. A balloon cover to Edinburgh brought 150,000F, a letter with 20c black cancelled at Grenoble on 1 Jan. 1849 brought 58,000F, a letter with District de Menton cachet of

17 Messidor An 2 brought 69,000F, letter to Mexico with strip of 4 1Fr carmine and pair fo 25c blue 125,000F, a 2c red brown Empire stuck on back of 5Fr Empire 70,000Fr. Cover with mint margin block of 4 of lc #11 12,000F. Jamet-Baudot sold part of the Dubus colonies collection on Dec. 3, which had many remarkable pieces. The 2nd part will be sold in March, request catalog from J-B, 24 rue de Gramont, 75002 Paris.

► On Nov. 10 Christies/Robson Lowe sold at Zurich a remarkable collection of French Colonies belonging to an American collector.

► The Musée Postal will soon publish its second volume in a projected series on "Les Poinçons de l'Histoire," this one titled "Sites et Villes." It will reproduce the Notices and the Documents Philatéliques for issued stamps from 1900-73 along with maquettes of each issued design, unpublished die proofs, etc. It was sold at 595 Fr by subscription up to Dec. 31, in edition of 3000. The first volume appeared last year on "Personnages Illustrées" which included rejected designs as well; a few copies are still available. Seven more volumes are planned.

► On 25 January the 3.60 Marcel Dassault will be issued. On 29 Jan. the 2.20F "La Communication" booklet with pane of 12 stamps showing "Auteurs Lauréats du Grand Prix de Festival d'Angoulême"; printed in helio.

May 1988 Regional Meeting in Denver

As noted in the October issue, ROMPEX '88 will host a regional meeting of our society. We hope that our scattered western members will thereby meet at least some of the "big names" from back East.

ROMPEX '88, a WSP, Champion of Champions exhibition, will be held May 20-22, 1988 at the Sheraton Denver Tech Center Hotel, I-25 and Bellevue. We plan to have an APS-accredited France and/or Colonies judge on the Jury. Please direct requests for prospectuses, entry forms, and general information to Mike Milam, ROMPEX, P.O. Box 2352, Denver, CO 80201, or to your at-large FCPS Director, Stanley J. Luft, 870 S. Miller Court, Lakewood, CO 80226.

Tentative plans call for a combined informal Society meeting and slide-presentation type of program (volunteer for latter highly appreciated!), and for a Friday evening repast at one of Denver's fine French restaurants. —S.J. Luft

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND CATALOGS

"La Poste aux Lettres en Seine et Marne. Prém. Partie - du 17ème Siècle à 1849." Tome I. By R. Thouvenin. Oct. 1987. Price by subscription. Inquire of A. Fontaine, 14 rue Croix Saint-Faron, 77100 Meaux.

"Les Types de Boites aux Lettres et Indicateurs de Levées du 1er Avril 1830 à Nos Jours." By C. Marteau and R. Perrin. 1987. 140pp. 140F. C. Marteau, 8 rue des Garennes, 42160 Andrezieux Boutheon, Lyon.

"Andorre Ecu des Vallées 1780." By W. Petit. 44pp. 30F plus 3.50 postage. Rue Jules-Valles, bat El, 76920 Amfreville-Le Mivoie.

"France: Machines à Affranchir de Bureau Micro-Ordinateur Banalisé." By B. Raynaud. 1987. 94pp. Dr. Raynaud, 10 rue Saint-Blaise, Augny 57157 Marly.

"Catalogue Illustrée des Timbres Poste d'Espagne et d'Andorre." 1988ed. By Ricardo de Lama. 210pp. in color. 825 Pesetas, Filatelia, Muntaner 102, 08036 Barcelona.

"Timbres et Collections -- Le Temp de la Découverte." Illustr. 1987. 110Fr. Le Monde des

Philatélistes et Hachette Jeunesse Paris. (Introd. to collecting for beginners and those counseling them).

- "Il Servizio Postale per i Civili nei Territori Occupati 1934-43, Vol. II France." 1986, 121pp. L3,700. Italian Assoc. of Military Mail Collectors, %L. Buzzetti, Via Volontario 21, 21047 Saronno. (Ital. occup of France, includ. military mail).
- "Monographie des Timbres Poste d'Algérie: Variétés." 1987, By J.P. Dorlé and A. Perrin. 606pp. 340Fr. subscr. price, J.P. Dorlé, 19 rue Jean Pancroce Chastel, 84000 Avignon (vars. before Algerian Independence).
- "Les Types Mouchon." by J. Storch and R. Francon. 1987. 128pp. 249F + 40F post. Timbropresse, 33 rue de Chazelles, 75017 Paris (the definitive work).
- "Histoire Postale du Loiret." By R. Poulain 1987, Three brochures, from author, 14 rue de Cheverny, 45000 Orleans.
- "Marianne: Een Bundel Opstellen over de Filatelie van Frankrijk." Contactgroep Frankrijk Verzamelaars 1967-1987. S'Gravenhaag, 1987, 112pp.
- "German Seepost Cancellations 1886-1939, Pt. II. The African, Asian and Australian Routes." By Philip Cockrill and Arno Gottspenn. 1978. 116pp. £10.00 plus post. From P. Cockrill, Hampstead Norreys, Newbury, Berks. RG16 OTT, England. (these cancels sometimes appear on French colonial covers and stamps).
- "Elements d'Histoire Postale et Militaire des Unités Allemandes Reservés aux Volontaires Francaises 1941-45." By R. Goin. 1987. 40pp. 20F. The author, 76 route de Bon Sécours, 08600 Givet.
- "Supplement 1986, au Catalogue des Oblitérations Mécaniques et Flammes Illustrées ou Stylisés." Le Monde Etude #262. 1987. 45.40F ppd, Le Monde des Phil., 24 rue Chauchat, 17009 Paris.
- "Les Lignes Régulières de Paquebots-Poste du Levant et de Egypt 1837-1851." By H. Tristant. 180pp. 1987. 302F ppd by surface mail, 340F by air, payment to author by check on Paris bank or to C.C.P. 4035 06 Z or by international money order. (not 390Fr. as stated in FCP October p. 118).
- "1886-1986 A century of German Ship Posts." By Edwin Drechsel. R. Lowe, Christies. Bournemouth, 1987. 114pp. £12 + £2 post. (Some of the marks illustrated occur on French or French colonial stamps and covers).
- Publications of the Club Le Meilleur, BP 21, 77350 Le Mée sur Seine:
- "Catalogue et Petite Etude des Oblitérations Krag 5 Lignes Ondulées Paris." 24pp. 27.40F ppd.
- "Formations Sanitaires Guerre 1914-18." 26pp. 32.40F ppd
- "Charente: Catalogue des Margues et Oblitérations Jusquen 1876." By M. Augier. 70pp. 90Fr ppd.
- "Charente Inférieure: Catalogue des Marques et Oblitérations Jusquen 1876." By M. Augier. 116pp. 130F ppd.
- "Catalogue des Cachets Commissaires de Gares, Infirméries, GVC." 112pp. 60.90Fr. ppd.
- "Catalogue Cachets Infirméries-Cantines des Gares 1914-18." 30pp. 38.70Fr. ppd.
- "Catalogue des Daguins Flammes par Départements." By B. Sinais. 166pp. 270Fr. ppd.
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations de Banlieu 1919-53." By E. Barthélémy. 28pp. 37.10F ppd.
- "Catalogue des Daguins Flammes France Rares." 62pp. 57.10F ppd.
- "Catalogue des Daguins flammes Bloc Dateur Divers." By M. Goettmann. 42pp. 57.10F ppd.
- "Catalogue des Daguins et Flammes Privées." 25pp. 47.10F ppd.
- "Catalogue Krag Province Editions 1987." 90pp. 67.10F ppd.
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Mecaniques avec Texte 1939-1944." 20pp. 67.50F ppd.
- "Catalogue des Daguins Jumélées par Département." 43pp. 67.50F ppd.
- "Le Timbre et La Poste à Tahiti." By Chr. Beslu. 1987. 52pp. In colors, pocket size. 36.20F? Fr. From Musée Gauguin, BP 70277 Papeari, Taravao, Tahiti. (a condensation of his larger book of several years ago)

REVIEW

Marianne: Een Bundel Opstellen Over de Filatelie van Frankrijk. 1987. 112pp., S'Gravenhaag. Contactgroep Frankrijk Verzamelaars 1976-1987.

This booklet contains 16 articles by members of the Dutch group of French collectors to celebrate its 20th anniversary. The club of over 100 members has some enthusiastic students who publish regularly in their magazine *Marianne*, and a number are or have been members of FCPS. The articles reveal their wide-ranging interests and include some useful if brief reviews of certain subjects, only several articles are of original nature. The subjects are: the Post of Paris in the early 19th century, booklets of 50c lined Sowers, Dues stamps the step-children of philately, The type Blanc, the "½centime en plus" handstamp, PUBS an ideal area to collect, the General Issues of French Colonies, beginnings of the post in Tunisia, Colis Postaux stamps, misperfs of France (a Cheval), Daguin postmarks, the Liberation issues 1944, machine-label stamps—a sad future for philately?, new developments, registration rates. A new classification of French and Colonial collections. —R.G.S.

Les Constances des 25 C. Semeuses Camees Bleus, published by Philatélie Brestoise
Author: Robert J. Philippon. 80 pages with over 1000 designs showing the varieties. Price: 100 Fr. from the author at 36 Rue de Chatain, F 17560 Bourcefranc, France.

In the first paragraph the author states that his study is not meant to compare with the plate reconstruction of the classic "Bleus de France."

The author is attempting to show the constant markings of the mother die (galvano type) rather than their positions on the die used for the printing plates (galvano de Service). This is a study of only the constant flaws of the die metal as opposed to those that occur accidentally, i.e., inking, misperfs, shades, etc.

To facilitate locating the flaws the author uses a very complicated system of "zones" on the stamp design, each zone identified by two-letter abbreviations as follows: CA = frames, VA = value, RE == in upper right corner, PO = word Poste to heel of sower, VA = value and background of foot and hand, EF = effigy and between the feet, FR = word Francaise and bonnet, CN = flaws occurring in more than one zone. It sounds too cumbersome to be very useful. He then proceeds to assign a number to each constant flaw found, thus, A-1 to A85, VA 1 to VA 73, etc., in each zone. Since each of the cataloged sub-types of the 25c is studied separately there may be more than one CA number 1, for example; in addition for each flaw the author gives the distance from a "starting point" at which it occurs, thus A-1 is 1½mm from the frame and it occurred (was printed) from 1/08 to 2/08. There are many illustrations to facilitate following all these details.

The author states that every constant flaw of the service die occurs on every stamp until that die has been "retouched." Before using his work, it is suggested that you separate each type. He gives guide lines on how to distinguish Types I, IA and IB, II, III, and IV. I have used these same guide lines before and found them useful. He also states that the shape of the "ball" on the head of the "2" is not always a true characteristic. I too had discovered that. The author also gives advice on how to exhibit such a study.

I found the work interesting for a 25c Camée Blue specialist but I am not certain if it would be of great use even to a general Sowers specialist. It would be fun if a person wishes to start a specialized study of the 25c Blue. —R. Gaillaguet



CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

(cont. from FCP #210)



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- #9, March 1985: "Congrès de UPU"; Beslu: "Bora Bora-occupation Américaine"; Beslu: "La aventure postale dans la France du Pacifique"; "Recette principale de la rue du Louvre"; "St. Flour Musée."
- #10, June 1985: "Comme une lettre sur coussin de l'air (on automatic sorting); Beslu: "Les cartes postales racontent l'occupation Francaise."
- #15, 1986: "La postale de nuit"; "La lettre electronique"; "Les dents du timbre."
- #16, 1986: Apaire: "Quand le timbre change de usage-la semeuse."
- #17, 1986: Beslu: "L'occupation Américaine de Bora Bora."

L'Entier Postal

- Feb. 1987: Dumont: "Entiers postales de grève"; Giaretta: "Timbres d'usage courant réservés aux entiers."

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- Bull. #62, June 1986: reprint (cont.) of "Nomenclature des Bureaux de Poste de la France en 1836--Dictionnaire General des Villes."

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- v. 7, #27/28, Dec. 1985: Van der Linden; "Transatlantic mail 1822-1860 by American sailing vessels between Havre and N.Y."

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- #391, Sept. 1985: Bruns: "Taxziffern und Rayonsstempel auf Preussische-Französische Korrespondenz, 1817-1847."

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- #4, Dec. 1985: "Timbres des colonies et la posta navale 1939-1940"; "Campagne de peche de 3 remorqueurs du haute mer"; "Apropos de l'hexagon Poste Navale des agences navales coloniaux"; "Les batiments d'armées par le FNFL."

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- #9, March 1985: Narjoux: "Préserveurs des timbres téléphones"; Cappart: "L'Almanach des Postes"; "Poste et relais de l'An II" Fetus: "La Journée du Timbre 1985-86-E. Daguin"; Fetus: "Anniv. du Musée Postal"; "Atlas Postal de Paris (1900)."
- #10, June 1985: Fromaigeat: "Plis accidentés bateaux et avions" deFontaines: "Marques postale d'Echange Franco-Suisse dans le Haut Rhin"; Sénéchal: "Les contresigns de l'Admin. de Poste"; Blanc et Pineau: "Lettres recommandées des origines en 30/8/1854"; Brun: "Expo Univers. de Paris 1900-marques de franchise et oblitérations"; Vallin: "J.B. Charcot"; Besward: "Meetings avion Fr. avant 1914"; Croutzet: "Thématique sur les baleines"; Lux: "Note sur le Atlas Postal de Paris."
- #11, Oct. 1985: Nougaret: "Entretiens avec Eugène Vaille"; "Cachet à clé du Sénégal";

- Gaillard: "Il ya 130 ans les messageries maritimes s'installé à La Ciotat"; Tristant: "Cameroun 1914-1960, occupation militaire coloniale Admin. Francaise."
- #12, Dec. 1985: "Cappart: "Distribution d'un courri en l'An VIII"; Cappart: "Grave, Bouches de Rhin 1811"; Sené: "Recus et Reconnaissance"; Cappart: "Une maison de poste à Doucy en 1787."
- #13, March 1986: Charbon: "Pierre Colbert Contrôleur des Postes Cappart: Les routes impériales en 1811" Seguy: "Un postier Gran Voyageur"; Fetus: "A propos de la Marianne de Dulac"; Pinel: "Cachet a clé du Sénégal."
- #14, June 1986: Charbon: "Rigoley d'Ogny, Intendant Gen. des Postes 1768-1790"; Mailles: "Le facteur rural en Tour d'Augh en 1831"; Vaille: "A propos d'un Anniv. d'Après quelques aspects de l'évolution postale"; Charbon: "Un lettre pour moi? Facteur?"; Sené: "6 ans d'attente pour rien"; Mailles: "Timbres a date courrier Convoyeur Dep. Gers."
- #15, Sept. 1986: "Affermage du service postal maritime 1880-1900 (Mess. Marit. contracts)"; Lissagague: "Beneficier de la franchise postale 1818"; "Quittance de "Ordre de service d'un Courrier-Convoyeur de Savoie en 1868"; Lamar: "Curieux imprimées de PTT"; "Les 23 ans de carrière d'un postier 1906-39"; Marteau: "Les boites supplementaires et rurales 1829-30"; Vaillé cont.
- #16, Dec. 1986: "Paquebots-poste service des Paquebots de vapeur, Admin. des Postes 1835-1849"; "Service de la Poste a Lettres à Paris 1813"; Charbon: "Transport d'une lettre par estafette en 1815"; Sené: "De la codification des adresses postales"; "Postes royales de Westphalia 1807-14."
- #17, March 1987: Cappart et Lissarague: "La carrière d'un postier 1816-46"; Storch et Francon: "Les poinçons meconnu du Musée Postal"; Nougaret: "A propos de poste automobiles rurales"; Thouvénin: "Le Conseil Superieure des Postes 1844."

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- #1, 1986: Guggisberg: "Expeditions polaires Francaises Fevr. 1948-1953."

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- #12, 1985: "La Grande Armée."

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- #114, 4th Trim. 1987: De Fontaines: "La place de Belfort, service postal 1900-1915"; Noel: "Lafayette" (Fr. packet); Perrichon: "l'Empire Lauré encore plus ancien"; Blanc: "Taxe d'une carte postale"; Trassaert: "Le Trésor des Musée Postal-une roulette"; Rachou: "Le gros Nice rouge"; Robineau: "Les anomalies des cachets de la poste maritime"; Bergier: "Poste maritime pre-philatélique marques occasionnelle ms"; Prugnon: "Réunion dans un même arrondissement postale des Directions de Poste établies dans des communes limitrophes."

Mare Nostrum

- #16, Spring 1987: Luster: "Papal States postal rates 1844" (cont.)

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- Aug. 1985: p. 31, notes on MQE and Cameroun.

Stamp News

- 20 June 1985: p. 13 note on MQE.

Stamp Weekly

- 4 June 1987, p. 19: Chad 1912 cover.

Indochina Philatelist

- #71, May-June 1985: "Un familial postal cards"; "More APO"; "A & T cover"; Isaac: "Vichy airmail stamps"; "Misfanked letters."
- #72, July-Aug. 1985: "More unissued South VN stamps"; Mendelsohn: "On millésime pairs"; "Pre-FDC VN 1951"; "VN rarest stamp."
- #74, Nov.-Dec. 1985: Janton: "Indochina revenue stamps"; Stern: "VN postal sectors Aug. Nov. 1985"; Marson: "Postal meters of VN."
- #75, Jan.-Feb. 1986: "First flight cover"; Dykhous: "Indo-China crash covers"; Klewitz: "North VN #1--two types"; Janton: (cont.).
- #76, March-April 1986: Klewitz: "Offbeat VN issues"; "Paquebot mail"; Dykhous: "Ancient temple of Cambodia."
- #77, May-June 1986.
- #78, July-Aug. 1986: Klewitz: "No. VN 1945"; Kerr: "French WW I covers from Laos."
- #79, Sept.-Oct. 1986: Kahane: "Notes on some VN issues since 1976"; Bentley: "Search for Carion overprints"; McGlaun: "VN airmail souvenir booklets of 1952."
- #80 --
- #81, Jan.-Feb. 1987: Stern: "Public criticisms of the VN postal system in 1986"; Bentley: "An offbeat WW II cover"; Blake: "VN locals?"; Stern: "Communication--Transport-Postal Sector of VN economy--some stats and impressions."
- #82, March-April 1987: Klewitz: "VN official issues"; Stern: "New VN postal issue"; Desrousseaux and Carol: "VN locals"; Carol: "Laos new Kip overprints."

Luren

- v, 18, #s6-7, Je-Jy 1986: Grontft: "Norwegian mission postage stamps used in Madagascar 1894-97."

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- #113, Dec. 1986: Forest: "TAAF"

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- Jan.-Feb. 1987: Mayer: "The Napoleonic era in the posts."

American Philatelist:

- Nov. 1986: Gaul: "We march in Paris (Aug. 1944)."

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- #163, Sept. 1985: Coles: "France Après le Depart and Levées exceptionnelles"
- #168, Oct. 1986: McQueen: "Some amended datestamps of French Levant."
Ibbotson: "The Isle de France handstamp (of 1787)."

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- 2nd Qtr 1984: Stone: "Bibliography of Dahomey and Togo."
- 1st Qtr 1985: Stone: "Bibliography of Cameroun."
- 2nd Qtr 1985: Stone: "Bibliography of French Equatorial Africa."
- 3rd Qtr 1985: Stone: "Bibliography of St. Domingue."
- 4th Qtr 1986: Stone: "Bibliography of Clipperton Island."

La Philatelie au Quebec

- #120, Sept. 1987: Teyssier: "Les oblitérations du jour de l'an."

Feuilles Marcophiles

- #251, 4th Trim 1987: Martinache: "Les mentions ms sur le courrier du XVI au XVIII"

siècles"; Charbonnier: "Marcophilie moderne--le timbre à date type Recette 1884 à bloc horizontale 1900-1901"; Cuny et Delwaille: cont.; Charbonnier: "Activité pri comme des Centres de Tri autonomiques"; Gautier: "Gare de l'Est--ambulants 1925 à nos jours"; Charbonnier: "Matériel servant à dater les colliers de sac; "Paris CCBE."

Le Mondes des Philatelistes

- #412, Oct. 1987: Julien: "Pierrette Lambert"; Storch et Francon "Le Marianne d'Excocoffon"; Joffre: "Timbres de TAAF"; Altériet: "Variétés de Liberté" (cont.); De la Métrie: "Les demandes d'avis de réception"; Ducos: "Erreurs de Millésimes"; Trassaert: "Fictifs nouveau formule."
- #413, Nov. 1987: Julien: "Pierre Forget"; Janot: "La collection des perforés"; Ducos: "Timbres de l'Empire--planche G2"; Storch et Francon: "La Marianne d'Excocoffon" (cont.); Altériet: cont.
- #414, Dec. 1987: "Lettre de Bayonne au Mexique"; P.J.M.: "Carnets" (cont.); P.J.M.: "Vade-Mécum du Collection de Publicitimbres"; "Expertise: Cameroun-Spitifire surchargés"; Altériet cont.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

- #1591, Oct. 1987: Changes in 1988 Y. et T. catalog prices; Conts. of Podévin, Bastien, Venturini.
- #1592, Nov. 1987: Special 100th Anniv. Issue, all in color: Storch et Francon: "Du projet au timbre à cote" (from essay to catalogued stamp); Blanc: "Petites valeurs grosses cotés"; Jacquot: "Du courrier sauvé des eaux"; Trassaert: "Les rayeurs sur le 0.80 Bequet vert"; Sinais: "Le Sabordage de la Flotte Francaise (Toulon 1942)"; Dumont: "Les entiers postaux en France il y a une siècle"; Camboulives: "La poste française et le Transsibérien"; North: "Les collectionneurs célèbres"; Fromaigeat: "Souvenirs en vrac (autobiographique)."
- #1593, Dec. 1987: "Vente Dubus."

T.P.O. Magazine

- Vol. 40, #211, Spring 1987: Vandervelde: "Anglo-French accountancy marks and the Calais à Paris T.P.O." (new discoveries and conclusions, many covers).

L'Entier Postal

- #20, June 1987: Ciarretto: (printed on special order French postal cards for the Bur. Commun Automobile); Pichon: (new aérogrammes; del Vitto; (postal cards of 1.90F Liberté); Hurtré: (Petain postal cards with "Surtaxe Percue 3f50" marks).

Timbroscopie

- #41, Nov. 1987: Jamet: "Les timbres de cours d'instruction des PTT, II. Les fictifs"; Melot: "Le 10c Empire au royaume des oblitérations"; Salanne: "Nouvelle Calédonie--les Triquerats ou l'autre profil de Napoléon III"; Jamet: "Algérie Française: en 1930 les timbres du Centenaire"; Jamet: "La Belgique en 1914--capital à Ste. Adresse." "Chronique du Socrates: L'usage pas tres courant des timbres d'usage courant"; Melot: "Souvenirs d'une époque au La France occupait le Siam"; Melot: "(two rare letters from Noumea with NSW stamps)."

Bull. de la Assoc. COLFRA

- #39, 3rd Trim 1987: Desrousseaux: "Indochine timbres imprimes, localement 1941-46"; Favel: "Oblitérations diverses de Madagascar"; Pannetier: "Premiers timbres de Madagascar (reprint)"; Quesnel: "Memel" (cont.).

Le Collectionneur Philatelite et Marcophile

#76, Oct. 1987: Blanc: "Un premier jour de Poste Navale"; Cuny cont.; Cadenat: "Correspondance administratives avec port en ms"; Waugh cont.; Charbonnier: "Machines à affranchir"; Charbonnier: "La faux mystère d'un taxe"; Charbonnier: "Deux curieux cachets"; Mathieu: "Gares regulatrices et Bureaux Frontières"; Cadenat: "Cachets Assemblée Nationale, Senat, et européens"; Rosso: "5eme dépôt d'equippages de la flotte"; Laborde: "Cachets Type 13 de Belleville, Saone"; Camboulives: "Armée de Lyon"; Laborde: "Les echarmeaux énigme ou banalité"; Fradois: "Colis postaux à Monaco et colonies"; Fradois: "Les Cours Pratiques et timbres fiscaux."



For The Record

(Continued from Oct. 1987 FCP, p. 112)



Posted on board m/s Gripsholm
between
 MARTINIQUE and St. BARTHÉLEMY 
Swedish Sea Post Office 70

► 527). In the 1930s the Swedish passenger ship M/S Gripsholm made several winter cruises to the West Indies and carried Swedish official sea post offices on board with special postmarks and cachets. In 1936 a cruise called at Martinique and St. Barthelemy

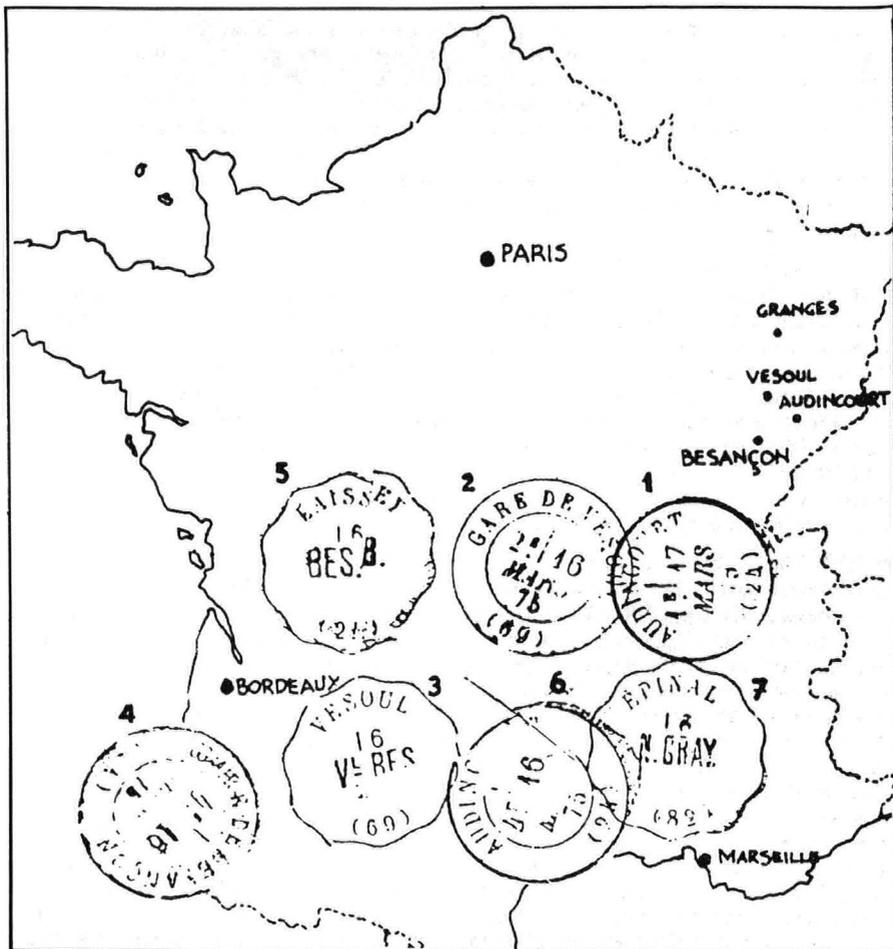
and while passing between those islands used a rectangular postmark: "Posted on board m/s Gripsholm/ between/ Martinique and St. Bartholomew/ Swedish Sea Post Office 70."

► 528). B. Sinais in his Feb. 1986 sale offered a copy of the Group Type with 05 on 15c gray surcharge of 1912, but stamp is without colony name and cancelled with a clear Martinique postmark. Not listed in Yvert spec.-is it genuine? Calves says it is a fake.

► 529). Ernst Cohn sends us the following:

"Pat Herst sent me a tear sheet from London, evidently from a sale of autographs, where lot 1 is described as follows: (BALLOON LETTER). AUROC (Louis). An Autograph Letter Signed (and inscribed 'Par balloon monté') on a card 70x113 mm. Sending news from Paris, then besieged by the Prussians, to Mrs. Gooding, in London. (Postmarked: Paris, October 1, 1870; London, October 8, 1870). £185.

"In view of the fact that Louis AUROC is a known personality, the card appears to be authentic. It certainly flew on the "Armand-Barbès." The London arrival, I believe the first such recorded from that balloon, is remarkably early. But since personally entrusted mail from this balloon exists with train markings of that date from near Amiens, arrival at London on the same day is entirely plausible."



► 530). Member Guy des Rivières illustrated in *Philatélie Québec* #122 all the postmarks on a letter sent from Granges (a small village) on 15 March 1875 to Adincourt (arr. 17 March); there are 7 postmarks which reveal the trajectory it took to go only about 150 kms. He mounted the marks on a map of France and locates the places where each mark was used. The sequence (see illustr.) was: letter picked up at Granges either by rural facteur or taken by sender to nearby Epinal—the first cachet used is of the convoyeur-station at Epinal which is on the Nancy to Gray RR line (going south), taking the letter to Vesoul where it received the cachet of the Gare de Vesoul before being put on the train of the Vesoul-Besançon line to go to Besançon where it receives the cachet of its Gare. At Besançon the letter is carried to the Laessy-Gare some kms from Besançon on the Besançon-Belfort line, now headed north. Arriving at Adincourt is postmarked 17 March. This sort of analysis of a simple letter can be made an interesting and instructive example of the complex routing often required in France owing to the close network of rail lines and the tendency for main routes to funnel toward or from Paris so cross communication may take a lot of changes; also illustrates the French practice of postmarking at each point of transfer.

- 531). Christian Beslu of Tahiti reports in *La Depeche du Tahiti* for 19 Nov. 1987 a remarkable historic cover from an Austrian prisoner of war internee at Tahiti in 1916 addressed to Bohemia. It was sold in a French auction last 28 Aug. and bought by a US collector for 230,700 Fr. Polynesian francs. Beslu reproduces the cover which has official and censor cachets of French Oceania; was sent under free franchise authorized for the prisoners (in Tahiti only March 1915 - July 1916). He also illustrates the decrees which authorized the franchise. The internees were considered as civilians. Each colony had some of them. At Tahiti they were mainly Austro-Germans, merchants who were confined to their residences.
- 532). In their serial in *COLFRA Bulletins* reviewing all the postmarks of Madagascar and Dependencies, P. Favrel and M. Mathieu show some odd postmarks that may be occasionally found on the stamps and which we had not seen before; they include date postmarks for the special windows or clerks for functions such as: "Checques Postaux," "Journaux," "Colis Postaux," "Philatelie," "Central Radio," "Cabine," "PAR N.-." The "Cabine" mark is said to be used to cancel mail deposited in a special box which is collected on certain holidays by a postman who has the mark. "Central Radio" has been used for mail from a special office serving the Governor, French Ambassador, French Resident, and Presidents of the Republic. "P.A.R." marks are used by postmen driving the rural mail wagons who cancel mail deposited in a box on the wagon or stamps they sell or covers they register, etc. Most of these marks are presumably not common, especially on 1 cover.
- 533). The existence of a postal forgery of the 15F blue Marianne de Gandon has been known since about 1952 or 1953. One M.R.C. bought 20 of the 15F stamps out of sheet at a tobacconists in the XVII arrondissement of Paris. Sometime later his attention was taken by the unusual appearance of these Mariannes--the numerals of value were fuzzy and the "RF" peculiarly aligned at their bases. He had already used 15 of the 20 copies on mail and then put rest in his album. Now thirty years after he reads in *Timbroscopie* #27 an article about postal forgeries, so he thought he ought have another look at his Mariannes. The fate of the other copies sold by the tobacconist could not be traced. But J.F. Brun in *Timbroscopie* Oct. 1987 examined one of the forgeries and gives its characteristics: paper and gum close to the genuine stamps, impression by flat-plate type whereas originals were by rotary, the design has several shading lines too long, under the nose two little lines instead of 3, the lower jaw is not separated from the cheek by a continuous line as on originals, the inscriptions are generally thickened somewhat or fuzzy. There is great interest among collectors in postal forgeries and a good deal of study and description of them published. But this one is little known. To find a copy among the 6.5 million 15F issued is daunting and chancy but not impossible and one can hope. And on cover ooh la la!
- 534). Gordon Torrey shows us this official military courier cover used internally within the Mission Militaire Francaise au Hedjaz about 1917, with cachet of the Chef de Mission (signature at lower left) -- the notorious Col. Bremond of the later Syrian occupation. A typed notation reads: "Courrier Officiel necessité de fermer" (i.e., to be closed or sealed). The cover was sent between units of the Section IV or Quartermaster service.
- 535). The small varieties found on the recess printed stamps from TD-6 and RGR-1 presses which excite the fly-speck specialists and are frequently mentioned in the press, are quite minor and generally not conspicuous compared to the retouches of some stamps of the typo period. It is difficult to understand the origin of these mini-varieties without some familiarity with the printing system. The following sketch (after Alteriet) shows the elements of the press: the *virole*, a principal steel cylinder over which a thin layer of copper is deposited electrolytically and a chrome layer on top of that. Before chroming, the copper surface is impressed with the design images by transfer from a curved die roller

SERVICE MILITAIRE



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Le Chef de Mission
Col. Raymond

Monsieur le Chef
de l'Intendance d'Étapes
S.P. 600

For The Record No. 534

(molette) under hydraulic pressure. The ensemble of these imprints (3 x 100 for sheets, 330 for booklets) is called the "cliché," the printing surface of the virole. After the cliché is chromed, it then can be used for printing by turning in contact with an intermediate plastic roller (the toucheur) which is in contact with one or more (up to 6) other steel rollers (ducteurs) that pick up ink from one or more reservoirs one for each color to be printed. Beneath the virole is a large plastic wiper-cylinder (the essuyeur) which is in contact with the virole and turns in opposite sense to it. On the TD-6 the diameter of this cylinder is such that it makes 2 rotations to each of the viroles, the wiping thus covering the whole circumference of the virole after two rotations of the virole. The paper to be printed comes in big bobbins already gummed and moistened, is fed in contact with the virole between a free-turning metal pressure-cylinder covered with plastic or cloth, which forces the paper to pick up ink from the virole.

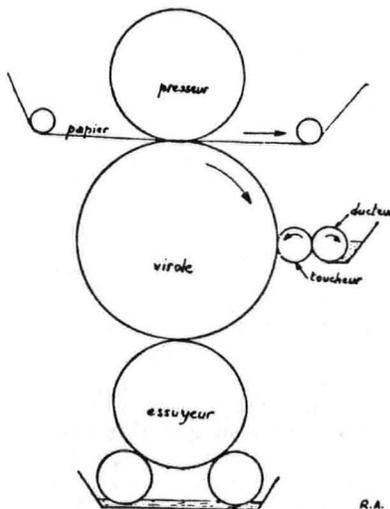


Schéma de l'impression
des timbres + taille-douce

R.A.

For The Record No. 535

Alteriet has studied the mini-varieties in detail for recent stamps, in a series of articles in *Le Monde*. He distinguished three types, due to accidents of the impression:

- a) the *balafres* -- parasitic gashes or scars. They are due to accidental contact of some hard foreign object against the copper *cliché* (before chroming); they have no particular orientation and do not touch more than one stamp in the sheet of 300 or 330, seen only very exceptionally.
- b) the *points* or spots -- due to punching of miniscule foreign objects into the *cliché* or the expelling of particles from the chrome outside the inked area; they affect only one position out of 300/330.
- c) the *griffes*, vertical scratches, usually straight and continuous, affecting on the TD-6 positions $x, x + 110$, and $x + 220$ of the *cliché*, including the blanks between sheets. *Griffes* give the printers a lot of headaches as they try to eliminate them. If only the chrome is affected they can dechrome and then rechrome (which is why some *griffes* are so short lived). If the copper is affected they try to push down the line area with a burnishing tool if it's not too deep, otherwise a whole new *cliché* is made if felt necessary to meet important printing commitments. Some *griffes* are just let go till the *virole* is soon phased out as no longer needed.



F.C.P.S. OFFICIAL



President's Letter

As I am sure you are all aware by now, this is the first issue produced by our new printer. As I write this, I can only express my hope that all goes smoothly, and you will find this a more attractive publication, received in a timely manner. One fact is certain: the printing of the *Philatelist* will cost the Society much more than it has in the past; current estimates point to an increase of at least \$500 per issue, which must inevitably lead to a dues increase for 1989.

Included with this issue is an entry form for the annual Rich exhibit, which will be held Tuesday evening, March 1, 1988, at the Collector's Club in New York. All members are urged to participate and to remember that we are offering one year of free dues to all new exhibitors.

Also in March, the Society will have its booth at the interpex show in New York. The Society has free passes available for those members who volunteer to help in the booth. Anyone who is interested but will not be attending the Rich exhibit should contact me.

Wishing you the best for the New Year,

Dick Stevens

Meeting of 3 November

Tonight Ira Zweifach, our program director, changed hats and spoke on THE PARIS PNEUMATICS. At its height the Paris pneumatic system consisted of 129 stations, including offices of the PTT, government ministries, war offices, etc. The 270 miles of pipes followed the Paris sewer system and each section could be accessed without digging! The system handled 100,000 pieces of mail daily with a 2 hr. delivery.

The system began in 1866 as a telegraph system. In 1879 tubes were added to handle special delivery cards and letter sheets between PO's. by 1885 envelopes were added to the system. Ira filled 8 frames with unused and used examples of the pneumatic stationery including design, overprint and color varieties. Also specimen examples and formula cards of the various government agencies (i.e. postal savings) were noted. Throughout the lifetime of the system the letter cards were always a shade of blue, and in France they are called "petit bleus." The system succumbed to the telephone and was closed in recent times.

—Ed Grabowski

- 2673 Uram, Alan J., 561 Geneva St., Apt. 203, Aurora, CO 80010 (General collector all issues. General France: mint).
- 2674 Cormier, François, P.O. Box 138, Middle West Pubnico, Nova Scotia, Canada BOW 2MO (General France: used).
- 2675 Johnson, Frank, 6428 79th St., Cabin John, MD 20818 (Colonies general issues: mint, used, on cover. All Colonies and Territories).
- 2676 Washburne, Stephen S., P.O. Box 1916, Philadelphia, PA 19105 (Mail to and from Portugal. Trans-Atlantic mail).
- 2677 Jutteau, Bernard, 35 Faubourg Madeleine, 45000 Orleans, France (General France: mint, used, on cover. Colonies general issues: mint, used, on cover. Colonial provisionals: group type. All Colonies & Territories. Cancells & postal history of St. Pierre & Miquelon, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guyane, Comores, Djibouti, Tahiti, New Caledonia, Reunion, New Hebrides, Wallis & Futuna, TAAF. Dealer: part-time, auctions. Philatelic literature).
- 2678 Keahl, Douglas, 9 Westbury Court, Ann Arbor, MI 48105 (No specialty given).
- 2679 Vaison, Robert, Box 3295, South Station, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3J 3H5 (General collector all issues. Topical: Red Cross. Dealer: part-time).
- 2680 Kliebenstein, Don, 701 9th St., Grundy Center, IA 50638 (Stamps & covers of St. Pierre Et Miquelon. Philatelic literature. Exchange).
- 2681 Crabtree, Robert H., 97 Fairwood Rd., Bethany, CT 06525 (Classics 1849-1876: used, on cover - 1870-1871 issues, commune, balloons, plating, Bordeaux's, Sage Type).
- 2682 Laforgue, Roger, 134 Quais Louis Bleriot, Paris, France 75016 (General collector all issues. Topical: only used stamps. Exchange used stamps of France & Colonies for used stamps of all countries except Eastern Europe).
- 2683 Levitan, Harold S., P.O. Box 229, Sharon, MA 02067 (General France: mint, Semi-Postala, air mails, booklets, coils, miniature sheets, dues, expositions, special & temporary bureaux, precancels. Andorre, Monaco, Europa & United Nations. Stamps of French Southern & Antarctic Terr. & St. Pierre Et. Miquelon).
- 2684 Reichert, William E., 21214 SunGlow Drive, Sun City West, AZ 85375 (General collector: all issues, mint, used).

REINSTATE TO THE MAILING LIST

- 2506 Zidana, Kelly, 30 Biddulph Rd., Cranborne Park, Harare, Zimbabwe
- 2212 Gifford, Charles, 63 Hawthorne Circle, So. Burlington, VT 05403 (France mint, all major varieties).
- 715 Mitchell, W.G., 41 Graemesdyke Ave., E. Sheen, London SW 14 7BH, England (General France: used, on cover, stamps & covers of individual Colonies: Equatorial Africa Group & Cameroun West Africa Group & Togo).

CHANGES OF ADDRESS & CORRECTIONS

- 2628 Desjardins, Robert, Room 6603, Pavilion Parent, Université Laval, Quebec, Quebec, Canada G1K 7P4
- 2349 Goold, Wilson S. III, 216 N. Race St., Springfield, OH 45504
- 1996 Hass, Charles F., P.O. Box 27, Folcroft, PA 19032
- 2134 Purvis, John L., 281 Moss Creek Dr., Hilton Head, SC 29928
- 2656 Berkowitz, Jeffrey C., 110 E. Allendale Rd., Saddle River, NJ 07458
- 2552 Dolman, Loren I., P.O. Box 287, Bedford, MA 01730-0287
- 2316 Fricks, Ernest E., 26 Windmill Dr., Clementon, NJ 08021-5821
- 2433 Chapin, William H., (zip code change) 7400 Crestway Dr., Apt. 915, San Antonio, TX (78239)
- 2289 Thompson, Timon Paul, 2630 S.E. 43rd Ave., Portland, OR 97206-1606
- 2554 Helm, Keith B., 7716 334th Ave., S.E., Fall City, WA 98024-6701
- 2031 Flaatt, David, Member's number should be "2631"
- 2099 Gelinas, Joseph Armand, 7623 Cumberland Rd., Largo, FL 34643

- 1727 Faulkner, Carl J., 615 Taconic Trail, Williamstown, MA 01267
 2657 Knee, Steven T., P.O. Box 1954, Taos, NM 87571
 2438 Heasman, Robert G., 8 Wandering Rill, Irvine, CA 92715
 2050 Carroll, Bruce H. 33 Southbury Lane, Columbia, SC 29209
 1553 Smiley, Gerald R., 316 North 74th St., Milwaukee, WI 53213
 1039 Schneider, Irv., 5153 Oakhill Lane, Apt. 526, Delray Beach, FL 33484
 2356 Polhemus, J. Mark, 74 Oakdale Ave., San Rafael, CA 94901-1354
 2120 Dudek, Mr. Marion J., P.O. Box 3957, Palm Desert, CA 92261-3957
 2468 Demeritte, George E., P.O. Box 2932, Gainesville, FL 32602
 1808 Eisenberg, Martin A., 3577 N.W. 16th Blvd., Gainesville, FL 32605
 2054 Baker, Joseph E. (zip code change) 2010 Scotland Dr., Clearwater, FL (34623)
 2640 Hesperheide, Henry A., Dept. of Biology, U. of Calif., Los Angeles, CA 90024-1606
 1260 Martoccia, C.T., 903 E. Fifth St., Greenville, NC 27858
 2627 Pope, Russell H., M.D., P.O. Box 967, Charlestown, NH 03603
 1504 Alevizos, George, 2800 28th St., Suite 323, Santa Monica, CA 90405
 892 Cimino, Amerigo M. (change of zip code) P.O. box 1081, Palm Coast, FL 32035
 2503 Gaffney, John M., 170 Lisa Lane, Yellow Springs, OH 45387
 2256 Kutner, Robin M., 54 Hillside Ave., Yonkers, NY 10702
 1591 Hobé, Robert, c/o Riverwoods, 25 Wells Lane, Mt. Kisco, NY 10549
 2250 Anemaet, Gary J., P.O. Box 158, Dexter, MI 48130
 1790 Roye, Marilyn, 23 N. Ridge Rd., Denville, NJ 07834
 2615 Dahler, Christian A. (should be Dahlen), 10316 W. Cameron Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53225
 2128 Scott, Richard E., Jr., 4977 Hoperita St., Orlando, FL 32812
 2383 Geuze, Pieter J.W., 833 Timber Lane, Lake Forest, IL 60045
 2248 Skvara, Dr. Frederick C., P.O. Box 6228, Bridgewater, NJ 08807
 1887 Parniak, Michael, 4035 Eduoard Montpetit #1, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3T 1L3
 2289 Thompson, Timon Paul (change of zip code) 2630 43rd Ave., Portland, OR 97206-1606
 2375 (Jones) Lazenby, Jessica (name change), 2801 S. King Dr., Apt. 1514, Chicago, IL 60616

DECEASED

- 1957 Gannett, Taylor W., 4991 Hodgkins Pl., c/o E.J. Repenbrink, Lilburn, GA 30247-5382
 2109 Bloch, Herbert J., c/o Mercury Stamp Co., 10 E. 40th St., New York, New York 10016
 2587 Luft, Anita, 870 S. Miller Ct., Lakewood, CO 80226
 1963 Goldfarb, Louis I., 365 W. 25th St., New York, New York 10001

RESIGNED

- 2474 Jaarrett, David L., P.O. Box 1486, Grand Central Station, New York, New York
 2305 Carlson, Patricia L., P.O. Box 635, Faribault, MN 55021
 2551 Wetter, Hans, P.O. Box 108, Orofino, ID 83544
 2341 Talley, Robert J., 1041 Churchill Dr., Bolingbrook, IL 60439
 2530 Papermaster, Meyer, 7105 N. Navajo Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53217
 2293 Schlesinger, Ronald A., 13637 Old Dairy Rd., Herndon, VA 22071
 2584 Sigerson, William, P.O. Box 603, Madison, NJ 07940
 1834 Blake, Paul, 1466 Hamilton Way, San Jose, CA 95125
 2213 Bryant, John B., 2857 Derry Rd., East #508, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada LHT 1A6
 2567 Avann, Richard, Rt. 8, Box 504, Summerville, SC 29483
 1535 Shapiro, Dr. Bernard L., 966 Elsinore Ct., Palo Alto, CA 94303-3410