



France & Colonies Philatelist

THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE COMMUNE REVOLUTION, PARIS 1871

by Gardner L. Brown

(cont. from FCP No. 216, p. 25)

CHAPTER III - DETOURED MAIL

This chapter deals with cross-country mail which normally would come into Paris on one train and then change to another. Paris had 6 major train stations, each serving a different direction of the compass. A hypothetical letter from Marseille to London would arrive at the Gare de Lyon after having been sorted on the train and put in a bag directed to the Gare du Nord, about 2½ miles away by city streets. Under normal conditions, a letter posted in Marseille would be on the Paris to Calais train the next day having made the journey through Paris.

Thus, it is unusual to find a cover of that kind with a Paris transit marking. Figure III-1 shows a letter from St. Quentin to Poitiers. St. Quentin is only about 90 miles NNE of Paris on the line to Brussels. It was not sorted on the train from St. Quentin to Paris and therefore, got a Paris transit marking when it was sorted in Paris and redirected to the line towards Bordeaux, leaving from the Gare d'Austerlitz, then known as the Gare d'Orleans. The date of the transit cachet is March 30, 1871, so this is a "last day THROUGH Paris" cover.

Figure III-2 shows a "last day OUT of Paris" cover. It was postmarked at the Rue de Bondy office between 4:00 and 5:30 p.m. (6th collection) on March 30. Judging from the next dated cachet, it was not routed to London and Mexico via the Gare du Nord, as was

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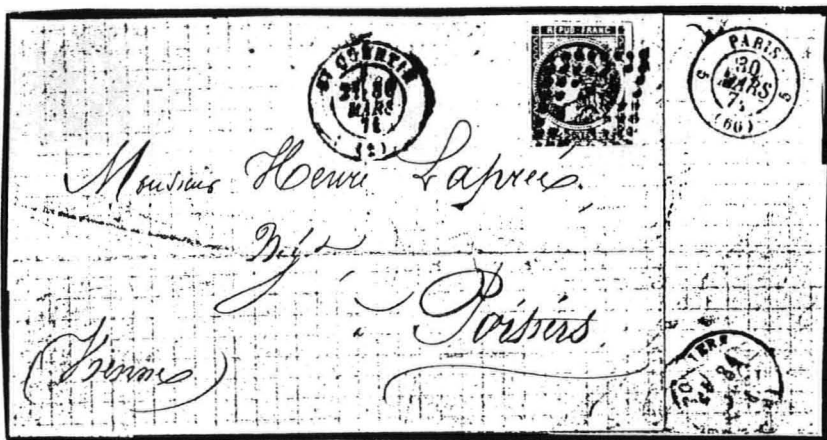


Figure III-1. Last day THROUGH Paris, folded to show Paris transit March 30.

normal, but was taken with those postal employees who left for Versailles that evening. Eventually it got on the Paris to Calais train on April 5, six days later. It arrived in London the following day.

Figure III-3 is an adaptation of a contemporary sketch showing the emergency post office set up in the Hall of Battles in the Palace of Versailles. Our theoretical letter from Marseille to London could not come into Paris as the train from Marseille was stopped at Juvisy just south of the present-day Orly airport. All of the mail was taken by horse

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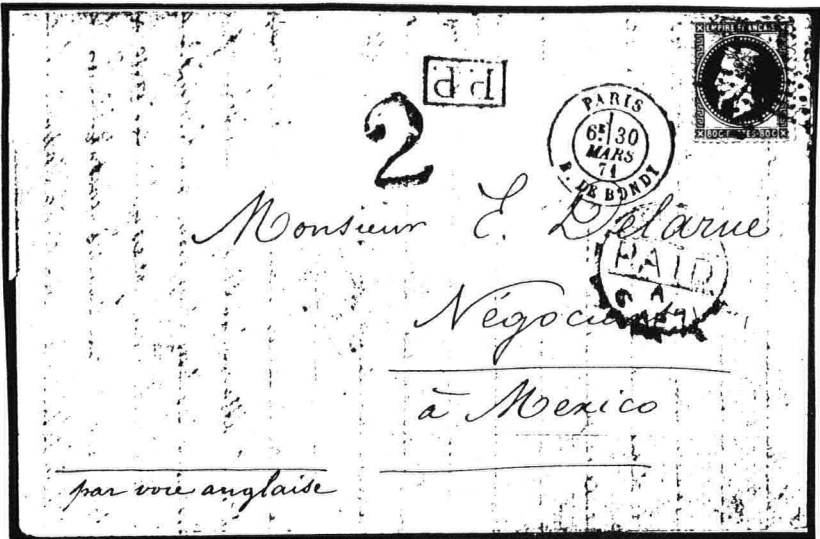
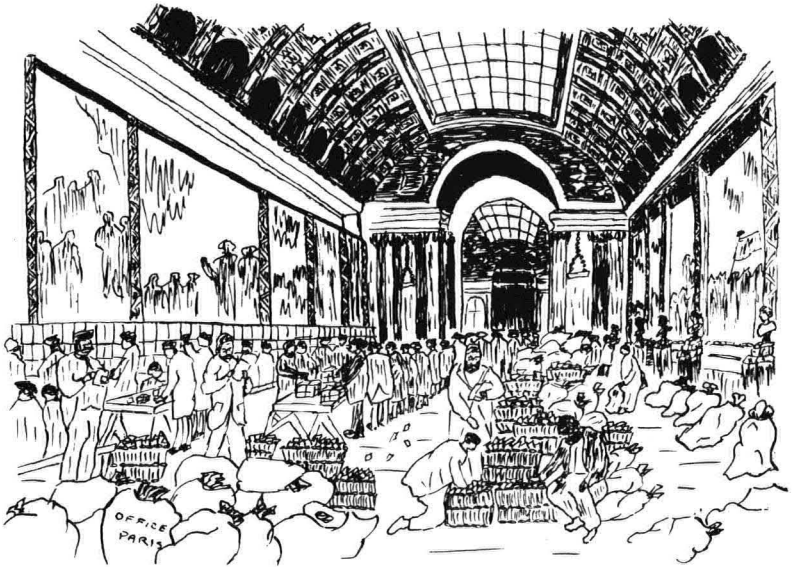


Figure III-2. Posted in Paris and taken to Versailles by postal employees who moved there late on March 30.



THE EMERGENCY POST OFFICE
IN THE HALL OF BATTLES AT VERSAILLES

Figure III-3. This is a drawing of the emergency post office.

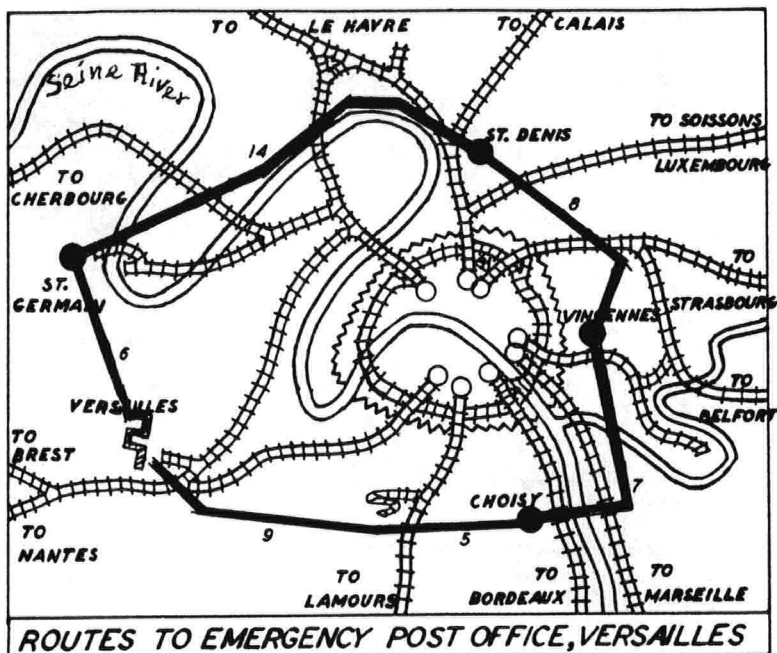


Figure III-4. Roads and train lines in the immediate Paris area.

and wagon to the emergency post office at Versailles to be impounded (Paris mail) or rerouted. Figure III-4 shows the railroads leading to Paris and the roads which had to be used to get the mail to Versailles.

It is 14 miles from where the Marseille train had to off-load to Versailles and another 20 to St. Denis to join the north-bound train used for the English mail. *The Times* (London) confirms the last 20 miles of this detour in an item dated Versailles, April 5: "...letters (Versailles to London) are sent about 20 miles from here by diligence (stagecoach) before they meet the direct mail to the north."

A previous study of the early stagecoach lines in France, before mail was carried by rail, shows average speeds of between 5 and 8 miles an hour, varying with the terrain and the distance. This means a minimum of 4 hours for our 34-mile detour, not counting the time to get through the confusion shown in Figure III-3.

Figure III-5 shows a letter posted in Marseille on March 30 and directed to Amiens which is on the same line as that towards London. It was from the 7th (last) collection in Marseille which means it was not processed until the next day. On the 31st, it was on the Marseille-to-Paris train and should have reached Amiens on April 1 had it been able to travel into Paris and make the 2½ mile transfer to the Gare du Nord. Instead, the 34-mile detour of the mail through Versailles caused a 3-day delay in the delivery of the mail to Amiens.

Other examples of detoured mail have been described¹ but things seemed to have returned to normal by April 16th. This must mean that, by this time, the emergency post office at Versailles was so well organized that, in essence, normal cross-country service had been restored.

It should be remembered that France had just emerged from the Franco-Prussian War when much more complex detours had been used because the invading armies had bisected the country from east to west². Covers are known from the wartime when Swiss forward-

¹ Brown, R and G. *F&C Philatelist* 148, Vol. 28, No. 2, April 1972.

² Brown, R and G. *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol 54, No. 6, Nov. 1975.

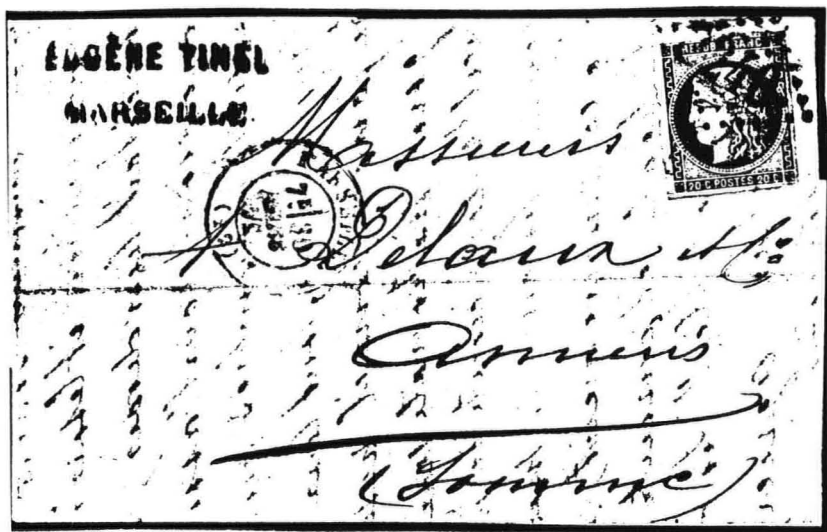


Figure III-5. First days of detour around Paris. Marseille to Paris ambulant March 31 (day). Arrival Amiens April 4. 3 days delay compared to normal.

ing agents were used to avoid besieged Paris. Only one was found in our survey for the Commune period. It was a letter from Strasbourg, forwarded via Switzerland, destined for Valence. The stamps on the letter were Swiss and the forwarding agent's handstamp read STAEHLINGS FILS ET CIE/BALE.

We can learn from an unusual auction offering described as follows. The letter was posted in Rennes May 10 and has a Brest to Paris ambulant the same day. It was addressed to Melun, just a little SE of Paris on the line to Lyon and Marseille. The surprising thing is that it carries a Paris/Gare de Lyon transit of May 11. Of course, the real Gare de Lyon was within Paris. However, it is believed this cachet was carried on the train to cancel mail picked up at the Gare de Lyon. Since the head of the line was now at Juvisy, the effective Gare de Lyon was outside of Paris.

Figure III-6 is believed to be an example of mail which may very well have been among the first to return to the normal method of transferring to trains within Paris instead

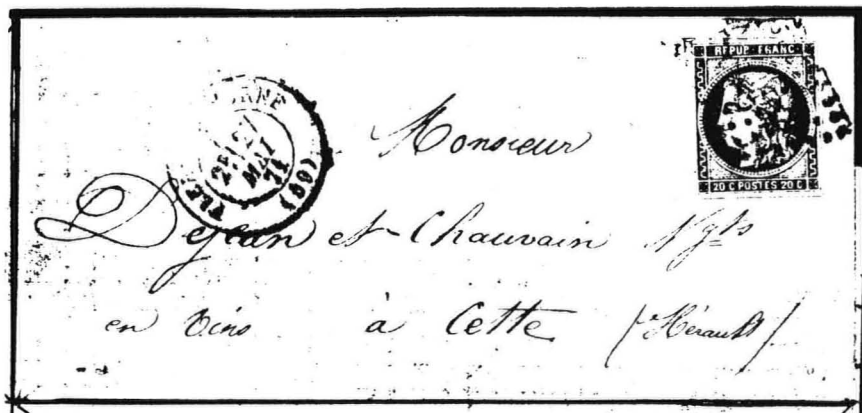


Figure III-6. End of Versailles detour for mail from the west. Granville to Paris ambulant May 27. Arrival Mediterranean coast May 29.

of going via Versailles. It was posted at Flers de l'Orne (west of Paris) on May 27 and has a Granville to Paris ambulant of the same day. It arrived at Cette (Mediterranean coast) on May 29. The main Paris post office was recaptured on the 24th and we know the Granville line was operating the next day. The last shots were fired in Paris on May 28 at a location well away from the Gare de Lyon where this letter was to start its southerly journey.

This analysis assumes all mail which would normally have gone through Paris now went via Versailles instead. This is not necessarily true. During the invasion of France, the French became very clever in rerouting mail around the war zone via little-used rail lines. Two examples are known to us which, because of their very rapid delivery, may be examples of mail which did not detour via Versailles.

One was posted to the east of Paris (Besancon) April 11 and was on a train west of Paris on the 12th. If it had followed a previous wartime route it could have gone almost due west from Dijon to Tours and then north via Le Mans.

The second was sent from Chartres to Rochefort on the Atlantic coast. From there it was forwarded to Brussels. The Brussels arrival postmark was the same date as the Rochefort date! This seems too swift for even a detour to Brussels via Angers, Le Mans, Rouen and Amiens, especially when the letter carries a manuscript notation that it was received July 16!!!

CHAPTER IV - MAIL INTO PARIS

Our survey identified only 84 examples of mail brought INTO Paris compared to 113 letters going in the opposite direction. Part of the reason for this difference is that outbound mail is much easier to identify because most of it was commercial in nature and has a merchant's cachet in the upper left corner acting as a return address.

All mail addressed directly to Paris was impounded in Versailles (see Figure II-4). Anyone acting as an agent to bring mail into Paris had two problems. First, how did he get the mail out of the special post office at Versailles, and (2), how did he get paid for his services? The word "smuggled" has been widely used in connection with the service provided by the agents, but it is really an overstatement of the actual risk. The danger within Paris was in trying to leave the city if you were of military age. The only risk outside the city walls was in areas where there was no strong German Army presence serving as occupation forces. There are a few recorded instances where travelers were searched and Paris mail was confiscated, but they were not close to Paris.

To evaluate the severity of the problem in getting mail out of the Versailles post office, we made the following breakdown. The total for this analysis is only 76 items because in 8 cases, there was insufficient information.

1. Letters addressed directly to Paris—these are the ones that had to be rescued from Versailles. They have postage cancelled at the town of origin, and sometimes have an added 10c stamp cancelled in Paris. (28 examples.)
2. Mail addressed to someone just outside the city walls—these also have stamps from the town of origin and usually carry forwarding instructions. Sometimes they have an added 10c stamp with a Paris cancel. (28 examples.)
3. Mail that appears to be simple Paris for Paris mail—these are letters which had been sent to a Paris suburb in a separate envelope and brought into Paris to mail. (20 examples.)

Since collectors value much more highly letters with an added 10c stamp cancelled in Paris, a different breakdown is useful in evaluating the rarity of such mail.

1. Letters with no Paris postal markings addressed either to Paris or to the suburbs usually with forwarding instructions. (20 examples.)
2. Letters with an added 10c stamp and cancelled by a Paris post office. (36 examples.)
3. Letters with an added 10c stamp which was cancelled by an agent. (24 examples)

This chapter is divided into the following sections:

1. The Agents (Who were they?)
2. The Bac Correspondence
3. The Huillard-Marquet Correspondence
4. Bruner: Bechet Agents
5. Paris Cancels on Added 10c Stamp

6. Agency Cancellations
7. Stamps, Cancellations and "Origins"

The Agents

The purpose of this section is to bring together the published information and to discuss what is known about how they each functioned. We will describe:

1. Their names
2. Their addresses
3. Printed envelopes
4. Advertisements
5. Newly discovered agents

Yvert (1) lists 29 agents and also notes the Agence Havas took out their own mail and may have taken out other letters as well. The 29 are as follows:

Agence Générale des Courses	Agence Gosselin
Agence de la Place de la Bourse (Ros et Cie)	Agence Gonza
Agence de la rue de Montyon	Agence Grant
Agence Barbier	Agence Havard
Agence Beaucaire	Agence Lagarde et Cie
Agence Béchet (Victor)	Librairie du Petit Journal
Bowles Brother and Co.	Agence Lorin-Maury
Agence Bruner et Cie	Messageries Meuret et Cie
Bureau de Messagerie	Agence Monteil Frères
Agence Choudens	Agence Moreau (Ed)
Agence Denoles	Agence Moreau et Osmont
Agence Dubief et Cie	Agence Prévost
Agence Dujat (Mon Smal)	Agence Roucol (correspondant)
Agence Finzi	Agence Second (Paul)
Agence Gaudin	

The Paris addresses of most of the agencies are within a few blocks of the Place de la Bourse. Although the locations of all of the agents have not appeared in the literature, (2) (3) we list below the ones we know. The Paris address is useful in determining how far the agent would have to travel to deliver a letter with a stamp which he had cancelled himself. An address outside of the walls of Paris is helpful in determining how the agent got the mail to bring into the city.

In his book, *My Days of Adventure* (London, 1914), Ernest Vizetelly describes the Poste Restante office in St. Denis during the Commune:

"At that time, the Poste Restante office at St. Denis was established in the local theatre. You entered the auditorium, handed a card to one of the post office clerks on the stage, and then sat down in one of the stalls until your name was called and you received your correspondence."

Agence Générale: Blvd. Montmartre, Paris.

Agence de la Place de la Bourse: Also known as the Bureau de Correspondance. 31 Place de la Bourse, Paris. Incoming mail sent care of Bureau Restante, St. Denis.

Agence de la rue Montyon: 16 rue de Montyon, Paris.

Agence Barbier: 62 rue de Paris, St. Denis.

Bowles Brothers: 12 rue de la Paix and rue Neuve-St.-Augustin, Paris.

Agence Bruner: 9 rue de Conservatoire, Paris.

Bureau Messagerie: rue de l'Ecole Medecine, Paris.

Agence Choudens: 265 rue St. Honore, Paris and to Choudens at Montlignon, S&O.

Daverveld (Danerveldt?): 87 rue St. Sauveur, Paris. Also known as Messageries Hollandaises.

Agence Denoles: Care of Poste Restante, St. Denis.

Agence Dujat: Palais-Royal, 7 et 8 Galerie Montpensier, Paris.

Agence Gaudin: 40 rue des Ecoles, Paris.

(1) Yvert Specialized Catalog. Tome I. Yvert & Tellier, Amiens, 1975.

(2) Maincent, Paul: *l'Echo de la timbrologie*, No. 1299, March 1972.

(3) Laurent, Benoit, *Commune de 1871, les Postes, les Ballons, le Télégraphe*, Paris, 1934.

Agence Gosselin: Brussels and Paris addresses illustrated in SAMP #9, 1965 and SAMP Special 1971 but are illegible.

Agence Grant: 11, faubourg Poissonnière, Paris. Believed to have had an address in England also.

Agence Havard: 47 rue Vivienne, Paris.

Agence Lorin-Maury: 80 rue St. Lazare, or 8 rue de la Nation, Paris. (see text for source of confusion). Inbound mail sent to E. Lorin, St. Denis.

Marcuard, André et Cie: 31 rue Lafayette, Paris.

Agence Monteil Frères (Montel?): 34 rue des Halles, Paris.

Agence Moreau (Ed): 10 rue Geoffrey-Marie, Paris. Not the same as in Moreau & Osmont.

Agence Moreau & Osmont: 112 rue de Richelieu, Paris, 112 rue de Paris, Vincennes.

Munroe et Cie: 7 rue Scribe, Paris.

Raimon, Rappe et Cie: 22 rue Vivienne, Paris.

Agence Segond: rue Croix-des-Petits-Champs, Paris.

Two types of preprinted envelopes are known, one for getting mail out of Paris and the other for getting mail back into Paris. Figures IV-1, IV-2 illustrate the ones sold by Ed. Moreau and also by the post office and the tobacco shops which normally sold stamps. The more expensive one was for overweight letters. You were supposed to put your prestamped letter for the provinces into one of these purchased envelopes and mail it to Moreau in Paris. He would remove your letter and take it to Vincennes to post. He also added a little sticker to the back of the envelope he mailed in Vincennes telling the recipient how to get mail into Paris by using his services. This scheme made a lot of sense because it meant you did not have to travel to 10 rue Geoffrey-Marie to pay the commission. Since the normal commission was 10 centimes, one would guess the 15c charge for the envelope allowed for a 5c commission for the post office or tobacco store for selling the envelope. It is surprising there are no known imitators.

The envelopes from the Bureau de Correspondance and the Lorin-Maury agency were concerned with getting mail into Paris and allowed for the sender to prepay the commission for the expected response. They (Figures IV-3, IV-4) were designed to be enclosed with the letter you sent outside Paris via an agency.

Laurent states the Bureau de Correspondance envelope cost 50c for which the agent mailed the letter for you in St. Denis and the recipient could use the enclosed envelope for his response for which there would be no additional commission to be paid for bringing the letter into Paris.

This scheme did not last very long as competition soon drove down the one-way commission to 25c and then it stabilized at 10c. An undated poster of the Bureau de Correspondance



Figure IV-1. This resident of Montmartre was able to prepay Moreau's commission by buying this envelope in his own neighborhood. (From Chamboissier.)

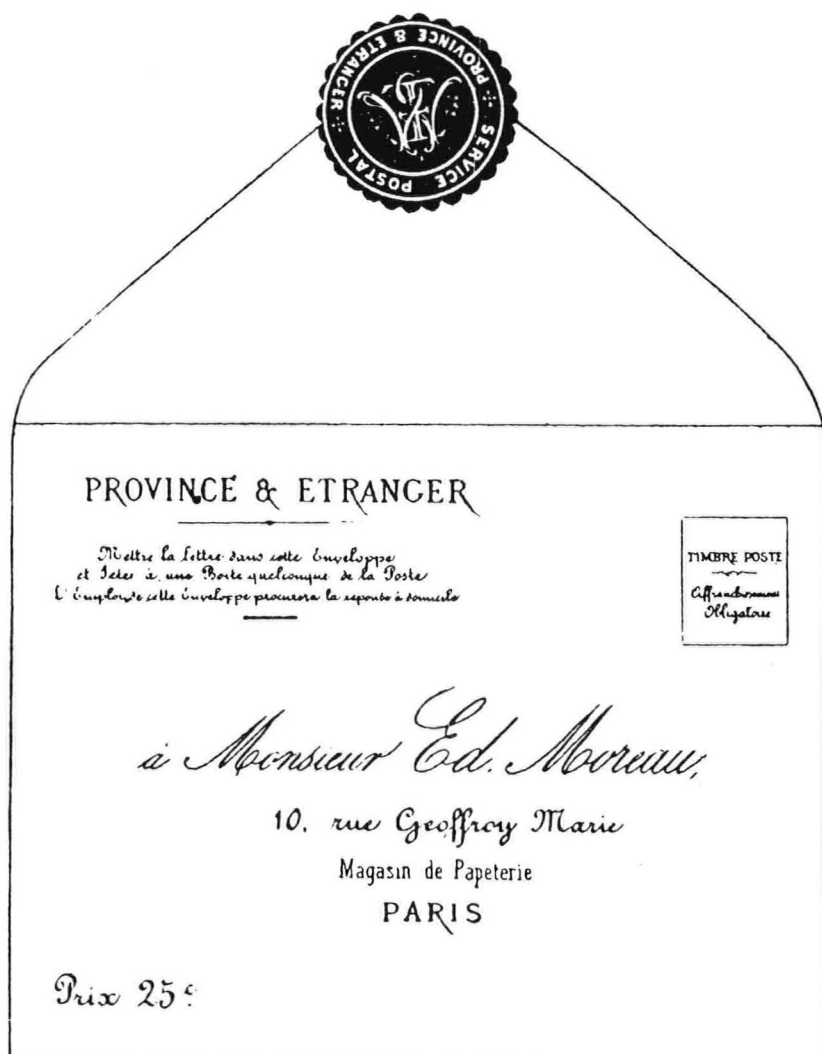


Figure IV-2. The more expensive version was for overweight mail. (From Chamboissier.)

dance makes no mention of the envelopes they once had for sale for 50c and lists their commission as 10c. Only two examples of used Bureau envelopes have been illustrated in the literature. Neither has any Paris postal markings, but each has an added 10c stamp cancelled with an undated cachet of the agency. They also had stamps from the town of origin.

The printed envelopes produced for the Lorin—Maury agency were designed to serve a similar purpose, but the history of their use is much more complex. The first version had a red embossed seal of Paris in the upper left corner with a value of 10c. (Figure IV-5) Maury wrote (4) they sold many of these envelopes, but none came back to St. Denis for Lorin to bring into Paris. He assumed they had been confiscated by the authorities of the

(4) Maury, Arthur: *Histoire des Timbres-Poste Français*, Paris 1907.

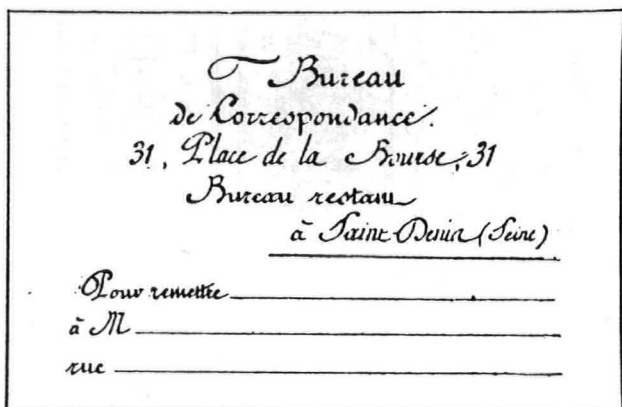


Figure IV-3. For 50c you could buy this envelope from the Bureau de Correspondance; include it in your outgoing letter and prepay the commission both ways when the recipient responded. (From Chamboissier.)

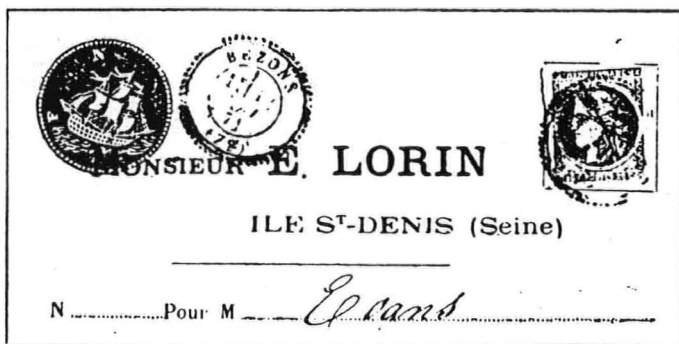


Figure IV-4. This was the Lorin-Maury version of Figure IV-3. (From Chamboissier.)



Figure IV-5. The original embossed Lorin-Maury seal of Paris. Later, the 10c was removed and all of the letters except F and N. (From Chamboissier.)

Versailles administration and, consequently, changed the design. The 10c value was eliminated as well as most of the wording of the motto and the color was changed to black. He reports these envelopes circulated without problems.

This method of prepayment came to halt on April 26 when the Commune Government ruled a 10c stamp must be added to all mail brought in from the outside. One would imagine this was because the Versailles administration had received the revenues from the stamp sold outside of Paris, so why should the Communards have to pay to have the letter delivered in Paris?

Some of the agents delivered their own mail without using the Paris postal system, yet most of them added a 10c stamp to comply with the new law. Out of the 86 examples from

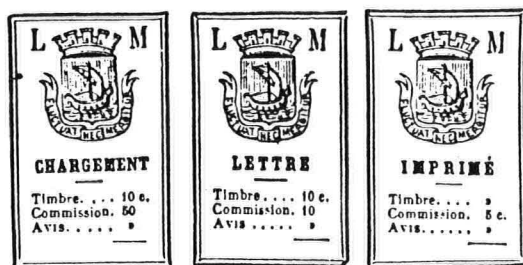


Figure IV-6 Vignettes (stamps) used by Lorin-Maury on incoming mail to act as a bill for their fees. See also IV-26. (From Chamboissier.)

the survey, only 22 lacked the added 10c stamp and, of the 22, only 3 were delivered before April 26.

Apart from the one shown in Figure IV-4, which has no added 10c stamp, two other used envelopes are known. Both had an added 10c stamp and one of the agency's vignettes (Figure IV-6) indicating, in manuscript, how much money was to be collected on delivery. The amounts to be collected show they were charging twice for the delivery. Once when they sold the envelope in Paris, and again when they delivered the envelope in Paris. Since they delivered the letter themselves instead of using the postal system, one wonders why they did not cheat by not applying the extra stamp. However, supposedly, they were well-known agents, and it would be difficult to keep their fraud a secret and prison might result.

Maradan (5) has pointed out this double charging and suggests the printed Lorin-Maury envelopes never really saw use during the Commune, but were produced as souvenirs after the revolution.

Cohn has identified 5 examples of letters hand addressed to Lorin in St. Denis with forwarding instructions. Since the handwriting on all of the envelopes is very similar he suggests (6) these were also products of Maury's efforts to manufacture postal history for the collectors of his time. But then again, perhaps they were simply precursors of the printed envelope.

Certainly, Maury was a well-known stamp dealer whose name has been linked with a variety of questionable material from balloon mail to an admitted reproduction of his Commune vignettes.

The agents advertised their services in several different ways. At least three of them created posters meant to be placed inside Paris where they would be noticed. Figure IV-7 shows the one from Ed. Moreau who was promoting his envelopes.

Figures IV-8 and IV-9 show the much more colorful ones created by Lorin-Maury. Interestingly enough, they say nothing about the envelopes just discussed but, recommend the double envelope method for incoming mail. Figure IV-8 is the only style found in the literature and gives the Paris address as 80 rue St. Lazare, Bureau C, IX arrondissement. The five round dots are in eye-catching red. The one shown in Figure IV-9 is the one we happen to own and gives a different address; 8 rue de la Nation (now rue de Sofia), Bureau F, XVIII arrondissement. Maury explains this by saying they had planned Bureau F as a branch office and printed posters at the same time as Bureau C. The St. Lazare address was the location of Maury's stamp store.

Other, less spectacular advertisements are known. The ones shown in Figure IV-10 look as though they were meant to be placed in Paris newspapers. Figure IV-11, from Agence de la rue Montyon is said to have been handed out on the streets of Paris as a "flyer."

Four agencies are known to have created stickers to be placed on the backs of letters so the recipients would know how to respond. The French call them "etiquettes" or "papillons," we call them stickers for this is how they were applied. Figure IV-12 shows the one created by Denole and Figure IV-13, the one from Lorin Maury.

(5) Maradan, Jean: *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung*, Jan. 1977, p. 10.

(6) Cohn, Ernst M.: "Ex So-and-So Is Not Enough" in *Opinions IV, The Philatelic Foundation*. E. Pope Ed., 1987.

SERVICE POSTAL
Pour la PROVINCE et L'ÉTRANGER

RÉPONSE à DOMICILE avec l'EMPLOI de
L'ENVELOPPE-RÉPONSE

MODÈLE DE L'ENVELOPPE-RÉPONSE

PROVINCE ET ÉTRANGER

Adresser la Lettre dans cette Enveloppe et la porter à son
 bureau de distribution de la Poste.
 L'adresse de cette Enveloppe paraîtra sur la réponse
 à domicile.

M. Ed. MOREAU,
 10, Rue Geoffroy-Martin, Paris.
 (BUREAU DE PAPETERIE.)

Delivrée aux Prix suivants:

Enveloppe, format ordinaire. . . **0,15 c.**
 Enveloppe, grand format. . . **0,25 c.**

MODÈLE DE L'ENVELOPPE-RÉPONSE

PROVINCE ET ÉTRANGER

Adresser la Lettre dans cette Enveloppe et la porter à son
 bureau de distribution de la Poste.
 L'adresse de cette Enveloppe paraîtra sur la réponse
 à domicile.

M. Ed. MOREAU,
 10, Rue Geoffroy-Martin, Paris.
 (BUREAU DE PAPETERIE.)

SE TROUVE:

AUX **BUREAUX DE POSTE** | AUX **BUREAUX DE TABAC**

Paris — Imprimeur de E. Moreau, 541, Rue Saint-Benoît

Figure IV-7. Poster of the Ed. Moreau agency advertising his envelopes. "Use this envelope in the comfort of your home." (From Chamboissier.)

POSTES
 IX^e ARRONDISSEMENT
 Bureau C. rue Saint-Lazare 80

**EXPÉDITION ET RÉCEPTION DE LA CORRESPONDANCE
 FRANCE ET ÉTRANGER**

COMMISSION

Lettres ordinaires, départ ou arrivée . . .	10 centimes.
Lettres chargées	50
Imprimés	5

Paris. — Pour l'expédition, les lettres affranchies doivent être remises au bureau indiqué où la commission est perçue. De la Province et de l'Étranger, pour faire parvenir franco la correspondance, dans l'Paris, il faut mettre sur les lettres mêmes, l'adresse du destinataire, puis enfermer chaque lettre avec 20 centimes en timbres français ou étrangers (1) dans une seconde enveloppe, affranchie comme à l'ordinaire et portant l'adresse suivante:

Monsieur E LORIN, p
ILE SAINT-DENIS (Seine)

(1) Ne pas valoir les timbres continus dans l'enveloppe. Sur les 20 cent., 10 sont exigés par le bureau de Paris et 10 acquiescent la commission. Pour les lettres de poids moindre 20 cent., par 10 grammes, pour les lettres chargées 40 cent., dont 10 cent. pour le poids, par 10 grammes.

Paris — F. & G. Maury, 10, rue de la Harpe

Figure IV-8. Bureau C version of the Lorin-Maury poster giving the address of Maury's stamp store. (From Chamboissier.)

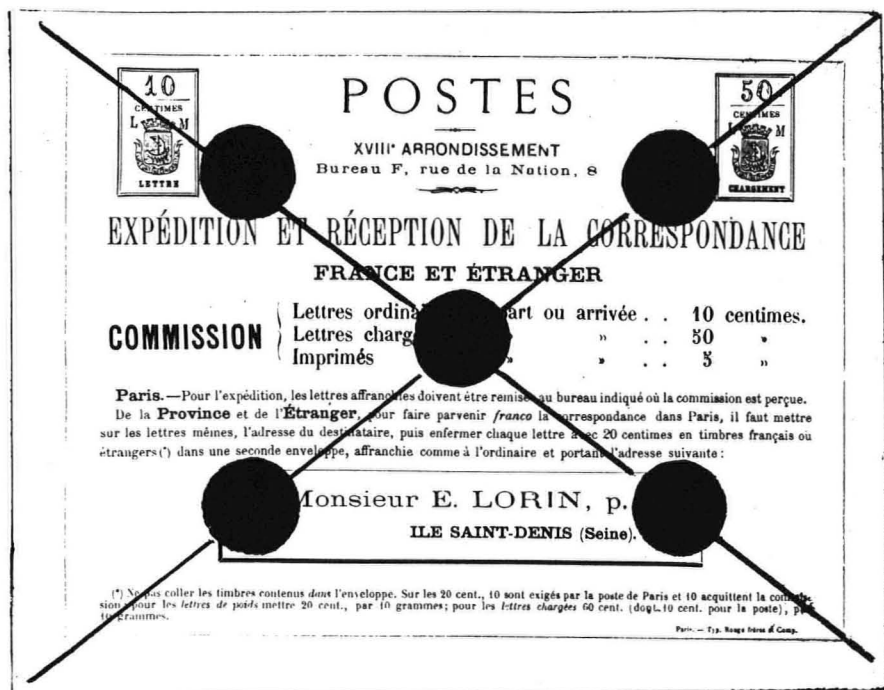


Figure IV-9. The Bureau F poster was created with the thought of opening a branch office of Lorin-Maury closer to the Gare du Nord where Lorin came in with the mail from St. Denis.

The Ed. Moreau agency used two different types of stickers. One was more eye-catching than informative. It is the bright red seal shown in Figure IV-14. More helpful is the one shown in Figure IV-15, obviously designed to be placed on the back of mail coming into Paris so the recipient would know how his mail got into Paris.

In the section on "Paris Cancels on Added 10c Stamp," you will note that Raimon, Rappe, Gaudin, Gosselin and Daverveld used handstamp cachets on the mail they handled and Choudens and Moreau and Osmont used stickers applied to the backs of letters.

On occasion the literature records other agents not listed by Yvert, and this survey has identified a few more.

Boussac (7) mentions Agence Beaucaire.

Cappart (8) cites an advertisement in the Versailles edition of the newspaper *Le Gaulois* by the agent Mayoux et Honore of 23 rue Michel-Lecompte, Paris. He also mentions Loyer, rue Petit, St. Denis and suggests he was the outside contact for Mayoux et Honore.

Blanc (9) illustrates a cover sent to Agence Carel in St. Germaine en Laye.

(7) Boussac, Robert: *SAMP* #9, 1965.

(8) Cappart, Hubert: *SAMP* #15, 1966.

(9) Blanc, Jack: *Documents Philatéliques*, No. 116, 1988.

CORRESPONDANCES.

Lettres pour Paris.

Nous rappelons au public que MM. Ed. MOREAU et OSMONT se chargent de transmettre dans Paris toutes les lettres de la Province et de l'Etranger qui leur sont adressées à Vincennes, rue de Paris, 112.

Les expéditeurs doivent mettre leurs lettres sous enveloppe **affranchie** à l'adresse sus-indiquée, avec une commission de 10 centimes par lettre. (Cette commission ne s'applique pas aux expéditeurs de l'Etranger; avis est donné au destinataire).

Les lettres *chargées* qui seront adressées à MM. Ed. MOREAU et OSMONT paieront chacune une commission de 50 centimes, et ne seront délivrées aux destinataires que contre décharge régulière.

Les expéditeurs ou destinataires de lettres restées en souffrance à Versailles, peuvent écrire à M. le Directeur général des postes de les *faire suivre chez MM. Ed. Moreau et Osmont, 112, rue de Paris, à Vincennes*, qui les feront parvenir.

Paris. — Typogr. de E. Brière, rue Saint-Honoré, 257.

Fig. 46. — Prospectus Ed. Moreau et Osmont pour la correspondance avec Paris.

CORRESPONDANCES.

Lettres de Paris

POUR LA PROVINCE ET L'ÉTRANGER.

Moyennant 10 centimes par lettre, MM. Ed. MOREAU et OSMONT feront mettre chaque jour à la Poste, **hors Paris**, les lettres **affranchies** qui auront été remises ou envoyées à leur bureau, Maison Gambogi, 112, rue de Richelieu (près le boulevard), à Paris, avant 5 h. du soir.

Après 5 heures, les lettres partiront le lendemain matin.

Aucun retard ne sera apporté dans la remise des correspondances; mais, sous aucun prétexte, toute lettre qui aura été déposée ne pourra être retirée par l'Expéditeur.

LETTRES à CHARGER.

MM. Ed. MOREAU et OSMONT feront CHARGER chaque jour, *hors Paris*, les lettres qui auront été remises à leur bureau, revêtues des conditions réglementaires.

Elles seront inscrites par numéro d'ordre, sur un registre spécial, signé du déposant.

Le lendemain du dépôt, l'Expéditeur pourra faire retirer du bureau de MM. Ed. MOREAU et OSMONT le récépissé de la poste.

La commission sera de **50 centimes** par lettre.

Paris. — Imprimerie de E. Brière, 257, rue Saint-Honoré.

Fig. 47. — Prospectus Ed. Moreau et Osmont pour la correspondance de Paris avec la Province et l'Etranger.

Figure IV-10 Advertisements of the Moreau & Osmont agency. (From Chamboissier.)

correspondance avec la Province.

Moyennant 10 C^{ts} de supplément, les lettres sont mises à la poste hors de Paris et les réponses parviennent aux destinataires dans Paris, sans arrêt à Versailles.

Renseignements : 16, rue de Montyon.

*Retirées aux bureaux
le 30 mars 1871.*

27 avril 71.

Figure IV-11. Designed to be handed out on the streets by the agency at 16 rue de Montyon. (From Chamboissier.)



Figure IV-12. Denole placed this sticker on the backs of outgoing mail so the recipient would use his services for their response. (from Chamboissier.)

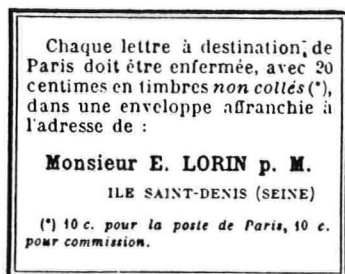


Figure IV-13. Lorin-Maury sticker to be applied to outgoing mail. (From Chamboissier.)



Figure IV-14. Bright red sticker of Ed. Moreau used on the back of incoming mail. (From Chamboissier.)

Figure IV-15. Another, more informative Moreau sticker. (From Chamboissier.)



Dr. Bretonnière (10) was the first we know of to identify Grelly of Montreuil-s-Bois (near Vincennes) as an agent. One of these covers is illustrated in the section on the Huillard-Marquet correspondence.

Rouchy (11) gives the text of a letter which indicates Mon. Calidhon was an agent and got his mail via Poste Restante, Charenton.

Cohn (12) has described how a book dealers' association (Cercle de la Librairie) sent the secretary of the association to Versailles where he made his temporary home. He called for mail at the emergency post office every day for the book dealers who had given him their power of attorney. Then he went to St. Denis to give the mail to another employee to take into Paris. No names are given, but it is an excellent description of how the system worked.

In addition, this survey has identified the following as agents:

Daverveld

Marcuard, André (Bankers)

Raimon, Rappe

Washburne, Elihu; his U.S. diplomatic pouch

Jucatey; a laundryman from Gennevilliers whose Paris contact was M. Connaille, 40 rue Turbigo

Sanson & Prunier, St. Denis; mail for G. Bac

Note: The Commune covers listed in the Soluphil auction 39 (June 1989) have not been included in our survey. However, lots 881 and 882 mention unlisted agents. Lot 881 cites Mr. Etienne, 22 bis rue du Port, St. Denis and lot 882 refers to Mr. Weiss, bureau restante, Aubervilliers, near Paris.

The philatelic evidence suggests that all mail addressed to Paris, to suburban poste restantes, or to third parties outside the city wall with forwarding instructions actually did arrive in Paris during the revolution, whether or not we have positive information proving this. Hence, it is worthwhile to take note of the examples known of this type as a method of identifying other unknown forwarding agents.

(10) Bretonnière, Dr. Louis: *Les Feuilles Marcophiles*, No. 200, June 1975.

(11) Rouchy, J.L.: *Coll. Phil. et Marcophile*, No. 66

(12) Cohn, Ernst M.: *France and Colonies Philatelist*, 205 (42, No. 3) July 1986, pp 81-83.

Addressed to:	Location:	For:
Mrs. Chivot	St. Denis	MI. de Fossa
A. Morel	Enghien les Bains	7 rue Turbigo, Paris
M. Augor	St. Denis	M Willemin
M. St. Pierre	Versailles	M. St. Pierre?

This appears to be an excellent area for collectors to compare notes.

We have already listed the Paris addresses of Bowles and Munore. Both were branches of U.S. banks, and although no examples are known of mail which they handled during the Commune, it is believed they did so.

Ernst Cohn has discovered that Washburne (U.S.) and Lord Lyons (UK) had requested permission to send and receive private mail during the Commune in their diplomatic pouches. On March 24, Washburne opened a legation office in Versailles at 7 rue Mademoiselle and he and Hoffman appear to have taken turns manning that office.

The Bac Correspondence

When the facts are few in number, it is well to turn to what we call the "philatelic evidence," i.e., what do the covers now in collectors' hands enable us to deduce about what must have happened? Our survey found 18 letters from outside Paris addressed to G. Bac who had a factory engaged in the manufacture of metal eyelets. The letters we have seen refer to their use in corsets. His Paris address was 12 rue Portefoin, a small street near the Mairie of the 3rd Arrondissement. All were folded letter sheets, without envelopes and thus, these letters contain a great deal of "philatelic evidence" as the postal history was not thrown away with the envelope.

In his book on the postal history of the Commune, Laurent quotes from the 1st and 2nd notices of the Commune Delegation of Commerce and Industry about the agreements the Communards were able to make with Rampont, the Versailles official in charge of the posts, including those letters for Paris impounded at Versailles. In the first, Rampont is quoted as saying the search for letters addressed to Paris had been very long due to the accumulations of mail; those interested in retrieving such mail should limit their requests to 5 or 10 names only, living, as much as possible, on the same street or quarter. He also requested that the names be certified by the industry to which they belong (as being important enough to be worthy of the effort.) The 2nd notice reiterates this and adds that a 10c stamp must be added to the letter for each one delivered. This was posted on April 26.

This suggests the Emergency Post Office at Versailles was not as chaotic as the contemporary illustration (Figure III-3) would suggest. Instead, it appears they sorted the daily mail addressed to Paris just as if they were going to deliver it the next day, i.e., street by street and #10 placed ahead of #12. Certainly, this would simplify the searching of the mail for a specific name.

We have arranged the details of the eighteen letters in table form to demonstrate the various methods used to get the Bac letters into Paris, and will illustrate 5 of them. A close examination of the table is useful in understanding how other mail got into Paris.

The first letter (from Geneva) was posted on April 9, just a few days after the embargo of Paris mail was begun by the Versailles Government. We know from other correspondence (example illustrated in Figure II-4) mail addressed to Paris was forwarded to the Emergency Post Office in Versailles. Later, as with the Geneva letter, (Figure IV-16) this procedure became automatic without any written forwarding instructions. We have examined 6 of the eighteen Bac letters and they all show various markings to indicate they were actually received in Paris. Figure IV-17 shows the text of the Geneva letter with the arrival notation of "April 19" in crayon.

The fairly prompt (for this early period of the Revolution) delivery of this letter indicates M. Bac had sufficient influence to have someone go to Versailles to retrieve his mail. Its arrival was before the mandatory addition of a 10c stamp for all letters brought into Paris. In fact, covers of this sort are really quite rare. The survey showed only two others, one of which is illustrated in Figure II-4.

Next on the list we find a group of seven letters with only the message to prove they came from outside Paris. Each was addressed directly to Paris, but as they have no stamps cancelled outside of Paris, obviously they had been sent in separate envelopes to an unknown suburban address. The contents of each envelope was taken into Paris and posted with

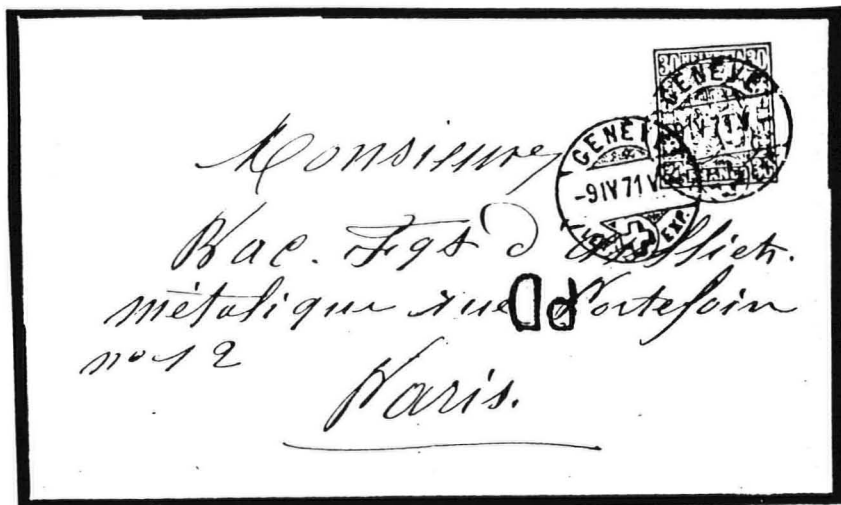


Figure IV-16. Bac letter retrieved from the Versailles post office by an unknown agent and delivered in Paris before the April 26 law requiring an added 10c stamp on all mail brought in from the outside.

19 avril
 Genève le 8 avril 1871
 Monsieur Bac. Fgt a Paris.
 Monsieur j'ai vu le gendre a M^r d'Ande
 de Mantua (ain) qui vous prie de
 vouloir remettre le p^ro cessé. epay
 courtois a M^r Desdassie n'etait cet an
 ficher. un de renduteu qui s'est p^rindant
 a son commission que je lui ai donne,
 vous m'obligeant en le faisant le plus
 promptement possible
 Recevez Monsieur mes salutations
 Empressé
 Gaston
 Chénant

Figure IV-17. Text of the Geneva letter showing a manuscript arrival of 19 Avril.



Figure IV-18. Sent from the U.S.A. in a separate envelope to a merchant in Le Havre who added French stamps and arranged delivery in Paris.



Figure IV-19. Sent from Luxembourg in a separate envelope to an unknown agent who applied a 10c stamp and posted the letter in Montmartre. Anchor cancel. Arrived at the beginning of "The Bloody Week" and Bac did not get the letter until June 1.

a 10c stamp which may have been put on by the sender or, by the agent. If it were not for the contents, these letters would be classified as simple Paris-for-Paris mail.

One of the most interesting ones from this group (#3) was written in New York City on April 15. No doubt the sender knew of the situation in Paris from the transatlantic cable, for he sent it in a separate envelope to someone in Le Havre who arranged to have it taken into Paris. In the return address section of the folded letter is a merchant's handstamp (???SESHARD LALLEMAND—HAVRE). They must have been the ones (rather than the agent) who mistakenly put on two 10c stamps instead of the one required (Figure IV-18).

Another interesting cover of this type is #8 from Luxembourg (Figure IV-19). Not only does it have the anchor cancel (one of 10 found in the survey from the Commune period), but it has a date cancel from Paris-Montmartre of May 21/5E which is about the time of day the Versailles troops entered Paris from the west to begin what is called "The Bloody Week." Interestingly enough, the manuscript arrival notation was June 1. It took a long while to get from northern Paris to the downtown location because of the street fighting.

To Be Continued In The Next Issue



FROM THE ARCHIVES OF ST. PIERRE (II)

(cont. from FCP #202, Oct., 1985, p. 105-6)

by Robert G. Stone

The January-April Issues of 1885

The three surcharged stamps of January-April 1885 (Yv. 1-3, Sc. 7-9) have been cataloged as the rarest stamps of St. Pierre. The little that has been published on them is full of errors and dubious speculations. In an article titled "It Happened in St. Pierre" (Coll. Club Phil., v. 51, no. 1, Jan. 1972, pp. 28-35) I compiled what information was available on these stamps along with assorted opinions and speculations and tried to get a coherent picture of them, but after evaluating all that, I was left without definite conclusions on many questions, especially on the philatelically most important one about the quantities printed. Meanwhile a survey of auction records has not added much useful information, since it was not feasible without seeing the actual material to distinguish with any certainty the genuines from the reprints and falsifications (except the very gross ones).

Several years ago Michel Malvaux of St. Pierre kindly sent me photocopies of the official proceedings on the production of these stamps from the archives (manuscript reports never published); he worked for the administration and had access to the files where he found these documents in the records of Colony Service de l'Intérieur. They are very important documents for the postal history of St. Pierre, especially as they show that previous information we have on these stamps is quite incomplete and erroneous. We have translated the documents and reproduce them herewith, with our commentary.

1. The "5" on 2c Dubois surcharge of January 1885--(Yv. 1, Sc. 9)--

An Arrête or Décision of the Commandant of the colony dated Jan. 6, 1885 (see my article referred to above) authorized the issue of this surcharge without further specifications. The execution of the authorization was entrusted to a Commission, comprised of M. Mancel the Chief of the 1er Bureau of the Interior Service, and Emile Coste the delegate of the Trésorier-Payeur. The Procès Verbal report of this Commission states:

"The Commission met on 7 January 1885 to check on the quantity of stamps of 2c existing in the hands of the postmaster (Receveur-Comptable, M.O.L. Denouée). After verification it was found that on this date there were 347 stamps (in the P.O.) of face value totaling 6.49F.

"To this must be added the receipt (from the Treasury stock) of 1,200 stamps of the same value, having a total face value of 24.00F, which brings the total number of stamps to be transformed to 1,547, of total value 30.94F.

"These 1,547 stamps have been sent this day to the Imprimerie du Gouvernement to be struck immediately with the vignette "S P M" and "5", and in turn sent to the Postmaster, who will account for the added value in the overprints in the following manner, to wit:

to credit the colony Treasury for the plus value of 347 stamps that were in his stock on 7 Jan.--= 10.41F and in the same account the plus value of 1,200 stamps received that day = 36.00F.

"Done at St.. Pierre, the above day, month and year,

The members of the Commission:
Coste, Mancel.

"Witnessed:

The Receveur-Comptable de la Poste, O.L. Denouée

Witness:

The Chief of the Service de l'Intérieur"

Comment: We see from this document that the quantity of the 7 January issue was 4 or 5 times the number sometimes thought to have been issued, though the Yvert catalog gives the correct figure. It is still a very rare stamp because the largest part of the issue was used up on commercial mail, mostly for mailing out the Official Gazette none of which have been saved to our knowledge.

2. The surcharges of 25c on 1F Sage allegedly issued on 7 March (Yv. 2 and 3, Sc. 7 & 8).--

The Procès Verbaux on these show they were made in three stages dating 9 March, 24 March and 8 April, 1885. Thus, we have three Commission sessions and reports. The surcharges for all three stages were covered in a single authorizing arrête of the colony Commandant dated March 7, which makes no hint of the stages nor of the two types of the surcharge.

(1). "The Commission consisting again of Mancel and Coste met on 9 March to arrange the first transformation of stamps of 1F into stamps of OF25c. The Commission determined that there were 600 1F stamps in the hands of the Postmaster, but these will not receive any alteration of value and will be used at face value for the needs of the postal service.

"The first transformation will use 900 stamps of 1F delivered this day 9 March by the Treasurer and having value total of 900.00F. These 900 stamps have been sent this day to the Imprimerie du Gouvernement to be struck immediately with the vignette "25" and "S P M" and in turn given to the Postmaster, who will cover their reduced value in his fiscal reports as follows:

Debit the colonial Treasury account for the lowered value of the 900 stamps taken from the stock on 9 March = 675.00F.

"Done at St. Pierre on the day, month and year above,

Members of the Commission
Mancel, Coste

"Witnessed:

The Receveur-Comptable de la Poste, O.L. Denouée

Witness:

Chief of the Service de l'Intérieur"

Comment: We are given no indication as to the style of the surcharges made at this date, but the quantity is much greater than usually quoted in the literature, when considering the additional quantities from the 2nd and 3rd stages of overprinting (see below).

(2). "The Commission consisting again of Mancel and Coste, met on 27 March to effect the transformation of 600 1Fr stamps delivered this same day by the Treasury.

"These 600 stamps, value totaling 600Fr, have been sent as soon as received to the Imprimerie du Gouvernement to be struck with the vignette "25" and "S P M" and returned to the Postmaster, who will make changes in his accounts as follows:

"Debit the colonial Treasury account for the lowered value of the 600 stamps received from the Treasury on 27 March = 450.00F.

In executing the Commandant's Décision of 7 March by the Procès Verbal of the 9th of the month, the transformation already has amounted to 900 stamps of 1F, to which is to be added the 600 stamps transformed on this date, bringing the total number of transformed stamps to 1,500.

"Done at St. Pierre, the day, month and year above,

Members of the Commission
Mancel, Coste

"Witnessed:

Receveur-Comptable de la Poste, O.L. Denouée

Witness:

The Chief of the Service de l'Intérieur"

Comment: The surcharges of 27 March were apparently considered to be a continuation of the "first transformation" of 9 March.

(3). "A Commission consisting of Louis Coudray (delegate of the 1er Bureau de l'Intérieur), and E. Coste, met on 8 April, 1885 to effect the second (!) transformation of 1F stamps into OF25c stamps.

"This second transformation was done to 1,500 stamps of 1F, delivered this date 8 April by the Treasury and having total value of 1500F.

"These 1500 stamps have been sent this same day to the Imprimerie du Gouvernement to be struck with the vignette "25" and "S P M" and in turn given to the Postmaster, who will cover their diminished value in his accounts as follows:

"Debit the colonial Treasury account for the lowered value of the 1500 stamps received on 8 April = 1125.00F.

"Done at St. Pierre, this day, month and year as above,

Members of the Commission
Coudray, Coste

"Witnessed:

Receveur-Comptable de la Poste, O.L. Denouée

Witness:

The Chief of the Service de l'Intérieur"

Comment: Thus the total number of 25/1Fr surcharges was 3,000, which is very much higher than quantities cataloged in Yvert and repeated in other sources, but agrees with the information that was later on given by the P.O. to some dealers who had inquired. We had thought the 3,000 figure grossly exaggerated but the frequency of the stamps in auctions and circumstantial evidence cited in my article, would seem to give the 3,000 figure credibility--the catalog prices, apparently based on the old Yvert figures of 600 for each type, are probably rather too high.

With no indication of which type of surcharge was used for each Commission transformation, the 3,000 total must include both types together. I concluded in my article that the two types are about equally scarce, at least in used condition, but some catalogs still give the non-serif type Yvert #2 as considerably scarcer, especially mint.

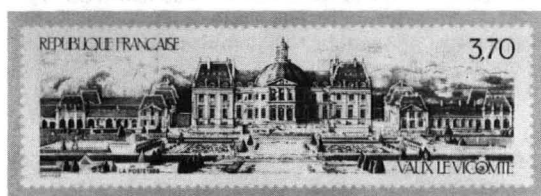
However, my survey of many auction records over the last 30 years does not support that view. The Commissioners may have been unaware of the two types, but more likely they didn't think it of any importance (not being collectors). If one could identify the postmark dates on examples of the two types, one might have some idea of which surcharging session they came from; however, the cancels are almost always too faint--there was no philatelic influence on the post office to make good strikes. By the time Paris dealers heard about the issue, it was too late to get covers. The issue had been used up at the P.O., and the local speculators and Halifax dealers though preferring used copies were not concerned about the strikes. 25c was the postage rate to France and it is surprising that some covers have not turned up in Europe (--only 2 or 3 covers known).

As to the expertizing of the surcharges we cannot add anything to the discussion in my article.

The reason for having three successive printings of the surcharges within a few weeks, was apparently because the expected new supply of 25c Colonies General Issue stamps had not yet arrived so further surcharges were necessary to meet the postal needs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS





► On 29 April the indivisible strip of 5 stamps 2.20 each showing monuments of Paris, as mentioned in April FCP, finally appeared. The monuments are: Arche de la Defense, Eiffel Tower, Pyramide du Louvre, Notre Dame de Paris, Opéra de la Bastille. The stamps

are not sold individually. Sheets are of 10 strips of 5. Five postal cards (Cartes Postes) one for each of the Paris panorama designs were also issued, with cachets of the same design in lower left face, sold in sets of 5 at 20F.

► On 6 May the 3.60 Red Cross will be issued. On 23 May the 3.70 for Union Internationale des Télécommunications appeared. On 20 May the 2.20 Forêt de Fontainebleau, on 27 May the 2.20 Fraternité in the Bicent. of Rev. series (this completes the set of 3).

► On 3 June the 2.20 World Champions of Cycling was issued, on 10 June the 3.70 Malesroit-Morbihan, 20 June the 5.00F reproduction of painting of David "Serment de Jeu de Paume-Esquisse"... On 24 June a block of 4 "Personnages de la Révolution Française" (Roland, Desmoulins, Condorcet, Kellermann) sold at 8.80F (not sold separately); a FD cancel will be available for the bloc as a whole.

► The two Europa 1989 stamps, 2.20 and 3.60 showing children's games was issued on 29 April (note—the designs or games on the Europa stamps of other CEPT administrations are different).

► On 14 July the three Bicent. of Rev. designs, Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité, will be reissued at Philexfrance in a strip of 3 with logo vignette se-tenant at left, sold at 6.60F. The U.S. Postal Service will also issue on 14 July, at both Washington and Paris, a bilingual souvenir booklet for Philexfrance devoted to the French Revolution including a block of 4 of the U.S. stamp and the three French stamps each cancelled by their appropriate FD cachets. It will be sold at the Expo and at French philatelic windows.

► On 17 July a 2.20 Soumet de l'Arabe will be issued (not in the originally announced stamp program).

► In October a 2.30F will be issued for the TRV Atlantique 1989.

► On 17 July the strip of three Bicent. stamps available at the Expo will be released to the public at all philatelic windows.

► On 14 July the 3.70 Chateau de Vaux de Vicomte will be issued.

► On 25 August the 4.00F La brenne (tourist series) in large format; on 26 August a triptych of 4 x 2.50F stamps covering a reproduction of a painting of the 18th Cent. by unknown artist, in the Musée Carnavalet. Five strips to the sheet.

► On the occasion of the annual festival of music on 21 June, the PTT put on sale closed booklets of 10 2.20F stamps, the backs of the covers with a bicolored reproduction of the logo of the festival.

► On 26 August the Club Aérostatique de France under a contract from the PTT is making 3 balloon flights from Versailles as part of the Bicentennial of the Revolution celebrations. They will be limited to carrying only the Bicent. of the Rev. aérogramme FOLON at 4.20F. Each sender can enter up to two pieces placed inside a covering envelope marked "Transport par ballon du 26 Aout 1989" and no later than 18 August sent to Mon. le Receveur des Bureaux Temporaires, 61.63 rue de Douai, 75436 Paris Cédex 09. The aérogrammes must carry the name and address of both sender and destinée. Each aérogramme will be struck with commemorative cachet and the postmark of place where the balloon carrying it landed. The balloons are of 1000 cu m, inflated with helium, and symbolizing Liberté, Egalité, and Fraternité.

► At Philexfrance on 7 July the PTT will issue its first "electronic postal card," entirely comparable to an aérogramme. For 10Fr the card can be sent to all countries having a post. The mailing side has a Liberté vignette in a box with inscription "République Française 1789-1989 --- La Poste," at top "La Poste/avec Bertin et Co." and at left top corner: "Carte Postale/Electronique." The recto side has a notice of the Expo "Mondiale de Philatélie." To send this card one puts it in the terminal keyboard indicating the address of destinée and a text chosen from one of four fixed messages. The face value is printed after the cut, equal to the tax corresponding to a sending of 5 grammes to the destination country plus air tax if necessary. The sender cannot give his address as no return to him is possible. There will be 50 terminals disposed around the Expo.

► When the stamp for the Vol Franco-Sovietique was issued on 4 March, the French Minister of Posts presented the Russian ambassador at Paris with 5 official souvenirs with the stamps cancelled in space, and intended for Russian national museums. Ten examples were made comprising a block of 4 of the stamps cancelled in space and a block of 4 of the Russian stamp issued for the joint flight on 28 Nov., 1988, cancelled 10 December. Each souvenir was signed by all the cosmonauts on the flight. Five of the souvenirs were deposited in French national museums including the Musée Postal.

- For Andorre, on 29 April the two Europas 2.0 and 3.60 were issued (designs cheval fort and le mouchoir). On 3 June 3.00F Sivella visigotina. 8 May the Red Cross 3.60.
- For Monaco on 14 March a block from the four seasons. On April 4, 3.00F for 35th anniv. de la Ven. Archiconfrère de la Miséricorde and 3F Cent. of birth of Jean Cousteau. On 9 May a 20F in the Prince Ranier set, and the two Europas (also in booklet of 10).
- For Polynesia, 16 March, 55F and 70F traditional resources; 18 April, 43F and 56F "Tapa"; 17 May, 120F and 140F, ukulele player and pearl fisher.
- For New Caledonia, 22 March, 86F and 90F flora of NCE. When the current issues are being renewed they will no longer carry the "et Dépendences" after the territory name.
- For Wallis et Futuna, 25F Centrale Hydroélectrique, and 700F airmail Trône Royal.
- For St. Pierre, 6 June, Piper Aztec airplane; 17 July, 20F block Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité 1.40 and 1.70 La Morue in the La Peche series.
- Similarly to the U.S. P.S. and many other countries, the PTT has had several types of rapid special delivery service: the Paquet-poste, the Air Inter (1873-4 only), the Villexpress (within a town), the Postadex Local, the Allo Postexpress (special delivery in towns of the Ile De France area. Chronoposte door-to-door package delivery in 5 hours.
- Since the Scott '89 Catalogue has reduced prices to bring them allegedly in line with the market, a comparison of the new Scott prices and the Cérés prices (also alleged to be market) show that in many cases the Cérés is considerably below the Scott.
- Pharmacy-General Fradois, for many years an assiduous collector and student of French revenue issues, author of a regular column on them in Coll. Phil. et Marcophile, and complementing the work of the late Henri Janton on compiling the ARA catalogue of Revenues, died in March.
- This month of July finds numbers of our members off to Paris for Philexfrance '89, some to exhibit, some just to look and fraternize and tour the country. We will have a report in October FCP. We wish them good luck in the awards but, alas, there is only one Grand Award. Our Commissioner Ray Gaillaguet has been busier than a one-armed paper-hanger getting the exhibits together to haul over in a plane with the help of several other members.
- Stan Luft is very happy over his Grand Award at ROMPEX so he can now enter the Champions of Champions at Anaheim. Bob Kinsley got a Vermeil (Fr. stampless) and Mark Isaacs a Silver.
- Edward Gudekunst, the great specialist in the postal history of Alsace Lorraine and author of many authoritative works on A-L especially the postmarks and 1870-71 period, died recently.
- A French firm, Editions Atlas, is selling (through the newstands) a weekly series of pamphlets called Timbres du Monde Entier, the first issue of which last February was devoted to Japan. It includes 8 pp of text, many illustrations, 15 stamps of Japan with an album page on which they can be mounted; in addition, there is a section "encyclopédie philatélique," which had two pages on treasures of the Musée Postal, philatelic definitions, etc. Pamphlet comes with punches to use in putting together a collection of the works.
- Another surprising discovery was reported in April--no April fool either--a tete-beche of the 3.60 Liberté blue. It was found in the stock of the small P.O. at Meurthe-et-Moselle. Collectors, alerted, searched stocks in hundreds of P.O.s but didn't find another tete-beche so perhaps it is unique. It will be interesting to get the PTT explanation.
- At NAPEX June 2-4, the only French-area exhibit was Lewis Bussey's French Naval Mail to America World War II, the most complete collection of the RF overprint covers we know of. It obtained a vermeil but probably should have gotten better. Member Dick Winter organized a France and Colonies meeting at which a number of attendees showed items of interest or sought comments on them. Those attending were Jeff Bohn, Stuart Bradley, Ron Bentley, Scott Bell, Bill Waugh, Larry Jones, Bob Stone, Dick Winter.
- The Galerie du Cercle, at 23 rue de la Pepiniere, Paris 8, in January held a showing of late works of Décaris, which included 25 colored drawings of the Eiffel Tower made for the Centenary of the Tower. These were humorous sketches. The drawings were for sale as framed prints at 950 to 1600F each, and 50 albums, all 25 of them were printed on Rives vellum paper, are for sale at 7,600F each.
- At the conclusion of Balkanfila XI, held in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, in September, 1987, an exhibit of "The Serbian Exile Post 1916-1918" was not returned to its owner. The exhibit contained 59 covers, mostly used from the Serbian post offices at Corfu or on the Salonika Front, and many with French stamps. The most recognizable cover is the (unique?)

cover with mixed French/Italian franking used from the Serbian post office at Corfu, and with a POSTES SERBES marking. The president of the F.C.P.S. has a full set of photocopies of this material. It is most likely that these covers are still in Yugoslavia, but should any of our members be offered material which might be from this collection, he should contact the president (201-383-7591) for further details.



HARLAN W. MILLER, 1914-1989

We received the following letter from Mrs. Harlan W. Miller:

"I regret having to inform you of the death on March 29, 1989, of Harlan W. Miller, of Miller Print Shop, Lawrence, Kansas, after an illness of several months.

"He had retired from the printing business in October, 1988, after having operated his shop for over 50 years. He had printed and published many stamp publications over the years and was well known among philatelists. Among the publications he printed in recent years were *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, *France and Colonies*, *Philatelic Literature Review*, and *The Posthorn*.

"He also printed numerous other hobby magazines, including *The Dime Novel Roundup*, which he printed for many years.

"Enclosed is a copy of the obituary with further information."

We quote from part of the obituary:

Mr. Miller won numerous honors and awards for his publications and he also received an award from the Writer's Guild.

Mr. Miller was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church.

He married Frances McLean on March 6, 1937, in Lawrence. She survives at the home.

Other survivors include a son, Harlan L., Lawrence; a daughter, Doris Jean Pavela, Maywood, Ill.; four grandchildren; three stepgrandchildren; and one stepgreat-granddaughter.

— *Lawrence Journal World*, March 30, 1989

See the biographical sketch of Miller in the *Philatelist*, Oct. 1987.



THE STAMP PROGRAM FOR 1990

On 26 Feb. an Arrête set forth the first part of the program for new issues for 1990: Stamps with Surtax:

1. Journée du Timbre--Metiers de la Poste
2. Personnages de la Chanson Française:
 - A. Bruant
 - M. Chevalier
 - Tino Rossi
 - Edith Piaf
 - Georges Brassens
 - Jacques Brel

3. Red Cross--Toulon
Stamps Without Surtax:

1. Artistic Series:
 - Christ of Wissenbourg
 - Oeuvre of Odilon Redon
 - Oeuvre of A. Rodin
 - Oeuvre de Roger Bissiere
2. Europa Series:
 - On theme of postal facilities:
 - Historic postal building
 - Modern postal building
3. Touristic Series:
 - Abbaye de Cluny
4. Nature Series:
 - Freshwater fishes of France:
 - Le brichet

- Le saumon
Le gardon
La perche
5. Commemoratives and Miscellaneous:
French Revolution:
Gaspard Monge
Abbe Gregoire
Creation of the tri-color flag
Creation of French Departments
Charles de Gaulle, centenary of birth
50th Anniv. of the Appel du 18 Juin
Institut du Monde Arabe
Congrès de Fed. des Sociétés Philatélique Françaises
Villefranche sur Saone-La dentelle

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND CATALOGS

- "Les Cartes Maximums de France, Des Origines à 1988." 1988 Ed. 500pp, 400 illustr., 356Fr p.pd. Maximaphiles Françaises, 62 rue Leon-Bocquet, 94100 Saint-Maur des Fossés (Encyclopedic work, priced, listings by themes)
- "Decouvrir la Philatélie--Les Cahiers de l'INFOREP." 1989, 100pp. Annie Bessières, ed. 59.50Fr p.pd. From INFOREP, Bures Morainvilliers, 78630 Orgeval. (Promotion for phil. for neophytes, with articles by prominent philatelists)
- "Les Timbres de France Racontent la Revolution." By D. Cudel. 1989. 35F + 20F post. Groupement Philatélique Picard, 11 rue A. Daudet, 80090 Amiens
- "Les Ballons Montés." By Bernard L'Heritier. 1989, 195F + post., Publ. by Valeur Philatélique. 6 rue de Paradis, 06000 Nice (priced cat.)
- "La Poste Durant La Révolution 1789-1799." Lettres du Monde Entier--Collection Créée par Maurice Bruzeau. 220pp. 350 illustr. 250F + 55 post. Soc. des Amis du Musée Postal, 34 Blvd. de Vaugirard, 75737 Paris Cédex 15 (Contains articles by Alexandre, Bergier, Jamet, Narjoux, Rachou, and Thouvenin)
- "La Poste Pendant La Période Revolutionnaire." Special No. of Feuilles Marcophiles. 285F + 15F post. Over 30 articles on special aspects, and various documents. From Union Marcophile, Claude Chezaud, 159 Blvd. Murat, 75016 Paris
- "Inventaire des Brevets de Maitres de Poste Expédiés par le Secrétariat d'Etat de la Maison du Roy 1692-1773." By J. and M. Bolhabit-Gauthier. 1989. 36pp. Suppl. to Relais #25, May 1989. 80Fr. From Amis du Musée de la Poste, 34 Blvd. de Vaugirard, 75737 Paris Cédex 15
- "Französische Seepost--Vorphilatelistische Zeit." By J. Bergier. Transl. from French. 28pp 1988. Beilage to Rundbrief #400, Deutsche Altbriefsammler Verein E.V., Heft 94, Dec. 1988. Postgeschichte und Altbriefkunde Serie. Trans. from Feuilles Marcophiles #s 241-243, 1985
- "La Poste aux Lettres en Seine et Marne (1er Partie) Des Origines à 1849." By R. Thouvenin. 1988. 300Fr p.pd. From Andre Fontaine, 14 rue de la Croix St., Foron, 77100 Meaux
- "Les Noms Revolutionnaires des Communes de France." By Figueres. Orig. publ. 1901. Reprod. by Union Marcophile. 208Fr p.pd. Union Marcophile, Claude Chezaud, 159 Blvd. Murat, 75016 Paris (Lists the names of communes which changed name during the Rev.)
- "La Poste en Bourgogne" (incorrectly listed in previous FCP as 'La Poste en Dordogne'). Issue no. 7, 1987. 70Fr p.pd. (consists of reproductions of 6 old documents)
- "Les Entiers Postales de France et Monaco." 4th Rev. ed. 1988. By J. Storch and R. Francon. 200Fr p.pd. Imprimeries des Vivarais, B.P. 51, 07101 Annonay Cédex (standard catalog)
- "Seine Inférieure Histoire Postale et Monographie, des Origines à 1904." By G. Nory, M. Quétel, J. Prieur, J. Stalain. To have appeared in March, 1989, 2 vols. 720pp. In 3 colors. 400Fr p.pd. From J. Regnaud, Société Philatélique de Haute Normandie,

122 Blvd. Clemenceau, 76600 Le Havre (very important work, with much on the maritime services from Havre and railroads, priced cat. of marks; based on the archives)

"L'Impression des Timbres Françaises par le Rotatives," Tome I, 1922-1944. By Baron de Vinck. Brought up to day by SOCODAMI, 1989. 37pp. 25Fr. SOCODAMI, 19 rue Alsace-Lorraine, 22000 St. Brieuc (classic work)

"Les Précurseurs de la Thématique Croix-Rouge." By Pierre Moxot. 1989. 105pp. 120Fr. Club Thématique Croix-Rouge, Alain Godaf, 1 Chemin des Deux Nemphiles, 78640 Neauphilé le Chateau (postal documents relating to the red cross used 1864-1900)

"The Nellie J. Banks--Life of a Nova Scotia Schooner--" By G. and D. Robinson, Summer-side, P.E.I. 1970, repri. 1987. 100pp. From the authors, Tyne Valley, P.E.I., COB 2CO, Canada (For \$11 US the Robinsons will send the book plus a souvenir postcard of the boat with the St. Pierre-Miquelon stamp commemorating the boat, with FD cancel.) (on the vicissitudes of this schooner used in rum-running to St. Pierre in prohibition days, commem. on a recent S P M stamp--very interesting history)

"Instruction Sur Le Service Rural, 1 Aout 1830." Facsimile reprint of an original document. In: Documents d'Histoire Poste Rural No. 1, publ. by Michel Dupuis. 13pp. 1977. 28 Quai Gambetta, 71100 Chalon sur Marne

"French Colonies Revenues, Part II--Sub-Sahara African Colonies." Edited and publ. by Donald L. Duston, 1314 25th St., Peru, IL 61354. \$22.50 p.pd. 154pp, illustr. (3rd issue of a 5-part catalog put out for the Amer. Rev. Assoc.; parts Mid-East and Far-East colonies will be issued later in 1989)

"Les Cahiers de l'Académie, Opus VI." By the Académie Québécoise d'Etudes Philatéliques, \$20 + \$3 post. Canadian. Beaubien P.O., Box 24, Montreal, P.Q. H2G 3C8, Canada (variety of subjects, not mainly on France, but one article by J. Storch and R. Francon on the unissued Marianne of Durrens)

"Philatelic Bibliopole, 14th Stock Catalog of Philatelic Literature." By Leonard Hartmann, 1989, \$3 (\$5 foreign). 94pp. P.O. Box 36006, Louisville, KY 40233 (a number of items relating to France and colonies offered, mainly ones still in print)

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

TIMBROSCOPIE

#45 March 1988--Storch: "2.20F Liberté de Gandon--une valeur courante aux multiples usages." Jamet: "Les CFA de la Réunion." "L'ordonnateur analyse le 20F Pont du Garde."

#46 April 1988--"France--le 25 timbres et séries en hausse." Jamet: "Le Bureau Françaises à l'Etranger" (begin.) Melot: "Les types Petain" (cont.). "L'extraordinaire collection Ferrari."

#47 May 1988--"Lancement de ler timbre en ECU." "Nouvelle inscription marginales--faut-il collectionner les bas de feuilles?" Storch: "Le Bequets, un série fleuve." "Charcot--des timbres Australes au Pole Nord." Melot: "Le Grande Epoque des timbres pour recommandées." Melot: "Si Nice m'était comté." "Italie--le pays ou une collection commence par un timbre de France (1849)." Salanne: "Monaco précurseurs de la géométrie variable."

#48 June 1988--Melot: "Les mille et un aspects de deux celebrées semi-modernes (Bordeaux and LeHavre Expo overprints)." Melot: "(des timbres pour recommandées)." cont.: Melot: "Les oubliés du Maroc Francaise (the Morocco Agencies)." Jamet: "Les cent visages de la République--Marianne de Décaris."

#49 July-Aug. 1988--"Les 10 timbres et variétés les plus rares." Jamet: "Marianne de Chef-fer." Salanne: "Roland Garros." Timbres que l'on ne verra jamais (rejected designs)." Very: "Des Sage que la sagesse conseille de rechercher (Granets)." Salanne: "Les France Libre dans la guerre fratricide du Levant."

#52 Nov. 1988--Bartoli: "The boom of the new philately (special products, blocs, etc.)." Jamet: "Les timbres de recouvrements, chronique d'un fin annomie." Salanne: "La poste Francaise en Chine." Blanchais: "Aves les products speciales la philatélie trouve un second souffle." Salanne: "Timbres de Guerre, puis timbre épargne--le Phénix venait."

- #53 Dec. 1988— "L'ordonnateur analyse le taxe. #47." Melot: "Variations de côte—la qualite fait le prix." Salanne: "Les timbres de Noel de l'Abbé Rougier (Xmas Id.)." Storch: "Habillages fantaisie pour entiers Sage." Salanne: "Les Frères Bossière, gouverneurs des Kerguelen." Salanne: "Quand le Taille-douce pretend de belles couleurs."
- #54 Jan. 1989— Salanne: "Variétés." Jamet: "Caisse de Amortissement timbre." Melot: "L'étrange destin des Alphées Dubois." "Les enveloppes encombrant leur histoire." Salanne: "Les timbres et la Douane." Salanne: "6 lettres, deux ans de travail forcés bagnard en New Calédonie." Salanne: "Les vignettes oubliées de la France Combattante." Jamet: "Grèves de Postes de 1965."

MEMBERS' APPEALS

- WANTED:** French black and white pre-1920 picture postcards, used or unused, showing dog carts, occupations, workers, shops, market scenes, Paris scenes, small trades, Paris vécu, balloons, etc. Send on approval to --Michel Cammas, C.P. 4, Ste. Thérèse, P.Q., J7E 4H7, Canada. (mb. 1929)
- FOR SALE:** The last (1974) rare Royalist Revenue issue of Laos. 3 values (10, 30, 500 kip) MNH. \$10.00 + SASE. Multiples available. --Dr. S. Carol, P.O. Box 414, Holbrook, NY 11741
- FOR SALE:** St. Pierre-Miquelon die essays, design like C20, but plane flying from left to right. Set of seven different colors (indigo, black, rust, brown, blue, purple, dark purple). \$350. Terrence Hines, Box 629, Chappaqua, NY 10514-0629. (mb. 2152)

F.C.P.S. OFFICIAL

President's Message

At the annual meeting in May, the current officers and directors were reelected. I would be much happier if I had been able to welcome at least one new face to the Board.

Twice this spring one of our directors has been unexpectedly absent from a meeting, and we have later discovered that he had suffered a heart attack. Fortunately, Ira has recovered well and is back in regular attendance. Walter had to have coronary bypass surgery but is now reportedly doing well, and we expect him to be fully recovered when meetings resume in the fall.

Jerry Massler has moved to Spain, so we now have two non-resident directors. He has indicated his willingness to resign when we find a replacement. Anyone who thinks he might be interested in serving as director, and who can attend a more-or-less monthly evening meeting in New York City, should speak with me or any of the other directors.

I expect that we will have our traditional informal brunch meeting at BALPEX on the Sunday of Labor Day weekend. Anyone who is interested in joining us should contact Ed Grabowski that morning at the show, if not before, so that he can make reservations.

R. Stevens

Meeting of 7 March

Lou Robbins led a discussion on one of his favorite topics this evening—the Scott Catalog. Lou noted that so long as dealers had solid input into the catalog, things remained reasonably stable. This was particularly true in bygone days when there were a number of dealers who maintained A-Z stocks, purchased regularly in the wholesale market and sold regularly at retail. They were a constant source of current information for Scott, and the catalog could respond to the market. The situation has changed dramatically on two accounts: there are now very few dealers who maintain those extensive stocks; and the catalog is now in the hands of commercial interests who have little familiarity with the wholesale and retail markets.

As with everyone else, Lou questioned the pricing in the current Scott catalogs. Scott did little consulting of foreign catalogs in developing the 1989 catalog, and their decisions

were based on the whims of the editors. The net result has been an underpricing of much foreign material which in turn has directed much of that material to foreign markets.

What will 1990 bring? Scott did consult many philatelic societies to aid in pricing in the pending catalog. The FCPS was consulted, and Dick Stevens sent a number of what seemed to us to be good suggestions along. We received a letter of acknowledgement from Scott, and they stated that they would ignore EVERYTHING we suggested. As for yours truly, I prefer and recommend the CERES catalog.

Ed Grabowski

Meeting of 4 April

Our guest tonight was Ed Epstein, and his topic was the Postal History of Normandie. This was the greatest of the French trans-Atlantic liners and it made 139 trips in its four year life span from 1935-39. Ed strongly recommended the book entitled **NORMANDIE**, written by Harvey Ardman and published by Harper-Row, for anyone interested in the field. He is an acknowledged contributor to this volume.

It was with pride that the French government issued the Normandie stamp in anticipation of launching of this great ship. Ed showed the stamp in its varieties, with a presentation sheet and proofs. Many pre-maiden voyage covers were shown, which served as a form of advertising for the ship. Maiden voyage covers illustrating the cancels used by the ship's post office were presented, with most correctly franked by the 1F50c Normandie stamp. Occasionally, covers with other frankings are also seen.

The ship's post office was served by five different crews, denoted as brigades A-E, with covers of brigades B and D being the rarest. These crews rotated service amongst the Normandie, the Isle de France and the Paris. . . nice work if you can get it, as the song goes. The changes in French postage rates on cards and letters were documented by various Normandie covers. Even foreign covers posted to travel on the Normandie were shown.

It was an evening of many interesting and colorful covers, ending with the well-known account of the tragic fate of this, the greatest of the French liners.

Ed Grabowski

Meeting of 2 May

The meeting began with our annual meeting. The current slate of officers and board members with expiring terms were all re-elected. The increase in 1990 dues to a \$15/\$11 structure, passed at the last Board meeting, was noted by President Stevens.

Then we turned to our annual Stephen G. Rich Memorial Exhibit and six exhibits were presented in the frames. Among the competitive exhibits, Stan Luft received the BEST IN SHOW for his two frames of top notch material shown under FRANCE: MILITARY CAMPAIGNS (1823-1860). Judges Lievsay and Massler had high praise for this exhibit noting the presence of material from 10 of the 11 Spanish campaigns, and representation from the Baltic Squadron. The presentation was considered to be excellent and neat, but still a little wordy in the opinion of Judge Lievsay. Second place was awarded to Robert T. Kinsley who showed CLASSIC FRANCE—A PRIMER. This proved to be an excellent introduction to the classic French issues seen via a good simple overall showing with some nice covers. Highlights included a 5F cancelled '5104' and a 10c Siege tete-beche. (Watch those Colonial 40c Ceres issues, Bob!) The third award was taken by Norval Rasmussen for his showing of PRE-INDEPENDENCE ALGERIA, highlighted by an excellent showing of proofs.

In the non-competitive class, Jerry Massler stood out with his SARDINIAN USAGES of his Monaco speciality. President Stevens followed with a showing of the MARTINIQUE GROUP TYPE (that's my turf, Dick!), and yours truly concluded the exhibit with a showing of his developing collection of the GENERAL ISSUES DUES. For the competitors—you should have long since received your medals, and very nice ones at that. Write if you haven't gotten them.

Ed Grabowski

Meeting of 6 June

Mr. H.L. Arnould of New Jersey presented his material on French Postal Entities mailed from or via St. Thomas at this meeting. Mr. Arnould is a D.W.I. specialist and the material presented was the portion of his collection having a French connection. Things began with two nice Eagles covers: the first franked at 1F25c with the British 'PAID AT

GUADELOUPE' transit to NYC; the second was from the British agency at Martinique prepaid with 1F70c's worth of Eagles, or the ¼sh British rate, to Lima, Peru.

The first use of the French St. Thomas Consular mark in 1865 was shown on a cover franked at the 60c rate. This predates Salles by five years. A French Packet cover via St. Thomas was also shown franked with 40c and 80c Bordeaux issues. Also among the unusual items, was a printed-matter piece franked with 5c and 15c Sage issues to St. Thomas.

The famous 1851 French cover franked at 1F50c to Martinique, but misdelivered to NYC resides in Mr. Arnould's collection. The letter was forwarded to St. Thomas by unknown means and then onto Martinique. All in all, a most enjoyable evening.

Ed Grabowski

NEW MEMBERS

- 2772 PETRONIE, JOSEPH V., P.O. Box 515981, Dallas, TX 75251-5981. (General France: mint. St. Pierre - Miquelon. Exchange.)
- 2773 SCHODROF, D. HENRY, P.O. Box 610, Sheridan, IL 60551-0610. (General collector: all issues - 19th & 20th. Classics and modern France: used.)
- 2774 FLAY, JOSEPH C., 1912 Park Forest Ave., State College, PA 16803-1329. (General collector all issues.)
- 2775 JONES, GARY, 70 Francis St., Brookline, MA 02146. (Colonies General Issues: mint - on cover. Stamps & covers of Indochina.)
- 2776 TREVOR, GEORGE S., 1101 15th St., Augusta, GA 30901. (General collector: all issues. France: mint - used.)
- 2777 FABIAN, GEORGE, 230 Fir, Park Forest, IL 60466. (No Specialties Listed.)
- 2778 SCHWARTZ, DEBORAH F., 17102 Tiffany Circle, Huntington Beach, CA 92649. (General France: mint - used. Occupation issues. Offices aboard. Saar. Colonies General Issues. Exchange.)
- 2779 WALLIS, JOHN, 1104 Ainslee St., Midland TX 79701. (Stamps: Pre-Independence Africa: Togo - Camerouns.)
- 2780 SCHECHTER, EDWARD, 651 Sutton Rd., Shavertown, PA 18708. (General Collector: 19th Century. Classics: mint - used. Telephone & telegraph - Dues - Parcel Post - Newspaper. Colonies General Issues: mint - used pre-1914 only.)
- 2781 SERRA, JOSEPH M., 424 52nd Ave., Bellwood, IL 60104. (General collector: all issues. France: mint - used - on cover. DeLuxe Proofs - Imperforates - Occupation Issues. Colonies General Issues: mint - used - on cover, all Colonies and Territories. Independent Republics. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 2782 COATES, DAVID B., 3016 Coach House Ln., Virginia Beach, VA 23452. (General France: mint - used. Regular Issues: Classics: used - 1870-1871. Dues - Cancellations - Semi-Postals - Air Mails - Coils - Miniature Sheets - Parcel Post - Franchise Militaire - Revenus - Precancels - Occupation Issues. Exchange. Indochina. Vietnam. Cambodia. Laos & Israel.)
- 2783 BRADLEY, STUART V., JR., 105 E. Glendale Ave., Alexandria, VA 22301. (Topical: Color shifts on art stamps. General France: mint and used.)
- 2784 KNUTSON, DR. PHILIP, 1087 Hanover Court, Salem, OR 97302. (Regular issues: Classics: mint - 1870-1871. Offices Abroad. Colonies General Issues: mint. Colonial provisionals. Philatelic literature.)
- 2785 AULT, RICK, 2813 Allen's Trail, Edmond, OK 73034. (General collector: all issues. France: mint - used. Stationery.)
- 2786 BLASER, MARK, 310 Main St., Freemansburg, PA 18017. (Modern France: used - on cover. Flamme - Expositions, Special and temporary and DeLuxe Proofs - Imperforates - Artist's Proofs & Color Trials. Andorre. Colonies General Issues: used - on cover. Stamps and covers of French Guiana.)
- 2787 WATKINS, PAUL S., 77 Cublington Rd., Leamington Spa, Warwickshire CV32 74Q, England. (General France: mint - used - on cover. Specialized stampless covers after 1815 - Departmental "Marques Postales" - Paris "Marques Postales" - Entry markings - Postal history in general. Classics: used - on cover - Cancellations. Modern France: mint. Artist's Proofs - Color trials. Algeria pre-1960. Philatelic literature. Rural Posts. Bureau De Distribution. Napoleon imperf issues incl. color trials.)

REINSTATEMENTS

- 2704 RIKON, MICHAEL, 133 Avondale Road, Ridgewood, NJ 07450. (Already in Philatelist.)
- 1317 RAPPAPORT, B. HOWARD, 54 Abington Ave. East, Newark, NJ 07104. (Already in Philatelist.)
- 2086 VON MATTIX, CAPT. WILLIAM, USN RET., 740 Faith Ave., Ashland, OR 97520. (Already in Philatelist.)
- 2151 BOULE, MAURICE, La Plaine Du Roy, 83110 Sanary, France. (Already in Philatelist)
- 266 ROTHBAUM, RICHARD E., 24 Old Country Road, New Rochelle, NY 10804. (Already in Philatelist)
- 2368 LATTANZI, DANIEL R., 2031 Blairmont Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15241. (Already in Philatelist)
- 1066 GUZZIO, GEORGE, 134 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, NY 11217. (Already in Philatelist)
- 2657 KNEE, STEVEN T., One Balsa Road, Santa Fe, NM 87505. (Already in Philatelist)
- 1002 CHAITE, JOHN J., 412 South St. Asaph St., Alexandria, VA 22314. (Already in Philatelist)
- 2593 STRAUSSBERG, STEPHEN L., (New Address) 1654 Espanola Ave., Apt. 3, Holly Hill, FL 32017. (Already in Philatelist)
- 2589 LIECHTI, HANS U., Rebenstrasse 15, Birchwil CH 8309, Switzerland. (Already in Philatelist)
- 2356 POLHEMUS, J. MARK, 74 Oakdale Ave., San Rafael, CA 94901-1354. (Already in Philatelist)
- 2619 CIRAGAN, BEHCET, Loorenstr. 47, CH-8053 Zurich, Switzerland. (Already in Philatelist)
- 978 PETERS, DONALD J., P.O. Box 6261, Providence RI 02910. (General France, mint - used. Stationery. Offices Abroad. CFA. All Colonies and Territories, cancels & postal history. Mint & used postal stationery from entire French Colonies and Offices Exchange.)
- 1328 McCULLOCH, J. DOUGLAS, 11 Darlingbrook Crescent, Islington, Ont. Canada M9A 3H4. (Already in Philatelist)
- 181 HORWITZ, WILLIAM H., 264 Main St., Huntington, NY 11743. (Already in Philatelist)
- 2648 BREAUULT, RAYMOND A., 3912 Moss Oak Drive, Jacksonville, FL 32211 (Already in Philatelist)
- 1959 MONTELLO, LAWRENCE J., P.O. Box 2337, Citrus Heights, CA 95611-2337. (Already in Philatelist)
- 2491 DeLISLE, ALBERT B., 15433 Boswell Boulevard, Sun City, AZ 85351. (Already in Philatelist)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 2053 DEAN, THURMAN C., 2366 E. Calypso Drive, Mesa AZ 85204
- 2190 KORWIN-CHROMECKI, MATT, 4044 Old Dundas Road, Suite No. 3, Toronto, Ont. Canada M6S 2R6
- 2355 COULBOURNE, FCCS JOSEPH C., ER Division, USS John F. Kennedy (CV 67), FPO New York, NY 09538
- 2571 FARBER, MARTIN R., c/o Trinity Packaging, 84 Business Park Dr. S., Armonk, NY 10504
- 2582 TEMPLER, DARRYL L., P.O. Box 2911, La Jolla, CA 92038-2911
- 2674 CORMIER, FRANCOIS, P.O. Box 499, Little Brook, Nova Scotia, Canada B0W 1Z0
- 2349 GOOLD, WILSON S. III, (Revision of Address-Clarification) P.O. Box 557, Dayton, OH 45405
- 2734 FERGUSON, JIMMY W., 55 Pearl St., San Francisco, CA 94103