



France & Colonies Philatelist

FLYSPECKING THE EARLY POSTMARKS OF FRENCH CAMEROUN

by M.P. Bratzel, Jr.

The definitive work about the postmarks of French Cameroun was published in 1990 (1). *Les oblitérations du Cameroun 1914-1960* provides information about opening dates and operations of all 96 post offices, postal agencies, and other postal establishments in that territory. Also included are illustrations of almost 400 different pre-independence postmarks and a tabulation of their observed dates of use. The book was prepared with "expansion joints," to accommodate new or more detailed information as it becomes available.

One such aspect are the 24mm (nominal) double-ring cancellers; the inner ring consists of a series of dashes. These cancellers were first introduced at Douala in April 1916 and used at various locales until the early 1950s. *Les oblitérations* notes 43 places in Cameroun where such cancellers saw service. However, at several towns, two or more similar cancellers were used. At Douala, for instance, at least seven cancellers inscribed Duala, plus eight inscribed Douala were used; in addition, there are several dubious postmarks or outright forgeries (2).

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In *Les oblitérations*, eight other locales were identified where more than one canceller of this type was employed (a ninth has since been found). However, the different postmarks were not illustrated, nor their period of use noted, in part because of information gaps. Although gaps still remain, they have been sufficiently closed to warrant a report at this time, depicting the postmarks and describing differences among them.

The prime numbers assigned below are those used in *Les oblitérations*. Sub-numbers (following the dash) are assigned to each of the different postmarks recorded to date.

BONABERI

No. 59-1



BONABERI-Gap (in inner ring) under R; dash under A

B-C distance about 6¼mm

I-N distance about 6¼mm

20 dashes

Earliest: 20 OCT 17

Latest: 5 SEPT 30

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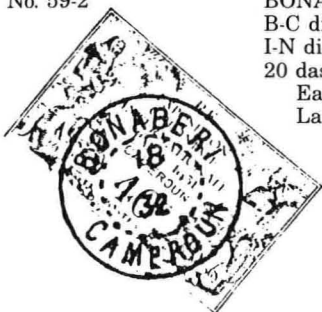
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No. 59-2



BONABERI-Dash under R; gap under A
 B-C distance about 7mm
 I-N distance about 5¼mm
 20 dashes
 Earliest: 18 MARS 31
 Latest: 32

EDEA

No. 150-1



EDEA length about 9mm; gap under A
 CAMEROUN-dash between U and N
 21 dashes
 Earliest: 3 SEPT 17
 Latest: 7 AVRIL 33

No. 150-2



EDEA length about 8¾mm; gaps under both Es
 CAMEROUN-dash centered over N
 21 dashes
 Earliest: 2 JUIN 33
 Latest: 4 JUL 38

KRIBI

No. 195-1



KRIBI length about 9½mm; dash under first I
 CAMEROUN-dash extends to right of a; dash over E;
 gap over N
 K-C distance about 9½mm
 I-N distance about 10mm
 21 dashes
 Earliest: 4 AOUT 17
 Latest: MARS 29

No. 195-2



KRIBI length about 9½mm; gap under first I
 CAMEROUN-dash extends to left of A; gap over E;
 dash over N
 K-C distance about 9½mm
 I-N distance about 9½mm
 21 dashes
 Earliest: 31 MAI 28
 Latest: 6 DEC 34

No. 195-3



KRIBI length about 9mm
K-C distance about 10mm
I-N distance about 11mm
19 dashes
Usage: February 1947

LOLODORF

No. 203-1



LOLODORF-gaps under Os
CAMEROUN-dash over E
C-L distance about 5¼mm
F-N distance about 6¾mm
20 dashes
Earliest: 2 OCT 18
Latest: 27 JANV 29

No. 203-2



LOLODORF-dashes under Os
CAMEROUN-gap over E
C-L distance about 5½mm
F-N distance about 6¾mm
20 dashes
Earliest: 13 MAI 29
Latest: 6 SEPT 32

MAROUA

No. 218-1



M-C distance about 6¼mm
A-N distance about 6¾mm
Earliest: 5 SEPT 18
Latest: 18 JUIL 24

No. 281-2

M-C distance about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm
A-N distance about $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm
19 dashes
Earliest: 14 MAI 35
Latest: 14 JUIN 35



N'KONG-SAMBA
No. 288-1

N'KONG-SAMBA-dash under left leg of last A
CAMEROUN-dashes over right arm of N and right arm of U
21 dashes
Earliest: 25 OCT 16
Latest: 13 OCT 31



No. 288-2

N'KONG-SAMBA-dash centered under last A
CAMEROUN-dashes over left arm of N and left arm of U
21 dashes
Earliest: 26 AOUT 32
Latest: 10 MAI 35



NYOMBE
No. 298-1

NYOMBE length about $14\frac{1}{4}$ mm; gap under B; dash under E
CAMEROUN-gap over M
C-N distance about $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm
E-N distance about 6mm
22 dashes
Earliest: 14 OCT 22
Latest: 27 JANV 32



No. 298-2



NYOMBE length about 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm; dash under B; gap under E
CAMEROUN-dash over M
C-N distance about 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm
E-N distance about 7mm
20 dashes
Earliest: 14 JANV 29
Latest: 30 DEC 32

No. 298-3



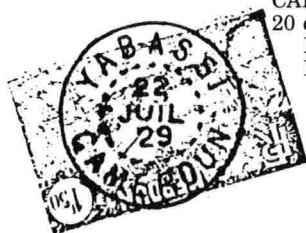
NYOMBE length about 14mm; short dash under E
CAMEROUN-dash over M
C-N distance about 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm
E-N distance about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm
24 dashes
Earliest: 3 MAI 32
Latest: SEPT 33

YABASSI
No. 332-1



YABASSI-dashes under both feet of second A and under first S
CAMEROUN-dash over E
22 dashes
Earliest: 8 OCT 20
Latest: 11 JANV 29

No. 332-2



YABASSI-gaps under right foot of second A and under first S
CAMEROUN-gap over E
20 dashes
Earliest: 22 JUIL 29
Latest: 12 JANV 33

YAOUNDE

No. 342-1



CAMEROUN-gap over R

20 dashes

Earliest: 3 NOV 17

Latest: 31 AOUT 30

No. 342-2



CAMEROUN-dash over R

21 dashes

Earliest: 18 JUIN 27

Latest: 9 NOV 32

No. 343-1



YAOUNDE length about 14½mm

Y-C distance about 4½mm

E-N distance about 3¾mm

20 dashes

Earliest: 5 JUL 20

Latest: 22 MARS 26

No. 343-2



YAOUNDE length about 13½mm; gap under E;

foot of Y centered over gap

CAMEROUN-dash extends to left of A

Y-C distance about 7¾mm

E-N distance about 8mm

19 dashes

Earliest: 18 JANV 31

Latest: 10 AOUT 32

No. 343-3



YAOUNDE length about 13½mm; dash under E;

foot of Y centered over gap

CAMEROUN-dash above and extends to right of A

Y-C distance about 8½mm

E-N distance about 7½mm

19 dashes

Earliest: 14 DEC 33

Latest: 2 JANV 34

Wartime:

Earliest: 31 AOUT 43

Latest: 23 AOUT 44

No. 343-4



YAOUNDE length about 13½mm; dash under E;
 foot of Y above right edge of gap
 CAMEROUN-dash above and extends to left of A
 Y-C distance about 8mm
 E-N distance about 7½mm
 Earliest: 17 AOUT 33
 Latest: 26 JUIL 36

Differences among similar postmarks are difficult to describe in words, and also difficult to visualize. This is especially true for Yaounde No. 343-2, 343-3 and 343-4, and is compounded by the generally poor strikes. However, by superimposing these postmarks atop a light box, one is able to confirm that there are a myriad of minor differences and the images do not align.

Cameroun was under French administration for only 46 years. With the above-noted postmarks added to the roster, the total confirmed number of postmarks during this relatively short period is now almost 420. This includes a number of other postmarks identified since *Les oblitérations* was published, and the list will continue to grow.

Thanks are extended to Dudley Cobb, Ken Doig, John Hardies, Jack Hatfield, Hubert Kraja, and Michael Wright for the loan of material for providing photocopies for study. Additional information would, of course, be appreciated. Please address correspondence to the author at: 1233 Virginia Ave., Windsor, Ontario N8S 2Z1, Canada.

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- 1) Bratzel, M.P. Jr., H. Kraja, and R.J. Maddocks. *Les oblitérations du Cameroun 1914-1960*. MPB Canada, 1990, 83 pages. ISBN No. 0-9694026-0-0.
- 2) Bratzel, M.P. Jr. "The 23mm Diameter, Double-Ring Postmarks of Douala, Cameroun." *France & Colonies Philatelist*, Vol. 44, No. 2, April 1988, pages 7-13. Addendum: Vol. 46, No 1, January 1990, page 16.

ERREUR DE GROS CHIFFRES/ERROR IN VALUE TABLET

By Bob Kinsley

The Classic issues of France, those dull, drab, wonderful stamps antedating the Sage issues, have their many plate varieties, reissues, special issues, non-issues, color shades, retouches, and, of course those eminent tête-bêche pairs. But, among all those many collectible stamps, only two are classified as errors. One is Scott 37a, the 5F Napoleon with "5" and "F" missing, known only used and defective and valued twenty years ago at well over 1 million francs. I have never seen it in an auction catalog.

The second error is Scott 60a, the Cérès "gros chiffres" issue of 1875, wherein a 15c-value plug found its way into one of the margin clichés of the plate of 150 stamps of the 10c brown on rose-tinted paper is well known. The normal stamp was issued March 1875, but the error was not discovered until the final distribution of 10c sheets in August 1876. Dealers and collectors succeeded in obtaining quite a few copies before sale was halted by the postal service. A writer in *The American Journal of Philately*, v. VII (1894), p. 227, says he was able to purchase almost 200 copies at the Place de la Bourse post office, and sold them from 2 francs to 10 francs apiece "and today, while we have no more on hand, they are sold for about 100 frs." A back-page ad in Brainerd Kremer's "French Philatelic Facts" booklet of February 1950 offers a used copy on post card for \$175 and a mint copy se-tenant with the correct 10c stamp for \$200, notwithstanding that postally-used copies were/are far less abundant than unused one.

Today Scott values the single error at \$2,250 unused and \$2,600 used, and the se-tenant pair at \$3,250 unused and \$3,300 used. A review of recent auction catalogs of major French houses reveals that the famous Dubus Collection contained both a used single, Lot 763 of Baudot's 145th auction sale of May 1988, minimum bid 12,000 francs, and an unused

se-tenant pair, Lot 762, minimum bid 7,000 francs. Neither lot was sold. The same se-tenant pair was listed again in Baudot's 148th of January 1990 as Lot 456, value 34,000 francs, minimum bid 8,000 francs, and again it remained unsold. An unused se-tenant pair described as having thins was included in Robineau's 143rd of December 1989 as Lot 2676, value 34,000 francs, minimum bid only 4,200 francs, and it was sold for 6,820 francs. A used se-tenant pair, superb, one perf slightly short, was included in Roumet's 406th of October 1990 as Lot 28, value 42,000 francs, minimum bid 12,500 francs, and it went for 16,120 francs. Finally, an unused single with small thin was offered in François Feldman's sale of 30 Sept. 1991 as Lot 94, value 22,500 francs, starting price 2,500 francs, and sold for 4,917 francs.

While we shouldn't draw much of a conclusion from such sparse information, we can dare to say that, for once, Scott's valuations aren't too far off, whereas Yvert's valuations remain two to three times above reality.

THE FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN DESERT STORM (1991)

Sinais and Sitarek continue their study ("Courrier du désert") on the French role (Opération Daguet) played in the Persian Gulf region (see FCP, July 1991) in the June 1991 "L'Echo de la Timbrologie."

To that previous listing of naval vessels, we can add the landing-ship transport "Foudre," which left Toulon 25 January for Yanbu; and the anti-submarine frigate "Latouche-Tréville," which left Brest 11 February to relieve the "Jean de Vienne." French minesweepers "Aigle," "Sagittaire," "Pégase," "Orion," and "Pluton," plus supply (depot) ship "Loire," went into action during March.

Naval personnel received the free franchise (reimbursed to La Poste by the Naval Ministry) from 24 January. Their mail went to Centre de Tri/Paris Armées, and then to 00300 Paris Naval, where it received a Havas meter cancel showing the rate paid (generally the domestic 2.30 rate). Mail to and from France normally took 2-5 days.

BPM 640A at Riyadh and BPM 640B at Yanbu became BPM 644 and 645, respectively, on 1 March. New bureaux opened in 1991 were BPM 643 (at Rafah), operative 25 January-18 April in support of the French advance on the western flank of the Coalition, though it probably did not enter into Iraq proper. BPM 646 opened in April in Qatar, for Opération Météil airmen. And BPM 647 was in Kuwait city from 1 March, serving the mine-removal land forces and the French Embassy. BPM 848 was scheduled to open in May in Turkey, for the troops aiding Kurdish refugees. Postal-sector numbers ran from 85750 to 85899. In addition to circular date stamps, each BPM also received an oval administrative cachet, usually struck in red.

BPM 641, like 640 before it, requested a machine cancel; until its arrival, a mute Postes aux Armées machine cancel served there (February-March). The BPM 641 machine went into sporadic use in March, but faced much downtime, and its impressions should be very scarce.

Mail from France, up to 7 kg per item, was sent free-of-charge effective 24 January. Packages, originally sent by sea via Toulon, were airmailed to the Gulf from 10 February. Mail to France was accorded the franchise, but had to show payment (at Paris) by the Defense Ministry to the Postal Ministry.

When souvenir sand from the Gulf disrupted the special Havas meter cancellers in Paris, recourse was made to a handstamped *PP* Paris Tri Armées date stamp. From mid-March on, the cancelling process was somewhat simplified by the issuance in Saudi Arabia of DAGUET/Armées stickers in green on white, and of Forces Françaises en Arabie Saoudite/Operation Daguet departure cachets. The stickers are apparently quite scarce and presumably little used. Various additional markings were applied at Paris to otherwise unmarked mail from the Gulf.

We can be sure that there'll be much follow-up information on Gulf philately in the near future. (See further information under "For The Record" #588, page 22.)

MAKING NICE IN TOKYO--PHILANIPPON REPORT

Your reporters, Jo and John, are plumb wore to a frazzle. We made the long flights as two fat people, requiring extra seats on which we loaded--with great cooperation from J.A.L.--the forty-four exhibits we carried as U.S. Commissioner to the show. Ground transportation was a problem as the locations were scattered--equivalent to landing at JFK, hotel in Manhattan, and exhibition at the Meadowlands. Airport to hotel about \$120 plus tolls, hotel to show a \$25 cab fare, more in rush hours.

The exhibition hall, built on landfill in Tokyo harbor, was carpeted, adequately lit, but cold and drafty like a barn. No damage during the 4.8 earthquake. The layout was easy to understand, and only one quick trip down the center aisle was needed to find somebody, or to be found in my trademark red jackets. The bin room had walls but no ceiling. Literature well displayed, and the reading room was one of the few places with chairs.

On the second day of mounting and checking exhibits, I found a food fair at the exhibit hall across the street and beat the high cost of lunch by nibbling samples from the various stands. The motorcycle show, food fair, and furniture show in other buildings all were better attended than was Philanippon, opening day ceremonies with the Crown Prince presiding and free tabloid show catalogues notwithstanding. School children were given free admission, but there were no special activities or area for them as at AMERIPEX. I haven't seen an official attendance figure, but dealers in a separate building were commenting on the lack of traffic. Chinese first-day ceremonies were by invitation only; by U.N. the next days were open to the public, but not even listed in the program.

Completing my apprenticeship on the jury took five days and was a very interesting experience. Jury deliberations remain confidential; but I can say that it was fascinating to watch the period of "adjustments" after the preliminary scores were read. Some U.S. exhibits on the borderline (four or nine points) managed to find one extra point to reach the next medal level. Naturally as Commissioner, I will accept credit for all of them!

It is difficult to compare the experience at one show with another. Jo and I took Japanese lessons last winter, and it was soon evident that we had a better time than the vast majority of visitors who made no effort to speak the language. We came prepared with small gifts of stamp pins from the USPS and a supply of chocolates which were greatly appreciated. During the first week while I was tied up at the show, Jo was busy exploring Tokyo with the ladies. By the time this is printed, you will have seen the reports of medals to the French Community exhibits--solid in traditional, strong in postal history, and outstanding in aerophilately. Top honors among the FCPS exhibitors was Steve Walske who won Large Gold + Special Prize (a lovely inlaid mother-of-pearl bowl from Thailand) for his military balloon mail of the Siege of Paris. It was a strong show; and we were delighted to be your goodwill ambassadors.

John & Jo Lievsay

CZECH TROOPS IN FRANCE DURING WORLD WAR II

The history of and markings used by "Les Troupes Tchecoslavaques en France (1939-1945)" is covered in well-illustrated detail by Bertrand Sinais in *Documents Philatéliques*, No. 128 (1991).

Units of the 1st Czech Infantry Division, assembling and training at Agde used Poste aux Armées *No. 2197* date stamps, apparently only from March 1940-on. Several large illustrated cachets were tolerated for special occasions during April-June 1940 (also see the 1984 Waugh-Luft handbook for a couple of illustrations). Administrative markings of the Czech mission in Paris are also shown.

The first two regiments left Agde for the front in early June, and there received a Poste aux Armées *No. 209* canceller, of which Sinais says but one single example is known. The units retreated southward, along with the disorganized French armies, reached the Mediterranean, and were evacuated to England.

Sinais follows with a detailed study of military-franchise postal cards (one of his special interests), including the practically never seen illustrated cards. He describes the role of Czech units at the siege of the Dunkirk pocket, Sept. 1944-May 1945 and their British-style C.S.P.P. date stamps, and concludes with administrative markings of the repatriation mission to Czechoslovakia.

IN JUSTIFICATION OF LANGLOIS AND BOURSELET'S CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR ALGERIAN CANCELLATIONS

By Laurence H. Lambert

(Reply to critique by Baker, see page 20.)

In my four articles on Algerian cancellations published in the *France & Colonies Philatelist* between October, 1990 and July 1991, I used Langlois and Bourselet's classification system. My intent in doing so was clearly stated on the first page of my first article. L & B's system covers Algerian cancellations from 1830 to 1930. For the period prior to their 1930 publication, there were two or three types of which they were unaware. To fit them into their system, I added them and called attention to these additions in my articles. For the period 1930-1962, I extended the system to include cancel types which came into use during that time period. This was easy to do, since their system could be extended in accordance with their original design. In addition, the system was simplified by removing the subscripts "bis," "ter," and "quatre," and replacing them with numerals. I have not changed the integrity or the intent of the L & B system; rather, I have extended it in time to the termination of French rule.

I used Langlois and Bourselet's system in my articles because it is the only one ever designed for the whole of Algeria, because it is the only system in existence for covering all of Algeria's cancel types, and because it provides a superior mechanism for differentiating the cancels.

In 1930, the centenary of Algeria, Langlois and Bourselet completed their monumental work of listing all the known post offices of Algeria, along with all the known cancel types used by each office, for the entire period 1830-1930. To do this, they devised their system for classifying the cancels. Subsequent authors on Algerian cancellations treated only a part of the cancels or a limited time period. It was not until 1982 that another giant work on all the post offices and cancel types of Algeria was completed. This was J. Del Matto's "*Les Cachets a Main de la Poste Civile en Algerie 1830-1962*." In that work, Del Matto used L & B's classification. Thus, we have the only two all-encompassing works on Algerian post offices and their cancel types both using L & B. Any person involved in broad-scope Algerian postal history uses L & B's system of necessity.

I want to express here my appreciation to M. Del Matto for the use of his illustrations for some of the new cancel types shown in my articles. These were Types J3, N6, N8, W4, one of the cancels in Fig. 10, *FCP* Jan. 1991, and the two cancels in Fig. 5, *FCP* April 1991. I regret my oversight in not crediting M. Del Matto at the time of the publication of my articles. The descriptions of the cancels and their systematization are, however, my own.

The classification systems designed for the cancels of France were not intended for specialized use in Algeria and do not cover all of Algeria's cancel types. For the collectors of French postal history, it is natural to deal with Algerian cancellation in terms of their own systems, so that they may add Algeria to their collections in an orderly way. However, to abandon the specialized Algerian classification (L & B) is unthinkable. As we shall see, no other existing system provides the differentiation that is provided by L & B.

Within a period of a few years, Langlois and Veneziani published a work on the cancellations of France, Langlois and Bourselet published their Algeria work, and Langlois and Gilbert published their classification. These men designed a numeral system for France, and a letter system for Algeria. I suggest here that this may have been done for the express purpose of discouraging cross-usage, and to preserve the differences.

The first extension of a French system to cover Algerian cancellations was done by abder Halden and de Beaufond in 1949. While their work was masterful, they took liberties

with the Langlois and Gilbert types, and did not maintain the integrity of the types. *The truth of the matter is that not a single Algerian cancel prior to 1878 is exactly like its French counterpart*, except for the PC and GC numerals in lozenges. Where French cancellations of the period carry a department number at the bottom, the Algerian cancellations carry the inscriptions POSS D'AFR, or ALGERIE. Thus, we cannot apply the L & G system to Algeria unless a sub-system is used to preserve the differences. This is not my opinion alone, but the opinion of Dennis Lavarack as well.

Lavarack, in his work listed in the references for my articles, extended L & G's system to include cancellations up to 1899. He designed, or at least used, a sub-system for Algeria, beginning with types as far back as 1839, and added sub-types for France as well. Lavarack's work, dated 1967, is learned and professional in my opinion; and it is a pity that other authors, instead of designing other systems, did not continue the extension of L & G begun by Lavarack. To have done so would have been to have completed a system suitable for both France and Algeria.

I can say very little about the later French classification systems, since I have little knowledge of French philately in any of its aspects. I can say that I have never found in any of them a satisfactory recognition and treatment of several Algerian types, some of which are not to be found in France. I also believe the Club Le Meilleur supports L & B's classification for Algeria because they published Del Matto's work in 1982.

I can further state that it is confusing that Lavarack published his system in 1967, Lautier proposed a new system in 1969, but Pothion, in 1982, used something else again. This frankly leaves one wondering whether a single unified system is accepted for France, or ever will be; and if so, will it be one of the existing systems, or will it be another new one?

With particular regard to the Lautier system, I frankly had never heard of it. This is not surprising, since I am strictly an Algerian specialist. I tried unsuccessfully to obtain a copy of it from the two leading philatelic libraries in the United States. I did recently obtain information on the system.

In the Lautier system, sub-types are indicated by a third character; all types and sub-types in L & B's classification require only a single letter, or a single letter and single numeral. Lautier apparently has as the main type the block dater; L & B's is almost always the size and shape of the cancel, which is its most obvious feature. Lautier's system shows a total of eight Recette and six Distribution types or sub-types for the period 1876-1904. My articles, using L & B's classification, define 16 Recette and seven Distribution types and sub-types for the same period. Thus, L & B provides a better differentiation of types. In addition, I believe that none of the French classifications differentiate the 15 succursale and services cancel types as L & B does.

The proof of any classification system is its capability to differentiate and isolate the various cancel types, so that they may be studied, not only by the classifier, but also by others at any point in time. As indicated in the previous paragraph, L & B's classification system provides a better differentiation for the cancel types of Algeria, and thus is superior.

Up to this point, we have considered the French systems, and drawn a few comparisons. Let us now review Langlois and Bourselet's classification system.

Langlois and Bourselet designed their classification system specifically for the cancels of Algeria. To the best of my knowledge, it covers every type, and isolates every type that can be differentiated. It is a single unified classification, and it is highly systematic. Letters A through N are for recettes and distributions, O through Q are for auxiliaries, S is for cancels on which the town or village name appears without a Department name or ALGERIE, and T through W are for special services. L & B believed that for types A through N, the user would know which were recettes and which distributions. The letters assigned to the cancel types in each category indicated the chronological order in which the cancellations came into usage. That is, Type A was first and Type N was last in the recettes and distributions; Type O was first, P was next, and Q was last to come into usage for the auxiliaries; etc.; Each type defined four attributes: the order in which the cancel came into usage; the size and shape of the cancel; the block dater used; and the content of the couronne, or circular inscription. The class of the post office was also known by anyone familiar with the system. These attributes are defined in my articles. The sub-types, which had a numeral added to the letter, indicated a change in one of the attributes of the main type.

As indicated, one of the outstanding features of L & B's system is differentiation by the content of the couronne. For readers who are not familiar with such classification, the normal content of the couronne is the post office name at the top and the Department name at the bottom. Langlois and Bourselet recognized two deviations from the normal. These are the succursale types where the city name is at the top, the succursale or quartier name is at the bottom, and the department name is not shown; and also the services cancel types where the office name is at the top and the special service is named at the bottom, or vice versa. There are a total of 15 types and sub-types of succursale and services cancels isolated for Algeria, so that they may be studied by anyone with an interest. I do not know if anyone has done as much for France.

In conclusion, Langlois and Gilbert's classification, with a sub-system for Algeria, could be used for Algerian cancellations, if it weren't for the fact that a single fully coordinated system, Langlois and Bourselet's was already available. Langlois and Bourselet's system covers Algerian cancellations better than any other. It provides superior differentiation of cancel types, and it is easy to use or to extend as new types are discovered. It is the only complete Algerian classification in existence, and those involved in broad-scope Algerian postal history use it of necessity. Del Matto used it in 1982, and I have used it, extended it, and translated it into English in 1991. For me to have used any other system in my articles would have been impossible.

NOTES ON OTHER COMMENTS ON MY ARTICLES

(See page 11.)

With regard to the indication that my work is useful to those who "know little or nothing about Algeria," I would remind the reader that new cancel types have been classified and defined, and new facts have been published. My articles are thus useful to the expert as well as to the novice.

With regard to the use of the term RECETTE, it has been in official usage at least since 1904. I find on some of my cancels the abbreviations R.P., for Recette Principal. The term RECETTE is correct.

With regard to my statement that the Algerian postal system was *reorganized* in 1904, I am not insistent upon the use of that term. At the same time, it does not seem inappropriate, since one of the meanings of the term is to rearrange. In 1904, the system of cancellations was changed, and four new cancel types came into usage to replace many.



LIEVSAY ELECTED A PF TRUSTEE

From The Philatelic Foundation Quarterly

John E. Lievsay, a recently retired securities trader, has become a new member of The Philatelic Foundation's Board of Trustees, raising the membership to 22.

Mr. Lievsay brings nearly 40 years of financial experience to the PF. He was a vice president of the Bessemer Group, a New York equity securities trading firm, from 1966 to 1989. Before that he was treasurer of Columbian Financial Corporation, a sponsor of public mutual funds. Earlier, he was a civilian financial analyst and administrator in the U.S. Department of the Navy.

A long-time collector of France's stamps, he has been a director of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society since 1968 and was president in 1971-73. He was editor of the PF's recently published seminar textbook *Philatélie à la Française*. He is a consultant to the PF's Expert Committee and has been a PF contributor since 1979.

Mr. Lievsay is also treasurer of The Collectors Club in New York and a member of the American Philatelic Society's finance and expert committees. In addition, he is an international exhibitor, has been a national judge since 1982, and was an apprentice juror at PHILANIPPON 91 and the U.S. commissioner to that international show in Tokyo.

Mr. Lievsay, a native of Seattle, holds two degrees in political science from the University of North Carolina, a B.A. with honors and an M.A.

THE AMERICAN LEGION ISSUE OF 1927

(Scott #243-244 - Yvert & Tellier/Cérès #244-245)

By Raymond L. Gaillaguet

Too often small commemorative issues are ignored by collectors when they specialize. I first became interested in this issue because of its "corn-ball" theme. It seemed to me that the artist had attempted to crowd every Franco-American goodwill event in a 14x13½mm space. The many varieties of this issue also aroused my interest. I, of course, knew of the rarity of the missing numeral varieties, but, by following sales catalogs, I soon discovered that many other, albeit small, varieties also existed. I am still looking for some of the ones listed in "Cérès Variétés" book.

In July 1927, at the request of the Foreign Office, a special commemorative stamp was planned to honor the American Legion Convention to be held in Paris in September, Paris being the home of Post #1. Speed was of the essence. No plans had been made as to design; a vague idea was submitted, using the effigies of LaFayette and Washington. A medal of LaFayette and a photo of a Washington medal were given to the artist.

A. Deluze, an engraver working for the Louvre Museum, was entrusted with the task. In the design he chose to show the portraits of both men in a medallion, a ship, the SS Paris (flagship of the French line) sailing from the Statue of Liberty, a plane, the Spirit of St. Louis (Lindbergh had only recently flown across the Atlantic) flying towards the Eiffel Tower (what else?). Not to forget that the city of St. Louis is named for King Louis IX of France.

The vignettes were produced by the engraving department of the Louvre, thus accounting for this work's high quality. The stamps were printed in sheets of 150 in two stages, by flat press. The first stage was to print the vignette, the second, on half sheets of 75, to apply the value. This resulted in many misregistration shifts of the value; the best known, the value completely missing on both the 90c and 1F50 (Figures 1 & 2). Only 75 sheets of each variety are reported. The next best known is the 90c value printed above the value slot (Figure 3), giving the appearance of a totally missing value.



Figure 1. Without value.

The issue also comes imperf. (Figure 4) and with perf varieties (Figure 5), paper folds (Figure 6), shades, misregistered values (Figure 3), etc. "Cérès Variétés" (1990) lists 10 varieties of the 90c and 12 of the 1F50, not including printer's and presentation proofs (Figures 7 & 8). The imperf stamp differs from the imperf printer's proof in that the imperf shows the value while the imperf proof is always without value.

An estimated 30,000 Legionnaires came to Paris to attend the convention which opened on September 19 at the Trocadero. The stamps were put on sale on September 15 and withdrawn on October 15.

The values covered the rates of August 1, 1926 for overseas letters of 20 gram 1F50 plus 90c for each additional 20 grams (Figure 9), and for the 90c (postal card rate). The first day cancellation was a circular date postmark 27mm in circumference, inscribed "Congres American Legion, Paris, 17-9-27" (Figure 10).

I feel that the used examples of these stamps are undervalued by all of the catalogs since they were in use for only a month. Y&T and Cérès both quote 40F for each on cover. They do not give a value for the FDC's which are relatively common.



Figure 2. Postally used 90c without value. Showing domestic registry rate. This is the only recorded use of the 90c without value on cover.



Value lowered for post card rate.



Value at top.

Figure 3



Figure 4. Imperf.



Figure 5. Imperf 3 sides.

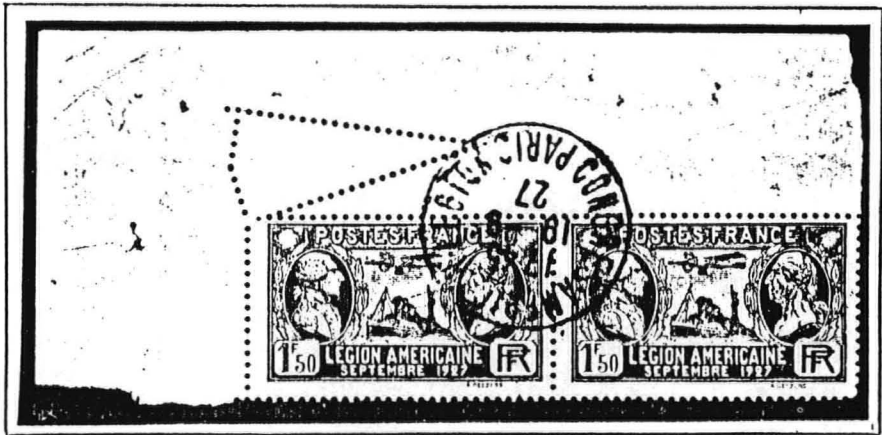


Figure 6. Misperf.



Figure 7. Imperf proof without value.

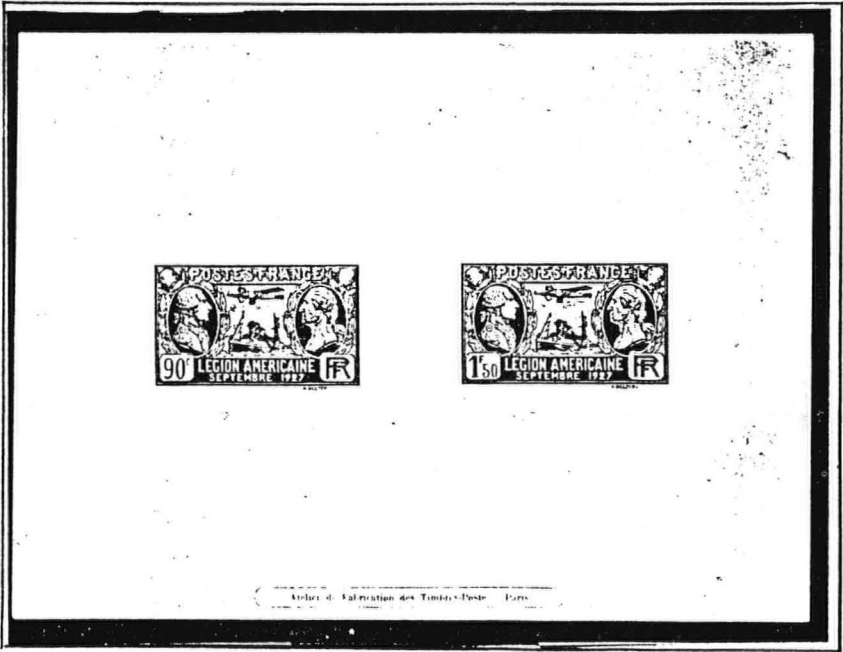


Figure 8. Collective proof.



Figure 9

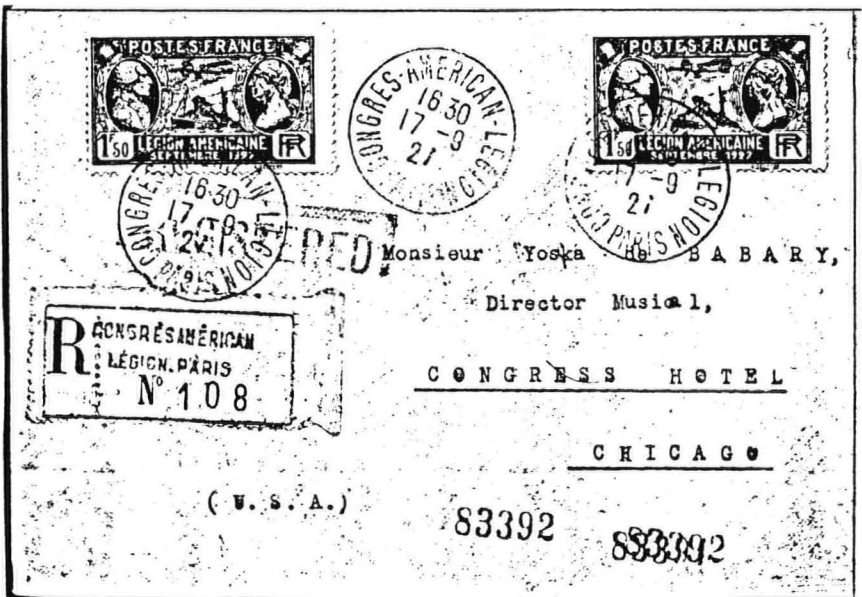


Figure 10

References:

- "Les Timbres Poste Français," by L. Demoulin, Y&T Amiens, 1933.
 "Memorial Philatélique," by Gustave Bertrand, Tome I, 1932, Librairie L. Cros.
 "Y&T Catalog, France & Colonies," 1939 issue.
 "Catalogue Spécialisé des Timbres de France, Tome 2," Y&T.
 "Cérès Variétés Marianne," by Françon, Loeillet & Storch, 1990.

STEPHEN G. RICH MEMORIAL EXHIBIT

The annual Stephen G. Rich Memorial Exhibit will be held this year on Tuesday, May 5, 1992, at the Collectors Club in New York, following the Annual Meeting of the Society. The regulations and entry forms may be found on the enclosed Supplement.

We have returned the Exhibit to its traditional May date this year, and are publishing the entry form in this issue of the *Philatelist*. Note that the exhibits are limited to two frames of 16 pages each. To further encourage new exhibitors, we are offering a free year of membership in the Society to any entrant who has not participated in the Rich Exhibit before. Now is the long-awaited opportunity for all those members who were disappointed by the late publication of the Entry Forms for the 1992 Exhibit; but we also encourage all the members of the Society to participate in this annual event honoring one of our most prominent early members.

Critique and Discussion of Articles On The Civil Post Marks Of Algeria,

By Laurence H. Lambert

In FCP Nos. 222-224 (1990-91)

By George E. Barker, Edited By S.J. Luft

(See Lambert's reply, page 11 above.)

The three articles by Mr. Lambert cover a lot of ground and give much of value to a reader seeking guidance on the subject area when they know little or nothing about Algeria. But this is not justification, to my mind, for the assertion that a satisfactory classification system is to be found in the work of Langlois and Bourselet, whose "Les Oblitérations des Bureaux de Poste du l'Afrique du Nord" appeared in 1930. Old things are not of themselves automatically to be deplored, but this "classification" has been left behind by much more recent French work. Lambert does not name "the numerical system used by most French authors," but to abandon for the period up to 1876 this numbering system devised in 1937 by Langlois and Gilbert ("Catalogue des Estampilles et Marques Postales d'Alsace et de Lorraine 1698 à 1870") seems to me a retrograde step. Mr. Lambert asserts (No. 222, p. 111) that the L & B nomenclature "provides a better mechanism for inter-relating types and sub-types, as well as a better basis for extension," but this surely cannot be supported if the list is closely examined. Thus, letter C is allocated to the 1839 small cds (better known as Type 15) issued to the principal offices (the *Bureaux de Direction*, a more accurate term than "Recettes," the term preferred by Mr. Lambert (p. 112), but the later cds issued to these offices are not given codes such as C2, C3, etc., but codes D, E, F, J, etc. (pp. 113-14; No. 223, pp. 8-9).

Mr. Lambert then follows L & B in giving C2 (L & B's C bis) to the first cds for a *Bureaux de Distribution*, and then E2 (L & B's E bis) to the next cds for a *Distribution*. Ah yes, you say, but the letter code indicates the style of block dater. Why then, I reply, are E3 and E4 so coded (pp.113-14) when their block dater is changed? They should actually, according to Mr. Lambert, be F2 and F instead. I suggest that this is because the system he propounded is basically not able properly to reflect the changes happening in the various offices. Letter-number combinations are being allocated arbitrarily. If there is to be any inter-relation of types, they must reflect common factors.

What Mr. Lambert seems unwilling to do has been elegantly achieved in France by André Lautier. Mr. Lambert makes no mention of his name, nor of his 1969 system ("Nomenclature

des Cachets à Date Manuels postérieurs aux types 17bis & 24bis, 1884-1969"). Lautier deals with cancellers dating from 1884, a much more useful watershed than other dates, when all cancels changed (so far as any canceller in France can be said to be changed--the French are notorious for keeping old items in use) from the use of Roman (serifed) crowns to Block (sans-serif) ones. Before 1884, the Langlois & Gilbert system should be used. From 1884-on, as Lautier proposed, the principal offices should be characterized by an "A" series, with a number sequence (1, 2, 3, etc.) showing the changes in the block dater; terminal lower-case letters are used to indicate the inevitable sub-varieties. A "B" series is used for *Distributions*, a "C" for *Bureaux Auxiliaires*, a "D" for *Recettes Auxiliaires*, and so on. Hence B1 for a *distribution* has an identical block dater to that of an A1, for a *recette*. Type A4 (= Lambert's "N"), for a single-ring cds of a *recette* introduced in 1904 (the dual "4s" may be a coincidence), has identical block daters to a B4 (*distribution*), D4 (*recette auxiliaire urbaine*), or E4 (*recette auxiliaire rurale*). This, to my mind, really merits the description "a better mechanism for inter-relating types and sub-types, as well as a better basis for extension."

I now turn specifically to the third part, wherein Mr. Lambert makes what are to me some surprising statements. He opens by stating "The Algerian postal system was reorganized in 1904" (No. 224, p. 33). The reorganization of a postal system involves the change of post offices, their operation, the staffing and job descriptions, and so on. The fact is that there was no 1904 reorganization of the postal system of France, and that in Algeria was an identical part to that in France. It seems to me that Mr. Lambert refers simply to the introduction of the 1904 (Lautier A4) postmark type, and nothing more. He goes on to say "there was a complicated classification consisting of 50 defined types of post offices." Surely he has overcounted in some way? Even if the structure in 1849 (based on the *Instruction Générale* of 1832), with 8 grades of *bureaux de direction composés*, 6 grades of *bureaux de direction simples*, 5 grades of *distributions*, and *entrepôts* (we mustn't count the *relais* and *boîtes* as post offices) is modified for the change of *distributions* into *facteurs boîtiers* and *facteurs receveurs*, and the introduction of RAU, RAR and RAGG, and *distributions auxiliaires*, I cannot see the total even approaching 50. I should be glad to receive evidence to the contrary. More importantly, such a statement muddies the water as regards the classification of postmarks, as all the different grades of any given type of office used broadly the same types of date stamps.

In addition, the names of the types of post offices were revised and redefined, and 50 distinct categories came into existence. These 50 categories may be found listed in Alexandre's work, as well as Pothion's, from my list of references for my articles. Whether the rearrangements outlined above constitute a reorganization or not may be decided by each individual reader.

I will be pleased to discuss questions on Algerian cancellations with anyone who has an interest. (My address will be found in *FCP*, July 1991, near the bottom of the last page.)

FOR THE RECORD

(Continued from *FCP* #225, July 1991, p. 90)

► 581). Contrary to some earlier reports regarding the types of gum used on open-format 23F booklets of ten 2.30F Marianne de Briat perforated (on 3 sides) stamps, all the gum shows light striations. The gum used on the first (Nov.-Dec. 1989) press run has a dull appearance under UV light. That on the following four press runs (between April and Nov. 1990) shows much brighter and whiter under UV light.

► 582). It appears that the German "horseshoe" cancel of Strassburg, without internal date or levée, was used as a receiving mark on French newspapers arriving in that city in the 1880s (and earlier?). (Sinai's 18th-19th sales, 14 Sept. 1991, description of lots 2105-06.) Would any reader owning or having seen one care to comment?

► 583). The serial on Cheffer's works (For The Record, No. 579, July 1991) concludes--for the time being--with a nice display of additional sketches and essays by the master, some hitherto unknown and unpublished. These are shown by Storch and Bidet in the Oct. 1991 "Le Monde des Philatelistes."

► 584). Some of the classifications of booklets containing the now obsolete 2.30 Marianne de Briat--such as the one in use by the SO.CO.CO.DA.MI.--may be far too specialized for use by general collectors. We find that one published (by P.J.M.) in "Le Monde des Philatelistes," No. 457, Nov. 1991, based mainly upon differences in the booklet covers, quite easy to use. It lists 4 different small closed booklets, 10 longer ones (those with a No. 9 near an upper right corner), a single open-faced booklet, 2 shorter ones, both with self-adhesive stamps, and one locally prepared booklet; 18 in all, of which one was never issued (yet?). The local Figeac booklet, which has gone skyhigh through speculation, appears to be the forerunner of others to come, containing the current 2.50 stamp.

► 585). In the "Journal of the F&CPS" (Great Britain), v. 41, No. 2, June 1991, D. Jennings-Bramly shows that postal forgeries of the 25c blue cameo Sower, 50c red lined Sower, and 1F50 Pasteur were all the works of--or at least distributed by--the same person, André Martini of Marseille. The first of these, the 25c value, was first discovered early in 1923. Martini and his gang, long under suspicion and surveillance, were finally arrested "with the goods" at their 98 Rue Grignon workshop in Marseille on 24 Aug. 1929 and tried in June 1931. In addition to postage stamps, the gang had produced and marketed, during much of the 1920's, war bonds, mandats-poste, postal cheques, and other documents of value. Most of the stamps, however, never reached the mail stream. Most of the group were found guilty; Martini was sentenced to 20 years hard labor and deportation. As an aside, stamp dealer Henri Thiaude was likewise convicted in December 1931 for having advertised offers of these and other postal forgeries to collectors. A spirited defense by his colleagues and competitors apparently soon set aside that conviction.

Distinguishing features of the 50c lined Sower forgery are given. In addition to the well-known earlier descriptions, Jennings-Bramly shows that the 8th solar ray (of 11 rays, counting from left) of the forgery is straight, long, and nearly vertical, whereas in the genuine stamp it is short and deviates slightly to the right above the sowing hand.

► 586). In the same number of our sister journal, P. Hartland-Swann advises that the vast majority of New Caledonia 1876 provisional triangular cachets on covers currently being offered are spurious. All letters bearing the genuine cachet were accompanied by a Noumea date stamp for the period of use, namely 25 March-15 July 1876. Two types of genuine triangles are known, one with a break below See (des POSTES) (see illustration), the other with a break below AL of CALED. The genuine Noumea date stamp of the period has a break in the outer circle above ON of CALEDONIE.



Genuine Triangle and correct cancel

► 587). In October 1870, the postal administration at Tours became suspicious of a large influx of letters from all over France addressed to the Representative of the Correspondence Générale, Grand Hotel d'Angleterre, at Tours. Suspicions of fraud were soon founded, as it soon turned out there was no such grand hotel in Tours nor any such representative present. The administration issued a press release (published from 30 October, apparently) to the effect that someone in Paris was offering to provide entry to mail into besieged Paris, via the above-named representative, and after receipt of certain sums of money. (From note in "L'Echo de la Timbrologie," Oct. 1991).

► 588). Sinais and Sitarek continue their studies on the recent war in the Persian Gulf. The first part of an updated synthesis, including a valuable table of postal-sector numbers, appeared in "Feuilles Marcophiles," No. 267, Oct. 1991. An updating of their earlier studies in "L'Echo de la Timbrologie" occurs in No. 1635 (Oct. 1991) of that journal. (See page 9 above.) In addition to showing late-campaign B.P.M. and other markings, it touches upon return-home parades and markings, upon operations to aid Kurdish refugees, and, for the first time, upon faked war covers. Collectors should watch out for wrong-size date stamps, wrong-color cachets, incorrect dates for operations, implausible mix of date stamps and administrative and other markings, and other unreasonable anomalies. So far, faked covers are known, rubber-stamp addressed covers to M et Mme Armand Pouille at Ablain St.-Nazaire, Letendart, A. at Lievin, and Oreva at Angres. Both articles, as can be expected, are excellently and profusely illustrated with cuts of markings and with representative covers.

► 589). Courriers-convoyeur stations became courriers-convoyeurs lignes from October 1876 simply to accommodate postal employees who, heretofore, had to make constant changes of station slugs in their daters, according to Instruction No. 216 of the Bulletin Mensuel des Postes for that month, and shown in facsimile in "Coll. Phil. et Marco," No. 92, Sept. 1991.

► 590). Bulk mailings of printed matter in unsealed envelopes, which are favored with lower postage rates, are more generally apt to be sent stampless and machine-cancelled P.P. (for postage paid) in the dater, rather than bearing precancelled stamps. In "L'Echo de la Timbrologie" for Sept. 1991, Gérard Dreyfuss writes a first-part article on machine cancellations bearing P.P. in the date stamps. Prior to 1927 (but still ongoing), such mail was marked with P.P. handstamps. Machines, beginning with Krag and Flier (International), largely took over beginning in 1927. Dreyfuss shows a large number of machine cancels from various makes of cancellers (mostly used at Paris) over the years. These modern stampless covers have become very collectible. Handstamped P.P. markings are cursorily covered by P. Cadenat in "Coll. Phil. et Marco," No. 92, Sept. 1991. Of greater interest in this article entitled "Les 'Port Payé' Modernes" are the numerous illustrations of the now commonly preprinted port-payé indications of recent years.

► 591). In another article on postal forgeries of earlier 20th Century French definitives, David Jennings-Bramly ("Jour. of the F&CPS," Gr. Britain, v. 41, No. 3, Sept. 1991) gives the historical background--insofar as has been determined--for, and descriptions of, postal forgeries of the 25c blue cameo Sower. The very rare 1911 forgery, previously described by Dr. Grasset and by others, can best be identified by (1) the sowing hand is tilted slightly upward (towards upper right), and (2) comb (?) perforation 14. In the genuine stamp, the top part of the hand is nearly horizontal, and the stamp is comb perforated 14x13%. The 1921-23 Marseille forgery, attributed to the gang mentioned in "For The Record," above (Jennings-Bramly's June 1991 article), is not nearly as rare. The sowing hand droops somewhat to the lower right, and the stamp is comb perforated 13. A third ("1913"?) forgery may exist but confirmation is lacking.

► 592.) A rare Free French military letter from the Chad troops that were sent to middle Congo in 1940 to assist in the defense of AEF and training of troops later sent to North Africa with Gen. LeClerque. (Backstamped Bangui, 17 Dec.).

(Courtesy of Bill Mitchell, London)

► 593.) Types of the Sénégal et Dépendences fleurons datestamps:

H. Montpellier distinguishes four types of this cachet for St. Louis and three types for Gorée (Feuilles Marcophiles, #266, 1991). They are illustrated below.

St. Louis Type I (known used 1 Jan. 1864--with premature Dec. 1863 use--to end Sept. 1867): inner circle of 32-points; period under T of St. Louis.

Type II (Oct. 1867 - Jan. 1875): 33-points inner circle; no period under the T.

Type III (1875-77): 33-points inner circle; outer crown reads DEPces and shows hyphen before and after the ET; period under T of St.-Louis and hyphen after the St.

Type IV (1878-June 1880): 30-points inner circle; DEP. as for first two types; period under T of St. Louis.

Gorée type I (Jan. 1864 - April 1865): inner circle of 29-points; outer crown reads DEPces.

Type II (March 1865 - July 1875): 33-points inner circle; DEP.

Type III (June 1874? - 1878?): 33-points; DEPces; hyphens before and after the ET.

The rare cachet for Bakel appears to be of a single type.



St. Louis Type I



Type II



Type III



Type IV



Gorée Type I



Type II



Type III

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

New Issues and Withdrawals

(Continued from FCP #226, Oct. 1991, p. 123)

► France, 19 Aug.: Marianne de Briat "D" stamps (green=2.20F, red=2.50F); booklet of ten self-adhesive red "D" stamps, sold at 25F; 30 Sept.: M. de Briat definitives: 2.20F green, 2.50F red, 3.40F blue, 4F rose; ? Oct.: 25F over-the-counter and vending-machine booklets of ten 2.50F red M. de Briat stamps; 25F self-adhesive stamp booklets of ten 2.50 stamps; 20F vending-machine booklets of eight stamps + two labels; coils of the 2.20 and 2.50F; 5 (7) Oct.: 2.50F Special School for Public Works; 10 (11) Oct.: 2.50F Max Ernst (joint issue with Germany but of different designs); 19 (21) Oct.: 3.40F Amnesty International; 2.50F Marcel Cerdan; 9 (12) Nov.: 5F Art of François Rouan; 14 (15) Nov.: 2.50F Path of the Olympic Torch; 23 (25) Nov.: 2.50 and 3.40F Council of Europe; 2.50 and 3.40F; UNESCO; 30 Nov. (2 Dec.): Red Cross (Toulon) 2.50F + 0.60F, and 31F booklet; 6 (9) Dec.: 5F Art of R. Matta,

"O Tableau Noir"; 2.50F 5th ParaOlympics Games; 20 (23) Dec.: 2.50F 1841 Union of Mayotte to France.

Withdrawals: 11 Oct.: 20th Cent. French Poets semi-postals (sheet stamps and 18F booklet) of Feb. 1991; 2.50F Philexjeunes 91-Cholet; 13 Dec.: 2.30 and 3.20F Council of Europe, and 2.30 and 3.20F UNESCO (both sets issued April 1990); 13 Dec.: 2.50F Mozart, Congress of Phil. Societies at Perpignan, Nantes-Pont de Cheviré, Carennac, and Gaston Fébus; 4F Concours Lépine, Imprimerie Nationale and Munster Valley; 10F Liberté composite booklet of 2.20, 0.10 and 0.40 stamps (issued 1987); all 23F booklets of the 2.30F M. de Briat; 2.10 and 2.30F M. de Briat coils.

► Andorra: 5 (7) Oct.: 3.40F Bicent. of Mozart's death; 19 (21) Oct.: 25F booklet of ten 2.50F Arms of Andorra; 18 Nov.: 5F Virgin of Saint-Julia.

Withdrawals: 11 Oct.: 2.30 + 3.20F Hommage to de Gaulle; 13 Dec.: 2.10 and 2.30F Premier écu; 3.20 money piece from St.-Eulalia d'Encamp; 23F booklet.

► Monaco: 24 Sept.: Rainier III definitives: 2.20, 2.50, 3.40, 4F; 7 Nov.: Prince Albert I centennial block of three 10F stamps; Christmas 2.50, 3.50 and 4F; Red Cross 4.50 + 5.50F; Conifers in Mercantour Natl. Park 2.50, 3.50, 4, 5, 6, 7F; Anniversaries: 5F Renoir (150th), 6F and 7F 350th Anniv. of Treaty of Peronne; 8F 10th Anniv. of Princess Grace Theatre; Four Seasons block: 3, 4, 5, 6F; 20F Turtle sheetlet of sixteen 1.25F stamps; 10F Rainier III definitive.

Withdrawals: 6 Nov.: 10F Princes Rainier and Albert.

► New Caledonia: 17 June: The Three Provinces triptych of three 45F stamps; 24 July: New Caled. orchids 55 and 70F; 22 Aug.: 170F scientific research in New Caled.; 27 Aug.: 60F and 100F deep-sea fish; 6 Sept.: 170F 9th South Pacific Games; 8 Sept.: 300F 100th Anniv. of the Vietnamese in New Caled.; 5 Oct.: 192F thirty years of Lions Club in New Caled.; 23 Oct.: 200F The First Sautaliers; 16 Nov.: Butterflies (for PhilaNippon 91): 8, 15, 20, 26F.

► French Polynesia: 17 July: Sculpture of the Marquesas: 56, 102, 110F; 28 Aug.: 100F Bicent. of Mozart's Death; 9 Oct.: Fishing with stones: 25, 57, 82F; 16 Nov.: PhilaNippon 91: 50F shells, 70F Venus Point at Matavac, Tahiti, 250F block of the two stamps.

► St. Pierre-Et-Miquelon: 21 (24) June: 2.50F Cent. of "La Lyre"; 18 Oct.: Le Savoyard triptych: 2.50F + label + 14.50F; 6 (12) Nov.: 3F ship "Le Cryos"; 2 Dec.: 2.20 and 2.50F M. de Briat definitives, overprinted for local use; 2.50F 50th Anniv. of Bank for Economic Development; 23 Dec.: 2.50F Christmas; 13 Jan. 1992: 3.40 and 4F M. de Briat defs., overprinted; Admiral Muselier (value not stated).

Withdrawals: 8 Nov.: 2.10, 2.30 and 3.20F M. de Briat definitives, overprinted for local use.

► French Austral and Antarctic Terrs.: 1 Jan. 1992: 0.10F TAAF Arms; 1.00F flower; 2.20F sailing around the world; 2.30F poisonous legine; 2.50F Paul Tchernia; 3.40F bird; 3.70F Marion Dufresne portrait; 14.00F ship "Tottan"; 22.00F Christopher Columbus; 24.50F Topex Poseidon; 25.40F WOCE scientific program; 25.70F Buffet's rendition of Terre Adélie.

► Wallis & Futuna: 24 June: 85F early monoplane; 8 July: 400F Renoir; 23 Sept.: 500F Bicent. of Mozart's Death; 7 Oct.: 140F 30th Anniv. of Amnesty International; 4 Nov.: Traditions series: 90F dancer; 300F souv. sheet showing the Series.

► The eleven new pre-cancelled stamps for the 15 July 1991 Tariff have been postponed until after 31 Jan. 1992. The previous set, issued 15 Sept. 1990, will remain valid until 29 Feb. 1992 and will be withdrawn 31 March 1992.

► The Grand Prix de l'Art Philatélique for 1990-91 have been awarded to the 2.50F Gaston Fébus (for France), 4F Pierrot writing (for Monaco), French Polynesia 84F Maori world (for the Overseas Terrs.), and Benin 190F de Gaulle (for Africa).

► Approximately 25 million booklets of the self-adhesive red "D" Marianne de Briat stamp (to be sold beginning 19 Aug. 1991 at 25F/booklet) were printed in advance of the postal-rate increases made effective on that day. Not exactly a classic for the future . . . Definitives 25F booklets will soon be forthcoming.

- ▶ The presses will soon be disgorging as many as eleven new pre-cancelled stamps in the Musical Instruments series, rated between 1.60F and 5.32F. In addition, the 3.06F value, issued 15 Sept. 1990, will remain valid and will be reprinted. They all correspond to many bulk rates-samples, gifts, POSTIMPACT, COLIECO-created by the special tariff of 1 (or 15) July 1991.
- ▶ The new-format SECAP machine cancellers (Announcements and News, July and October 1991) are only very slowly being put to use, either in small PO's previously lacking cancelling machines or in larger PO's as replacements for faulty ones.
- ▶ Member Paul Blake has written an interesting and useful, well-illustrated 33-page article on "French Indochina: Its History and Stamps," summarizing the many issues up to the early 1950's, in the 1991 (57th) American Philatelic Congress Book.
- ▶ Tempest brewing in a teapot out in the Pacific? French Polynesia issued a 68F stamp on 13 March as part of its Maohi World series. The design shows an Easter Island woman and child and the well-known Easter Island monolithic statues. This infuriated at least some Chileans, believing that this "philatelic annexation" could lead to a political one. La Poste hastily dispatched a high functionary to Chile with official apologies and a promise that the stamp was to be withdrawn immediately. Which in turn resulted in a buying frenzy for the stamp, soon reaching 200F (French, not Polynesian) on the philatelic market-but expected to subside with the cooling-off process.
- ▶ John E. Lievsay, FCPS Director, former president, and frequent contributor to our journal and member of the Philatelic Foundation's expertization committee, recently was named a Trustee of the Philatelic Foundation. He also was the U.S. Commissioner and an apprentice judge at PHILANIPPON 91 in Tokyo this past November. Congratulations on all these achievements, John! (See page 13 above.)

1992 Philatelic Program (France)

- ▶ Postage stamps with surtax (semi-postals) (total 12): Stamp Day (Services de guichet des bureaux de poste); French Musicians (César Franck, Erik Satie, Florent Schmitt, Arthur Honneger, George Auric, Germaine Tailleferre); Red Cross; XVI Winter Olympics, Albertville and Savoy (downhill, artistic skiing, alpine skiing, carrying the Olympic torch) (first 3 issued in 1991); a sheetlet of 10 will show the 10 designs issued for this series.
- ▶ Postage stamps w/o surtax (total 26): Art (Contemporary art series); EUROPA (500th Anniv. of discovery of America theme) (2); Tourism (5th Cent. of ascent of Mt. Aiguille, Lorient, Chateau de Biron, Canal de l'Ourcq); Nature of France (plants of humid zones) (4); Commemoratives and Others: French Revolution (Year I); 4th Cent. of birth of Jacques Callot; Congress of French Phil. Societies at Niort; Seville World's Fair; 5th ParaOlympics Winter Games; Marcel Paul (1900-1982); The man of Tautavel; 80th Anniv. of first Lunéville-Nancy airmail flight; 150th Anniv. of union of Mayotte to France; Barcelona Summer Olympics (2); 5th Cent. of Ajaccio; 9th Inter. Congress of Grains and Breads, Paris; Common Market; Les gens du voyage.

REVIEWS

"Facets of Cameroun in Wartime. The Cause and Effect of Postal Censorship (1939-1945)."
 By R.J. Maddocks. Cockrill Series booklet No. 58. 1989. Available from Philip Cockrill, Hampstead Norreys, Newbury, Berkshire RG16 OTT, United Kingdom.
 Price: 8.00 pounds.

In 80 pages, Bob Maddocks provides a succinct survey of postal control and censorship in Cameroun during World War II. Logically organized and well written, the author describes the course of the war in Europe and the political consequences for Cameroun, including the necessity for control over communication. He describes the organization and conduct of control and censorship during the course of the war, with consideration to both the central commissions and local discretion.

The narrative is complemented with excellent illustrations, all material from the author's extensive collection. Control and censorship markings are presented, as are covers depicting various usages.

To complement the postal aspects of control and censorship, the author also discusses and illustrates civil and military free post cachets, vaguemestre cachets, and British Naval Control operations at Douala.

As the author readily admits, no work is complete, and the "expansion joints" that he has provided will easily accommodate the findings of future research.

Well written, profusely illustrated, and informative, this book is a must for the Cameroun aficionado, or for anyone with an interest in postal censorship and control during World War II.

M.P. Bratzel

"Le guide de l'oblitération mécanique." By Yvon Nouazé. 1990. Editions G.I.P. (Groupe-ment d'Intérêts Philatéliques), 7 rue St. Lazare, 75009 Paris; 143 pp., softbound, 6x8"; 60Fr + postage (say, total of 70Fr).

This extremely useful little handbook is the seventh in a series of apparently ill-publicised philatelic writings published under the auspices of the philatelic monthly "La Philatélie Française."

All aspects of French machine cancellations to date are covered in simple, easy-to-follow detail, except for the already well-known Daguins. The emphasis is, as it should be, on individual manufacturers. All sorts of cancellations and varieties are clearly shown in numerous, slightly reduced photocopies, meaning that knowledge of French is not a necessity in this instance.

The highlights include in order: (1) simple visual means of distinguishing otherwise similar cancels of different makes; (2) a wide range of varieties in cancel forms, usage, errors, and partial or incomplete markings-many of which were entirely new to me--and which section perhaps belongs rather at the end of the book; (3) the meat of the work, consisting of chapters on individual makes and their resultant cancels. These are, in order: Bickerdike, International, Krag, Chambon, Garcia, Sylbe and Pondorf, Universal Stempelmaschine, Frankers and Frankers-Secap, RBV, Secap, Klussendorf, and finally, the automation-era machines. The work concludes with some problems of dealing with anomalies and as-yet-unidentified machines; a short key to machine-identification; a brief list of abbreviations used; a good bibliography; and the table of contents.

This reviewer heartily recommends that collectors of late 19th and 20th Century French cancellations obtain this inexpensive booklet, even if the binding should eventually fail--as is typical for French paperbounds--before they have it committed to memory. I'm in the process of making good use of it, as I redo a number of exhibit (and other) pages wherein I had grossly misidentified the machine cancels. I expect others to attempt the same, or suffer the consequences of an incomplete education!!

S.J. Luft

"France-Poste Maritime Préphilatélique, Histoire Postale & Catalogue." By Joseph Bergier and Vincent Pothion. Union Marcophile 1990. English and French text, softbound, saddle stitched, 68 pp. 8½x11¼", map, many illustrations and tables, French francs 250 postpaid from Lucien Bridelance, 19 avenue de Chatelet, F-77150 Lesigny, France.

The senior author is known from his work on (local) sea mails of the 18th Century, reviewed in *PHJ* No. 84, one of the truly rare source books of postal history, a translation of which I had recommended in 1990. It has now been translated . . . but into German (supplement to bulletin 406 of the DASV).

This new bilingual book, English translation by Roger Stroh, appeared as a supplement to No. 263 of *Les Feuilles Marcophiles*, the French postmark journal. It brings previous,

similar works by Lenain, Salles and J. & V. Pothion up to date. The authors briefly consider the mails before 1759/60, precursors to letters that show entry markings introduced in France at that time. Known examples go back at least to the end of the 14th Century (Mediterranean ship mail).

Every conceivable aspect of maritime mail is considered, and the markings are illustrated, characterized, listed and given rarity factors. Some of the major categories noted are markings used during the "Ancien Régime" (until 31 December 1791), those used from 1 January 1792, prisoner-of-war markings (about 1756-1806), Napoleonic War letters (smuggled, intercepted, occupied areas), maritime entry marks, 7-Year War marks, markings of specific shipping companies, entry marks from various countries and areas, and disinfection marks. This enumeration is by no means complete but gives an idea of the manifold possibilities of collecting material bearing on this interesting subject.

Printing, paper and other production aspects are first-rate. The book is indispensable to the collector of early maritime mail.

E.M. Cohn

"La desserte des colonies françaises par les paquebots réguliers britanniques, et les taxes appliquées su les correspondances non affranchies en provenance des colonies de 1849 à 1863." By Henri Tristant. Union Marcophile 1991, softbound, saddle stitched, 48 pp., 8¼x11¼", map, many illustrations, French francs 160 postpaid from Lucien Bridelance, 19 avenue de Chatelet, F-77150 Lesigny, France.

The author is well-known for his studies of mail boats, particularly those of the 19th Century serving the French Empire (see, e.g., Stone's reviews in *PHJ* Nos. 72 and 80).

"The purpose of this study was to follow the evolution of postal tariffs, enumerating the postage rates due on unpaid letters, with a description of the cachets applied to them."

The book treats overseas mail after the French postal reform, effective January 1, 1849; it ends essentially with the imperial decree of September 7, 1863, effective January 1, 1864, when the postal rates for all colonies were changed.

The three main portions of the book concern three successive periods, 1849-53, 1853-56 and 1857-63, as determined by changes in laws and postal regulations. Regulations, practices and itineraries to and from various regions are cited or described.

It was not until the early 1860s that the French state started to make contracts with French lines to carry the mails, thus ending the long period of British mail service to the French Empire.

In the epilogue, Tristant maps out some remaining topics to be studied or at least rounded out, particularly that of other cachets introduced subsequently to the period he considered.

This is a highly specialized topic that is, however, one of keen interest not only to collectors of unpaid boat mail but also to those interested in British mails and in maritime mails in general. The book ends with a useful bibliography and a list of illustrations. Paper, printing and other production aspects are excellent.

E.M. Cohn

***** REMEMBRANCES OF GARDNER L. BROWN

He explained to me that GLB stood for "Good Little Boy." Actually, that came later. First, I received a very formal letter from him, which I must still have but can't now lay my hands on. It was sent to my NASA office and explained that a mutual friend of ours had given him that address, because he thought we had two things in common--an interest in electrochemical batteries and collecting mail from the 1870 Franco-German War. Our friend had been right.

Occasionally we talked about fuel cells and batteries, even long after both of us had retired. It turns out we were in complete agreement about the nonsense being perpetrated at the government's expense in that field, in contrast to our frequent disagreement about the postal history of the 1870 war.

Over the years we saw each other from time to time at stamp shows and I met some of his family in their homes and ours. Most of all, though, he and I corresponded regularly. We exchanged information about 1870 as we uncovered it.

He sent me a large collection of maps of France, showing mail distribution from quite a few balloons as a function of distance from landing spot and elapsed time until arrival. He sent a list of all mail, supplied with balloon builders' cachets, compiled from a unique collection, pasted together from auction catalogues. He sent a map of what was left of the free French rail system about a month after the invasion, with elapsed time between zero hour, when a letter was mailed at Tours, and when the letter arrived at major towns. He also sent old books about the war, to which I still refer regularly.

We argued long and vigorously, mostly by mail, about 1870 events. He finally convinced me that some mail from the balloon "Jacquard," lost in the Channel near Falmouth, could not have been in the bag found on one of the Scilly Islands weeks later. Yet it was found much too late to have been part of the Cadgwith/Falmouth finds. It was from some sort of intermediate find, details of which are still missing.

We never convinced each other whether some "Ville d'Orléans" letters were brought to France in the box that went through Scotland or in a sack that traveled with the balloonists who had landed in Norway. Nor could I convince him that one of the pieces of Commune mail was at least a partial forgery. Not that it mattered one way or another--it was all great fun for us.

When we met during one of the Paris international shows, we went for a meal together and I incidentally found out that Gardner didn't know how to behead a soft-boiled egg served in an egg cup. So my wife found an egg cutter that we sent him for some festive occasion. Back came a thank-you note with a question of what he was supposed to do with that bull castrater. We doubt that he ever used it for the purpose for which it was intended.

On one occasion I learned what a perfect gentleman he was: He had exhibited at a national show and was given a silver-bronze medal for a gold exhibit. At the critique, I asked--being in no way connected with the show--why that exhibit had received such a lowly recognition. I was told that was because the exhibit did not carry out the promised theme.

After the critique, I asked the chief judge whether he would accompany me to the title page of the exhibit, which he consented to do. I then read the introduction to him and explained how the exhibit did exactly what that page had promised it would do. The man had been personally responsible for this undeserved punishment. He apologized to me--yet unfortunately not to Gardner. Gardner had a few unkind things to say about him, but only to me, in strict confidence.

If I ever find that first letter of Gardner's to me again, I'll know how many years we talked to, wrote to, and kidded each other. It must have been two decades or more, and we were far from finished when he called it quits.

Ernst M. Cohn

***** F.C.P.S. OFFICIAL *****

FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATLIC SOCIETY, INC. 1991

Balance on hand 12/31/90

\$13,937.27

RECEIPTS:

Total 1991 dues		\$7,924.25	
Publications:			
Back Issues	507.20		
Index	65.00		
Lozenges	20.00		
Luft II	30.00		
Vaurie	249.00		
Bordeaux	380.00	1,251.20	
Interest		532.05	
Miscellaneous		2.00	9,709.50
			<u>23,646.77</u>

EXPENDITURE:

Meetings	334.39	
Philatelist	4,546.24	
Editor's expense	562.01	
Secretary's expense	400.00	
Treasurer's expense	7.46	
Advertising & Membership	597.28	
Printing & Stationery	83.46	
Exhibitions	240.00	
Collectors Club	100.00	
Bank Charges	87.93	6,968.77

Balance on hand 12/31/91 \$16,678.00

MEMORANDUM:

Vaurie Fund	\$13,989.15
Spiegel Fund	1,319.64
Prepaid 1992 dues	4,350.00
1991 surplus	<u>1,724.87</u>
Cash in banks*	\$21,524.16

*Includes funds already transferred to new account.

1/14/92

Respectfully submitted,

Beatrice M. Berner,
Treasurer

Approved by Directors, 1/14/92
Richard M. Stevens, President

President's Letter

Those who read the report of the corresponding secretary toward the end of this journal may observe that, for the first time since I became president, the Board of Directors has expelled a member from the Society. The by-laws provide for such action: first, a complaint must be made to the Board by a member of the Society; then the Board must give notice, and hold a formal hearing. In this case, the person accused did not answer any of the letters written to him by the Board, and the expulsion followed. The publication of this action should be warning to other members of the Society that they should be very cautious if they should have any dealing with this person: at least one member sent him material, at his request, and then received neither payment nor explanation.

Unfortunately, I feel that this incident must be the occasion of a more general warning: membership in the F.C.P.S., or, I believe, in any other specialist society, can not be con-

sidered to be a credit reference. The Society makes no attempt to check the credit rating of new members and will generally welcome anyone who pays his dues. Many years ago the Board included one or more active dealers, who were likely to recognize an applicant who had a poor reputation; that is no longer the case. Expulsion from the Society provides no real penalty for a miscreant, except, perhaps the adverse publicity. Attempts by the Board to mediate, in two previous cases during my presidency, have only proven its powerlessness, even when one or more of the parties was well known to them.

In my letter in the October Philatelist, I mentioned plans for a series of talks at INTERPEX in New York this spring. Since I wrote that, the Board has learned that the Hellenic Philatelic Society of America had arranged for a special exhibition and series of programs at that show. We felt that we did not wish to compete with them, so we have put off our plans until the National Postage Stamp Show in November 1992. As I am also a member of H.P.S.A., I will still be giving a talk at the March show: the subject will be the Serbian post office at Corfu and its use of French stamps with the POSTE SERBES marking. The precise date and time have not yet been determined. These talks are open to anyone interested.

Results of the Mail Sale in the October Bulletin will be published in the April issue. At present, bids have been received from three members.

Dick Stevens

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE

The annual meeting for the presentation of reports and election of officers and directors will be held at 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday, May 5, 1992, at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York, NY.

Meeting of 5 November

Tonight we had a joint presentation . . . sort of. Lou Staub's collection of French airmails filled the frames, but Lou was in some wonderful place on vacation. Presenting the material was program chairman Ira Zweifach, and keeping him honest, from the audience, was Irwin Rosen. Lou has been a prolific collector of air mail material, and this was just a sampling of his holdings. Included were rarities, unusual covers, first days, and proofs in all of their ramifications. The first airmails from the 1927 Exposition were typical of the material presented. Shown were a first day of the exposition cover and a collective deluxe presentation sheet. Much of the meeting centered on the definitions and differences amongst essays, proofs, trial color proofs, artists' die proofs, essays for unissued stamps and deluxe presentation sheets.

Ed Grabowski

Meeting of 5 December

Tonight's speaker was Dr. Martin Stempien, long-time member of the FCPS and recent recipient of the award for the best article for 1990 in the "Postal History Journal." Martin's talk, originally presented at BALPEX 91 in acceptance of the award, centered around the impact of the changes brought about by the beginning of the GPU/UPU in January 1, 1876 and thereafter, as seen on covers originating from countries that were not members of this new organization of postal entities. Since France did not join until 1876, French covers of the period are particularly rich in the complexities of the new rules as applied to non-member countries.

I couldn't begin to summarize this complex area in a short report of the meeting. Rather than try, let me note that Martin's presentation will be published as a full article in a forthcoming issue of the "Postal History Journal," and I ask all interested parties to seek it out. For those who would like a preview, Martin handed out a rate summary covering the multiplicity of rates applicable to France and member countries from 1876 through 1879, and special charges for sea postage outside the Union. A note to me will bring a copy.

Ed Grabowski

National '92

At the November Board meeting the FCPS Board authorized the Society's participation in **NATIONAL '92** which is being sponsored by the ASDA and will be held in New York City during November 1992. One hundred frames will be reserved for Society exhibits. We also plan to present a series of lectures on various aspects of French area philately throughout the show, and other activities will be coordinated with the show. The Collectors Club of New York is now working with Exhibits Chairman Charles Fitz and the ASDA to assure continued philatelic excellence at this and the sister INTERPEX shows held in the spring. This November's awards ceremonies were held at the Collectors Club along with an excellent buffet to which exhibitors, judges, officials and Club members were invited. This is part of the area-wide effort to make the ADSA shows among the highlights of the national philatelic scene.

I will be coordinating the exhibits and other show details on behalf of the FCPS. If you wish to enter an exhibit in **NATIONAL '92**, or participate in any other way, please contact me as soon as possible (FCPS, Box 364, Garwood, NJ 07027). In addition to the regular show awards, we will also have a series of special FCPS awards. Undoubtedly, we will have the opportunity to name a judge or two to the jury, so this will be a chance to have your exhibit fairly evaluated by a knowledgeable panel.

Ed Grabowski

NEW MEMBERS

- 2901 ELRICK, STEPHEN H., 215 South Shore Rd., Frankfort, MI 49635. (General France: all issues, mint - used.)
- 2902 ENGEL, ROBERT L., 309 Red River Tr., Irving, TX 75063. (Offices abroad. Colonies General Issues: mint - used. All Colonies & Territories. Stamps: Fournier forgeries of Group Type.)
- 2903 STANISLAW, TREVOR K., 14248 Greentrees Dr., Riverview, MI 48192. (Modern France: mint - semi-postals. Colonies General Issues: mint. All Colonies & Territories.)
- 2904 SMITH, WILLIAM H., JR., 545 North Orange Ave., DeLand, FL 32720. (General France: used. Postal history: used abroad. Regular issues: cancellations.)
- 2905 McPHERSON, CAM., 8000 Modesto Dr., Delta, Canada V4C 4B1. (All issues. General France: used - on cover. Philatelic literature.)
- 2906 ZENZ, JOHN, 104 Geneva St., Medford, OR 97504-7112. (General Collector: all issues. Revenues. Perfins.)
- 2907 MILLE, FELIX, 6110 Graciosa Dr., Apt. 11, Hollywood, CA 90068. (Specialized France: Stampless covers - Departmental "Marques Postales" - Paris marks - Entry markings - Military, Maritime and Railway posts - used abroad - Postal history in general. Regular Issues: mint - used - on cover. Alsace-Lorraine. Dues. Cancellations. FDC. Semi-postals - Air mails - Booklets - MAXIMUM cards - Flamme - Expositions, Special & temporary Bureaus - Precancels, Perfins. Offices abroad. CFA. Andorre. Monaco. Saar. Europa & United Nations. Colonies General Issues: mint - used on cover. All Colonies & Territories. Exchange.)
- 2908 BROWN, GARY H., 8 West Mountain Dr., Montecito, CA 93103. (General France: mint - used. Postal history in general. Regular Issues: Classics: mint - used. Modern France: mint. Air mails - Booklets. Telephone & Telegraph: Dues - Parcel post - Newspaper - Franchise Militaire - Stationery - Revenues - Occupation issues France. Europa & United Nations. Colonies General Issues: mint - used. All Colonies & Territories: cancels & postal history.)
- 2909 VIOL, RUDOLPH, 15550 Paulding Blvd., Brook Park, OH 44142-2932. (General France: used. First Day covers. Interesting odd covers.)
- 2910 KLUHERZ, MICHAEL K., 24 South Flora Way, Golden, CO 80401-5330. (Occupation Issues. CFA. Offices abroad. All Colonies & Territories.)

REINSTATEMENTS

- 2769 PASCOE, JEFFERY P., 62 East Terrace, South Burlington, VT 05403. (Already in Philatelist)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS & CORRECTIONS

- 2287 CAROL, DR. STEVEN, P.O. Box 14142, Scottsdale, AZ 85267-4142.
 1251 ELLIOTT, KENNETH M., JR., P.O. Box 22808, Seattle, WA 98122-0808.
 1992 COWAN, RICHARD T., 503 North Church St., Atkins, AR 72823.
 2681 CRABTREE, ROBERT H., (zip code change) 97 Fairwood Rd., Bethany, CT 06524.
 2459 LUGO, ARNULFO MORALES, (zip code change) P.O. Box 808, Bayamon, PR 00960-0808.
 2632 WRIGHT, STEVEN J., 51 Lorimer Ave., Providence, RI 02906.
 2540 NYBERG, EDWARD J., JR., HQ USAFE/DP, PSC 1, Box 797, APO AE 09009.
 2475 HART, JAMES B., 12130 Bluejacket, Overland Park, KS 66213.
 1516 LEVIN, ROBERT A., 5207 Guadalupe Trail, N.W., Albuquerque, NM 87107.
 2498 TUPPER, WILLIAM K., Serv-Air OPMAS-EUR, Unit 29221, APO, AE 09086.
 2137 VOSHELL, STEVEN WILLIAM, 426 South 7th St., Philadelphia, PA 19147-1427.
 2856 CLARKE, WALTER S., PPM, PSC 61 - Box 0031, APO AE 09642.
 1458 VAN EVERY, K.E., (zip code change) P.O. Box 3096, San Diego, CA 92163-1096.
 2171 GUYER, JACK, 13728 12th Ave., SW, #57, Seattle, WA 98166.
 2083 BORNSIDE, BETTE B., 812 St. Ferdinand St., New Orleans, LA 70117-7370.
 1479 KNIGHT, ALAN E., 512 McCormick Ave., State College, PA 16801.
 2844 HOBART, JOHN J., House of Stamps, 7 Geneva Ct., Dearborn, MI 48124-2563.
 1338 ALDEN, JOHN, 1 Citizens Plaza, #TRUST, Providence, RI 02903-1339.
 2122 WOLFF, CHRISTOPHER J., 138 Greenmount Blvd., Dayton, OH 45419-3140.
 2190 KORWIN-CHROMECKI, MATT, 69 Burnhamthorpe Cresc., Toronto, Canada M9A 1G6.
 2838 BOSSARD, ALAIN R., 5-1160 Shillington Ave., Ottawa, Canada K1Z 7Z4.
 2649 HORNBERGER, LOUIS, 1052 Ford Rd., Bensalem, PA 19020-4515.
 1904 GITTELSON, ROBERT, 157 East 57th St., New York, NY 10022.

DECEASED

- 702 GARDNER L. BROWN
 1338 JOHN ALDEN

RESIGNATIONS

- 2824 E.J. WAYNE
 2767 ALEX P. MacGREGOR, JR.
 2661 PETER BYLEN
 884 BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. STEELE
 2085 JUN ICHI MATSUMOTO
 2348 WILSON GOOLD III
 2249 E. NORMAN LURCH
 2860 WILLIAM C.H. FRASE
 2037 INSLEE B. GREENE