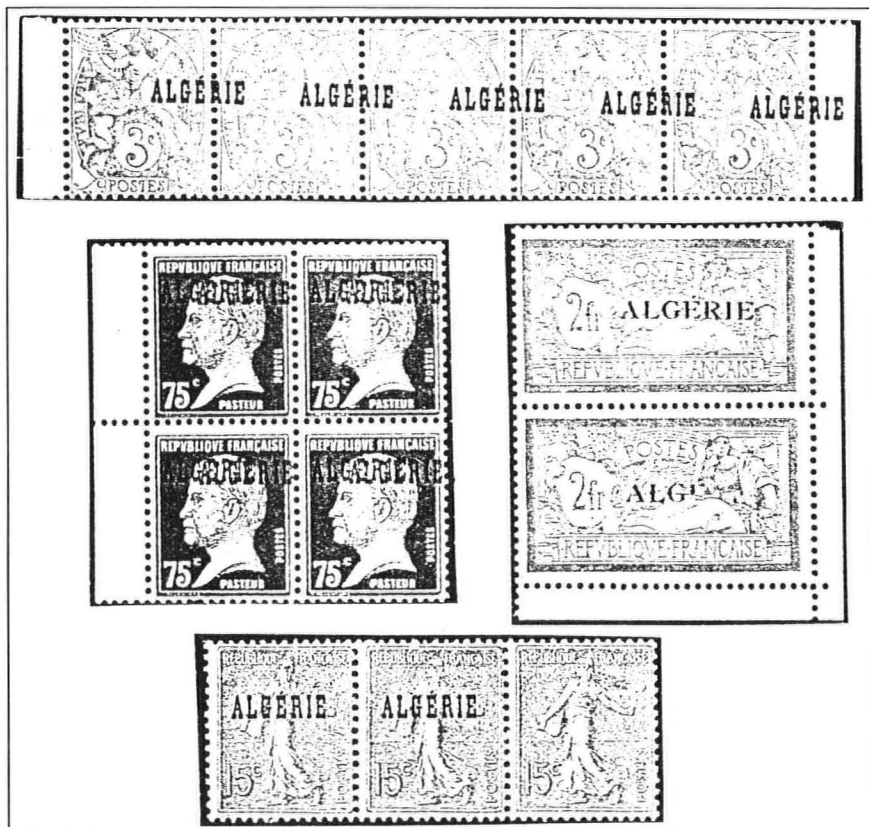




France & Colonies Phîlatelist



Examples of Algerian overprint errors on French stamps (offset, doubled, incomplete) recently offered by a Paris dealer.

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WHY I COLLECT THE SOWER ISSUES OF ROTY AND MOUCHON

by Raymond L. Gaillaguet (FCPS #621)

(Continued from January 1996)

9. On 17 November 1918, France was completely liberated but, due to local lack of French stamps, German stamps and/or cancelling devices were used, along with and on Sowers, until 31 December 1918 (Figure 14).

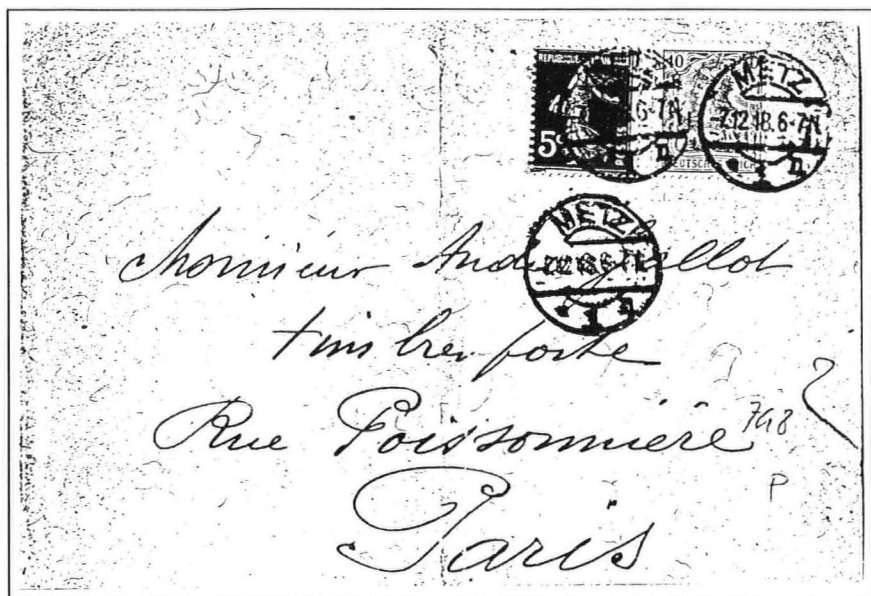


Figure 14. German Metz date stamps of 7 December 1918 on 5c Sower + 10 pf Germania.

10. Parts of Alsace and Lorraine had been liberated in 1915. Sowers were used there, cancelled with various captured German markings, later with new French ones.

11. Used in the Levant: **OMF** (*Occupation Militaire Française*) and **TEO** (*Territoire Ennemi Occupé*): Syria, Cilicia, Lebanon, Memel, and Zanzibar (Figure 15).

12. Overprints for use in Andorra (Figure 16) and Algeria.

Air meets: Many air meets from 1909-on. Also pioneer airpost service (many markings); also catapult mail from the liner "Ile de France" (Figure 17).

Booklets:

1. Advertising booklets (Courmont, Concessionnaire): the 30c brick red booklet of 1938 (Figure 18) had its format changed to accommodate Courmont;

2. Private booklets (Philopode) (Figure 19). Philopode was forced to cease and desist by the postal authorities, for infringing upon Courmont's contract and monopoly;



Figure 15. French Office in Zanzibar; last day (31 July 1904) of French postal service.



Figure 16.
Overprinted
ANDORRE.



Figure 17. 50c lined Sower on 1928 "Ile de France" catapult cover.



Figure 18.
Central portion
of the 30c
brick red Sower;
first book-
let with inter-
pane bridge
the full width
of a stamp.



Figure 19. Philopode
booklet; only 100 made
with the 15c cameo
Sower.

3. On stamp carriers.

Postal strikes: 1909 Amiens and Rouen (Figure 20).

Overprints for sinking fund issues to reduce the post-World War I national debt (several semi-postal issues).

Coils, which should be collected in strips of 6 stamps (flat press printings (Figure 21) and 11 stamps (rotary press printings)).

Fakes to defraud the government. Found for the 10c lined Sower, the 50c lined Sower, the 25c Cameo Sower, and the 10c cameo Sower. This last one seems to have inspired more fakers than any of the others: 1909 Turin (Figure 22), 1911 Paris, 1910 Lorulot.

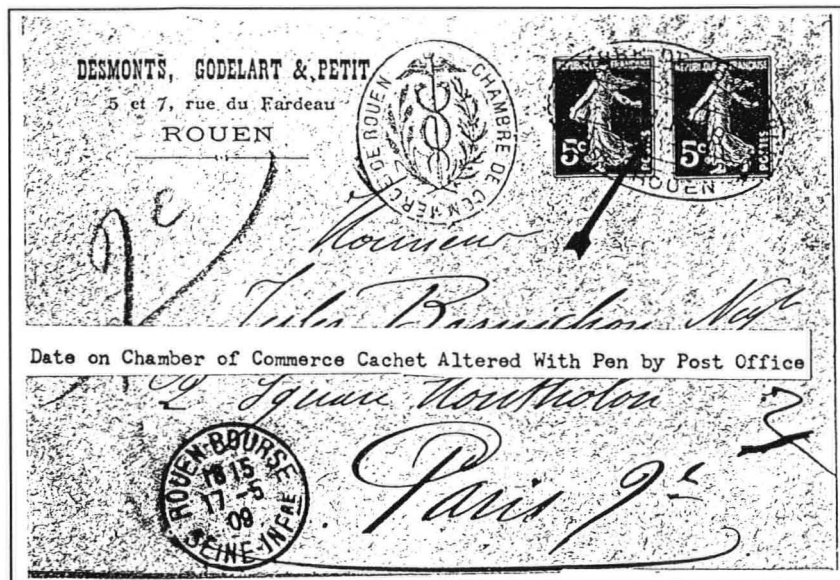


Figure 20. May 1909 Rouen postal strike cover, cancelled and handled by the local Chamber of Commerce.



Figure 21. Coil strip of 6 of the 10c cameo Sower (Type IA, flat-press printings only).

School Savings.

Used in colonies and territories:

1. Algeria.
2. Antarctica, before stamps were issued for this Territory (Ile Kerguelen).

Encased stamps: Stamps encased within various materials (Figure 23), usually bearing advertising, to relieve the shortage of coins and their metals during and shortly after World War I.



Figure 22. 1909 Turin fake (right) and genuine stamp (left); the fake is line perforated 13 and the impression is poorer than on the genuine, with minor differences in design.



Figure 23. Encased (in aluminum) 10c Sower currency.

Products of World War II:

1. Hand overprint applied from 1 July to 9 August 1940 at Dunkerque and at Coudekerque (Figure 24) by invading Germans. This postal stationery item is known as "de Gravelines,"⁶ for the town where it was made and used;

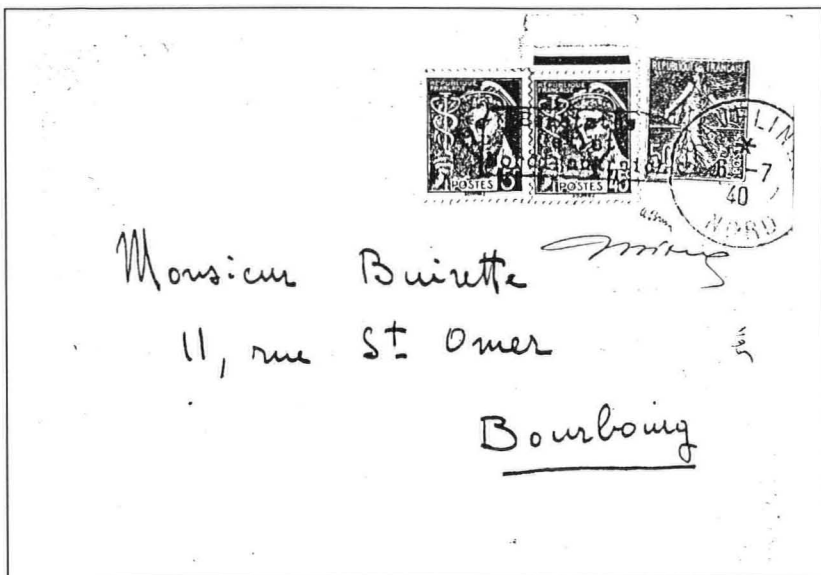


Figure 24. Imprinted 50c lined Sower envelope, plus Mercures for correct 1F letter rate, with Coudekerque hand overprint and 6 July 1940 Gravelines cancel.

2. Special printing of a 1F20 postal card (Figure 25) at Rennes by Oberthon, after the Liberation.

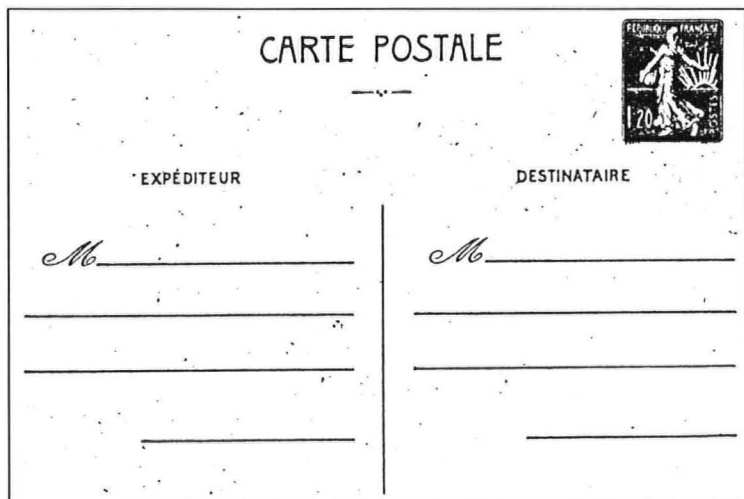


Figure 25.

Finally, but hardly least, we show that the current addiction to farming out stamp printings to private firms is not new. France tried it in the 1920s, as shown by these Haegelin proofs (Figure 26), which are always struck in black.



Figure 26.

References

6. E. Perron, "Dunkerque-Condekerque--Les Timbres de Guerre"; *Le Monde des Philatélistes Etude* 66.

AMAZING 1870-1871 WONDER STORIES - 19

by Ernst M. Cohn (FCPS #1491)

The researcher using old documents must decide, on the basis of his knowledge, how to evaluate the information they contain. Is the whole document reliable? Are parts of it questionable? Is the whole document unreliable? Should one cite it in a "serious" study? Or is it best simply forgotten?

In looking through notes taken over a span of more than 30 years, I came across a reference found near the beginning of my studies of the 1870 War. I remember it with a smile, because it is one of the funnier ones, and comic relief is always useful for interrupting research.

The book is Docteur van Hecke's "*Les ballons et les pigeons ont été funestes pour la France! Détails inconnus du Siège de Paris communiqués à titre d'hommage respectueuse à Messieurs les membres du Sénat et de la chambre des députés par le Docteur van Hecke de nationalité Belge, établi en France depuis 1851, sous la garantie du droit des neutres, et réclamant une juste indemnité des dommages qu'il a subis pendant la Guerre 1871-1871.*" That title translates to "The balloons and the pigeons have been disastrous for France! Unknown details of the Siege of Paris, communicated in respectful esteem of the members of the Senate and of the chamber of deputies by Doctor van Hecke of Belgian nationality, established in France since 1851, under the guaranty of the law of neutrality, and claiming a just indemnity for the damages he sustained during the War of 1870-1871."

The author says on page 4—

5th By the aeronaut of the balloon *La Ville d'Orléans* which, having left Paris on October 24, 1870 (during the Siege), landed on Montzio, in Norway (100 leagues north of Christiania), in the space of 15 hours. The distance [was] 3,000 kilometers or 750 leagues...

The date of that flight was November 24, there is no mountain by that name in Norway, and the distance from Paris to where the balloon touched down was just under 1250 km. That was Dr. van Hecke's introduction of his plea for an indemnity.

On page 10, he mentions that he happened to have planned on leaving Paris by balloon from the Gare de l'Est on January 28, 1871, at 10 p.m. Unfortunately for him, the last balloon had left Paris early that morning, and

no more balloons were allowed to leave because the armistice was in effect.

His manuscript was finished in September 1882, according to a statement on page 16. One may well wonder why it took him so many years before he decided to ask the State for money.

This, incidentally, is a prime example showing that authors who write factual books ought to make sure that they do not commit errors even in writing about subsidiary subjects. If they include subjects outside their main area of expertise, they should at least copy from reliable reference works and *cite their references to cover their backs*. I have seen more than one case where supposedly well-researched monographs began with material only tangentially related to the main subject and not really well known to the authors. By committing egregious mistakes at the very start, these writers immediately cast doubts on the reliability of the remainder of their work. Yet such serious blemishes are easily avoidable.

OCCASIONAL FUNDMENTALS A Primer on Coil Stamps

The first official French coils date from 1908. However, earlier coils were made for and sold from a demonstration vending machine at the Paris 1900 World's Fair.¹ Even before then, in the 1880s, if not earlier, some firms and organizations made their own coils by separating rows of sheet stamps with scissors or other cutting blades (Figure 1) and pasting the rows end to end.

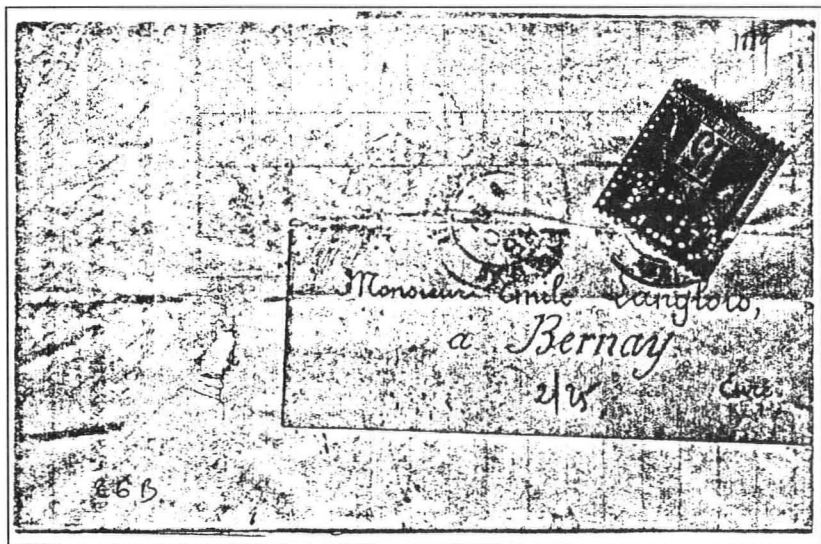


Figure 1. 1889 private coil, with CER perfin, from Comptoir d'Escompte de Rouen, on wrapper.

¹Most of the information conveyed here comes from *Les Roulettes*, by P. Broustine, R. Françon, B. Mignon, and J. Storch (1977); Imprimerie du Vivarais, Annonay, France.

With the advent of successfully tested vending machines and with a demand for rolls of stamps by a number of users, France began to manufacture coils from specially prepared sheets of stamps, beginning in 1908. The first such were, of course, flat-plate coils.

Flat-plate coils were produced from sheets of 150 stamps, identical to post-office panes except for the lack of horizontal gutters between the 5th and 6th and the 10th and 11th horizontal rows. In order to use the same perforators as for over-the-counter panes, sheets for coils had two blank horizontal rows at the bottom, to make up for the lack of inter-galvano gutters. After perforating, the vertical margins were removed and the resulting solid blocks of 75 stamps were pasted together over a few millimeters of what had been saved of the first row of blanks. Each vertical row was then separated by hand with a roller cutter equipped with 4 blades, thereby separating the 5 vertical rows. Twenty sheets thus provided 600 stamps for each of five rolls; and 40 sheets were needed for five rolls of 1200 stamps each. These were the two types of coil rolls available between 1908 and 1928.

Flat-plate coils thus generated have parallel machine-cut perforation along their vertical sides. However, those from the left sides of vertical rows 1 and 6 do not, nor do the right sides of vertical rows 5 and 10, for having been separated by hand.

In any case, and in the absence of specific die types for coil stamps, unused flat-plate coils should preferably be collected as strips of 6 stamps (Figure 2) or more, as vertical strips, but also as horizontal ones in the case of uncut sheets for coils. The reason being that the otherwise identical stamps from post-office panes can only exist in strips of 5 (followed by a gutter). Used copies are best collected on cover or piece.

Figure 2.

Herewith follows a list of flat-plate coil stamps:

	Type	Issued
5c green Sower	I	13 March 1908? or 1912?
5c orange Sower	I	1921
10c red Sower	IA	1908
25c light blue Sower	IA	1920
15c grayish green lined Sower	IV	1917
50c blue lined Sower	I	late 1921

You will note that they do not differ in type from contemporaneous stamps from post-office panes.

Rotary-press coils replaced the flat-plate ones in 1923, and were first printed in 1922.

Unlike flat-plate products, the rotary ones required new galvanos and new die types (not always identifiable). Sheets for coils were prepared in multiples of four blocks of 50 stamps each (10 horizontally by 5 vertically). Each turn of the printing cylinder resulted in 200 stamps being printed, with gutters only along the left and right margins, on large, "endless" rolls of paper. Therefore, unused coil stamps should be collected in vertical strips of 11 stamps or more (standard post-office panes of rotary



sheet stamps being only 10 stamps high between gutters) or in horizontal strips of 6 stamps (Figure 3), inasmuch as post-office panes had gutters



Figure 3. Strip of 6, from rotary-press sheet for coils.

between the 5th and 6th vertical rows. This isn't entirely necessary, should the coil stamp die type be sufficiently distinct from that from sheet or booklet stamps (Figure 4). Rotary sheets for coils were printed with an extra wide left



Figure 4. 25c coil single, Type IIIC, with machine-cut vertical sides.

margin, wherein the printing date was added. Thus, a block of four (or larger piece), with date at left (*coin daté*), is a very collectible item (Figure 5).



Figure 5. 9 April 1934 printing of the 10c ultramarine coil (Type IV).

Vertical coils were cut by machines bearing 11 circular blades (for 9 rows plus two margins), to furnish rolls of 600 or 1200 stamps (until 1929), then of 500 or 1000 stamps (1929-1939), and of 1000 stamps only (1954-on).

Many of these stamps were overprinted for precancel usage, but that's another story.

There were no coils prepared nor sold between 1940 and 1954. All coil stamps produced prior to 1962 were typographed. Engraved stamps appeared in 1962 (0,25 Coq de Décariis). One heliogravure stamp appeared in 1971 (0,20 Arms of Saint-Lô). One oversize stamp (commemorative size) was printed in 1970 (0,40 Ronchamp). Phosphorescent bands were added, for electronic automatic sorting, in 1973 (0,50 Marianne de Bequet).



Control numbers, at first in green, very soon after only in red, were applied after gumming to the back of every 10th stamp, beginning in 1962 (0,25 Coq de Décaris). They now appear, since August 1985, on the back of every 5th stamp (Figure 6). The numbers can be saved, on used copies, by careful separation from the paper after a short stay in cool water, but it's really preferable to save them on cover or on piece.

Figure 6.

Coil leaders (those narrow gummed paper wrappers that keep the rolls sealed) (Figure 7) are also collectible.

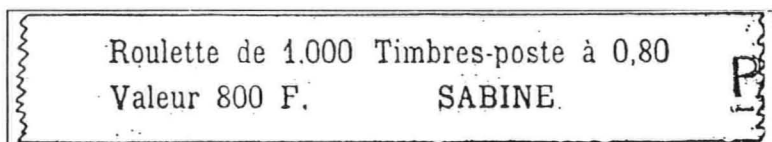


Figure 7.

Coil stamps purchased from vending machines are cut automatically at top and (or) bottom by the machine (Figure 8).



Figure 8. 0,25 Décaris coil used on piece; machine-cut vertical sides, and bottom perforations cut by the dispensing machine.

Ever since September 1976 (0,80 green and 1,00 red Marianne de Bequet), all coil stamps have been issued imperforate vertically (Figure 9). Because of this, they are easily recognizable as coils, have separate catalog listings, and will not be listed in the following table.



Figure 9.

Rotary Coils

	Type	Issued
5c orange Sower	IIB	1923
10c green Sower	IV*	1925
10c ultramarine Sower	IV*	1933
15c lilac brown Sower	IB	1926
20c lilac brown Sower	IV*	1924
20c rose-lilac Sower	IV*	1935?
25c blue Sower	IIIC*	late 1922 or January 1923
25c yellow-brown Sower	IIIC*	1929 or later
30c blue Sower	IIC*	1925
40c vermilion Sower	II	1926
40c violet Sower	II	1929
15c grayish-green lined Sower	VI*	1923 or early 1924
50c red lined Sower	III*	1926 or early 1927
10c green Pasteur	--	1923
15c green Pasteur	--	1924
30c green Pasteur	II*	1930?
50c blue Pasteur	II*	1924
75c blue Pasteur	I	1924
1F blue Pasteur	II*	1925
1F50 blue Pasteur	--	1926
4c yellow-brown Blanc	II*	May 1924 (precancelled only)
5c green Blanc	IIB*	1925
10c violet Blanc	II	1929 (precancelled only)
30c green Paix de Laurens	--	1932 or later
40c lilac Paix	II*	1932
50c red Paix	IIB*	September 1933
65c ultramarine Paix	III*	1937
90c ultramarine Paix	II*	1939?
20c lilac Mercure	II*	1939
30c red Mercure	II*	1939
70c rose-lilac Mercure	II*	1939
15F ultramarine Marianne de Gandon	III*	20 July 1954
6F brown Marianne de Muller	--	11 July 1955 (exists only as coils)
15F red-rose M. de Muller	--	March 1956
20F blue M. de Muller	I	July (?) 1957
25F red M. de Muller	I(?)	January 1959
o,20 Sower of Piel	II*	January 1961
o,25 Marianne à la Nef	I(?)	January 1960
o,25 Marianne de Décaris	I	late 1960 or January 1961
o,25 Coq de Décaris	--	1962 or February (?) 1963
o,30 Coq de Décaris	--	18 January 1965
o,25 Arms of Auch	II*	5 May (?) 1969
o,25 Arms of Mont-de-Marsan	--	29 July 1967
o,20 Arms of Saint-Lô	I	November (?) 1971
o,40 Ronchamp	II(?)	early (?) 1970 (hand-cut, later machine-cut)
o,25 blue Répub. de Cheffer	--	end of 1967
o,30 lilac R. de Cheffer	--	December 1967 or later
o,30 green (engraved) R. de Cheffer	--	February, or later in, 1969
o,40 red R. de Cheffer	--	January or February 1969
o,50 red Marianne de Bequet	--	early 1971
same, + 3 Ph bands	--	March or May 1973

o,60 green (engraved) M. de Bequet, 1 Ph band	--	15 October 1974
o,80 red M. de Bequet, 3, Ph bands	--	15 October 1974

(Asterisks signify that these are specific die types, or subtypes, for coils).

Lately, it seems to this writer that coil stamps have lost favor with purchasers, who apparently prefer meters and self-stick labels, as well as the vending-machine booklets.

Any questions? Simply contact your Journal editor. And good hunting for these often elusive items!

-- S. J. Luft

MONACO--CARTE D'IDENTITÉ STAMPS

by Jerry Massler (FCPS #1829)

After the end of the Second World War, all foreign residents in Monaco over the age of sixteen were required to have Monégasque identity cards, with appropriate fiscal stamps affixed. There were four categories of identity cards: GRATUITE, TEMPORAIRE, RÉSIDENCE ORDINAIRE, and RÉSIDENCE PRIVILEGÉE. The *Temporaire* had a validity period of one year, after which the old card was surrendered and immediately destroyed, as a new three-year *Résidence ordinaire* card was issued in its place. This card could be renewed for an additional three years, after which it too was destroyed and a ten-year *Résidence privilégiée* card was issued. *Gratuite* cards were few in number and their validity period varied with the holder, although never to exceed ten years. A common design, designed and engraved by Dauss and adopted in 1939, was used. The *Gratuite* was light blue, the *Temporaire* yellow, the *Résidence ordinaire* green, and the *Résidence privilégiée* also blue, only slightly darker than the *Gratuite*.

These stamps are extremely rare as no mint examples were made available, due to strict accountability enforced by the *Sûreté Publique*, which was the issuing agency for the identity cards. The only way one could hopefully collect these documents was that first the possessor would die and secondly the family would not discard the deceased's identity card. The stamps, which first appeared around 1947, were reissued with new denominations owing to escalating fees and a 1960 change in currency from old French francs to new French francs (NF) [100 old francs = 1 NF], before being replaced by regular fiscal stamps in 1970. After 1978, all usage of fiscal stamps on identity cards ceased, as new cards in different format came into use. At the beginning, there were about 15,000 foreign residents in the Principality; this number grew to about 20,000 at the end of adhesive usage. Percentages used were about 60% *privilegiée*, 30% *ordinaire*, and 10% *temporaire*. At most there were but 50 *gratuite* identity cards issued, mostly to important personages who benefitted the Principality. The noted Swedish stamp engraver, Czeslaw Slania, was one of those issued a *Gratuite* Monégasque identity card.

The stamps, with denominations and years of issuance, are as follows:

Year	<i>Gratuite</i>	<i>Temporaire</i>	<i>Ordinaire</i>	<i>Privilegée</i>
1947 (perf. 12)	light blue	100F yellow	200F green	300F blue
1960 (straight-line rouletted; colors unchanged)	light blue	1NF	3NF	5NF
1963 (idem.)	light blue	1F	3F	5F
1970 (fiscal stamps)	??	3,00, wmk. AGT	10,00, wmk. AT63	15,00, wmk. AGT

After being affixed to the identity cards, the stamps were cancelled with an embossing device which impressed the seal of the Sûreté Publique into both stamp and card. This was not done, however, for the renewal of the *Résidence ordinaire*, although an additional adhesive was required. Shades are known to occur on the 200F green perforated value, but not enough of these items are known to permit adequate study. To date the writer has seen only the aforementioned 200F perforated green stamp of 1947 and a mint example of that year's 300F blue. One example of the 1960 *Résidence privilégiée* has been seen as well as all of the 1963 values save the 1F *Temporaire*. Some of these stamps are illustrated below, off and on identity card (Figures 1 and 2). Estimates of the total quantity of these stamps may be greatly inflated as many foreign residents were issued *Permis de Séjour* rather than Monégasque identity cards.

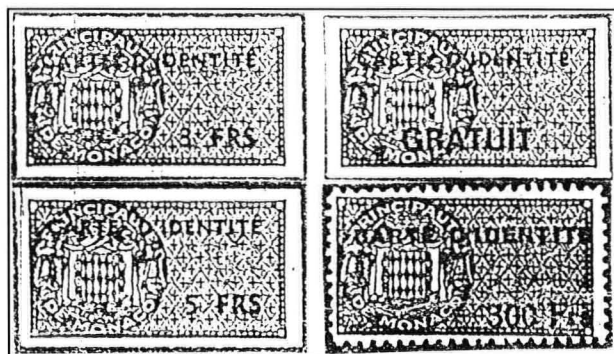


Figure 1.

Figure 2. Renewed Résidence ordinaire, identity card.

FRENCH MARCOPHILY - POSTAGE DUE MARKINGS

by Robert T. Kinsley (FCPS #2180)

As an equal opportunity, affirmative action, non-discriminatory type of marcophily overview, it is only fair, equitable and inevitable that we include in this series the markings of postage due, probably the ones seen most often and understood least often, on old folded letters (Figures 1a and b, and see also 11b). It is reasonably accurate to say that a manuscript indication of postage due is found on twenty out of every 21 folded letters before the appearance of stamps (the twenty-first letter might be one whose postage was prepaid). Figure 2a shows a few of the markings used to denote the amount of sols due to the carrier in the period before 1793; Figure 2b shows the markings in décimes used after 1793; and Figure 2c shows the addition of "c" in 1806 to identify centimes. After 1830 these markings were often applied by handstamp devices (*cachet métallique*) instead of by hand (Figures 3a and b).

The markings were supplemented on the back of those letters which had to be forwarded to a different town by "Débousé" or more frequently "DEB" (Figure 4), first seen about 1720. As was the case with postage paid, there were some déboursé markings unique to specific cities (Figure 5). We quote here from an article on markings by the late Dr. Carroll Chase.¹ "The word [debourse] is hard to translate though the word 'Uncharged' might be considered an equivalent. According to the system then in use, each postmaster was

charged with the amount of postage on all unprepaid letters sent to his office. In case he had to forward them to another post office for any reason, he had the right to mark such letters as 'Debourse' indicating that he had removed the charge from his account."

As early as 1760, the *petite poste* of Paris, and soon after of other cities, used 'P D' to signify postage due. In Paris this was supplemented with the letter identification of the postal bureau on top (Figure 6). Note, however, that 'PD' in a rectangle virtually always signifies paid-to-destination.

Unstamped letters remained prevalent even after the postal reform of, and introduction of stamps in, 1849 inasmuch as the rate for unpaid letters was the same as prepaid letters, viz. up to 7½ grams = 20 centimes; 7½ to 15 grams = 40c; and 15 to 100 grams = 1 franc. Handstamps were provided to all offices to reflect the rate change of July 1, 1850 increasing the fee on unpaid letters outside Paris to 25c (Figure 7a). The notice of this rate change also directed postmasters to return their 2c-décime handstamp, shown on an 1849 letter in Figure 3b. In an effort to reduce the amount of unpaid mail, a law effective July 1, 1853, revised the rate on prepaid letters in Paris from 15c to 10c while retaining the rate of 15c for unpaid mail. The success of this move led to a similar law one year later reducing the rate on prepaid letters throughout France back to 20c (for up to 7½ grams), but increasing the rate on unpaid mail to 30c; at this time a double-line 30c handstamp was provided to all offices (Figure 7b). The 25c and 30c handstamps are the most common markings, but other numbers from 4 to 85 were also provided between 1854 and 1876² (e.g. 40c in September 1871--Figure 8), and may be found struck in black, blue, red and even violet. Kremer³ indicates that occasional confusion in interpreting the handstamp as décimes instead of centimes "particularly in regard to letters arriving from the colonies," led to the decision of May 30, 1851, to furnish post offices in the coastal cities where mail entered France with the double-line handstamp for 35 centimes. Kremer⁴ further provides the following statistics to indicate the success of the rate change efforts to discourage unpaid mail:

Period	Percent Prepaid	Percent Unpaid	Period	Percent Prepaid	Percent Unpaid
1847-1848	10	90	1853	49	51
1849	15	85	1855	85	15
1850-1851	20	80	1860	89	11
1852	22	78			

Paris had its own distinctive circular markings beginning 1837 with 15c postage due in the middle and one of six delivery times in the outer circle (Figure 9)⁵. When the national postage-due rate changed in 1850 to 25c, the rate remained at 15c for letters within Paris (Figure 10). There are a number of varieties of markings showing collection number and route (i.e. destination city) (Figure 11a), or bureau letter (Figure 11b) or other markings (Figure 11c).

A common marking seen as early as 1805 but more prevalent after the appearance of postage stamps is the simple 'T' (for *taxe*) in a triangle (Figure 12). The Universal Postal Union recognized the use by all countries of the French-origin mark 'T' to signify postage due. Later, in 1851, we see the boxed *Affranchissement Insuffisant* (Figure 13).

Finally, old letters to or from neighboring countries after 1800 were occasionally identified by transit handstamps showing the distance in *rayons* meaning radius or distance from a hub, that the letter would travel, to determine the postage charge to be collected (C.S.1R. in Figure 14). From about 1828, the handstamp actually identified the number of *décimes* to be collected (Figure 15).

Endnotes

- 1. Carroll Chase, "French Postal Markings"; *FCP* #114, 1962.
- 2. *FCP* #201, July 1985.
- 3. Brainerd Kremer, "French Philatelic Facts," January-July 1949. [Reprinted as *Billig's Philatelic Handbook*, v. 29].
- 4. *ibid.*, February 1950.
- 5. See also "Local Letters of Paris"; *FCP* #215, January 1989. [No authorship credit, but written by Jeffrey C. Bohn].

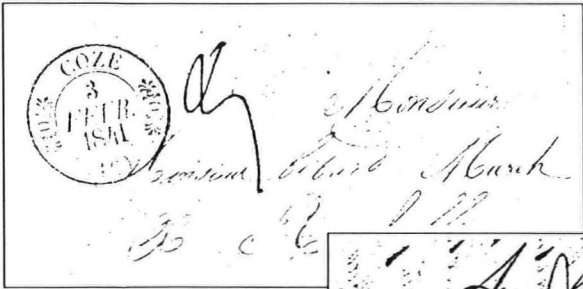


Figure 1a.

Figure 1b.

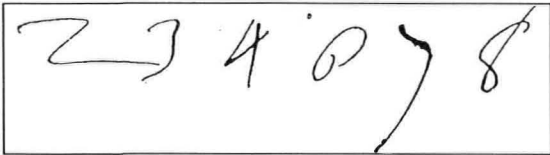
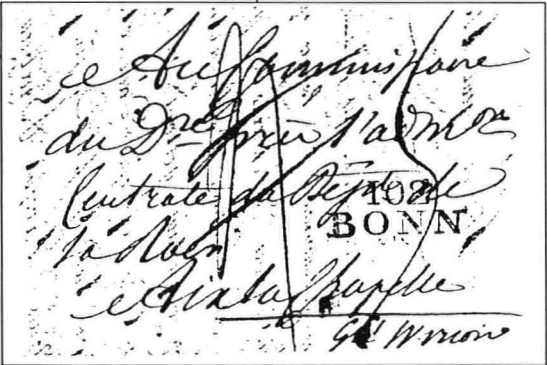


Figure 2a.

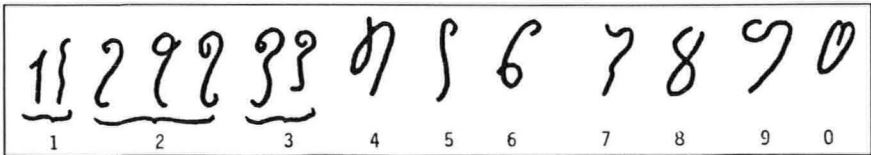


Figure 2b.

7^c 5^c 8^c 10^c 15

Figure 2c.

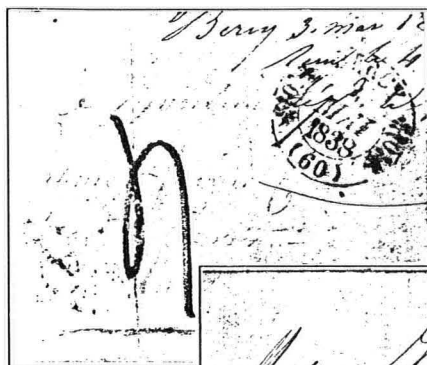


Figure 3a.

Figure 3b.

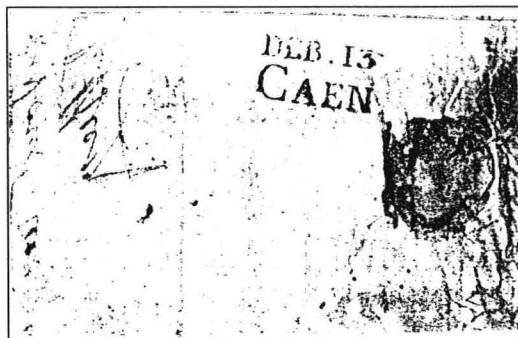
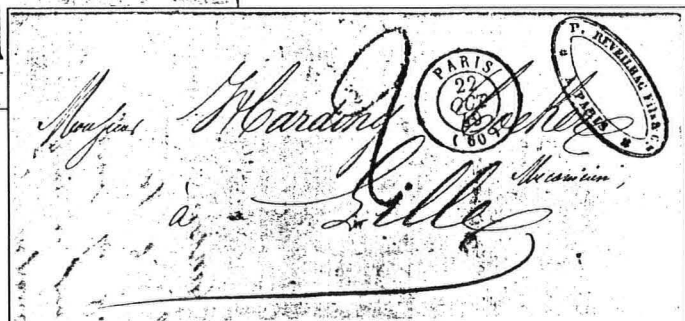


Figure 4.

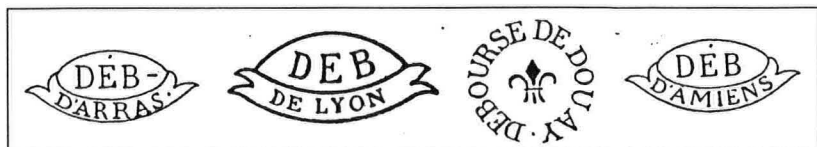


Figure 5.

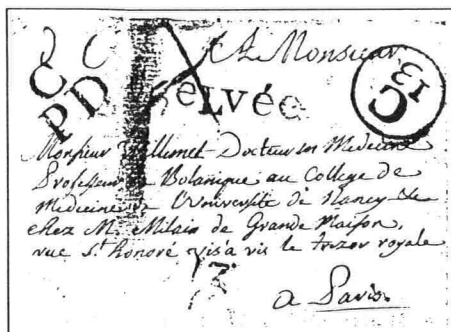


Figure 6.

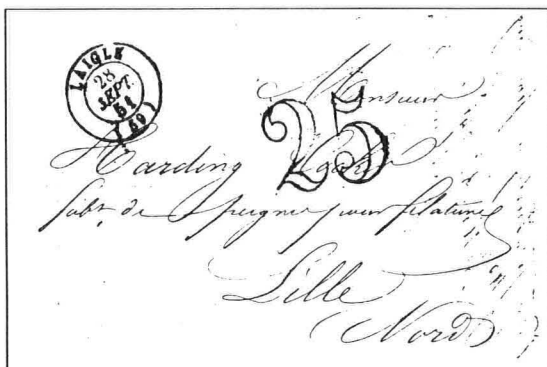


Figure 7a.

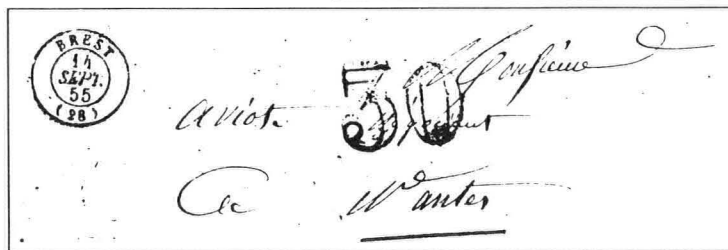


Figure 7b.

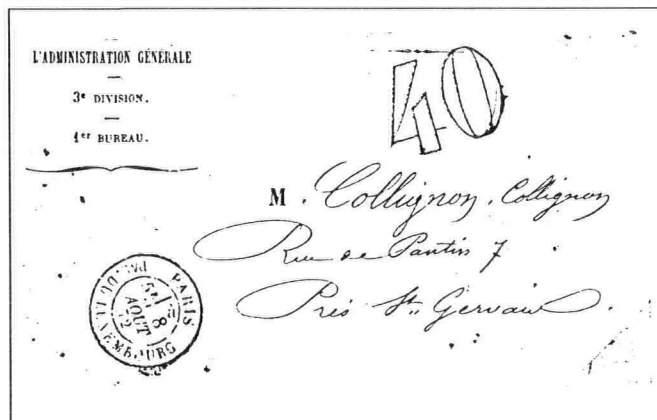


Figure 8.



Figure 9.

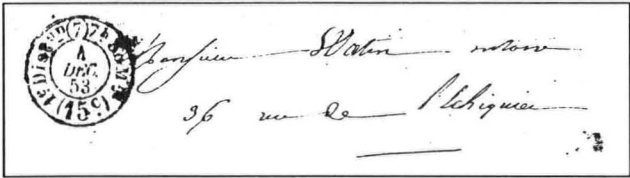


Figure 10.

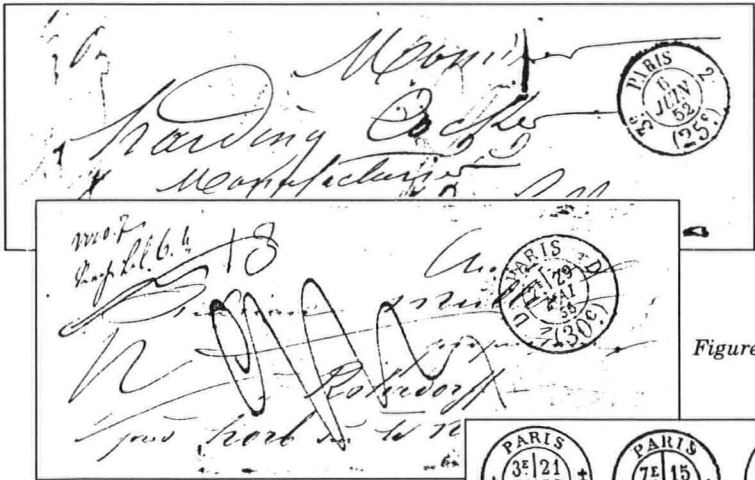


Figure 11a.

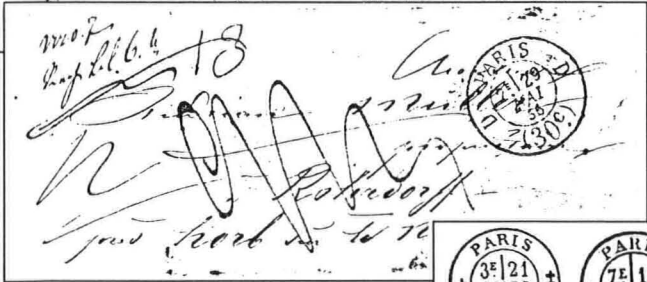


Figure 11b.

Figure 11c.





Figure 12.

Figure 13.

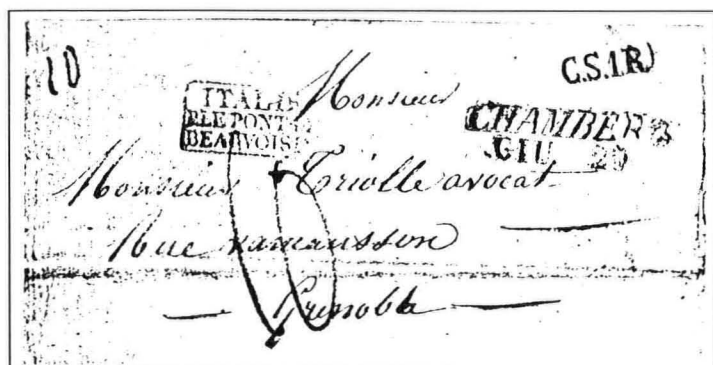
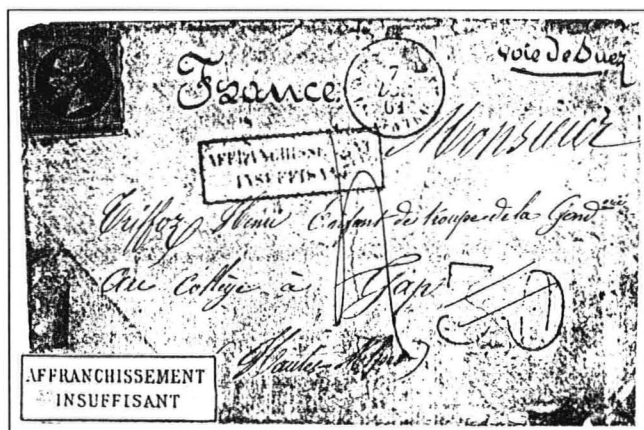


Figure 14.

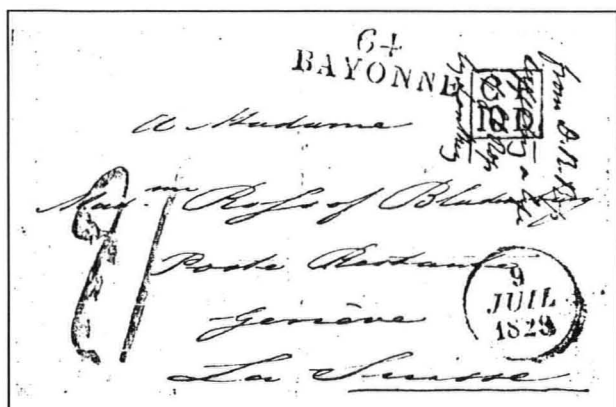


Figure 15.

MEMBERS' APPEALS

OFFER: Original, hand-colored lithographic prints of figures from the 1871 Paris Commune (ex-Bertall's *Types de la Commune*, printed 1871). Decorative, suitable for framing, size 25 x 35 cm. Prices \$25 - \$30 apiece; full list against two \$1 bills. Paul S. Watkins, 77 Cublington Road, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire CV32 7AQ, England. (Mb. #2787).

OFFER: Back issues of *Le Monde des Philatélistes*, July-August 1987 (#410) through September 1995 (#499), excluding January 1991 (#448), 88 issues total, \$1 each or \$80 for the entire lot, plus postage if mailed. Scott H. Bell, 1600 South Joyce St., #1227, Arlington, VA 22202. (Mb. #2733).

SELLING: 200-plus covers: St. Pierre & Miquelon (1893-1993), Martinique (1904-1984), and Wallis & Futuna (1943-1990). Indicate interests with SASE to William Judnick, P.O. Box 12248, Columbus, OH 43212-0248. (Mb. #3069).

FOR SALE: Huge stock of France & Colonies Revenues, from Annam to Vietnam. Please send want lists to Gordon Brooks, P.O. Box 396 Station N.D.G., Montreal, Quebec H4A 3P7, Canada. (Mb. #2959).

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

- > The following three notices, from various late 1994 numbers of *Références La Poste*, come courtesy of *Le Collectionneur Philatéliste et Marcophile*, #107, 1995:

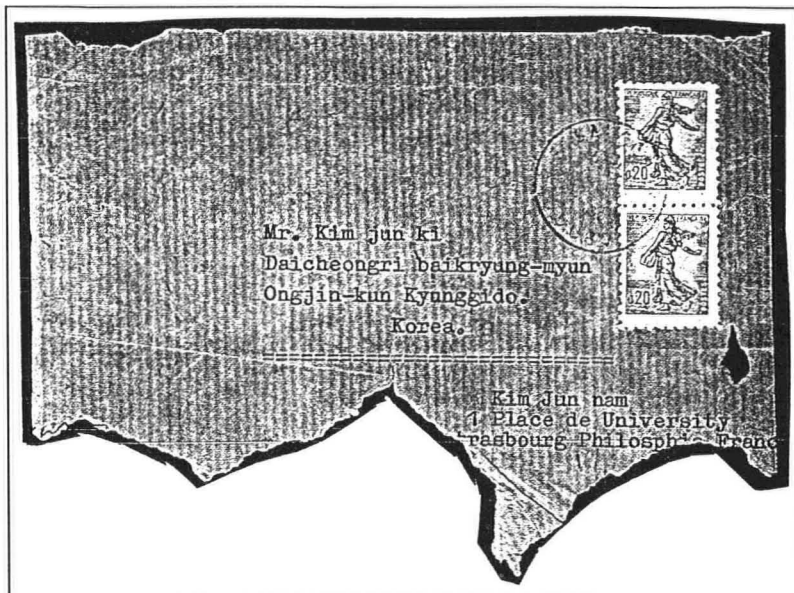
Cruiser *Colbert* has been disarmed and converted into a floating museum at Bordeaux. It retains its postal agency, which now uses a large, illustrated date stamp.

The closing of rural postal facilities, for reasons of economy, has ceased for the time being [apparently for political reasons]. Some 12,500 rural post offices remain open, with each window serving on average about 800 people.

The *Imprimerie des Timbres-poste et des Valeurs Fiduciaires (I.T.V.F.)*, near Périgueux, covers 48,000 square meters, employs 700 people and, as of mid-1994, printed 5 billion stamps per year on 70 presses, utilizing 1600 tons of paper and 120 tons of ink in the process.

- > FCPS member and Egypt specialist, Prof. Peter A. S. Smith, is the new editor of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, replacing E. E. (Gene) Fricks--also a FCPS member--whose able tenure at that helm ran a full 16 years. Best wishes to both the former and the new editors!
- > The North Korean(?) postal forgery of the 0,20 Semeuse de Piel, first mentioned and described in *FCP* #232 (April 1993), and shown once more below, sold for \$7500 +

10% commission in the November 1995 Michael Rogers, Inc. auction (Lot #1066). We'd like to think that the article helped boost the selling price to three times auctioneer's estimate.



- > In some instances (legal, financial, etc.) it may be necessary to obtain the signature of **all** addressees before a registered letter is released to one of them. La Poste now has a service for this purpose, and has issued a small rose-colored sticker bearing the words **Plusieurs/signatures**, which is to be affixed on the face side of registered mail. This service doesn't come cheap: 3x the standard domestic registry fee for two signatures (currently 16F x 3 = 48F) and 4x the base fee for three signatures (16F x 4 = 64F).
- > It's come to our attention that the self-stick adhesive on flaps of French envelopes can cause foxing (browning and spotting) with time, particularly at elevated indoor temperatures. The same could perhaps apply also to booklets of self-adhesive stamps. Inspect your holdings regularly. If necessary, cut out and dispose of envelope flaps. We hope that no similar remedy might become necessary for booklets.
- > Please note that the 0,45 Marianne de Bequet (Scott 1292, Yvert 1663) exists only in blue. Examples of a 0,45 violet, being offered at highly elevated prices, are nothing more than privately perforated color trials or proofs (courtesy of *Marianne*, #39, 1995.).
- > Stamps and first-day covers of New Caledonia, French Polynesia, French Austral and Antarctic Terrs., and Wallis & Futuna can be purchased by mail from the Service Philatélique de la Poste, 18 rue François-Bonvin, F-75758 Paris Cedex 15; and in person, at the Paris Louvre principal P.O., at 52 Rue du Louvre.
- > The Grand Prix for French Philatelic Art for 1995 was awarded during the Salon Philatélique d'Autonne to the 4,40F Bridge at Nyons (issued 20-22 May 1995), designed and engraved by Eve Luquet. That for the Overseas Territories went to the 28F Lesquin stamp of the T.A.A.F. (issued 1 January 1995), designed by Raymond Moretti.
- > The Musée Postal at Paris has been closed for some time to allow for its complete renovation. It is scheduled to reopen around April 1996. The exhibits are supposed to have been made more "user friendly" for the general public and the casual viewer. We hope this doesn't mean they're being dumbed down!

- We are pleased to report that Marty Bratzel's series of articles and addenda, on German cancels of Duala, Cameroun and on their forgeries, including one addendum we haven't yet found time and space for in our Journal, have been translated into German by Dr. Klaus Detering. This translation, appeared with acknowledgements to *FCP*, in the *Berichte für Kolonialbriefmarkensammler* [whew!], #101, September 1995. This is published by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Sammler Deutscher Kolonialpostwertzeichen, the study group for German colonial philately.
- Member David Allen of Vancouver, British Columbia, who organizes stamp shows in that region, states that stamp dealers and their wares may now pass freely from and to the U.S., thanks to a change of heart by the British Columbia bureau in charge of Conventions and Trade Shows. This does not, however, apply elsewhere in Canada (see President's letter in #241, July 1995, p. 82), and continues to exclude such as approval mailings of philatelic material.
- Mr. Allen also advises that the recently formed St. Pierre & Miquelon study group is actively engaged in a research project (for eventual publication) on the WWII overprints of the islands. He requests any information on a certain Marcel Benda [whom we assume was instrumental in creating certain dubious overprints], with emphasis on his imprisonment in Montreal and subsequent 1947 deportation from Canada. If you can help the study group on this or above matters, or want more information on the group and its journal, contact David Allen at 2159 West 47th Ave., Vancouver, B.C., V6M 2M6, Canada.
- Although we didn't know him personally, George Mayer, who died earlier this year, apparently was a budding and rising exhibitor of esoteric French India. His passing further depletes the ranks of active F & C exhibitors.

FOR THE RECORD

(Continued from *FCP* #243, January 1996, p. 23)

- **735.)** We have received some clarification on 1936 airmail rates from French Indo-China to Switzerland (see *Indo-China to Switzerland Airmail--1936 Covers and Rates*, in #243, January 1996, pp. 15-18) from Bert Mendelsohn, who had sent us the copies of his covers. The late Jean Desrousseaux had advised Mr. Mendelsohn, back in 1973, that the extant airmail rate in 1936, from Indo-China to Switzerland, was 55c. Therefore, any letters bearing less postage (e.g., Figures 1 and 5) were flown only to Marseille, and then had to go on by train to Geneva. In addition, the boxed Hanoi-Marseille markings shown in the article are fine examples of *Jusqu'à* airmail markings, as per Ian McQueen's recently reviewed study (*FCP*, #241, July 1995, p. 95).
- **736.)** Indefatigable researcher/writer Jean-Luc Trassaert demonstrates (*L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, No. 1681, December 1995) that the first French trials on the use of fluorescence and phosphorescence on stamps were conducted, not on the presumably well-known and sought after o.25 Coq de Décaris (Yvert 1331d, which fluoresces golden yellow under UV light) but on certain blue Palissy vignettes printed, beginning 9 January 1962, on fluorescent paper. Postage stamps with phosphorescent bands first appeared in 1970, but trials on various Palissy printings date as far back as 1968.
- **737.)** Between the end of 1940 and November 1942, the populace of Vichy France could receive aid parcels from relatives residing in the Vichy-controlled colonies. This was restricted to foodstuffs weighing no more than 3 kg and to two such parcels (or a single 5 kg one) per month. This humanitarian service was interrupted by the Allied North African landings and the German takeover of Vichy France. It was reinstated between colonies only at the end of 1943 and, from June 1945 to August 1950 between the

colonies and Metropolitan France. Surviving postal documents (formules, parcel tags, customs forms, etc., and their affixed postage stamps) tend to be very scarce as well as mostly ratty. Gérard Fabrègue illustrates his short explanatory article with a number of very interesting looking and varied examples of Colonies postage, in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, No. 1681, December 1995. Colonies collectors should seek these out for they're prime examples of postal history **and** of social history as well. They were probably first brought to our attention in *For the Records* #522 (in #210, October 1987, p. 110).

- **738.)** So-called essays and drawings of the Blanc type, signed *P.J. Blanc* 98, and purported to have come from the Burrus collections, are nothing more than relatively recent fakes, according to Pascal Marziano, in *Le Monde des Philatélistes*, #503, January 1996.



A social gathering and dinner will be held for members of the U.S. and British France & Colonies Societies on Sunday, June 9. In the past, this event has been much enjoyed as an opportunity to meet old friends and correspondents. The location will be the Crowne Plaza Hotel (the official CAPEX hotel) adjacent to the Convention Centre.

Gather at 3 p.m.; dinner at 6 p.m.; spouses and partners welcome. To assist with logistics and catering, please advise if possible of your intention to attend: Alan McKanna, 103 Riverview Road, Alliston, Ontario L9R 1S4, Canada -- prior to May 15. Alan will then be in direct touch with you. Full details regarding this event will be available at the show information kiosk. Alan is, once again the CAPEX Treasurer, and he can be contacted during the show through the show office.

SOME SHOW REPORTS

- **SINGAPORE 95** (September 1995): FCPS members residing in the US who garnered medals at this International event included: Jamie Gough, Large Gold for his exhibit on the development of postage dues; Dave Herendeen, Gold for his exhibit on British Commonwealth dues; and Steve Washburne, Gold for his Portuguese postal history exhibit (The absence of F & C exhibits is regretted). Unfortunately, we have seen no reports on how our non-US members fared.
- **MIDAPHIL '95** (Kansas City, November): Gold medal to Eliot Landau for his U.S. Lincoln exhibit.
- **CHICAGOPEX '95** (Rosemont, IL, November): Gold medals to Gene Tinsley for "Tasmania Postal Stationery" and to Paul Larsen for his Leeward Islands exhibit.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- A. 96-2.** It is quite possible, as seen on other letters from the Siegfried, that the second set of writing may have been added by another relative or friend, before the letter left Paris. (EMC)

GEORGES MONTEAUX

We were saddened to learn of the death in July 1995 of long-time Paris dealer, Georges Monteaux. This fine, elderly gentleman had dealt for many years from his spacious apartment on the "other" Place de l'Opéra. A founding member from SO.CO.CO.DA.MI., he published, until 1985 or a bit later, a very useful pocket-size priced catalog of mint 20th Century France that emphasized the types and subtypes of the 1900-1939 regular issues. M. Monteaux was instrumental in getting a number of us started in collecting the subtypes, *millésimes*, *coins datés*, booklets, coil strips and various other showpieces of this exciting collecting period. Although he allowed his stock to dwindle down, and was no longer actively dealing by the late 1980s, we continued to exchange Christmas cards/*Jour d'An* notes until the very end. We shall miss this former mentor and true example of *la politesse française*. --S.J. Luft

NEW ISSUES AND WITHDRAWALS

(Continued from #243, January 1996, p. 24)

France

- 12 (14) December 1995: FRANCE 98 World Cup Football indicia without face value on illustrated envelopes, sold at 36F per lot of six;
- December 1995: 28F Marianne de Briat vending-machine booklet with new cover inscription "Simplifiez-vous la vie!" (see illustration);



- 20 (22) January 1996: 6,70F Contemporary Art of Wercollier (Luxembourg);
- 10 (12) February: 6,70F Original Stamp Art of Dibbets (Netherlands); 2,80F Arawak figurine, Guadeloupe;
- February: 28F Marianne de Briat over-the-counter booklet, with same cover inscription as the December 1995 booklet (above);
- 16 (18) March: Stamp Day 1996 (Lined Sower of 1903) 2,80F + 0,60F; and 21,40F booklet with three such stamps se-tenant with four 2,80F stamps + label; (see illustration); 2,80F "The Irish Visionary" (stained glass St. Patrick);



- 2 (4) March: 6,70F Art of Corot;
 - 23 (25) March: 2,80F Jacques Rueff (1896-1978);
 - 30 March (1 April): 4,40F René Descartes (1596-1650);
 - 6 (9) April: 2,80F EDF-GDF;
 - 20 (22) April: French National Parks: 2,80F Parc des Cévennes, 4,40F Parc de la Vanoise, 4,40F Parc du Mercantour;
 - 27 (29) April: 2,80F Madame de Sévigné (EUROPA);
 - 4 (6) May: 3,70F National Institute for Agronomic Research;
 - 11 (13) May: 4,40F Home of Joan of Arc, Domrémy (Vosges);
 - 14 (15) May: 2,80F "RAMOGE" Accord;
 - 24 (28) May: 2,80F Congress of French Philatelic Societies, Clermont-Ferrand;
 - 25 (28) May: Bitche (Moselle).
- Withdrawals: 12 February 1996: 2,80F Victory in Europe, 1945; 2,80F National Assembly; 2,80F Public Welfare; 2,80F Philatelic Congress, Orleans; 2,80F (x 6, + booklet) Fables of LaFontaine; 4,40F Roman Bridge at Nyons; 4,40F Corrèze in Corrèze; 6,70F Art of Zao Wou-ki; 11,20F Cinema Cent. sheetlet; 15 March: 2,80F Raid on the Vel' d'Hiv; 2,80F André Maginot; 2,80F Feminine Grand Lodge; 2,80F Hospital pharmaceuticals; 2,80F + 0,60F Saumur (Red Cross issue sheet stamps and booklet).

Andorra

- 27 (29) January 1996: 2,80F Borrufa Skiing Trophy; 3,70F Basketball;
- 23 (25) March: Nature series 2,80F and 3,70F.

T.A.A.F.

- 1 January 1996: 1,00F amazonite; 2,40F white-chinned petrel; 2,80F Pointe Bénédicte Station; 2,80F ship *Yves de Kerguelen*; 3,70F Admiral Jacquinot; 4,30F ship *l'Austral*; 7,70F *Lycopodium magellanicum*; 15F space dust or small meteorite; 20F relief map of Ile de l'Est; 23F Raid Dome C; 27F30 Port Couvreur; Hommage to Paul-Emile Victor triptych, 2,80F + label + 23F.

Withdrawals: 31 December 1995: all January 1995 issues.

French Polynesia

- 6 December 1995: Painters of Polynesia 57F, 76F, 79F and 100F;
- January 1996: 51F Queen Pomaré;
- 17 January: Tahiti of Yesteryear 18F, 30F, 35F.
- 19 February: 51F Year of the Rat.

Monaco

- 10 January 1996: 2,40F International Circus Festival, Monte Carlo; 2,80F Festival of Magic;
- 26 January: 3F 29th International Flower Show (Rhododendron); 4F International Dog Show (fox terrier); 6F 350th Anniv. of Chapel of Notre-Dame de la Misericorde;
- 1 February: Cent. of the Oceanographic Surveys near the Azores.

New Caledonia

- 9 December 1995: 95F and 100F Folkloric Dances;
- 16 December: 100F World of the Deep;
- 24 February 1996: 125F Animal Fossils;
- 21 March: 65F Melanesian Pottery.

St. Pierre & Miquelon

- 13 November 1995: 14F Charles de Gaulle;
- 12 February 1996: 5F and 10F Boxing;
- 18 March: 3,70F Mosses and Lichens.

Wallis & Futuna

- 12 December 1995: Tapa-cloth designs 25F and 26F se-tenant;
- 14 January 1996: 80F Mothers of the Islands;
- 24 January: 195F Golfing on Wallis;
- 14 March: 28F and 52F Local tubercules.

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND CATALOGS

- *La Marcophilie de l'Aéronautique Navale Française*, by F. Ribert; 280 pp., numerous illustrations; 149Fr (+ postage?), from Florence Ribert, 8 rue du Dr. Mazet, F-38000 Grenoble, France. (Covers ca. 80 years of French naval aeronautical history and marcophilily; ships, flotillas, naval air stations, and their postal and administrative markings).
- *Togo - The Postal History of the Anglo-French Occupation 1914-1922*, by Jeremy Martin and Frank Walton; 107 pp., hardbound; 1995; 22£ (+ 2.50£ postage in the UK and 3.50£ elsewhere), from D. Ingoldby-Williams, Field House, Northfield Ave., Shiplake, Henley-on-Thames RG9 3PB, England. (History, overprinted stamps, postal stationery, postal markings, censorship and censor markings, forgeries, POWs, etc., in a well-researched and useful volume for the specialist).
- *La Marianne de Décaris*, by Pierre-Jacques Barat; 72 pp., illustrated; 180F postpaid (pay to CCP N° 9626/35Y Paris), from Georges Piltant, Président de l'Association Phil.-E.A., 37 Elysée II, F-7810 La Celle-Saint-Cloud, France. (Detailed study, with official texts and decrees, of the **E.A.** overprints applied on this stamp and their utilization in Algeria).
- *Le Dictionnaire Historique des Timbres et Griffes "Standard" de l'Administration Française des Postes 1792-1914*, by Jean-Paul Alexandre; 164 pp., clothbound; 220Fr (+ 40Fr registered postage), from Brun & Fils, 85 Galerie Beaujolais, Palais-Royal, F-75001 Paris. (Full-size reproductions of all cachets and straightlines, with usages, and dates of creation and suppression).
- *Les Chiffres-Taxe au Type Duval 1881-1900*, by Jack Blanc; 101 pp., 22 x 27 cm, numerous illustrations, 4 color pages; 220Fr (from source; 250Fr mailed within France; 270Fr mailed to other destinations), from Bertrand Sinais, 7 rue de Chateaudun, F-75009 Paris. (Eleven chapters: historical background; dates of issue and withdrawal; study and usage of the values; auxiliary markings; tariffs; methods of calculating taxes; reexpedition of mail; obliterations; postage stamps used as dues stamps; incorrect and fraudulent use).
- *Le Courier des Camps de Concentration--Marques et Documents Postaux 1933-1945*, by Julien Lajournade (with collaboration of Gabriel Carnevalé and Bertrand Sinais); 350 pp., 21 x 28.7 cm; numerous illustrations of markings and documents; 420Fr + 55Fr postage, from Bertrand Sinais (see above). (Priced catalog, with many never-before known items).
- *Le Port Local de la Lettre Ordinaire en Province*, v. I, 1800-1858, by Pascal Choisy; more than 200 pp. and more than 110 illustrations; 385Fr postpaid within Europe, 450Fr elsewhere; from Editions Philatéliques Rupp, 16 ave. Robert Schumann, F-68100 Mulhouse, France. (Detailed study of the local posts; application of the *décime rural*; uses of the CL and CD markings; etc., with texts of the various decrees and instructions).
- *Occupation de la France et Annexion de l'Alsace-Lorraine par l'Allemagne 1870-1872*, by Jean-Pierre Bournique; 21 x 29.7 cm, softbound; 250Fr postpaid, from S.P.A.L., Boîte Postale 4, F-67381 Lingolsheim Cedex, France. (The latest information on the postal and philatelic consequences of the occupation and annexation: postage stamps, postal service, local posts, correspondence cards, official decrees).
- *La Collection Gallia 1849-1852*; November 1986 auction catalog of this evidently major collection of the First Issues of France; \$50 (US) from Transbooks, Inc., 130 Cedar Street, New York, NY 10006 (FAX 212-566-1807).

F.C.P.S. OFFICIAL

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Elsewhere in this issue, you will find the reports of the Treasurer and the Corresponding Secretary for 1995. Most of you can probably anticipate their message. First, the "good news"; the Vaurie Fund is at a new high. Well, maybe that isn't quite such "good news," since that fund's primary use is for the Society's publications, and its growth reflects the fact that we have had no new publications recently.

Second, the so-so news: the general fund still shows an accumulated surplus of over \$4000, although there was a small deficit last year. In view of the price increases for paper and postage last year, it is hardly surprising that the cost of publishing the Philatelist increased some fifteen percent to \$6200. This consumed just about ninety percent of our dues income. In the past, the Directors have not considered any dues increase so long as the general fund had an accumulated surplus, and I expect no change in this policy.

Last, the unfortunate news: our membership continues to decline. I was encouraged that at the last couple Society meetings, there were more new membership applications to be read. During much of last year, we received very few. I must urge all our members to encourage any French-area collectors you know to join our Society. We obtain some new members through the American Philatelic Society, and some through our advertising, but our best source is recruitment by our current members. Our dues remain modest, particularly for those residing outside the New York City area, and our *France & Colonies Philatelist* delivers as much or more content than the journals of most other specialist societies. Membership applications can always be obtained from the Corresponding Secretary, whose address is on the second page of each journal. We hope to give our membership an extra boost next year, when we will have a society booth at Pacific 97, I will write further about this opportunity to help our Society in the next *Philatelist*.
Dick Stevens

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1995

Total Membership as of January 1, 1995:	670
Total New Members for the Year of 1995:	34
Total Reinstatements for the Year 1995:	10
	44
Resignations Received for the Year 1995:	15
Total Deceased Members for the Year 1995:	5
Members Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues:	54
Members Undeliverable as Addressed, 1995:	1
	75
Net Membership Gain for the Year of 1995:	0
Net Membership Loss for the Year of 1995:	31
Total Membership as of December 31, 1995:	639

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC.

1/1/95 THROUGH 12/31/95

INCOME/EXPENSES:

INCOME:

Total 1995 Dues-Income	\$6,916.01
Interest Income	701.87
Total Publications	927.00

TOTAL INCOME

8,544.88

EXPENSES:

*Bad Check	43.50
Advertising	273.00
Club Meetings	100.21
Gift Expenses	65.00
Pacific 1997	150.00

<u>Philatelist:</u>	
Editor	665.44
Labels	211.18
Postage	147.45
Philatelist - Other	5,166.30
Total Philatelist	6,190.37
Reprints	298.86
Secretary:	
Corresponding	586.74
Recording	289.59
Total Secretary	876.33
Treasurer's Expenses	32.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	8,029.27
TOTAL INCOME/EXPENSES	515.61
	12/31/95
	Balance

ASSETS

Cash and Bank Accounts	
F&C Savings	\$21,654.29
F&C Checking	4,938.44
Total Cash and Bank Accounts	26,592.73
TOTAL ASSETS	26,592.73

LIABILITIES & EQUITY

LIABILITIES	
Other Liabilities (Restricted Funds)	
Prepaid Dues	4,294.00
Spiegel Fund	1,305.78
Vaurie Fund	16,605.86
Total Other Liabilities	22,205.64
TOTAL LIABILITIES	22,205.64
EQUITY	4,387.09
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	26,592.73

Approved by the Board
of Directors, 2/13/96

Respectfully submitted,
William W. Wallis, Treasurer
2/14/96

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 6, 1996

We missed our January meeting because of the wonderful East Coast weather, but were pleased to welcome Marc Martin who gave his rescheduled presentation of the Essays and Proofs of Major Issues of France. Marc has a truly superb collection of this material, and it was a pleasure to see so much of it in one place. Unquestionably, this is the best collection of this material in North America; I am not sure what resides in France. All of the classic issues were represented in the collection, with essays in various colors for the First Issues followed by essays in the adopted colors. A complete set of the essays of the 20c in all colors was shown. Examples of *découpage* were also shown. The Republic and Napoleon essays were presented, along with artists' essays of the 4c and 20c Lauré issues. The Sage issue was highlighted by a black essay with no tablet and a complete set of the Régents printings. Even the Mouchon, Semeuse and Eagle issues were shown in essays. Thereafter followed a broad section of unadopted essays, essays on goldbeater's skin and various of the proposed, but never issued postal stationery issues. Just to keep everyone thinking, Marc showed an apparently postally used cover franked with imperforate essays of the 5c Cérés in brown and 20c Napoleon in brown posted in St. Julien-en-Genevois and received in Geneva the next day. That Geneva receiver's date stamp looked a little funny to me though.

It was truly a grand presentation of material that we seldom see, and I know that all were pleased that Marc took the time to bring it along.

--Ed Grabowski

NEW MEMBERS

- 3062 EBERMAN, BARTON A., 405 South First St., Geneva, IL 60134. (General France: Mint - Used - On Cover. Stampless Covers. Regular Issues: Classics 1849-1876: Mint-Used - On Cover. 1870-1871 Issues. Cancellations. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France: Mint - Used - On Cover Blanc, Mouchon & Merson Types. Sowers Air Mails - Coils - Other. Slogan Cancels. Philatelic Literature Exchange. Primarily Cancel Studies & Shade Variations.)
- 3063 GIDDING, CURTIS E., P.O. Box 161, Highland, IL 62249. (Colonies General Issues: Mint - Used-On Cover. Group Type. All Colonies & Territories. British Africa. Dealer: Part-Time.)
- 3064 KELLY, PETER R.A., Malmsy House, Church Road, Leigh Woods, Bristol BS8 3PG, England. (Specialized France: Stampless Covers-Marques Postales - Military & Railway Posts - Used Abroad. Postal History of Peace & Commerce Issue Entry Marks On Mail Entering France. B.M. Boxes In France & Offices Abroad.)

- 3065 HAGEN, TOR, TLPO 8087, Kirkland, WA 98034. (General Collector: All Issues. General France: Mint - Used - On Cover. Dealer: Full Time. Auctions.)
- 3066 HAMBLEY, WILLIAM A., 9105 Shasta Court, Fairfax, VA 22031-1433. (General Collector: All Issues. General France: Used. Regular Issues: Classics 1849-1876: Used. Alsace-Lorraine. Modern France: Used - On Cover. Colonies General Issues: Used. All Colonies And Territories (General). Specific Colonies: Guadeloupe. St. Martin.)
- 3067 BROWN, LAUREN R., 7 Chuparra Dr., San Luis Obispo, CA 93401. (General Collector: All Issues. General France: Mint - Used. Regular Issues: Classics 1849-1876: Mint - Used. Modern France: Mint - Used - Semi-Postals - Air Mails - Booklets - Coils. Precancels. Europa and United Nations. Philatelic Literature. Exchange.)
- 3068 GOULD, LEONARD A., 7 Wainwright Rd., Unit 108, Winchester, MA 01890-2394. (General Collector: All Issues. General France: Mint - Used. Classics 1849-1876: Used. Alsace-Lorraine. Modern France: Mint - Air Mails - Coils. Special Issues: Dues - French Community: Offices Abroad. Saar.)
- 3069 JUDNICK, WILLIAM E., P.O. Box 12248, Columbus, OH 43212-0248. (General France: On Cover. Regular Issues: Classics 1849-1876: On Cover. Modern France: On Cover. Colonies General Issues: On Cover. Dealer: Part-Time. Also Collects Postcards.)
- 3070 DESJEUNES, JEAN-PHILIPPE, 6691 25th Ave., Montreal, Quebec, H1T 3L8 Canada. (Regular Issues: Classics: 1849-1876-Modern France: Mint. Colonies General Issues: Mint. Morocco. Madagascar. Very Specialized On Morocco. (# Offices)
- 3071 ECKMAN, MARK, 404 Pine St., Vienna, VA 22180. (Tunisia.)
- 3072 SAWAYA, FUAD, 60 Riverside Dr. - Apt. 8-B, New York, NY 10024. (Colonies General Issues: Mint - On Cover. Lebanon. Syria. French Levant. Alaouites. Alexandretta. Rouad. Philatelic Literature.)
- 3073 DONOVAN, ROBERT S., 1 Balthaser Rd., Sinking Spring, PA 19608. (General Collector: All Issues. General France: Mint.)
- 3074 BLAKE, MICHAEL J., P.O. Box 208, Torrens Park, South Australia 5062, Australia. (Colonies General Issues: Mint - Used - On Cover. Somali Coast. Djibouti.)
- 3075 THOMPSON, JOEL C., P.O. Box 434, Newtown, CT 06470-0434. (General Collector: 19th & 20th Century General France: Used - On Cover. Classics 1849-1876: Used - On Cover. Sage Type 1876-1900. Special Issues: Newspaper - Revenues. Colonies General Issues: Used. All Colonies & Territories.

REINSTATEMENTS

- 1720 EMERSON, GERALD L., 407 Pratt St., Crown Point, IN 46307. (French Community: Offices, Abroad. CFA. Andorre. Saar. Colonies General Issues: Mint. All Colonies And Territories.)
- 2596 GILBERT, OTHAN, 14921 S.W. 87th Ave., Miami, FL 33176. (Colonies General Issues: On Cover. FDC French Polynesia. St. Pierre Et Miquelon.)
- 2257 CARNEY, HUGH, 1522 Driftwood Dr., Dallas, TX 75224. (General France: All Issues.)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1932 BYRD, GARY D., 47 Bennett Village Terrace, Buffalo, NY 14214.
- 2676 WASHBURN, STEPHEN S. P.O. Box 43146, Philadelphia, PA 19129-3146. (Box Number and Zip Code change)
- 2915 DIMIDJIAN, CLAUDE, P.O. Box 47702, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.
- 1887 PARNIAK, MICHAEL A., 3475 Ridgewood, #403, Montreal, Quebec, H3V 1B4 Canada. (Apt. Change).
- 555 MCKANNA, A.G., 103 Riverview Road, Alliston, Ontario, L9R 1S4 Canada. (Postal Code Change).
- 2138 BEAN, ROBERT W., P.O. Box 204, Urbana, OH 43078-0204.
- 2406 HALLER, MARTIN, Marchand de Tresors MH INC, 671 Rue des Ateliers, Boucherville, Quebec, J4B 5E4 Canada.
- 3055 HIGGINS, WILLIAM J., JR., 6060 Falls Circle Drive, South, Apt. #425, Lauderhill, FL 33319.
- 2455 BEAN, FREDERICK G., P.O. Box 27113, Minneapolis, MN 55427.
- 2657 KNEE, STEVEN T., 1813-B Edgebrook Dr., Modesto, CA 95354-1660.

RESIGNATIONS

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2552 LOREN DOLMAN | 3036 HOWARD WEISBERG | 1796 BOB GREGGS |
| 2869 DARRELL L. GEORGE | 3050 WOLFORD K. DOW | 2875 DARYL A. RUSSELL |
| 955 BERTRAM MENDELSON | | |

DECEASED

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1892 HARRY CHAPMAN | 2528 GEORGE C. MAYER | 800 LOUIS STAUB |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|

ADDRESS UNKNOWN

- 3052 JOHN H. COMBEE

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Giselle Arness, Maurice Boule, Russell Bradley, Daniel Buchanan, Dr. Steven Carol, Christopher Chmarzewski, Serge Delage, Robert Desjardins, Paul Dinger, Paul Dodaro, Donald Donze, Robert Duren, Gerald Forsyth, Gregor Gaetjens, Kay Gaetjens, John Gilgis, Gordon Hott, Peter Huculak, Ronald H. Kelley, James Knoble, Stanley Kohn, Robert Kurz, Dr. Frank Leake, Arnulfo Morales Lugo, Craig Martin, Harry Matasar, Steven Meadow, George Olshevsky, Dr. William L. Peters, Robert H. Pratt, Patrick Rotar, Ara Sarkissian, Steve Sewall, Cecil Sullivan, Roger Van Hyfte, Ed Van Reuth, Keith Wagner, Nancy Waldeck, Paul Watkins, James Whittemore, Masafumi Yamashita, Tony Yeong.