



# France & Colonies Philatelist



Guadeloupe postage due (Scott J4, Yvert 4) on domestic letter, affixed 13 December 1880 upon arrival at Abymes. Sold for 21,000Fr in April 1994 (Lugdunum Philatélie, Lot 206).

## CONTENTS

## ARTICLES

Paris District Office Date Stamps During The Period Of The Sage Issues ( <i>Alan G. McKanna</i> ) .....	99
A Lexicon Of Abbreviations (And Acronyms On French Date Stamps Of 1960-1995) ( <i>Patrick Lavenas</i> ) (Continued from July 1996) .....	104

## SHORTER CONTRIBUTIONS

Amazing 1870-1871 Wonder Stories - 23 ( <i>Ernst M. Cohn</i> ) .....	102
Kouang-Tcheou-Wan ( <i>Bertram M. Mendelsohn</i> ) .....	107
A Surfacing Cinderella ( <i>Robert T. Kinsley</i> ) .....	121

## REGULAR FEATURES

Reviews .....	112
For The Record .....	115
New Books, Pamphlets And Catalogues .....	116
Members' Appeals .....	117
Questions And Answers .....	117
Announcements And News .....	118
Random Editorial Jottings .....	119
We Get Letters .....	120
Some Show Reports .....	122
New Issues And Withdrawals .....	123

## SOCIETY NEWS

President's Letter .....	124
Official Notices .....	124
Membership Changes .....	126

\* \* \* \* \*

## FRANCE &amp; COLONIES PHILATELIST

USPS #207700

ISSN 0897-1293

Published quarterly by the

FRANCE &amp; COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC. (N.Y.)

Affiliate No. 45, American Philatelic Society

The *France & Colonies Philatelist* is the official journal of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. Permission to reprint material appearing in this journal is granted provided that proper credit is given the *France & Colonies Philatelist* and that the Editor is notified. The quoting or paraphrasing, in whole or in part, of any material therein should be properly attributed to its author and to this journal.

October 1996 - Vol. 52, No. 4, Whole No. 246

Second-class postage paid at Bloomfield, NJ

Office of Publication: 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, NJ 07003

An additional entry office at Platteville, WI 53818

Printing arranged by: Jay Smith, P.O. Box 650, Snow Camp, NC 27349

Dues \$11.00 per year. Parent Chapter and Foreign \$15.00 (plus \$5.00 admission fee)

A subscription to the *F & C Philatelist* (at \$11.00 per year) is included in the membership dues.

All communications about membership, subscriptions, publications, activities, and services of the Society should be sent to the Corresponding Secretary,  
Walter E. Parshall, 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, NJ 07003, USA

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

Stanley J. Luft, 16291 W. 56th Place, Golden, CO 80403, USA

Postmaster: Send Form 3579 to Corresponding Secretary, 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, NJ 07003

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE SOCIETY

President: Richard M. Stevens,  
P.O. Box 99, Greendell, NJ 07839, USA

Vice President: William W. Wallis

Treasurer: William W. Wallis

Recording Secretary: Dr. Edward J. J. Grabowski

Corresponding Secretary: Walter E. Parshall

Editor: Stanley J. Luft

Editor Emeritus: Robert G. Stone

## DIRECTORS

Class of 1997

Marc W. Martin, John E. Lievsay

Class of 1998

Ira Zweifach, Beatrice M. Berner

Class of 1999

Dr. Martin F. Stempien, Jr.,

Robert T. Kinsley

## PARIS DISTRICT OFFICE DATE STAMPS DURING THE PERIOD OF THE SAGE ISSUES

by Alan G. McKanna (FCPS #555)

*[Editor's note--An earlier version of this article was published by the France & Colonies Philatelic Society [of Great Britain] in their Newsletter 38 (1980). Although only minimal additional data have been encountered by the author in the intervening years, we feel the information therein would benefit a newer and wider audience.]*

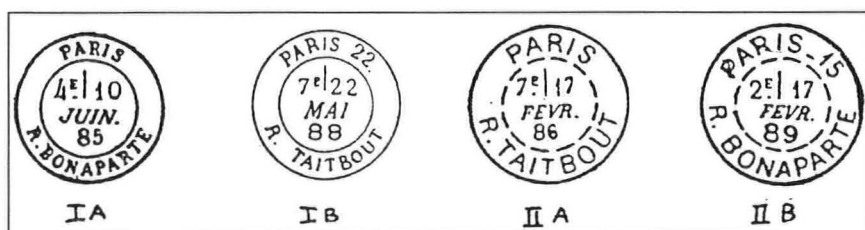
The study and classification of cancels on the Sage issues is a very complex subject. This is the case even when one concentrates solely upon date stamps of the Paris district post offices that were in operation during this 1876-1901 time frame.

Paris district office date stamps come in four types and with four styles of central daters. They are well known and well catalogued, beginning with de Beaufond's important work.<sup>1</sup> However, little has hitherto been said about the changes in cancel type or the reasons for the changes. I will attempt to do so in this article.

At the time of the 1876 Postal Reform, there were 39 District Offices in Paris, all of which previously used the well-known Paris Star obliterations. During 1882-1883, 21 suburban offices were added to the numbered District Offices. Up until 1900, another 42 District Offices and 5 Telegraph Offices were opened, making a total of 107 numbered offices. Because some offices changed location, there are 196 different addresses to be reckoned with on their date stamps. Furthermore, there are four styles of date stamps and, with changes in the spelling and abbreviation of the addresses, there are 464 collectible varieties involved. If the four styles of central daters are also considered, there is then a total of 975 easily identifiable cancels in this group. A formidable challenge for any classifier!

It appears that the central dater could be used with each date stamp type. Therefore these two elements can and will be dealt with separately.

### DATE STAMP TYPES



These illustrations were taken directly from de Beaufond (1960). He referred to them as Nos. 1 to 4. I prefer using Types IA, IB, IIA and IIB, for de Beaufond's

1. E. H. de Beaufond, *Catalogue des Oblitérations des Timbres de France 1876-1900*; Editions de Beaufond, Paris, 1960.

1 to 4, respectively. Types IA and IB are 22mm in diameter, with solid-line inner circles; Types IIA and IIB are 25mm in diameter with dashed-line inner circles. In each case, the district post-office number appears only in the B type.

An examination of the post office listings shows:

	Offices	"Addresses"
Type IA	84	107
Type IB	30	31
Type IIA	14	14
Type IIB	102	120

For our purposes, "address" refers to a clearly different street address, while ignoring differences in abbreviations or spelling.

The distribution of the four types is significant:

Analysis of Type by "Address"

IA	IB	IIA	IIB	Total	
+	+	+	+	5	
+	+	+		<u>1</u>	6 using IB and IIA
+	+		+	14	
	+		+	10	
+		+	+	6	
+		+		1	
+	+			1	
		+	+	<u>1</u>	33 using IB or IIA
+				46	
			+	51	
+			+	<u>33</u>	130 using neither IB nor IIA

From this, two observations may be made:

1. Only six offices, amongst the very busiest, used both Types IB and IIA.
2. When an office used Types IA and IIB, it was usually one or the other and not both. This suggests that one (IIB) was introduced soon after the other (IA).

**Type IA.** This was used as a date stamp prior to the Sage era, in conjunction with a Paris Star obliterator. Therefore its first use in Paris on the Sage issue would be the first use there of that stamp, believed to be about the first of April 1876. It is assumed that this date stamp was never withdrawn, so long as it remained serviceable. The last date, barring abnormal usage, would probably be December 31st 1900. My last date is September 5th 1895 from Paris 1 - Place de la Bourse.

**Type IB.** This would have been placed in use no later than 1881. Office 55 (Rue des Pyrénées), Office 59 (Rue de Bagnole) and Office 77 (Rue d'Allemagne) first used Type IB date stamps when they opened in 1881. My first date is May 27th 1885 (Paris 81 - Rue des Capucines) and my last is May 8th 1888 (Paris 15 - Rue Bonaparte). It would seem that this date stamp had a relatively short life and, at some point, was withdrawn.

**Type IIA.** Office 72 was moved to Rue de l'Ouest in 1881 and did not use either of the earlier (Type I) date-stamp types at that location. Therefore, it would have been introduced prior to that date. My first date is December 14th 1884 (Paris 1 - Place de la Bourse). My last is June 22nd 1900, also at Paris 1. This

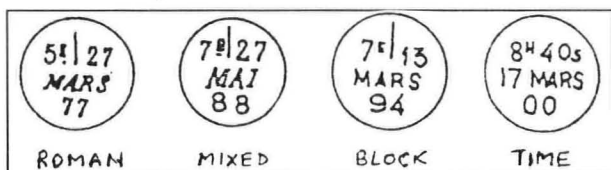
would indicate that, although not many offices used this date-stamp type, it did remain in service as long as it was useable.

**Type IIB.** 1881 is probably the year of first usage. Office 58 was a suburban office that was first numbered in 1881, together with eight other similar offices. None of them used the earlier types. My first date is February 13th 1886 (Paris 26 - Gare du Nord), and my last is October 18th 1900 (Paris 5 - Place de la République).

The conclusion to be reached is that Types IB and IIB and possibly IIA were introduced no later than 1881. Also that Type IB was withdrawn at some point, probably prior to 1890.

### CENTRAL DATERS

These come in four "styles":



**Roman** used serified letters and figures throughout. **Mixed** has Roman letters and figures, except for the year, which is in block letters. **Block** used sans-serif letters and figures throughout. **Time** used the actual time in hours and minutes rather than a *Levée*. The same Central Dater could be used with each type of date stamp. It was certainly readily removable, as evidenced by reversals, and by its absence when used as a New Year cancel.

There is also evidence, from the number of offices using them, that the four styles were introduced progressively:

	IA	IB	IIA	IIB
Roman	110	22	11	81
Mixed	71	18	11	86
Block	50	23	11	114
Time	2	--	4	95

**Roman.** It would seem likely that the first and last dates of use would be those of the use of the Sage type in Paris. My first date is October 24th 1876 (Paris 12 - Bt. Beaumarchais). My last is September 30th 1891 (Paris 1 - Place de la Bourse).

**Mixed.** This was probably introduced around 1881. Office 53 at Rue Pierre-Guerin became a numbered office in that year. Its Type IB date stamp did not use Roman lettering in the central dater, although it did use it in conjunction with its Type IIB date stamp. My first usage is not until October 7th 1886 (Paris 29 - Rue Monge); my last is October 12th 1890 (Paris 54 - Rue des Batignolles).

**Block.** This would have been introduced prior to October 1888, when Office 40 was moved to the Rue Etienne-Dolet, inasmuch as neither Roman nor Mixed lettering are reported for that address. My first date is June 6th 1888 (Paris 52 - Bard. Montparnasse), while my last is November 20th 1900 (Paris 30 - Bard. Diderot).

**Time.** When this style was introduced, soon before the end of the Sage era, all of the offices had been opened and there were no further address changes. Therefore, catalogue analysis is not helpful. My first date is December 2nd 1899

(Paris 12 - Bd. Beaumarchais) and my last is November 20th 1900 (Paris 30 - Bard. Diderot).

This change in style required adopting a new central dater, not merely a replaceable "slug," inasmuch as on Time central daters the day and month appear on the same line. The previous three styles show a *levée* (the numeral to the left of the slash and day), indicating which of one more daily mail pick-ups was involved. It seems as if this change resulted from some policy decision. In less than a year, all but six offices had changed over to a Time central dater.

My collection of these cancels is a good one, but it was not assembled with a view to identifying earliest and latest dates for the various date stamp styles and central daters. Hopefully, readers will report their findings through the pages of this Journal, so that our knowledge of the history of these cancels can be improved upon.

## AMAZING 1870-1871 WONDER STORIES - 23

by Ernst M. Cohn (FCPS #1491)

This is a brief report on CAPEX 96 as far as 'our' war is concerned. It was one of the highlights of the official French exhibit, as described in the catalogue; it figured in lot 1 in the literature auction; furthermore in Vol. 1, No. 1 of *Stamp Chronicle*, its official English title; and in one of the exhibits in the competitive area. So let us look at them, one at a time:

Official French exhibits are covered in the CAPEX 96 catalogue on pp. 56-57; there is a brief write-up of L'Académie Française de Philatélie by Jean-François Brun on page 83, which is bilingual. And there is an article by Grégoire Teyssier (pp. 104-109), entitled *Moving the Mail / Livrer le Courrier*, about another portion of the French exhibit. The little subhead on page 56 speaks of "L'Musée, etc.," clearly a typesetter's error. Also, someone thought that sheepherders' dogs were used to take messages into and out of Paris, but without great success. (They were tried only for taking letters into Paris, but not one dog got through with mail.) The most astounding part of the tale is the translation of 'ballons montés' (i.e., 'mounted balloons') as 'hot-air balloons.' That cannot be a printer's error - but whose is it? Not a single hot-air balloon was launched anywhere in war-torn France in 1870/1871, all contrary statements notwithstanding.

As Teyssier clearly states in his article, the dog experiment was a failure. He, too, talks about the *boules de Moulins* but apparently never heard of the iron pipe(s), private precursor of the *boules*, at least one of which was found well after the end of the war - like the first *boule*. He also did not know about the much earlier balloon mails of Condé and Valenciennes in 1793, the latter of which is still preserved today,<sup>1</sup> to mention only a couple of early French ones. The information about the balloon mails of Metz in 1870 is a bit confused, citing the size of loads for the small pharmacists' balloons as applying also to the much larger garrison balloons, while overestimating the total number of balloons. Paris, on the other hand, used around 60 *manned* mail balloons, not unmanned ones, as stated. (Vive la différence!) Such are the marvels one can learn from reading the editorial portion of the CAPEX 96 catalogue.

The actual display, "*Livrer le Courrier*," featured a cover from the Collection Dominique Tallet, ascribed to the *Ferdinand Flocon*, which left in the morning of 4 November 1870. Yet the cover is postmarked at Corps Législatif on 22 Nov-

1. See e.g., *Postal History Journal* 28 (1971) pp. 38-49.

ember and arrived at Privas (Ardèche) on 8 December, hence obviously flew on the *Ville d'Orléans*. Why those two balloons were confused is a mystery. So much for the 1870 war in the French official exhibit at CAPEX 96.

The literature auction featured as lot 1 a bound volume of *La Guerre Illustrée, le Siège de Paris*, complete in 69 issues spanning July 1870 to 22 March 1871. The estimate was US\$2500. When I asked the next day what it brought, I was told it was unsold, but I could have it for US\$3000! No comment.

And now to *Stamp Chronicle* (yes, in English), a new magazine by Timbropresse, an exhibition sponsor, they claimed. Director and General Manager Gauthier Toulemonde says (on page 5) that this is "the first issue of this original publication, written by a team of world experts." Page 7 carries an interview with Madame Michèle Chauvet, the first lady member of the Académie with whom I happened to have a pleasant exchange of correspondence a few months earlier, about a smuggled letter from Paris via Rouen to England, concerning which she supplied me with all available evidence.

Another interview (pages 8 and 10) was with Pascal Rabier, curator of the Musée de la Poste at Paris, who was said to be at the show. I was unable to contact him despite attempts to do so on several days. Mr. Rabier is clearly under the impression that hot-air balloons flew out of besieged Paris in 1870/1871. While it is true that there was such a plan towards the end of the siege, it was prohibited by the government and only Charlières, i.e., gas balloons, left the city, both manned and unmanned (only one official one of the latter type but an unknown number of private ones). The exhibit that Mr. Rabier organized contained an enlarged illustration of a remarkable *ballon monté* addressed to Havana. Mailed at Paris, 7E/30 September - late in the afternoon -, it was at London on 8 October and hence traveled in the little No. 5 bag that was the sole post-office mail bag aboard the *Armand-Barbès*. The latter fact is remarkable to the airmail collector, for very few so-called *Armand-Barbès* covers deserve that characterization; most others are actually delayed airmail of uncertain balloon provenance because they carry earliest postmarks from outside Paris of 13 October or even later.

The *pièce de résistance* is the article on pages 12 to 20, "Code Name: Paris, Via Moulins." There we learn from Messrs. Michaud and Melot, with M. Sinais, that Paris was surrounded on 19 September (it was actually in the afternoon of the 18th). And again, mythical hot-air balloons took mail out (they were gas balloons). Though the authors think that all attempts at river mail failed, there is at least one bottle letter on record that arrived in Paris just before Christmas 1870.

Delort's zinc balls "did not weigh a single milligram more than water" is one of the most remarkable statements in the history of science. So how much does water weigh?! Actually, the density of the filled zinc balls was greater than that of water, so that they sank to the river bottom and were supposed to be helped in their travels along the river bed by the fins around the balls, which, however, were totally useless.

The *Denis Papin* that carried Robert and Delort with their zinc balls out of Paris was, as usual, a balloon filled with coal gas, also known as town gas or illuminating gas, usually a foul-smelling mixture which did not need an odoriferous additive to make leaks obvious to the nose.

I only cited the amazing highlights, of course. The article does contain much solid information and good illustrations as well. Most of the former is taken from the excellent supplement to #253 of *Les Feuilles Marcophiles*, an article on the Boules de Moulins composed of writings by the late Robert Boussac and

compiled by my good friend Hubert Cappart.

Considering that these people who write such astounding fiction live in Paris and have access to experts on the subjects they treated, it is a mystery to me why these experts were not consulted. It would have been a lead-pipe cinch for them to see and correct these silly mistakes, thus saving the authors needless embarrassment. Perhaps the authors simply don't care?

And now we come to the sole exhibit of *Ballons montés* in the competitive part of the show. It got a gold medal, as usual, despite the presence of 2 or 3 'improved' covers that were pointed out to me by a good friend and the presence of a NON-*Neptune*, NON-*Non-dénommé 1*, NON-*Armand-Barbès* (though there was also a real one), several NON-*Piper 1* and *Général Uhrich*...I did not bother to check up on the others. There were a fine *Jacquard* with a Falmouth postmark and spectacular contemporary illustrations, some of which were probably flown.. Still, it is doubtful whether any of the learned judges really knew what they were looking at.

\*\*\*\*\*

Having learned my lesson in 1978 and not having exhibited in 1987 nor in 1996, I had a very enjoyable time at this CAPEX, as I had had at the two earlier ones, including compiling this amazing résumé for your amusement.

Brief mental lapses on the part of editor and author eliminated any illustrations of the 1870 German censorship markings on Siege of Paris balloon mail from "Amazing 1870-1871 Wonder Stories--21" (#245, July 1996). They are shown here at approximate natural size. The one on the left reads AUS-



WÄRTIGES AMT DES NORDDEUTSCHEN BUNDES; the other, CONFÉDÉRATION DE L'ALLEMAGNE DU NORD, DÉPART. DES AFFS ÉTRANGS.

## A LEXICON OF ABBREVIATIONS [AND ACRONYMS ON FRENCH DATE STAMPS OF 1960-1995]

by Patrick Lavenas

(Continued from July 1996)

Abbrév.	Signification
CTE	Centre de Tri d'Entraide
CTI	Centre de Traitement Informatique
CTIP	Centre de Traitement Informatique de la Poste
CTM	Centre de Tri Manuel
CTP	Centre de Tri Paquets
CTRE	CenTRE
DALE	DépartementALE
DAPO	Direction de l'Approvisionnement de la POste
DD	Direction Départementale
DDP	Direction Départementale de la Poste
DELEG.	DELEGation
DEPART.	DEPARTEmental
DEPTALE	DEPARTEmentALE

DEPT <u>AL</u> E	DEParTementAL
DEPT <u>LE</u>	DEParTementAL
DESA	Direction de l'Enseignement Supérieur Administratif
D <u>ION</u>	DirectIOn
DISTRIB.	DISTRIBution
DIV.	DIVision
DOCI	Direction Opérationnelle du Courrier International
DOP	Direction Opérationnelle des Postes
DOS	DOSsiers
DOT	Direction Opérationnelle des Télécommunications
DPIF	Direction de la Poste en Ile de France
DPIFEST	Direction de la Poste en Ile de France EST
DRANI	Direction des Réseaux d'Acheminement National et International
DREF	Direction Régionale de l'Enseignement et de la Formation
DRP	Direction Régionale de la Poste
DRSP	Direction Régionale des Services Postaux
DRT	Direction Régionale des Télécommunications
DRTEM	Direction Régionale des Télécommunications paris Extra-Muros
DSCFP	Direction des Services Comptables et Financiers de la Poste
DSCR	Direction des Services Comptables Régionaux
DTRN	Direction des Télécommunications - Réseau National
EM	Extra Muros
ENSEIGT	ENSEIGnemenT
EXP.	EXPloitation
EXPL.	EXPLOitation
EXPLOIT.	EXPLOITation
EXPO.	EXPOsition
EXPORT.	EXPORTation
FD	Fausse Direction
FINUL	Forces Intérimaires des Nations Unies au Liban
F <u>SE</u>	FrançaiSE
GA	Guichet Annexe
GAM	Guichet Annexe Mobile
GC	Gestion Clientèle
GCI	Grand Centre Interurbain
G <u>PE</u>	GuadelouPE
GS	Guichet Succursale
H	Heure
I	Interurbain
IMP <u>BLE</u>	IMPutaBLE
IMPORT.	IMPORTation
INCA	Institut National des Cadres Administratifs
INFO.	INFomatique
INT.	INTérieur
INT.	INTernational
INTER.	INTERurbain
IRR.	IRRéguliers
LCP	Lettre Chèque Postal
MAG.	MAGasin
MAT.	MATériel
MDI	Magasin Départemental des Imprimés
MECA.	MECAnographique
MEDIT.	MEDITerranée
MESS.	MESSagerie
MG.	Marie-Galante
MOB.	MOBile
M <u>QUE</u>	MartinQUE
N <u>AL</u>	NationAL

NAL.	Nation <u>AL</u>
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGC	Nodal à Grande Capacité
OCDE	Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Economique
OFF	OFFiciel
OTAN	Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord
PACA	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
<u>PAL</u>	Princip <u>AL</u>
PERS.	PER <u>S</u> onnel
PLM	Paris Lyon Marseille
PNU	Pli Non Urgent
POSTADEX	POSTe Adapté à la Distribution de l'EXpéditeur
PP	Port Payé
<u>PPAL</u>	Princi <u>PAL</u>
PTT	Postes & Télécommunications (& Télédiffusion)
<u>Px</u>	Postau <u>X</u>
QU.	QUelle (catalogues)
<u>RAL</u>	Région <u>AL</u>
<u>RALE</u>	Région <u>AL</u> E
RECOUVR.	RECOUV <u>R</u> ement
REG.	REGion
REG.	REGionale
<u>REGALE</u>	REGion <u>AL</u> E
<u>REGLE</u>	REGion <u>AL</u> E
RES.	RE <u>S</u> eau
RIT	Régime International du Trafic aérien
RP	Recette Principale
SACIR	Service d'Assistance de Contrôle et d'Intervention Régional
SC	Service de Convoiemment
SCE	Service de Convoiemment et d'Ensachage
<u>SCE</u>	Servi <u>C</u> E
SCI	Service Comptable de la poste Interdépartemental
SCIC	Service de Comptabilité Internationale du Courrier
SCIT	Service Central Informatique des Télécommunications
SCPI	Service Comptable de la Poste Interdépartemental
SCR	Service Régional de Comptabilité
SDI	Service de Développement Informatique
SEC.	SE <u>C</u> rétariat
SECAP	Société d'Expérimentation et de Construction d'Appareils de Précision
SED	Service des Encaissements et des Domiciliations
SERNIT	SER <u>V</u> ice National Informatique des Télécommunications
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Power Europe
SLR	Service Logistique du Réseau
SM	Service du Matin
SM	Sous-Marins
SNECMA	Société Nationale d'Electronique de Construction de Moteurs pour Avion
SOC.	SOCiaux
SOG	Services des Opérations Groupées
SOMEPOST	Sté Mixte pour l'Etude et le Développement des Centres de Tri Mécanisés
SP	Sacs Postaux
SP	Secteur Postal
SP.	SPécialisé
SP	Services Postaux
SPI	Sanofi Pharma Industrie
SRC	Service Régional de Comptabilité

*To Be Continued*

## KOUANG-TCHEOU-WAN

by Bertram M. Mendelsohn (FCPS #955)

Kouang-Tcheou-Wan (also spelled Quang-Tcheu-Wan, but henceforth abbreviated to K-T-W in this article) lies on the northeast coast of the Luichow Peninsula of South China (Figure 1), just north of Latitude 21° North. Economically it was of little importance, having little more than minor coal deposits and a small casino.

A Franco-Chinese agreement of 1897 continued France's influence over the Chinese province adjacent to Tonkin (French Indo-China). But, jealous of other European powers and their treaty ports, such as Hong Kong and Macao, France sought to obtain from China one of its own such port. In 1898, after what may be described as "an Asiatic game of treaties and military operations," French troops from Tonkin occupied the peninsula on 22 April 1898 (Figure 2). An agreement of 16 January 1899 fixed the boundaries of the Territory, and France was given a 99 year lease.



Figure 1. Location map.

The Territory was placed under the administration of Tonkin on 5 January 1900. The first post office was soon established in the main town of Kouang-Tcheou, for military-personnel use, and was opened to the public on 1 April 1900. Through March 1900, it was administered by the French Navy, and mail to the outside world was posted from the naval base at Haiphong (Tonkin) (Figure 2). After March 1900, it became the responsibility of the army. A postmark QUANG-CHAU-WAN/INDOCHINE FRANÇAISE was prepared. The postmaster later removed the WAN when advised the word applied to the ter-

ritory and not just to the town. Soon after, a correctly inscribed postmark was supplied. Between 1900 and 1902 six small post offices were opened, each manned by a soldier/telegraphist. All are rare. Later in 1900 the name of the principal town was changed to Fort Bayard, and new postmarks were supplied (Figures 3-4). Until 1905 unoverprinted stamps of French Indo-China were used (Figure 5).

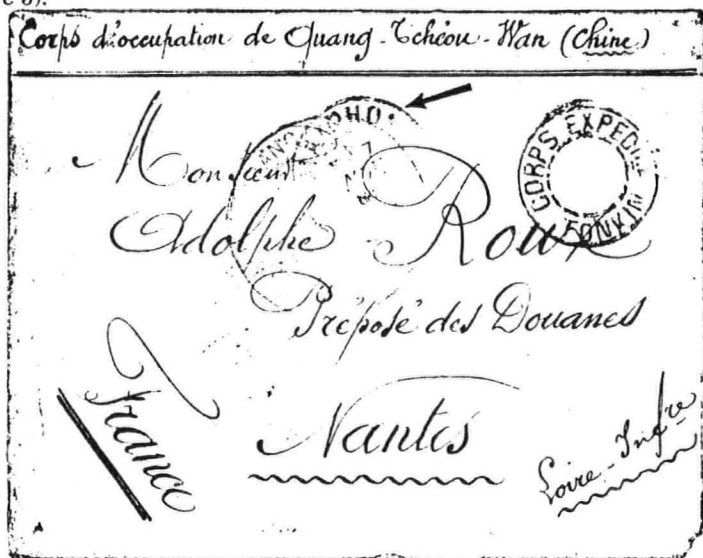


Figure 2. French military letter, with manuscript "Occupation Corps of Quang-Tcheou-Wan, China" and blank center CORPS EXPÉDIRE/ TONKIN franchise cachet; faint Haiphong, 7 November 1899 transit date stamp (arrow) (SJL coll.).



Figure 3. Military-franchise letter, with various manuscript and administrative hand-stamp markings for the franchise, and \*FORT BAYARD\* INDO-CHINE FRANÇAISE, 26 May 1904 departure date stamp. Transit via Haiphong, 30 May. Military franchise rescinded 31 October 1904 (SJL coll.).

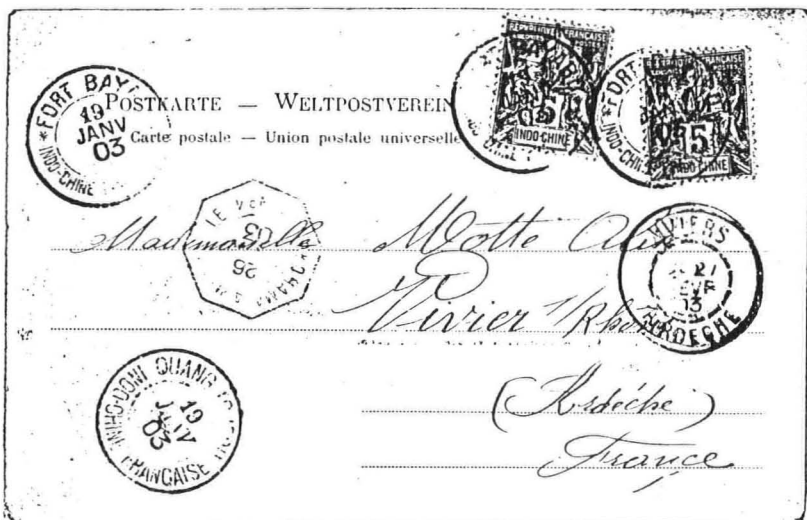


Figure 4. Unoverprinted stamps of Indo-China, cancelled by 19 January 1903 \*FORT BAYARD\* INDO-CHINE FRANÇAISE and QUANG TCHEOU/INDO-CHINE FRANÇAISE date stamps.



Figure 5. Unoverprinted Indo-China stamp, with 24 November 1905 date stamp of KOUANG-TCHEOU-WAN/ (Chinese or Indo-chinese characters) plus CHINE.

Overprints bearing the names of the Indochinese post offices in China were applied to Indochinese stamps from 1906-on. Each of these offices had stamps overprinted in their own name, because of currency fluctuations between the various towns. Thus we have, first the overprint "Kouang/Tchéou-Wan," soon (1908) changed to "Kouang-Tchéou," as listed in Scott's under French Offices in China. In 1907 it became forbidden to use these overprinted stamps in Indo-China proper.

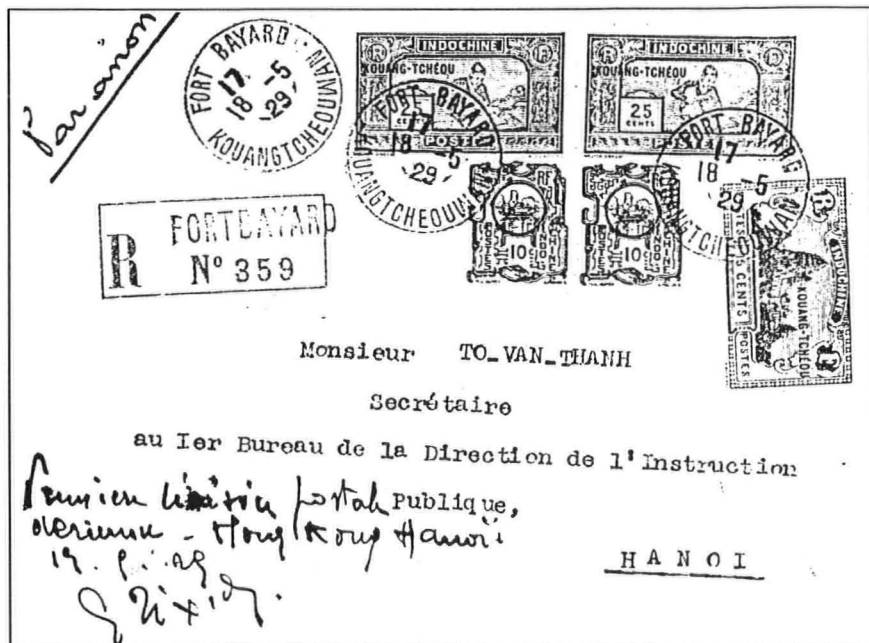


Figure 6. First flight, Hong Kong (20 May 1929) to Hanoi (4 p.m., same day), via Fort Bayard and Haiphong; 53 covers carried by pilots Tixier and Robbe. Cancelled at Fort Bayard, Kouangtcheouwan, 18 May 1925, and signed by Tixier.

In 1909, the K-T-W post office was placed under the direct control of Indo-China and the postmark was changed to FORT BAYARD/INDOCHINE. In 1925 K-T-W was attached to Tonkin and the postmark changed to FORT BAYARD/TONKIN. In 1927 K-T-W became the sixth territory of Indo-China, and the postmark became FORT BAYARD/KOUANGTCHEOUWAN. From early 1928 on, only two post offices remained open in the Territory, Fort Bayard (Figure 6) and Tchekam (Figure 7).

During World War II the Bank of Indochine had the privilege of sending its mail free of censorship, provided it used a cachet such as the boxed 80 x 28mm one shown in lower left of the Figure 8 cover. There were many different types, and it seems each branch had its own locally-produced "privilege" cachet. Note the handstamp, below the bank's corner card, reading **2e Salon de la France d'Outre-Mer/Grand-Palais, Paris/25 Avr. 12 Mai 1940**. This is listed by Jacques Desrousseaux on page 61 of his *Les Cachets Civils de l'Indochine Française*, as cachet type E4. Desrousseaux gives a 25 Avr. 25 Mai 1940 date. A small, unimportant discrepancy inasmuch as, owing to the war, the event never took place.

The Japanese occupied K-T-W during World War II. After their withdrawal, it was formally returned to China by France in 1946.

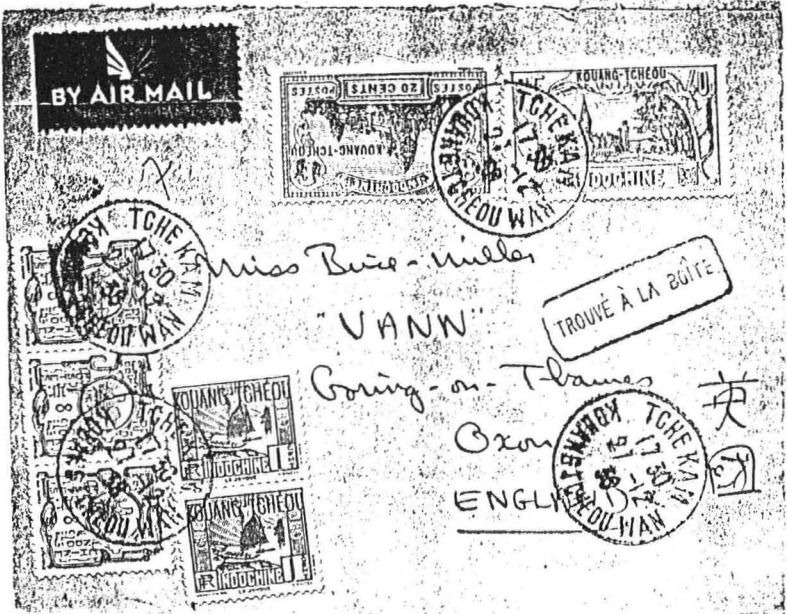


Figure 7. TCHEKAM/KUANGTCHEOUWAN, 27 December 1938, on airmail letter to England.



Figure 8. FORT BAYARD/KUANG TCHEOU WAN, 16 February 1940, on Bank of Indo-China internal, uncensored mail. [See text for discussion of markings.]

---

---

## REVIEWS

---

---

Kenneth Rowe, *The Postal History and Markings of the Forwarding Agents*, 4th edition (revised), 1996; vii + 269 pp., 8 x 9 1/2", hardbound; \$47.50 (or \$52.50 with 3 1/2" Search File diskette) postpaid anywhere in the world [\$22.50 additional for airmail], from the publisher, Leonard H. Hartmann, P.O. Box 36006, Louisville, KY 40233, USA.

Ken Rowe? Forwarding Agents? Yet another edition? This surely must be gilding the lily! But let's open that cover, peek inside, and give it a chance.

First of all, this is a slick-paper, nicely illustrated, beautifully produced buckram-bound work, with new Forewords by the publisher and by Robbie Lowe. Then there are numerous additions (80 more towns, 1200+ more names) and corrections, rewritten chapters, and other improvements since the previous, 1984 edition. FCPS members who contributed to the current edition include Michel Houde, Peter Smith, Bob Stone, Theo Van Dam, Dick Winter, and the late Susan McDonald and Richard Pratt.

Just what is a forwarded letter and the function of the forwarding agent? This is answered succinctly in Rowe's Introduction, "The origin of the letter is elsewhere or from a firm other than that of the agent. The agent is not the carrier or an agent of the carrier and the destination is elsewhere or to a firm other than that of the agent." In other words, the forwarding agent has no personal interest in the letter he forwards and commonly has little or no financial interest in forwarding it. The act is done mainly as a courtesy to the sender or the recipient or both, though nominal fees were sometimes charged. Such mail bears the handstamp or manuscript endorsement of the forwarding agent or other recognizable indication; in their absence it becomes rather difficult if not impossible to recognize the item as a collectible forwarding letter.

The first chapters, all short, define and delimit forwarding agents and forwarded letters. The meat of the work lies in Chapter 7, wherein all presently known agents are listed by city, the cities being in alphabetical order, from Aachen to Zurich, with some (though hardly enough) illustrations of their marking. Chapter 8 serves as a country index, and the book ends with a formidable bibliography.

The diskette, which I'm not ready to investigate for sheer terror of computers, should enable users to search successfully for any agent name or incomplete name that appeared on their covers. It is also supposed to supersede the previous edition's listing of first surnames of agents and firms. Hopefully!

But what about France and its Colonies? Page 258 of Chapter 8 lists 29 French towns which at one time or another housed forwarding agents. There are also two towns in Algeria, St. Martin in the West Indies, eight in Haiti, Pondichery in India, Saigon in Indo-China, Tamatave in Madagascar, St. Pierre in Martinique, Monaco, Suse in Morocco, St. Denis in Reunion, Gorée and St. Louis in Senegal, St. Domingue, St. Pierre-et-Miquelon, and Goletta in Tunisia. And I may have missed a couple more.

Off the top of my head, I could say I was really familiar only (for France) with Munroe & Co. of Paris. Rowe has no less than five Munroe listings—four handstamps and one manuscript—for the 1853-1872 period. And these are only five of the 69 different markings listed for Paris alone! Certainly much to entertain any French cover collector. Of course, mail was also forwarded to, from and within France by other agents than those residing in Paris or elsewhere in France or her colonies. So, if you collect 19th Century (and earlier) France and/or Colonies covers, you cannot consider yourself fully educated in your mind and in your page writeups if you feel you can live without owning (or at least borrowing) this work. What with present-day costs of quality paper and book production, this work is a steal at its price. Get it now, for this edition is quite limited! —S.J. Luft

Jack Blanc, *Les Chiffres-Taxe au Type Duval 1881-1900*; 101 pp., 22 x 27 cm, softbound; 1996; published by the Académie de Philatélie, 250Fr within France, 270Fr to other destinations; from Bertrand Sinais, 7 rue de Chateaudun, F-75009 Paris, or from La Poste aux Lettres, 17 Faubourg Montmartre, F-75009 Paris.

For some years now, Academician Jack Blanc has been publishing extensively on the earlier French postage due stamps ("squares" and "Duvals") and is the recognized, modern authority on these ugly albeit important and eminently collectible little pieces of paper.

In this well documented, illustrated (including four color plates plus colored front and

back covers) and produced book, Blanc continues to prove himself the worthy successor of Doë, Saint-Brice, Noël, G. Dreyfuss, and other students of these stamps.

Yet, I kept sampling this work with an ever-increasing sense that too much of what I was seeing was rather perfunctory and lacking in real substance. In spite of the rather terse title, this work has almost nothing to say about the stamps themselves, concerning itself with information more suited only to cover collectors. And I encountered no significantly new information on rates and usage. Chapter 1 is a 3-page historical summary, via postal documents, of the origin of the issue. Chapter 2 covers the domestic and international (UPU and otherwise) rate of the period. Chapter 3 the dates of issue and withdrawals. A meatier Chapter 4 discusses how taxes were calculated, and includes handy reproductions of the 1 April 1879 to 1 January 1899 tables of world monetary equivalents to French currency. This is a definite, important contribution that should greatly benefit readers.

Chapter 5 is a two-page "throwaway" on where due mail originated globally, with a table of countries that joined the UPU after October 1882. Chapter 6 treads rather lightly upon taxation of forwarded mail.

Chapter 7, by far the longest, is also the most important (though some might argue in favor of Chapter 4). Here, each value is studied in detail primarily for usage (alone or in combination with other dues). Chapter 8, on cancels, is disappointingly brief (2 pages of text and 3 of illustrating covers). Chapter 9 deals with tax and other markings and with etiquettes that might be found on covers (2 pages). Chapter 10 consists of one cover and seven lines of text, on the occasional use of postage stamps in lieu of due stamps. And Chapter 11 consists in large part of postal documents relative to the taxation of fraudulent or illegal items of mail; I found this last chapter both interesting and useful.

The one-page Bibliography is neither complete nor exhaustive, inasmuch as only French sources are cited. As a result, John Lievsay's contribution regarding tête-bêche pairs of the flat-plate 10c brown value, reported in our *FCP*, #185, July 1981, p. 106, has been ignored. But then, Blanc has essentially nothing to say regarding the production facets of these stamps, which lack I find most regrettable.

I had hoped—and it turned out to be in vain—that this work (considering the status of its author, its sponsorship by the Académie, and its price) would be an encyclopedia *dernier cri* on the Duval dues. It might have been had Blanc described and discussed the designing, engraving, printing and perforating of these stamps, and also described their varieties, flaws, and papers, in perhaps as little as 12-15 additional pages. Because of these lacunae and of my less-than-complete satisfaction with the contents, I cannot recommend this book to general collectors of French dues. However, it remains a very useful compendium for collectors of the Duval dues **on cover**, and should be of much use in deciphering their rates and usages.

--S.J. Luft

Jean-Pierre Bournique, *Occupation de la France et Annexion de l'Alsace-Lorraine par l'Allemagne 1870-1872--Timbres-Poste et Affranchissements*; 167 pp., 21 x 29 cm, softbound; 1996; published by the Association des Spécialistes en Marques Postales et Oblitérations d'Alsace-Lorraine; 250Fr postpaid, from S.P.A.L., Boîte Postale 4, F-67381 Lingolsheim Cedex, France.

Like Jack Blanc's handbook, reviewed above, this is the work of an expert in his field. They are both alike in size and in their high quality of paper and production. There the resemblance ends.

In this well-illustrated and documented work, Bournique has produced a truly encyclopedic, definitive study. In nine succinct pages, he discusses the Occupation stamps, their printing, perforation, shades, quantities sold, varieties, printing states, "reprints" and fakes. Nothing terribly new here, except perhaps for a "new" fourth state of the 4c value. (Many of us are happy just to own one example of the stamp...).

This brief section is followed by one of some 70 pages on the postal services that existed at various times between 10 September 1870 and 1872, within Occupied France and to and from Occupied France, Unoccupied France, annexed Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, and the rest of the world. Again, mostly said before, including by our Ruth and Gardner Brown in *FCP* #199, January 1985, and in the unpublished *études* by E. Gutekunst prepared for the benefit of SPAL's members. This major section is generally well-illustrated and is nicely delineated by periods, origins and destinations, and shows with examples the rates for permissible classes of mail. This is probably the best exposition yet written on this terribly confused and confusing subject. The chapter closes with a good study of

taxes and of the numerous dues markings encountered.

This is followed by a 20-page study of the short-lived local ("cantonal") posts of the Ardennes and Vosges Depts. of the times, with copies of the documents that established these posts. Much of what is said regarding this esoteric usage was quite new to me. Next come 15 very detailed pages on the Correspondence-Cards, including documentation, locals, types and varieties, printers, and fakes.

The work concludes with 36 pages of postal documents in German (with adjoining translations into French) and in French, and with a far too brief half-page bibliography wherein only French and German sources are given.

This is the definitive published study on this intricate, complex period of postal history. Highly recommended! I should add that it came gratis to paid-up members of SPAL, the wonderfully user-friendly society for collectors of Alsace-Lorraine. --S.J. Luft

Theo Van Dam, *A Century of War Dates and More! 1859-1959*; 206 pp., 8½ x 11", soft cover, spiral bound; includes 44 maps; (1996); \$28.00 postpaid in U.S. and Canada (overseas add \$2.00), from Postal Covers P.O. Box 8809, Anaheim, CA 92812-0809.

No sooner had Theo gone into well-deserved retirement from book-dealing, in order to devote his time to writing, than this book came out! Something this reviewer can appreciate only with stupefied admiration, for I can easily labor for years over a single piece.

This work is, of course, an expansion over time and space of Theo's only slightly earlier and much slimmer *War Dates 1911-1950* and *Beyond War Dates and More! 1911-1950*, published 1993 and 1994, respectively, and reviewed in this journal (#237, July 1994, page 94, and #240, April 1995, page 59, respectively). This time, in addition to the many extra years (and wars!), there are some 250 country listings, including colonies and other dependencies, resulting in over 7,000 separate data entries. It concludes with an extended and useful, very up-to-date bibliography and a very detailed index.

The primary purpose remains unchanged: to list (by country, with abundant cross-referencing) significant dates relative to wars, occupations, treaties, peaceful status changes, etc., in order that the user may place his/her cover (civil mail as well as military) within its proper historical context. From his labors on the earlier, more compact predecessors, the author has learned his lessons well, and he also corrects, via footnotes, errors in the previous studies, which is something I find most commendable. The maps, mainly very small, rudimentary, and lacking scales, are generally not terribly useful, but then, they don't take up too much page space. Postal history students are herewith advised, when using the book, to refer to the more useful maps in atlases and specialized history tomes.

France and her colonies and protectorates are covered in pages 63-76, with much cross-referencing from other pages. The depth and scope are admirable and, when I will get around to revising the Waugh/Luft handbook on 1815-onward French military history and postal markings, this book will be a prime and constant source of new or improved historical data.

In a work of this size and universal scope and application, there are bound to be some errors. Typos--of which there are a number, though they mostly don't detract--aside, there surely are some significant omissions and incorrect dates. In a way, I am to blame, for Theo had asked me to go over the French section prior to publication. When I finally got around to demurring that I could not find sufficient time for this task, the book was already out. One error that comes to mind (on page 63) is the 19 Sep 1870 date assigned to the beginning of the Siege of Paris. The accepted date is 18 September. On the same page and for the same war, nothing is said about the government having moved from Paris to Tours and then to Bordeaux; or that, at the start of the March 1871 Paris Commune uprising, from Paris to Versailles.

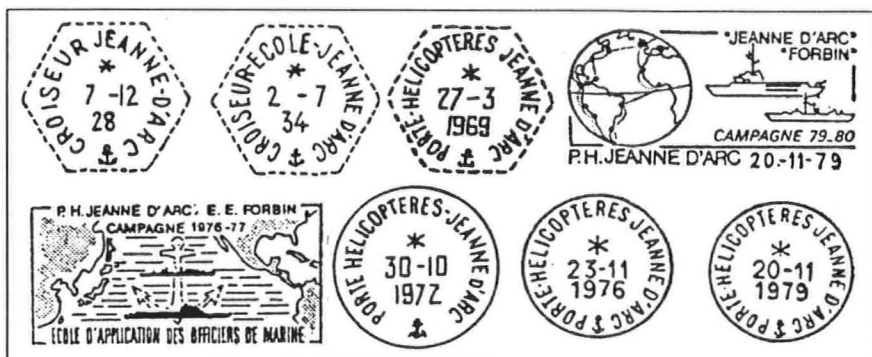
Minor quibbles aside, I do recommend this work without hesitation to all collectors/exhibitors of covers and postal history--not just of military postal history. And, of course, not just for collectors of France and Colonies covers only. --S.J. Luft

## FOR THE RECORD

- **739.)** The boxed marking **F.S.P.** (see illustration of cover) is found handstamped or pre-printed on official (generally P.T.T.) unstamped mail from France to other countries. Standing for France Service Public, it served as a free-franchise marking from the late(?) 1850s until the UPU (1876) or shortly thereafter.



- **740.)** We are reminded by B. and R. Abensur (*L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, June 1996) of some of the reasons why some postcards have been taxed as letters when traversing the international mails. UPU requirements state that (1) objects affixed to cards must be very thin and must adhere completely to the card, or are otherwise to be taxed; (2) privately produced cards must be of similar thickness to government-produced ones; this means that leather, wood, birch bark, etc. cards are to be taxed; (3) cards whose dimensions exceed 14 by 9 cm are to be taxed. Does any reader have examples of other contraventions of UPU regulations?
- **741.)** Since the 1923 creation of postal agencies aboard larger French warships, there have been three ships named "Jeanne d'Arc." Some of their agency markings are illustrated below. The first was an armored cruiser, whose scarce agency date stamp was used only during March 1927-October 1928. Next came the training cruiser, agency open September 1931-June 1963. Finally, the current helicopter carrier, whose agency opened in July 1964, and which is well-known for its numerous illustrated machine slogan cancels from numerous voyages and ports of call.



---



---

## NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND CATALOGS

---



---

- *Formations Sanitaires Guerre 1939/1945-Ex. Colonies (sauf Indochine)*, by Bertrand Sinais; 15Fr postpaid, from Marcophilie Moderne, Boite Postale 21, F-77350 Le Mée-sur-Seine, France. (Hospitals, etc., markings from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Cameroun, Congo, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Guinea, Senegal, Soudan, Madagascar, Martinique, and Lebanon, from the indefatigable researcher of 20th Century military studies.)
- *Monographie des marques postales et oblitérations de la Somme*, by Julien Lesaffre; 104 pp., numerous illustrations and documents; 330Fr + 20Fr postage, from the author, at 7 rue Derasse, B-7500 Tournai, Belgium. (All known markings of this Dept., to 1904, are listed, described and priced by index of scarcity.)
- *Les Postes Locales et Privés du Maroc*, by Jean Haik; 215 pp.; 300Fr postpaid, from Bertrand Sinais, 7 rue de Chateaudun, F-75009 Paris. (Postal history of the Foreign Offices in Morocco, 1852-1912; "Maphzen" cachets; Postes Chérifiennes; local posts 1891-1912; stamps, printings, varieties, reimpresions; fakes; markings; with reproductions of rare letters; numerous prices given; bibliography.)
- *La Philatélie à Tahiti*, by Christian Beslu; 364 large-format pages; 400Fr postpaid, from Bertrand Sinais (see above, for address). (The definitive study and labor of love, from our member and contributor, C. Beslu.)
- *Le Courrier des Camps de Concentration--Marques et Documents Postaux*, by Julien Lajournade; 350 pp., 21 x 30 cm; ca. 1000 markings and documents are reproduced and priced; 475Fr postpaid, from Bertrand Sinais (see above, for address).
- *La Poste Pneumatique de Paris*, by Antoine Massardier; 65Fr; from Cercle d'Etudes Philatéliques et Marcophiles, 141 rue Duguesclin, F-69006 Lyon, France. (History of the tube system, postal stationery, tariffs, usages, frankings.)
- *Wartime Revenue Stamps of Cameroun*, by Martin P. Bratzel, Jr.; 47 + 4 pp. (9 in color), card cover, 1996; \$25 postpaid, from Leonard H. Hartmann, P.O. Box 36006, Louisville, KY 40233, USA. (Eight issues consisting of 50 stamps and 15 major varieties, issued during 1940-1945; written by our Society's expert on Cameroun.)
- *Histoire Postale - Département du Rhône - Marques Postales et Oblitérations*, by Pierre Souchon; Vol. 1, 1611-1876; (1996); 300Fr postpaid, from Union des Philatélistes des PTT, [international money order to their CCP 3323 04 Y Lyon, or bank draft], François Petit, Trésorier, 39 ave. Jean-Jaurès, F-69341 Lyon Cedex 07, France. (Fully illustrated study, including contemporary documents, of the 55 postal bureaux of the Dept., including their markings; rural and urban boxes, horseback post, railway mail, franchises, entry markings, Petite Poste of Lyon, Ville-Affranchie, Red Cross, etc.)
- *Catalogue des Marques Postales et Oblitérations, Bureaux de Direction et de Distribution du Département de la Charente Inférieure 1700-1876 et Oblitérations Ferroviaires 1854-1966*, by Michel Augier. (Highly detailed departmental monography, with indices of value. Cost and ordering information not yet available.)
- Le Club Marcophilie Moderne, Boite Postale 21, F-77350 Le Mée-sur-Seine, France, has published a number of useful and inexpensive pamphlets on various aspects of 20th Century French marcophily. (Inquire directly for titles and ordering information.)
- *Catalogue Yvert et Tellier*, 1997; Vol. 2, Pt. 1: "Pays d'Expression Française, 160Fr (+ postage); Vol. 2, Pt. 2, for independent Africa and former Indo-China, 150Fr (+ postage), from the usual sources.
- *Dictionnaire Historique des Timbres & Griffes "Standard" de l'Administration des Postes 1792-1914*, by J.-P. Alexandre; 159 pp., 9¼ x 6½" clothbound; 1996; 275Fr + postage, from Editions Brun & Fils, 84-85 Galerie Beaujolais, F-75001 Paris. (To be reviewed in a forthcoming number of this journal.)

---



---

## MEMBERS' APPEALS

---



---

**OFFER:** Back issues of *Le Monde des Philatélistes*, from July-August 1984 (#377) to July-August 1986 (#399), excluding #388, #391, #392 and #397. Additional scattered issues available; send SASE for list of issues and feature articles. \$1 each +10% for postage. Norman J. Brody, 7803 Farnsworth St., Philadelphia, PA 19152-3408. (Mb. #2962).

**GROUP STUDYING AIRMAIL RATES IN THE COLONIES** asks FCPS members to send legible photocopies of all airmail covers (front and back) posted in the Colonies prior to 1946. Expenses reimbursed if requested. Send to Bob Picirilli, 301 Greenway Ave., Nashville, TN 37205. (Mb. #2381).

**WANTED:** Covers bearing Monaco postage dues from the 1980s, and covers from Monaco to France bearing French "Insect"-design postage dues. Please send photocopies and prices. Ron Knight, P.O. Box 34314, San Diego, CA 92163. (Mb. #2495).

**WANTED:** Mint never hinged stamps of Cambodia and Laos; also sheetlets of the 1952 issues that show one stamp per sheetlet. Please quote prices, preferably using the Michel catalogue. Harding Nielsen, Rode Kro 66-3, DK 5600 Faaborg, Denmark. (Mb. #3100).

---



---

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

---

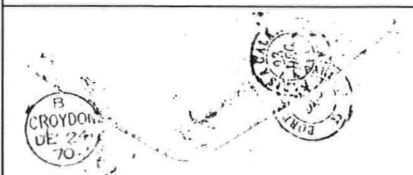
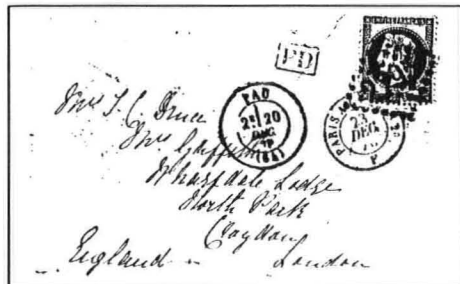


---

**Q. 96.3.** I have a small 15c Group Type envelope imprinted for use in Ivory Coast. It is postmarked **Noumea, New Caledonia, 1892(?)**, handstamped *Imprimé*, and addressed to New York. Back then the international printed-matter rate was only 5c per 50 gm. Can anyone explain this odd usage? (REP)

**A. 96.3.** Those were the days of philatelic hanky-panky [still with us! - Editor]. Writer probably had a supply of Ivory Coast envelopes and posted them from New Caledonia or, more likely, had them favor cancelled there. The rate would be of no significance, unless item had been short paid and therefore subject to taxation. This sort of cover is merely a curiosity and has no intrinsic value. (EJJG).

**Q. 96.4.** This Franco-Prussian War cover left Pau, in southwestern France, on 20 December 1870, was taken up on the 23rd somewhere along the Paris-Calais railway line, and arrived at Croydon, England the 24th. A remarkably swift journey in peacetime, much more so with German forces having cut the railway at several places along and near the English Channel. Does anyone have a clue as to how the cover might have been routed, inasmuch as it surely wasn't placed aboard ship at Bordeaux, which would have seemed logical? (PL)



## CORRECTION

In the article, *Reunion: A Study of an Overprinted Stamp*, (FCP, #245, July 1996), the sentence in the upper paragraph on page 72, "This configuration was transferred six times..." should be changed to read "Apparently, each half-pane of 25 was overprinted separately, and each sheet positioned six times in the printing press to complete the overprinting operation."

---



---

## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

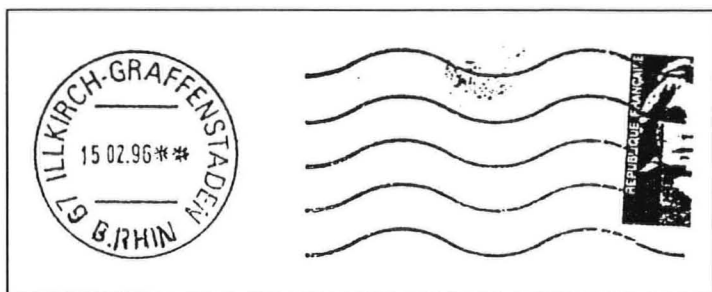
---



---

- Another fine and well-illustrated study of recent French definitives by Jean-Luc Trassaert has appeared (*Le Monde des Philatélistes*, May 1996). This one covers the 0,05 Auch and 0,25 Mont-de-Marsan coat-of-arms stamps of 1966: sheet stamps, coils, CFA overprints, special printings, and varieties.
- Unlike the earlier Mariannes de Briat--and all other engraved French stamps until now--the new 3,80F and 4,50F values that were issued March 1996 were engraved, not by hand, but via an American-made "OHIO" machine which prepared all 300 clichés in a cylinder. The results are not too shabby, except when viewed at high magnification. There are no plans at this time to use this process for multicolored line-engraved stamps.
- Perforations differ on the 1996 Stamp Day issue which shows the Lined Sower design, and was issued 16 (18) March 1996--just as postal rates were increased. Sheet stamps are perforated 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  whereas those from booklets are 13x13 $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- Jean-Luc Trassaert writes, in *Le Monde des Philatélistes* for June 1996, about those engravers whose names seldom or never appear at the bottom of French and francophone stamps. Unlike the free-lance engravers whose names have been "immortalized" on their work, such artists as André Frères, Roger Fenneteaux and Jean Miermont, who (among other things) engraved parts or all of, or retouched, a multitude of stamps including the Coats-of-Arms (or Armories) issues, did so in relative obscurity. This is because they were, at those times, employees of the Atelier des Timbres-Poste rather than independent "contractors."
- Through the alleged complicity of certain stamp dealers, of a catalogue publisher, of mid-level officials at the Périgueux printing works, and perhaps also of highly placed La Poste officials, many Monaco presentation sheetlets reached the public at highly inflated prices--with each party involved in the flow of this material making more than respectable profits. Some of the principals have been arrested, or at least interrogated, during this past March and April.
- Recent French "joint issues" include the March 1996 2,80F "The Irish Visionary" (which might translate better as "The Irish Mistique"), issued jointly with Ireland but in different designs, and the May 1996 3,00F RAMOGE Accord, issued jointly with Italy and Monaco and in essentially identical designs.
- Discolorations, partial to complete disappearance of inks, and other catastrophes may affect stamps that were stored within tissue paper (or other philatelically unsafe products) over time, as reported in *The London Philatelist*, #1235, May 1996.
- In a continuing follow-up on problems and solutions regarding paying for purchases from France (see FCP #238, October 1994, *et seq.*), the good news is that our member Thierry Lallevée (dba Lugdunum Philatélie) is accepting VISA, MasterCard and Eurocard. The fee for this service is a very reasonable 2 percent, or not much more (and sometimes less) than the cost of a foreign bank draft plus fees and postage.
- The NATO forces in ex-Yugoslavia are mainly under American command and are nearly 60,000-strong, as of mid-summer 1996. Among the larger entities is a 12,000-men multinational brigade, which early in 1996 replaced the UN forces in southeast Bosnia and adjoining coastal Croatia. The brigade is commanded by French general Rideau and includes 7500 French troops. Several thousand more French are also involved with the former Yugoslavia, and include naval and air personnel patrolling the Adriatic (Operation Sharp Guard, etc.).

- Y. Souchard has written (*Documents Philatéliques*, #147, 1996) the definitive article on the history, stamps, surcharge settings and varieties, cancellations, and documentation regarding the 1948 French Consular issues for Jerusalem. A well-done up article with many full-color illustrations, recommended to all collectors of this material.
- In the same number of *Documents Philatéliques*, our member Alain Millet has an interesting article on the history and marcophily of the New Caledonian contingent that served France in the First World War.
- The 1,40F green Liberté has been found postally used without any trace of a vertical phosphor band. As of this writing the circumstances and the press run have not been determined.
- A new type of duplex machine cancel has appeared in France (see illustration). The AEM Mégras cancelling machine was first used, on a trial basis, in the Nord and Val-de-Marne Depts. early in 1992, and its use has since spread to other parts of France.



- The most popular French stamp issues of 1995, according to a poll by the Service Philatélique de La Poste, were: First, the six semi-postals showing *santons* of Provence, issued 25 (27) November 1995; Second, the se-tenant strip of six stamps illustrating Fables of LaFontaine, issued 24 (26) June 1995; Third, the 6,70F stamps showing the Berthe Morisot painting, "The Cradle," issued 7 (9) October 1995.

## RANDOM EDITORIAL JOTTINGS

A mid-July appearance of the July 1996 number (at least within the U.S.) must have been a surprise—even a shock—to many of you. However, that was the exception rather than the rule, for I had submitted copy to the printer more than three weeks earlier than usual so as to free us for a well-deserved vacation abroad. As a result of this precipitous action, some features (i.e., Reports on Meetings, at least one Review) could not be prepared in time. You will find them instead in this number. But we shall attempt to get future numbers out in the month shown on the masthead.

And, do you ever wonder why we print those Reports on Meetings, which are prepared by (usually) our Recording Secretary? They're not so much ego trips as they are permanent records of who was collecting what, and when. In many instances, they contain useful information that may not be found elsewhere in the published literature (and sometimes form the nucleus or outline of future articles for our journal). Additionally, they're published in order to whet your appetite and to invite you to participate in—or at least attend—a meeting whenever you might come to New York City. Meetings are held on first Tuesdays at the Collectors Club of New York, but be sure to contact our President or Corresponding Secretary (see inside cover page for addresses) to make sure there'll be a meeting on that particular month.

## Articles to be Published in Future Numbers

French Marcophily--The Numeral Killers

The Surcouf Mystery

Some Bits of Useful Information for Collectors Of Tonkin (French Indochina) Postal History

French Marcophily: Franchise Verification

From Atlantic France to Italian Switzerland in 1836

Cameroun's First Revenue Stamps?

Amazing 1870-1871 Wonder Stores--25, 27, 29, 31, 33

Postal Rates in the French Colonies, 1892-1944

A Primer on Precancelled Stamps

Indochina to Switzerland Airmails--Covers and Rates of the mid-1930s

French Marcophily--Naval Markings; Philatelic Expositions

The "F" Stamp

Vignettes of Philately in Cameroun

Re-establishment of Postal Service between Cameroun and France during World War II

The One That Got Away (A Philatelic Fish Story)

## WE GET LETTERS...

The answer by NJB to Q.242.1, given in #245 (July 1996, p. 89) is not all-inclusive. Here is an illustration of an envelope with **Nécessité de Fermer** (needs to be sealed) preprinted in the upper right corner. It is **not** of the World War I era, but rather, of the war for Algerian independence. Because of the troubled times there in 1954-1961, mail of suspected Algerian terrorists and of their Algerian and French sympathizers was being censored. But this is police mail! Why would it need protection against censorship? There must be some other answers.

Three other Algerian covers in my possession are also so-endorsed: a typewritten N. de F (July 1958), a handwritten N. de F (month illegible, 1958), and a preprinted NECESSITE DE FERMER (November 1960). All bear corner inscriptions (preprinted or handstamped) of the administrations of Algerian municipalities, or of the Non-Agricultural Society Security Administration for Algeria. All three are addressed to official social security agencies in Algiers. It would appear, therefore, that official, properly endorsed mail could be sent sealed and not be subject to being censored during wartime. However, I also have several other covers addressed to one of these social-security agencies, sent under official franchise or, bearing postage which do **not** show any N. de F indication.

Therefore, N. de F was applied on some official mail in wartime and at least from WWI-on, apparently to preclude postal censorship. But somewhere, there should be some sort of official postal documentation regarding its origin and application; perhaps also to what sort of mail could--and could not--be protected in this manner. Can any reader shed any light?

--Larry Lambert



## A SURFACING CINDERELLA

by Robert T. Kinsley (FCPS #2180)

Abraham Siegel's (formerly (Kover King) auctions, located in Long Island City, NY, regularly include a number of Cinderellas. The May 1995 catalog included the "Private Postal Society" 15c envelope shown here as Figure 1. This would ordinarily be a mystery to me were it not for the information made available by our Society, in this particular case "The Postal History of the Commune Revolution, Paris 1871" by the late Gardner Brown (Vaurie Memorial Fund Publ. #9--still available from our Corresponding Secretary). There, on page 104 (in the "Hanky-Panky" subchapter), this same imprint is shown at lower left of Figure X-3, and reprinted here as Figure 2. According to Brown and to his original citation<sup>1</sup>, these fantasies were produced at Versailles by or for a M. de Te..., and number some 250 varieties of format and color.



Figure 1.

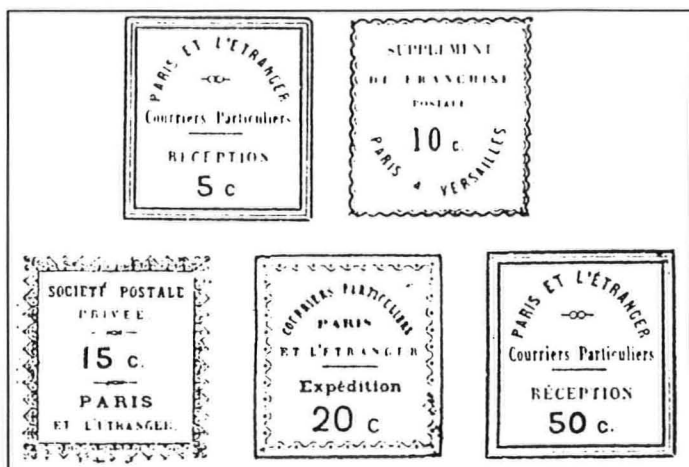


Figure 2.

1. Léon Chamboissier, *La Poste à Paris pendant le Siège et sous la Commune (1870-1871)*, 85 pp., 1915 (reprinted c. 1970); Library of Congress cat. #DC 313.c5. My thanks to Ernst Cohn for this attribution.

### 15c lined Sower



Type I

Type II

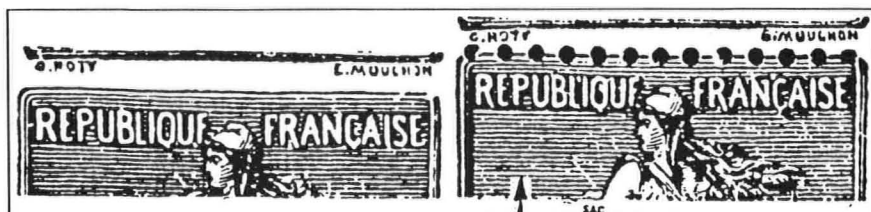
Type III

Type V

Six types, of which only Types I and IV are common. Type I has two segments to white line along sower's back. In Type II (otherwise similar to Type I), **MO** of MOUCHON's sig-

nature at bottom of stamp are broken. In Type III (scarcer than Type II), the white line on the back is continuous and there is a green spot on **H** of MOUCHON signature. Type IV (common) has the continuous white line of Type III, but no spot on the **H**. In Type V (for booklets), there is no green shadow at base of **R** of REPUBLIQUE, and first **O** of O.ROTY signature is pear-shaped. Type VI (not illustrated) is larger than the others because it was the only one printed from rotary presses. It usually (not always) shows machine-cut vertical perforations (having been printed as coil stamps); similar to Type V but lacks color shading across sower's bonnet and also between vertical and middle horizontal bars of **E** of POSTES.

### 50c lined Sower (red)

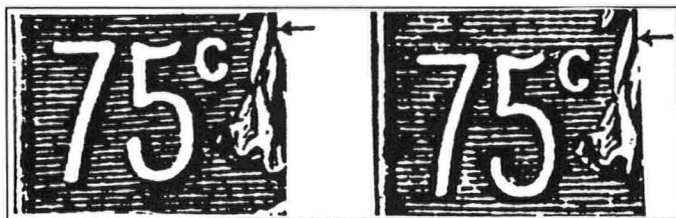


Type III

Type IV

Types III and IV are the scarcest. Type III, for rotary coils, usually shows machine-cut vertical perforations, and lacks a red shadow under the **R** of REPUBLIQUE. Type IV, for booklets, is distinguished by (1) no red shadow under that same **R**; (2) fourth white line above grain sack is thicker than adjoining white lines; (3) inner red left frame line is conspicuously thick.

### 75c lined Sower



Type I

Type II

Type II, printed during only three days (19-21 May 1932), is far scarcer than Type I. Type II is distinguished by (1) two white lines (instead of one) between **c** of value and point of belt; (2) no colored shadow under the **c**; (3) greater curvature to lower stroke of the **7**.

### SOME SHOW REPORTS

- ESPAMER 96 (Seville, Spain, May): Large Silver to Walter Brooks for "Siege of Paris Balloon Mail."
- NOJEX 96 (Secaucus, NJ, May): Reserve Grand Award and Gold medal to John Lievsay for "France--25 centimes Cérès, 1871-1876."
- CAPEX 96 (Toronto, June): Large Gold to Steve Walske for "1870-1871 Bordeaux Issue of France;" Gold to B.C. Berkinshaw-Smith for "French Mediterranean Maritime Mail," to Dick Winter for "U.S.-France Mail by Steamship," and to Steve Washburne (for this and the other non-F&C exhibits, only our members' names will be given, to conserve

space); Large Vermeil to Shirley Gallagher for "Tahiti and Surrounding French Polynesia," Jerry Massler for "Monaco--Timbres Fiscaux," Paul Larsen, and Dave Herendeen; Large Silver to Grégoire Teyssier for "Marques Postales et Oblitérations de Rouen 1630-1876," and to Bob Heasman; Large Silver for Literature were awarded to Ernst Cohn (entered by his publisher, James Bendon) for "Ordinary Mail by Diplomatic Means..." and to Bob Stone (entered by the Philatelic Foundation) for "A Caribbean Neptune;" Silver (for Literature) to Marty Bratzel; Bronze to Alan McKanna--who must have entered a "space filler" in his home show...Congratulations to all you FCPS-member international exhibitors for those fine, well-deserved awards!

- > Due to circumstances beyond his control--including a late-appearing April number--Alan had far too few participants at the joint British and American meeting and repast, which had to be changed hurriedly to a Sunday lunch without the hoped-for meeting of the minds. The few who could gather together (c. 13, as I've been told--*Editor*) had an enjoyable time. Alan, who had earlier required stitches in his leg because of an unfortunate accident, was present and apparently bruised more in ego than in limb.
- > In spite of the fact that this International was held in eastern Canada, the number of Society members present and (or) exhibiting from the host country and from the U.S., Great Britain and France was disappointingly small. Only one dealer from France was present. Hopefully we shall do better quantitatively next Spring at PACIFIC 97. Other facets of CAPEX 96 are covered elsewhere and in depth in these pages, by Ernst Cohn's *Amazing 1870-1871 Wonder Stories-23*.

---



---

## NEW ISSUES AND WITHDRAWALS

---



---

### France

- > 4 (6) May: value of National Institute for Agronomic Research is 3,80F, not 3,70F as previously reported;
  - > 1 (3) June: UNESCO 3,00F and 3,80F; Council of Europe 3,00F and 3,80F;
  - > 29 June (1 July): 3,00F Ajaccio-Vizzarona Train;
  - > 6 (8) July: 3,80F Thoronet Abbey (Var);
  - > July: 5F Eurocopter aerogramme;
  - > 6 (9) September: 3,00F Notre-Dame de Fourvière (Lyon);
  - > 21 (23) September: 6,70F original art of Arman.
- Withdrawals: 14 June: 4,40F Cent. of the ACF; 4,30F United Nations; 3,70F Francis Jammes; 2,80F Evry Cathedral; the semi-permanent 2,40F and 2,80F (Vosges, Bretagne, Camargue, Auvergne); The Joys of Writing (sheet stamps and booklet, both issued in 1993); all 2,40F Mariannes de Briat (sheets and coils); 4,20F Marianne de Briat; 12 July: 2,80F Arawak Culture; Santons de Provence (six at 2,80F + 0,60F, and 33,60F booklet).

### Andorra

- > 20 (22) April: Religious Treasures 3,00F, 3,80F;
- > April: Marianne de Briat 2,70F, 3,00F;
- > 6 May: 3,00F EUROPA;
- > 3 June: 5F prestamped envelope;
- > 8 (10) June: 4,50F Chess; 30F booklet of ten permanent-value stamps;
- > 29 June (1 July): 3,00F Atlanta Olympic Games;
- > 14 (16) September: 3,00F National Young People's Chorus.

### French Polynesia

- > 1 March: the Queen Pomaré permanent-value stamps come in very different sizes: 26 x 36mm for sheet stamps and 17 x 23mm for booklet stamps;
- > 5 May: 100F 50th Anniv. of return from World War II of the Pacific Battalion;
- > 18 May: 50F CHINA 96 (dancers), and 200F sheetlet of same;
- > 12 June: Sea Birds 66F, 79F, 84F;
- > 10 July: Musical Instruments 5F, 9F, 14F.

### Monaco

- > 29 April: 3,00F Princess Grace (EUROPA);
- > 14 May: 3,00F RAMOGE Accord 1976-1996 [pollution control in Mediterranean]; Monaco and China 5,00F and 5,00F in sheetlet of two stamps for CHINA 96.

**New Caledonia**

- April: 100F postal cards (cricket, tourism); 100F aerogramme;
- 12 April: 65F Melanesian Pottery;
- 11 May: 7th World Polynesian Canoeing Championships 30F, 65F, 95F and 125F se-tenant;
- 20 May: World of the Deep 25F, 40F, 65F and 125F;
- 25 June: Caledonian Orchids (for CAPEX 96) 5F, 10F, 25F, 65F, 95F and 125F se-tenant.

**St. Pierre & Miquelon**

- 15 April: 3,80F Marianne de Briat overprinted SAINT PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON [not on 25 March, as previously reported];
- 20 May: 15F Curlew (migratory bird);
- 17 June: 2,70F and 4,50F Marianne de Briat overprinted (as above) [not on 25 March].

**Wallis & Futuna**

- 22 May: 13F College of Sisia, Futuna;
- 20 June: 27F and 45F local flowers;
- 26 June: 53F marsh;
- 17 July: 110F playing chess in Wallis & Futuna;
- 25 July: 550F Cent. of Radiotelephone Communications.

---



---

## F.C.P.S. OFFICIAL

---



---

**PRESIDENT'S LETTER**

I apologize to anyone who was unable to attend the luncheon for French-area philatelists at CAPEX because of the tardy arrival of our journal. One or more mistakes resulted in the completed *Philatelists* sitting at the printer for two weeks without any address labels. Hopefully, this will not happen again in the future; however I would feel more certain of that if I knew how it happened this time. Other problems also complicated Alan McKanna's plans for the get-together at CAPEX. Those of us who persevered had a very enjoyable lunch together on Sunday, and I want to thank Alan very much for his efforts organizing this event.

Moving from this year's international show to next year's: I would like to thank those members who have written me, or told other members of the Board, that they are willing to help at the Society's booth at PACIFIC 97. You have probably already seen that the Society will not need to provide any free passes or tickets, since general admission at PACIFIC 97 will be free. As your travel plans become more definite, I trust I will be hearing from more of you that you will be able to help at the France & Colonies Philatelic Society booth. I will not try to prepare a schedule until a couple of months before the show, but would be gratified to have a long list of people to write to at that time.

From the notice on the next page you will see that a reprint is now available of Bob Stone's Index to the first forty years of the France & Colonies Philatelist. I am pleased to report that I completed the most difficult part of preparing an index for the issues of 1981-1985: generating a preliminary file with title, author, and subject entries for each article. I say preliminary, because my standards for the choice of subject entries evolved throughout the project, so the earlier choices will have to be reviewed for consistency with the later. Unfortunately, I must also report that that file is now languishing on my computer, while my time is required for other matters. Currently, I am not certain when I will be able to resume work, although I would hope to have the new index ready before PACIFIC 97. If any of our members would be willing to volunteer to complete this job, please write me.

--Dick Stevens

**FCP Index Reprinted**

The 40-year Cumulative Index to Whole Numbers 1-182 (Volumes 1-36), covering the 1941-1980 period, has been reprinted and is available from our Corresponding Secretary for \$10.00 (postpaid within the U.S.), payable to The France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc.

**MEETING OF 2 APRIL**

Time for another Colonial update, with much new material coming into the collection. About 10 members gathered around the table to look at some very hastily mounted material beginning with Guadeloupe and finishing with the Group Type. Certainly one of the Guadeloupe highlights was an 1852 letter posted from Pointe-à-Pitre franked with a nice strip of three of the metropolitan 1F Cérés and posted to Paris. A nice triple weight letter also from Pointe-à-Pitre in 1873 franked with a block and a pair of the 15c Cérés issue (PC) and three 40c Cérés issues followed. Frankings with blocks are not that common for the General Issues. A possibly unique cover franked with the first provisional issue of Guadeloupe (20c/30c Sage) and a 5c Dubois issue for the 25c rate posted in 1884 from Saint-Sauveur was shown. This could be the first known cover from this post office. On the GI dues' side, I presented an unfranked letter originating in Augsburg, Germany, in 1893 to Basse-Terre. This was returned with 1F in black Duval due stamps because the recipient could not be found. A truly fine military-rate letter (15c) from Saint-Claude introduced the Group Type period. It bears a beautiful strike of the octagonal '**Camp Jacob**' handstamp of the military postmaster. After a selection of small post office frankings with Group Types, the Guadeloupe section was closed out with a 1939 censored letter with a nice strike of the Dole post office in keeping with the political times. To my knowledge, there is no French Colonial post office named Clinton to provide equal time.

Numerous Group Type letters from the rest of the Colonies and their counterparts lacking stamps (i.e., military or government franchise letters) followed. Space does not permit a detailed accounting, but there is one item requiring an update, which was noted at the meeting. In the April 1994 *FCP* (#236), I illustrated a cover (Figure 15) posted from Rufisque in January 1902. Apparently there was a shortage of stamps at New Year's time, and the local postmaster accepted prepayment in cash, and was careful to note such on the letters by striking the date stamp (January 11, 1902), and noting the cash prepayment in manuscript. One week later new supplies of the 5c Group Type arrived, and he applied one and canceled it on that date, forwarding the letter into the mails. Recently, member Bruno Mattei of France suggested I look **UNDER** the stamp. He has a similar cover, with an encircled '**A**' under the stamp indicating prepayment in cash. Upon inspection, I was pleased to note that mine too had the encircled '**A**' under the stamp. A note in *Les Feuilles Marcophiles* (#145, page 60) was brought to my attention by Alain Millet, in which letters processed in this manner on January 13-14, 1902 are recorded.

Regarding unusual circumstances involving the use of Group Type stamps, let me note a final cover. I showed an unpaid letter posted from Khorasha, India (November 6, 1908) to Ambohibe, Madagascar where it arrived on December 24, 1908. It bears an appropriate Indian encircled '**T**' for due. The recipient was in Tulear where the letter was forwarded. Upon arrival on January 9th, three 10c brown Duval stamps were applied relative to the 50c due. Apparently, there was a shortage of these stamps, and a 20c Group Type was provisionally used to make up the difference. This is indeed a true provisional use, and not some of the philatelic hanky-panky seen from some of the other post offices a few years earlier.

Vive les Type Groupe!

--Ed Grabowski

## MEETING OF 7 MAY

The slate of officers for the coming year was elected unanimously at the annual business meeting. With official duties out-of-the-way, Program Chairman Ira Zweifach then introduced Ken Kutz, the evening's speaker. For those who do not know Ken, his collecting interests center about mining and minerals, which ties to his former profession. He has published many articles and books in the area, including his popular book entitled **GOLD FEVER**. Tonight Ken presented **Tricolor Night**, wherein he selected material from his vast collection on mining which had a French flavor.

Ken began with a 1791 letter from the Mining Agency of the French Government to Vienna bearing the handstamp of the Agency: **Agence des Mines**. This was followed by an 1844 list of prices current posted from Le Havre to Buenos Ayres, which quoted prices on gold, silver, sodium nitrate, copper, tin and lead. He then showed a 1c Sage wrapper that was posted to Paris arriving with 9c in current due stamps, and then forwarded to Belgium where it received a 10c Belgian due. Of course the original contents dealt with mining. From New Caledonia Ken showed Group Type frankings on envelopes with the return address of the Société le Nickel. Mining picture post cards from New Caledonia and Madagascar followed. One of the most interesting items shown was a parcel tag from Madagascar, which had a customs label on it. The parcel to which this was attached contained a sample of graphite. Ken, then followed with a collection of French mining post cards, including a series depicting the worst French mining accident, which occurred March 10, 1906. More than eleven hundred miners were killed in an underground explosion. Ken closed the presentation with an extensive showing of French-area stamps, proofs and essays having to do with mining. He was heartily thanked by all present.

--Ed Grawbowski

## MEETING OF 4 JUNE

We were pleased to welcome back Gilbert Loisel and his wife, who were visiting from France. Gilbert, who was a regular for a number of years, retired from the NY Port Authority and is enjoying his days in France.

It was Postal Stationery Night, and a number of members brought items to pass around the table. Walter Parshall began with a selection of Monaco postal stationery, including a SPECIMEN overprint on a 15c Albert envelope, and a 1c 1924 wrapper to Kenya. Dick Stevens followed with Martinique prisoner mail (Germans were interned there during WWI) on stationery and concluded with a 10c Group Type postal card to Senegal, which created a nice intercolonial combination. Lou Robbins had some Sage stationery on hand, including the 5c Sage envelope issued to commemorate the visit of the Czar in 1896. Additional souvenir material for this occasion was shown, including a special 1c Sage wrapper. Marc Martin followed with a large selection of WWI soldiers' post cards, all properly used and selected to show the diversity of the material that was created for this use. He then followed with a selection of Sage advertising postal stationery, which I seldom see. I concluded with some Group Type (what else?) material, stretching the postal stationery definition by showing a French telegram form with a message sent from Timbuctou, French Sudan to Dakar where it was recorded onto the form and sent registered (40c plus 10c issues) to a small village in Switzerland.

--Ed Grabowski

## NEW MEMBERS

- 3090 BURNETT, MARK S., 6805 First Avenue, South, Birmingham, AL 35212. (General Collector: All Issues. General France: Used. Monaco. France: 1847-1976: Used. Maroc. French India.)
- 3091 GOLDBERG, HUGH M., Subway Stamp Shop, 2121 Beale Avenue, Altoona, PA 16601. (All Philatelic Literature. All Items Pertaining To Altoona, Pennsylvania. Old Subway Stamp Shop Memorabilia Items from 1930-1950. Postcards depicting either Nassau Street or Park Row, New York City. Dealer.)
- 3092 LAUNDRY, SCOTT, 351 Mt. McKinley Dr., Billings, MT 59102. (CFA Issues - Reunion. Colonies. Colonies General Issues: Mint - Used. - Colonial And Independent: French Africa.)

- 3093 BOULET, ROLAND TF, CEC, P.O. Box F4211G, Freeport, Bahamas. (Topical: All Pierre Gandon Works. France: Railway Posts. Regular Issues: Classics 1849-1876: Used. 1870-1871 Issues. Alsace-Lorraine. Dues. Cancellations. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France: Mint - Used - Blanc, Mouchon & Merson Types - Sowers - Air Mails. Special Issues: Telegraph - Dues - Newspaper - Revenues - Slogan Cancels - Proofs And Color Trials. French Community: Offices Abroad - CFA Issues. Andorre. Monaco. Saar. All Colonies And literature concerning Pierre Gandon.)
- 3094 COHEN, MICHAEL D., P.O. Box 596, Haleiwa, Hawaii 96712. (General Collector: 20th Century. General France: Mint - Used.)
- 3095 BERN, HOWARD A., 1010 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, CA 94707-2626. (General Collector: All Issues.)
- 3096 THY, PETER, 581 9th St., #27, Davis, CA 95616. (Postal Stationery: Madagascar & Area.)
- 3097 SPITZER, PHILIP R., P.O. Box 14346, Tallahassee, FL 32317. (General Collector: All Issues. Dealer: Part Time. Approvals. Philatelic Literature.)
- 3098 SIMMONDS, R. BRUCE, 25 Nell Court, Dumont, NJ 07628. (General Collector: All Issues. Topical: Castles. General France: Mint. Andorre. Monaco. Colonies General Issues: Mint. French Equatorial Africa. Gabon.)
- 3099 WHITTAM, VINCENT, 78 Victoria Road, Lilydale, Victoria 3140, Australia. (Topical: Napoleon. Dealer: Full Time. Mail Sales.)
- 3100 NIELSEN, HARDING, RODE KRO 66-3, DK-5600 FAABORG, Denmark. (Vietnam. Cambodia. Laos. Monaco-- Only Mint Condition Stamps of The Engraver CZ. Slania & of the above countries.)
- 3101 DUSTON, DONALD L., 1314 25th St., Peru, IL 61354. (Revenues. France & Colonies Only.)
- 3102 BASS, MICHAEL A., 23820 Bryden Rd., Beachwood, OH 44122. (Specialized France: Postal History: Stampless Covers - Military Posts - Used Abroad. Regular Issues: Classics 1849-1876: On Cover. Sage Type; 1876-1900. French Community: Offices Abroad: (Holyland). Philatelic Literature. French Postal Activities In The Holyland thru World War I.)

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1023 BROOKS, WALTER, Riddle Village, 107 Jamestown, Media, PA 19063-6012.
- 2484 PIEKLO, EDWARD A., P.O. Box 1662, North Riverside, IL 60546.
- 2812 SMITH, J. WESTON, P.O. Box 57, Avon, MN 56310.
- 2851 BURNS, DONALD L., 1653 Birch Rd., Kenosha, WI 53140-1531 (Zip Code Change)
- 2883 KUERTI, ERNST M., 6738 S. Kolin - 2nd Floor, Chicago, IL 60629-5736.
- 1736 ARELLANO, REFUGIO, 5102 Alder, Irvine, CA 92715-2301.
- 3055 HIGGINS, WILLIAM JR., 333 Lake Avenue #801, Racine, WI 53403.
- 3063 GIDDING, CURTIS E., 9 Royale Court, Lake St. Louis, MO 63367.
- 1922 NEWBURY, MRS. YVONNE Z., 18 Northanger Court, Grove Street, Bath BA2 6PE, England
- 1420 STEELE, JOHN R., 5861 South Snowdrop Place, Boise, ID 83716.
- 2355 COULBOURNE, JOSEPH C., 213 76th St., Virginia Beach, VA 23451-1914.
- 1111 NURIK, IRVING A., 7420 Westlake Terrace, Bethesda, MD 20817-1007.
- 2691 DRESSEL, FLOYD J., 4829 Bier St., Belleville, IL 62226-4704.
- 3058 QUINBY, ROGER P., P.O. Box 738, Clifton Park, NY 12065.

#### REINSTATEMENT

- 2857 OLSHEVSKY, GEORGE, P.O. Box 543-Central Park Sta., Buffalo, NY 14215-0543.

#### REMOVED FROM THE MAILING LIST

- 1839 DESRIVIERES, GUY -- Resigned
- 1901 CUBBERLY, RAY -- Resigned
- 2122 WOLFF, CHRISTOPHER J. -- Returned To Sender. No Forward On File. Unable To Forward
- 2632 WRIGHT, STEVEN J. -- Returned "Attempted"; Unknown


**UNITED STATES  
POSTAL SERVICE™**
**Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation**

(Required by 39 U.S.C. 3685)

1. Publication Title		2. Publication No.		3. Filing Date	
France And Colonies Philatelist, USPS		ISSN 0 2 0 8 9 7 7 0 1 2 9 3 2 0 7 0 0 0 3		9/20/96	
4. Issue Frequency		5. No. of Issues Published Annually		6. Annual Subscription Price	
Quarterly		4		\$ 11.00	
7. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication (Street, City, County, State, and ZIP+4) (Not Printer)					
France And Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. (NY) 103 Spruce Street - Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003-3514					
8. Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher (Not Printer)					
France And Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. (NY) 103 Spruce Street - Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003-3514					
9. Full Names and Complete Mailing Addresses of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor (Do Not Leave Blank)					
Publisher (Name and Complete Mailing Address)					
France And Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. (NY) 103 Spruce Street - Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003-3514					
Editor (Name and Complete Mailing Address)					
Stanley J. Luft 16291 W. 56th Place - Golden, Colorado 80403					
Managing Editor (Name and Complete Mailing Address)					
Stanley J. Luft 16291 W. 56th Place - Golden, Colorado 80403					
10. Owner (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereafter the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address as well as that of each individual must be given. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, its name and address must be stated.) (Do Not Leave Blank.)					
Full Name		Complete Mailing Address			
France And Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. (NY)		103 Spruce Street Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003-3514			
11. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities. If none, check here. <input type="checkbox"/> None					
Full Name		Complete Mailing Address			
None		None			
12. For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at special rates. The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for federal income tax purposes: (Check one)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months <input type="checkbox"/> Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months (If changed, publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement)					
13. Publication Name		14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below			
France And Colonies Philatelist.		October - 1995			
15. Extent and Nature of Circulation		Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months		Actual No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date	
a. Total No. Copies (Net Press Run)		900		900	
b. Paid and/or Requested Circulation (1) Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, and Counter Sales (Not Mailed)		0		0	
(2) Paid or Requested Mail Subscriptions (Include Advertisers' Proof Copies/Exchange Copies)		635		638	
c. Total Paid and/or Requested Circulation (Sum of 15b(1) and 15b(2))		635		638	
d. Free Distribution by Mail (Samples, Complimentary, and Other Free)		41		41	
e. Free Distribution Outside the Mail (Carriers or Other Means)		0		0	
f. Total Free Distribution (Sum of 15d and 15e)		41		41	
g. Total Distribution (Sum of 15c and 15f)		676		679	
h. Copies Not Distributed (1) Office Use, Leftovers, Spoiled (2) Return from News Agents		224 0		221 0	
i. Total (Sum of 15g, 15h(1), and 15h(2))		900		900	
Percent Paid and/or Requested Circulation (15c / 15g x 100)		.924 (92%)		.939 (93%)	
16. This Statement of Ownership will be printed in the October-1995 issue of this publication. <input type="checkbox"/> Check box if not required to publish.					
17. Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner				Date	
Walter E. Parshall Walter E. Parshall - Corresponding Secretary				9/20/96	
I certify that all information furnished on this form is true and complete. I understand that anyone who furnishes false or misleading information on this form or who omits material or information requested on the form may be subject to criminal sanctions (including fines and imprisonment) and/or civil sanctions (including multiple damages and civil penalties).					