

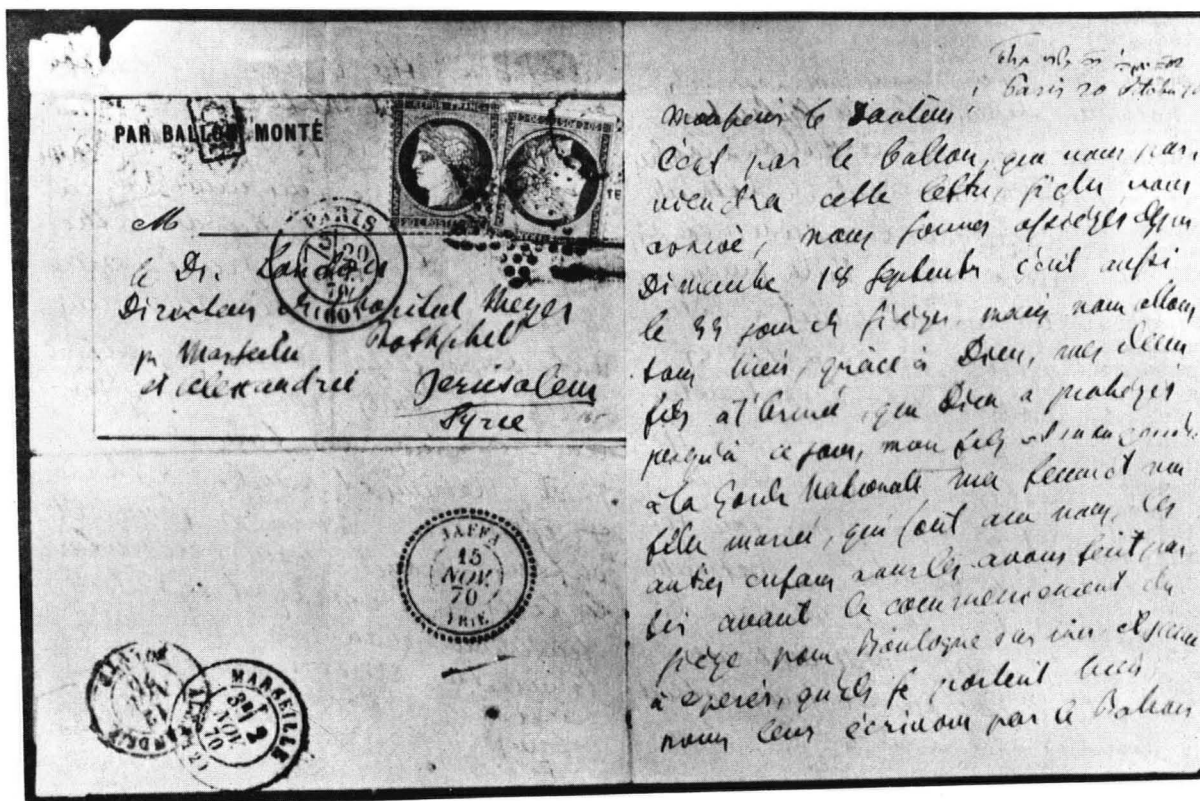
# France & Colonies Philatelist



Published bi-monthly by the France and Colonies Group  
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Editor: Stephen G. Rich, P.O. Box B, Verona, New Jersey

## Ballon Monté Letter to Jerusalem

(The only one thus far discovered)



This letter, to the director of Rothschild Hospital, left Paris Oct. 22 1870 on the flight of the balloon "Le Garibaldi", which landed at Quincy-Segy (Seine et Marne) later that day. It was delayed in further transit, reaching only as far as Marseille on Nov. 2 (by backstamp date). It travelled via Alexandria and Jaffa, reaching that latter port Nov. 15, and presumably got to Jerusalem the next day.

We are indebted to Dr. F.W. Pollack, editor of The Holy Land Philatelist, for this picture and most of the information. The letter, which is of interest to Levant and Israel collectors, is translated in full, in that journal, vol. 1, no. 1, November 1954, with a retouched picture, front of cover only, shown.

The balloon "Le Garibaldi" carried letters mailed Oct. 19 to Oct. 22 inclusive. Among them was one from the same writer, mailed same date

but one collection later, to London. In the one to Jerusalem the writer says he is ordering the payment of 5000 francs to the hospital, and the one to London executes that order. Both are in the writing of, and signed by, Professor Albert Cohen, a distinguished Orientalist of Paris.

The details of the balloon flight have been checked from Kremer's French Philatelic Facts.

#### Keeping Up with the Colonies

Have you noticed these recent publications?

H. Janton: "Grandeur et Serviteur des Timbres-Poste des Territoires Françaises," Paris, 1955, 400f, from the author, 33 Avenue Marechal Lyautey. (On the surcharges)

M. Michel and Comm. de Wailly: "Catalogue des Affranchissements Mechaniques--France, Pays de l'Union Française, Monaco." Nice, 1955, 600f, from the author (Mr. Michel) 34 Ave. Georges Clemenceau, Nice.

A. Tessier: "Carnets de Timbres Poste France et Colonies." 580f. From Bulletin Philatelique du Midi, c/o Mme. Freydier, 19 Rue Baudin, Montpellier.

Supplement au Catalogue des Entiers Postaux, de France et Colonies, No. 2. 460f, from Mr. M. Cocatre, 21 quai de Bourbon, Paris 4. (The catalog complete with both supplements is 1115f.).

O. de Pomyers: "Les Premiers Timbres des Colonies Françaises." 4800f post free, from the author, Route de Bourges, Aubigny-sur-Nère (Cher) This is a revision de luxe of his 1935 booklet, mainly a description of the general issues that he had in his collection.

On Jan. 5, 1956, the use of bilingual postmarks (French and Arabic) began at Casablanca, Morocco; on the 6th they were introduced also at Tanger-Rabat, and on the 7th at Cherifien. Others followed later. This is the result of the greater independence given Morocco.

On March 14, 1956, Air France began air service between Martinique and Barbados, three times a week, using DC-3's. We have not heard whether any first-flight cachets were used.

----Robert G. Stone.

#### That 25c Sage Colonial Red Stamp Again.

After the discussions last year (Nos. 93, 94) Mr. Arnold Broadbent sent the stamp over here in search of accurate information which could not be had without first-hand examination of it.

Messrs. Lesgor, Meyer, Kindler, Stone, Rich, and Zweifach all examined it.

Mr. Stone was able to distinguish the letters CALE in the postmark. Mr. Rich saw the A plainly but could not make out next letter; second from A he took for possibly a 2. Elsewhere in the postmark Mr. Lesgor and Mr. Meyer both saw ON clearly. Mr. Kindler and Mr. Meyer couldn't see any letter clearly enough to distinguish it.

Mr. Stone's conclusion that it is the "NILE CALEDONIE\*NOUMEA" postmark is thus most likely.

This stamp has been sold to an American, one of our officers, since then, and your editor can secure it for study by anyone, if needed.

Notify us without delay when you change your address, so we can get the Philatelist to you without delay. Secretary Bretagne is the one to notify; not your Editor.

#### The Dictionary Project.

The France & Colonies Group is putting together a French-English dictionary of philatelic terms. The committee in charge of the work consists of Charles Neidorf, Chairman. President Zweifach and Recording Secretary Kindler.

A prospectus of the Dictionary appeared in the November-December 1957 number of this paper and is here followed up.

The entire membership is invited to aid in this project with contributions of information. Certain members have volunteered to collate the material, in the following fields:

Printing terms: Messrs Stone, Neidorf.

Catalog and auction terms, equipment, materials, etc.: Mr. Zweifach.

Production methods; general varieties: Mr. Neidorf.

Postal history: Messrs. Hals and Stone

Military and railroad postal terms: Mr. Wittenberg.

Colors and shades; terms relating to design: Messrs. Rich and Kindler.

The following categories have not yet been assigned:

Postal Stationery

The postal service

Cancellations

Terms relating to stampless covers.

However, a good deal of work in each of these fields has been begun by Messrs. Stone and Neidorf. Should any member wish to compile the listings under any of these headings, he is urged to do so.

Duplication of words in several lists will be inevitable. In one way, that will be desirable and even necessary, as it will help in insuring completeness and avoiding errors.

Hence, the membership is encouraged to make word lists relating to each individual's favored interests. The work of the committee, in sifting, integrating and indexing the various lists will be immensely simplified if the words are typed up in alphabetical order. Each word will then be transferred to a file card and will be worked over for its exact meaning by a committee of French-speaking members. Every member participating in the collecting of terms will be given full credit in the ultimate publication.

All words peculiar to philately, especially to French philately, to stamp manufacture and to the postal service should be included. There may be omitted the following: ordinary words in their ordinary meaning; geographical terms save when used as integral parts of postal markings; meanings of abbreviations used in the "ambulant" lozenge killers and of the numerals in cancellations.

The sources should be whatever specialized publications are available to the individual who participates, along with more general books in philately, catalogs and magazine articles ---all within the member's chosen category.

The committee hopes that the lexicon which will ensue, may become a standard work of reference for all those who are interested in the stamps of France and her colonies.

-----Kindler.

Have you noticed the curious drawn-out corner protrusions produced by plate wear on many French stamps in the period 1875 to 1925? The cooper of the electrotypes plates seems to "flow."

## Postal Markings of the French Possessions in Oceania.

Translated by Adrien Boutrelle from "Les Obliterations des Bureaux de Poste des Colonies Françaises, 1927," by Langlois and Bourselet.

FRANCE OWNS A GREAT NUMBER OF ISLANDS IN POLYNESIA WHICH ARE DIVIDED INTO FIVE GROUPS:

- 1° THE SOCIETY ISLANDS. (TAHITI, MOOREA, LEeward ISLANDS.)
- 2° THE TUBUAI ISLANDS.
- 3° THE TUAMOTU ISLANDS.
- 4° THE GAMBIE ISLANDS.
- 5° THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS.

ALL THESE ISLANDS, SPREAD OVER THE PACIFIC OCEAN ARE OFTEN DESIGNATED IN POSTAL NOMENCLATURE AS DEPENDENCIES OF TAHITI.

TO FACILITATE THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CANCELLATIONS, THEY HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED BY GROUP, QUOTING AT THE END OF THIS CHAPTER THE NAMES OF POSTOFFICES AND THE ISLAND GROUP TO WHICH REFERENCE MUST BE MADE FOR THE STUDY OF THE VARIOUS MARKINGS.

THE SOCIETY ISLANDS. THESE ISLANDS CAME UNDER THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE IN 1842 AND BECAME COLONIES IN 1880. THEIR TAKING OVER PRECEDED BY A FEW YEARS THE ANNEXATION OF THE OTHER POSSESSIONS IN OCEANIA.

TAHITI. THE FIRST POSTMARK OF TAHITI [ABOUT 1859] HAS ONLY THE NAME OF THE COLONY [FIG. A]. IT WAS CHANGED IN 1861 TO TYPE B WHICH SHOWS THE NAME OF THE CHIEF TOWN SPELLED AS PAPEITI.



AROUND 1864, THE LOZENGE OF DOTS APPEARS WITH THE LETTERS 'OCN' OR 'T'. (TYPE C). IN 1865, TYPE D. IN 1882 TYPE E AND IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER THE TYPES F, G, H, A LATER TYPE [H.3] READS 'ILE TAHITI' INSTEAD OF TAHITI.



A SECOND POST OFFICE WAS CREATED ON THE ISLE OF TAHITI AT TARAVAO WHICH WAS PROBABLY NOT OPENED BEFORE 1900 [TYPE I]



THE LEeward ISLES. THESE HAVE SEVERAL OFFICES THE CHIEF OF WHICH IS SITUATED IN PAPETOAI IN MOOREA ISLAND. POSTMARKS TYPE J AND K WERE USED UTUORA-RAIATA, BORA-BORA, NUAHINE AND VAITAPE USED THE SAME TYPE, J, K, L.

THE TUBUAI ISLANDS. THERE SHOULD BE POSTOFFICES AT RAIYAVE, RAPA, RIMATARA, RURUTU AND TUBUAI. NO POST MARK OF ANY KIND HAVE BEEN SEEN SO FAR [1927].

THE TUAMOTU ISLANDS. THESE ISLANDS ARE THE MOST NUMEROUS OF FRENCH OCEANIA. THE OLDEST POSTMARK WE HAVE FOUND IS THAT FOR THE OFFICE OF ROTORUA, IN THE ISLAND OF FAKARARA WHICH COMES EITHER WITH NAME OF THE ISLAND OR NAME OF THE TOWN. (TYPES M, N, O)

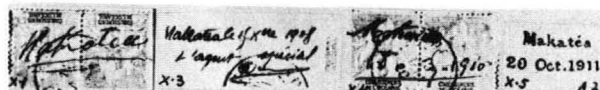


3.0

5.2

5.2

THE POSTOFFICE OF MAKATEA USED PEN CANCELLATIONS ABOUT JUNE 1911. THEN IT USED A RUBBER STAMP CANCEL IN SEPTEMBER 1911 AND THE FOLLOWING MONTH THE NAME OF OFFICE AND THE DATE [FIG. A-1, A-2, AND OTHERS.]



ABOUT 1913 THESE RUBBER CANCELS WERE REPLACED BY NORMAL ONES WITH THE NAME MAKATEA-MOUMU AND MAKATEA-TEMPO [FIG. P, Q.]



5.2

5.2

DISTRICT DE KATIU  
TUAMOTU A.3  
ETABLISSEMENTS FRANCAIS DE L'OCEANIE

OTHER OFFICES OF LESS IMPORTANCE EXIST IN HAO, KATIU, TIKAHAVU AND MATAIKA [FIG. R, S.] WE BELIEVE THIS LAST ONE MAY REFER TO MATANIVA ISLAND. THE HAO POSTMARK IS UNKNOWN. [1927] FIG. R. S.

THE GAMBIE ISLANDS. THE ONLY POSTOFFICE KNOWN IS IN THE CHIEF SETTLEMENT RIKITEA AND CONTAINS THE NAME OF THE ISLAND MANGAREVA, SPELLED WRONGLY MAUGAREVA [FIG. T.] WE HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE MARK OF RIKITEA WHICH IS LISTED IN THE ANNUAIRE.



3.0

2.0

3.0

3.0

THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS. THE OLDEST POST OFFICE IN THIS GROUP IS IN TAHAHA OF WHICH WE HAVE SEEN TWO TYPES [FIG. U, V.]. IN THE LATER PART OF THE 19th CENTURY A SECOND OFFICE WAS CREATED IN TAHUHO AND RECENTLY IN ATUONA [FIG. X, Y, Z.]



5.2

4.4

THE LETTERS OF SOLDIERS STATIONED AT TAHITI HAVE THE INSCRIBED POSTMARK "CORP D'ARMEE PAPEETE"

### LIST OF POST OFFICES IN FRENCH OCEANIA.

ATUONA	MARQUESAS	MANGAREVA, GAMBIE	ROTORUA	TUAMOTU
BORA-BORA	LEeward	MATAIKA	RURUTU	TUBUAI
FAKARARA	TUAMOTU	MATAIKA	TANUKO	MARQUESAS
FARENUITUA	LEeward	PAPEETE	TATONE	TANUKO
HAO	TUAMOTU	PAPETOAI	MOOREA	TANUKO
HUAHINE	LEeward	RAIYAVE	TUBUAI	TANUKO
KATIU	TUAMOTU	RAPA	UTUORA-RAIATA	LEeward
MAKATEA-MOUMU		RIKITEA	TUBUAI	TUBUAI
MAKATEA-TEMPO		RIMATARA	TUBUAI	VAITAPE
				LEeward

NOTE: NUMBERS AT LEFT OF ILLUSTRATIONS REFER TO R.H. HOUWINK'S "FRENCH OCEANIC NEWSLETTERS VOL. 3 AND 4, July and October 1957.

# France: the Napoleon Imperforates

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

Western Stamp Collector, February 15, 1958

On Dec. 2, 1852, by virtue of a plebiscite held in the preceding month, the Empire was reestablished in France, and, by the same vote of the people, Napoleon was proclaimed Emperor.

On the same day a decree was promulgated ordering the use of "Empire France" in all cases where "Repub. France" had been used hitherto.

This, of course, predicated a change in the postage stamps though, from motives of economy rather than anything else, it was specifically ordered that all existing supplies in post offices and in the hands of the printer were to be kept on sale until all had been used. Consequently some of the old republican stamps were in circulation long after the establishment of the new regime.

J. J. Barre was commissioned to prepare a new master die to conform to the new regulations. However, little alteration of the design in use was necessary beyond removing the word "Repub" in the upper border and replacing it with the word "Empire." So with this exception, and the absence of the letter "B" under the bust, the stamps of this series are exactly like the two values issued under the Presidency.

Obviously none of the new stamps were ready until 1853 and at first it was contemplated using only the denominations already familiar to the public.

As a matter of fact, only these well-known denominations (with the exception of the 15c, which was dropped entirely) were issued in 1853.

They appeared in the following order: the 10c and 1 fr. on Aug. 17th, the 40c on Sept. 3rd and the 25c on Nov. 3rd.

In the plate of the 1 franc a cliché was placed wrong way up providing the *tête-beche* variety for which Hulot's work is so famed.

The prepayment of postage with stamps was not obligatory in France during this period. Nor did the use of stamps give the user any special privilege beyond a very small extension of time in the mailing of letters. Consequently old habits persisted and the public was in no hurry to bother with such new fangled notions as postage stamps when payment could be made in cash,

without penalty, by either sender or receiver.

A change in the right direction was made when a law passed May 7, 1853, stipulated that "from and after the 1st July, 1853, the rate on letters posted in Paris for Paris shall be reduced by 5 centimes for those which are prepaid in stamps."

Naturally such a pecuniary inducement appealed very strongly to the thrifty French.

At the same time it was announced that no more 15c stamps would be printed as existing supplies were considered ample to meet all demands until the cheaper rate became effective.

This experiment was so successful that a little less than a year later (May 20, 1854) further pecuniary advantages were offered as follows: "From the 1st July, 1854, the rate on prepaid letters circulating from office to office is reduced to 20c for single letters; that for unpaid letters is 30c. Letters exceeding 7½ grammes in weight, and not more than 15 grammes, will be charged 40c if prepaid, and 60c if they are not prepaid. Letters and packets of papers weighing more than 15 grammes, and not exceeding 100 grammes, are taxed at 80c if prepaid, and at 1 fr. 20c if not prepaid, and so on for every additional 100 grammes or fraction thereof. Letters and packages to and from Corsica and Algeria are subject to the same rates." At the same time the registry fee was fixed at 20c and for this prepayment was obligatory.

As a consequence of these concessions the obsolete value of 20c was again necessary as was also a new value of 80 centimes. The 20c (Scott's No. 15) was printed in blue and the 80c (No. 19) in lake—the colors of the 25c and 1 fr. which they replaced. The 20c was issued in July and the 80c in the following October. In the plate of the latter was a *tête-beche* pair. Some time later (1859) the color of the 80c was changed to rose (No. 20) and as the same plate was used the *tête-beche* error, of course, persists.

Up to June 1854, dating from a decree of March 1823, the postage on newspapers had to be paid in cash and the amount due was computed from the size of the sheet.

This troublesome method was finally abandoned in favor of a charge based on weight and this varied from as low as 1 centime upwards. However, only a 5c stamp (No. 13) was issued to meet these new requirements. This appeared on Nov. 4, 1854 and it was not until some years later (March, 1860) that a 1 centime stamp (No. 12) was issued in connection with these newspaper rates. These two stamps were exactly like the others of the series and were printed in the usual large sheets of 300.

About this time the Government decided it was paying Hulot too high a price for his work so the old contract of 1851 was annulled and a new one negotiated.

Under the new arrangement Hulot was to receive 1 franc per 1000 for the first 200 millions of stamps, 90c per 1000 for the next 200 millions, and 80c per 1000 for any beyond that.

All the stamps of this issue may be had in a variety of shades and many show considerable variation in the surface tinting of the paper. One of the most striking examples of the latter occurs on the 20c.

At least two supplies printed in 1855 were on paper coated with a greenish hue (No. 16) but as there seems to be no reason to consider this was intentional the major listing given in the catalog seems somewhat unnecessary.

From the catalogs it will be noted that the stamps of this issue exist in two minor types though only the 10c and 20c values may be found with both. In Die I the lock of hair between the eye and the ear is rather heavily shaded; while in die II these shading lines are less apparent and at the same time the shading on the upper neck is much more extensive. The second die was not used until March 1860 when the plate for the new 1c value appeared. All plates of the 10c and 20c constructed after December 1860 are also of this second type. All other values are of type I only.

Gibbons catalogue mentions several interesting retouches in connection with the 20c and 25c values of this issue. These retouches affect the upper label and in the case of the 20c there are

three: (a) the corner ornament at right is unduly large while that at left is smaller than normal; (b) the uncolored dot is too near the first letter of "Empire" and the "R" of "Franc" has a very thick downstroke; and (c) the "P" of "Empire" is too high and the left stroke of the "A" of "Franc" is much too long.

For the 25c one variety is listed and this has the lettering of the upper label very irregular in-

cluding an "N" with serifs. In addition to these rather striking varieties many stamps may be found with the frames broken in one or more places, with slight flaws or with damaged letters. These may be due to defective clichés but are more probably the result of uneven wear of the plates. That damaged and defective clichés were removed and replaced by new ones seems to be proved by the 20c of this issue.

The  
Council of Europe  
Stamp

By Frederic Mulhenheim

The French 35f stamp, issued Oct. 19, 1957, with picture of Rouen Cathedral, was overprinted Jan. 14 1958, in the upper left corner:

CONSEIL  
DE L'EUROPE

This is the first stamp issued for use only on official mail of the Council of Europe, the new international institution established in French territory at Strasbourg, Bas-Rhin. The Council is honored by the 1952 commemorative, Scott No. 679, issued in 1951.

The new official stamp was on sale only at the Council of Europe post office in Strasbourg during the Council's session Jan. 14 to 17, 1958 and at the same time at the philatelic window of the main office, Rue du Louvre, in Paris. This stamp was not good for mail other than that of the Council, and covers franked with it took a pen or pencil stroke, not a regular postmark, if sent by unauthorized persons.

This is a provisional stamp, which is to be followed by three definitives in May.

Official covers with actual use of the provisional will be sought after. No doubt some surprises... good or bad... are in store. Look out for philatelic horseplay-- copies put onto letters along with sufficient other postage and cancelled at other places and on other dates.

We do not know why the rate is 35f, not 20f, the normal domestic postal rate in France.



Founder member  
Raoul Lesgor  
Two good friends whom we delight in  
honoring.

Marian  
Lesgor

# France & Colonies

## Group

## Spring

## Conference

### May 16-17-18

1958

Plans are completed-----

for a Three-Day Spring Conference,  
to be held on  
May 16, 17 and 18

at the Hotel Collingwood, 45 West 35th St.  
(between 5th and 6th Avenues)  
in New York City.

Reservations and full information may be had by writing:

Corresponding Secretary Charles Bretagne  
P.O. Box 30  
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

For hotel information and reservations, write:

Louise Clemenceon  
30 Monroe St., AI-2  
New York 2, N.Y.

For the Competitive Exhibition

write:

Stephen G. Rich  
P.O. Box B  
Verona, New Jersey.

Make your plans to attend, now!

*Ira Zweifach*

Ira Zweifach, President.

Hotel Collingwood, 45 West 35th St.

Friday Evening, 6 to 11 p.m.

Get-Together Party, Bourse and  
Panel of Experts.

Saturday, 10.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

(Bourse open 10.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.)

10.30: Meeting Opens.

10.35: Report by the President.

10.45: Stephen G. Rich:  
Group Sage, the Neglected  
Field in French Stamps.

11.30: Brainerd Kremer:  
The Revenue Stamps of  
France.

12.15: (Break for lunch).

1.15: Nathan Hals:  
The History of Taxes on  
Knowledge: the Newspaper  
Stamps of France.

2.00: Jan Kindler:  
Printing and Production  
Methods, also Postal History,  
in the Sower Issues.

2.45: Henry M. Goodkind, Guest of  
Honor:  
The Airmail Stamps of  
France.

3.00 Adjournment.

Saint Germain Restaurant, 36 West 48th St.

Saturday Evening, 6.30 p.m.  
French Gourmet Dinner,  
Gilbert Awards,  
Drawing for Raffle.

The French Revolutionary Calendar

By Nathan Hals

One of the more commonly asked questions is about the Revolutionary Calendar, in use from 1792 to 1806.

The Republican or Revolutionary calendar was initiated in January 1793 and made retroactive, to Sept. 22, 1792, which was the first day of the first year of the new era. Twelve months, each of 30 days, were divided into "weeks" of 10 days. The days were numbered in order. The remaining five days (six on leap year) were called the "jours complementaires." On certain very rare date postmarks they were called "jours supplementaires."

The months were:

Vendemiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire,  
Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose,  
Germinal, Floreal, Prairial,  
Messidor, Thermidor, Fructidor.

Each quarter of the year had a special ending, on each month name therein. The names refer to characteristics of the seasons, as "Ventose," for the windy period in February and March.

The Republican era ended in Nivose An XIV, December 1805, officially. The "World Calendar" now being proposed is on the same idea as this century-and-a-half old plan.

A date previous to 1 Pluviose An I is not possible on a letter. References to such dates, though found, are to the retroactive use of the system and these are not used to head documents or in postal markings.

## CONCORDANCE OF THE REPUBLICAN AND GREGORIAN CALENDERS.

Republican Year		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
Gregorian Year		1792	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	1800	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06
1 Vend.	Sept.	22	22	22	23	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	24	23	23	23
1 Brum.	Oct.	22	22	22	23	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	24	23	23	23
1 Frim.	Nov.	21	21	21	22	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	23	22	22	22
1 Nivose	Dec.	21	21	21	22	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	23	22	22	22
Gregorian Year		1793	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	1800	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07
1 Pluv.	Jan.	20	20	20	21	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	22	21	21	21
1 Vent.	Feb.	19	19	19	20	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	21	20	20	20
1 Germ.	March	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
1 Flor.	April	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
1 Prair.	May	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
1 Messi.	June	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
1 Therm.	July	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
1 Fruct.	Aug.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19

The "Jours complementaires" can be figured from this table. There were three leap years during the life of the calendar--Ans III, VII, and XI. The 6th day occurred as the day before the new year began, just as the other days preceded the new year, in September.

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The interesting and informative booklet by our member in Paris, France, Mr. Henri Janton--- "Postage Stamps of French Territories Officially Used for Non-Postal Purposes" has received very hearty approval here and abroad. Brainerd Kremer of 8 Lee Place, Upper Montclair, N.J. imported a few copies, which he offers at \$1.00 postpaid.

Additional Service for Group Members.Identification  
Service Extended.

Mr. Brainerd Kremer, who, with Mr. Queyroy, conducts our Identification Service, has offered to answer any questions you may have about the Revenue Stamps of France. Mr. Kremer is at present working on a catalog of the Revenues of France, meanwhile running a series of articles on this subject in the American Revenue Association Magazine. His article on "Receipt stamps" (Quittances) may be had for the asking. Merely enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope with your request. A stamped self-addressed envelope is also insisted upon with all questions to Mr. Kremer, submitted with an answer expected. Send all queries and requests to:

Brainerd Kremer, 8 Lee Place  
Upper Montclair, New Jersey.



"You see, I did remember  
to get your stamp sheet!"

Items Reported

France No. 678 of Scott, the 20f Chambord of 1952, on thick paper. By Nathan Hals.

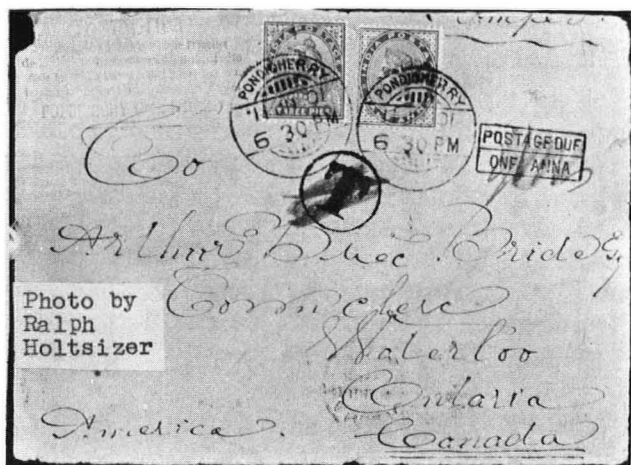
France, slogan cancellation about philately:

PHILATELIE  
PASSE TEMPS  
AGREABLE

On the 1953 2f Arms Type (Champagne), Scott 698. By Nathan Hals.

France 80c Empire perf., Scott No. 28, double print. Owned by J.E. Farrington, reported to us by Nathan Hals. Photo promised for a future use in this journal.

If you think the catalogs are wrong about any matters, please recall that usually those who make them are uninformed. Each item of need to make corrections should be sent in a letter by itself, so it can be put into the proper place, and used when that point is reached on writing the next edition. Keep a carbon of your letter, so you can write again next year if need be.



**British Office in French India  
at Pondicherry**

Now gracing the R.G. Stone collection, this cover shows the postmark well and further has a due mark applied and crossed out-- in fact, two such marks. The reason is that India joined in the Imperial Penny Postage rate shortly before this was mailed in 1901. From the French office to Canada it would have taken just two and a half times as much postage.

**WERE TELLING YOU**

See page 9 about the

**France & Colonies  
Spring Conference  
May 16-17-18  
1958**

**MEMBERS' APPEALS**

Want and exchange notices only; members only; no charge; one or two insertions only. Those who reply will please offer only what is asked.

**Wanted:** Stamps of France with 1916 overprints "Postes Serbes" or "S.P. du M. Bordeaux." (Mint). Submit prices or exchange to E.F. Keys, 38 Warrarong St., Beverly Hills, N.S.W., Australia. (Member 605)

**French Africa:** Wanted to exchange covers, all periods including Military Campaign, pre-adhesive, etc. Correspondence welcome. Rev. A.W. R. Hughes, Coalbrookdale Vicarage, Iron Bridge, Shropshire, England. (Member 446)

**Type Sage 5 francs** wanted with clear year-date showing in postmark. Submit with price on each item. S.G. Rich, Verona, N.J. (Member 2)

**Postal Centenary Covers** and postmarks of the whole world, especially France wanted. Rev. A.W. R. Hughes, Coalbrookdale Vicarage, Iron Bridge (shrops), England. (Member 446).

**Current and recent French Precancels**, wanted but only on original cover, entire--usually newspaper wrapper. Price each item separately, as I rarely can use an entire lot. S.G. Rich, Verona, N.J. (Member 2)

**Wanted:** More members to use this service. A notice here may call forth the item you cannot otherwise secure. Editor, F. & C. P.

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\*\*\* SECRETARY'S REPORT \*\*\*  
February 15 to March 15, 1958

**NEW MEMBERS: Welcome.**

- 717 Duggins, C.H. Mrs. 379 Anita Drive.....  
Eau Gallie, Florida.....
- 718 Curry, Walter W. 3246 W. Ashby Place.....  
San Antonio 1, Texas. (France & Colonies)
- 719 Moore, Gus B. 222 North Marlborough.....  
Dallas 8, Texas. (French Colonials).....

**APPLICATIONS PENDING:**

- 720 Schlenkhoff, Carl 1006 Meadow Lane.....  
San Jose 27, California.....
- 721 Marlowe, Monroe 572 San Francisco Avenue,..  
Pomona, California. ( Senegal ).....
- 722 Banister, Harry W. 102 N. Wabash Avenue,..  
La Fontaine, Indiana. (France & Colonies)
- 723 Pekar, Alex. J., 35-55 29th St., Long Island  
City 6, N.Y. (France Semi-Postals and....  
Air Mails.....

**DECEASED:**

- 680 Jorissen, Andre L., Ithaca, N.Y.....

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS:**

- 71 Metzger, Harold M. to Rt. 6, Box 571,.....  
Tampa 10, Florida.....
- 351 Izzo, Lewis to Box 4139, St. Petersburg,..  
Florida.....
- 353 Smith, Henderson L. to Box 337 Officer's..  
Mail Room, Bolling A.F.B. 25, D.C.....
- 356 Wells Douglas H. Dr. to Box 16, Bowman,..  
California.....
- 620 Jodry, Richard L. to Box 219, Billings,..  
Montana.....
- 642 Horowicz, S. to 220 West 93 Street,.....  
New York 25, New York.....
- 649 Hare, Mark L. to 105-24 64th. Road,.....  
Forest Hills 75, New York.....
- 685 Seguin, Ed. to 7301 Vineland Avenue,.....  
Sun Valley, California.....
- 695 Beyerle, John J. to 4664 West 96th. St....  
Cleveland 9, Ohio.....
- 466 Hughes, Rev. A.W.R. to Coalbrookdale.....  
Vicarage, Iron Bridge, Shropshire,.....  
England.....
- 11 Weiler, George A., to Apt. 36, 452 River--  
side Drive, New York 27, N.Y.....

1958 Dues Notices will be out very soon, Please send them in early.

Respectfully Submitted.

Charles Bretagne Sect.

**Notice of Annual Meeting and Election of Officers**

The Annual Business meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, May 6, 1958, starting 8 p. m. at The Collectors Club, 22 East 35 St., New York City. Reports of officers for the year ending will be received, and the election of successors for the term 1958-59 will be held. There is not any nominating committee; all nominations will be from the floor. Should press of business of the Spring Conference not allow time, the election will be deferred to June 3, by vote of the May meeting.

Charles Bretagne, Corr. Sec.