



France & Colonies Philatelist

LES MARQUES DES FRANCHISES: THE FREE-FRANK MARKINGS, 1785-1885

By Dr. Martin Stempien, Jr.

Free-frank markings are an interesting sort found on pre-stamp and stampless letters sent post-free either by government offices or by important civil, military or ecclesiastic personages. They were, however, often overlooked by early collectors because they did not carry the usual kind of postal markings. But not so by the autograph collectors, who found them a veritable mine of signatures of historically important people.

In opening, a definition of terms, as understood and used by the French, should prove useful. The *franchise* is the right, conferred on a person or an office, to send and/or receive mail (letters, packets, circulars and registered articles) exempt of postal charges. Especially this right to receive mail post-free was extremely important in France as most of the mail was sent unpaid before 1850. The *contresceing* (literally: counter-signature) is the manuscript or stamped identification of the person or office using the *franchise*. The right to use it was checked by a special branch of the postal authority, and the verification indicated on the face of the letter by one of several means (*marques de verification*):

- 1) a stylized curlicue (*paraphe de verification*) derived originally from the flourish found as a part of many signatures of the day (Fig. 1).

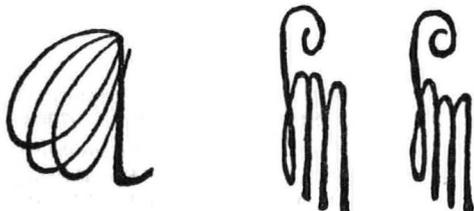


Fig. 1. Paraphes de verification (examples)

- 2) a straightline stamp in red (from about 1797 to 1835) (Fig. 2)

AFFRANCHI AFFRANCHI
PAR ÉTAT PAR ÉTAT

AFFRANCHI AFFRANCHI
PAR ÉTAT PAR ÉTAT

AFFRANCHI
PAR ÉTAT

Fig. 2. Types of straightline contreseings of the 1797-1835 period.

- 3) an oval stamp in blue (from about 1835) (Fig. 3)



Fig. 3. Oval stamp in blue (a simple handstamp "Vu" was also often used)

- 4) a circular date-stamp, usually in red ink, of the section of the Post responsible for verification (from about 1837) (Fig. 4)



Fig. 4. Circular date-stamp (first type, variants used later, and after 1857 ones inscribed "Contreseings" were substituted)

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Fig. 5. Manuscript contreseing of the King's brother-in-law. (Not to be confused with the Monsieur of the address, this one is usually found to the side and below the address along with a paraphe de verification.)

Previous to 1792, most contreseings were in manuscript, written on the front of the letter close to the address (Fig. 5). These manuscript contreseings often carried the signature as well as the office of the sender as a means of identification. Herein lies the special interest of the autograph collectors for these types of letters. The one exception to this was the stamp **AFFRANCHI PAR ETAT**. This stamp was created in 1672 by Louvois, during the reign of Louis XIV, to be used on official mail leaving Paris exempt of postage. In a sense, it is the oldest handstamped French postal marking, pre-dating stamped town-departure marks by some 20 years. After 1792, regulations were promulgated requiring that all contreseings be applied by stamps (*griffes*) furnished by, and registered with the postal authorities in Paris.

There was much clamor during the period of The Revolution for the abolition of the franchise because of the large number of abuses of its use, and the fact that it was considered a privilege of the aristocracy. In addition, it was obvious to the paying user of the post, which was after all a private money-making monopoly, that his fee was subsidizing the free mail of all those who had use of the free frank. These numbered in the thousands at the time of The Revolution, many of whom were never officials in the government.

Although the administration of the postal system was taken over by the government in 1792, it was not until 1797 that the franchise was abolished by The Directorate. It was replaced by a complicated system called *états de crédit* because of the necessity for the government to carry on correspondence. This system required government offices to keep detailed lists of all pieces of mail indicating their destinations, weight, and all other data necessary to calculate their postage. This amount was then debited against the account of the particular government office. This system would also prevent the transmittal of private mail under the guise of official correspondence. The system, however, became so cumbersome and time consuming that in 1799 the franchise was reinstated, and it continues in use to the present day. Since its reinstatement, the number of people and offices entitled to the franchise increased so tremendously that by the late 1800's the "Manuel des Franchises" comprised 900 pages in quarto!

The use of the griffe **AFFRANCHI PAR ETAT**, one of those most frequently found on letters of the day, is exemplary of the slow and ponderous workings of French officialdom. As mentioned above, this griffe was originally instituted as a contreseing for letters emanating from government offices in Paris. During the re-organization of the system of the franchise between 1797 and 1800, it evolved into a verification stamp. It was used in this manner through 1835 when it was replaced by both the **FRANCHISE VERIFIÉE** stamp and the circular date-stamp indicating the same information. An interesting anecdote about this change of marking is recounted by Rochette and Pothion in their book on postal markings of Paris. It seemed that an interested person applied to the Administration des Postes and asked for informa-

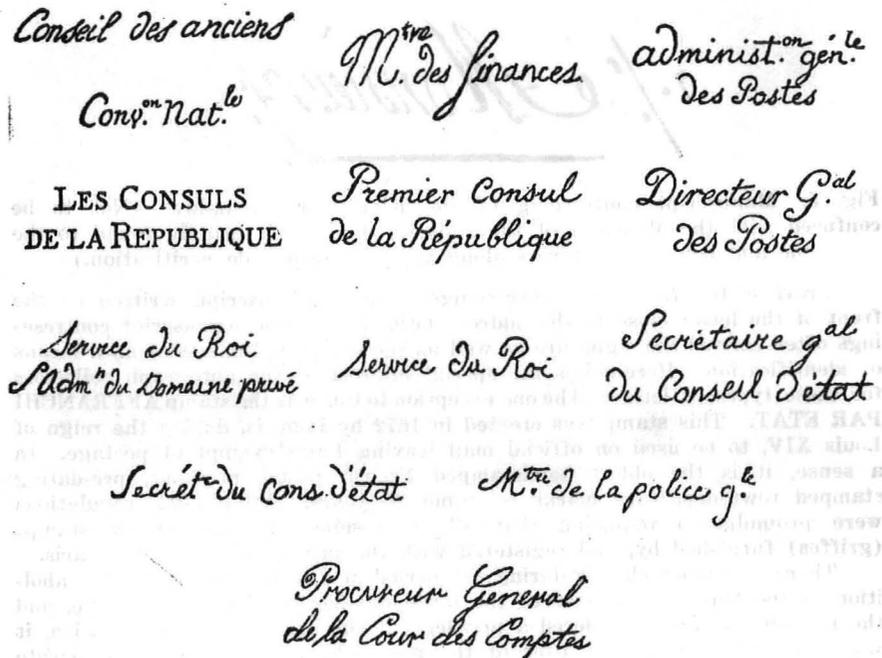


Fig. 6. Selection of stamped contresesings from various periods

tion about this griffe which was being stamped daily on hundreds of letters emanating from government offices. The administration looked into the matter, and were surprised to realize that the use to which this stamp was put was rather meaningless in view of what it actually said. But it was used simply because it had always been used.

The result of this investigation was a circular dated 12 August 1835 addressed to postmasters: "The stamp, you know, dates from a very ancient time and it was reserved for this application by the sole effect of long usage, even though the words AFFRANCHI PAR ETAT do not have sense anymore in the scheme of present-day bookkeeping. I have judged suitable the suppression of this stamp, and its replacement by a new one which will carry the words FRANCHISE VERIFIEE with the date at the center. This new stamp will be applied, as the older one before it, on all letters and on all packets which are sent from Paris in franchise, by which the office of departure has assured that these letters and packets have actually been permitted free of postage." Thus after 163 years of constant use, this stamp which had been applied to unknown millions of letters was finally allowed to disappear. This probably represents the longest period over which any postal marking has remained in use without any substantial change in form or wording throughout the history of the posts.

References for further reading:—

- "Catalogue des Marques Postales et Obliterations de Paris," by A. Rochette and J. Pothion, 1958.
- "Catalogue des Estampilles et Obliterations Postales de France et des Colonies Francais." By Maury et al. (Revd. ed.) Amiens, Yvert et Cie., 1929.
- "Catalogue des Bureaux Speciaux . . . les Franchises." By J. Legendre, Paris, 1963.

A WAY TO MOUNT A COLLECTION OF RECENT PICTORIAL FRENCH STAMPS

By Frederik S. Eaton (#707)

Recently an excellent printed album for French stamps which I have used for many years (one with extensive explanatory material covering each stamp) announced that no more annual supplements would be published. This forced me to consider how I would continue to mount my French stamps.

For the larger-format stamps of France I still like a printed album. The typographed issues, however, definitely require blank pages on which to display the great mass of varietal material which interests the collector: types, flat plate and rotary-press printings, proofs, coils, booklets, overprints (AN-NULÉ, Spécimen, Precancelles), millésimes and dated corners, shades, papers, etc.

The printed pages (text in English) of the European-published printed historical album I liked so much, end with issues of the mid-1960s, so I have had to plan how I should mount stamps issued after that time. (I can still purchase annually, of the same publisher, printed pages for the "Art" stamps, and for stamps and booklets of the annual Red Cross emissions.) Several alternatives came to mind. It boiled down to a choice of three "systems": (1) purchase of a popular album with its annual supplements—not chosen because it would involve a change of album-page size and style, as well as binders, and loose-leafing; (2) mounting stamps more or less chronologically (as in a printed album) on blank pages—rejected as being too much of a hodge-podge, even though easier to locate a specific stamp; and (3) use of blank pages, same format as my printed albums, with added pages for varieties, but with most stamps mounted **topically**, and then chronologically within each topic. This seemed to give promise of being an attractive arrangement.

At this point the writer would like to insert his views on what makes an attractive and interesting collection. He has long felt that the answer to this question lies in a simple but unusual test: show an album or a group of pages to a non-collector. If they will hold his interest for a few minutes, minus yawns and signs of boredom, you probably have done a good job.

This third (3) arrangement was ultimately decided upon, and seven years' issues are now mounted in this manner.

A quick look at your own album, accumulation, or favorite catalogues (Yvert, Scott, etc.) will indicate that a majority of the recent stamps of France can be handled very nicely in a topical or thematic arrangement, with a decided minority left over to be placed on a page of "Miscellaneous Issues."

In the writer's collection the various page headings thus far employed are:

- Views and Landscapes
- Celebrities (or Famous Men)
- History (omitting WW I and II, Liberation, memorials, anniversaries)
- In Memoriam (anniversaries, etc.)
- Day of the Stamp (Journée des Timbre)
- Airmail and Air Stamps (not including "Space")
- Space
- Europa (CEPT) Issues
- Conservation
- Precancelled Stamps
- Postage Due
- Official (Council of Eur., UNESCO)

Printed pages for "Art" stamps and Red Cross issues
Miscellaneous Issues (following "Conservation")

The small format, "regular", largely typographed stamps continue to be mounted on their own pages.

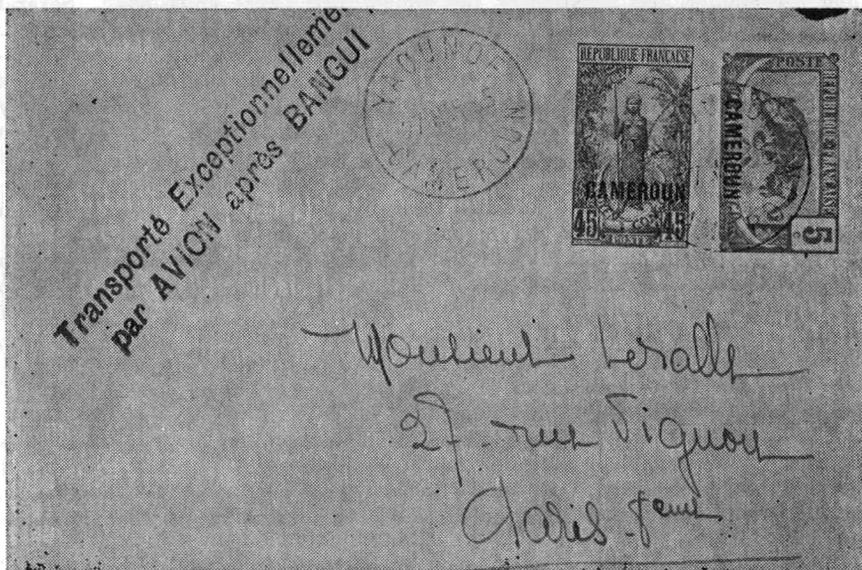
Yvert's system of listing semi-postals chronologically mixed in with purely postal issues is followed in my arrangement.

In each "volume" (album cover and pages) a table of contents with a one-line reference to a numbered album page makes location of a particular stamp easy. Some topical pages may have only a year or two of common-subject issues; other, like "The Day of the Stamp" (Journée du Timbre) may display ten years of this topic.

Correspondence and enquiry, as well as suggestions will be welcomed.

FOR THE RECORD

(Continued from FCP #151, p. 12)



238.) During the 1930s the regular air-mail services in the African French colonies connected only a few main towns with France; but occasional flights were being made that connected other places to points where the regular flights reached. These unusual flights might be military aircraft operations, local entrepreneurs, or experimental or survey flights. Mail was sometimes forwarded by them and would be stamped with a straightline cachet, reading: "Transportés Exceptionnellement par Avion," or "Transporte par avion," "Transport Effective par avion," etc. As they were not usually "first flights" of regular services, these marks have not to our knowledge been completely catalogued. We have seen a considerable number of these, even some from the 1920s and after WW II. The circumstances were apparently varied. Some of them seem to have been struck at point of origin, others at intermediate points or destination. In many cases, the air service was not supplied

from point of origin of the letter but from some intermediate point onward, as for example letters from Youandé, Cameroun, going to Bangui by surface, thence by air, and this might be indicated in the wording of the cachet. Apparently no extra postage was collected nor prepaid for this service in most cases, presumably the senders not always knowing when and if it would be available. A somewhat different situation is illustrated by covers which were sent from Brazzaville or other French Congo points to France in the late 1920s before there was regular direct service from there, via regular airmail that connected Leopoldville with Boma in Belgian Congo; a cachet reading "Par Avion/Leo-Boma" was struck on these letters.

239. In FCP #133, p. 56, we made note of the markings from Clipperton Id., a French possession off the west coast of Mexico, resulting from a visit by a French naval vessel. Years ago there were several issues of private local stamps for Clipperton Id. some of which are known to be just fantasies, but the local stamps issued by the Oceania Phosphate Co. in the 1890s when it had operations at Clipperton can be found genuinely used. Thus in R. Lowe's Postal History sale #197, lot 629, there was a cover sent to Hamburg with the Clipperton local of the Company cancelled with its own postmark in combination with a U. S. 5c stamp cancelled San Francisco, Oct. 7, 1895. Another piece with a similar combination cancelled by W. Frese & Co., Agents for O. P. Co. and San Francisco in 1896, appeared in Lowe's sale of 12 Nov. 1969, lot 1539. The Clipperton stamps are listed in catalogues of locals and Cinderella items. These items can be considered properly to fall in a French Colonies collection.

240. Tunis stamps surcharged in 1937 "Solidarité" were applied as a surtax to admission tickets for a show to benefit victims of a drought. The face values of the stamps surcharged (10, 25, 50, 1fr 2fr) represented the various prices of the seats!

241.) Dr. Fromaigeat writing in his "youth corner" in LeMonde (1972) mentions some little-known facts about the use of the first French postage-due stamps of 1859-63. The stamps were issued only for use by local rural facteurs, who could otherwise defraud the p.o. on unfranked letters they picked up and delivered on the same tour by pocketing any cash collected on them. In the large cities the postage due stamps on letters received from local origin were affixed by the distributing office and the facteur had to pay for the amount in advance. If for some reason or other the destinee could not be found, the value of the due stamp was reimbursed to the facteur on his return from his route and the stamp crossed out. The letter was put back for a renewed sorting and the p.o. affixed a new due stamp which the facteur again had to pay for in advance. This procedure if repeated because the destinee couldn't be located could sometimes produce a cover with as many as 4 or 5 dues stamps superimposed and annulated!

242.) In Bull. des Amis du Musée Postal #38 (1972) Dr. Joany illustrates and discusses the die for the 1c Ceres Large Numeral type of 1872, which is in the Musée collections. This is very interesting because it shows that the manner of modifying the Napoleon 1c die to make it was rather different from previous speculations found in the literature. The frame was copied by electrotypy from the die for the low values of the Empire type, and the words "Empire Fr" replaced on this intermediate die by "Repub Franc". On this intermediate die a circular piece was cut out inside the medallion to remove the Napoleon head and a piece of brass substituted on which the Ceres head was engraved anew. This Ceres head is smaller than that of the classic 1848 dies and was made by pantographing from one of the extant secondary dies of the 1848 type. This head was used with 1c, 2c, 4c and 5c Empire frame dies

to make secondary dies and small "report" plates of them, which were replicated into large plates of 150. Some of the intermediate dies and plates therefrom are also in the Musée.

243.) Our beginners in the field of French postmarks may be very confused about the various types of railroad markings, which are legion in France. An article by Chapier and Lejeune in *Feuilles Marcophiles* #187 makes it all quite clear. There were basically two classes of railroad marks:

1) The non-mobile postoffices installed in railroad stations, which served primarily as transfer points for mail from the city offices to the trains or for transfer from one train to another. There was also a mail box outside such an office and letters collected from it received a special postmark usually inscribed with the name of the station (gare) and city. Before 1876, however, these letters were generally cancelled at the city office or on the train, with a few exceptions. Thus at Paris and a few other places the big station post-offices have performed all the full round of postal functions and from 1852 to 1876 used special postmarks with the p.o. no. and abbreviation of station name (later spelled out). A few stations had (and still have) straightline cachets instead of circular ones. There were also marks labelled "entrepot" to indicate the collecting, resorting and transfer functions of these station p.o.'s

2) The second main class of RR marks are the so-called ambulants, used on the trains in special travelling-postoffice cars (wagons-poste) or by the courier-convoyeur agents occupying one of the regular compartments in a passenger car on the train. Before 1852 the wagons-poste ambulants had circular postmarks which were struck on back of letters and killers of dots (lozenges) with the abbreviation of the terminals of line which they used to cancel stamps on the letters mailed on the train or put on board without previous cancel. After 1852 these postmarks were put on the front, and after 1876 used to cancel the stamps. The postmarks were inscribed with the terminals of the line as were the killers. Some odd marks of the ambulants are found: occasional straightlines, and capital letters in a wavy circle or octagonal mark to identify the mail-clerk crew, and some special army marks during 1914-18. The important sub-class of the ambulant marks mentioned above, called "courriers-convoyeurs," were small "offices" of one or two clerks riding in a regular compartment on trains of secondary rail lines. They used a series of postmarks: 1852-67 inscribed "service intermédiaire" or the terminals plus "conv." (all rare), and put only on the covers not stamps; from 1867-77 postmarks with wavy outline containing the name of station at top, no. of Dept. at bottom, and in center the initials of first letters of the terminal stations of the line and day of the month. There was such a mark for every station on the line and after April 1876 these marks were used to cancel stamps. They are called "convoyeur-stations" marks. From 1877 to date, the convoyeur postmarks were inscribed at top with the terminals of the line spelled out and full date in center, again wavy outline. These are called "convoyeur-lignes" marks. A special class of marks was used on letters collected from mail boxes fastened to a wagon, boat, or railroad car and taken to the nearest postoffice for cancellation. These include the words "Boite Mobile" and up to 1869 the stamp would be killed with a cachet containing "BM" in an oval or rectangle.

A number of stations used, between 1864 and 1867, so called marks of "bureaux de passe" or transfer offices—these were circular-dated postmarks with the large numeral of office at the top and Dept. no. at bottom—not normally used on stamps.

There are excellent catalogues of all these marks (except perhaps some of the most recent ones) published in France. For the ambulants: J. Pothion: "France, Bureaux Ambulants 1845-1965," and see also the article by Waterfield

in FCP #127; for the courriers, J. Pothion: "Catalogue des Courriers-Convoyeurs 1852-1966 et les Courriers-Convoyeurs de Ligne 1877-1964" and article in FCP #105. H. Lorne has a book on the "Bureaux de Passe".

244.) Among the curious mistakes in the designs of colonies stamps, the one on the Ivory Coast Baoulé woman stamp of 1936-40 seems to be generally overlooked; it is mislabelled "Baloué".

245.) While comparing their coin datés during a recent reunion, members Ray Smith and Stan Luft made the following observations regarding a color change on the 10c ultramarine cameo sower (Sc #164, Yv #279). Stamps (of Type III) printed in sheets from July 1932 thru 9 Oct. 1935 come in various shades of ultramarine (the "official" color), the Oct. 9, 1935 item being particularly a deep bright shade of ultra; those printed from 12 Oct. 1935 to 1938 are decidedly bluish with only an occasional hint of ultra. These two October dates were both represented by Plates J + M. Smith and Luft regret not being able to pinpoint the color change any more closely than within that 4-day period, but would like to think that this represents a real and perhaps official change of color, comparable to those listed for the 5c Sage (green to yellow-green), 25c Sage (ultra to blue), 5c Blanc (yellow-green to bluish-green to green), 1c sower (olive-bistre to brown-bistre), etc. Could some reader provide additional information?

246.) The French CCP (Compte Courant Postal) system probably mystifies many Americans since we do not have anything comparable in U. S., though a number (30) of other foreign countries do. This postal checks service of the PTT began in 1918 with the intent of providing the public a simple, convenient, and free procedure for making payments and deposits, especially by correspondence and without having to send cash. At first there were fears that the State was becoming a banker and competing with private enterprise. But the use of the service developed rapidly and soon the dire predictions about it were found groundless. It became the largest accounting system in France. In 1972 the service had 7½ million accounts. The total funds deposited in 1971 was over 52 milliard francs or 13% of the disposable money in France, and 1½ milliard operations were made and 2,500 milliards of francs transferred. 90% of this was handled without using cash. One out of every two written transactions in France is handled by postal cheques. The service has 33,000 agents working in 19 regional centers. Use of electronic computers is greatly alleviating the work. Creditors receive payments within a day or two at a very small cost of 0.30F per each withdrawal up to 1,500F.

247.) Member Bert Mendelsohn provides us with some information about effects of the change in coinage and depreciation in Indochina 1919-43: The 1919 overprints of Indochina and Indochinese offices in China may be found used as late as 1933 or 1934. Yvert states that the remainders of the Indochina stamps of 1919 were burned on 28 Aug. 1924; however, some of those for the China offices were reissued during a stamp shortage prior to the 1927 issue—but with a difference. Because of all the complaints about the relatively high cost of postage in Indochina due to the piastre being tied for postal purposes to a depreciating franc, the 1919 stamps were sold at half price. Thus a letter for overseas requiring 10c was franked with a 10c on 25c stamp that cost the sender 5c. When the stamps were reissued just prior to 1927 they were still sold at half price, but now they only had franking power of half the face, so that a letter requiring 10c had to be prepaid with a 20c on 50c stamp. This is confirmed by several covers in the Mendelsohn collection. From 1918 on the exchange value of the piastre was set at 10 Fr. As the franc went down the postage cost in Indochina went up and the complaints were great, in spite of the half-price deal. (See L'Echo, 15 Dec. 1922.)

THE REGULAR ISSUES OF FRANCE 1876-1966 ACCORDING TO THEIR NORMAL POSTAL USAGE

By Stanley J. Luft (#915)

(Continued from FCP #152, p. 38)

VIII. Issues of the French State (1941-1944)

One is tempted to editorialize at length upon this sad period in recent French history, but we shall mercifully turn immediately to the study of the stamps themselves. For those readers who wish to inquire into the "story behind the stamps," we heartily recommend Hoisington's interesting article¹—immodestly perhaps, inasmuch as our name is conspicuously mentioned in it.

Unless otherwise stated, printing methods and the geographic applications of the domestic tariff are as noted in the introduction to Section VII. Stamps bearing Petain's effigy were suppressed by DeGaulle's decree of 7 August 1944, effective 4 November 1944; this decree was enforced, of course, only in liberated territory.

A. Small format typographed Petain issues of 1941-1944

Scott type A114: designed and engraved by Jean Vital Prost

Scott type A115: designed by Paul Lemagny, engraved by Georges Hourriez

Scott type A116: designed by Jean-Eugene Bersier, engraved by Jules Piel

20c

The 20c rose-lilac (Scott 427, Yvert 505) replaced the 20c Mercure (Sc 359, Yv 410) beginning 4 Dec. 1941.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939):

*Newspapers, from 200 to 250 gm, bulk rate;

*Newspapers, from 100 to 125 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

Newspapers, from 50 to 100 gm, bulk rate.

Printed in sheets from 1 plate, 3-7 Nov. 1941; issued 4 Dec. 1941 to 14 March 1942; about 5.4 million stamps printed.

30c

The 30c carmine-red (Sc 428, Yv 506) replaced the 30c Mercure (RF) (Sc 361, Yv 412) beginning 25 Oct. 1941.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939):

*Printed matter, to 20 gm;

Visiting cards, w/o written messages;

Newspapers, from 150 to 200 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

Newspapers, from 100 to 150 gm, bulk rate;

Newspapers, to 50 gm, non-bulk rate.

Printed in sheets from 1 plate, 6-30 Oct. 1941; issued 25 Oct. 1941 to 2 March 1942; about 37.95 million stamps printed.

Replaced by new printings of the 30c Mercure (RF) in March 1942.

1—Hoisington, W. A., Jr. (1972): "Politics and postage stamps: The postal issues of the French State and Empire, 1940-1944," French Historical Studies, v. 7, no. 3, p. 349-367, Seattle, Wash.

* Primary or common use.

40c

The 40c ultramarine (Sc 429, Yv 507) replaced the 40c Mercure (RF) (Sc 362, Yv 413) beginning 30 Oct. 1941.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939):

*Printed matter, from 20 to 50 gm;

Postal cards and visiting cards, "of 5 words."

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

Newspapers, from 150 to 200 gm, bulk rate;

Newspapers, from 50 to 100 gm, non-bulk rate;

Newspapers, to 50 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Printed in sheets from 1 plate, 18 Oct.-18 Nov. 1941; issued 30 Oct. 1941-2 March 1942; about 14.35 million stamps printed.

Replaced by new printings of the 40c Mercure (RF) in March 1942.

50c

The 50c green (Sc 431, Yv 508) replaced the 50c green Mercure (Sc 365, Yv 414B) beginning 26 Nov. 1941.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1940):

*Printed matter, to 50 gm (until 4 Jan. 1942).

Printed in sheets of Type II from 2 plates, 8 Oct. 1941-23 Jan. 1942; issued 26 Nov. 1941-16 April 1942; about 93 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

Printed matter, to 20 gm;

Newspapers, from 200 to 300 gm, bulk rate;

Newspapers, from 50 to 100 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Replaced by the 50c turquoise Mercure (RF) (Sc 366, Yv 538) beginning 7 Feb. 1942.

60c

The 60c violet (Sc 432, Yv 509) replaced the 60c Mercure (Sc 367, Yv 415) 19 Feb. 1942.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

*Postal cards and visiting cards, "of 5 words";

Newspapers, from 100 to 150 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Printed in sheets from 4 plates between 2 Feb. 1942 and 24 Jan. 1944; issued 19 Feb. 1942-1 Sept. 1944; about 110.4 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 60c Marianne d'Alger (Sc 481, Yv 634) in 1944.

70c blue; orange

The 70c blue (Sc 433, Yv 510) replaced the 70c Mercure (Sc 368, Yv 416) 4 Dec. 1941.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939):

Illustrated postal cards;

Invoices, unsealed, to 20 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

*Printed matter, from 20 to 50 gm;

Newspapers, from 150 to 200 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Printed in sheets from 2 plates, 27 Oct. 1941-10 Jan. 1942; issued 4 Dec. 1941-16 April 1942; about 23.35 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 70c orange (Sc 434, Yv 511) beginning 27 Jan. 1942.

Printed in sheets from 2 plates, 20 Jan.-18 May 1942; issued 27 Jan. 1942-11 Nov. 1944; rotary-plate precancels printed 9-10 Feb. and 15-18 May 1942, issued 1 March 1942-Nov. 1944; about 72.5 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 70c Marianne d'Alger (Sc 482, Yv 635) in 1944.

80c brown; green

The 80c brown (Sc 435, Yv 512) replaced the 80c red-brown Iris (Sc 375, Yv 431) 13 Sept. 1941.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939):

*Postal cards.

Printed in sheets of Type IA from 1 plate, 5 Sept.-18 Nov. 1941; issued 13 Sept. 1941-16 April 1942; about 35.75 million stamps printed. Stamped postal cards of Type IA (ACEP Nos. 164 and 165) issued in 1941; stamped postal cards of special Type IB, without (ACEP 167) and with prepaid reply (ACEP 168) issued in 1942; Nos. 165 and 167 were surcharged in 1942 (ACEP 169 and 170), to conform with new Domestic Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

Newspapers, from 200 to 300 gm, "ordinary" (individual) rate.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Feb. 1942):

*Printed matter, per 50 gm;

Visiting cards.

Replaced by the 80c green (Sc 436, Yv 513), in the U.P.U. green for printed matter, beginning 27 Jan. 1942.

Printed in sheets from 1 plate, 19 Jan.-22 May 1942; issued 27 Jan. 1942-Sept. 1944; about 61.35 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 80c yellow-green Iris (Sc 376, Yv 649) in Sept. 1944.

1F

The 1F red (Sc 437, Yv 514) replaced the 1F red Iris (Sc 378, Yv 433) 12 Aug. 1941.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939):

*Letters, to 20 gm;

Registry fee, for other than letters and parcels;

Printed matter, from 100 to 200 gm.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1940):

*Postal cards;

Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm.

Printed in sheets from 16 plates, 1 Aug. 1941-17 April 1944; issued 12 Aug. 1941-Sept. 1944; about 963.9 million stamps printed. Stamped letter-cards (ACEP 68) and envelopes (ACEP 79) issued in 1942.

Used mainly as a complementary value following promulgation of Tariffs of 5 Jan. and 1 Feb. 1942.

Replaced by the 1F turquoise Iris (Sc 379, Yv 650) in Sept. 1944.

1F20

The 1F20 red-brown (Sc 438, Yv 515) was issued 21 Jan. 1942.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

*Postal cards;

Printed matter, from 50 to 100 gm;

Invoices, unsealed, to 20 gm.

Printed in sheets of Type IIA from 12 plates, 12 Jan. 1942-27 May 1944; issued 21 Jan. 1942-Sept. 1944; rotary-plate precancels printed 31 Jan.-2 Feb. and 18 June 1942, issued 1 March 1942-31 Oct. 1944; about 238.35 million stamps printed. Stamped postal cards of Type IIA without (ACEP 171 and 173; Privé 16, in four categories) and with prepaid reply (ACEP 172), and of special Type IIB, with prepaid reply (ACEP 175, 176, and 177), were issued in 1942; postal card 171 was overprinted "RF" (ACEP 180) in 1944.

Replaced by the 1F20 Iris (Sc 380, Yv 651) beginning on 28 Sept. 1944.

1F50 rose; red-brown

The 1F50 rose (Sc 439, Yv 516) replaced the 1F50 red-orange Iris (Sc 382, Yv 435) 17 Dec. 1941.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Jan. 1940):

*Postal cards;

Printed matter, from 100 to 150 gm.

Printed in sheets from 5 plates, 13 Dec. 1941-29 Jan. 1942; issued 17 Dec. 1941-16 April 1942; about 265 million stamps printed.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 5 Jan. 1942):

*Letters, to 20 gm.

Replaced by the 1F50 red-brown (Sc 440, Yv 517) beginning 14 Feb. 1942.

Printed in sheets from 73 plates, 28 Jan. 1942-9 June 1944; issued 14 Feb. 1942-Sept. 1944. Booklets of 20 stamps w/o pubs (Braun No. 40) printed 2 April-27 May 1942, issued in 1942; and with Secours National (National Relief Fund) pubs (Braun No. 299), printed between 3 July 1942 and 12 May 1943, issued in 1942-43. About 3,852.8 million stamps printed.

Replaced by the 1F50 red-brown Iris (Sc 383, Yv 652) in Sept. 1944.

1F50 ultramarine (+50 S. N.)

This stamp (Sc B134, Yv 552) was printed from one plate of the 1F50 red-brown, 12-26 Aug. 1942, and issued 14 Sept. 1942-25 May 1943, for the benefit of the Secours National; about 5.15 million stamps were printed. Used primarily for the domestic single-letter rate.

(To be continued)

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

The Director of French Posts has appointed a Madame Py to be in charge of the new Musée Postal; she has been a PT administrator in various capacities. French philatelists seem happy with her appointment and to feel that the establishment in the new building can proceed vigorously.

The last several years there has been a great increase in interest in postal stationery of France and colonies, with a corresponding rise in prices obtained. The reasons are probably that with other specialties having grown more popular and expensive, many collectors turned to stationery which seemed to be still undervalued or relatively cheap as well as interesting, and the publication of excellent survey articles by Ginestet (Le Monde brochures 102 and 144). The latest edition of the catalogue prices to appear from the Assoc. des Collectionneurs d'Entiers Postaux will be a shock to many used to the ridiculously low prices listed a few years back. The ACEP Catalogue is now said to be out of print and a new edition is in preparation; the revised price list however (in case you have the Catalogue already) can be ordered from ACEP at 10Fr from them at 35 Blvd. Saint Martin, F75-Paris 3. Incidentally, 1973 is the Centenary of the first French Postal Cards, celebration of which in France may stimulate further interest.

Collectors of Monaco can obtain the regular (usage courant) issues at philatelic windows in the p.o.'s of large cities in France and by mail order from the Service Philatélique de PTT at 4 rue Hippolyte-Lebas, F15436-Paris Cedex 09, under the same conditions as for ordering French stamps. All current Monacan stamps can of course be ordered from the Monaco postoffice, but the advance subscriptions can be entered only once or twice a year, by certain set dates.

M. Auguste Tessier, the great authority on French booklets died in March last at 71 years. He was President of the Assoc. des Coll. de Carnets et Publicités timbres and author of several standard catalogues of booklets, many articles, and a column on booklet news in the magazines.

Mon. Edmond Skinazi, a long-time high staff official in the PTT and lately involved in PTT support to the African and Malagasy republics, has been named President Commissaire Général for the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1975. And Mon. A. Bouvy of the PTT staff is to act as Secretary General for the Expo. The PTT is committing itself all out for a great exposition, as the government considers it important for the image of France abroad.

The France and Colonies Philatelic Society of Great Britain is actively formulating plans for the annual meeting of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in Paris in 1974. The dates of the Congress will be 7-11 May. A special cancel to be used in GB on the 5th is planned. Members of the Congress will of course get first priority for the official events of the Congress and facilities may be limited for others.

Members interested in TAAF and more particularly in polar philately in general will find the activities of the Amer. Soc. of Polar Philatelists very informative. Their magazine "Ice Cap News" is interesting reading, well illustrated with many covers and well printed. For information write to the Secy. Mrs. A. McComas, 5836 Compass Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90045.

A new sort of flamme is reported—the slogan being used for a PT instruction: at Pantin, Seine St. Denis, for letters returned to sender because addressee could not be found, the box (SECAP machine cancel) reads: "N'Haite pas à l'Adresse Indiquée/Retour à l'Envoyer."

At Sotteville a philatelic society has been formed under the patronage and honorary Presidency of noted engraver Albert Décaris, Sotteville-les-Rouca being his birthplace.

It is noted in L'Echo that the current postmarks of Paris 09 station at Rue Hippolyte-Lebas show two spellings: "Hippolyte" and "Hyppolyte"!

The PTT will replace six of its old DC-4s with new 4-Transalls, for carrying air mail. And it will have built 30 new railway mail cars adapted to the requirements for travelling at 160km/hour on the new fast trains. French postal traffic is now growing at the rate of 4% a year; so new automatic sorting equipment will be installed at the Paris-Montparnasse center, 7 or 8 new bureaux-succursales and 40 some new guichets-annexes in Paris; new stamp vending machines are being developed.

A generally unknown type of postal ticket, the "etiquettes" coupons from forms used for transmitting parcels via the rural auto-post service (P.A.R.) are described in a serial article by Fournier in L'Echo (April et seq.) These are analogous to some of the railroad colis postaux forms, and date from back before 1930 to the present.

It is customary for all the French stamps intended as regular ("courant") issues to have printing dates in the sheet margin, but occasionally such an issue or one or more of its individual printings do not carry a date. Recently the 5Fr Daurat et Vannier (already 3 printings) and the 18th printing of the 5Fr Caravalle did not have dates.

The Imprimerie Louis Schneider at Bischwiller, B. Rh., closed its doors for good on 31 Dec. 1972, thus ending the long career of a firm that published many philatelic books, pamphlets, auction cats., the journals L'Echangiste Universelle, Feuilles Marcophile, etc. The E. U. is now being published at 30 rue Raoul-Dufy, F76000-Le Havre (subscr. 25Fr/yr).

Les Feuilles Marcophiles, the very interesting and well-documented magazine on postmarks and postal history, has made another quantum jump in format and printing luxe with its #192, having been forced by the closing of the Schneider press in Bischwiller, to go to the Impr. Alenconnaise which has published numbers of philatelic books in very elegant fashion. The I. A. is to French philately what the Stowell press is to US philately. If you are interested in French postmarks and postal history the FM is the most valuable periodical devoted to the subject. You can get it by joining Union Marcophile at 30Fr/yr+5Fr entry fee: L. Bridéance, 19 Ave. de Chatelet, Lésigny, F17330-Ozoir-la-Ferrière. We are sure you wont be disappointed.

At the Philex-Gabon 1973 Expo at Libreville 19-26 Feb., a number of prominent collections from France and Gabon were exhibited: H. Tristant won a vermeil medal for his cancellations of Gabon and M. de la Ferté for his maximum cards of Africa, M. Pigot for his crash covers, Mr. Lyne for his U.S. The Grand Prix Africain des Timbres Poste went to Gandon's "Pont de Lianas" of Ivory Coast 1965, and the Grand Prix of the President of Gabon to M. Debire the designer of the stamp "President Bongo et Pompidou," and to M. Monvoisin for his "Port d'Orvendo."

Something of a minor brouhaha developed over the recent stamp of "Bonaparte au Port d'Arcole," correspondents to some magazines complaining that the design by Décaris has divers historical inaccuracies and anachronisms. The Director of Postal Services felt it necessary to write the Editors a reply to these critics, enclosing as "a matter of mere information and without any polemical intent": a photo of a lithograph by Bellangé which was the basis of Décaris inspiration and also a photo of an old Epinal print on the same subject (—they are quite different!) He added that it should be emphasized that the stamps in the "History of France" series, of which this was one, should be considered as "popular views" and not as rigorous representations of historical verity. Touché!

The PT has decided to extend the production of phosphor-banded stamps in sheets, booklets and coils, to include the 0.10F République de Cheffer, the 0.20 blason de St. Lo, the 0.30 Cheffer, and the 0.50 Marianne de Bequet. About July 1 the p.o.s in the Paris region will be supplied the luminescent stamps. More Depts. later. Already the following Depts. have received them: Ain, Alpes-Mar., B. de Rhone, Gironde, Isère, Loire, Loire-Atlantique, Loiret, Puy-de-Dome, Moselle, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Rhone.

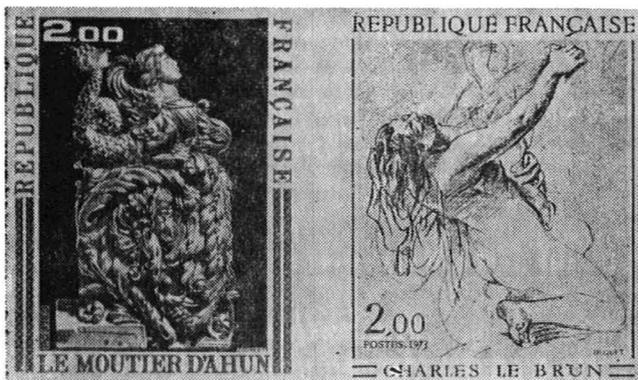
The PT is placing in use a special envelope for forwarding mail to the cheques postaux centers, which has in its upper-right corner 3 parallel vertical phosphor bands 25 mm long to facilitate rapid sorting by machine. This seems to be the first French entire with the luminescent bands. The envelope is of the long format in grey-blue-green color. According to L'Echos du Club Ph. Fr., it has so far only been seen at the Lyons CP center.

Jacques Desrousseaux writes us to explain further the cryptic reference he made in his article in April FCP, p. 30, to the use of stamps at Longtcheou, China. The stamps with Long-Tcheou overprint that had been prepared were destroyed when it was decided not to open the p.o. there, but a few mint copies escaped the incinerator and are of course extremely rare. But also unoverprinted stamps of Indochina are known cancelled with a "Long-Tcheou-Chine" postmark which are forgeries and account for the mistaken impression in some older writings that there was a postoffice there.

The latest communication from R. Salles indicates that it is his Tomes I, IV and V (not Tomes II and VI) which are out of print and probably will not be reprinted. He can no longer furnish complete sets either. This will correct our note in FCP #152, p. 33.

The Clos-Lucé à Amboise stamp issued 23 June illustrates the house in which Leonardo da Vinci lived the last 5 years of his life, at the invitation of the King of France. Thus it is a stamp for the topical collectors of art.

In the Stampazine auction sale of May 5 lot 60 consisted of 2 covers from the French cruisers Duquesne and Suffren with French stamps tied by naval postmarks and a cachet reading: "P. O. Board French Cruiser — —, in Yorktown Harbor, Representing France at Yorktown Celebration Oct. 19, 1931." That is a Franco-American historical-topical item we have never heard of before.



In addition to the new stamps we listed in April, the following appeared recently: 0.90 Bicentenaire du Grand Orient de France (masonic item) on 12 May, 1.00 50th Anniv. de l'Académie des Sciences d'Outre-Mer on 23 May, the 0.40 Guadeloupe Raccoon on 23 June (not 3 May as previously announced). Announced for 18 Aug is the Chateau de Gien, and later a 0.50+0.10 Pasteur not in the original program. For Andorre the 1.00 Virgin of Canolich appeared June 18, and announced for 7 July were the 0.30 Lis, 0.50 Ancolie, and 0.90 Oeillet sauvage, all flowers of Andorre (printed in helio).

On 10 Sept. will be issued the 0.60 Saut de Doubs, 24 Sept. 2.00F Watteau's "La Finette," 1 Oct. the centenaire of the discovery of the Hansen bacillus (leprosy), and 8 Oct. the Pasteur (with surtaxe), and a stamp for the 75th anniv. of the radio-link Eiffel Tower-Panthéon.

MEMBERS APPEALS

(Members Advertising)

WANTED: Information about the balloon "Le Fulton." For reasons not well understood, Ruth and I have decided to specialize on one balloon and would like to make a survey of what everyone else has got, so as to appreciate better what we already have, and what we hope to get. We would like to have members write us about the details of covers they own which were flown on "Le Fulton." Ruth and Gardner Brown, 16 Stamford Ave., Stamford, Conn. 06902.

WANTED For a study in progress it would be appreciated if anyone having covers with the French World War I dated postmarks used in Egypt reading Tresor et Poste 410 or Tresor et Poste 507, would communicate the dates of usage thereof to Kenneth Pierce, City of Hope Medical Center, 1500 E. Duarte Road, Duarte, Calif. 91010 (Member #1305)

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

Le Monde des Philatelistes (CC, SI)

#252, March 1973: Duxin: "Ceux qui créent nos timbres—Huguette Sainson"; DeLizeray: "Roulette du 0.05 Auch variété du case"; Demont: "La collection des entiers postaux de France"; Doroszalai: "Le Gén. de Gaulle—appendice" (end); "France en thématique—le cheval"; Tristant: "Le premier courrier de la poste transsaharienne automobile"; Rikner: "Les entiers postaux de Maroc, Bur. Fr. et Prot." (end); (cont. of other serials).

#253, April 1973: Chapier: "Les cachets de 'ville-affranchie' (Lyons 1793)" (begin); BRUN: "Experts et expertises"; Bourgeois: "Chronologie de l'automatisation Française"; Joffre: "Le première oblitérations et les timbres de TAAF" (begin ser.); (cont. of serials).

#254, May 1973: Brun: "Expert et expertises"; Guiraud-Darnais: "En toute liberté—experts et expertises"; "Carnets avec bandelettes-publicité BYRRH"; Desarnaud: "Timbres de grève Franco-Jersiens de Janv. 1970"; Tschauhenze: "l'UPU par la philatélie" (begin); Wirth: "Les meetings automobiles" (begin). (Cont. of serials.)

L'Echo de la Timbrologie (CC, SI, APRL)

July-Aug. 1972: Tessier: "Carnets à plat sans pub sur marge 1906-23"; Chapier: "Au sujet des timbres de Tunisie perforés en T"; Lordet: (cont.); Brijon: (cont.)

Sept. 1972: Mériaux: "La poste navale 1943-63" (begin serial); Schutz: Concorde (cont.)

Oct. 1972: Mazabrey: "Faux de Spérati du 5Fr de l'Empire Yv #33"; Brun: "France coin datés modernes—quelques curiosités"; Tessier: "Carnets a plat—le galvano type"; Deloste: "Origine des têtes-bèche" (begin); Cont. of serials by Meriaux, Lordet, Brijon.

Nov. 1972: Malevergne: "La roulette de pré-oblitérés de 1893"; cont. of serials.

Dec. 1972: Lebland: "Les séries coloniales de 1941 à l'effigie du maréchal Pétain" (begin); cont. of serials.

#1431, March 1973: Millaud: "Jean de Spérati—était-il réellement un faussaire?"; cont. of serials by Lordet, Meriaux (end).

#1432, April 1973: Fournier: "Les vignettes de transport de la poste automobile rurale (PAR)" (begin); DeLizeray: "L'affranchissement et le 'bon usage'"; Brun: "1/2 centime en plus, taxation des journaux et ouvrages périodiques—tarif du 1er Juin 1878"; cont. serials.

#1433, May 1973: Lordet: "Les oblitérations des nouveaux Depts. d'Algérie 1959-62" (end); Altériet: "A propos du 15c Semeuse brun lilas des carnets"; Parlange: "L'Affaire du timbre 1.50 Pétain surchargé à N. Y. (Richelieu)"; DeLizeray: "Préparation des planches typos"; Chapier: "Le préhistorie et la philatélie."

La Philatélie Française (CC)

#232, March 1973: Wailly et Michel: "Catalogue des empreintes de machines à affranchir françaises" (begin ser.); Storch et al: cont.; Delbrel: "Catalogue de cartes-maximum peinture" (begin ser.); Cont. of Bath, Joany serials.

#233, April 1973: "Philatélie éducative—3rd lécon: Structures de timbres poste" (cont.)

Feuilles Marcophiles (CC) (40Fr/yr., 19 Ave. du Chatelet, Lésigny, F77330-Ozoir-la-Ferrière)

- #192, 2nd trim. 1973: Allard: "Les oblitérations losanges de points de Bureaux de quartier de Paris" (cont.); Madec: "Les cachets commémoratifs de campagnes de la 'Jeanne d'Arc' à travers le monde"; J. Rifaux: "Cachets postaux de Nouvelle Calédonie et des îles Loyauté (sur émission générales)"; Goin: "La participation française à la Guerre de Corée 1953"; Saulgrain: "Les premières marques aéro-postales françaises Caen-Aviation 1910—Nantes 1910"; Nagel: "La lettre—pliage, enveloppes, cartes postales (pt.2)"; Parlange: "Rade de Toulon—premier bureau navale 1851-75"; Varga: "Nos grandes figures philatéliques—Theodore Champion"; Chapier/Lejeune: "La poste aux armées (pt. 3)"; Aubrée: "A propos d'une marque postale militaire du Maroc"; Guiraud-Darnais: "Avis de réception de chargement"; Wirth: "La route de Moulins en 1820."

Bulletin des la Société des Amis du Musée Postal (CC)

- No. 41, 1s trim 1973: Nougaret: "A. F. Quinet—collectionneur et historien de la poste"; "Informations, actualités"; Boussac: "Origines de la carte postale en France"; Cappart: "Les cartes postales par ballons"; Naudet: "Le carte postale illustrée en France"; Boussac: "1873—coup de grace pour la Poste aux Chevaux"; Cohn: "Le courrier aérien de George T. Robinson en 1870."

Documents Philatéliques (CC)

- No. 52, 2nd trim. 1972 (Tome XI): Saunier et Rachou: "Boîtes mobiles routières d'Algérie"; Jouvenet: "De la vente des timbres pour collection en 1869"; "Recettes auxiliaires de Paris"; Joany: "5Fr Empire," "15c Sage jaune non émis"; DeLizeray: "15c Semeuse grasse types I et II"; Tristant: "Les débuts du service postal à Djibouti"; Germain: "Le 25c Cérès de 1871 aux types I et II" (cont.); deFontaines: "Le pays de Porrentruy" (cont.); Parlange: "Marine de guerre en 1870."

- #53, 3rd trim. 1973, Tome XI: Guiraud-Darnais: "Marques Sardes de la Princ. de Monaco"; Dreyfuss: "25c taxe carré typo type I"; Soc. Phil de Rennes: "Les timbres Fr. de la lettre simple 1849-1948"; DeLizeray: "20c Cérès de 1849 et 1870, Les matrices en plomb de Hulot"; DeFontaines: "Le Pays de Porrentruy"; "Sommaire des prém. nos. de Doc. Phil. nos. 1-15"; "Les Suppléments de l'Encyclopédie."

France and Colonies Philatelic Society Journal (CC)

- #123, v. 33/1, Jan.-Mar. 1973: Lux: "Hexagon postmarks" (transl. from L'Echo); Marion: "The 0.25 Coq on fluorescent paper" (transl. from Le Monde); Cartafalsa: "North Viet Nam no. one"; Bister: "Definitive issues of G. Hourriez—Ceres, Mercury and Iris" (cont.); list of French p. o. numerals (cont.)

Indo-China Philatelist (CC, APRL, SM)

- vol. 3, no. 1, Feb. 1973 (wh. #10): Kerr: "A Cambodian forerunner (1900)"; Lake: "War wounded—I. C. from 1939 (II)" (cont.); Stone: "Bibliography of French Indochina for philatelists" (cont.); Kerr: "FDC of Laos (V)" (cont.); Desrousseaux: "Air mail from Vientiane pre-1939."

American Philatelist (CC, APRL, SI, SM)

- March 1973: Hargest: "British open mail to France with emphasis upon the American packet service."

Chronicle of US Classic Postal Issues (CC, APRL, SI, SM)

- Nov. 1972: Hargest: "Some notes on British open mails to France."

London Philatelist (CC, APRL, SI, SM)

v. 81, 1973, p. 187ff: Purves: "Victoria postal history 1855-57—correspondence with France and European countries via France."

Postal History International (CC, APRL, SI)

Vol. 2, #2, Feb. '73: Cohn: "Some uses of postal history—with reference to the Paris balloon mails."

Vol. 2, #4, April 1973: Glasgow: "Post offices in diverse places (Fr., Cols.)"

Diligence d'Alsace

#8, 1972: Birkel: "Les messageries de Riquewihir"; Chevalier: "Le citoyen Reubell et le postillon de Ronchamps"; Richard: "La lettre dans l'oeuvre de Vermeer"; Gutekunst: "La petite poste de Strasbourg et ses marques"; Mourlon: "Le télégraph aérien de la Cathédrale"; DeFontaines: "La route de Strasbourg a Huningue du Directoire a la Revolution."

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

"Les Postes Francaises en Extrême-Orient—Brochure #3:—4 eme Partie: Les Corps Expéditionnaires en Indochine et Chine du Sud 1883-1904; 5 eme Partie: La Chine, Bureaux Francaises et Courriers Francais." 1973, mimeogr. 98pp, illustr. \$6. By J. Desrousseaux, 6 ave. Daniel Lesueur, F75007-Paris. (The final book of his masterly treatise on the postal history of French Indochina and offices in China—)

"Franchises, Contreseings, Marques Administratives de France et des Pays Conquis." By R. A. Viet. 1963.

"L'Argus du Timbre Poste 1973." 1973, 372pp. illustr. in colors. 10Fr. p.p. Ed. Defours, Vol Fleury, F06170-Cros-de-Cagnes. (New reorganized edition of this annual cat. with emphasis on 20th France and Monaco, topicals, FDC, DAP, etc., modern stamps illustr. in color, prices claimed to be at market.)

"Guide du Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste sur Napoléon." By M. Carrion, 13 rue de Tivoli, Dijon. (Date?, price?)

"Nomenclature des Vignettes non-Postales sur Napoléon." By W. Biemans, 29, rue Ernest-Laude, 1030 Bruxelles, Belgium. (Price?)

"Catalogue des Cachets des Recettes Auxiliares de Paris." By P. Lux. April or May 1973, illustr. 42Fr p.p. P. Lux, CCP Paris 18.268-05. (Up-to-date priced list by this well-known authority on French postmarks.)

"Catalogues Des Editions A.V.: Les Animaux du Monde" 15Fr., "Les Fleurs, Fruits, Légumes, Champignons, etc." (15Fr), "La France" (3.50Fr). By Vaucouwenberghe. 1973 editions. Ed. A. V., 7 rue de Chateaudun, F75009-Paris. (Catalogues for topicalists.)

"Catalogue des Oblitérations de Paris sur Timbres au Type Sage 1876-1900." By D. C. Hoogendijk. 1973. 236pp. 1000 illustr. For sale by M. Luvan, Sandrancourt, par F78-Saint-Martin-La Garenne. 64.70Fr p.p. (Compilation from many specialists collections, brings Rochette's work to completion, prices for marks on stamps and on cover. 10,000 items.)

"Catalogue des Oblitérations au Type 17bis, avec Bloc-Dateur en Chiffres." By E. Barthélémy. 12 pp mimeogr. new ed. March 1973. Price? Club Le Meilleur, B. B. #21, F77—LeMee-sur-Seine.

"Gravure et Philatélie." By A. Decaris, presented by Hélène Boisseau-Béarn. 1973. Publiscope, 1 rue Villaret-de-Joyeuse, F75-Paris 17. (Something for the lovers of Decaris' work to look into.)

- "Les Vignettes Francaises d'Aérostation et d'Aviation, des Origines à 1940." By G. Naudet, L. Granger, et al, for the Soc. Arc-en-Ciel. 1973, 148 pp. illustr. 50Fr M. Michel Bonneau, 13 rue du Mont Cassin, F94480-Ablon. CCP Paris 2017-569. (Description and prices of all the French non-postal labels now known relating to aviation and ballooning from 1897 to 1940.)
- "Le Timbre et l'Analyse Quantitative en Science Politique." By Y. M. Danan. 1973. 16pp. The author, Université d'Amiens, Amiens. (A scholarly study of stamps by the statistical methods of political science.)
- "Topical Issues of 1972 with 1973 Catalog Nos." 1973. \$3. 62 pp. American Topical Assoc., 3308 No. 50th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 33216.
- "Locations and Assignments—U. S. Army P.O.s W. W. II and later." By K. P. Rogan and T. F. McGrath. 3rd Ed. 102pp. 1973. \$5. War Cover Club, Lincoln E. Kiefer, Box 352, Montvale, N. J. 07645. (Shows where all the APO nos. were located at given times, including overseas ones in Viet Nam, France and cols.)
- "Catalogue Arthur Maury 1974—107eme Ed.—France, Andorre, Monaco, Réunion CFA, Sarre, Nations Unis, Europa." 1973, 9.00Fr p.p. A. Maury, 6 Blvd. Montmartre, F75-Paris 9. (Enlarged this year with specialized listings of cancels of Monaco, millesimes, stationery, on-cover, etc.)
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations d'Alsace-Lorraine 1849-1871." By Ch. Schott. 1973, 52 pp. 30Fr (p.p.) The author, Place Broglie, F67000-Strasbourg. (All French marks of 1849-52, Nap. 1853-70, and Al.-Lorr. 1870-71, field-posts, military cachets, with detailed pricings.)
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations Mecaniques Francaises." Tomes I and II. 2nd ed. 1973. By Paul Brémard. 240 and 546 pp. resp. 100Fr p.p. Diphila, B. P. 12, F91210-Draveil. CCP Paris 475.42. (Tome I covers Depts. Ain to Marne-et-Loire, Tome II Manche to Terr. de Belfort plus Paris and Paris region; nomenclature of all oblits. illustrated, texts, etc.; priced; 3000 illustr., 20,000 listed.)
- "Monnaies Francaises 1795-1973" By Victor Gadoury. 1973. 240 pp. illustr. 25 DM. Intern. Numismatist, Lichtentaler Str. 16, Baden-Baden, Germany. (All moneys of France listed, described, incl. Monaco, and Saar 1954-57).
- "Histoire Postale de Department du Doubs." By Pierre Fallot. 312 pp. 1973. 70Fr. p.p. illustr. The author, 2 rue Clésinger, F25000-Besancon. (Postal history from origins to 1972, marques postales, and postmarks.)
- "Oblitérations des Bureaux Temporaires et Premiers Jours—France, Pays d'Expression Francaises, Andorre, Monaco, Réunion—1972, avec Cotation des PJ et Oblit. Temp. Fr. 1941-1972." 56pp. 1973. 11.35 Fr. p.p. Brochure #152, Le Monde des Philatélistes, 11bis Blvd. Haussmann, F75-Paris 9. CCP Paris 18382-12. (Cont. of series of annual catalogues of the first day and special-event cancels with prices.)
- "Napoléon Ier et Les Timbres-Poste." By J. Bruneaux. 1973. 52pp. 11.35Fr p.p. Le Monde Brochure #153 (see above).
- "Les Timbres Francaises de 1972: Notices Officielles de PTT—les 39 timbres de 1972 et leurs auteurs." By R. Duxin. Incl. "Les t. d'Andorre de 1972." 1973. 48 pp. 11.30Fr p.p. Le Monde Brochure #154 (see above).
- "Supplemental Stamp Catalogue." By Don Byrum. 1973, 518pp., 1000 illustr., 7500 entries. \$16.50 p.p. The author, 4616 Greenwood Dr., Lynchburg, Va. 24502. (First vol. of a cat. that purports to list what Scott and other major standard cats. don't list, presumably much cinderella material and black-blotted items.)
- "Collecting Postal History." By Prince D. Kandaouroff. 1973, illustr. StanGib, London and N.Y., £2.50. (General treatment covering origins of postal services of the World to present, and suggesting specialties for collecting.)

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

President's Letter

I wish particularly to thank the membership for their prompt and extensive response to our specialty questionnaire this winter. We received 300 replies from members who wished to revise or extend their specialty listings, and this cooperation made possible the release of the Membership Directory in April.

We expect to release as a supplement to the October issue a Glossary of terms found in French philatelic literature, including some of the cryptic abbreviations encountered in the sale catalogs.

After lengthy deliberations your Board of Directors has made application to affiliate FCPS with the American Philatelic Society. This affiliation should benefit our Society, at no additional cost, without diminishing our stature as an independent specialty group. Among the potential advantages, your Board was persuaded by:

- 1) Certification to FIP of FCPS members for international exhibits
- 2) Publicity in APS journal and referral of collectors of French Community to FCPS
- 3) Use of the APRL (library) services
- 4) Future distribution of FCPS tape/slide programs to APS members and chapters

And speaking of the tape/slide programs, two are presently available for your home study or use as a program for a local stamp club (see April FCP, p. 43). The next, a program on Railway (Ambulant) Mails 1853-76, is in early stages of preparation.—J.E.L.

The Banquet on May 19 was a very enjoyable affair as usual, the food excellent, no serious accidents, and no speeches. Some awards were announced including one to John Lievsay for his outstanding service to the Society. The auction netted us over \$100 and some happy buyers. We had over 40 in attendance including a number of wives and guests, some out of town members too. Pres. Lievsay, dressed in a railroad-station agent's hat, made the introductions and recited his lament: "I am not allowed to run the train, The whistle I can't blow, I am not allowed to say how far, The railroad cars can go, I am not allowed to shoot off steam, Not even clang the bell, But let the damn thing jump the track, Then see who catches hell!"

Meeting of May 1

The election of officers for the year 1973-74 resulted as follows:

President: John E. Lievsay

Vice-President: Dr. Martin Stempien, Jr.

Treasurer: Beatrice Berner

Corresponding Secretary: Walter Parshall

Recording Secretary: John Thomas

Directors: For three-year terms: Ira Zweifach, Eric Spiegel

For one-year term (to fill Stempien's vacancy) John Marsh

The speaker was our good Gus Wittenberg who brought out some more from his inexhaustible kitbag of goodies—this time some Odds and Ends of France. These included such items as registered and money letters, franchise

marks, advertising covers, postal-savings forms, railway parcels-post stamps, etc. His comments on them showed his great knowledge of all these interesting byways, which most collectors of France probably do not get into for lack of information or opportunity. Twenty were in attendance including some old timers infrequently seen.

Meeting of June 5

Miss René Bowden a member of the Collectors Club and a sometime auction agent, showed 10 frames of France #S-1, the Spanish refugee issue of May 1939, consisting of the overprint "F" on the 90c ultra Paix de Laurens. It was (like the FM stamps) given at rate of two per month per person to Spanish Civil War refugees encamped in France if a refugee asked his camp commander for them. The commanders received them from the PTT on requisition; they were never put on sale at postoffices. Their use was limited to communications between refugees and their administration agencies in France and colonies. Miss Bowden exhibited a block of 16, a strip of 12 and other mint pieces, as well as some 150 covers. Although many of the covers were from the main camps containing 500,000 refugees, many others were from posts or places all over France, Algeria, Tunis, Corsica, etc., where refugees had been sent to hospitals, special centers, or work battalions. She has a pair used via airmail, a cover with 3 for overweight, and another with 3 for registry. The camps were closed by the Germans and the issue officially suppressed in Sept. 1941, though it was withdrawn from further distribution already in the fall of 1939. Thus the period of normal use was very limited and covers must be fairly scarce though the stamp catalogs under \$1. Her presentation was very thorough, well exemplifying what can be done in specializing a pedestrian inexpensive stamp.

Dr. Robert L. Wood †

One of our Charter (#10) and Honorary Members and a faithful supporter of our meetings in N. Y. for many years until his health no longer permitted, Dr. Robert L. Wood, M.D., died a few months ago in Danbury, Ct. (he formerly lived in Brooklyn). Dr. Wood was a gentleman in the best sense and everyone admired his kindly demeanor, ruddy complexion and white hair; he was always smoking a cigar. His daughter sometimes came to meetings and banquets, and as a result married our one-time most eligible batchelor member the late Alan R. Fernald, a Washington Square intellectual and bon vivant. Dr. Wood served for nearly a decade as FCPS Treasurer. He was an enthusiastic collector of France, French Oceania and Somali Coast.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1428 NAUMICK, Dennis Michael, Via Morena Apts. #12, 4135 Brown Way, Tucson, AZ 85711 (Offices Abroad (Africa only). CFA; French Colonies in Africa mint and used, all errors, varieties, etc.)
- 1429 JOHNSON, Charles K., 11010 Santa Clara Dr., Fairfax, VA 22030 (France all major varieties mint and used. Classics 1849-1876 mint and used; Sage Type 1876-1900; Modern France mint and used. Colonies General Issues.)
- 1430 BREININGER, Maj. Robert L., 525 Honeysuckle, Altus Air Force Base, OK 73521 (France only. Philatelic literature and exch. France only)
- 1431 DREZ, Dr. Peter B., 1708 Colony Rd., Metairie, LA 70003 (France all major varieties mint and used. Modern France mint and used. Semi-postals; air mails. Philatelic literature; exchange)

- 1432 ALLEN, Jon Lewis, 114 East 90th St., New York, NY 10028
(Metropolitan France used, Specialized. Monaco used.)
- 1433 WINE, Dolores R., 57 Leonard St., New York, NY 10013
(France all major varieties mint. Modern France mint; semi-postals; air mails; Liberation issues. Philatelic literature)
- 1434 DeHEPTNER, Georges, 719 N. Kenmore St., Arlington, VA 22201
(France and Colonies mint and used. Colonies General Iss. mint & used)
- 1435 NORTON, Jack H., 5645 Gaston Ave., #201, Dallas, TX 75214
(France mint, used and on cover all major varieties. Classics 1849-1876 mint, used and on cover; Sage Type 1876-1900; modern France mint, used and on cover. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 1436 STANFORD, James W., 53 Kendal Ave., Maplewood, NJ 07040
(France all major varieties mint, used and on cover. First-Day covers. Saar. Colonies General Issues mint, used and on cover. All Colonies and Territories major varieties.)
- 1437 FERGUSON, Carl E., 1876 N. Warren Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53202
(General collector of France all issues: 19th Century used, 20th Century mint. Occupation (by France) issues. Saar)
- 1438 WOOD, Grant H., 288 West 92nd St., New York, NY 10025
General France all major varieties, recent issues mint; early issues used. Classics 1849-1876 used. Modern France mint; postage dues; newspaper stamps; Franchise Militaire; Offices Abroad; Saar; Colonies General Issues used)
- 1439 HOBERG, John L., 110 Paseo De La Playa #C, Redondo Beach, CA 90277
(General France all major varieties mint. Classics 1849-1876 mint or used; 1870-1871 issues, Commune, Balloons, Alsace-Lorraine, locals, dues; Sage Type, 1876-1900. Modern France mint: Blanc, Mouchon, and Merson types, Sowers; semi-postals, air mails, booklets, maximum cards, First-Day Covers, miniature sheets (bloc feuilletts). Special issues and usages: Dues, parcel post, Franchise militaire, occupation issues of and by France. Offices Abroad; CFA; Saar. Colonies General Issues mint; all colonies and territories to independence)
- 1440 SCHWARTZ, Michael, 3443 N. Central Ave. #400, Phoenix, AZ 85012
(Topical: "Visiting France Through Stamps," "French History." General France all major varieties mint from 1909 on, used before 1900. Classics 1849-1876 used; Sage Type 1876-1900; Modern France used. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 1441 WHEATLEY, John L., 3120 Portland Ave. E., Minneapolis, MN 55407
(19th and Early 20th Century France)
- 1442 WILLIAMS, John S., 1203 Ripley St., Philadelphia, PA 19111
(Sowers. Occupation issues of and by France)
- 1443 DARGINSKY, Gerald, 70-11 167th St., Flushing, NY 11365
(General France all major varieties mint. Classics 1849-1876 mint, used and on cover. 1870-1871 issues: Commune, Balloons. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France mint. Colonies General Issues mint. Philatelic lit.)
- 1444 LAURO, Robert, 246 Midland Ave., Staten Island, NY 10306
(General France all major varieties mint and used. Classics 1849-1876 used. Modern France mint and used. Air mails, postage dues, occupation issues of and by France. Andorre. Monaco. Saar. Colonies General Issues mint and used. All colonies and territories, major varieties)
- 1445 DAVIS, George Brian, 1027 Mayo Bldg., Tulsa, OK 74103
(France and Colonies)
- 1446 SIEGEL, Abraham, c/o Kover King, 120 West 44th St., New York, NY 10036
(Dealer full time. Mail sales. Philatelic literature. Exchange)

- 1447 KEITH, Edward F., 2101 N. Burke, Visalia, CA 93277
(France: Military posts; used abroad; French Offices in China and Indo China. Philatelic literature. Exchange)
- 1448 GODUN, George, 99 Eckford St., Brooklyn, NY 11222
(France mint and used and on cover, all major varieties. Dealer in approvals)
- 1449 ALLEN, James R., 2523 David, Melvindale, MI 48122
(France: Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France Scott Types A147 and A148; precancels, early ones only ("Affranchies Postes" in an arc)
- 1450 COWLE, Michael, U. S. Dredge Hoffman, Rt. East 9th St., Cleveland, OH 44114 (France all major varieties mint and used. Modern France used and on cover; semi-postals. French Polynesia all items)
- 1451 HORNE, Rick, 1355 27th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94122
(Colonies General Issues, Tahiti usage only. Cancels and postal history, stamps, covers of Tahiti and French Polynesia)
- 1452 SALLES, Raymond, 7, Rue Saint-Denis, F92100 Boulogne, France
(Philatelic literature; writer; maritime mail)
- 1453 GUARFIOLA, Pedro, 812 Euclid St., Lawton, OK 73501
(General collector all issues. Classics 1849-1876 mint, used and on cover. Modern France mint and on cover; air meetings, first flights, crash covers)

REINSTATEMENTS

- 1024 STEPHEN, Pierre, 8707 Almond Rd., Lakeside, CA 92040
(Dealer: Artist' proofs; deluxe sheets; plate proofs; imps & drawings)
- 123 MINKUS, J. S., Empire Stamp Galleries, 116 West 32nd St., New York, NY 10001 (Dealer)
- 1363 HUSSEY, Jon A., 7911 Juniper Ave., Gary, IN 46403
- 1299 FLEISCHMAN, Henry B., 1557 East 23rd St., Brooklyn, NY 11210
(France and Colonies)
- 1335 WILLIAMSON, Patricia, 320 West Argonne, Kirkwood, MO 63122
- 759 DRELLICH, Marvin G., M.D., 108 East 37th St., New York, NY 10016
- 155 SHERIFFS, Leigh, 1782 Mandeville Canyon Rd., Los Angeles, CA 90049
- 1336 BESSY, A., 3 Villa Kin Koala, F83430-St. Mandrier s/Mer, France

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1058 FULLER, Clarence R., 69-A The Village Green, Budd Lake, NJ 07828
- 1241 RUBIN, Dr. Bernard, Apt. 2909, 1700 East 56th St., Chicago, IL 60637
- 1160 VAN DEN ABEELE, M. Daniel, 1500 Gardenia Ave., Royal Oak, MI 48067
- 1248 McABEE, Mrs. Robert L., 405 Serrano Dr.—10M, San Francisco, CA 94132
- 1141 HUDSON, Robert E., P. O. Box 15258, Sarasota, FL 33579
- 790 DURANT, Richard, 425 Lincoln Road, Grosse Pointe, MI 48230
- 1429 JOHNSON, Charles K., American Embassy CG-5, APO San Francisco, CA 96243
- 1419 TONG, Dennis P., Apartment #T-223, 1121 Arlington Blvd., Arlington, VA 22209
- 1230 TORRES, Dr. David, 121 University Ave., Apt. 1, Morgantown, WV 26505

REMOVED FROM THE MAILING LIST FOR NPD

- 707 EATON, Frederick S.