



2 Oct. 1876, PARIS 2 LA VILLETTE 2, on 8,000Fr money letter

L-shaped block of three of the 5Fr Empire, + pair 80c, + 40c = 17Fr postage

red CHARGÉ; red accountancy box on back

2 October transit and 3 October arrival backstamps

Postage (20.9 gm)	.50
Registry fee	.50
Insurance, at 20c/100Fr	16.00
Total (1 January 1876 Tariff)	17.00

Became Paris 77 in 1882

POST OFFICES AND POSTAL MARKINGS OF THE ANNEXED PARIS SUBURBS TO THE 1880s

The exhibit consists of Paris suburban markings dating from the early 1760s to the 1880s. Special emphasis is placed upon the period since 1852, wherein a specialized presentation is made of dated postmarks and associated killers, from the introduction of *petits chiffres* up to the disappearance of suburban names for date stamps; Siege of Paris and Commune-period mail, money letters, wrappers, and unusual uses are included. Emphasis is properly placed on mail dating from the complexities of the 1870-71 Franco-German War. A few introductory pages demonstrate the close spatial relationship between Paris and its suburbs, long prior to annexation. The last several pages cover miscellaneous uses, including post-1854 taxed letters.

The Paris of today has, since 1860, consisted of (1) the old walled inner city, and (2) its surrounding suburbs which lie within the newer fortification walls. These suburbs were annexed by Paris in January 1860. However, their post offices retained their identities, via postal markings, until 1881 and sometimes later, when they became fully incorporated into the Paris post-office system. Other suburbs—and unannexed parts of the annexed ones—all of which lie beyond the Paris walls, have retained their separate identities into the present—and are not included here. Based upon long-term examination of numerous European catalogs and personal observations, **little more than 1% of all Paris mail of the period originated in the suburbs.**

The following events affected all suburban post office and all post offices in France and Algeria, except for those in Paris proper:

1 January 1852: Introduction of an alphanumerical nomenclature of small numeral killers (*petits chiffres*) (PC) within lozenges of dots;

1 January 1863: Renumbering of the nomenclature (because many new post offices opened during this interval, and substitution of large numeral killers (*gros chiffres*) (GC).

End of March-I April 1876: Killers replaced by just the date stamps.

Thus the study of the suburban post office markings can be construed as being a microcosm of contemporary French markings as a whole.

At first no penalty was charged on unpaid letters. This was changed on 1 July 1854, when a penalty of 1½ times to postage—rounded up to the nearest 5 centimes—was imposed on unpaid or underfranked mail. The penalty was doubled to 2x on 1 September 1870. Examples are shown throughout the exhibit.

The more important or significant items are shown within thick black lines. The most important ones are shown additionally on blue matting. Reasons for importance, where needed, are indicated in **bold face**.

Plan of the Exhibit

Forerunners from and to the Suburbs

The Paris *Petite Poste*

Early National *Grande Poste* mail [1 page to show example]

Paris mail to the Suburbs [ditto]

Suburban markings

Unpaid markings

Prepaid markings

Déboursé markings

Circular date stamps (Types 11 through 15)

Stamped, prepaid pre-1852 mail with grill killer

The Post Offices from 1852—Specialized study

Auteuil through La Villette 2

Miscellaneous markings and uses

Small equivalents of the Large Numerals

Special routings from Paris to the Suburbs

Railway compartment markings

Carrier (*facteur*) markings

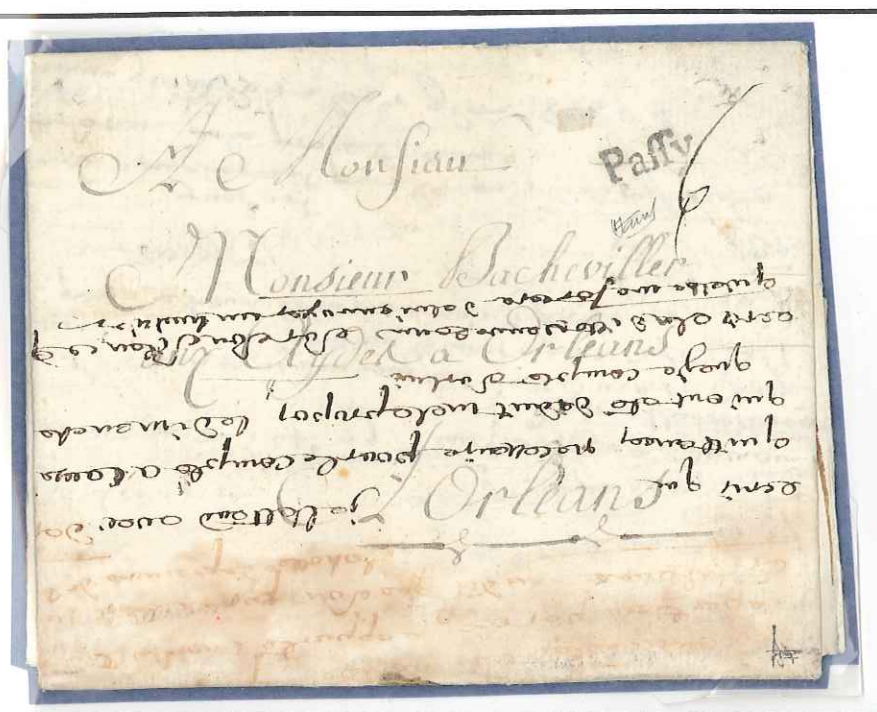
Unpaid Letters

Epilogue

FORERUNNERS FROM AND TO THE SUBURBS

The Paris *Petite Poste*

Established 1760 as an efficient, privately-run, farmed out Royal concession for mail service, with numerous daily deliveries within the Paris region. Mail beyond was transferred to or from the *Grande Poste*. Abolished 1795 and replaced by the Revolutionary government's national postal system, though some of its markings remained in use into the early 1800s.



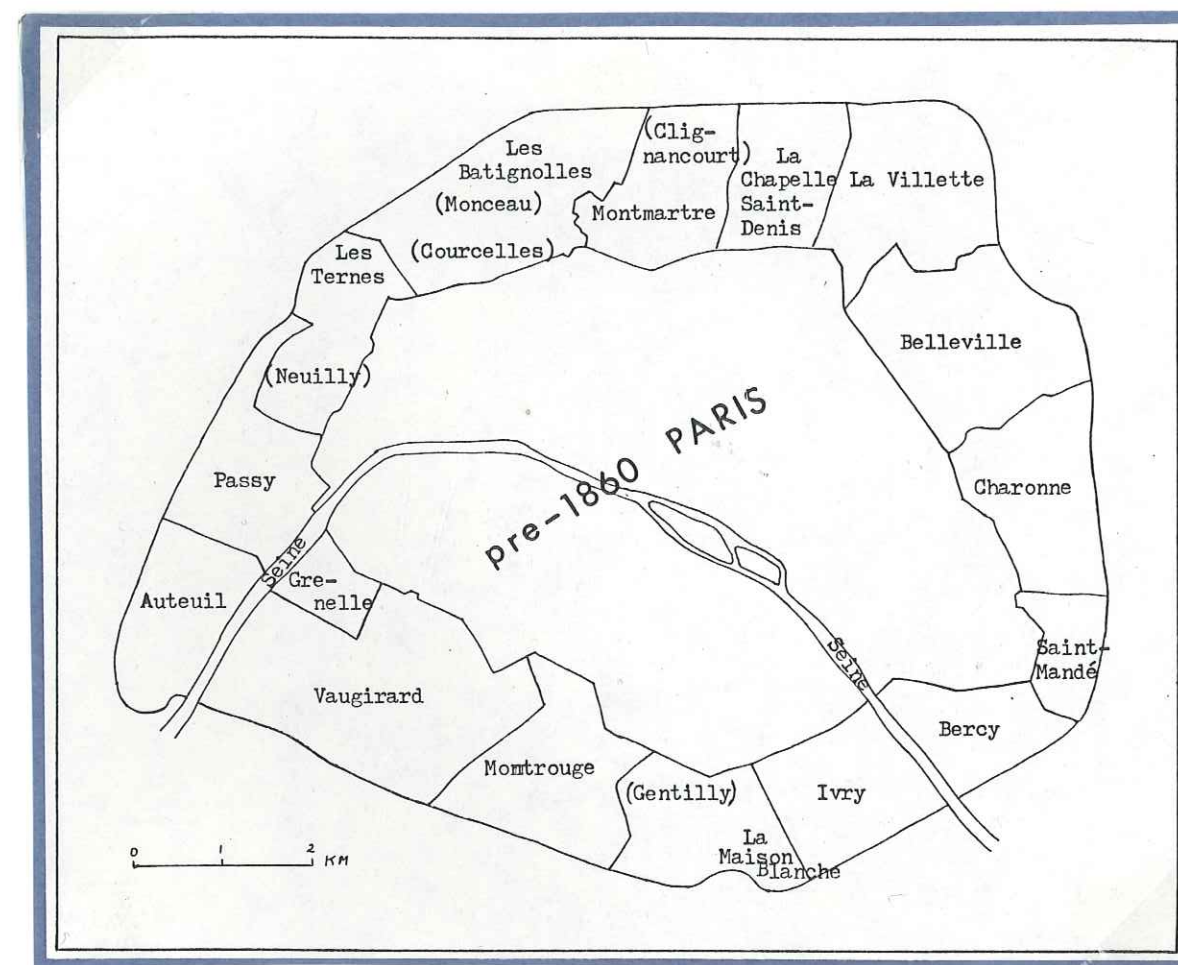
Passy (= Passy)
[first year of use from suburb],
3 Aug. 1763 to Orléans

taxed at 6 sous as a simple letter
going distance of 40-60 leagues



datelined Passy, 27 March 1766, to Paris; *Petite Poste* markings:

K/E1 in circle = Passy mail carrier; **27** = 27th day of month; **8^e L^{ve}** = next-to-last (8th) delivery of the day (at Paris); **E/P.D** = arrival at Paris Bureau E [in St. Honoré district] as Postage Due; **BANL.** = from [also too] the suburbs (*Banlieue*)



Location map of the annexed Paris suburbs

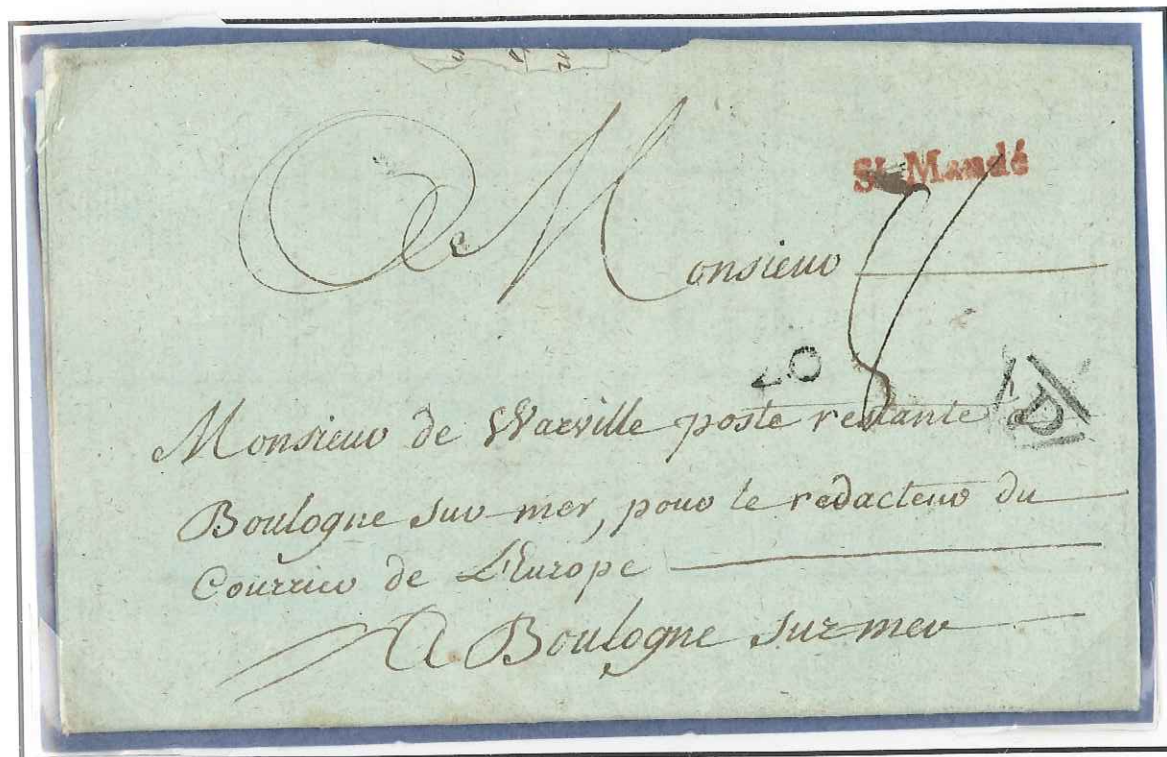


5 Oct. 1870 [1st collection of day]

PARIS/BELLEVILLE + *gros Chiffres* 432, to German-occupied Nancy

blue crayon 20 (centimes) German tax
but no arrival back stamp

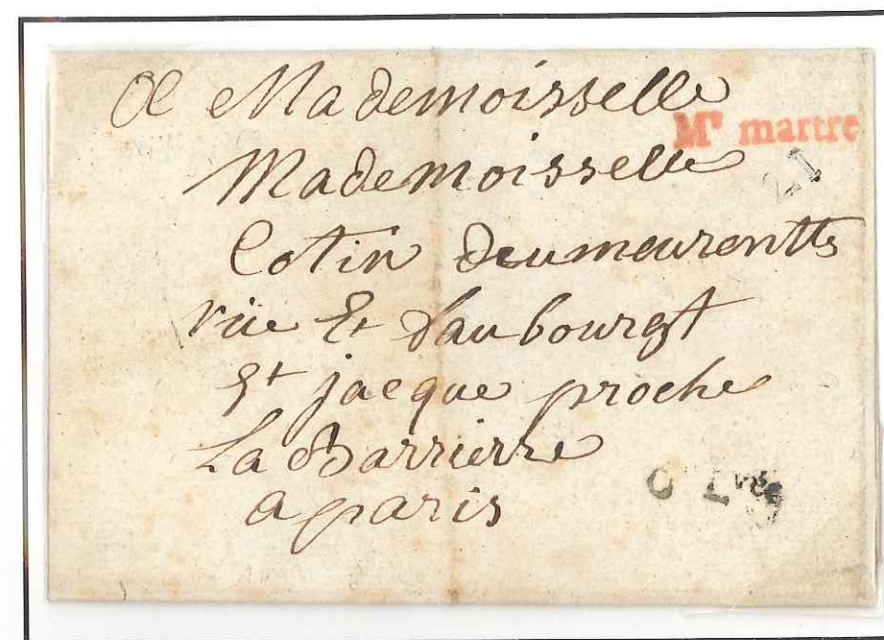
flown out of besieged Paris, probably on balloon *Armand-Barbès*



red **St Mandé** [23 mm] [unreported by Allard & Legendre]
20 Nov. 1778 interior dateline
taxed 8 sous for distance of 80-100 leagues (1759 Tariff),
via Paris [P in open triangle] to Boulogne-sur-Mer



Paris, 10 Oct. 1780 to Montmartre; *Petite Poste* markings:
red **J/29** = Paris bureau J, carrier 29; black **J/PD** = bureau J, postage due [marking dates from ca.1775];
black **10** = 10th day of month; black **BANL.**, for service to the suburbs



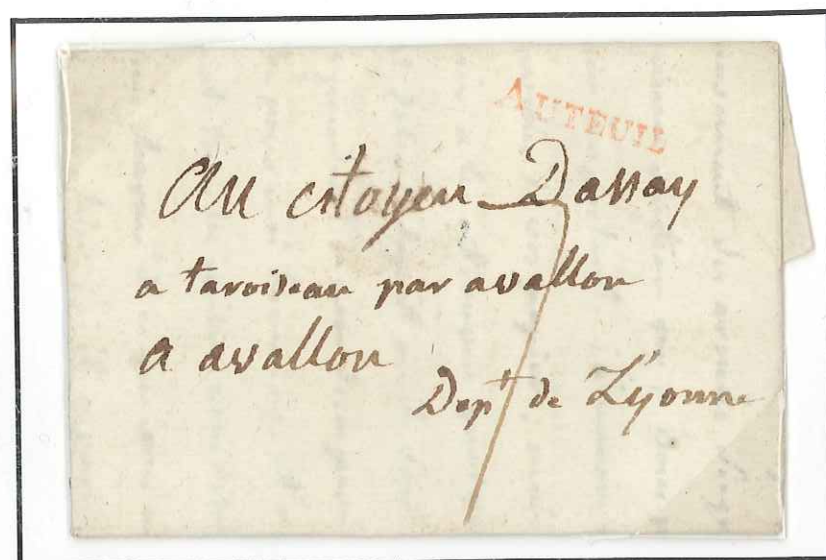
red **M'martre** [24 mm], 21 May 1769, prepaid to Paris
21 = day of mailing; indistinct (6th?) *Levé* (arrival)

(ex-Dubus)



Bercy, 7 [month illegible], 1779, to the Marais district of Paris

K/B2 in circle = Bercy mail carrier;
other markings illegible



red **AUTEUIL** 2 Frimaire, Year III
(= 22 Nov. 1794)

taxed 7 sous (30-40 leagues of 4.55 km each)
to Avallon (Yonne Dept.)



red **CHARONNE** (32 mm), 19 Fructidor, Year III
(= 5 Sept. 1795) to Franciade

[Revolutionary name of St. Denis, Seine]
taxed 1 port (10 sous) for nearby destination (Law of 21 July 1795)

(ex-Dubus)



datelined Belleville, 8 Prairial, Year II (= 27 May 1794),
prepaid to Franciade (Revolutionary name of St. Denis)

red **Belleville** departure marking
(known usage 1792-1795)



red **MONT-ROUGE**, 2 Nivose, Year II
(= 15 Jan. 1794)

to Bourg-Egalité [Revolutionary name for
Bourg-la-Reine]

taxed 4 sous (intra-departmental rate,
1 January 1792 Tariff)

27 (Nivose) arrival backstamp

Paris Mail to Suburbs

Special Paris markings used to indicate mail destined for its suburbs.



29 Dec. 1826 dateline, to suburban Puteaux [beyond the walls]

P in closed triangle/BANLIEUE (13 x 25 mm) marking of the Paris suburban service [very early use]

taxed 2 décimes (red), 1x letter, less than 50 km distance (Law of 24 April 1806)

backstamps: 5 p.m. pickup from Hôtel des Postes, Paris [= T]
on 30 December 1826 [a combination used from 1824]



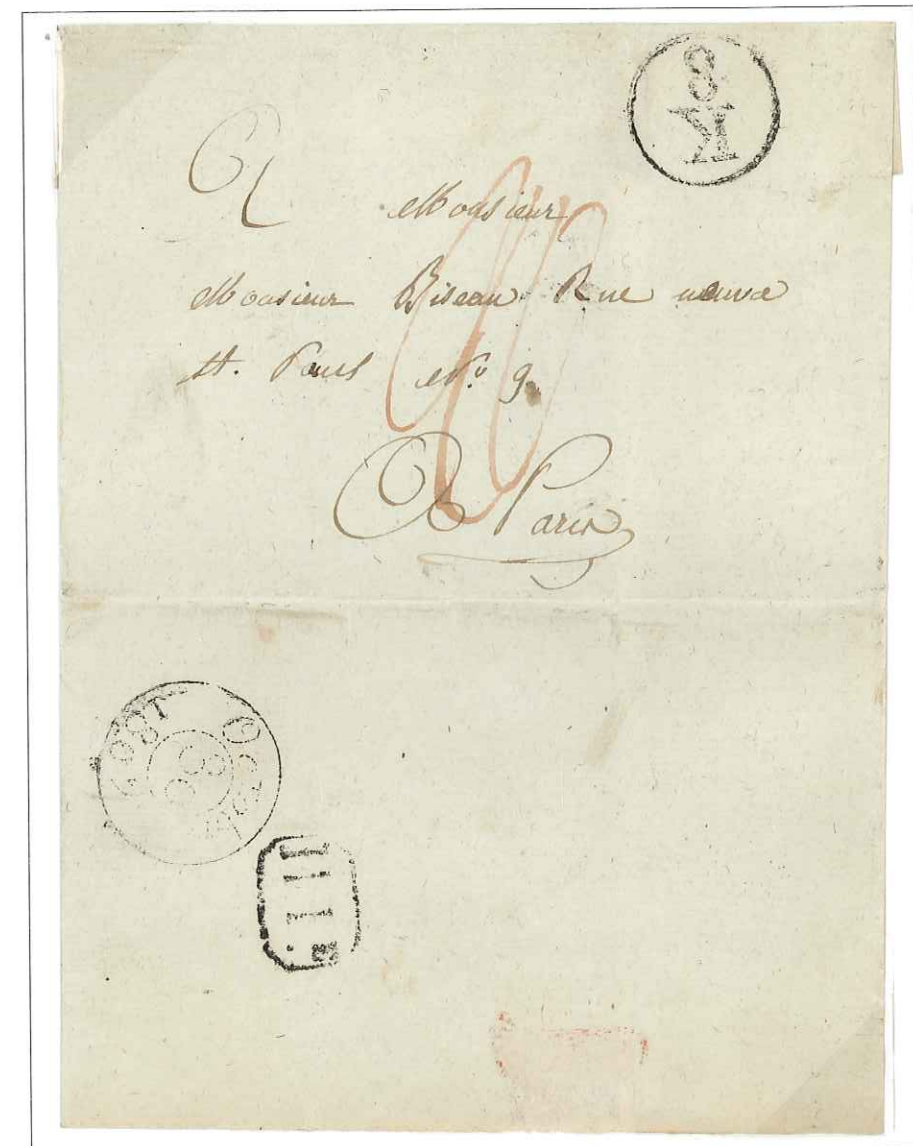
28 May dateline

P in open triangle/BANLIEUE (13 x 34 mm) [early use]

same tax

backstamps: 29 May 1827 transit and arrival

Early National ("Grande Poste") Mail



K/8 in circle, to Paris [no dateline]

20c postage due, 1x local letter rate (Law of 24 April 1806)

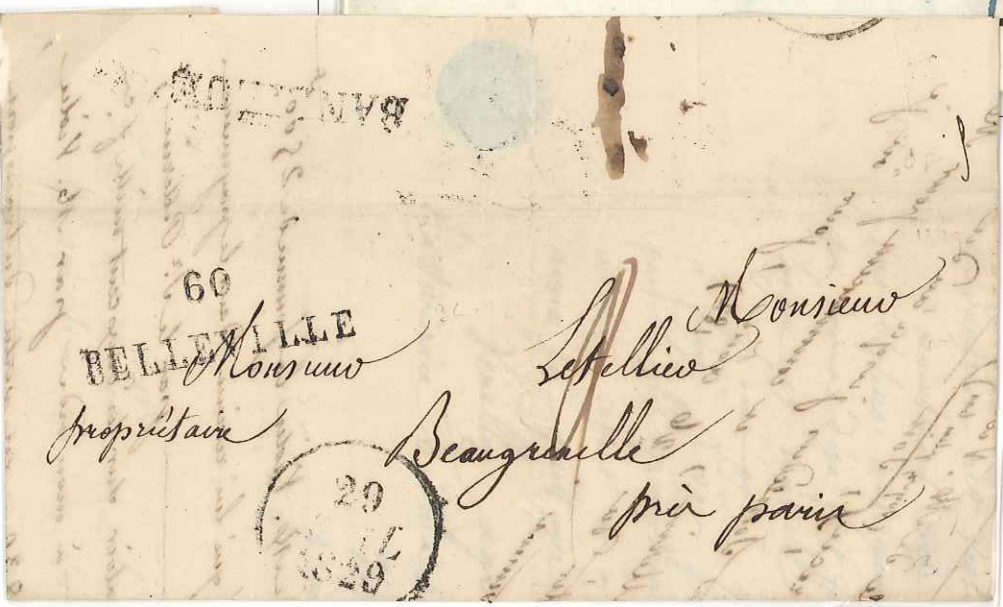
backstamps: 30 October 1809 arrival at:

H I^E = Paris Bureau H, 1st distribution

Only information on this K/8 carrier marking for the time frame comes from Allard & Legendre (1966, p. 129), who report its presence on a February 1806 Gentilly letter. Gentilly hamlet lacked a post office prior to 1824, when an auxiliary bureau opened, served by La Maison Blanche.

60/PASSY SUR SEINE
+ 28 Sept. 1828 dater

13 décimes tax, 15 gm
er, 150-220 km distance
1 January 1828 Tariff)



60/BELLEVILLE
+ 29 July 1829 dater;
BANLIEUE (suburbs) on flap,
for delivery to suburban Paris

3 décimes tax [as per bottom
cover, previous page]

But, some Paris suburban post offices used non-regulation markings:

60/AUGIRARD (38 mm, red) w/o the 60,
datelined Issy, 10 June 1818, to
Bordeaux;
red P in open triangle of Paris outbound
post
taxed 8 décimes, changed to 9 for
1x letter, 600-800 km distance
(Law of 24 April 1806)



SUBURBAN DEPARTURE MARKINGS

Unpaid Markings

Straightline markings, showing numeral of department (in this case, 60 = Seine) above name of full-service (*bureau de direction*) post office, first appeared in January 1792, though not as yet in the Paris region, where *Petit* and *Grande Poste* markings generally remained in use for some years. Single-circle daters used to denote departure or arrival. These markings were replaced by circular date stamps after November 1829.

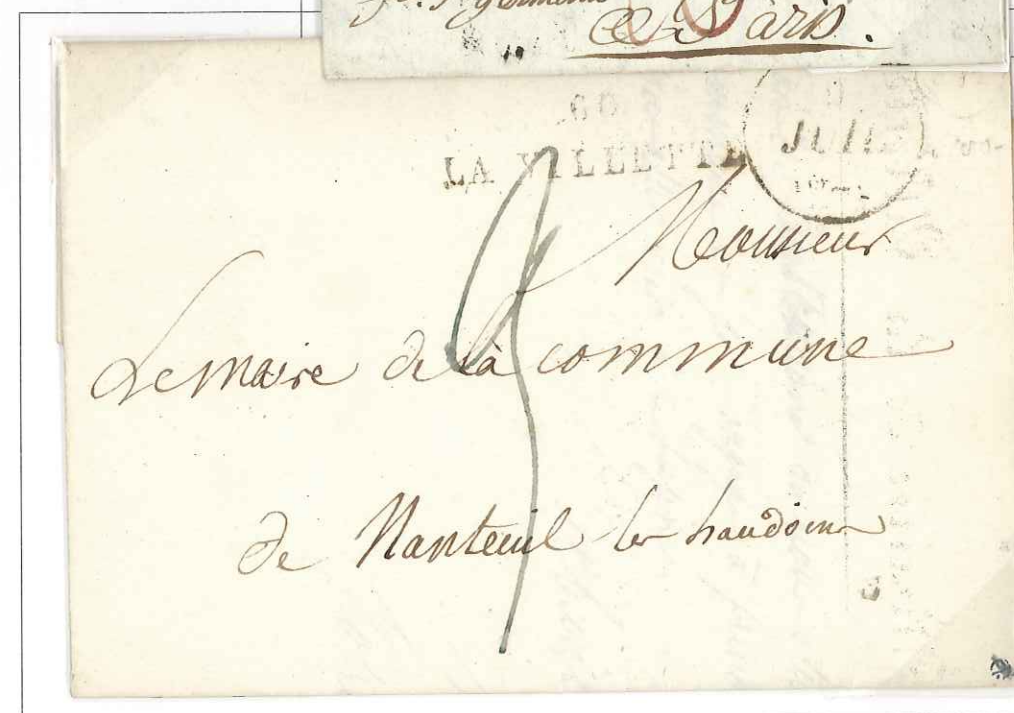
60/PASSY (narrow A, red)
22 Messidor, Year II (= 10 July 1794)
taxed 10 sous for 60-80 leagues distance to
Besançon (1 January 1792 Tariff)



60/PASSY (wider A, red)
[3 March 1809 arrival back stamp]
red P in open triangle, for Paris transit to
St.-Germain(-en-Laye)
20 (centimes) tax, unpaid 1x letter, distance under
50 km (Law of 24 April 1806)



60/LA VILLETTE
+ 6 July 1828 dater
3 (décimes) tax, unpaid 1x letter,
40-80 km distance
(1 January 1828 Tariff)



Déboursé Markings

Used at post office to which letter was first addressed, to indicate forwarding of letter and of any accrued charges to be collected from addressee at the next post office. Made obsolete by Circular 51 of 18 January 1832. Marking usually applied on back of letters.



Naval Ministry, Paris, 2 Nov. 1828, to Les Batignolles

DÉB.60/LES BATIGNOLLES

ms.: addressee unknown, forwarded to franchise-verification office [3 November]



numerous attempts at
delivering letter to Paris
by at least 5 carriers
(= C.22-C.26)
between 14 and 22 Oct.

1828

DÉB. 60/BELLEVILLE

unknown there and sent
(22 October) to Hôtel des
Postes at Paris
(T/3-H in circle)

taxes (on address side)
not collectible

Prepaid (P.P.) Markings

Used contemporaneously with unpaid markings, but far less common



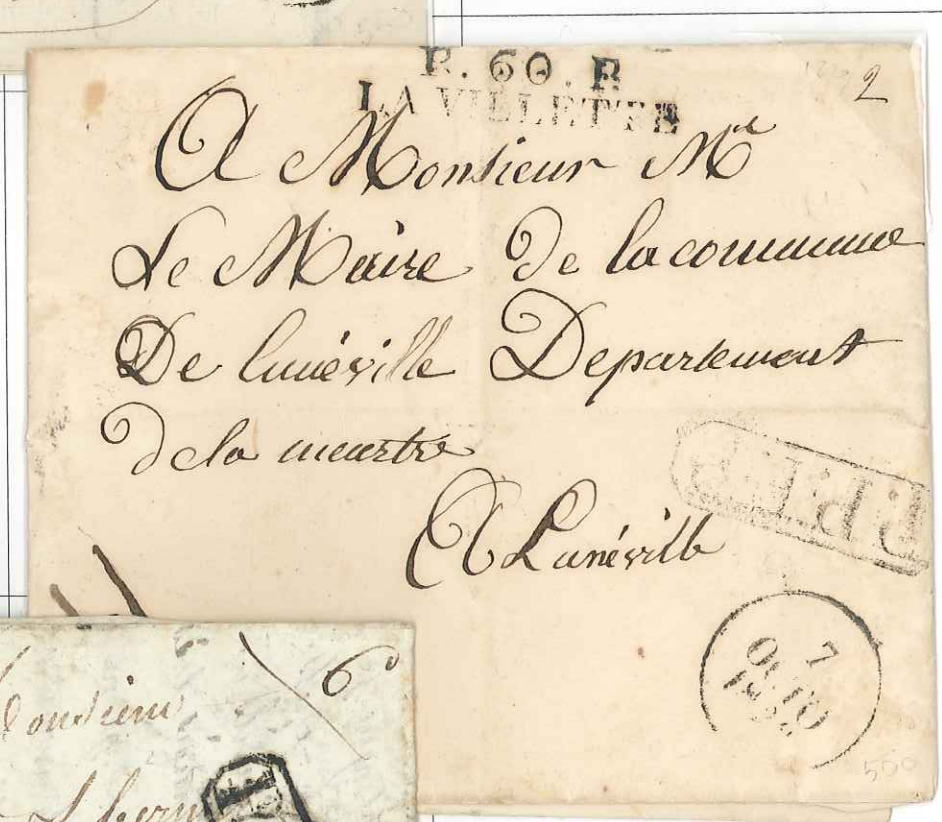
P.60.P./LES BATIGNOLLES
+ 30 May 1829 dater

P.60.P./LA VILLETTE

+ 7 Oct. 1829 dater and
boxed P.P.P.P.

(prepaid through Paris)

9 October arrival backstamp
at Lunéville in Lorraine



P.60 P./VAUGIRARD
+ boxed P.P.P.P.

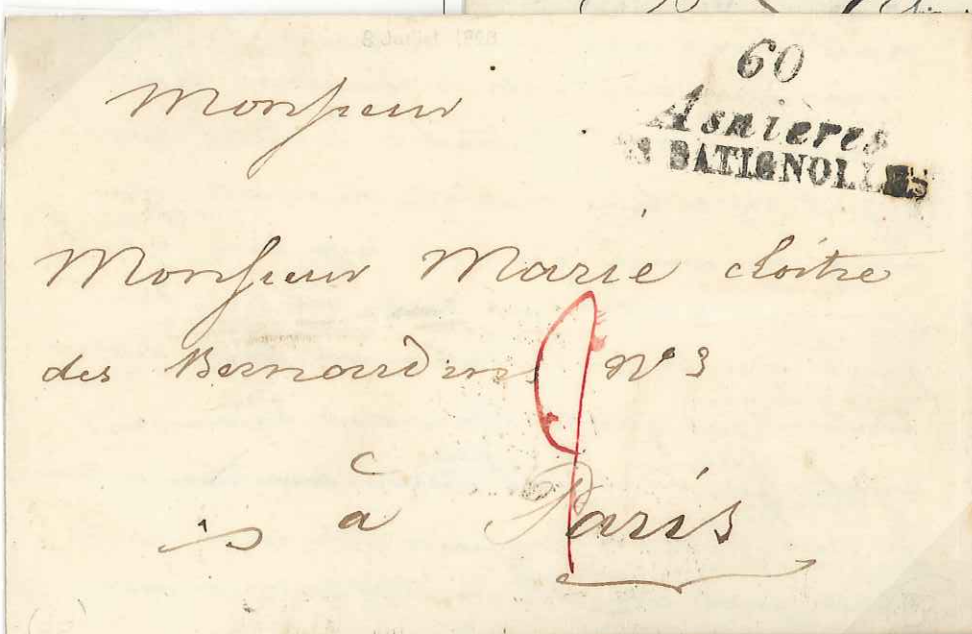
20 May 1831 dater; 23 May arrival
backstamp in west of France

Auxiliary Stations

Markings of secondary stations (*bureaux de distribution*) consisted, from April 1819, of the departmental number above the name; the station, in cursive style; and then the name in block capital letters of the full-service post office upon which it depended. As shown further in the exhibit, all these suburban Paris *distributions* eventually became full-service *directions*, inside--or outside--the city walls.

60/Bercy/CHARENTON
[Bercy, dependent on
Charenton P.O.—
outside the Paris walls—until
June 1826];
6 Feb. 1825 dateline

taxed 9 décimes, 1x letter,
600-800 km distance
(Law of 24 April 1806)



60/Asnières/LES BATIGNOLLES
8 July 1828, to Paris
[date on back]
[Asnières, outside the walls,
dependent on Les Batignolles P.O.
July 1828-October 1836]
taxed 2 décimes, Paris local letter
first month of use of marking

60/Pantin/
BELLEVILLE
[Pantin, outside the
walls, dependent on
Belleville P.O., June
1825-August 1839]
6 Sept. 1825 dateline

taxed 9 décimes, rated
as pr top cover



DÉB.60/MONTROUGE
21 July 1824
on taxed letter from 24/MANTES
to Montrouge
redirected same day
to Paris address

18 May 1832, from auxiliary
station of Amboise (36) P.O.,
to Bercy

DÉB.60/BERCY

for forwarding 19 May to Paris
taxed 5 décimes, for unpaid
1x letter, 150-220 km distance
(1 January 1828 Tariff)



60/chatillon/MONTRouGE

[Chatillon, outside the walls, attached to
Montrouge P.O., 1826-March 1838]

18 Feb. 1831 Paris backstamp
2 décimes local letter tax



60/Ville-Juif/
LA MAISON BLANCHE
[Villejuif dependent on La
Maison Blanche P.O.
1824-42, then became a
recette beyond the walls]

1 June 1825 dateline
(earliest known date
for marking)

taxed 2 décimes, changed
to a 3



60/Charonne/MONTREUIL

[within-the-walls Charonne, dependent on outside-the-walls Montreuil P.O.,
until June 1839]

22 Sept. 1838, Charonne town hall, to Paris
2 décimes local-letter tax (1 January 1828 Tariff)

60/Monceau/MONTMARTRE
[Monceau, dependent on Montmartre
P.O. only from

July 1825 to February 1826]
datelined fr. adjoining Batignolles
village, 6 Feb. 1826

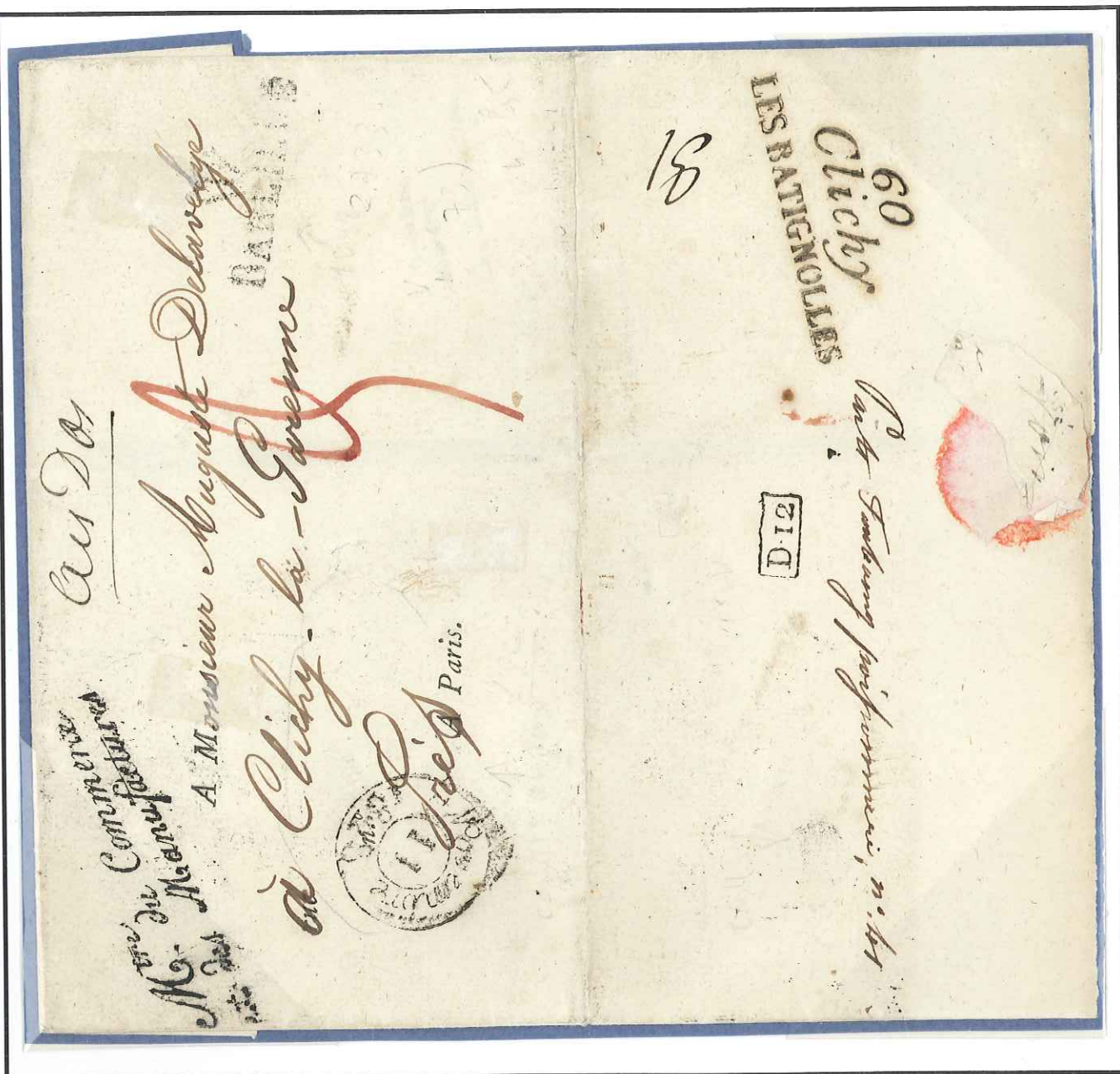
taxed 3 décimes for 6-8 gm letter
under 50 km distance
(Law of 6 April 1810)



60/Arceuil/MONTRouGE
[Arceuil, outside the walls, was
dependent on Montrouge P.O.,
[May 1827-1834]

30 Aug. 1833 arrival backstamp

taxed 4 décimes, 1x letter,
150-220 km distance
(1 January 1828 Tariff)



unusual use of 60/Clichy/LES BATIGNOLLES as a déboursé marking

from Ministry of Commerce and Manufactures, Paris, 11 Nov. 1828, forwarded via P/BANLIEUE "near Paris", to Clichy, as noted by Paris carrier D. 12

Clichy, dependent on Les Batignolles, January 1828-September 1838, having been earlier dependent on Montmartre

taxed 3 décimes for local 7½-10 gm letter

60/Auteil/PASSY
[Auteuil dependent on Passy P.O. until 1 January 1838, though already a full service P.O. since 1828]

21 Sept. 1835 free-franked to former postmistress of Belleville

next-generation type 12 backstamp
(details a few pages further on)

circular Belleville arrival backstamp



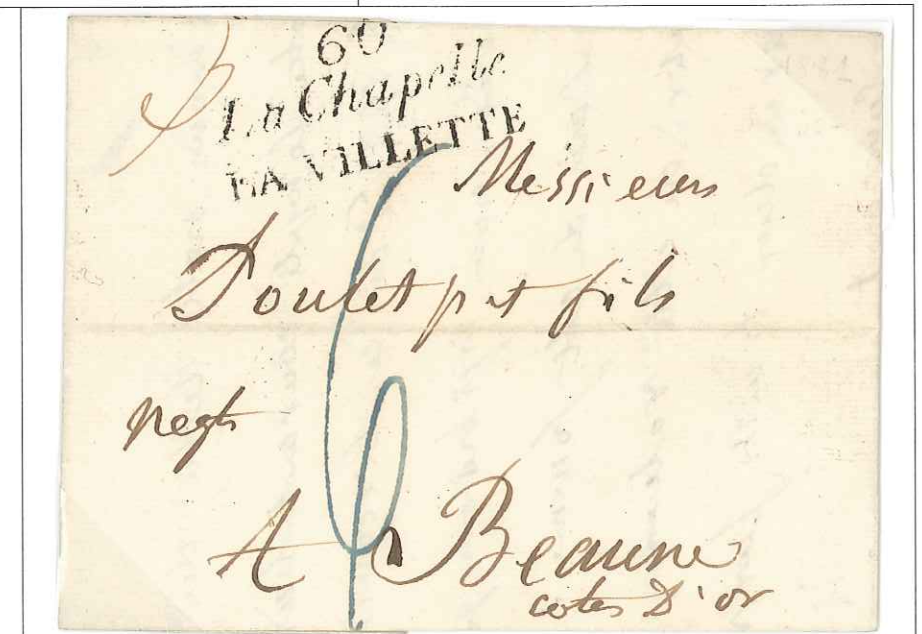
60/Issy/VAUGIRARD
[Issy, dependent on Vaugirard until September 1839]
18 Nov. 1828 Paris arrival backstamp

taxed 2 décimes, 1x letter, auxiliary station to principal P.O.
(local letter rate, 1 January 1828 Tariff)

60/La Chapelle/LA VILLETTE
[La Chapelle, dependent on La Villette until 1838]

12 Feb. 1831 dateline

taxed 6 décimes, 1x letter, 220-300 km distance (1 January 1828 Tariff)



Circular Date Stamps

30-mm diameter handstamps appeared in Netropolitan France after mid-December 1829; replaced by smaller ones after 1835. Three types, according to whether there are complete rosettes or partial ones or none at all, serving to clamp down the blank forms on sides of outer rings. Short town/suburb names, such as Bercy, required complete rosettes; long ones required none. Department numbers at bottom.

Type 11 (complete rosettes) (only for BERCY)



BERCY/(60), 1 May 1834

taxed 6 décimes, 1x letter,
220-300 km distance (1
January 1828 Tariff)
+ 1 décime [red
handstamp] for rural
delivery*
[should have been struck
in black]

* The supplementary rural décime (I^p, in red), in use 1 April 1830 - 21 December 1846, covered the extra charge for letters to or from villages at a distance from their post office.

Type 12 (partial rosettes)



BELLEVILLE/(60),
14 March 1834

red boxed P.P.
(prepaid),
from mayor
of Belleville
(his seal)

Circular of April 1830, applied from 1 May 1830, deleted the third line that showed the name of the full-service post office of the Paris region and elsewhere in France. Replaced in turn, and slowly and haphazardly beginning in the same year, by circular date stamps.



60/Grenelle
[dependent on Vaugirard P.O.]
21 Nov. 1836 arrival, on flap of 20 November
notice from Paris
taxed 2 décimes for local letter
very early or earliest known date
for this marking
became full-service P.O. 11 August 1839

60/Montmartre
[dependent on Les Batignolles P.O.]
7 July 1837 Paris arrival back stamps
taxed 2 décimes
became full-service P.O. winter 1838-
1839





LA MAISON-BLANCHE/(60), 17 Aug. 1838
taxed 5 décimes, 1x letter, 150-220 km distance
(same Tariff)



PASSY-LES-PARIS/(60), 14 Oct. 1842
taxed 6 décimes, 1x letter, 220-300 km distance (same Tariff)

Type 13 (no rosettes)



BELLEVILLE/(60), 17 Aug. 1837
[used contemporaneously with Belleville's Type 12 from 1837]
taxed 4 décimes, 1x letter, 150-220 km distance (same Tariff)



BERCY/(60), 16 Dec. 1842
[replaced bercy's Type 11 from October 1839(?)]
taxed 5 décimes [same destination as on previous page, and under taxed]
+ rural décime in black

LES TERNES/(60)
27 Feb. 1839
prepaid to Rouen



VAUGIRARD/(60)
3 Feb. 1846
taxed 7 décimes
(as per previous page)

LA VILLETTE/(60)
15 Oct. 1840
prepaid to Paris

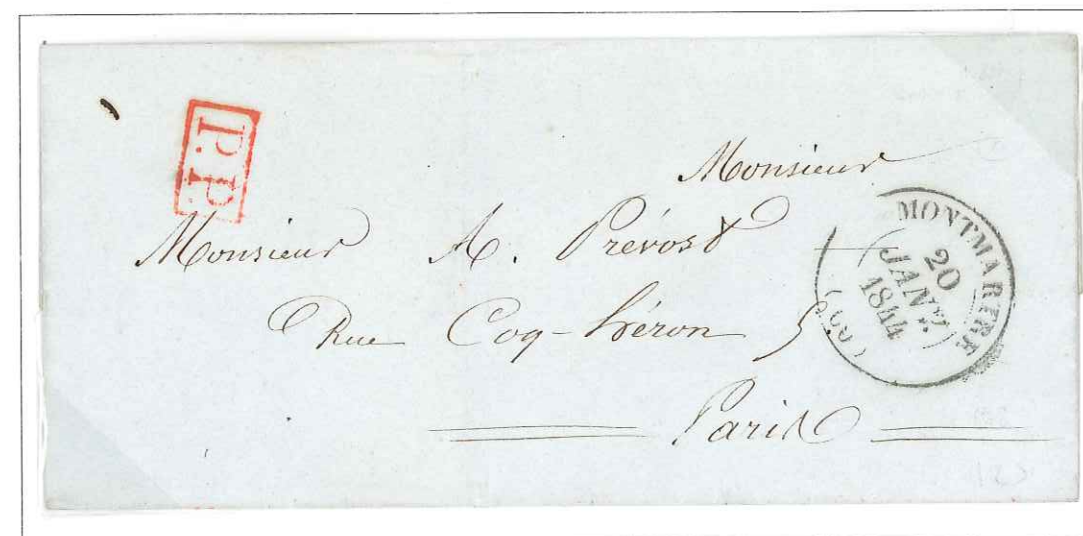


Type 14 (26-mm diameter)

Smaller size, to take up less space on letters. Placed in use from December 1835; some remained in use as late as 1855.



LA CHAPELLE-St.-DENIS/(60), 16 Aug. 1842
taxed 7 décimes, 1x letter, 300-400 km distance
(1 January 1828 Tariff)



MONTMARTRE/(60), 20 Jan. 1844
prepaid to Paris



MONTROUGE/(60), 2 July 1848
 from Prisoner "of '48", held at the Fort de Montrouge
 taxed 3 décimes (= 30 c) (distance of 40-80 km,
 1 January 1828 Tariff)
 same day Paris transit and Etampes arrival backstamps
 [indicating contents were not censored]



MONTROUGE/(60) [blue],
 5 March 1855
 taxed 30c in blue
 [as per Charonne, on previous
 page]

LA VILLETTE/(60), 10 Feb. 1852
 prepaid to Peru, via England and
 Panama [at 2F10]



Type 15 (21-mm diameter)

First appeared October 1838 in newly created post offices throughout France, then slowly replaced the larger diameter date stamps. Used in conjunction with killers when postage stamps made their appearance in January 1849. Replaced from December 1865 or earlier by slightly larger (23-mm) handstamps (Type 17) bearing the collection number within the dater.



LES BATIGNOLLES/(60), 1 June 1859
 to Württemberg
 5/6 notation, changed to 15, for kreutzer
 equivalents to French 40c rate, via Baden,
 to Württemberg 2nd Zone
 backstamps: 1 June French transit;
 2 June Württemberg transit and arrival



BELLEVILLE-LES-PARIS/60 [no ()]
 24 March 1854
 taxed at 25c 1x domestic letter rate
 [no penalty then on unpaid mail]
 (1 July 1850 Tariff)

CHARONNE/(60), 1 March 1855
 taxed 30c, 1½x penalty now imposed on
 unpaid letters effective with
 1 July 1854 Tariff



registered mail



LA VILLETTE/(60), 6 Jan. 1851
prepaid [red boxed P.P.] registered letter to Moselle Dept.

registry service (no indemnity) beyond inner Paris in effect only from 1844 to 1853

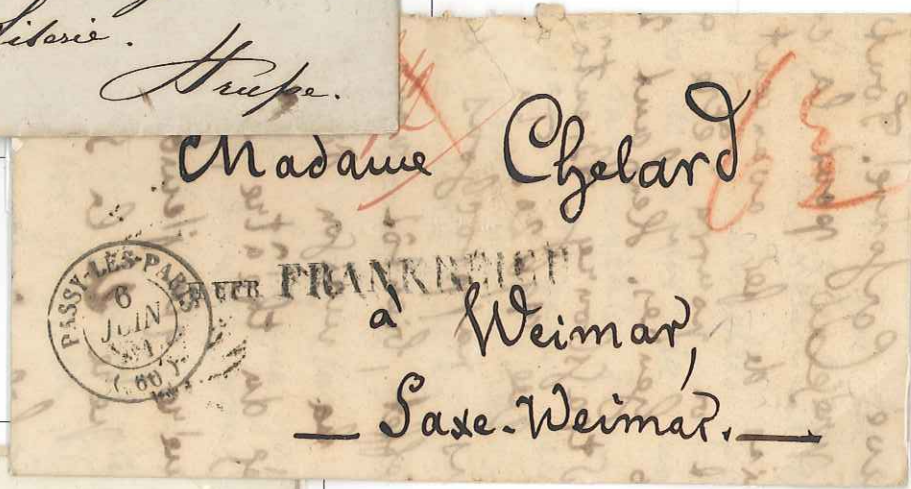


PASSY-LES-PARIS/(60)
21 Oct. 1847 to Silesia, via Berlin

red inked 12 décimes tax

25/10 in circle [25 October]
arrival backstamp

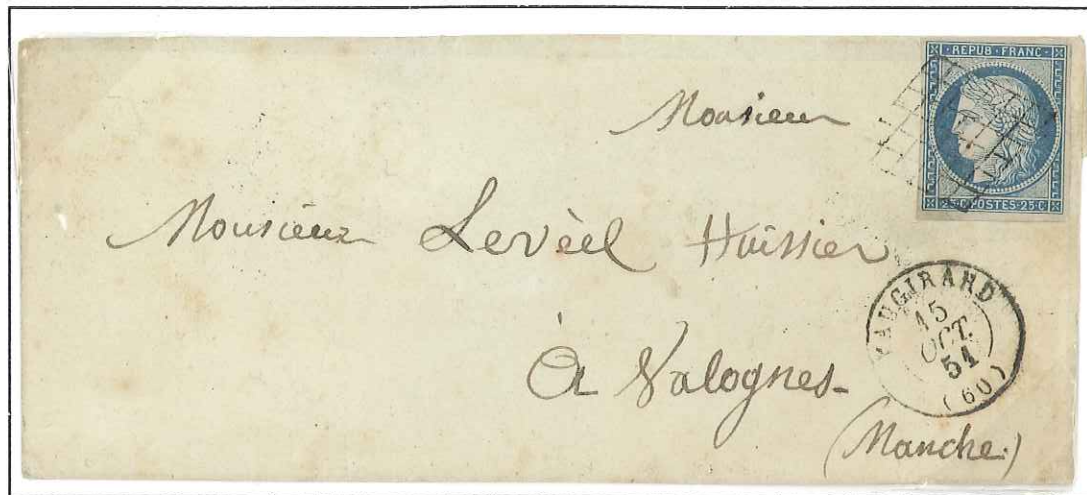
PASSY-LES-PARIS/(60) [slightly different type]
6 June 1851, to Weimar, Saxony
FRANKREICH German transit at red crayon
6+, replacing red inked 2/2 tax
backstamps: Paris 6 June;
indistinct red Weimar



← LES TERNES/(60), 23 March 1850
taxed 2 décimes, 1x letter rate
[no penalty on unpaid mail]
(1 January 1849 Tariff)

VAUGIRARD/(60), 13 Nov. 1855
Taxed 30c (1½x penalty rate,
1 July 1854 Tariff)





VAUGIRARD/(60), 15 Oct. 1851
25c 1x domestic letter (1 July 1850 Tariff)



AUTEUIL/(60), 7 Feb. 1850, on 40c Cérés
first week of stamp's issue
2x domestic letter (1 January 1849 Tariff)

Grill killers were replaced, from 1 January 1852, by individual numbers (of the first alphanumerical nomenclature) within lozenges of dots.

Stamped, prepaid, pre-1852 mail ("provincial" grill killer)

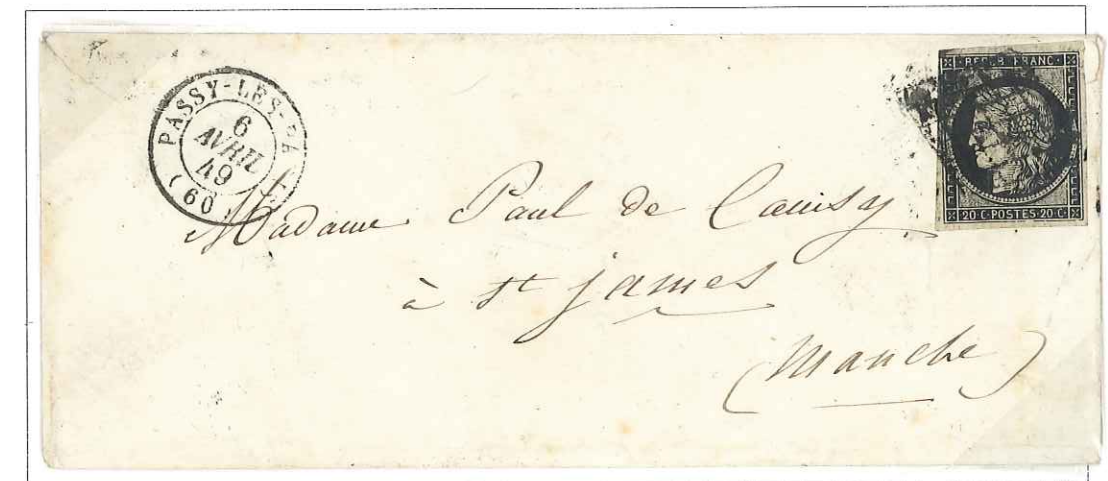


LA CHAPELLE S^T DENIS/60
5 Febr. 1849
20c 1x domestic letter
(1 January 1849 Tariff)



LES BATIGNOLLES/(60)
4 April 1849

PASSY-LES-PARIS/(60)
6 April 1849



THE POST OFFICES FROM 1852—SPECIALIZED STUDY

All French post offices (Paris excepted) utilized numerical killers within lozenges of dots from 1 January 1852; first small numerals (*petits chiffres* = **PC**), then from 1 January 1863, larger numerals (*gros chiffres* = **GC**). Killers not struck on printed matter. Killers were terminated end of March 1876. This is a study of the killers and associated date stamps through the replacement of the former by standard Paris date stamps. (See previous pages for pre-1852 usage from these offices).

Auteuil

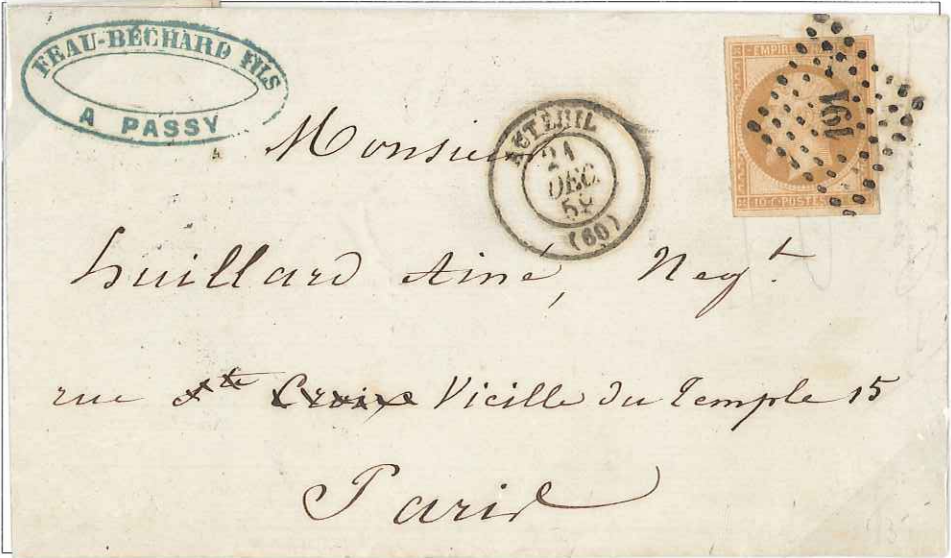
Full-service post office from January 1828, at 18, Rue Molière

PC 191 GC 241

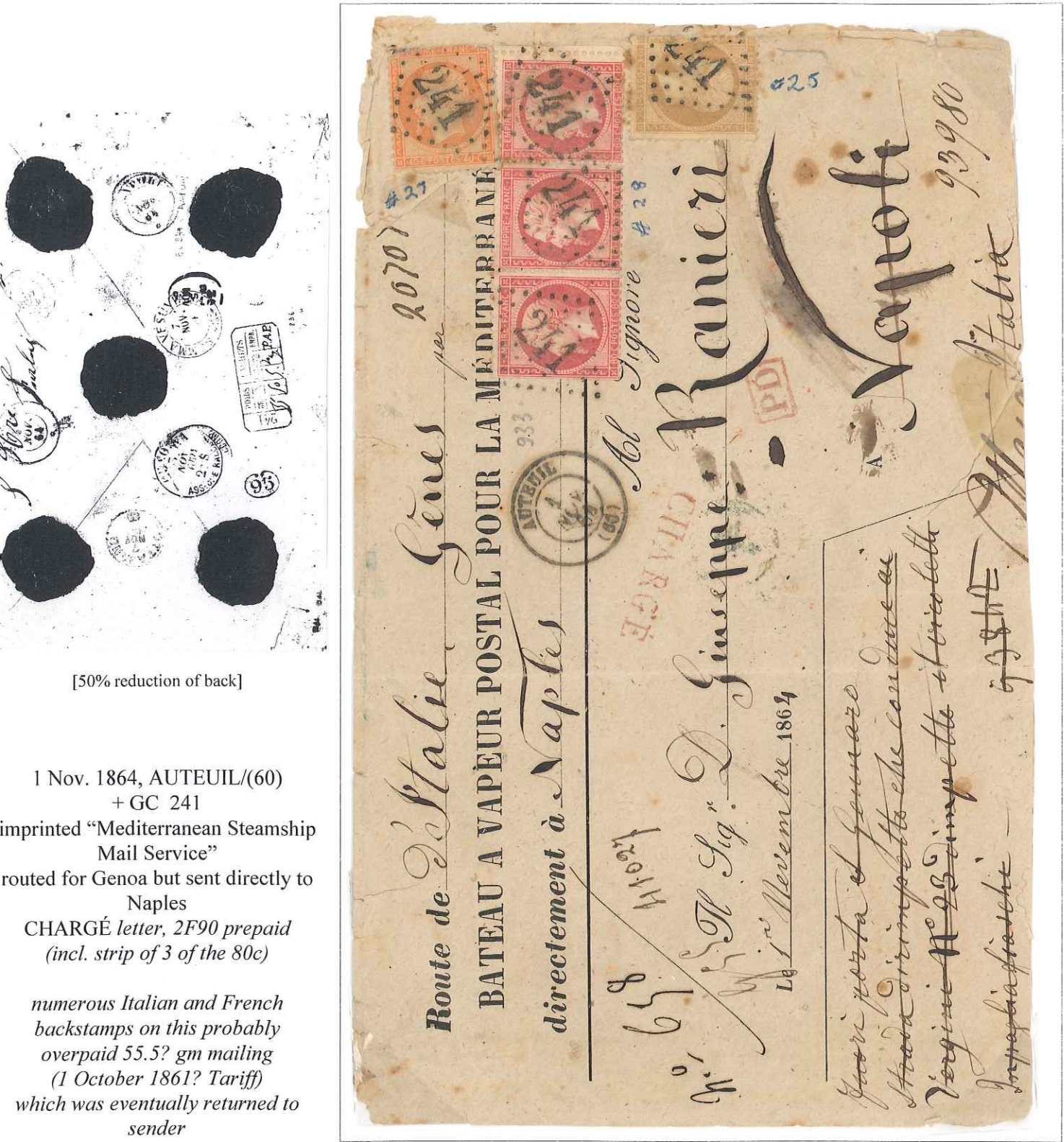
5 March 1859, AUTEUIL/(60)
+ illegible PC 191,
to San Miguel, Azores

red boxed PP but paid only to frontier

transit via Spain and Lisbon (11 May),
where taxed 240 local currency



21 Dec. 1859,
AUTEUIL/(60)
+ PC 191
10c Paris local rate
(1 January 1849 Tariff)



1 Nov. 1864, AUTEUIL/(60)
+ GC 241
imprinted "Mediterranean Steamship
Mail Service"
routed for Genoa but sent directly to
Naples
CHARGÉ letter, 2F90 prepaid
(incl. strip of 3 of the 80c)

numerous Italian and French
backstamps on this probably
overpaid 55.5? gm mailing
(1 October 1861? Tariff)
which was eventually returned to
sender



datelined Auteuil, 20 Oct. 1870
from lieutenant of fire company at Boulogne, Seine
(a quasi-military unit during the Siege),
free-franked to Paris

(ex-Sénéchal)
[the catalog marking]



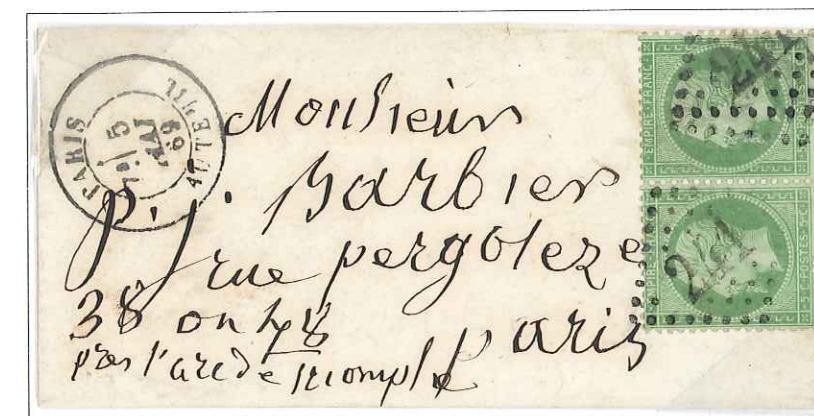
19 Dec. 1870 [7th coll.], PARIS/AUTEUIL+ GC 241
Avranches, 24 December arrival backstamp

flown out of besieged Paris by balloon "Lavoisier" in early morning of 22nd;
mail transited north via Angers and Laval



22 Nov. 1864, AUTEUIL/(60)
+ GC 241
20c domestic 1x letter
(1 July 1854 Tariff)

5 May 1869, PARIS/AUTEUIL
+ GC 241
10c inter-surburban rate,
to Passy
(effective 1 July 1853)



14 Sept. 1870
PARIS/AUTEUIL
+ GC 241

five 2c Laurés
paying 10c Paris local rate

Les Batignolles - 1

Full-service post office from ca. March 1823, at 10, Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville

PC 285 GC 347



backstamps

28 [January] 1852, LES BATIGNOLLES/(60) + PC 285, on 10c Cérés
[very early use of the PC]

probably the 10c sample rate, bureau to bureau (1 January 1828 Tariff)



22 Aug. 1875, PARIS/AUTEUIL + GC 241
correct 50c prepayment, probably overweight letter to USA



18 June 1876

3 June 1879

dates



17 Sept. 1883, late usage of PARIS/AUTEUIL (in smaller,
finer, post-1875? letters), to Sweden
25c UPU rate

Became Paris 53 in 1881, at 9-13, Rue Pierre-Guérin

12 March 1861,
LES BATIGNOLLES/
(60) + PC 285
to Algeria

Susse private
Perforations

1x domestic letter rate

legible March arrival via
Paris-Marseille night train



13 Oct. 1863,
LES BATIGNOLLES/(60)
+ GC 347
(same rate)



10 Nov. 1866, PARIS/LES BATIGNOLLES as cancellers on wrapper, instead of killers, for invoices; 50c invoice rate, to 500 gm (1 August 1856 Tariff)

The 23 mm-diameter (type 17) date stamp (as per above), showing the order of day's mail pickups at left of the day, was placed in general use in France from November 1868, but first appeared in the Paris region about two years earlier.



25 Jan. 1854, LES BATIGNOLLES / (60) + PC 285, to Chalons-sur-Marne
poorly legible back stamps of 26 January
rarely seen triple-weight 1F letter from a Paris suburb

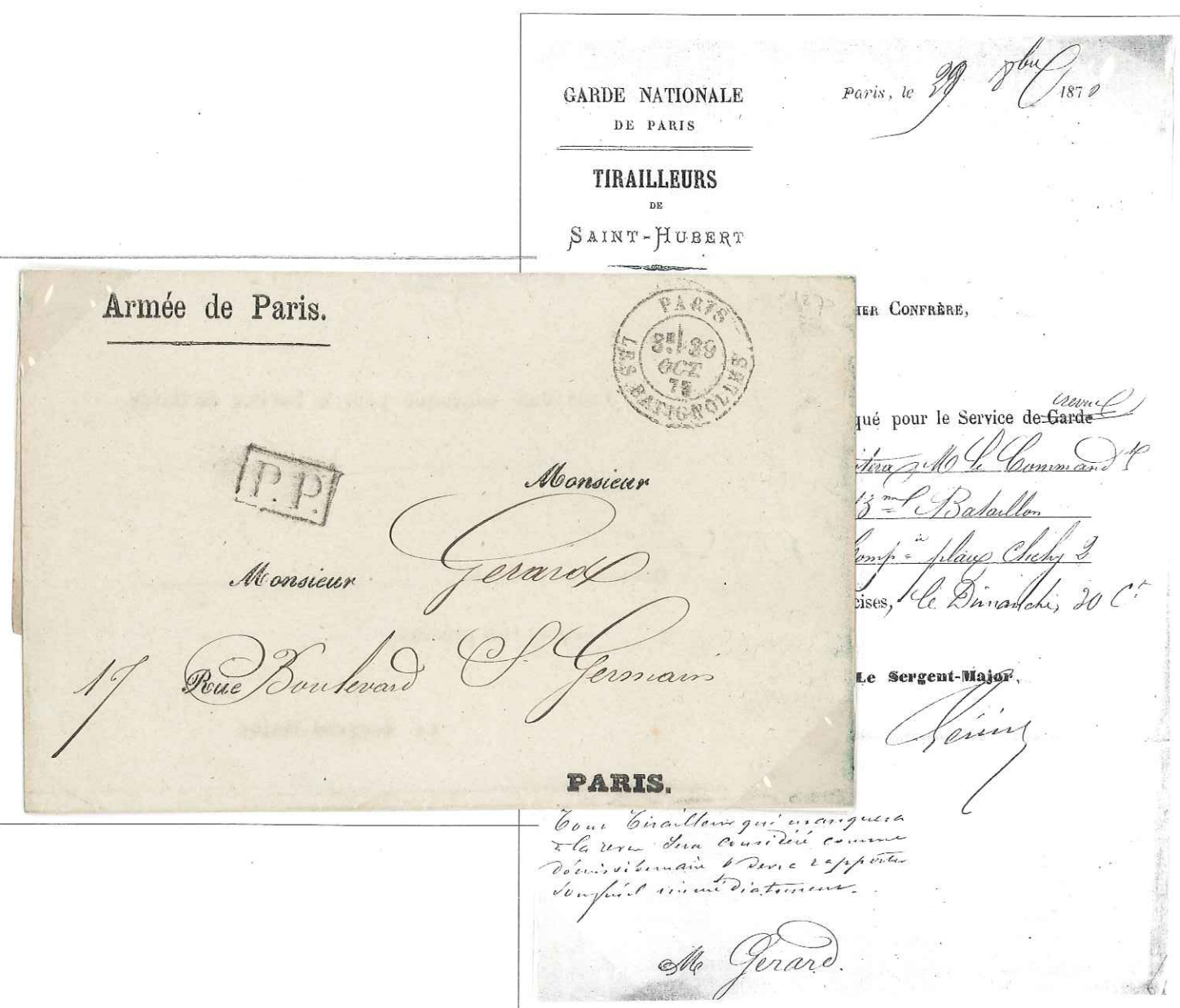
[s/Calves]



13 Jan. 1860, LES BATIGNOLLES/(60)
+ PC 285
10c inter-suburban letter, to Belleville



24 May 1860, LES BATIGNOLLES/
(60) + PC 285
20c 1x domestic letter
Ddubled left frame line, from first (left)
vertical row of Plate G2



29 Oct. 1870, PARIS/LES BATIGNOLLES
free-franked **Armée de Paris** military mail, to Paris

sergeant-major of the Paris National Guard orders a rifleman to report for duty (or else!)



16 May 1864, LES BATIGNOLLES/(60)

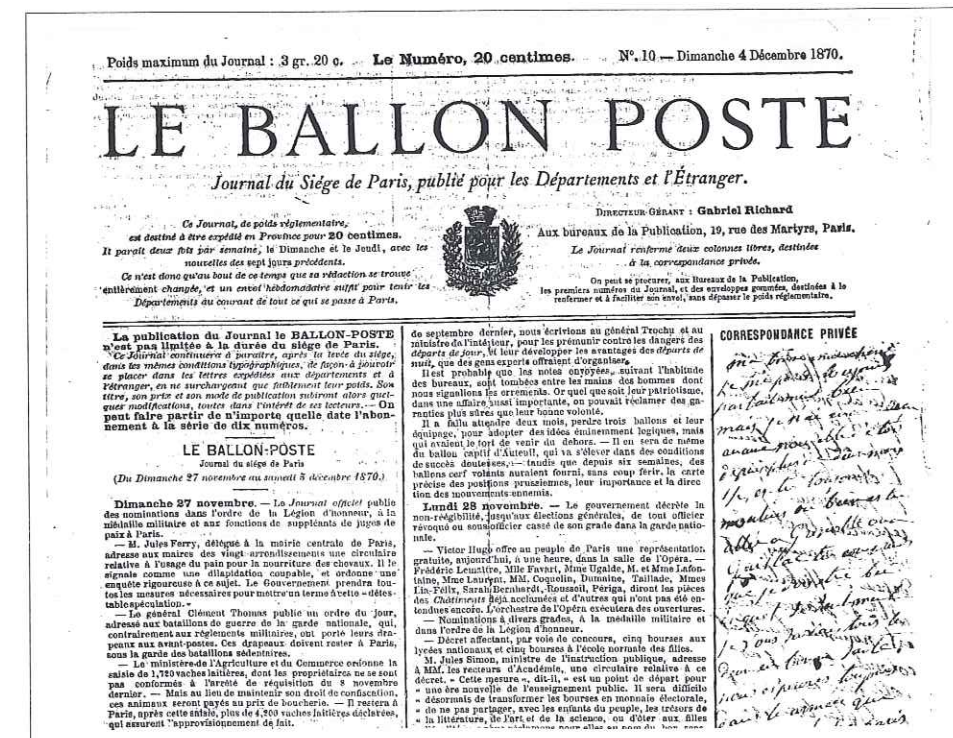
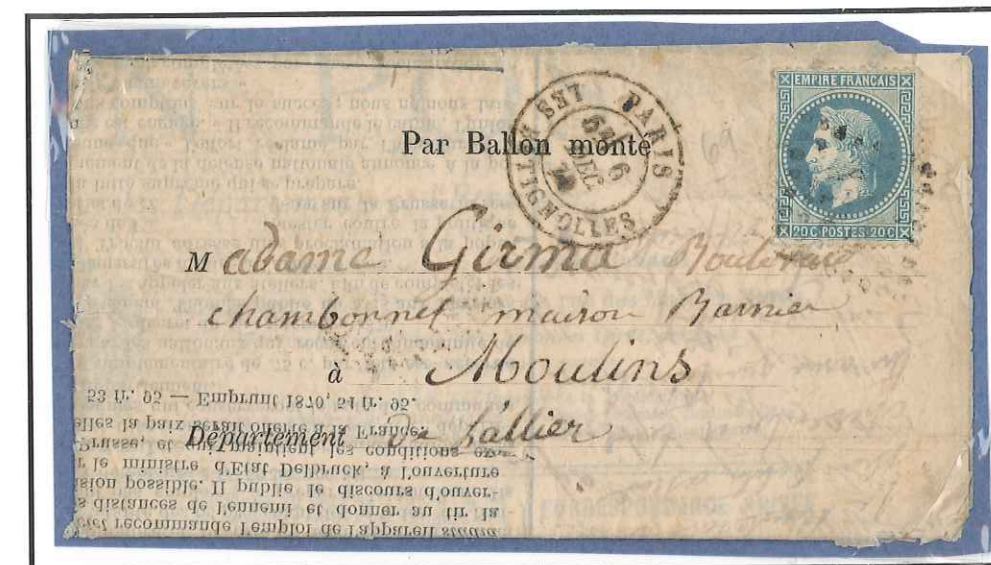
rare strike of red 25 tax, on unpaid 2x Paris local letter (1 July 1853 Tariff)
same day Paris arrival backstamp



3 Feb. 1871, PARIS/LES BATIGNOLLES + GC 347
to German-occupied Beauvais [via Versailles exchange office]

taxed 20(c), French postage not recognized by Occupation authorities

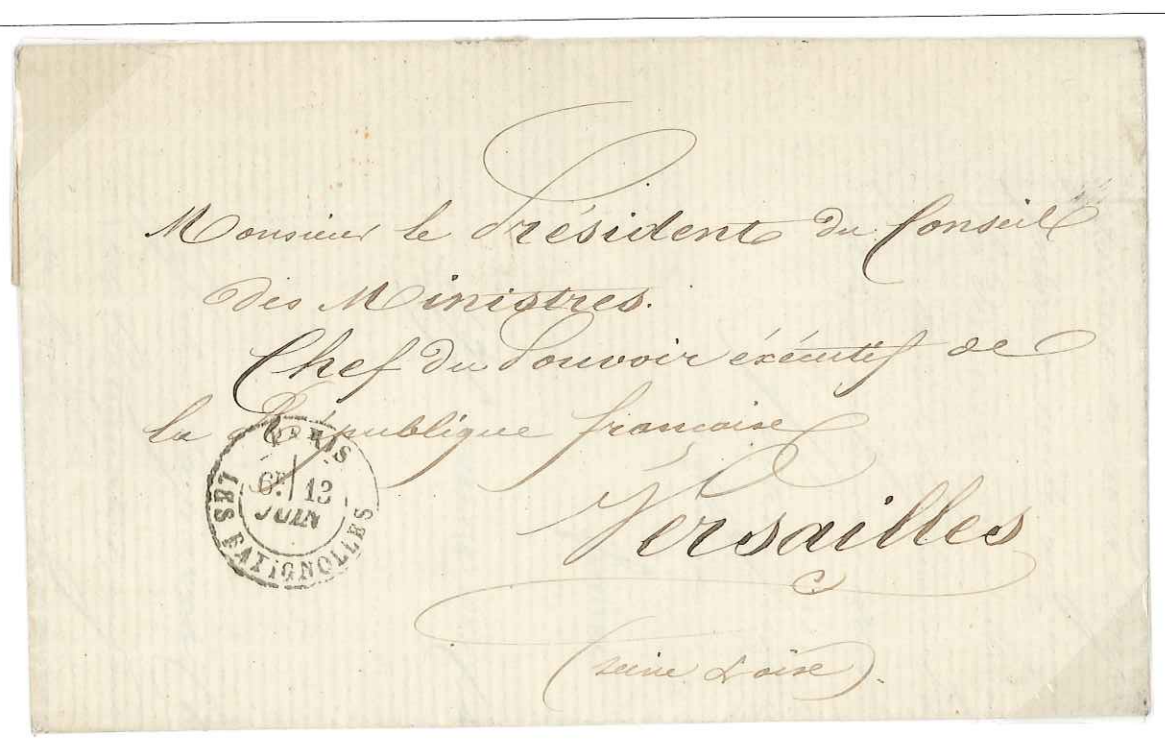
first day of permissible mail out of Paris
and first day of the double franking @ 20c + 20c



5th pickup of 6 Dec. 1870, PARIS/LES BATIGNOLLES

Le Ballon Poste N° 10 (of 4 December)

10 December Moulins-s-Allier arrival backstamp
flown out of besieged Paris, 7 December, on the "Denis Papin",
or on the "Armée de Bretagne", which departed six hours later



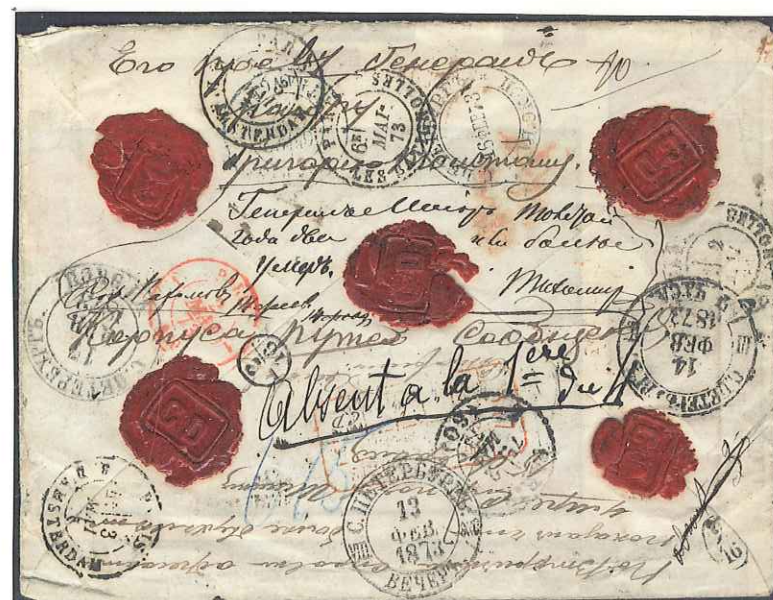
13 June (1871), PARIS/LES BATIGNOLLES, to board of inquiry at Versailles

backstamps: red **PARIS/SON DES CONTRES-SEINGS**, 13 June 1871 [red],
approving the temporary free mailing; Versailles/National Assembly, 14 June

request for pardon [written by scribe] for husband held on hulk in Lorient harbor,
on charges of taking part in Commune uprising



6 June 1870,
PARIS/LES BATIGNOLLES
+ GC 347 [front only]
70c 1x letter to USA
(1 January 1870 rate
via British ship)



[reduced copy of back]

PARIS/LES BATIGNOLLES + GC 347, 22 Feb. (1873), prepaid 1F60 money letter
to major general, Russian general staff, **St. Petersburg, Russia**
endorsed **CHARGÉ**, **Recommandé** (Russian?), and boxed **Recommandé**--transit via Germany
Russian 16 Feb. 73 datestamp (Julian calendar) [front]
unable to deliver [numerous Russian and French datestamps and ms. markings],
on back and front, dated March and April
returned to Paris from Germany via Erquelines border transit [blue, front, 2 May 1873],
red Return to Sender / D * C (= Paris Central) [front]
received Paris, rue Amsterdam 3 May, and Les Batignolles (3 May) [both on back]

5 June 1871, PARIS/
LES BATIGNOLLES + GC 347
on two 10c Siege stamps
to **Communard detainee** on board
hulk "**Le Napoléon**" (14th deck?)
in Brest harbor
6 June transit or arrival backstamp
[no text]



GC 347 alone, on mourning envelope @ 10c
possible range of use January 1874-
March 1876



6 March 1875 - 4 Feb. 1878
range of dates



6 May 1876, 1 PARIS 1 / BATIGNOLLES
15c Paris local letter (1 September 1871 Tariff)

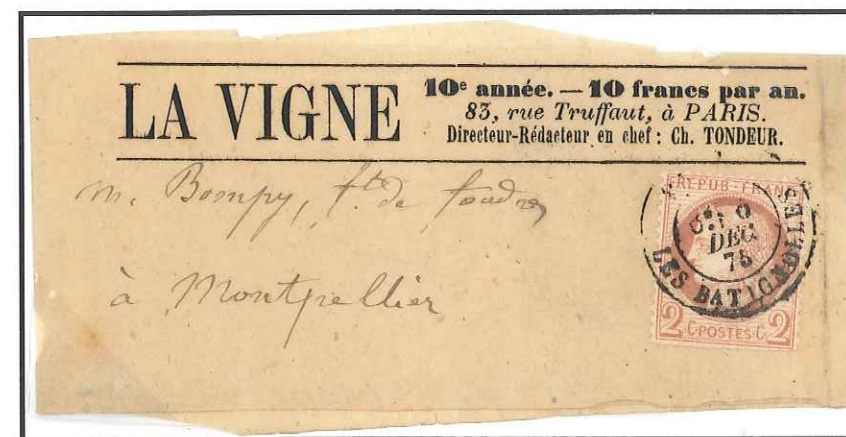
0 Sept. 1876, 1 PARIS 1 / BATIGNOLLES
100F insured money letter, mixed franking
Cérès-Sage
10 and 11 September backstamps
1x domestic letter = 25c
CHARGÉ fee = 50c
insurance, per 100F = 20c
postage = 95c



17 Jan. 1877, 1 PARIS 1 / BATIGNOLLES
registered 2x letter to Bordeaux, mixed franking
18 January arrival backstamp

2x letter = 50c
registry fee = 25c
postage = 75c

Became Paris 54 in 1881, at 42, Rue des Batignolles



December 1875, PARIS/LES BATIGNOLLES
on reduced -rate agricultural newspaper
2c = <20 gm, to Montpellier
(1 August 1856 Tariff)



1 April 1876, 1 PARIS 1/BATIGNOLLES

first official day of use of date stamps as killers on letters

short paid at 11.50 gm; taxed 55c as "unpaid" letter at 80c, less the 25c prepaid, = 55c due



30 April 1878, 2 PARIS 2/LES BATIGNOLLES
last day of 25c domestic-letter rate
[replaced by 15c rate]



18 Feb. 1881, PARIS/MONCEAU
Replaced previous date stamp in 1879, then replaced by PARIS 66/
RUE JOUFFROY in 1881

Became Paris 66 in 1881.

Les Batignolles -2 (Monceau)

Post office opened 16 January 1872 at 49, Rue Jouffroy; full-service from 1877

GC 6121

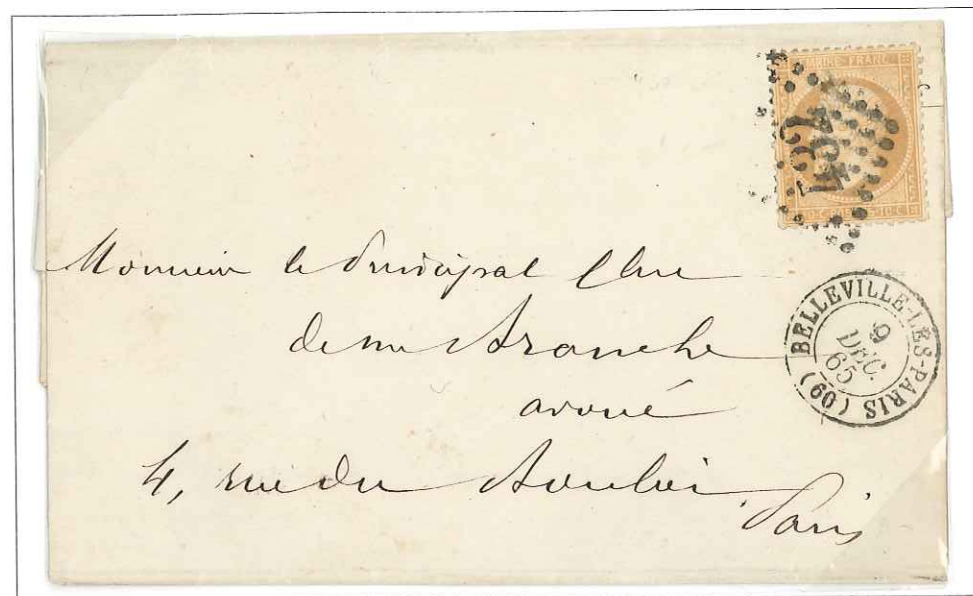


12 Feb. 1872, 2 PARIS 2/LES BATIGNOLLES + GC 6121
30c prepaid 1x letter to Belgium (1 January 1866 Tariff)
three transit and arrival backstamps



26 May 1876, 2 PARIS 2/LES BATIGNOLLES
30c prepaid 1x letter to Norway (1 January 1876 Tariff)
no backstamp

9 Dec. 1865,
BELLEVILLE-LES-PARIS/
(60)
+ GC 432



9 Aug. 1869, PARIS/BELLEVILLE +
PC of GC 432
(killer of money-letter window)

1x domestic letter 20c
CHARGÉ fee 20c
postage 40c

[insurance on 2000F was paid
separately in cash
(Law of 4 June 1859)]

30 Jan. 1871, PARIS/BELLEVILLE
+ GC 432
unsealed (for German censorship) letter;
11 February Toulouse arrival backstamp
(delayed by wartime conditions)
first mail out of Paris
following 28 January Armistice



Belleville

Full-service post office from August 1803, at 18, Rue de la Mare

PC 356 GC 432



8 July 1855,
BELLEVILLE-LES-
PARIS /60 [no ()]
+ PC 356

3 June 1862,
BELLEVILLE-LES-PARIS/(60)
1c wrapper rate (1 August 1856
Tariff)

