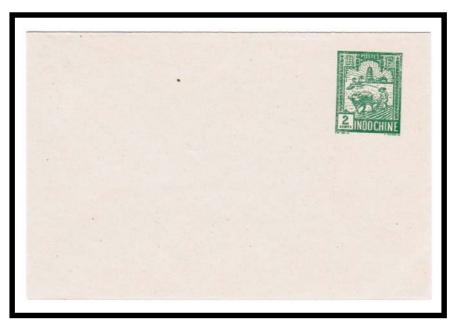
### Native Scenes 2-cent Envelope

The 2-cent envelope was issued as a part of the original 1928 release of the Native Scenes stamps and stationery.



WHITE PAPER



**BUFF PAPER** 

#### Native Scenes Use of 2-cent Envelope

Because this mailing judged underpaid for the special rate for calling cards in 1937, the envelope was cited for postage due.



POSTAL MARKINGS
PHAN-TIET ANNAM 10-2 37
T in triangle

#### Native Scenes Use of 2-cent Envelope

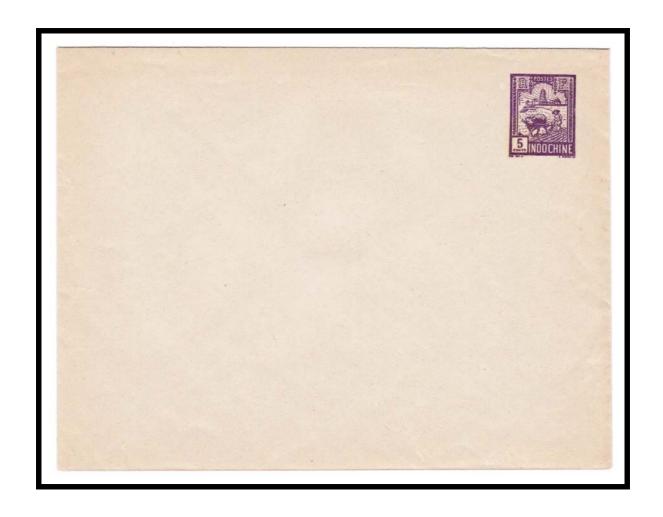
Representing a late usage in 1942, 4 cents worth of stamps was added to this 2-cent envelope to make up the internal letter rate during the early part of World War II.



POSTAL MARKINGS
SOCTRANG COCHINCHINE 28-9 42
REVERSE
SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 28 SEPT 42

## Native Scenes 5-cent Envelope

The 5-cent envelope was issued for internal mailings within Indochina.



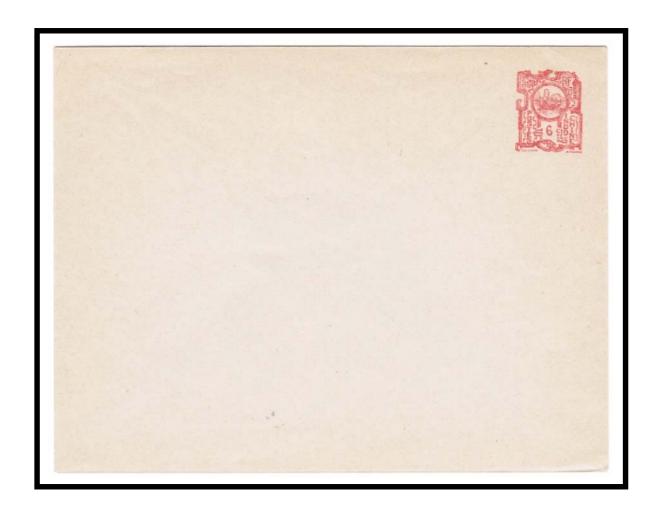
## Native Scenes 6-cent Envelope

The 6-cent envelope was for sending letters to France and French Colonies.



### Native Scenes 6-cent Envelope Variety

Normally, the indicium is bright red. The light red impression on this envelope is indicative of under-inking at the time of printing.



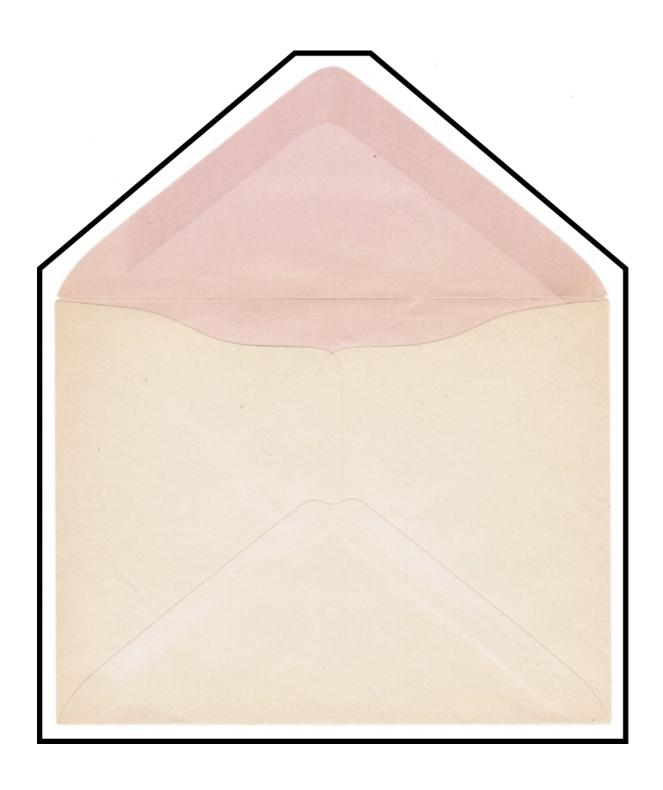
### Native Scenes Envelope Format of 1928

For the 1928 printings of both the 5 and 6-cent values, the opening of the envelope was shaped to follow the contour of the flap.



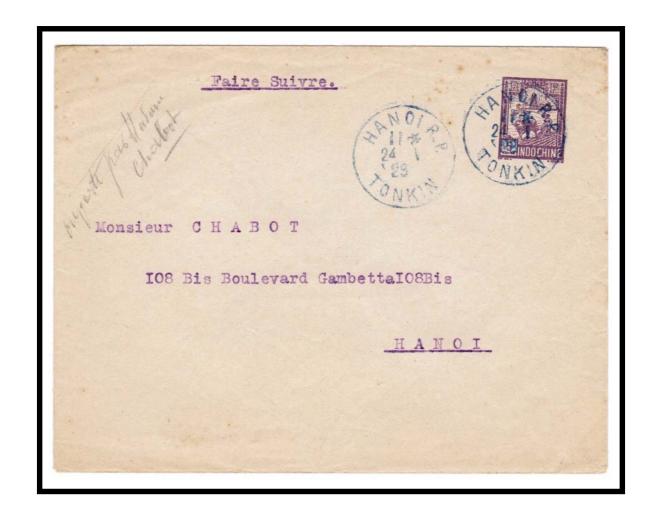
## Native Scenes Envelope Format of 1931

With the 1931 printings, the height of the side flaps had been increased making the size of the opening smaller.



#### Native Scenes Use of 5-cent Envelope

The 5-cent rate applied to letters mailed to anywhere in Indochina. Here the envelope was used for a mailing within the city of Hanoi in 1929.



POSTAL MARKINGS HANOI R.P. TONKIN 24-1 29

#### Native Scenes Use of 5-cent Envelope

A 1-cent stamp had been added to this envelope to prepay the 6-cent letter rate to France.



POSTAL MARKINGS
THANH-HOA ANNAM 16-4 30

# Native Scenes Use of 5-cent Envelope

The sender paid the registration fee for this 1932 internal letter by adding 15 cents worth of postage stamps.



POSTAL MARKINGS

LONGXUYEN COCHINCHINE 7-1 32
registration label

REVERESE

CAN-THO COCHINCHINE 8-1 32

# Native Scenes Use of 6-cent Envelope

The simple letter rate to France was 6 cents at the time that the Native Scenes stationery was issued. Here a 6-cent envelope carried a letter to France in 1931.



POSTAL MARKINGS
CANTHO COCHINCHINE 14-12 31

#### Native Scenes Use of 6-cent Envelope

The postage for this 1932 letter to Paris was computed as follows:

letter rate	6 cents
airmail surcharge	60 cents
registry fee	15 cents
total	81 cents



POSTAL MARKINGS

BATTAMBANG CAMBODGE 13-10 32
registration and airmail labels
REVERSE
PNOMPENH CAMBODGE 14-10 32

### Native Scenes 4 and 6-cent Postal Cards

CARTE POSTALE  Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.	MINDOCHINE
M	

# 

## Native Scenes 8 and 12-cent Postal Cards

CARTE POSTALE	
Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.	100 H
. M	-

CADTE DOCTALE	
CARTE POSTALE  Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.	
M	

## Native Scenes Cardstock Varieties of 12-cent Postal Card

CARTE POSTALE  Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.	
M	
•	

CARTE POSTALE  Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.	
М	
	•

Through the early 1930s, the postage rate for internal postcards was 4 cents.



POSTAL MARKINGS
LUANG-PRABANG LAOS 2-3 34
REVERSE
SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 17 MARS 34

Six cents was the foreign postcard rate in the early 1930s. Here a 6-cent postal card saw service from Saigon to Berlin in 1931



POSTAL MARKINGS
SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 21-8 31

Six cents was the foreign postcard rate in the early 1930s. Here a 6-cent postal card saw service from Saigon to Berlin in 1931



POSTAL MARKINGS
SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 21-8 31

Sent from Vinh, Annam to Honolulu, Hawaii in 1935, the 6-cent postcard was augmented with an additional 3-cent stamp. The supplementary postage was not required as the foreign postcard rate remained at 6 cents until 1939.



There was no 8 nor 12-cent postcard rate at the time the two high value cards were issued. Why these two postal cards were prepared is a mystery. Some speculate that the original intent was to prepare combined postal reply cards which then would have a total face value twice the one-way rate (e.g., 4 cents plus 4 cents for an 8-cent total face value).



POSTAL MARKINGS
PNOMPENH CAMBODGE 18-2 32

For Air France's first regular through service to Hanoi, a special airmail surcharge of 5 cents was in effect. Postage for internal postcards was calculated as follows:

internal postcard	5 cents
airmail surcharge	5 cents
total	10 cents



POSTAL MARKINGS
SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 2-8 38
airmail label
flight cachet
REVERSE
HANOI R.P. TONKIN 2-8 38

For Air France's first regular through service to Hanoi, a special airmail surcharge of 5 cents was in effect. Postage for internal postcards was calculated as follows:

internal postcard rate	5 cents
airmail surcharge	5 cents
total	10 cents



POSTAL MARKINGS
SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 2-8 38
airmail label
flight cachet
REVERSE
HANOI R.P. TONKIN 2-8 38

Here the 12-cent postal card flew on the first regular Air France service from Saigon to Hanoi in 1938.



POSTAL MARKINGS
SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 2-8 38
airmail label
flight cachet
REVERSE
HANOI R.P. TONKIN 2-8 38

Starting in December 1929, airmail from Indochina made connections with KLM's Amsterdam-to-Dutch Indies service at Bangkok. Postage was calculated as follows:

postcard rate to France	4 cents
registration fee	7 cents
airmail surcharge	100 cents
convenience charge	10 cents
total	1.21 piasters



#### **POSTAL MARKINGS**

SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 14-1 30 SAIGON-CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 15-1 30 airmail and registration labels flight cachet

**REVERSE** 

ANGERS MAINE ET LOIRE 25-1 30

The 8-cent postal card was reissued in a similar format and with a new color. Additionally, the numeral "8" had been enlarged.



Posted at Saigon on 6 September 1941, this 8-cent postal card was unable to complete its journey to France. The card was handstamped "Return to Sender Service Suspended." The message on the reverse noted that the sender had posted two 10-kilogram packages of colonial products. Based on the fate of the postal card, it is unlikely that the packages reached their destination.

#### Retour à l'envoyeur Service suspendu



**POSTAL MARKINGS** 

SAIGON CENTRAL COCHINCHINE 6-9 41 "Return to Sender Service Suspended" handstamp

Despite the sender's position within the Imperial Palace at Hue, his postal card was handstamped "Return to Sender Service Suspended" in October 1941.



POSTAL MARKINGS
HUE ANNAM 8-10 41
"Return to Sender Service Suspended" handstamp

This example of the postal card had additional postage added presumably for airmail service to France. Posted at Hanoi on 27 September 1941, the mailing failed to reach its destination. A handwritten "Voie Dakar" indicated the wartime routing through Africa to reach France. The card was handstamped "Return to sender. Service suspended."



POSTAL MARKINGS

HANOI R.P. TONKIN 27-9 41 "Return to sender. Service suspended." handstamp

The postal card was used for a wartime message from Bienhoa to Saigon in April 1945. A transfer impression from Saigon shows that the mailing arrived on the same day.



POSTAL MARKINGS
BIENHOA COCHINCHINE 25-4 45
SAIGON-PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 25 AVR 45 (transfer)

Postage for a postwar use of the 8-cent postal card from Pnompenh to Paris via airmail was calculated as follows:

postcard rate to France	30 cents
airmail surcharge	65 cents
convenience charge	5 cents
total	100 cents



POSTAL MARKINGS
PNOMPENH CAMBODGE 19-9 46
airmail label

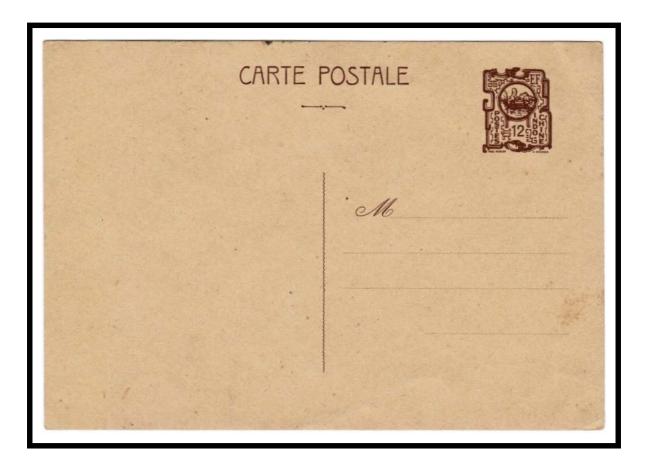
With Vietnamese stamps on the reverse, this postal card was posted from Traon on 9 June 1956. The Vietnamese post office declined applying a postmark directly on the indicium. Rather, following the usual practice for demonetized stamps during this period, a clerk placed an "X" on the indicium with a red crayon.



POSTAL MARKINGS
TRAON VIET-NAM 9-6 1956
REVERSE
SAIGON R.P. VIETNAM 11-6 1956

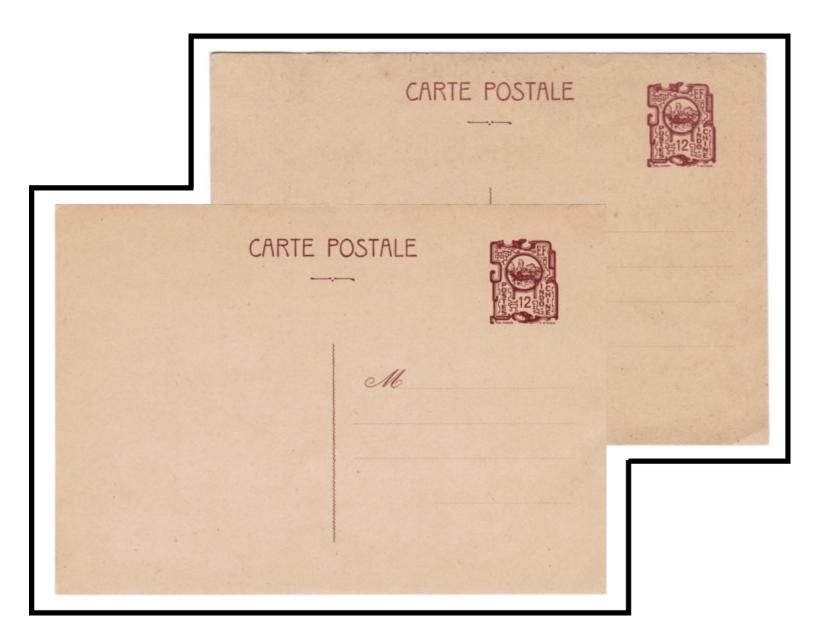
The Native Scenes format was resurrected for the 12-cent postal card in 1943. The design was changed slightly including replacing the "RF" abbreviation ("Republique Française") with "EF" ("Etat Française") and increasing the size of the figures in the denomination. The color of the indicium was changed from blue-green to dark brown. Shipped from France, the dark brown card arrived in Indochina in September 1943.

The 12-cent EF postal card was printed in dark brown and in red-brown colors. The red-brown cards were only sold in France from the philatelic agency and were never distributed in Indochina.



Dark Brown Variety

The red-brown 12-cent EF postal cards sold through the philatelic agency in Paris demonstrated a range of shades as these examples demonstrate.



Red-Brown Shade Varieties

Since foreign mail service was severed during World War II, the 12-cent EF postal card served only internal mail as in the case of usage from Saigon to Cantho in 1945.

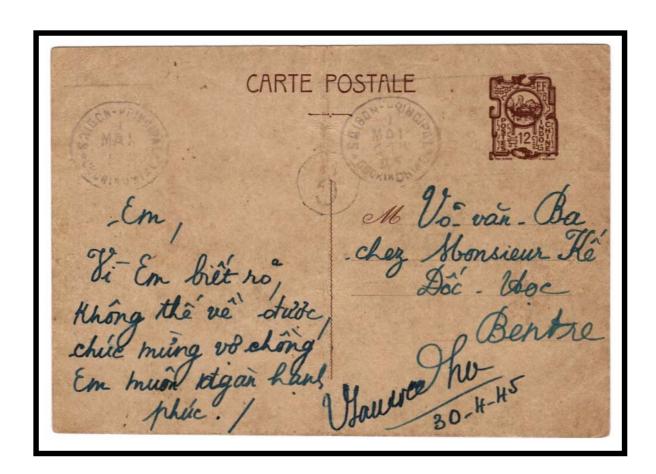


POSTAL MARKINGS
SAIGON-PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 28-4 45

Sent on May Day in 1945, this internal postal card from Saigon to Bentre bears the signature of the censor in Saigon.

The message is, "Since I'm sure that I can't go back, congratulations to you both. Much happiness."

censor's signature



**POSTAL MARKINGS** 

SAIGON-PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 1 MAY 45 C 11 in circle (censor's signature)

**REVERSE** 

BENTRE COCHINCHINE 4-5 45

Apparently, the 12-cent EF postal cards were widely dispersed throughout Indochina as demonstrated by this example posted from Pnompenh, Cambodia to Saigon in November, 1945.



POSTAL MARKINGS
PNOMPENH CAMBODGE 23-11 45
REVERSE
SAIGON-PRINCIPAL COCHINCHINE 17-12 45

A father sent a typewritten note to his daughter using the 12-cent EF postal card. The card was posted to Saigon from Dalat in December 1944.



POSTAL MARKINGS
DALAT ANNAM 14-12 44

The 12-cent postal card was supposed to serve the same purpose as "interzone cards" in France. Namely, they allowed a small amount of family news to be conveyed and they were easily censored. Since labels were normally prohibited, there were limited opportunities for sending covert messages hidden under labels.



censor's signature (Japanese censor who confiscated Indochinese marker)



POSTAL MARKINGS
HANOI R.P. TONKIN 23-5 45
C7 in circle (censor's signature)