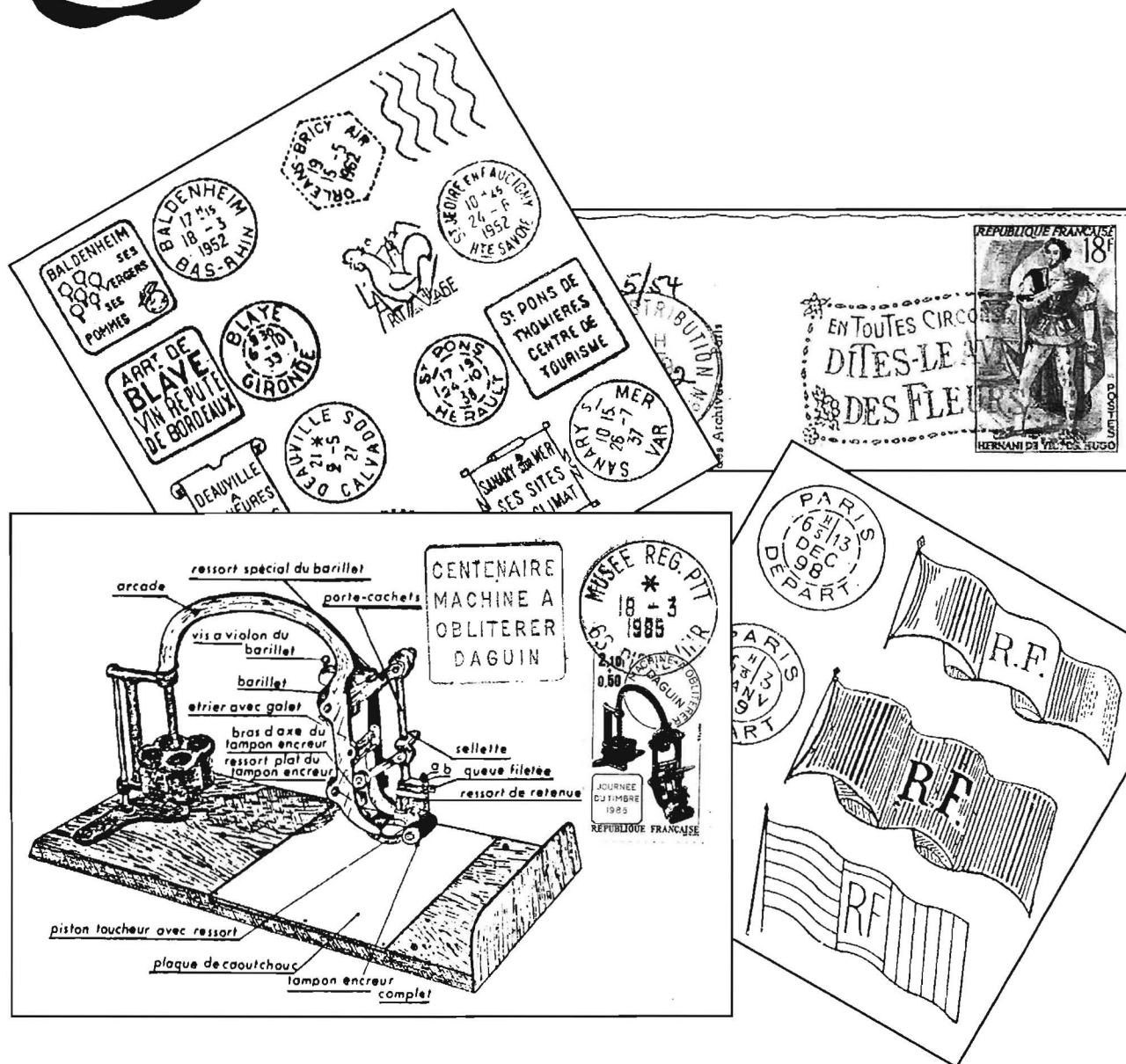




# FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST

April 2007  
Whole No. 288 (Vol. 63, No. 2)



*Featuring two articles on the Fascinating French Flammes.  
See pages 27-33.*

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### Letters to the Editor

The editor actively solicits letters that voice your opinions about the FCPS. After all, the purpose of the Society is to provide educational materials and to give members services that they want. Please let us know what you like and what you dislike in the FCP.

Also, let us know what other types of services you think we might provide to help you in building your France and French area collections and exhibits. Letters will be acknowledged and printed in the FCP as quickly as possible.

## FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST

USPS #207700

ISSN 0897-1293

Published quarterly by the  
**FRANCE AND COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC.**  
 Affiliate No. 45, American Philatelic Society

The France & Colonies Philatelist (*FCP*) is the official journal of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. Permission to reprint material appearing herein is granted provided that proper credit is given to the *FCP* and the Editor is notified.

Dues for U.S. addresses \$20.00 per year (\$22.00 using PayPal)  
 Dues for others: \$25.00 per year (\$27.00 using PayPal)  
 Dues include a subscription to the *FCP*

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 P.O. Box 102, Brooklyn, NY 11209-0102  
 An additional entry office at Platteville, WI 53818  
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## The “Flammes”

We present to our readers two relatively brief, elemental articles by two different authors who point to different ways of collecting “flames.” Naturally, there are other ways as well of collecting them: from a single French department, or from a DOM or TOM, or illustrated ones only, or “flammes” used by military BPMs, and many more limited only by imagination. For the most part they are easily obtainable and usually quite inexpensive. A good start can be made by working through a dealer’s cover box. They can also be collected as “cut rectangles” though complete covers (which can be exhibited “windowed” if necessary) are far preferable.

The first of the two articles is by our well-known contributor, primarily on the field of French Marcophily, Bob Kinsley. The second article is by a first-timer — and unfortunately a “last-timer” — the late Louis Rediger.

## French Marcophily — An Introduction to “Flammes”

Robert T. Kinsley (FCPS # 2180)

In order to move the subject of French postal markings into contemporary times, we should give attention to those postmarks known as *flammes*. Some confusion exists as to just what is a *flamme* and, because of the recent profusion of illustrated boxes which accompany circular date stamps (Fig. 1), such illustrations have become the generally accepted definition of a *flamme*. The collecting of such postmarks has become a popular field, particularly with topical/thematic collectors.

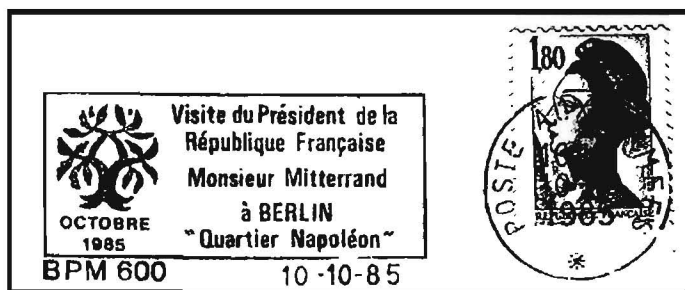


Figure 1. 1985 SECAP-machine flamme, prepared for Mitterrand’s visit to Berlin; mute military date stamp.

However, a *flamme* (literal translation: “flame”) was originally the designation applied to any postmark accompanied by lines, which began with the advent of mechanical canceling devices. *Les flammes muettes* (“silent”) applies to postmarks with lines but without wording (Fig.

2) and *les flammes publicitaires* applies to postmarks with, at first words [literate *flammes* of the accompanying article] and then pictures.

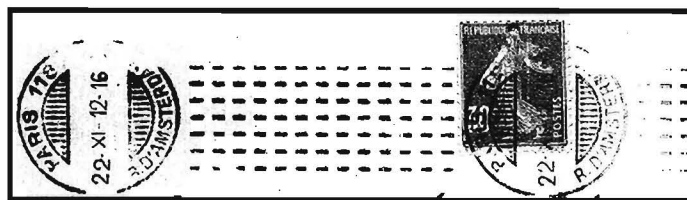


Figure 2. Experimental Chambon-machine continuous 1912 cancel.

The earliest pictorial French postmarks are the involute Parisian flag cancels of 1898-1900 (Figure 3)<sup>1</sup> produced by the Canadian-made Bickerdike machine.

Probably the best known forerunner of the modern canceling machine is the Daguin, named after its French inventor and described in numerous articles, including our Journal of more than twenty years ago.<sup>2</sup> That device, adopted for use in 1884, consisted of two not-quite-identical circular date stamps that are 28 mm apart measured center to center, to fulfill the requirement for a clear departure postmark that was not obscured by the underlying postage stamp. It was slow and inefficient and fell into disfavor by 1908. Its use was resurrected in 1923 when someone had the bright idea to

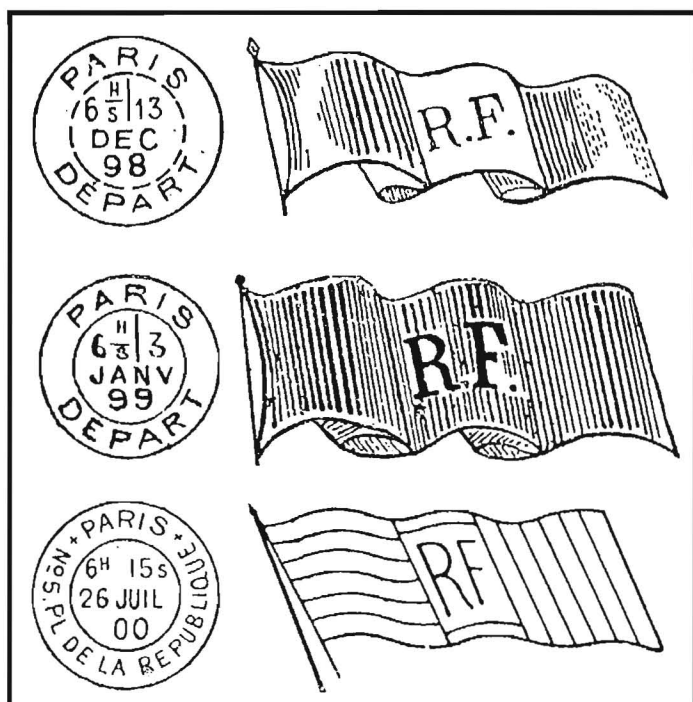


Figure 3. Bickerdike-machine flag cancels, Paris 1898-1900.



Figure 4. Daguin-machine flammes, enlarged from illustration in FCP N° 200, 1985.

change the postmark on the left into a square containing a slogan promoting a product, event or feature (Fig. 4).<sup>2</sup> Two examples from the Colonies, struck on the same cover, are shown in Fig. 5.

As the amount of mail increased, the necessity to develop improved, faster canceling devices was evident. Not all such will be mentioned here, but interested readers should peruse the Suggestions for Further Reading, below. An early type was the Norwegian Krag machine, capable of canceling some 18,000 letters every hour, and in use in France from 1905, printing continuous parallel lines (straight at first, later, from 1921, wavy); still later came literate *flammes* bearing one (Fig. 6) or two messages broken at regular intervals by circular date stamps; the amplitude of these intervals varied with the particular generation of Krag machines in use (see Nouazé). American-made International machines were placed in regular use in France in 1913 after several years of trials [see accompanying article for examples of their cancellations - Editor]. French-

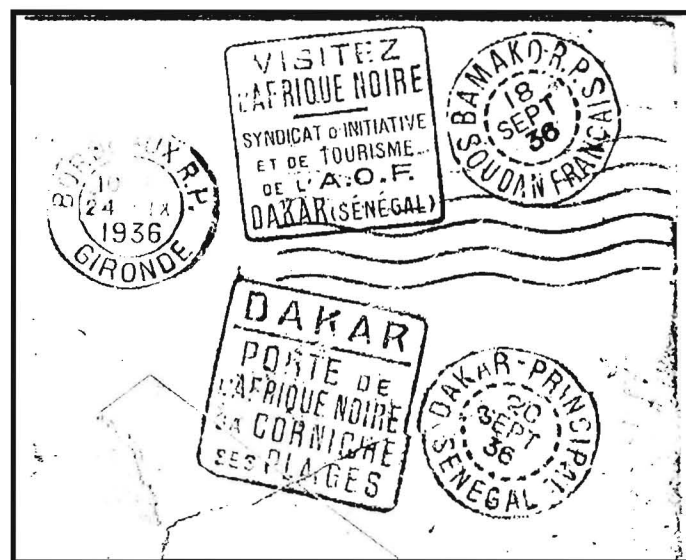


Figure 5.

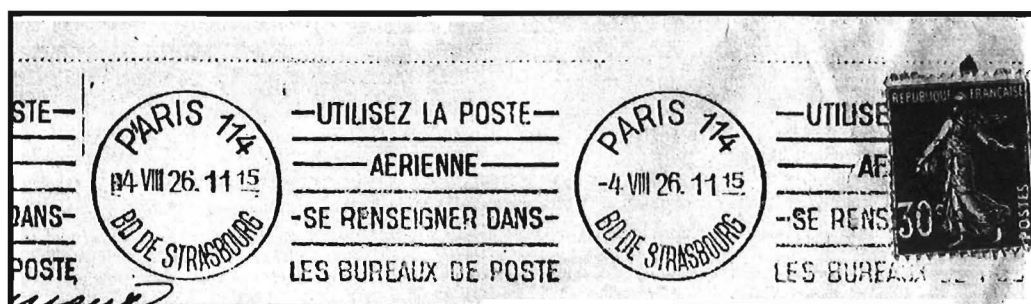


Figure 6. Krag continuous "literate" cancel, used 1926 at Paris.



made R.B.V. machines were adopted in 1932, and produced continuous cancels of lines and daters, with slogans added in 1935 and illustrations in 1949. Manually-operated R.B.Vs could cancel only 10,000 letters per hour, but later, electric models were able to achieve 30,000 per hour. Of later devices, the postwar SECAP is the most common and is still very much in use. Early manual machines could cancel 8,000 letters per hour, but later electric ones could cancel 30,000 per hour and the most modern electronic ones 60,000 per hour. The machines alternated between the use of wavy lines and word advertising (Figure 7).<sup>3</sup>

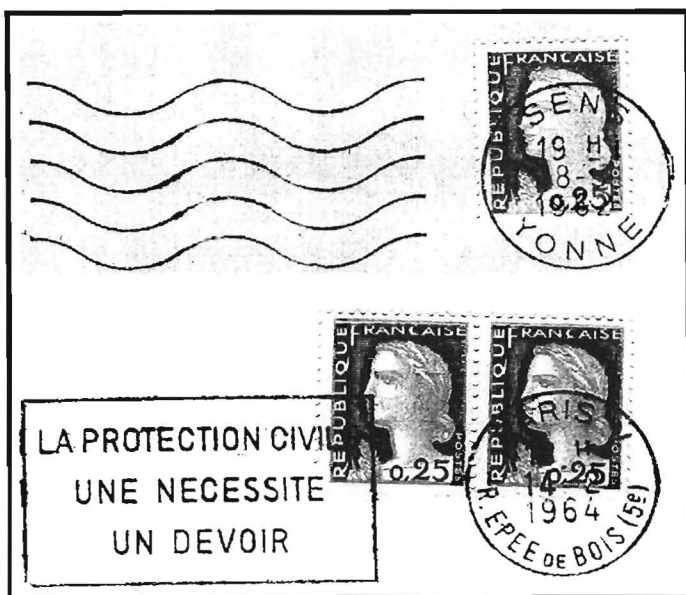


Figure 7. SECAP-machine cancels, showing wavy lines and boxed text.

The publicity was subsequently enclosed in a rectangular box and has become increasingly more sophisticated in the use of imaginative designs. For example, the *flamme* in Figure 8, promoting the eighth French-German philatelic exposition of 1976 ties a stamp of similar design to a maximum card, a practice that has been continued for years. Our Journal reports from time to time on newer machines and their obliterations. New *flammes* are reported regularly in the French philatelic press, notably *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* and *Timbres Magazine*, which devote one or two pages every month to reproductions of many current *flammes*. The production and collecting of *flammes* is very much alive!



Figure 8.

## Endnotes

1. The flag cancels are identified as *flammes* in "Les Oblitérations sur ... Type Sage", *Le Monde des Philatélistes Etude* N° 10, 1955.
2. This figure is enlarged from that in the article on Daquins in FCPN° 200, April 1985.
3. *Histoire Postale ... des Pyrénées-Orientales*, by René Abelanet and Henri Dubois, 1991.

## Suggestions for Further Reading

Mitchell, W., "Some Early Machine Cancels", *Jour. of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society*, Nos. 227-232, 2003-2004.

Nouazé, Y., "Le guide de l'oblitération mécanique", *La Philatélie Française Etude* N° 7, Paris, 1990.

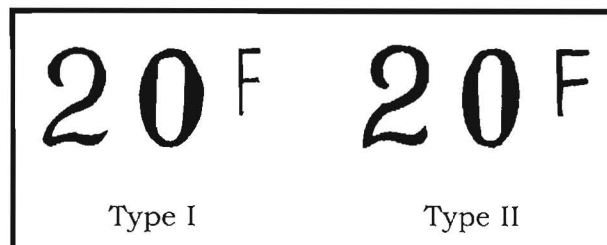
Stevenson, I., "An Introduction to French Machine Cancellations", *Jour. of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society*, N° 234, 2004.

## TYPES AND SUBTYPES

### 20f Marianne de Muller

**Type I:** (for all sheet and coil stamp, and later-printed 1957-59 booklets) stubby lower left angle of "2" of value; "F" of value small.

**Type II:** (for earlier 1957 booklets only): pointed lower left angle of the "2"; "F" larger and better defined.



# Literate Flammes

Louis Rediger (FCPS # 3279)

[NDLR: Shortly before his death Mr. Rediger started this article for our Journal, but unfortunately did not get very far. I have attempted to flesh it out a bit. The illustrations and portions of the text are from his six-frame award-winning exhibit "When the Flamme Became Literate", which covered the use of these literate flammes up to 1960. Following his outline, this article concentrates on earlier flammes, from origin to the end of World War II].

The flammes avec texte or "literate" flammes (machine cancels with slogans, but not illustrations) first appeared on French mail in 1918 (Fig. 1), applied by an International Postal Supply Company of New York ("Flier") high-speed machine, originally placed in service in 1904.



Figure 1. "To Waste is Betraying/ Saving is Serving," the first literate flamme, used at seven post offices in 1918-19 and renewed for another year at two others.

Earlier Flier literate flammes had the text within open lines (as seen in Fig. 1), while later ones show the text within boxes (Fig. 2).



Figure 2. "Cheques Postaux" Flier; 55 machines used in Paris; this 1921-23 example has the "Z" of DEMANDEZ directly below the "S" of CHEQUES and 9 lines to right of box; later variations exist.

Literate flammes soon became very popular

with the authorities and the public and were used to provide and promote information, tourism, events (Fig. 3), civil messages and political propaganda. Various versions of the Flier and its cancels were still in use as late as 1958.



Figure 3. "Olympic Games/Paris/May-June-July/1924" pre-event Flier in use at 18 Paris stations; used only at the Place Chopin station during the Games.

The Krag machine was developed in Norway by Lt. Col. Krag in 1905 and its popularity soon spread all over Europe. France adopted it in 1906 and used it in conjunction with the Flier machine. Krag is a continuous marking strike machine ("endless" roller) which produced several varieties of flammes. In general the first-generation machine has a simple circle with a dater of four lines as illustrated in Fig. 4. The distance from circle to circle is 72 mm.

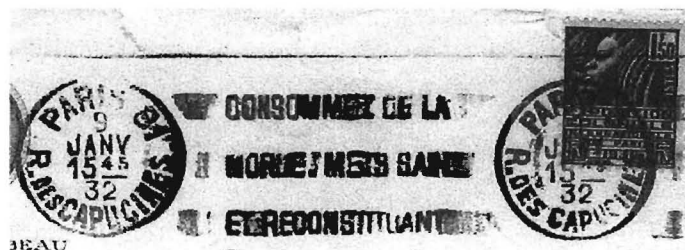


Figure 4. First-generation Krag: "Eating/Codfish Promotes Health/and Restores the Body", a 1931-32 health message.

The second-generation machine, common by 1923, used a simple circle with dater text all in a single line and a circle to circle distance of 64 mm. Canceling lines number from four to seven, some straight and some wavy (Fig. 5). When messages came into use, there was usu-



Figure 5. Second-generation Krag: cancelled in 1930 at auxiliary station on premises of the "Petit Journal".

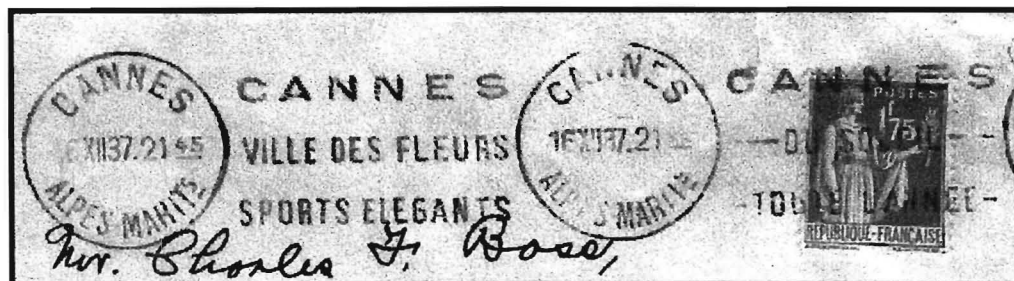


Figure 6. Second-generation Krag: two messages extolling the flowers, sports and sunshine of Cannes.

ally just a single message per cancel, far less so two (Fig. 6). After 1925, illustrated *flammes* came into being.

Although it was the first of the mechanical canceling machines, the hand-cranked Daguin did not become literate until 1923, and continued to be so used until 1960 (Fig. 7).



Figure 7. 1929 Daguin from a secondary post office.

A resurrected version was used in 1985 for a special cancel for the Centenary of the Daguin machine (Fig. 8, next page).

The R.B.V. machine was tested in France from 1932 and became operational and accepted in 1935. It is essentially a continuous machine that printed "endless" cancels with a periodicity between date stamps of 87 mm. (Fig. 9). After World War II it printed mostly illustrated *flammes*, and the date stamp went from four lines to three, with the year shown as all four numbers.

The Frankers-Secap machines were made at first by the British firm Universal Postal Frankers, with some of the machines made in France by SECAP, hence the nomenclature. Literate *flammes* first appeared in 1937. Though some were still in use in 1969, the 17 Frankers-Secaps produced few *flammes*, and only at Paris, Lourdes and Lille. The impressions are quite similar to those from Fliers, but Frank-

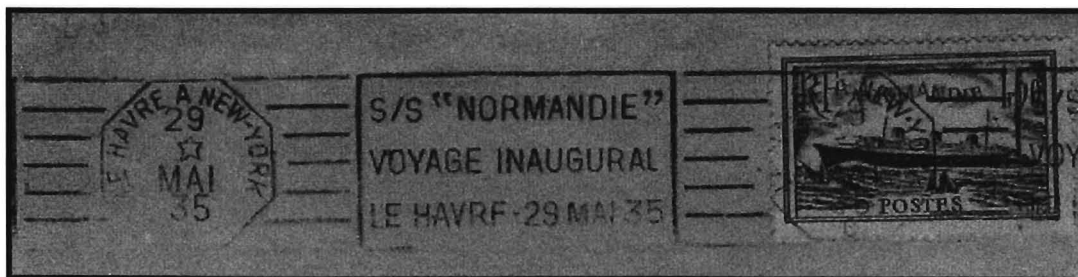


Figure 9. R.B.V. cancel for the 1935 maiden voyage of the "Normandie" and applied on board to the "Normandie" stamp.

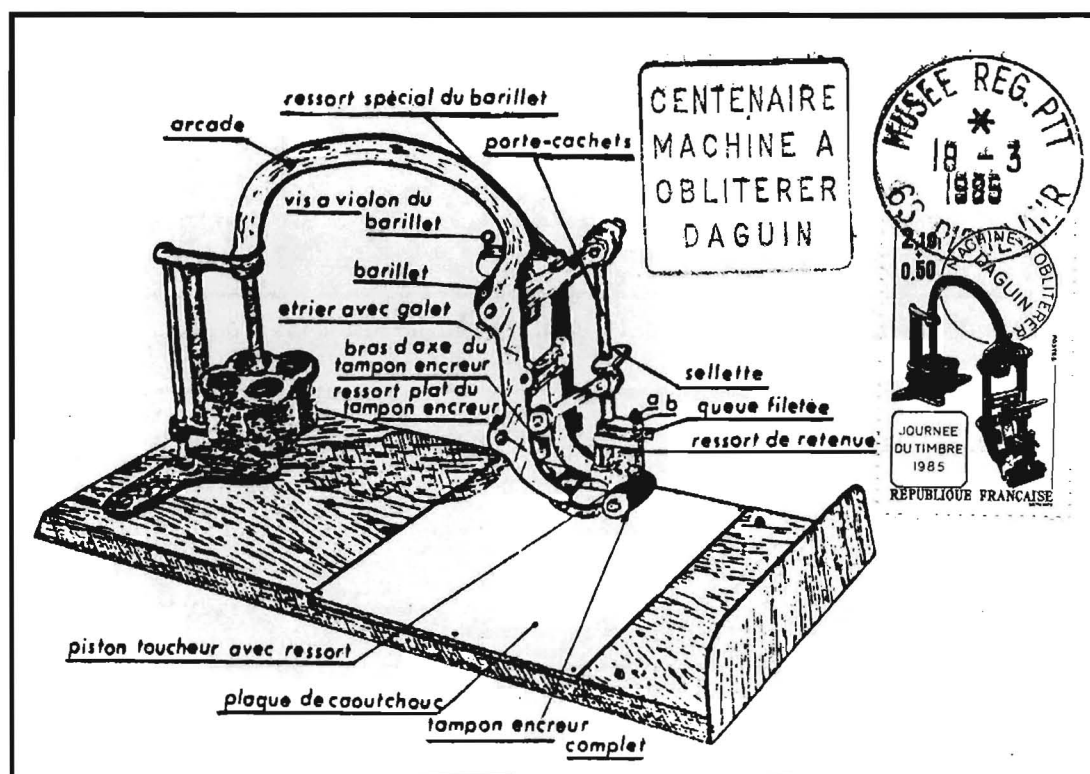


Figure 8. 1985 Daguin (or a simulated one) for the Centenary of the machine.

ers-Secap date stamps are single-circle rather than double-circle. True SECAP machines, which produced the bulk of literate and illustrated *flammes* after the war and until recent years, are beyond the scope of this article, though we show an attractive example in Fig. 10.

During the German occupation of Paris from June 1940 to August 1944, use of this medium was sustained, though we find only 16 slogans in use, at 34 postal stations. During this time, four machines were in use: International (or Flier), R.B.V. (Fig. 11), Frankers, and Frankers-Secap.

Two other such innocuous slogans were per-

mitted by the Germans: A BOND/OFF SOLIDARITY/SHOULD NOT BE REFUSED (1942-1943 first-generation R.B.V.) and another, advertising use of the telegram, USE A TELEGRAM/AT 3Fr50 OR 4 Frs/FOR 15 WORDS (Fig. 12). Another slogan, which appeared during 1942, celebrated the fortnight of the French Colonial Empire. A similarly worded slogan appeared on French Colonies mail, that is, where the colonies remained loyal to the Vichy government.

Paper being an important item in the French economy, its shortage began to be felt by 1943. Three slogans demonstrate the urgency to economize:

- ♦ LE PAPIER/EST RARE/L'ECONOMIZE LA (paper is rare, use it sparingly),
- ♦ UNE ENVELOPPE/RETOURNEE PEUT/ENCORE SERVIR (a returned envelope can be reused [as per turned U.S. Confederate mail of an earlier century])
- ♦ COURRIER COURANT/L'ENVELOPPE EST/SUPER FLU (with ordinary mail, an envelope is superfluous).



Figure 10. 1954 ornate SECAP literate flamme: "In all Circumstances/Say it with/Flowers".



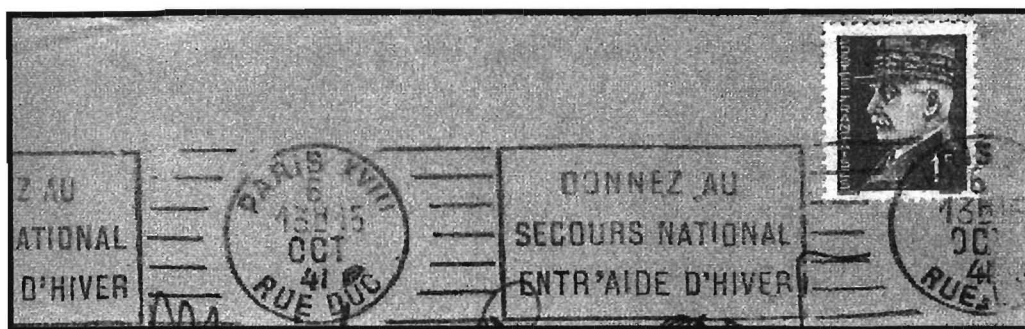


Figure 11. 1941-42 use of "Give to/National Aid's/ Winter Campaign; R.B.V. endless machine first-generation cancel.

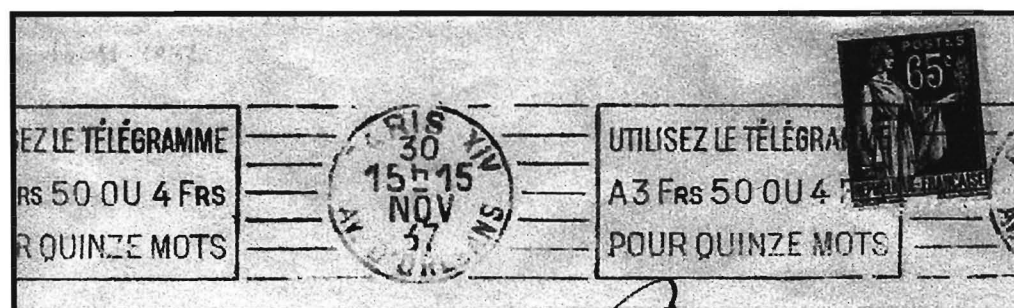


Figure 12. 1937 use of an R.B.V.-machine cancel that was still current during the Occupation.

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2. Dreyfus, G., *Catalogue des Oblitérations Mécaniques de France*.
3. Raynard, B., France, *Les Empreintes Postales*.
4. Articles in various French philatelic journals.
5. Internet searches on French machine cancels.

## New Behr Catalogue

Our advertiser, Behr Philatélie, have released their latest net price list. As always, this lavishly illustrated catalogue, in full color, includes nearly 2000 lots of France, 800 lots of colonies, and 1500 lots of other worldwide countries. These lots include much useful material and some items that advanced collectors will be unable to find elsewhere.

This catalogue may be obtained from Paris by contacting Pascal Behr, all information may be found on the back cover. The offers are also available online at the company web site:

[www.behr.fr](http://www.behr.fr)

## Ordering French Catalogues

There may be light, after all, at the end of the French-catalogue tunnel.

**David St. Maurice** obtains his catalogues from Belgian dealer Luk Vanduffel bvba at Sint-Katerlijnervest 34, BE-2000, Antwerpen, Belgium, web site [www.vanduffel.be](http://www.vanduffel.be). Though he has to pay the full shipping costs (air parcel post), he can manage his expenses by selling his earlier catalogues on eBay where they readily find buyers.

**Bob Seeke** had even better success. Bob has found specific Yvert catalogues at Subway Stamp Shop (site [www.subwaystamp.com](http://www.subwaystamp.com)). He may do even better, saving on shipping costs, by ordering directly from Yvert, which apparently ships directly from New Jersey. Check Yvert (also at [www.yvert.com](http://www.yvert.com)) and with Bob Seeke at [cwseeke\\_2@msn.com](mailto:cwseeke_2@msn.com).

Dallay (and possibly Cérès) may be more difficult choices. We really don't know, but do keep trying and do keep advising the membership.



# The French Military Intervention in Crete

Stanley J. Luft (FCPS # 915)

## Historical Background

During much of the 19th century Greece attempted, with uneven success, to reclaim from the Ottoman Empire the ancient Hellenist regions it had long ago possessed. But Crete, time after time, eluded this quest.

After a number of unsuccessful insurrections, internal or abetted by mainland Greeks, Crete declared its independence in 1894 from Turkish rule. Early in 1897<sup>1</sup> Crete obtained military support from a Greek naval and land force under a Col. Vassos. Unready at the time to face more imbalance in Eastern Europe, the Great Powers<sup>2</sup> decided to intervene and forced the Greek expedition to return home. The Powers then, from March 1897, landed and installed troops in the various Cretan ports: The British in Heraklion; the Russians in Rethymnon; the Italians in La Canée; and the French in eastern Crete, based in Sitia (Fig. 1). The French commander, Rear-Admiral Pottier, was the nominal leader of the council of the four admirals that, in effect, governed Crete in the name of the indigenous provisional government.

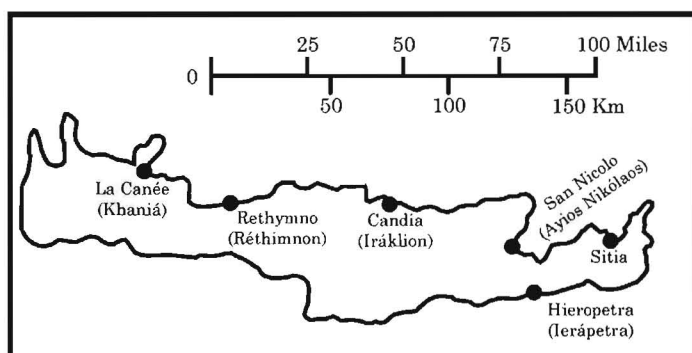


Figure 1. The six French military-civilian post offices in Crete in 1897.

Massacres of Cretan Christians and of some British citizens in September 1897, mainly in Candia, resulted in the Powers expelling the Turkish army.<sup>3</sup> Crete was given autonomous status in December, albeit still within the loosely administered Ottoman Empire, and

Prince George of Greece was brought in as governor.

The administration of the four admirals, and postal cooperation among the occupiers, appears to have been singularly cordial and efficient. On 21 December 1899, France relinquished political and postal control of eastern Crete to Prince George's administration (Desarnaud, 1982a, p. 3) and closed its three secondary post offices (*bureaux de distribution*) there, while retaining post office elsewhere on the island.

A revolt against Prince George took place on 30 March 1905,<sup>4</sup> led by Eleutherios Venizelos (who remains far better known for his pro-Allies efforts in Greece during World War I). With his government willing to compromise and postpone annexation to Greece, the Powers removed their forces on 14 December 1909.<sup>5</sup> The foreign post offices did not close until 1913,<sup>6</sup> upon the union of Crete with Greece.<sup>7</sup>

## Postal Markings and Postal History

No special military postal markings were provided to the French contingent, which however used a large variety of administrative cachets to denote the franchise and internal mail. Instead, the several French post offices received the customary dotted outer-circle *bureaux de distribution* dated handstamps used by the French Offices Abroad, as shown in Fig. 2. The post offices, all of which opened in 1897 are:

Candia (Iraklion)	Closed 1913
La Canée (Khaniá)	Closed 1913
Hierápetra (Ierápetra, Heraklion)	Closed Dec 1899
Rethymno (Réthimnon)	Closed 1913
San Nicolo (Ayios Nikólaos)	Closed Dec 1899
Sitia	Closed Dec 1899

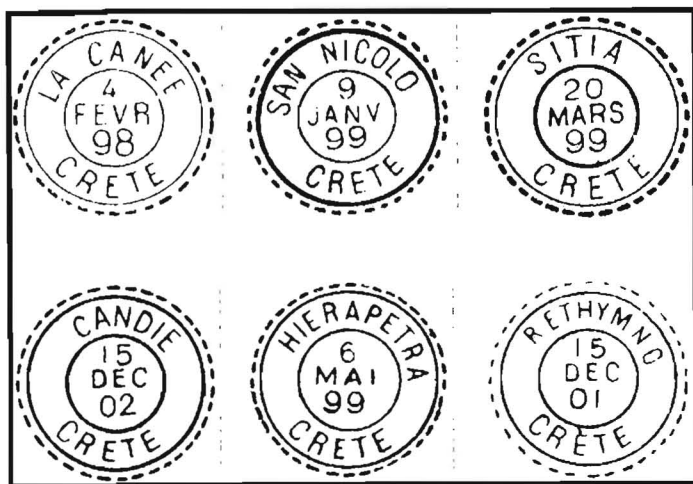


Figure 2. Postmarks of the six French Secondary Post Offices (from de Beaufond, 1960).

The generally accepted opening of the French post offices was in July 1897 (Catalogue Yvert & Tellier, 1975, p. 292). However, Mathieu<sup>9</sup> shows a clear La Canée cancel dated 31 May 1897 on a franchise cover from the occupation corps. After the three eastern post offices were closed, that of La Canée was elevated to a *bureau de recette* (full service post office) in 1903. Its canceller was thus changed as shown in Fig. 3.



Figure 3. Recette Postmark of La Canée (from de Beaufond, 1960).

All foreign post offices were closed, or supposed to be, in 1913 upon the definite union of Crete to Greece. The three that served small units for less than two and one half years are the scarcest.

Examples are Hieropetra, shown in Fig. 4, and San-Nicolo, shown in Fig. 5. La Canée is, of course, the most commonly seen, though still quite scarce. Black is the most prevalent color, though some violet date stamps are known. It goes without saying that, with the troops bivouacked in port towns, their mail traveled by ship, and we don't have to concern ourselves with a study of the land routes, which then were primitive at best.



Figure 4. HIERAPETRA/CRETE, 26 April 1899, with cachet of military command; transit back stamps of Marseille and Pont-Mousson.

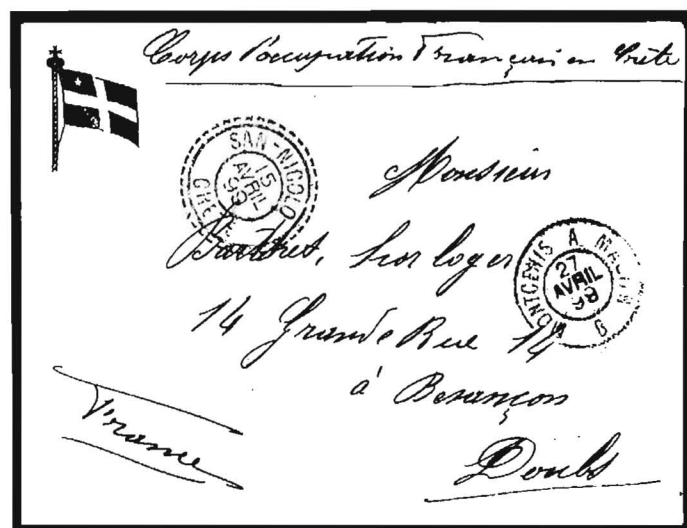


Figure 5. SAN NICOLÒ/CRETE, 15 April 1899; transit vis La Canée (backstamp) to Italy, via Mt. Cenis Pass to Macon, and Besançon 28 April arrival back stamp.

Other than the sailors on warships and transports, who have left little postal trace in this campaign,<sup>10</sup> the military units serving on land were the 1st, 4th and 8th Marine Infantry Regiments. (and their many and varied military cachets) and, probably from June 1903, the 122nd Infantry Regiment (Mathieu, 1978). Some administrative cachets are shown here on cover, and others in Fig. 6. Deloste (1970) illustrated on page 16 an administrative cachet of the 1st Colonial Infantry Regiment (which we reproduced in Waugh & Luft, 1984, p. 65). This regiment, however, is not mentioned by other writers as having served in Crete.

The free military franchise was in effect from April 1897 (presumably at first for the troops



Figure 6. Some administrative cachets of the French contingent.

illustrated in Fig. 7 paid at the domestic 15c domestic rate, from the 8th Marine infantry Regiment/Crete Battalion, received its postal cancellation on 1 January 1900 upon landing at Marseille.

Where postage stamps were required on military and administrative mail, and on all civilian mail posted at the French offices, French postage of the Peace and Commerce series were affixed. They, and French Levant stamps (surcharged in piastres) could be used concurrently as was seen in Fig. 8. until and for some time after the arrival in October 1902 of stamps and stationery bearing the inscription CRETE in the legend. Mixed franking of these issues is very uncommon. Very rare was the ephemeral use at the French eastern post offices of British-sector lithographed local stamps (Desarnaud, 1982b). Postage due stamps, other than those of France, are not known.



Figure 7. Post-franchise period military letter, cancelled upon landfall at Marseille.

## Endnotes

1. 10 February 1897, according to Van Dam (1996).
2. Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Germany and Austria; the latter two withdrew their ships and landed no troops.
3. On 6 November 1898 (van Dam, *op. cit.*)
4. Van Dam, *ibid.*
5. Legay (1996).
6. Austrian ones closed 30 September 1914; Italian ones 31 December 1914.
7. Crete was officially "ceded" to the Sultan by the Treaty of London of 30 May 1913.
8. Became a *recette* (full-service facility) in 1900.
9. Mathieu also states that he has La Canée date stamps of as late as 20 May 1914.
10. Other than the familiar naval anchor administrative cachets.

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Mathieu, M., "Les bureaux Français de Crète," *Feuilles Marcophiles*, No. 215, 1978, pp. 2-5.

Van Dam, Theo, *A Century of War Dates — and More! 1859-1959*, Postal Covers, Anaheim, CA, 1996, p. 86.

Waugh, W.M. and S.J. Luft, *A Chronology of French Military Campaigns and Expeditions with their Postal Markings 1815-1983*, New York, 1984.

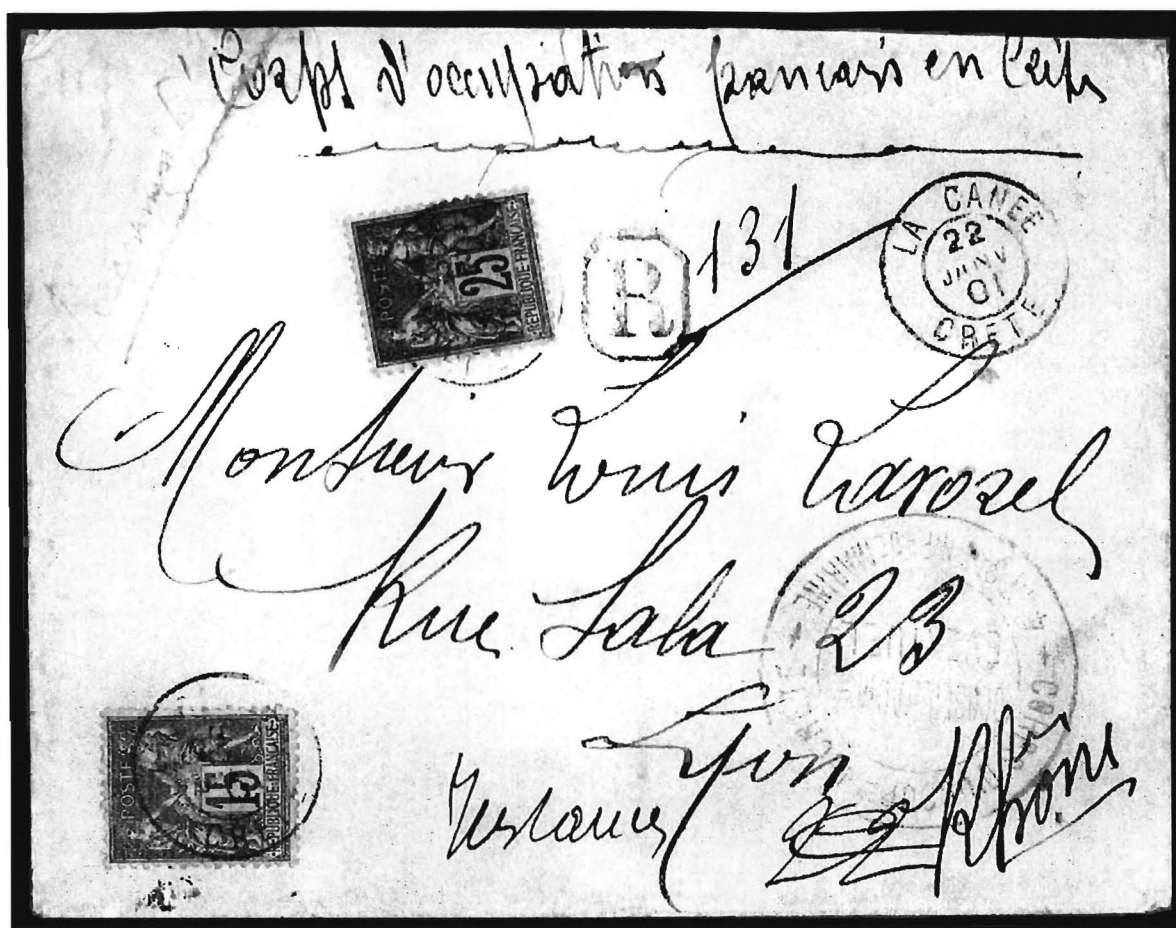


Figure 8. LA CANEE/CRETE, recette postmark of 22 January 1901, on registered mail to Lyon (30 January backstamp) from (administrative cachet of) Occupation Corps of Crete/4th Marine Infantry Regiment. [Note mixed 25c overprinted Levant and 15c France franking].

## SOME SHOW REPORTS

(Continued from N° 287, January 2007, p. 22)

- ♦ ESPAÑA 06 (Malaga, Spain, October 2006, FIP): Gold medals to **Steve Washburne** for "Portugal Classics" and to **Mick Bister** for "The Life and Times of the 1f50 Petain Issue"; Large Vermeil medals to **Klerman Wanderley Lopes** for "Correspondances passant par les voies maritimes Brésil-France au SiècleXIX.", to **Jim Taylor** for "St. Pierre et Miquelon 1857-1937", and to **Paul Larsen** for "Caroline Islands to 1914". **Klerman W. Lopes** also received, in the Literature competition, a Vermeil medal for his book on the same subject, reviewed in our January 2004 issue.
- ♦ CHICAGOPEX 2006 (Arlington Heights, IL, November): Reserve Grand of Gold medal to **Eliot Landau** for "Classic France: Postal History of the Ceres and Napoleon Issues of 1849-1875", plus another Gold for a new U.S. exhibit. In the Literature competition: Gold medal to "United States Postal Card Catalog (2005)", **Lewis Bussey**, editor; and Vermeil medal to "Knoxville Philatelic Society News", **Tom Broadhead**, editor.
- ♦ MonacoPhil 2006 (Monte-Carlo, December): The following FCPS members were honored by being invited to participate by showing one frame each *hors-concours* (only 100 frames were to be shown): **Cheryl Ganz**, **Ed Grabowski**, **George Guzzio** and **Peter Kelly**.
- ♦ CORRECTION (to the January 2007 issue): At Stampshow 2006, **Eliot Landau** did receive a Gold, but obviously not the Illustrated Mail award, for that Classic France exhibit!



## The Carnet Corner

Bob Seeke (FCPS# 1334)

This time we'll examine an oddity on the booklet Cérès 548/Yvert 3744-C1/(no Dallay number published yet), the booklet with France's efforts to secure the 2012 Winter Olympic Games. This open booklet of ten self-adhesive stamps was sold at post office counters. Booklets of this type are normally 124-126mm wide, and booklets at either end of this range aren't considered collectible varieties.

Please look at Fig. 1. For this illustration, the right edges of two booklets were aligned. You will see that the one on the bottom is considerably longer than the one on the top. Also, visible on the left edge of the bottom booklet is a small portion of the cover of the next booklet. The top booklet is 124mm-wide, while the bottom one is 129mm-wide. Was the finished booklet of which we see that small portion cut to only ±120mm-wide? It seems likely, although I've not seen one that narrow before.

While the 129mm-wide booklet commands a small premium in price, it's the thrill of the find that encourages us to keep our eyes peeled for such varieties.

Until next time, correspondence is always welcome. *Bonne philatélie!*

Mr. Bob Seeke  
866 La Costa Lane  
N. Fort Myers, FL 33917  
cwseeke\_2@msn.com

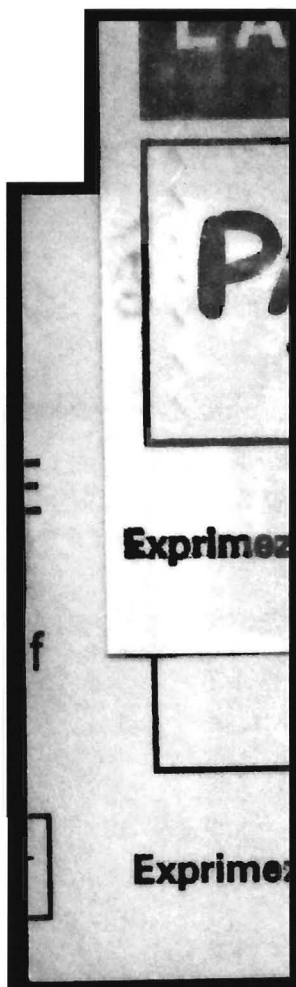


Figure 1.

### TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 2006 As of 31 December 2006

#### BALANCE SHEET

##### ASSETS

Cash and Bank Accounts	
Savings .....	20,545.84
Checking .....	5,099.55
Cash .....	0.00
<b>TOTAL Cash and Bank Accounts...</b>	<b>25,645.39</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS ..</b>	<b>25,645.39</b>

##### LIABILITIES and EQUITY

##### LIABILITIES

Other Liabilities	
Prepaid Dues .....	1,956.00
Spiegel Fund .....	1,242.29
Vaurie Fund .....	19,522.23
<b>TOTAL Other Liabilities .....</b>	<b>22,720.52</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES .....</b>	<b>22,720.52</b>
<b>EQUITY .....</b>	<b>2,924.87</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES and EQUITY ..</b>	<b>25,645.39</b>

##### INFLOWS

Dues-Income 2006 .....	8,683.04
<b>TOTAL Dues-Income .....</b>	<b>8,683.04</b>
<b>Interest Income ..</b>	<b>273.16</b>
<b>Miscellaneous ....</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Publications	
Back Issues .....	386.00
Bordeaux .....	20.00
Index .....	5.00
<b>TOTAL Publications .....</b>	<b>411.00</b>
<b>TOTAL INFLOWS .....</b>	<b>9,367.20</b>

##### OUTFLOWS

France and Colonies Philatelist:	
Editor .....	36.01
Magazine Mailing Service .....	1,077.17
Magazine Postage .....	763.86
Magazine Printing .....	5,554.75
<b>TOTAL Philatelist .....</b>	<b>7,531.79</b>
Secretary	
Corresponding .....	22.62
Recording .....	140.78
<b>TOTAL Secretary .....</b>	<b>163.40</b>
<b>TOTAL OUTFLOWS .....</b>	<b>7,695.19</b>

#### CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 2006

<b>Total Membership as of January 1, 2006:</b>	<b>425</b>
New Members during 2006 .....	16
Members Reinstated during 2006 .....	5
Resignations Received during 2006 .....	14
Members Deceased during 2006 .....	7
Members Dropped 2006 .....	22
Net Membership Gain for 2006 .....	0
Net Membership Loss for 2006 .....	(22)
<b>Total Membership as of January 1, 2007 .....</b>	<b>403</b>



## NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND CATALOGUES

- ♦ *Les carnets, du Coq à la Marianne de Briat*, by Bernard Fréchet and Richard Rucklin; CD-ROM covering all French booklets issued between 1962 and 1993 in extreme detail (essays, printing, inks, paper, phosphorescence, covers, varieties, press runs, and more); 20€ (+ 2€ postage), from:

Bernard Fréchet  
6 rue Guignard  
F-25000 Besançon, France

- ♦ *Les timbres à date des correspondants postaux de la poste automobile rurale* [C.P. date stamps of the rural vehicular post], Alain Floch, editor; 700+ pages describing the 525 circuits of the rural post of France, with known dates of use of the more than 3300 C.Ps [Note that C.P. stands for **C**orrespondant **P**ostal, and not for Circuit Postal; that is, it's for the individual carrier and not for the route]. Published by the Union Marchophile. Unfortunately, we couldn't publish this information before the subscription price (at 70€) for this important work expired at the end of January, but ordering information and current price can be obtained from:

M. Lucien Bridelance, President of the U.M.  
19 avenue du Châtelet  
F-77150 Lésigny, France

- ♦ *Catalogue des entiers postaux privés Neo-Caledoniens* [Catalog of New Caledonian private postal stationery], 2nd edition, by J. D. Ladiesse; (2006); 44 pp., A4 format, stapled; numerous black-and-white and color illustrations; inquiries to:

Groupement Philatélique Le Cagou  
Boite Postale 1902  
98846 Nouméa Cedex  
New Caledonia, Pacific Ocean  
Faxes: (687) 28 25 14 and (687) 43 11 38

- ♦ *Les boîtes rurales des Bouches du Rhône, de 1835 à 1912* [The rural boxes of the Bouche

du Rhône Dept.]; 102 pp, A4 format; apparently a priced catalog of letters of this category; inquiries to:

M. Jean Demange  
2 traverse de la Libération  
F-13650 Meyrargues, France

- ♦ *Gien & le Giennois - Histoire de la Poste*, by Claude Gigant; 148 pp., A4 format; illustrated in color. (A catalog of the postal markings and post offices of the Giennois region of central France, and probably other information); 40€ + postage; inquiries to the author at:

Rue des Mésanges  
F-45500 Gien, France, or  
Christian Libeau  
275 rue Armenault  
F-45570 Ouzouer-sur-Loire, France

- ♦ *Autun - petite histoire postale et philatélique*, publ. by the Société autunoise de Philatélie; 130 pp. A4 format, illustrated in color; 40€ (+ 5€ P & H); details from:

J.-Fr. Bourdillon  
10 rue de la Grille  
F-71400 Autun, France

- ♦ *Nouvelle-Calédonie -- Les timbres à l'image d'un pays*; a stamp album of 54 pages, including great photos and informative text, but only for year 2005; 16,76€ without the stamps or 50,28€ with the 2005 stamps (may or may not be postpaid); inquiries to:

Service Philatélique de Nouvelle Calédonie  
98841 Nouméa  
New Caledonia, Pacific Ocean  
<http://timbre.opt.nc>

- ♦ *Cancels of the French Post Offices in Morocco, 1891-1917*, published by S.P.L.M.; more than 125 cancellations are illustrated in this A4-format work; 13€ (+ postage); inquiries to the editor:

Jean Haik  
206 blvd. Péreire  
F-75017 Paris  
e-mail: [SPLM206@aol.com](mailto:SPLM206@aol.com)

- ♦ *EncycloPhilatelie*; published by Yvert & Tellier; c.300 pp. on quality paper; purportedly all sorts of useful information on stamps and their care and much more, history of the posts, etc. of use to beginning and intermediate collectors; 35€ (+ 5,78€ P & H in France, more elsewhere); major credit cards accepted; from

Editions Yvert & Tellier  
2 rue de l'Etoile  
F-80094 Amiens cedex 3, France  
Fax: +33 (0)3 22 71 71

- ♦ *Les Timbres a date des correspondants postaux de la Poste Automobile Rurale*; Alain Floch, editor-in-chief; published by the Union Marcophile, 2007; 700+ pages. All 525 circuits reported, department by department, that have functioned in France; more than 3300 *correspondants postaux* shown with their date stamps and dates of use. A monumental work! Will cost more than 70€, so do inquire first from:

Lucien Bridelance  
19 avenue du Châtelet  
F-77150 Lésigny, France

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

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- ♦ The 2006 Grand Prix for Philatelic Art were awarded, for France, to Pierre Aubuisson's o,53€ Antibes / Juan les Pins (issued July 2006); and for the TOMs, to the 2€ (times two) "Petit Barachois" of St. Pierre & Miquelon, the work of Borotra and Beaujard (issued June 2006).
- ♦ In order to speed delivery, La Poste issued a *lettre prioritaire* etiquette on 1 January 2007, to be affixed to "fast mail". About 81% of fast mail was being delivered the next day early in 2006. Goals are 85% in 2007 and 90% by 2010.
- ♦ For some time now, small packages (*colis postaux*) have had to be brought to the post office without pre-affixed stamps (for security reasons?) but now and as of 6 September 2006, and thanks to efforts on the part of the CNEP and its president, collectors may now affix their own postage to certain

of the many classes of *Collissimo* packages, though not to others. I'm confused, because of the profusion of *Collissimo* categories, but hope some reader can provide more precise information.

- ♦ [www.ateeme.net](http://www.ateeme.net) is the site of "Variable," which illustrates and describes the computer-generated postage (e.g. Framas) of over 60 postal administrations. Languages to choose from are Catalan, Spanish and English.
- ♦ Anyone interested in the current (2006), extremely detailed postal rates (8 pages of text and tables) of Wallis & Futuna, should send a self-addressed legal-size ("#10") or 6x9" envelope, and a dollar bill to the Editor, to cover cost of copying and postage.
- ♦ New Caledonia issued a 180F stamp on 24 May 2006 to commemorate the Immigration of northern French farmers (FCP N° 286, October 2006, p. 92). Here, according to Gabriel Valet (*Le Cagou*, N° 34, 2006) is the story behind the stamp.

Between 11 January and 4 August 1926, some 326 French farmers arrived in New Caledonia in the hope of a better life than could be found in the war-torn North of France.

They came through the auspices of the Coopérative Mutuelle de Colonization Néo-Calédonienne of Armentières (the later arrivals via other cooperatives formed in Douai and Lille). Instead of the promised lush terrain, perfect for growing cotton and vegetables, they found mostly barren, rocky land with little permanent water but replete with mosquitoes. The local promoter for this enterprise, or boondoggle, was a certain Marx Lang, former mayor of Nouméa, who had surplus land to sell and, moreover, was in cahoots with the colony's governor. Disillusioned, many returned to France before the end of 1926, but some stayed and a few became leading members of New Caledonian society.

- ♦ The Dallay, and possibly other catalogues, might be obtainable through Amazon.com, inasmuch as almost anything is. We would

appreciate hearing from anyone who gives this a try as to their success (or lack of it).

- ♦ At Monacophil this past December, your Editor was awarded the "Mérite Philatélique Européen" by the Académie Européenne de Philatélie, on the occasion of its 30th anniversary. Sounds great, but it's actually nothing more than just for being one of the two surviving members on the Academy's roll.
- ♦ Pierre Mayer, long-time Paris stamp dealer and the publisher of several editions of the standard handbook-catalogue for World War Two Liberation Locals, passed away 29 September 2006.
- ♦ The Musée de La Poste, at 34 bd. de Vaugirard, Paris, is celebrating its 60th anniversary with numerous special exhibitions during 2007.
- ♦ It is an unfortunate fact that many, and eventually perhaps all second-generation LISAs (the current version of French and TOM computer-generation postage) are fading, as they are printed on heat-sensitive paper. Being as their only considered purpose is to prepay the mail, the authorities have made no plans for making them permanent collectibles.
- ♦ Keith Wagner of State College, PA, long-time former Executive Director of the American Philatelic Society and member N° 2184 of our Society, died 6 December 2006.
- ♦ Member Florent Tricot's site, <http://florent.tricot.free.fr>, continues his detailed studies on General Issues of the Colonies military mail. Here he (1) lists numerous web sites he has used in his studies, and (2) his formulas for arriving at reasonable valuations for individual covers bearing those stamps. The information therein should be of special interest to owners of General Issues covers.
- ♦ The CNEP (the "French ASDA")'s site is [www.cnep.fr](http://www.cnep.fr). By going from their home page to "SITES", one can obtain a rather sizeable list of affiliated stamp dealers and their web sites.

## ***National Postal Museum Names Ganz Acting Chief Curator for Philately***

*[The following is a press release issued by the National Postal Museum on 24 January 2007 describing the elevation of FCPS member Cheryl Ganz to her new position. A hearty congratulations from all of us.]*

The Smithsonian's National Postal Museum announced that Cheryl R. Ganz has been named acting chief curator for philately.

Ganz joined the museum staff in October 2005 as a curator of philately under the late W. Wilson Hulme II. Since that time, she has served as assistant curator for the current exhibition "Rarity Revealed: The Benjamin K. Miller Collection," was co-chair of the Winton M. Blount Symposium on Postal History and was curator of National Postal Museum exhibits at the Washington 2006 World Philatelic Exhibition and the American Philatelic Society Stamp-Show 2006. Among Ganz's current projects are preparations for the second part of "Rarity Revealed: The Benjamin K. Miller Collection," which opens Nov. 5 and features stamps issued between 1894 and the 1920s.

Ganz is a self-described "lifelong philatelist" with a PhD in history from the University of Illinois at Chicago. She is an author, editor, speaker and international philatelic exhibitor. Her philatelic areas of interest are the United States, Germany, France and Switzerland as well as worldwide airmail and philatelic literature. Ganz is a zeppelin collector specializing in United States airship posts and mail from the ill-fated German zeppelin "Hindenburg" and its disaster.



*Dr. Cheryl R. Ganz*

The National Postal Museum is devoted to presenting the colorful and engaging history of the nation's mail service and showcasing the largest and most comprehensive collection of stamps and philatelic material in the world. It is located at 2 Massachusetts Ave. N.E., across from Union Station. The museum is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. For more information visit the museum's Web site at:

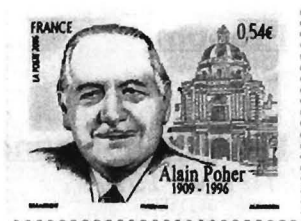
[www.postalmuseum.si.edu](http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu)

## NEW ISSUES AND WITHDRAWALS

(Continued from N° 287, January 2007, p. 11)

### France

- 1 (2) December 2006: 0,54€ Grand National (Masonic) Lodge;
- 2 (4) December: 0,54€ Alain Poher (political figure, 1909-1996);
- 7 (8) December: UNESCO: 0,60€ Siberian tiger and 0,85€ Luang Prabang, Laos;



- 16 (18) December: 0,54€ return of the Paris tramway system;
- 6 (8) January 2007: heart-shaped House of Givenchy "to 20 gm" and "to 50 gm" stamps, and 2,70€ sheetlet of five "to 50 gm" stamps;



- 18 (19) January: 0,54€ "Les Justes de France" (saviors of European Jews in WW2);

- 27 (29) January: 5,40€ booklet of ten self-adhesive "to 20 gm" Antiquities stamps; Chinese Year of the Pig "to 20 gm" stamp, also in 5,40€ illustrated sheetlet of ten stamps;
- 3 (5) February: 0,54€ Valenciennes (Nord Dept.);
- 10 (12) February: 0,60€ the Sélestat Library;
- 17 (19) February: 3.00€ 100 years of helicopters;



- 24 (26) February: 5,40€ Portraits of Regions N° 9;
- Early 2007: Orchids precancels: 0,31, 0, 36, and 0,43€

Withdrawals: 15 December 2006: 2,43€ orchids sheetlet, 0,55€ and 0,90€ UNESCO 2005 issues; 29 December: the following Mariannes de Lamouche: 0,10, 0, 55, 0,64, 0,75, 0,82, 0,90, 1,22, 1,98€, and 0,55€ coil; 26 January 2007: 0,53€ memories of slavery, 0,53€ Integration (EUROPA), 1,22€ Art of C. Viallat.

### Andorra

- 6 November 2006: 1,30€ Art of Josep Borrell;
- 4 December: 0,54€ Sant Marti de la Cortinada retable;
- 15 January 2007: 5,40€ booklet of ten red permanent-value Arms of Andorra stamps; 0,60€ Arms of Andorra;
- 22 January: 0,54€ marmot and 0,60€ squirrel;
- 26 February: 0,49€ Legend of the wolf's testament;
- 19 March: 1,30€ Prédelle de Prats;
- 23 April: 0,86€ heart-shaped St. Jordi.

Withdrawal: 15 December 2006: 0,53€ Josep Alsina photography.

### French Polynesia

- 25 October 2006: Paintings: 60F, 90F, 100F, 190F;
- 8 November: 60F and 130F Gauguin prints;
- 13 December: 90F children's art;
- 24 January 2007: 60F sandals and 90F surfboards.





## Mayotte

- 18 November 2006: 0,54€ "Le paille-en-queue" (long-tailed birds in flight);
- 20 January 2007: 0,54€ 10th Anniversary of philately in Mayotte; 0,54€ Mayotte orchids.

## Monaco

- 1 December 2006, on the occasion of MonacoPhil., all of the following (values expressed in euros): permanent-value green, red and blue Prince Albert II definitives; 0,49 Princess Grace Theatre; 0,49 Monaco Assoc. to fight AIDS; 0,54 OETP 70th Anniversary and 20th Anniversary of consulting for Prince's philatelic collection (stamp-on-stamp theme); 0,60 Albert II official photo; 0,60 and 0,84 2007 Circus Festival; 0,70 10th Anniversary of "the Children of Frankie"; 0,84 50th Anniversary of Albert Camus' Nobel Prize; 0,85 Auguste Escoffier (celebrated chef); 0,86 Monegasque Red Cross; 1,15 20th Anniv. of Cardiothoracic Center; se-tenant pair at 0,60 each, for 65th Grand Prix racing and 75th auto Rally;



- Also, 1,57 Cent. of R. Kipling's Nobel Prize; 1,70 Institute for sports medicine and surgery; 1,70 visit of Albert II with Pope Benedict; 2,11 Birth Cent. of Paul-Emile Victor (polar explorer); 2,30 30th Anniversary of European Academy of Philately (AEP); 3,00 ASCAT 2006 Grand Prix of Philately; "Sunrise/Sunset" two at 1,70 each (flowers); 5,20 sheetlet of four se-tenant 1,70 stamps for 40th Anniversary of International Bouquet Festival; 6,00 single Prince Albert II in sheetlet for Monaco-phil; 2 January 2007: 0,36 precancel.



Withdrawals: 3 December 2006: earlier (2005) Albert II permanent-value green, red and blue stamps; 4 December 2006 (values expressed in euros): the following 2004 issues: 0,50 entry into Council of Europe; 0,58 Int'l. Univ. of Paris; 0,75 "Alliance Française"; 1,00 Luigi Brugnatelli; 1,11 Jean-Paul Sartre; 1,20 safety matches; 1,20 Don Quixote; 1,40 Léo Ferré; 1,50 Palace of the Princes triptych; 1,60 invention of hypodermic needle; 1,80 Willard Libby. Also, the following 2005 issues: 0,53 Einstein; 0,53 Noël; 0,55 Rotary Int'l.; 1,22 Edmund Halley; 1,98 Gerald Kuiper; 3,03 50th Anniv. of joining the UPU; 3,80 Clyde Tombaugh.

## New Caledonia

- 8 November 2006: 1100F booklet of five se-tenant different stamps for the Nouméa Aquarium; 75F 10 Years of "Mobilis"; 75F 20 Years of "Kaneka"; 280F "Les Comédiens de bois" (wooden figurines);
- 9 November: 110F Noël;
- 16 December: 75F "the lizard man";
- 24 January: 5F Cagou bird definitive.



## St. Pierre & Miquelon

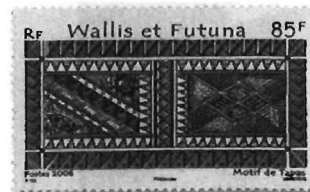
- 23 September 2006: 0,95€ the Dugué farm;
- 15 November: boats, four at 0,54€ each;



- 9 December: 0,54€ Noël;
- 10 January 2007: 0,54€ Sister Hilarion;
- 21 February: 1,01€ horses at dawn;
- 7 March: 1,00€ aquaculture (clam);
- 28 March: Mariannes de Lamouche: 0,10 0,60 0,70 0,85 and 0,86€ overprinted for the islands.

## Wallis & Futuna

- 5 October 2006: 500F Arms of Msgr. J. F. Blanc (reported as 12 September in our previous number);
- 8 November: 150F ancestral god Tagaloa (Kiwipex 2006); four tapa cloth designs at 85F each; Noël single 225F within sheetlet;



- 20 January 2007: 800F Pio Tafinu'u (the first Cardinal from Oceania).



## FOR THE RECORD

(Continued from N° 287, January 2007, p. 8)

**876.)** A scarce, short-lived (October 1920 - April 1921) set of overprints on French stamps was prepared for the French-occupied semi-autonomous "State" of Alep, in mandated Syria (Cérès 48-56; Scott 64-81). The overprint consists of the then current, for use elsewhere in Syria, O.M.F. / Syrie / 2 (or other values) / PI-ASTRES, to which a tiny square symbol, 3 mm per side, was added (Fig. 1, greatly enlarged in an attempt to show the details). This symbol, known as the "Rosette d'Alep," was added to indicate the stamp was priced in gold piastres rather than the weak Syrian piastre. The fleurons were added by typography in groups of 25 or 50, depending on stamp sizes. There were four printings in black and then two more in red. In order to avoid speculation and falsification, they were not sold to the public. Clerks affixed them to mail brought to the post office. In April 1921, the Syrian piastre became the currency throughout the mandate, and leftover Rosette stamps were ordered destroyed on 12 April 1921. A substantial proportion of the relatively few such letters now in existence was sent to collectors, but commercial mail does exist. (From article by J. Bourguignat, *Feuilles Marcophiles* N° 326, 2006).



Figure 1.

**877.)** Instruction N° 316, in the August 1884 monthly bulletin (B.M.) N° 20 of the Posts and Telegraph, states that multiple copies of newspapers, being sent within wrappers with postage affixed, cancelled with JOURNAUX P.P. date stamps, are to be charged an additional half centime. Indication of this extra payment may be made in ink of with a handstamp. Olivier Santot, writing in *Documents Philatéliques* N° 189 (2006), has illustrated the linear handstamped markings known to him and other writers. Such markings are known to have been used

from 16 July 1908 (earliest date known) until and very soon after September 1919. They were replaced by the ½c on 1c Blanc-design postage stamp (Scott P7, Yvert 157) that was issued for this purpose.

The famous (or infamous) circular marking: ½ / centime / en plus is quite frequently seen on earlier, pre-1908 wrappers and stamps of the Sage and Blanc designs. Most (but not all) writers state these are, by and large, philatelically inspired and contrived for collectors. However, Santot has tabulated a number of these circular markings that were legitimately used by several Paris newspapers between January 1909 and October 1919. His conclusion makes the marking partially respectable, albeit when used within strict bounds.

**878.)** The **F/23** French maritime marking, for the 1860 Convention with Brazil (Article 23), concerned unpaid mail from the USA and Hawaii. **Unknown** to Salles (vol. VIII, p. 99 of his monumental *La Poste Maritime Française*) where he listed it as N° 3157, it took some 35 years for this apparently first example to surface, as Lot 662 of G. Roussel's 27 February 2007 auction, shown in Fig. 2.

The letter's itinerary: Cleveland, O[hio] (May 4 [1863]) → New York (6 May) via US packet → Calais (18 May) → Bordeaux → Brazil (25 May) on the "Béarn" → Rio (25 June), where it was taxed 540 Reis in blue crayon. Was the addressee, US Consul James Monroe, a descendent of the fifth President?



Figure 2.

## Membership Notices

### NEW MEMBERS

- 3368 ROWAN, KEVIN T., El Paso, TX  
 3369 GOSS, KENNETH F., Fremont, CA  
 3370 DUFRESNE DE VIREL, LOIC P., Hillsboro, OR  
 3371 BERRY, RICHARD N., Portland, ME  
 3372 THOMPSON, JEFFREY D., Knoxville, TN  
 3373 HIGGINS, JOHN P.M.45, Portland, ME  
 3374 FAUST, KEITH N., Jacksonville, FL  
 3375 MAYBURY, JAMES PETER, York, West  
 Yorkshire, United Kingdom

### ADDRESS CHANGES

- 3005 ALLEN, DAVID J., Blaine, WA  
 2229 BURK, MICHAEL R., San Jose, CA  
 3054 EVANS, JOHN J., JR., Mesa, AZ  
 2777 FABIAN, GEORGE P., Chicago, IL  
 1989 GAGNIER, ROBERT J., Havre de Grace, MD  
 3366 GOOGER, HENRY B., Cumming, GA  
 1262 LA DUKE, HARTLEY, Charlotte, NC  
 3295 MONEY, LLOYD J., Carmichael, CA  
 953 MUELLER, BARBARA, R., Madison, WI  
 1203 WORCESTER, DAVID, Gaithersburg, MD  
 1218 ZIMOWSKE, G.S., Lincoln, CA

### RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 3300 BAKER, GEORGE B.  
 2633 BEVAN, BRUCE  
 2962 BRODY, NORMAN J.  
 1900 FEINER, MELVIN  
 2485 JONES, LAWRENCE H.  
 1479 KNIGHT, ALAN E.  
 3189 MALOUF, MICHAEL W.K.  
 3237 NAZARENKO, WALTER  
 1873 SLEEP, CHARLES H.  
 2348 SMITH, PETER A.S.  
 3345 STOVER, SANDY R.  
 3346 WYNNS, JOHN P.

### DECEASED

- 3332 BRADY, JAMES  
 2184 WAGNER, KEITH A.

### DROPPED FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

- 1649 AUSTIN, JERRY C.  
 1136 BALCH, STEVEN A., MD  
 2977 BEAUNE, BOB  
 2664 BECK, HENRY C.  
 3180 BLUMBERG, CHIP  
 3152 DAWDY, DAVID R.  
 3275 DELBEKE, JOHAN

- 3292 DOYLE, ALBERT  
 3138 DREYFUS, ALAIN R.  
 3351 ELDRIDGE, JOHN  
 3054 EVANS, JOHN J., JR.  
 3343 FOTTY, CECIL A.  
 3363 FRASER, COLIN G.  
 2397 FRUMKIN, STEVEN C.  
 3169 GAURUDER, LAWRENCE K.  
 3249 HOFHEIMER, HENRY  
 3278 INVERARITY, JAMES M.  
 2829 JENNINGS, DAVID J.  
 2955 KARNES, JOHN P.  
 3320 LAND, GEORGE  
 3314 MCINTYRE, GORDON  
 2411 MILLS, DAVID A., JR.  
 3255 MOROZ, CHESTER A.  
 2879 NELSON, FRANK  
 1211 PARKER, WILLIAM L.  
 2159 PARMENTER, WILLIAM K.  
 3360 PRITCHARD, KRISTIANE  
 3259 RIFE, C. DAVID  
 1790 ROYE, MARILYN  
 3335 SANDELL, JOSEPH R.  
 3124 SCHNITZER, JEFFREY H.  
 3309 STIEBER, CONRAD  
 2979 TAYLOR, THOMAS O.  
 2538 VONDERAU, D.A.  
 3354 ZWOLINSKI, JOSEPH A.

## Do You Read French?

Our sister society in France, COL.FRA, has reprinted their entire run of journals from No. 1 (1974) to No. 105 (2004) in ten volumes.

These volumes encompass over 2250 pages with articles on every imaginable subject related to the French colonies and offices. Many of the greatest French philatelists have contributed to this publication including J.-F. Brun, H. Tristant, J. Mérot, R. Crombez, A. Millet, G. Kling, and H. Drye. Additionally, prominent overseas members also have made many significant contributions. These include R. G. Stone, P. Kelly and D. Cobb.

The price of each volume ranges from 26€ to 33€. The whole series is available for 295€ for non-members, and an index is available for 5€. This does not include postage. Any member interested in the specific ordering details may contact the editor by email or in writing. The editor purchased a set of these in Paris in 2005, and I believe they would be of benefit to all colonies collectors who are able to read French.

## ADVANCE NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

**TO BE RELEASED JULY 2007**

***The Postal Tariffs of Cameroun Under French Administration 1916-1959***, by M.P. Bratzel, Jr. 224 pages (8½ x 11 inch, approximately A4 size), spiral bound hard copy plus searchable DVD appendix

### Contents

More than 20 years were spent to locate and assemble official background documentation. This definitive publication covers all aspects of the postal tariffs of Cameroun under French administration. Collectors of France and of other territories previously under French administration will also find information useful to their area of interest.

- ♦ Introduction and Background
- ♦ Detailed tariff tables for each class of mail and service:

Domestic Tariffs within Cameroun, to France, and within the French Community

International Tariffs

Air Mail

Other Services – declared value, money orders, debt collection, C.O.D., postal orders, reply coupons, and parcel post

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- ♦ Fully referenced
- ♦ Searchable DVD Appendix – .pdf format – 500+ pages of detailed tariff documentation, reproducing the orders and decrees as originally published in the Journal officiel du Cameroun.

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### Future Exhibitors Wanted

**D**ue to the great success your Society has had with the exhibition held at Garfield-Perry, the Board of Directors is considering scheduling more shows on a regular basis. Our records indicate that we have more than 100 members who have exhibited through the years. As you will see on pages 49-50, this year we had nine exhibits. We would like to do better next time. Will all members with exhibits of French related material please consider supporting us at our next show? The more different areas we can show, the more interest we can build in the public for collecting France and colonies material.

A number of shows have extended invitations to us for years ranging from 2008 to 2012 and beyond. These shows include NAPEX (Washington, DC), Rocky Mountain Stamp Show (Denver, CO), CHICAGOPEX, Megashow (New York) and Sandical (San Diego, CA). The plan is to move the venue to different regions of the country so that as many members as possible may participate.

It is never too early to consider showing your exhibit. The editor would like to hear from those members who would consider applying for our next exhibition. We had a great time in Cleveland and had many comments about how great it was actually meeting members of the FCPS. It is the goal of our Society to both provide education and to foster fellowship among the members. These exhibitions are one way to do this.

## Ken Nilsestuen Wins FCPS Grand Prix

**K**en Nilsestuen, our incoming President, had a very big weekend in Cleveland where his exhibit, *Algeria Through Early 1876*, won our FCPS Grand Prix for 2007. Not only did Ken receive our honor, but he was also awarded the Garfield-Perry Reserve Grand, the Donald W. Goertz Award for the best Foreign Exhibit, and the Garfield-Perry Award for the Best Exhibit by an Active Member.



His exhibit, which has not been shown in the last six years, tells the complete philatelic history of Algeria from the Spanish military outposts in North Africa in the 18th century. Two, at Oran and Alger, were in territory that would become Algeria. Both of these had postal marks. French and other Europeans had a semi-official presence in Algeria until 1830. Some mail from this period survives, and a few pieces are in this exhibit. All the non-Spanish letters were entrusted to various ships because there was no official mail service.

In 1830 the French, tired of Barbary Coast pirate raids (and to divert attention from some internal problems), launched an invasion near Alger. Shortly after occupying the city the army established a military mail service. Cancells from this period are distinctive three and four line marks. Some mail went across the Mediterranean and received marks upon arrival rather than at departure.

In the mid-1830s the French extended the civil postal service of the Metropole to north Africa. Algeria continued to be administered as a province, not a colony, until the civil war of the 1950s. The civil postal service had cancelers much like European France. The French postal service also included Algeria in its small and large numeral cancel systems, although the numbers are separate from the alphabetic lists used to assign numerals in France.

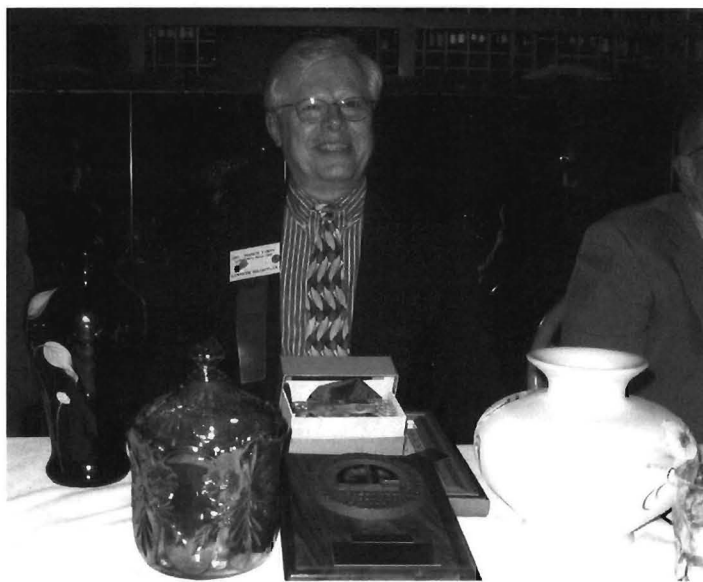
France never completely pacified Algeria's interior. By 1876, the end of this exhibit, the

French controlled the coast, but had extended their hegemony rather unevenly only 150 miles or so into the interior. There were many small villages with French postal service by the end of 1876 and many more established later.

His exhibit looks at both the military and civilian postal service. The so-called "classical era" of Algerian postal history begins in 1830 and ends in 1876, from the inception of French postal mark-

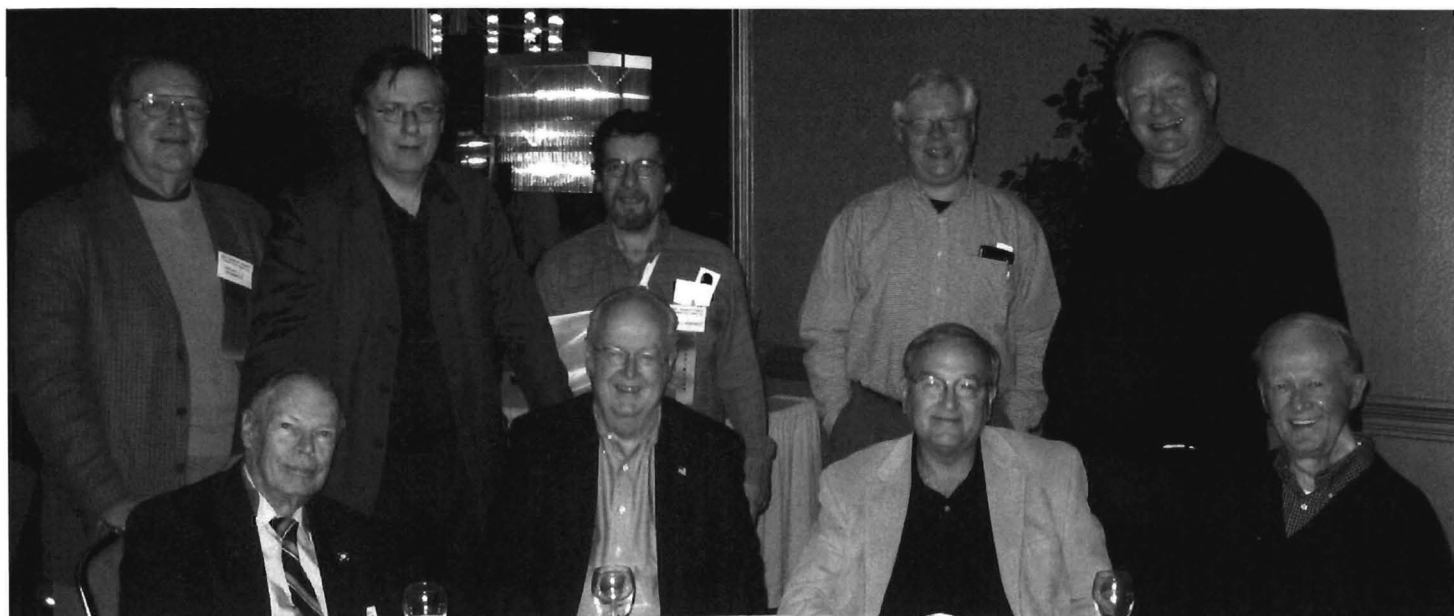
ings to the end of large numeral usage. This includes mail from the pre-French period, the French military postal service, official mail, and the civilian postal service. There are examples of all but two of the rarest types of post office marks used during this period.

Rarities shown include: the Spanish "Argel," the first "A" mark, the "D" mark, the military *déboursés*, Portuguese and Swedish letters, a 1-franc use, El-Affroun small numeral, 1862 newspaper, Russian envelope, Ouled-Rhamoun and *Pont-de-l'Isser* envelopes, and 80 centime Bordeaux. Ken always reminds viewers that Algeria was considered part of France and not a colony, so its postal markings follow those of the Metropole, not the colonial administration.



Ken with his assorted "loot."





*Pre-dinner assembly (front row, left) Bob Kinsley, John Lievsey, Ralph Deboard, Paul Larsen, (back row) Ed Grabowski, Colin Fraser, Dave Herendeen, Ken Nilsestuen, and Eliot Landau,*

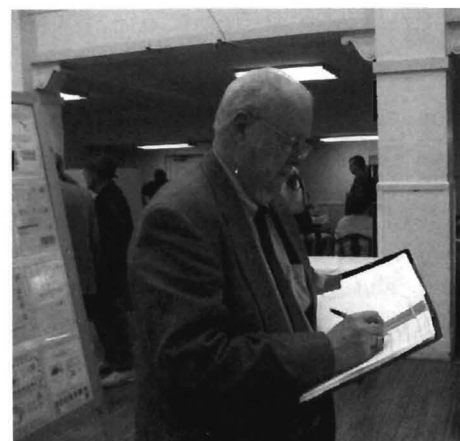
# Garfield-Perry Happenings



*Ken Nilsestuen receiving FCPS Grand Prix.*



*Exhibitors at the critique.*



*John Lievsay, FCPS Director and judge, hard at work.*



## FCPS Exhibits and Exhibitors

The FCPS Annual General Meeting for 2007 is now history. We had nearly 20 members in attendance, nine of whom were exhibitors. In a wonderful show of comprehensive development, five of our exhibits were awarded Gold Medals by the jury. As noted on page 47, Ken Nilsestuen received the FCPS Grand Prix award. Highlights of the exhibits are presented below.

---

Gold Medal  
Eliot Landau

### **Classic France: Postal History of the Ceres and Napoleon Issues of 1849-1875**

Eliot's postal history exhibit, winner of numerous Gold medals, has been developed to show the breadth of usage of the French Ceres and Napoleon Head issues of 1849 through 1875 excluding those issued for use only in the colonies. The domestic rates for letter mail, circulars and periodicals and registration and postage due are included.

The presentation of is divided into four main parts and those into short chapters. The main parts are domestic mails, the Franco-Prussian War, uses abroad, and foreign mails. The domestic mails are further divided into rates and frankings, registered mail, postage due and Unusual Uses. The Franco-Prussian War era includes the Siege of Paris, Balloon Mail, Boules des Moulins, the Commune, and the occupation of Alsace-Lorraine. Uses abroad start with Military Mail, then Bureaus, Consulates, and Agencies. The foreign mails section is divided into destinations and rates, which are followed by mixed frankings.

---

Gold Medal  
Dr. Ed Grabowski

### **Indochina & The French Offices In China: Postal History of The French Colonial Allegorical Group Type**

Ed's new exhibit, a culmination of thirty years of collecting, examines the postal history of the use of the Group Type Issue from Indochina and the Indochinese French Offices, which

represents the most complex use of the issue from any of the French Colonies. Group Type use is examined in the five distinct provinces of Indochina as well as the territory of Kwang-Tchéou-Wan. Around 1900, the issue was extensively overprinted for use in the French Offices in China that were in the vicinity of Indochina. Also, at this time mixed frankings of Chinese and Indochinese stamps occurred in getting mails to international destinations.

There are far too many rarities in this exhibit to enumerate, including: a letter from Pnompenh to Budapest featuring the only known example of the 75c stamp with an inverted **INDO-CHINE** legend on cover; two examples of the exceptionally rare 1c printed matter rate; the only recorded proper use of a 5F Indochina Group Type; a French Packet Line N letter featuring a 25c without legend variety and the only recorded example on cover; and the proper use of two 5F Pakhoi overprints on a heavy declared value sack which contained over 500 grams of coins.

---

Vermeil Medal  
Steve Tucker

### **French Guinea**

This is only Steve's third outing with his exhibit on an infrequently studied area. This traditional exhibit examines the colony in a traditional framework including essays, proofs, the issued stamps, and their usages. Also included is postal stationery and comprehensive coverage of the airmail services, particularly during World War II.

---

Vermeil Medal  
Paul Larsen

### **French Sudan and Niger**

This is Paul's new, traditional exhibit of a very complex geopolitical area. As such, it includes proofs, issued stamps, booklets, on-cover usage, selected postal stationery and military mail. Because the names of postal service entities were formed and modified as political administrative changes were undertaken begin-

ning in 1893 with French Sudan Territory, the exhibit is structured chronologically by administrative period through 1920. Then, beginning in 1921 Sudan and Niger are each shown separately and chronologically. The logical order of the presentation is: French Sudan Territory to 1902; Senegambia & Niger 1903-1905.; Upper Senegal & Niger 1906-1920; French Sudan 1921-1944; and Niger including the Territory issues 1921-1926 and the Colony issues 1926-1944.

---

Gold Medal  
Dave Herendeen

***The "Duval" Type Postage Dues  
in the French Community***

Dave's exhibit traces the development of the Duval postage due stamps from their 1884 inception through the 1930s. It includes the uses of the "black" and "colored" general imperforate issues in the colonies. As a traditional exhibit, it includes a wide range of proofs, position pieces, errors, varieties, and usages. The exhibit is organized to show: the Colonial General Issues (1884-1906); Usage Transformations (1889-1903); Overprints on the Colonial General Issues (1891-1905); and Overprinted French Dues for Use Abroad (1893-1930s).

---

Silver Medal  
Bob Kinsley

***The French Conquest of Europe  
Les Départements Conquis: 1792-1814***

This exhibit tells the story of the relentless annexation by France of Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg, and parts of Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. The story is told primarily by folded letters identified to the assigned department or area, and a few folded letters identified to specific armies or generals.

In 1789, France had been divided into 83 departments. As areas of other countries came under French control additional departments were established and numbers from 84 to 134 were assigned. For ease of understanding, the exhibit is organized to present mail from the added departments in strict numerical order.

---

Vermeil Medal  
Stan Luft

***Post Offices of the Annexed Paris Suburbs  
to the 1880s***

Stan's exhibit shows Paris suburban markings dating from the 1760s to the 1880s. Special emphasis is placed on 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 from date stamps; Siege of Paris and Commune-period mail, money letters, and unusual usages are included. A few introductory pages demonstrate the close postal relationship between Paris and its suburbs, long prior to annexation. The last several pages cover miscellaneous usages, including post-1854 taxed letters.

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Gold Medal  
Ken Nilsestuen

***Algeria Through Early 1876***

Ken's Grand Prix winning exhibit is highlighted on page 47.

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Vermeil Medal  
Norval Rasmussen

***Tunisia: Rates, Routes and Post Offices,  
1888-1908***

This exhibit tells the story of the mail in Tunisia during the period of use of the first stamp issue. On July 1, 1888 there were ten post offices operating in Tunisia, which grew, by 1905, to 96 offices. There were three rate structures used during this period, 1888, 1893, and 1906. Additionally, a special rate to Italy applied to mail sent after 1898. There are examples of all the first offices and most of the subsequent offices in this exhibit.

Uses of all four classes of post offices are shown, as are French and Italian paquebot cancels, and railroad mail from some of the routes open during this period. Also shown are postage due uses. This exhibit illustrates all rates.

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## PRESIDENT'S LETTER

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**O**ur Annual General Meeting, held in Cleveland in March is now history. I am pleased to report that we had more than 20 members in attendance, nine of whom exhibited. You can read about the awards and festivities in the articles on pages 22-24. I was especially pleased by the wide variety of material shown, including three exhibits of material of France, and six exhibits of the colonial areas including some seldom shown colonies.

The only less-than-perfect situation was that I had broken my arm in New York the week before the show opened in Cleveland. At this writing, I still do not know the final prognosis. While I had planned to take lots of photos at the show, I was unable to do so. Luckily, Ken Nilsestuen was able to step in and shoot many of the photos. It is strictly my fault that no photos were shot at the annual meeting which had over 20 attendees.

As you will read elsewhere, your Board of Directors is acting to make sure that the FCPS has regularly scheduled exhibitions. These not only give us an opportunity to promote French area philately, but also to meet one another and share ideas.

### *New Changes to Officers*

At the annual meeting, several organizational changes were made. I have resigned my position as President in order to devote my full resources to editing the FCP. It will be hard to fill outgoing editor Stan Luft's shoes, but I pledge to do my best. My resignation results in Vice President Ken Nilsestuen becoming our new President effective immediately. These new changes are reflected on page 2, and there will be more about them in the next issue of the FCP.

### *Contributors for 2006*

We would like to thank the following members for their contributions for 2006. Together they donated a very significant \$731: Rollo L. Adams, F. Carl Barna, Bernard B. Baschkin, Thomas W. Broadhead, James N. Camak, Jr., Frederick H. Campbell, Maurice Caron, Cleo

Congrady, Charles E. Deusner, Duilio Disler, Robert Dunleavy, Donald T. Eggen, R. Dennis Engblom, John R. Fagan, Carl J. Faulkner, Keith N. Faust, Edward F. Fisher, Othan Gilbert, Richard B. Graham, Raymond A. Guenter, George T. Guzzio, Thomas G. Kudzma, Eliot A. Landau, Leonard C. Langdon, Jr., Henry Leland, John Lindholm, Edmund R. Manwell, Jerold M. Massler, William McCarroll, E. Joseph McConnell, J. Douglas McCulloch, Raymond B. McGarrity, Kenneth R. Nilsestuen, Thomas R. Palfrey, Jr., George W. Perz, Robert J. Pine, Paul R. Revolinski, Pierre Roussot, Gerald F. Schroedl, William Skinner, Charles L. Stoddard, Steve P. Turchik, Henry S. Vyverberg, and Steven C. Walske.

I have enjoyed my tenure as President and pass the torch to Ken who I am certain will be a great leader over the coming years.

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## RANDOM EDITORIAL JOTTINGS

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**T**his is my last Editorial. It's been a great ride that allowed me to make new friends among our membership and helped me polish my own writings. My tenure has been second only to that of Bob Stone though, to my great disappointment, I've written far less prose of any great significance. I do take pride, however, in having somewhat improved our Journal's appearance and in having brought it up to a respectable and constant Vermeil level among its peer-group philatelic journals.

I thank our many contributors for keeping our pages filled with interesting and varied articles and notes. Dave Herendeen is taking over as Editor as of the July issue, and has several articles still in the backlog. I hope that you will continue to help us out by offering articles, letters and miscellaneous information to Dave, as you have so generously done during my watch. I wish him well!

This is by no means goodbye, for now. I'll continue to offer our Journal a few Regular Features, as well as occasional articles, shorter communications, and perhaps even a few *bons mots*.



## French Colonies

Common design Types

**1938 Marie Curie** Type CD80 VFNH  
Set of 21 Fr Colonial stamps (no France) \$245

**1941 Petain Issue** Complete NH set 48 stamps from 24 Colonies \$37

**1941-5 Cross of Lorraine** (Scott Type CD87) The complete Set  
of 71 stamps all Mint NH \$74

**1944 Petain Surcharges** (Semipostals) Complete set of 48  
stamps from 24 Colonies all Mint NH \$40

**1945 Felix Eboue** Type CD91 Complete NH set 26 stamps \$14

**1946 Victory** Type CD92 Set of 15 Mint NH \$12

**1946 Chad to Rhine** Types CD93-8 Complete set of 90 stamps  
from 15 Colonies all Mint NH \$120

**1950 Tropical Medicine** Type CD100 Complete NH set of 10 \$55

**1952 Military Medal** Type CD 101 Complete NH set of 12 \$96

**1954 Liberation** Type CD102 Complete set all VF NH from 12  
different French Colonies \$105

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