

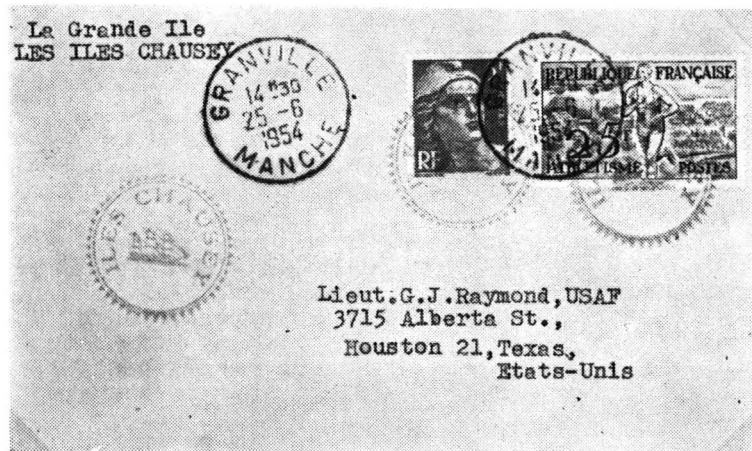
# France & Colonies Philatelist



Published bi-monthly by the France and Colonies Group

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## The Channel Islands of France

By G. J. RAYMOND

Picture and article by courtesy of Western Stamp Collector, August 31, 1954

Most collectors are quite familiar with Britain's channel Islands, and their postmarks on British stamps are eagerly sought and collected. Practically unknown, however, are the other tiny islands in that group which belong to France. These are called Les Iles Chausesy, and we are told that there are 52 islands at high water, 365 at low water! Few are inhabited at all, and only La Grande-Ile has a permanent population. Two miles long and one mile at its widest point, it is located about 8 miles from Granville on the French coast, and 28 miles from Jersey, in the British Channel Islands.

After a stormy history as an abode of pirates and smugglers, the island now is a popular resort for visitors from Granville, St. Malo, and Channel Islands ports. There are several hotels, a lighthouse, a church, shops, and a small, tidy village.

There is no official post office, but letters may be dropped in a mailbox on the island. The letters

are collected regularly and are marked with the interesting ship cachet illustrated above. Often the cachet is applied directly over the stamps. This mark is of course not an official one, but does serve nicely to identify the origin of the letter, and has been compared to the unusual markings found on letters from Tristan da Cunha prior to 1951. French stamps are used, but as there is no post office, the stamps must be brought from France, or perhaps are sold by one of the hotels as a courtesy to guests, when the supply permits.

Letters from La Grande Ile first reach an official post office at Granville, where the stamps usually receive the additional Granville postmark. John Simpson, in Stamp Collecting, (London) has reported an interesting earlier cachet of 1921, a double-line circle enclosing the words "Isle/Chausey/(Manche)," with a cross at the bottom. It is not known when the present cachet was placed in use, or who actually applies it to letters.

Readers who might like to obtain a cover with this unusual marking are cautioned that in preparing a cover, they **MUST** place unused French stamps (30 francs to the U.S.A.) on the cover in advance. International Reply Coupons, coins, etc. are useless on the island for this purpose. Your favorite dealer will be glad to supply you with a variety of attractive mint French issues. Then perhaps a polite request will bring results from The Manager, Hotel Du Fort et Des Iles, La Grande Ile, Iles Chausesy, via Granville, (Manche), France. But do be certain to place proper postage on your outside envelope, (8¢ sea mail, 15¢ by air). Enclosing a few nice stamps or sending along an interesting pictorial magazine will do much to help him keep his present good opinion of philatelists. The result will be far-from-common cover of more than usual interest and merit. Information in these paragraphs is gratefully acknowledged to Mr. William O. Newport and Stamp Collecting, (London).

# WERE TELLING YOU

## FOURTH

### ANNUAL LESGOR CONTEST

To be held at the Group's Meeting, Jan. 4, 1955

Same rules, limitations of material, etc as in the 1954 Lesgor Contest.

For 20th Century France or French Colonies or French Offices or French stamps in usage abroad.

Two divisions:

Class A: Original research on any stamp or issue.

Class B; Studies not primarily of the research nature, but on any one stamp or issue within the scope of the contest.

Awards in each class; Main prize for best entry of any sort.

No entry fee; but members sending from out of the Resident area have to pay return carriage.

20 wall frames, each holding 12 album pages of normal size (9 Scott International pages) will be available. 2 frames is the necessary limit.

Judges will be qualified outsiders.

Competitors should notify Mr. Gustave Wittenberg, 106 Cabrin Blvd., New York 33, N.Y., before Dec. 24th---yes, before Dec. 24th-- what they propose to enter and in which class.

Competitors should send exhibits care of the F. & C. Group, Collectors Club, 22 East 35 St., New York 16, N.Y. in time to arrive not later than Dec. 31. They may bring their material on Jan. 4 instead of sending it, if they so desire.

Only material in the frames will be judged.

Material arriving or brought after 8 p.m., Jan. 4th will be declined place.

Have no inhibitions that your material may be "too weak" or of "too little interest."

Exhibits previously entered in any year's Lesgor Contest, or shown before the Group at any meeting, must have been substantially altered, extended, or improved to be eligible.

Exhibits which were in any previous year's Lesgor Contest, or which were shown before the F. & C.G. at any meeting, must have been altered, extended or improved substantially, in order to be eligible in this Contest. There is not any restriction save that previous winners of a top class award or the Main Prize may not show the material that won such award.

Let not this short notice make you stay out of this Contest.



10c  
CFA 1<sup>re</sup> CFA

### The Various Francs

No less than seven different groups of money are used as standard in various parts of the French Union, according to our new member, Mr. Frederic Muhlenheim. We are indebted to him for the information in this article.

A. The Paris franc, now approximately 310 to the dollar, or \$.0029 per franc, is the money of:

Metropolitan France	Inini
Algeria	Monaco
French Guiana	Morocco
Guadeloupe	Tunisia
Martinique	

B. The "C.F.A." franc (Colonies Françaises d'Afrique), of which 1 equals 2 Paris francs, is the money of:

Cameroons	Madagascar
French Equatorial Africa	Reunion
French West Africa	St. Pierre-
Comoro Islands	Miquelon

The French stamps used in Reunion are changed to values

The French stamps used in Reunion are changed to values in this money. Hence we get only the stamps surcharged with CFA and new values, since Reunion became a Department, not a colony. No unsurcharged French stamps found use in Reunion, though they did so in the other oversea Departments, which are all on the Paris franc money.

C. The Djibouti franc, of which 1 equals 1.65 Paris francs, is the money of:

Somali Coast	Djibouti
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D. The Pacific Colonies franc ("C.P.F."), of which 1 equals 5.50 Paris francs, is the money of:

New Caledonia	French Oceania
Wallis & Futuna Islands	

E. The gold franc of New Hebrides is equal to 88 Paris francs.

F. The piastre of Indo-China and its parts is equal to 6 Paris francs.

G. The rupiah of French India is equal to 7.50 Paris francs.

These relations should enable anyone to know what the equal amount in U.S. money is for any stamp and hence what rate it is intended for.

Since the CFA surcharged French stamps used in Reunion are listed under that country in the Scott and other catalogs, we forbear to use any space for a list of them here.

### Martinique: British Postal Services

Our members, Robert G. Stone and Ralph Holtzizer, published a well illustrated article on this subject, comprehensively covering both the occupations by the British and the Packet Agency to its end in 1878, in "The Philatelist" of Oct. 1954. Copies can be had from the publisher, Regent Stamp Co. Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London S.W.1, England, at 30 cents post free (Remit in U.S. mint postage).

Because the complications, anomalies, and the problems not yet solved are mentioned; because covers are illustrated and explained; because the real difficulties are met; this article is more useful than its apparent scope shows. It helps on other French Colonies. Why, oh why, did not the authors or editor Robson Lowe mention that both authors are F. & C. Group members?

---S.G.R.

# SÉNÉGAL

## Native Market Type

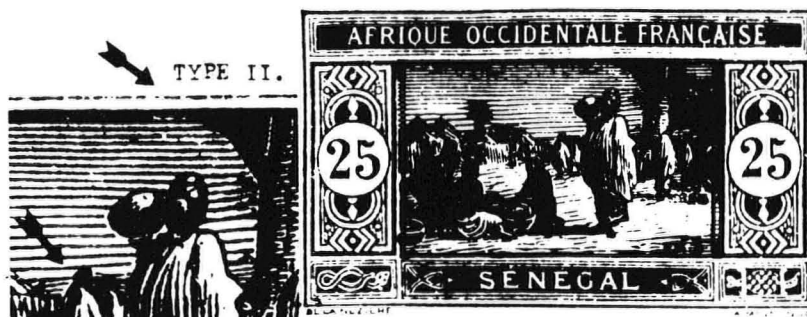
1914 to 1935. Scott Nos. 79 to 137; type A28.



TYPE I.- The tree branches are minutely detailed.  
The vignette fits the frame.  
The line is broken. (Arrow over native's head.)

TYPE II.- The tree branches are less detailed and more fanned out.  
The vignette is wider and overlapping the frame.  
The line (Arrow), is unbroken.

TYPE I



TYPE II.



### VARIETIES OF THE TYPE I.

The variety Ia has two distinct breaks (Arrows.)  
Var. b, d, e, have additional constant varieties, repeated  
in most of the values from later years.  
Variety Ic has not been found so far but exists in Var Iac.



ADRIEN BOUTRELLE

A study by Adrien Boutrelle, with aid and some material from Daniel H. Roberts. The photographic work is by Mr. Boutrelle.

In No. 75, May-June 1954, Mr. Roberts showed us the existence of two types in the vignettes on this issue. Mr. Boutrelle now brings us the photographic evidence to supplement Mr. Roberts' fine diagrams; and has gone a step onward. He has found a series of varieties in Type I. Here these varieties are pictured.

The interpretation of these varieties is yet to be made. Thus far, nothing seems to be known as to whether they are simultaneous or successive, or as to their origin. It is easy to make a guess; many different guesses or hypotheses can each be wholly plausible.

But, pending the use of large multiples which will show the varieties and whether they have occurred together, as well as copies on which postmarking dates will give us the order of the occurrence of the varieties, nothing that is really sure can be said-- except that all these varieties do exist.

Readers will notice that the varieties, which are all of Type I, are named Ia, Ib, ..... and also Iab, Iac, Iad, Iae. That is to indicate, for example, that variety Iab shows varieties Ia and Ib together. Likewise, variety Iae has the upper gap of Ia and both the lower gaps of Ia. And so on for all.

Variety Ic is not pictured, since it has not been found alone, but only in combination with Variety Ia. This forms Iac, as pictured. If it occurred alone, it would be the curved vertical line and break next to it, at the arrow in the picture on Iac.

(Can it be that plate breakage turns Iab, by bending of a loose bit of copper, downwards, into Iac, and that when this bit breaks off we get Iad?---Editor, F. & C. P....this is strictly a plausible guess.)

Material which will show whether the various flaws intergrade, will also be helpful. Does, as one case, the pair of breaks of Variety Ia, come into being as first a single small break, which grows and is added to by another? Do postmarks with dates show that this is really a growth of a flaw?

These vignettes are printed by letterpress, from electrotypes plates. We do not yet know how many plates--one two, or more?--were in use for the Type I stamps. It seems that such information is not to be had, but must be derived from study of the actual stamps. Much material, much more, including multiples and date-bearing used copies, is needed. Who will help these two Eager Minds, by loan, gift or sale of material?

Please refer to both No. 75 and No. 76, when you consider this problem, as the information in No. 76 will forestall repeating work that has already been done.

Reprinted, with authorization and thanks,  
from  
Aerophilatelist Annals, October,  
1954

# FRANCE'S 1.50 Frs. AIR MAILS OF 1930-31 E. I. P. A. 30 INITIALS Three Different Issues

by Henry M. Goodkind

This is an air mail issue, which, in our opinion, has never been properly understood in this country. Ever since the stamps have been cataloged by Scott, we have questioned their listings as entirely accurate because they neither are in chronological order nor depict the 1.50 frs. air mails of 1930-31 as they were issued and sold.

## First Issue

There is no misunderstanding about the first stamp. The 1.50 frs. denomination (shown as design Scott AP1) is the first definitive air mail stamp of France. It was issued in June 1930 with a carmine color for a special flight that carried air post at the Vincennes Aviation Meeting. Afterwards, this denomination saw much use on the regular air mail service. One must remember that a regularly scheduled civilian air post service back in 1930 was just about starting. Extensive public use was slow, fear still being existent about the danger of flying. The era of experiments, pioneer barnstormers and trial flights had just about ended. Governments now were stepping in to conduct a set schedule of air mail.

## Second Issue

An International Air Post Exposition was held in Paris at the Pavillon de Marsan from November 6 to 20, 1930. Typical of most international philatelic exhibitions, the Committee for the 1930 Exposition had been successful in prevailing upon the French Ministry of Posts to issue a special stamp.

The same design (Scott AP1) was used for another 1.50 frs. air mail, only the color was changed from carmine to ultramarine. This was ready for sale on the opening day of the Exposition, November 6, 1930. It was not sold at its face value, but only along with a ticket of admission to the Exposition for 1.50 frs. plus 5 frs. In addition, all copies of the new ultramarine stamp had been punched with the initials "E. I. P. A. 30", this being the abbreviation of "Exposition Internationale de Poste Aérienne 1930".<sup>1</sup>

The stamps were printed in sheets of 25 (5 x 5)<sup>2</sup>. The initials were perforated four different ways on the sheet, facing left, right, normal and reversed. All sources we consulted mention this fact<sup>3</sup>, but we were unable to locate one that explained the reason for punching the initials in this manner. Figs. 1 and 2 show a complete sheet of 25 punched.

During the Exposition in Paris from November 6th to 20th, several special flights were made<sup>4</sup>. Special souvenir post cards were printed for this usage and sold at 5 francs each (Fig. 4). Each post card was numbered. Mention is made of "a series of 3 post cards"<sup>5</sup>, but we have seen only one type. From November 12th to 16th, official trials with fast air mail between Paris, a neighboring capital of a nearby country, and back to Paris all within one day were carried out. For instance, one such flight went from Paris-Brussels-Paris. All mail was cancelled with a special large circular device (Fig. 3).

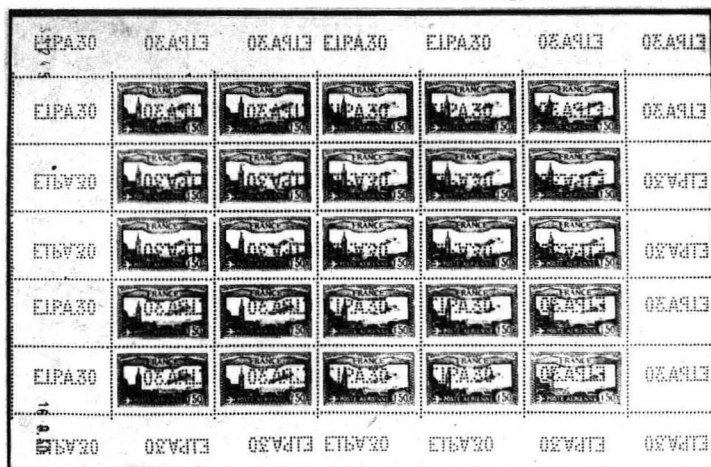


Fig. 1. A complete sheet of 25 of the 1.50 frs. ultramarine punched with the initials E. I. P. A. 30 for sale at the International Air Post Exposition November 6-20, 1930. This sheet is from the Adrien Boutrelle Collection. Mr. Boutrelle supplied all photographs for this article with his compliments.

The stamp used on these post cards was the 1.50 frs. ultramarine with the initials E. I. P. A. 30. (Fig. 5). Mr. J. Le Pileur, President of the Organizing Committee of the Exposition recorded<sup>4</sup> that this mail weighed 11 kilograms and consisted of 2,514 cards.

The writer possesses a mysterious post card which he purchased at a New York auction a few years ago. The stamp on this card is not the ultramarine but the 1.50 frs. carmine punched with the initials E. I. P. A. 30. (Fig. 6) This card was sent by Mr. S. L. Bayer, now the proprietor of the Penny Black Stamp Co., 116 Nassau St., New York, N. Y., and addressed to himself "Poste Restante" (Fig. 7). No French catalog nor reference source consulted by us mentioned the carmine stamp with the E. I. P. A. 30. Upon inquiry recently, Mr. Bayer remembers the 1930 Paris Air Post Exposition vividly



Fig. 2. The same sheet as shown in Fig. 1 but with the color of the basic stamps filtered to better display the initials and how they were punched into the sheet. It would seem from examination that two vertical rows were punched in one operation.

which he attended. He recalls that someone had some of the 1.50 frs. carmine air mails with the punched initials. He bought some copies, using most of them on mail. Although he cannot account for the existence of the carmine stamp punched, we surmise that perhaps a few sheets were punched by favor, being unofficial. Of course, the carmine stamp still was valid for postage in November 1930, so that its use with or without the initials was permissible. If anyone has further information about the carmine stamp with the punched E. I. P. A. 30, the writer would welcome hearing from him.

## Third Issue

Almost one year later, this 1.50 frs. air mail was re-issued on July 22, 1931 and remained in use for regular air mail for a number of years.<sup>1</sup> The 1931 re-issue is easily distinguished from the 1930 stamp. First of all, the color is a decided blue, not ultramarine. And also the impression of the re-issued stamp is not as clear and sharp as on the 1930 issue. Due to its longest sale and use, the 1931 re-issue remains a comparatively common stamp.

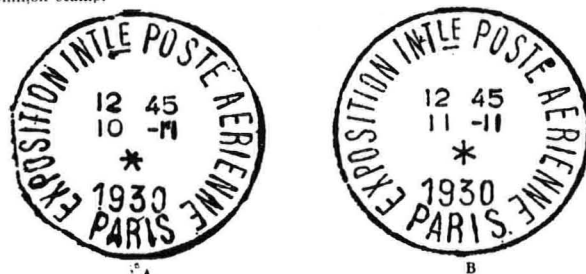


Fig. 3. The special cancellations used on flights during the 1930 Air Post Exposition. According to Champion's Air Post Catalogue, these two types of cancels were used.

## Catalog Treatment

Now with this background, let us consult the Scott Catalogue listings. The first edition used is the 1941 Scott Air Post Stamp Catalogue with the following:

"1930 C6 AP1 1.50 fr. deep ultramarine (60,000) .....\$1.50 —  
a.) Re-issue, worn plate '31 ..... .25 .06"

The text notes before this listing read:

"Issued November 6th, 1930, and sold exclusively at the International Air Post Exhibition, Paris, November 6th-20th, 1930.

"The stamp was sold at its face value plus 5 francs, the price of a ticket of admission to the exhibition. This special stamp being of the same design as regular air mail issue, authorities decided to perforate those sold at the exhibition with the initials 'E. I. P. A. 30' (Exhibition Internationale\* de Poste Aérienne) so as to distinguish them from a re-issue which would sell at a normal face value of 1.50 fr.

"In 1931 impressions of No. C5 were made from worn plates and placed on sale at Post Offices at face value. These impressions have the lines of the clouds and background faint and broken."

Scott issued another Air Post Stamp Catalogue in 1942. France C6 remained unchanged. The next edition of this catalog was 1946, wherein the following altered listing is found:



Fig. 4. An example of one of the Special Post Cards used for the Special Flights during November 1930.

"1930-31 C6-AP1	Unwmkd.	Perf. 13
1.50 fr. deep ultramarine (60,000)	\$10.00	7.50
a. Without perf initials	6.00	.15
Re-issue, Worn Plate.		
b. 1.50 fr. bright ultramarine ('31)	25.00	15.00
c. 1.50 fr. dark blue ('31)	1.00	.05
d. 1.50 fr. blue ('31)	1.00	.05



Fig. 5. The address side of one of the Special Post Cards also franked with the ultramarine stamp punched E. I. P. A. 30 with a cancellation Champion Type A.

There is no change in the text notes of the Scott 1946 edition from the previous 1941-42 editions.

Scott has discontinued its Air Post Stamp Catalogues after the 1946 edition. Therefore from then on, one must consult "the Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue Vol. II" for the listing on France C6. Outside of the omission of the text notes, one finds the same listing of this issue in Scott from 1947 through the 1950 editions. But in the 1951 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue is this amended listing:

"C6 AP1	1.50 fr. dark blue ('31)	\$ .75	.08
a.	1.50 fr. ultramarine	3.50	.10
b.	With perf. initials (EIPA30)	10.00	10.00

"First printings of C6a and C6b were sold exclusively at the International Air Post Exhibition, Paris, November 6-20, 1930. The stamp was sold at its face value plus 5 francs, the price of a ticket of admission to the exhibition. Most of the stamps of the first printing were perforated with the letters 'EIPA30'."

The above listing and pricings with the text notes thereafter have remained unchanged up to the current edition of "the Scott Standard Catalogue".

In contrast, "the Sanabria Air Post Catalogue" has two major listings for this 1.50 frs. air mail stamp. San. No. 6 is the 1930 ultramarine with the initials E. I. P. A. 30. San. No. 6a is this same stamp unpunched. San. No. 7 is the commoner 1931 blue re-issue, while San. No. 7a is the scarcer dull blue shade of this issue and 7b is the scarcest bright ultramarine color. The Sanabria catalog prices reflect the comparative



Fig. 6. The front of a Post Card franked with the mysterious CARMINE stamp perforated E. I. P. A. 30. This has the cancellation Champion Type B.

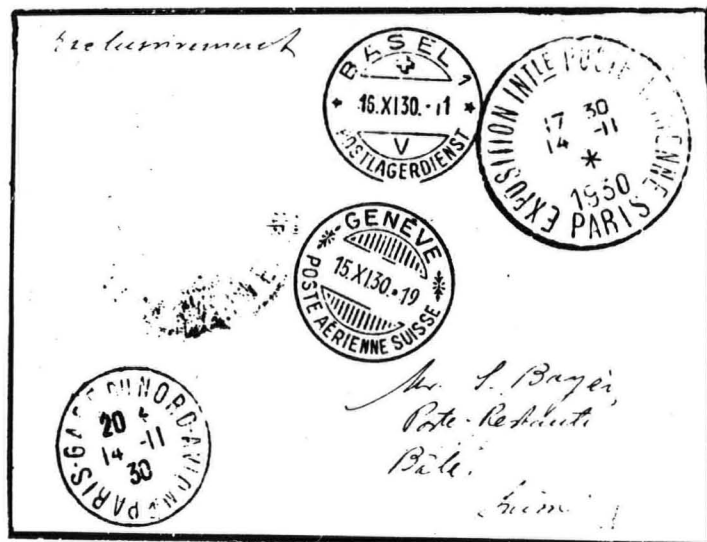


Fig. 7. The address side of the Post Card shown in Fig. 6.

value of each distinct color quite accurately. The only matter of slight criticism with the Sanabria catalog is the difficulty many may have to distinguish between San. 6a, the deep ultramarine, and 7b, the bright ultramarine.

It is our opinion, shared by many others, that Scott to be consistent with its text notes should list the 1930-31 issues similar to that in Sanabria. We never could understand why the original 1930 issue should be listed as a minor variety of the 1931 re-issue. The reasoning behind this may be that the 1931 re-issue is a common stamp, the one most collectors have, so that must be the major number. If Scott were to revise their listing, we believe that the 1930 ultramarine with the initials E. I. P. A. 30 could be listed, as France C61 because this stamp was not sold for its face value of 1.50 frs., but like a semi-postal of 1.50 frs. + 5 frs.

Our reasons for this suggested revision in Scott seem logical. The 1930-31 1.50 frs. air mails are two different issues, easily distinguished by color and impression. The present listing, in our opinion, deprives many of collecting a most interesting stamp, because a number of collectors using Scott bypass minor listings. Certainly an air mail stamp specialist should not follow Scott and be content with only a copy of the common C6, the 1931 1.50 frs. blue re-issue. The saddest collector to us is the one who claims that he is nearly complete. Upon inquiry one finds that many in such a group mean complete by major numbers in Scott. A collector reaching a dead-end often loses interest. For his own sake, he should be advised to widen his field and not delude himself that "he is nearly complete except for a few great rarities." That is why we regard separate major listings of this issue as a real service to collectors.

<sup>1</sup> Theodore Champion "Catalogue de la Poste Aérienne," 1934, page 75.

<sup>2</sup> Champion's "Bulletin Mensuel," June 1930 page 35.

<sup>3</sup> "L'Echo de Timbrologie" October 1930 pp. 1286-7.

<sup>4</sup> "L'Echo de Timbrologie" 1930, page 1434.

<sup>5</sup> (Sic) Exposition Internationale.

Rerun from our Nos. 43 and 48 (1949)



Southampton and  
Other British  
"M B"  
Cancellations  
on  
French Stamps.



Readers of the journal, "The Philatelist," the postal history magazine published monthly by Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, England, are finding a comprehensive serial on this subject in it, beginning with the November 1949 number. This series is of great use to those interested in either early or current cancellations on French stamps.

We may find it possible to reprint parts dealing with our subject, later on. This depends on whether there is enough demand from our own membership, and whether more urgent copy might crowd it out. Till the instalment covering the Movable Boxes used in the Mediterranean, and at Suez, and east of Suez, appears, we can not know whether French stamps are involved in the usage in those areas.

Meanwhile, we mention that MB marks of the same styles as Southampton (See F. & C. Phil. No. 42, page 24) are reported and pictured from the following: London, Dover, Newhaven, Folkstone, Jersey and Weymouth. London and Southampton are the only users of the recent circle types (See F. & C. Phil. No. 44, p. 6). All the others are the "milestone" or octagon type, with the size not the same for all offices. Range of dates of use is 1856 to 1938.

Before the war, there was a daily steamship service, run by the Southern Railway of Great Britain, between Le Havre and Southampton, with the ships Normanna and Hantonia in service, if my memory is right. At the Havre end, a box for mail was hung at the end of the gangway. Letters for Great Britain could be mailed in this, until the gangway was lifted. Letters thus mailed, got cancelled by the postal service at Southampton, with the postmark pictured.

"M.B." means "Movable Box," not "Mobile Box" as usually stated. That form of the name is unofficial and a literal taking-over of the name in French.



The writer went to all the bother of getting a cover sent to himself, per the good offices of an old friend then residing in Le Havre. Merely a week after receiving it, he came across a 3f Mersen lilac with this very same cancellation; and just recently he secured a 2f orange and several Sowers and Pasteurs---all with it.

This service is still running, but at the last we heard (summer of 1948), there were only two departures a week each way, as there was only one steamer on the service.

We have often wondered what the cancellation would be on a lighter addressed to France, mailed at the Southampton end. Who can tell us?

-- L. Lamoureux.

(Editor's addition: The M.B. of Southampton dates far back into the earlier days. It shows various forms, but always the same reading, substantially. This rounded-off octagon form was regular in the 1880's, and is taken from a Sage 5c in the editor's collection.)



## Increase in Group Dues.

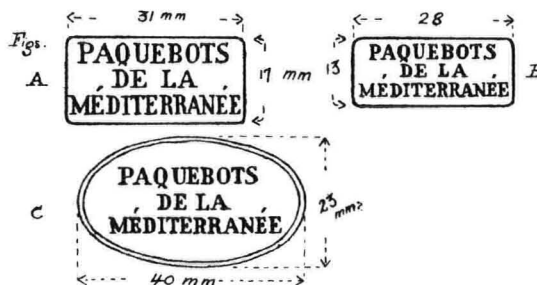
Much to the regret of your officers, a raising of the dues from \$1.00 to \$1.50 for non-resident members, and from \$2.00 to \$2.50 for resident members in the Parent Chapter, has become needful. Your Directors took the necessary action, with the approval of the members present also, in October, and the vote to ratify will be taken at the meeting in December, notice of which, Dec. 7th, is hereby given.

The sole reason for increase is the increasing cost of maintaining all the activities, and especially of getting out the Philatelist. We have delayed, far later than most stamp societies, in raising the dues.

Rerun from our Vol. 3 No. 4, May, 1944, with omission of one item now known not to belong in this group.

### PAQUEBOTS DE LA MEDITERRANÉE

In "Les Paquebots Français et leurs Cachets" by Bourselet, Marechal, Francois and our own regretted Gilbert (Editions du Graouli, Paris, 1936) are illustrated the following marks:



These marks were applied at the Bureau Maritime of Marseille on all correspondence arriving on French packets from the Far East and the Near East. They are therefore arrival marks or transit marks. The oldest marks are those in the oblong frames and they appear in 1837. These are of two types (Figs. A and B) differing only in size. I have seen them still in use in 1872 or thereabouts. They are not particularly rare. They are usually struck in red and very occasionally in black.

Much scarcer is the mark in the double oval (Fig. C). It is almost always struck in red and exceptionally in blue. This mark makes its appearance in 1845.

These markings are always applied on the front of the cover and they sometimes strike the stamp. On the back is the Marseille dated postmark - usually but not always.

Mails arriving in Marseille by other than French packets received instead circular dated postmarks such as: Pag. Ang. -- Marseille, Outre-Mer -- Marseille, Col. fra. v. angl., Poss. angl. v. Suez -- Marseille, Indes Or. -- Marseille, etc....

Vaurie

### France used in the Overseas Departments

We started listing this material in No. 73, in which Mr. Stone listed those items either seen or reported to him, for Guadeloupe (Jan.-Feb. '54). We further reported similar items in Martinique use, from Mr. Hatfield, in No. 74; and more of Guadeloupe from Mr. Stone in No. 76. From these two sources we now have these further reports:

#### Guadeloupe use:

Marianne de Gandon: 18f deep red (Stone)

Arms of Provinces:

1f Poitou (Stone, Hatfield)

2f Champagne (Stone)

3f Dauphiné (Hatfield, Stone)

Haute Couture 30f (Stone)

Sports: 20f Swimming (Hatfield)

30f Fencing (Hatfield)

40f Canoeing (Stone)

50f Rowing (Hatfield)

Airmail: 100f Mystere IV Jet (Hatfield)

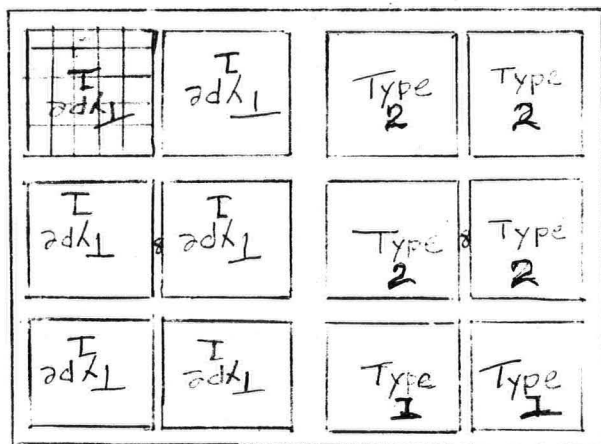
#### French Guiana use:

15f red Marianne de Gandon, on cover with French Guiana No. 206, 20f of 1947 red brown, cover to Trinidad.

No further Martinique uses are reported up to now.

No uses should be expected from St. Pierre-Miquelon because its currency is not the Paris franc but that of African colonies. Likewise, Reunion is on the African franc and so has all its service by French stamps revalued in terms of that money, by overprinting.

#### "Aile de Moulin" or "Windmill Sail" Plate Form, used for French Stamps 1876 to 1924 and Two Types in one "Sail" or Pane.



One side or half all of same type.

Wide gutter for cutting sheets into halves.

One side or half with the 2 types in it.

The halves are upside down in relation to each other.

Millesimes opposite level of the asterisks, on each half.

Make-up of each electro in two small sub-panes with narrow gutter, shown. The 25 stamps of a sub-pane show only on one such unit.

(Diagram by Schellens, copied from his communications).

The regular sheet stamps of this period were printed in sheets of 300 ordinary size stamps or 150 larger size, which were divided in each case into two office or counter or sale sheets, 150 or 75 stamps each according to size. The fact that the cut margin between the halves of the manufacture sheet is always at the right of any office sheet of stamps is well known.

Our member Mr. Richard Schellens called into notice in a letter some time ago that the cause of this condition might not be familiar. From his letter, the Kohl Handbook, Maury's handbook and other sources, we assemble information.

Each sheet as printed is made from a form of locked-up electros, rules and furniture, which contains six electros. These each print 50 of usual size or 25 of large size stamps. They are set in two columns, three electros each, with a wide gutter between, and with gutters of stamp-height between the electros in one (either) of the columns.

But the two columns are set *tete-beche* with relation to each other. The separating gutter of the printed sheet is always to the right of the sheet of pane of 150 as furnished to offices for sale. This arrangement is called the "Aile de Moulin" format because it corresponds to the opposite position of the sails on an old-fashioned windmill as the frame of sails turns.

Now on the 10c Sage, when the Type 2 stamps were reintroduced in 1898 after years of Type 1 only, the form for printing 10c stamps was put together as a composite of the two types. One column of half or office pane had its top two electros in Type 2, and bottom one in Type 1.

But the other half was wholly Type 1.

Thus pairs across the stamp-high horizontal gutters can be had, showing Type 2 above, Type 1 below the gutter. But in no other way can the two types be had together.

There is a similar combination, arising from a similar composite form, on the 5c pale green Sage ("yellow green") of the same period.

Each electro of 50, on ordinary-size stamps, is divided by a narrow vertical blank gutter. In this gutter, on one pane in each column and so on each office sheet, a single numeral shows in what year the stamp was printed, from 1891 onwards. Thus 1898 and 1908 alike carry number 8 in this space--this is called the "millesime."

This story is a condensed version of what is in Mr. Schellens' communications, and should be considered as an article by him.

### France Recalls Normandy Landings



This first day cover of the 15 francs Liberation commemorative which France placed on first day sale June 6 at Arramanches, which France placed on first day sale June 6 at Arramanches, Calif. for as an LCVP small boat officer he landed at Arramanches at "H" hour on "D" day ten years ago. This cover was addressed to Mr. Bromfield's stamp collector son. Half the postage on the air mail cover is paid by a 30 francs stamp of the Sports series now current in France.

Western Stamp Collector,

June 29, 1954

Army Mail Postmarks of Martinique

By Arnold Broadbent

Langlois and Bourselet (Les Obliterations des Bureaux de Postes des Colonies Françaises, 1927) list these types of postmarks for Army post correspondence in Martinique:

Type A: Octagonal, small (9mm. sides), lettering C.D. ARMEES in serifed (Roman) capitals and name of town; date in a circle in the middle. Specimens are said to have been seen used at FORT DE FRANCE, and ST. PIERRE.

Type B: Octagonal, larger (10mm. sides) lettering CORR D'ARMEES in plain (Gothic) capitals; otherwise similar to Type A. Used only at FORT DE FRANCE.

Type C: Octagonal, larger still (11 mm. sides) Lettering CORRESPONDANCE DES ARMEES MARTINIQUE in plain (Gothic) capitals--- Middle space blank (no circle and no date). Said to have been used for troops distributed throughout the island (presumably at places other than St. Pierre and Fort de France, from 1881 to 1901).

Cancellations of both types A and B for FORT DE FRANCE are fairly common, mostly on the 1881 to 1886 Dubois issue. Type C I have not so far come across. But some few years ago I bought an auction lot of covers, among which were three addressed to Mr. P. Peyramale, Directeur de l'Ecole du Fort, St. Pierre. They were posted in various small towns--MACOUBA and LA GRAND'ANSE, -- and have the common 15c Dubois stamp. The dates of posting are (1) 11 Oct 91; (2) 9 Nov 91; and (3) 12 Avr 92.

Letters 1 and 3 bear the ordinary arrival backstamp of St. Pierre of the date following the date of posting. But letter 2 carries a perfect strike of the octagonal date stamp, similar to Type A; but the lettering is not at all the same. It is COR. D. ARMEES with two stars, not fleurons and the town name SAINT-PIERRE in full, with hyphen. Date 10 Nov 91.

I think this was an irregular use of this date stamp. But at any rate it shows that the cancellations exists. Why there are so very few examples (if any) of the regular use, still is a mystery.

(See also No. 44 of this paper--Editor).

## MEMBERS' APPEALS

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

Wanted to buy: all very fine used modern items of France and French Colonies. Plus Indo-China, very fine mint No. Q3 (Parcel Post). Frederic Muhlenheim, 21 Signal Pt. Rd., Signal Mountain, Tenn. (Member 589).

I need a copy of the 5c green Sower France No. 159 of Scott, with postmark showing year date clearly 1922 or 1923. Chas. Meyer, 74 Lane Ave., Caldwell, N.J. (Member 114).

Wanted: Tahiti B1 unused, the 1915 Red Cross on 15c blue Oceania, Submit with price. Fred Hieber, 4045 N.W. 22nd Court, Miami, 43, Fla. (Member 212).

The Martinique Mont Pelee in eruption fancy cancellation is wanted, preferably on a business cover as shown in our No. 63, page 10, is wanted --submit with price. S.G. Rich, Verona, N.J. (Member 2)

Cover wanted, preferably small and plain, of the Le Mans July 1954 automobile pictorial cancellation well struck. Submit with price, to the Editor, F. & G. Phil.

## \* SECRETARY'S REPORT \*

Sept. 15, to Nov. 15, 1954

NEW MEMBERS, WELCOME:

- 585 Mestel, Clifford A. Box 598, U. of P. Dorm 37th. & Spruce Sts. Philadelphia 4, Pa. France and Colonies. & FDC.
- 586 Whetstone, George W. P.O. Box M, Palmer, ... Territory of Alaska. (Fr. West Indies) ..
- 587 Miller, Andrew J. 54 Ellington Street, ... East Orange, N.J. (France and Colonies).
- 588 Whitby, R. CMD. AMMN, Depot. Takeradi, ... Gold Coast, West Africa. (French North- & West African Colonies) .....
- 589 Mulhenheim, Frederic. 125 Signal Point Rd. Signal Mountain, Tenn. (France Colonies Protectorates, Monaco, Sarre Occupation

DECEASED:

- 45 Stephenson, Carl. Prof. of Ithaca. N.Y. ....
- 290 Mellish, Monica Mrs. of Centralia, Wash. ....

RESIGNATION RECEIVED:

- 515 Josephson, Paul H. 2714 South East Trails. St. Joseph, Missouri. ....

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

- 465 Boyle, James P. to Route 1, Box 1120. .... Alderwood Manor, Washington. ....

DIRECTORY CHANGE-TO READ:

- 582 Parkes, Eugene. 117 East Reyle Street, ... Richmond, Missouri. ....

REINSTATEMENT:

- 168 Wallace, Angus B. 12 Jervis Street, ... Orillia, Ontario, Canada. ....
- 312 Cubells, Pierre. 2 Rue des Gravières, ... Soissons, Aisne, France. ....

NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE

Dues for the year 1955 are up. Read Notice in - this issue of the Philatelist. Please send in - your dues as soon as you receive your notice...

Resident members . . . . . \$ 2.50

Regular members . . . . . \$ 1.50

Respectfully Submitted.  
Charles Bretagne Sect.



Togo: Post Office List, June 1954  
By Edmond Queyroy.

Dated June 12, 1954, from Lome, Togo, here we present the official list of the post offices in that "Territory Under the Guardianship of France!"

Post Offices with Full service:

Lome (Head Office, "Recette Principale.")	
Anecho	Dapango
Anfoin	Lama-Kara
Anie	Nuatja
Atakpane	Palime
Bafilo	Sansanne-Mango
Bassari	Sokode
Blitta	Tsevie

Secondary post Offices and Postal Agencies:

Agbelouvhe	Noepe
Agou	Pagala
Akaba	Porto-Seguro
Assahoun	Tabligbo
Badou	Vogan
Kande	

There are also 20 "Telephone Public Booth" sites listed, but as these do not cancel mail, their names are of no philatelic use.

In 1948 to 1950, in this journal, we gave the office listings for the West African colonies.