

France & Colonies Philatelist

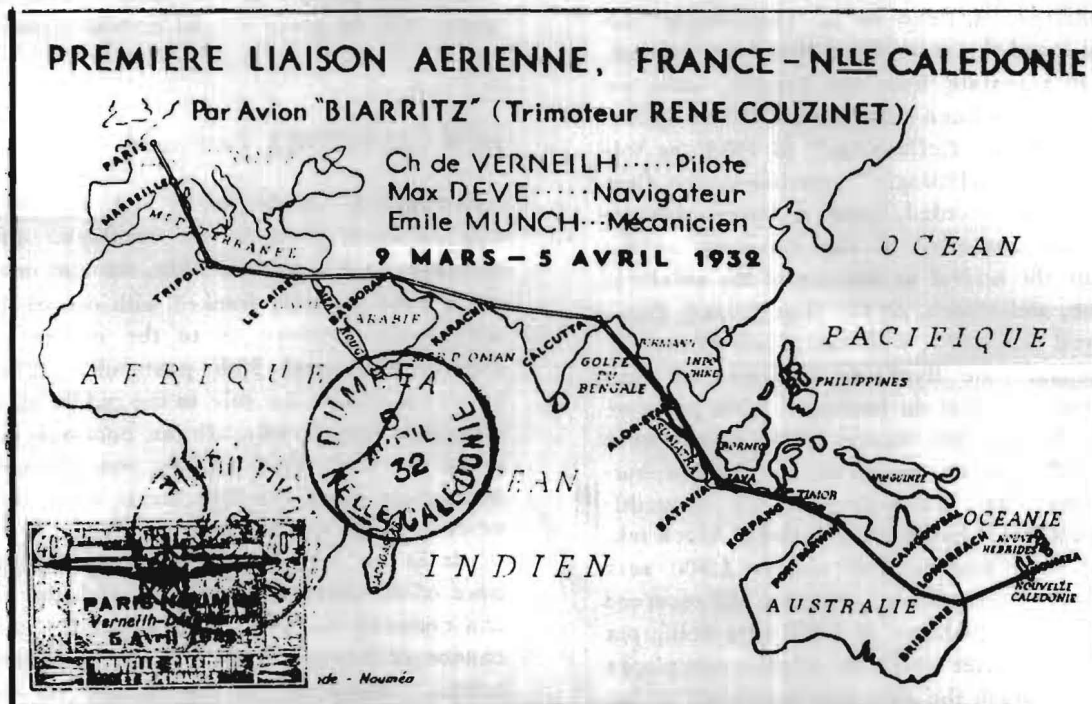


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NEW CALEDONIA'S 1932 PARIS-NOUMEA ELIGHT ISSUE

HENRY G. GOODKIND

Henry Goodkind, editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist and the Aero-Philatelist Annals, traces the interesting background of New Caledonia's aviation commemoratives.



Many airmail collectors incorrectly assume that the 1932 issue of New Caledonia (Scott 180-181, Sanabria 1-2) are this French colony's first air post stamps. New Caledonia's first airmail stamps were issued six years later, in 1938. The 1932 issue is an Aviation Commemorative. The 40c and 50c of the then current postage series were specially overprinted as shown in this illustration.

Thus these two stamps were issued to mark the completion of the first successful aerial link between France and its important colony in the Pacific.

A chain of recent interesting circumstances caused us to make this study. As our own airmail stamp experience goes back to before 1932, we could not recall any covers franked with these stamps nor could several other old-time airmail specialists we consulted. We did remember seeing one set on two post cards offered at

an auction some time ago.

In an auction sale held in September, 1948, in New York, one lot was the "Paris-Noumea Flight Issue," each on a special commemorative card and the lot was illustrated. We located in our files an auction catalog of 1941, where this issue was also offered on two post cards, and also illustrated. Comparison of the photos showed that they were exactly alike. Each card had two postmarks, one on the stamp, and one nearby on the card. The positions, dates, town names and hit of the cancellation proved that the cards in the 1941 auction were those again offered in 1950, thus accounting for one and not two known sets of cards. They now repose in our collection.

In studying these cards further, we came up against one of those philatelic mysteries. Every single air post

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stamp catalog we consulted, old or new, such as Scott, Sanabria, D. Field, Champion, and Silombra, states that the set was placed on sale May 17, 1932 to commemorate the arrival of the aviators in New Caledonia on April 5, 1932.

But each of the cards, specially printed to show the Paris-Noumea route and inscribed with the names of the aviators, was postmarked April 5, 1932. Was it possible that these cards were prepared in expectation of the success of the flight and then cancelled the day the plane arrived? The town cancellations read "Doumea." However, there is also a date cancel on each stamp; the one card with the 40c is April 30, 1932, and on the card with the 50c, May 18, 1932. This added further mystery. It is very questionable if the stamps were immediately overprinted on the day of arrival and also ready for sale the same day, April 5th. But on the 40c value we have further evidence of issuance before the catalog's date of May 17, 1932; namely, April 30th.

We then consulted "L'Echo de la Timbrologie" for the year 1932 and found the story about these two stamps. We were about to translate from the French, when we discovered it had already been done and published by the British magazine, "Stamp Collecting," in 1932, as follows: "L'Echo de la Timbrologie" publishes the first details of a so far unrecorded issue of commemorative stamps, created by authority of the Governor of the island to celebrate the arrival at Noumea of the aviators, de Vernehl, Deve, and Munch, on the first through flight from Paris on April 5th, 1932, with the object of raising a fund to compensate the flyers for the loss of their machine, through an accident on landing. 3,000 pairs of the contemporary 40c and 50c stamps of the colony were locally overprinted with an aeroplane in outline surmounting the inscription 'Paris-Noumea, de Vernehl-Deve-Munch, 5 Avril 1932' in three lines and in black ink.

"Out of the total number overprinted, 1,000 sets were presented to the aviators, and a further 500 reserved for official purposes, the balance of 1,500 sets being put on sale May 12th, 1932, after which the cliches and plates were destroyed. Although the sale was restricted to one pair of overprinted stamps for each applicant, the supply proved totally inadequate, and wild speculation ensued. At a subsequent meeting of the General Council, it was decided that the issue should be increased to 25,000 sets.

"We defer formal catalog listing pending further information."

Following through the 1932 editions of L'Echo, we noted next that "Champion's Bulletin Mensuel" formally announced the listing of these two commemorative stamps and states the quantity overprinted of each as 3,000.

All subsequent catalogs up to this very time state the quantity as 3,000, so that we can only assume that it was impossible to re-issue the stamps after the plates were destroyed and the decision of the General Council to offer 25,000 sets could not be carried out.

Based upon the above data, we can now explain the

EDITOR'S CORNER

I would like to thank the many members who have written and expressed their pleasure at seeing the "Philatelist" appear once more. Their understanding and patience at the long delay is truly appreciated by me.

It is our aim to make this journal as well-rounded as possible and I would like to hear from as many members as possible as to the type of material they wished to see published in these pages.

We have tried to keep a balance by including, whenever possible, classical, modern and colonial material in each issue, as well as both the technical and popular side of the specialty. This is not always easy to do in an eight page paper. Knowing your likes and dislikes will help considerably to make the "Philatelist" your paper with the kind of articles that will help and interest you in the pursuit of our hobby. Your pleasure in this matter will be given careful consideration.

NEW CALEDONIA continued

cancellations on the cards and why they antedated the date of issue given by the catalogs. From the written message on the reverse side, we can deduce that these cards were probably franked with one of the sets presented to the aviators or to the officials. That would explain the April 30th postmark. The stamps were handed out before the sale to the public on May 12th. This does not explain why all the catalogs give the date of issue as May 17th, unless one French catalog first incorrectly noted the 17th rather than the 12th, and the other catalogs copied it.

It is our conservative estimate that perhaps 95% or more of the stamps exist mint. With the limited sale, we can correctly assume that few would wish to hazard any chance of damage or theft by the application of a cancellation. Obviously, if the demand for used copies increased the price thus far above the price for mint stamps, later favor cancellations might have been applied to the stamps to attempt to increase their value. From observing the scarcity of used copies on the philatelic market, very little of this cancelling to order seems to have been done. Thus if one has cancelled copies of this set, they should check the dates, and if possible determine when they were postmarked. Furthermore, it would be interesting to find out if any other postmarks were before May 12, 1932. As for the existence of these two stamps on cards or covers, we already discussed the extreme scarcity of them in this manner.

In conclusion, we might say that counterfeited overprints are plentiful, and a collector should be cautious before he purchases the Paris-Noumea Flight issue of New Caledonia. A certificate of expertization can be obtained and we think it advisable.

NOTES ON THE DR. B. LAMY COLLECTION OF FRENCH COLONIES

GENERAL ISSUES ON COVER

ROBERT G. STONE

Robert Stone reports on the remarkable collection amassed by Dr. B. Lamy of Nice.



Unique piece showing extremely rare usage of French Gen. Issue stamps franking printed matter.

as the BCM-Paris did for the Army and the BCM-Marseille

Dr. B. Lamy of Nice, France, a colleague of our Study Circle of the French Colonies, has formed a remarkable collection of entires and pieces of the general issues. We had heard from friends in France that Dr. Lamy was an enthusiastic collector and upon my inquiry he very generously prepared a complete description of the items in his collection to facilitate studies being made by members of the Circle. Having seen the nature of the great de Pomyers and Fregnac collections recently auctioned, we can say that the Lamy collection is likewise outstanding for its unusual pieces. There are over 300 entires in the collection, and nearly all the colonies and issues are well represented.

From Cochinchina there are covers with the very scarce lozenges CCN 2, CCN 3, CCN 4, CCN 5 (Jan. 1864, the earliest date I have recorded), CCN 7, and a number with combinations of general issues and Indochina stamps. Ivory Coast, Gabon, and French Soudan are represented by Dubois stamps, which are rare from these places. An early Eagle cover from Guadeloupe dated June 1860 is a scarce item, and the 40c Ceres first printing with the GPE lozenge is very desirable. Especially interesting from French India are three letters from Pondichery (1871) mailed stampless though prepaid because the stocks of stamps had run out waiting for the 1871 issue to arrive. An 1869 Pondichery cover with the very rare 1.20 rate and another from 1873 are noted. An extremely rare cover from Mahe 1876 with the 8x8 lozenge bears ceres colonies plus a 25c Ceres of France with perforations cut off! The Madagascars include a 25c Dubois from Sainte Marie de M. and a 40c Ceres 1871 of France on a military letter of 1896. Martinique offers several manuscript cancellations (Trinite and Macouba), and a veritable jewel in the form of an entire newspaper



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à Saint-Pierre, le Mercredi et le Samedi

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LE PROI

JOURNAL DE

Rare Reunion cover (1891) St. Rose to Paris with large unexplained BM (Boite Mobile) mark occasionally seen on Gen. Issue stamps.

("Le Propagateur de la Martinique", of 15 mai 1872) mailed to Guadeloupe and bearing the 5c Napoleon and a strip of three 1c Napoleon to make the regular 8c rate for printed matter. This piece is probably unique, for any circulars and printed matter with general issues are extremely rare prior to 1880 and I have never recorded the 1871 issue on them before. In fact I only know of two or three other covers with the 1c Napoleon. Dr. Lamy has kindly sent me a photo of this item so we can illustrate it herewith.

From Mayotte Dr. Lamy has three Eagle covers, always rare, and one with 80c Eagle and 15c large numeral Ceres in combination making the extremely rare 1.10 rate (1875). There is also a Nossi-Be Eagle cover. A 25c Sage ultramarine from Nossi-Be may be unique. New Caledonia shows a nice Ceres cover and a 10c brown postage due on cover from Sydney 1902. Reunion is well represented by covers from some of the smaller offices including St. Benoit, Ste. Marie, Ste. Rose, Ste. Suzanne, St. Leu, St. Andre, St. Paul, Hell-Bourg and Pointe-de-Galets. A printed circular of 1869 bears 10c + fair 1c Eagles, a rare usage. What really excited our interest from Reunion was the cover from Ste. Rose to Paris 1891 bearing the large BM (Boite Mobile) mark occasionally seen on general issue stamps (Sage and Dubois) which has long mystified many of us. Dr. Lamy sends a photo of this for us to reproduce here. The 15c Dubois stamp is cancelled St. Benoit (not Ste. Rose) and there is a Corr. d'Armees mark of St. Denis on the cover, explaining the 1c rate. Dr. Lamy writes me that he attributes the BM to the St. Benoit postoffice; the letter came from a gendarme stationed at Ste. Rose but had been placed in the boite mobile there and cancelled upon being removed at St. Benoit.

MULTIPLE TYPES OF FRENCH TYPOGRAPHED STAMPS

CHARLES NEIDORF

Part two of Mr. Neidorf's intensive study explains the procedures and methods used in the manufacture of French typographic plates.

3. A Brief Survey of French Typographic Plate-Making Procedures

A decent regard for proper terminology is commendable, of course, but as far as the multiplicity of types is concerned terminology is after all only a side issue, however interesting or vexing the problems that arise may be. More directly to the point, as far as understanding the causes for such multiplicity is concerned, is a knowledge of French typographic plate-making procedures.

Students of twentieth century French stamps are indebted for such information for the most part to the pioneering efforts of Baron de Vinck,(1,2) to the publications two former directors of the Atelier de Fabrication des Timbres-Poste in Paris, Demoulin(3) and Pouget,(4) to the detailed descriptions by Rochette,(5,6) and especially to the writings of de Lizeray,(7-11) whose continuing, penetrating studies of French stamp manufacturing methods are notable for the insights they provide into the causes for the production of types. Very little of the aforementioned information has appeared in English (except for brief discussions in Raoul Lesgor's specialized catalogues), hence it is felt that the outline which follows should prove helpful to collectors who do not have access to the original sources.

a. The Master Die (Poinçon Original, Coin Original). Working from a sketch of the accepted design, approximately 6 to 10 times the size of the proposed stamp, the engraver prepares a master die, using a small slab of either soft steel, bronze, brass or boxwood. It may come as a surprise, perhaps, to learn that brass is the most commonly used material, the reason being that number of imprints made from the master die is so small that a more durable metal is not required.

Boxwood has been used from time to time, notably in the case of the dies prepared for the Blanc and Merson designs, the Petain design by Frost (Scott's type A), and the current Muller design. In each case it will be noted that the design includes fairly large areas of white space, achieved on the die only by laboriously cutting away its surface to the required depth. The more extensive the blank areas are the deeper the incised portion must be, to avoid the possibility of unwanted ink getting into the recessed areas on the printing plate and being carried over onto the sheets of stamps being printed. It is much less time-consuming and laborious to do the required deep engraving on boxwood, naturally, than on metal.

When the die is to be used for only a single denomination the value numeral must of course be engraved on it. Where several denominations are required the usual procedure, for a long time, was to leave a blank space on the die, reserved for the value numeral. As many copies of this blank master die would then be

prepared as there were to be denominations in the series, and on each of these (the working dies) a separate value numeral would be engraved. More recent practice is to save time in getting a new series of stamps into production by preparing a complete design on the master die, including the value numeral, this denomination quite naturally being the one in use at the time for ordinary first class letter mail. Such a complete die can be used to prepare all of the required denominations with comparatively little extra effort (see step No. 3 in this outline, the working die).

b. Lead Impressions (Empreintes en Plomb, Matrices). Having prepared the master die, the next step is to obtain as many negative impressions from it as there are to be denominations in the series. If a metal die is used it is placed into a hydraulic press and impressions are made on blocks of lead. The heavy pressure exerted by the press and the relatively hard material used insure maximum fidelity to the design on the die, while the limited number of impressions made, rarely more than a dozen or so, insures against a too rapid deterioration of the die.

Boxwood dies are too fragile for this procedure, hence a special wax is used to make the necessary matrices.

c. The Working Die (Poinçon avec Valeur, Poinçon de Reproduction). Where only a single denomination is involved there is no working die, the master die being used directly to make the lead impressions needed to prepare the master electro. As indicated above, for a long time the practice was to prepare a blank master die, hence the lead matrices produced therefrom were also blank. These were coated with a layer of plumbago (to make the surfaces electrically conductive), placed into a copper-plating bath, and kept there until a deposit ranging in thickness from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 mm. formed, a process lasting up to eight days. Essentially the same procedure was followed when wax matrices prepared from boxwood dies were used.

Where a master die complete with value numeral is used, with the intention of preparing a series of stamps, it is of course necessary first of all to get rid of the existing value numeral before the working dies for the other denominations can be prepared. This is done on a lead impression taken from the master die. Numerals standing up in relief are easily shaved off. If they appear incised, the spaces are filled up by adding molten lead. In either case the result is a blank lead matrix, from which, by the process described above, a reproduction of the original design in electrolytic copper is obtained for use as an intermediate die.

Thereafter the procedure is the same. As many lead matrices are struck as there are to be denominations in

the series. These are placed into a copper-plating bath, giving rise to electros. Subsequently on each of these a different value numeral is engraved by an employee of the Atelier (other than the engraver of the master die). After being trimmed to the exact size of the intended stamp, margins included, and mounted on a thick cube of steel (called "semelle" in French terminology), it is ready for use as a working die.

d. Lead Impressions Prepared by Means of the Working Die. This time a coin press, which exerts less pressure than a hydraulic press, is used, first because the metal of the working die (electrolytic copper) is so much less durable than that of the master die, and secondly because so many more lead impressions (up to a maximum of 50) are needed to prepare the master electro.

e. The Master Electro (Galvano-Type, Cliche-Type). After being carefully examined, to eliminate defective impressions, up to 50 lead matrices are locked together in a frame in various arrangements, depending on whether the printing plate is intended for flat plate or rotary press printing, for sheet, booklet or coil stamps, for small or large size stamps.

For flat plate sheet stamps of ordinary size the arrangement is two groups of 25 (5x5) side by side, separated by a vertical gutter half the width of a stamp; for rotary press sheet stamps the arrangement is the same, except that the vertical gutter is the full width of a stamp.

If the lead blocks are to be used to prepare a master electro for rotary press sheet or coil stamps, metal reglets are added at the top and bottom of the group of 50 lead matrices before the entire assembly is placed into the electroplating bath. These metal reglets, the presence of which is indicated, eventually, by sheet markings at top of bottom of a rotary press sheet of 100 stamps, in the form of a row of closely spaced diagonal lozenges or parallelograms, or else by rows of horizontal bars, are intended to relieve excessive pressure on the ends of the working electro during the process of curving it to fit the rotary press cylinder.

The assembly of 50 lead matrices plus the metal reglets at top and bottom is coated with plumbago and placed into an electroplating bath for about three days, giving rise to a shell ("coquille") of electrolytic copper which, when cleaned and backed with an alloy of lead, tin and antimony, constitutes the master electro.

f. Wax (or Plastic) Impressions (Moulage a la Cire). Because of the large size of the master electro it is not possible to use a coin press (which holds only a single die) for making transfers, and because of the delicate nature of the thin shell of electrolytic copper it is not possible to use a hard substance like lead for the transfers, hence a special wax (or more recently, since 1954, a thermoplastic material similar to that used for making phonograph records) is used. As many wax or plastic impressions are made as electros are needed to prepare all of the printing plates used during the lifetime of a particular stamp. Sometimes more than 200 wax or plastic impressions must be made from the master

electro when a stamp is issued in large quantities over a period of years. In spite of the relatively fragile nature of the copper master electro, this large scale production of transfers is no problem, since these are made on heat-softened wax or plastic.

g. The Working Electro (Galvano de Service). If it is intended to issue a stamp in only moderate quantities the wax or plastic molds are placed directly into a copper-plating bath. Where it is known in advance that the printing plate will see a great deal of hard usage, on the other hand, the mold is placed first into a nickel-plating bath, then into a copper-plating bath. The resulting shell is then cleaned and backed with an alloy of lead, tin and antimony.

h. The Printing Plate. For printing flat plate sheet stamps of ordinary size three 50-subject electros are arranged one underneath the other, separated by horizontal gutters the height of a stamp, constituting a half-plate of 150 subjects. On plates for flat plate coils the arrangement is the same, except that the horizontal gutters between electros are eliminated, so that a block of 150 subjects, divided into two panes by a central vertical gutter containing the usual millesime numbers, is printed (later slit into vertical strips of 15 which are pasted end to end to make the coils).

For printing rotary press sheet stamps the electros must first be curved to a quarter of the diameter of the rotary press cylinder. This is a special process, developed by the Atelier after many years of experimentation, which almost completely eliminates the difficulties encountered, prior to the successful solution of this problem, caused by excessive increase in the height of stamps, as a result of stretching of the plate during curving. It is in connection with this process that the parallelograms or bars at the top and bottom of the electros come into play; they help to avoid excessive pressure upon and flattening of the subjects at the outer ends of the electros. After the plate is curved the parallelograms or horizontal bars must be sawed off from the bottom of the electro which will print the top half of a sheet of 100 stamps, and from the top of the electro which will print the lower half of a sheet, so that the two halves can be joined together flush, one above the other. The same procedure is followed with the other two electros, after which all four are mounted on the rotary press cylinder. Each complete turn the cylinder prints two sheets of 100 stamps.

Electros intended for rotary press coil stamps consist of a solid block of 50 subjects (10x5), without the usual central vertical gutter between panes of 25. After the electros are curved the parallelograms or horizontal bars are sawed off at both top and bottom, after which four are mounted on the rotary press cylinder. Each complete turn prints 200 stamps, on a continuous web of paper.

Electros intended for booklets have been prepared with different arrangements of subjects at various times, but the one most frequently used, for both flat plate and rotary press printing, consists of 40 subjects: two groups of ten (5x2) side by side, with two similar groups directly underneath, all four being separated by horizontal and

vertical gutters. As is the case with electros intended for flat plate sheets stamps, electros for flat plate booklets have vertical gutters half the width of a stamp; electros for rotary press booklets have vertical gutters the full width of a stamp. Space limitations prevent a further discussion of booklet printing; to do justice to its ramifications would require an extended treatment.

The foregoing brief outline is not intended, it should be apparent, to do more than provide essential basic information. In the concluding portion of this article more detailed consideration is given to two stages in the manufacturing process (the working die and the master electro) which, by their very nature and the circumstances under which they are prepared and used, are almost entirely responsible for the multiplication of types.

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B1 - THE COUNTERFEIT OVERPRINTS



Counterfeit.

Counterfeit.



Genuine.

The 10 centime red sower type was overprinted provisionally in 1914 with a cross and "5c" to make a semi-postal (Scott's B1). The sum over the franking value was used for charity.

The issue did not produce any minor varieties, but this fact was just a minor item to the counterfeiters. They produced their own varieties; varieties that have never existed.

Two of these fake overprints are quite common — they are the double overprint in normal position and the single inverted overprint.

As is often the case, the genuine overprint appears to be a more careless job than the counterfeits. The genuine overprint is in red ink; but the red ink of the counterfeits is three or four shades darker.

The cross of the genuine is just as sloppy as the cross on the counterfeit; however, there is a difference in the shape of the "5". On the genuine, the vertical stem running down the flag of the number 5 is cut off at a 15 degree angle downwards before curving. The curve itself ends in a sharp 10 degree cut. Between the base of the stem and the end of the curve there is a $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. space.

On both counterfeits, the double normal overprint and the single inverted overprint, the number "5" shows a definite difference as compared with the genuine overprint. The vertical stem running down from the flag of the number "5" ends in a sharp point from which point it starts to curve, this curve ends in a round end. Between the base of the stem and the end of the curve there is a $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. space.

The "c" on the genuine is much thinner than on the counterfeit and it is shaped differently as can be noticed by comparing the illustrations.

While they may exist, we have not seen a faked normal single overprint that would imitate the genuine issue.

GROUP NEWS

GROUP ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

At the annual meeting, held at the Collectors Club, Tuesday evening, May 3, 1960, the following members were elected as officers and directors of the Group for the coming year:

President: W.J. Connelly
Vice-President: Eric E. Spiegel
Treasurer: Edmond Queyroy
Corresponding Secretary: Charles Bretagne
Recording Secretary: Nora Lock

Those elected to the Board of Directors were:

Ira Zweifach, Gus Wittenberg, Sigmund Horowicz and Frederick M. Joseph.

ANNUAL DUES NOTICES

Dues notices are going out immediately. Because of the long delay in the publication of the "Philatelist," these notices were withheld until production of that paper got on a regular footing once again.

The "Philatelist" is now on a normal schedule and Corresponding Secretary, Charles Bretagne, asks that all members please send in their dues as promptly as possible. Funds are needed to carry on the functions of the Group - printing of the "Philatelist", mailing, addressing, etc. Your dues will help to defray these necessary expenses.

USE YOUR SERVICES

We would like to remind all members of the free services available to them for a stamped self-addressed envelope. They are:

PROBLEM SERVICE - answers your philatelic questions, solves your philatelic problems - Raoul Lesgor, Holmes, N.Y.

TRANSLATION SERVICE - translation of French philatelic material - Jan Kindler, 65 Bedford St., N.Y. 14, N.Y.

MEMBERS APPEALS - free appeals in the Philatelist - Ira Zweifach, 336 Central Park West, N.Y.

REVENUE SERVICE - information and answers to problems on French Revenues - Brainerd Kremer, 8 Lee Place, Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

IDENTIFICATION SERVICE - identification and opinions on stamps in question. 50 cent handling fee on this one. Metropolitan France-Brainerd Kremer, 8 Lee Place, Upper Montclair, N.J. Colonies - Edmund Queyroy, 55 W. 42nd St., N.Y. 36, N.Y.

NEW MEMBERSHIP LIST

Cards and letters are still coming in, advising us of changes in the specialties pursued by Group members. To make absolutely certain that the forth-coming membership list is as up-to-date as possible, we are extending the deadline for the receipt of such changes to July 1st.

If you have changed or added a new specialty to your collecting agenda since your original listing on your application blank, please do not fail to send this information, together with your name, address and membership number to:

Ira Zweifach
336 Central Park West,
New York 25, N.Y.

TAKEN AT INTERPEX



Photo by Boutville

Some of the members attending INTERPEX pose at the Group lounge. Seated, left to right: Guest, Edward Elkins, Ira Zweifach, Eric Spiegel, Gus Wittenberg. Standing, left to right: Ralph Lombardi, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Auerbach, Walter Parshal, George Turner.

LAMY COLLECTION continued

Among the Senegals are covers from Bakel, Boffa, and Thies before they became part of Soudan. An 1896 Dakar cover bears the 5c black and 20c green postage due. Dr. Lamy has a number of interesting covers with Ceres and Sage colonies used in France - the Sage are well known thus, but I suspect the Ceres are French imperforates of the Siese de Paris issue a number of which were passed in the 1870's thru the French posts without being charged due. Among the other odds and ends are some nice examples of general issues on poste maritime covers with anchor or "ligne" cancels, as well as several early ones with boat names in the postmarks (these really rare from colonies). I notice, too, one cover with 25c Ceres from "Ligne J, (origin Senegal) Corr. d 'Armess", 1877 - the 25c Army rate is extremely rare on cover (1871-78 only).

To round out his collection Dr. Lamy has an 1853 cover from Martinique with 25c and 1fr of France; a cover with France no. 14 from Saigon 1863 cancelled with CCH lozenge, both rare but well-known usages, and a selection of stampless colonial covers with early postmarks, including some of the rare small offices of Guadeloupe.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

To May 1, 1960

NEW MEMBERS WELCOME:

- 761 Joseph, Frederick M. 315 E. 68th St. New York 21, N.Y. (France, Corner dates, etc.)
- 762 Elkins, Harry K., M.D. 12575 Knoll Drive, Los Altos, Californis (General Colonies, Used)
- 763 Miller, George F. 2 Bellegrove Drive, P.O. Box 916, Upper Montclair, New Jersey (French Oceania)
- 764 Woodruff, Allen M. 557 Church Lane, Philadelphia 44, Penna, (France & Colonies)
- 765 Van Dam, Theodore 171 E. 81st St., New York 28, N.Y. (France, Sower Issues)
- 766 Wells, William E. 226 Norston Ave., Norston Heights, Conn. (Mint France & Stampless Covers)
- 767 Lombardi, Ralph E. 35 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y. (France & Colonies)
- 768 Lipset, Ben B. 1407 Bway. New York 18, N.Y. (Red Cross Specialized)
- 769 Hamilton, Richard W. 15 Fox Hill Lane, Darien, Conn. (General Collecting)
- 770 Nadata, Henry 659 E. 24th St., Patterson, New Jersey (France)
- 771 Breen, Jack 950 Dumont Ave., Brooklyn 7, N.Y. (general)

REINSTATEMENTS:

- 101 Lyon, Robert J. 1270 6th Ave., New York 20, N.Y. (Dealer)
- 181 Horwitz, William 264 Main St., Huntington, L.I., N.Y. (Cancellations)

DECEASED:

- 363 Hatch, L. Coleman 307 S. 2nd St., Vineland, N.J.
- 524 Moller, Harry 501 Main St., Acton, Mass.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

- 8 Kremer, Brainerd to P.O. Box 705, Upper Montclair, N.J.
- 48 Novy, Joseph to West Cornwall, Conn.
- 127 Roberts, Daniel to 121 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City 6, N.J.
- 156 Hoeffler, Otto to 7017 S.E. 35th Ave., Portland 2, Oregon
- 200 Thivierge, J.A. Hilary to 52-14 39th Ave. Woodside 77, N.Y.
- 278 La Rue, William L. to 1276 E. 13th St. South, Salt Lake City 5, Utah
- 341 Hopkins, L.L. to 7306 Oak Ridge St., Richmond 29, Va.
- 471 Tedford, Leonilda Mrs. to 2175 Hudson Terrace, Fort Lee, N.J.
- 476 Walter, Mercer C. Major General to Third U.S. Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia
- 545 Daniels, Rolfe B. to 1635 N. Hobart Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 601 Verwilt, William B. to 22 Central Ave., Highlands, N.J.
- 604 Ketover, Richard to 2107 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.
- 649 Hare, Mark L. to 716 Galloping Hill Road, Roselle Park, N.J.

MEMBERS APPEALS

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

WANTED: Madagascar, 1891 Type-set issue; on cover, and in blocks. Homer Hilton Jr., Union National Bank, Marquette, Mich. (Member 526)

WANTED. France Postage Due J11, J29 to J45a in Millesime pairs, blocks of four or sheets of 50 - mint or used. Also J1 to J28 on cover. Price separately. - A.P. Merrick, 7204 SE 32 Ave., Portland 2, Oregon. (member 743)

RENE CAILLIE ISSUES (Dahomey, Scott type A6) wanted, used on or off cover, Seeking 1939 issues, 1944 surcharges in railway, airmail and parcel post cancelations. Purchase or trade. - W. Connelly, 116 Greene, Middlesex, N.J. (Member 733)

Exchange, Mayotte, Moheli, Nossi Be, New Caledonia, New Hebrides for other colonies. - E.F. De Mers, 7201 Walton Way, La Mesa, Calif. (Member 622).

Am looking for regimental vignettes of World War I and also material related to military uniforms, such as post cards or cigarette cards, particularly French & German (Series Toussaint, Bucquoy, etc.). - Walter C. Utt, Box 373, Angwin, Calif. (Member 615).

WANTED: Sources (dealer or otherwise) of French postal stationary and French parcel post issues. - John K. Sherman, 2502 W. 22nd St., Minneapolis 5, Minn. (Member 308)

WANTED: French rocket covers and early Mexico covers. - Mrs. Isabelle Boffin, 3501 Anderson Ave. S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico. (Member 577)

WANTED: Stampless covers United States to France. John L. Norbeck, 5828 Halifax Ave. So., Minneapolis 24, Minn. (Member 749)

WANTED: French Pneumatic Postal Stationary - Mint or used. All issues. John L. Norbeck, 5828 Halifax Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn. (Member 749)

WANTED: Source of postally used stamps of the New African Republics. Rolfe B. Daniels, 1635 No. Hobart Blvd., Los Angeles 27, Calif. (Member 545)

BUY OR EXCHANGE: Mint Cambodia for Laos Nos. 25,26, C13. Viet Nam Nos. 20-26. Indochina Nos. 3-21, 24-40. All Cochinchina, Annam & Tonkin and all errors of preceeding countries. Want all mint. Arthur R. Lee III, American Embassy, USIS, APO 301, San Francisco, Calif. (Member 760)

704 Kanak, Richard C. to 150 Harrison Ave., Roseland, N.J.

721 Marlowe, Monroe to 14214 Valerio St., Van Nuys, Calif.

752 Pandell, Leon J. to Jefferson, Georgia

760 Lee, Arthur Randall III, to American Embassy USIS, APO 301, San Francisco, Calif.