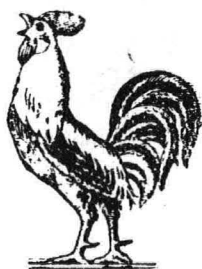


# FRANCE &



# COLONIES

Vol.4, No.5  
Whole No.23

## PHILATELIST

September-October 1945

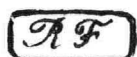
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Secretary, Mrs. Helen A. Stringham, 35 Franklin Place, Montclair, N.J.  
Editor, Stephen G. Rich, P.O. Box B, Verona, N.J.

### TOURAINE LIBERATION STAMPS.

By Henri Menard (of Paris)

Written for the Philatelist, with tracings of surcharges  
by the author.



R.F.

RF

RF

R. F. RF

R.F.

Chouze- Courcelles Lignieres Luynes Loches Pernay Rochecorbon  
sur-Loire de Touraine de Touraine

RF

R.F.

R. F.

Tours Gare

Tours  
Committee

Vouvray

All the Liberation issues of this area are very "regular," and several are recognized in the first bulletin of the Direction des Postes sent out from their head office in Paris.

The General Postmaster of Indre-et-Loire Department, which is in the heart of Touraine, sent out on Sept. 2, 1944, a general circular (No. 201) with instructions as to use of the stamps on hand. Petain stamps were not to be used unless overprinted. The mail was small; only ten offices surcharged any stamps.

At the branch office, TOURS GARE, overprinting was done in black with a metal handstamp, in the small roman type shown, on about 2550 of the 1.50 franc Petain, on about 200 copies each of the current 60c, 70c, 80c, 1f, 1.20f, 2f, 3f, 4f and 4.50f.

At TOURS the Committee of Liberation also used a metal handstamp but larger, in roman likewise. This surcharge was put on "all the stamps that the public had," and technically

was not "official." But it is not speculative, for very many covers with these stamps have been received. See the picture. The Tours Committee's overprint exists on: Mercury 10c, 30c, 40c, 50c; Petain 60c, 70c, 80c, 1f, 1.20f, 1.50f, 2f, 2.40f, 3f, 4f, 4.50f typog'ed, 4.50f engraved.

The "boxed" or "in medallion" type attributed to Tours (No. 21 of this journal) is from Chouze - sur-Loire.

CHOUZE-SUR-LOIRE: overprint shown in picture: metal handstamp. A very scarce set. Known on the 60c, 70c, 80c, 1f, 2.20f, 1.50f, 2f, 2.40f, 3f, 4f, 4.50f, 5f. Note distinctive script style.

CHATEAURENAULT used an imprint like that at Tours Gare, but with the letters a little taller. We know of the 1f, 1.50f, 2f, 3f, 4f, and 4.50 f. This should not be confused with the Chatellerault issue from Department of Vienne.

COURCELLES DE TOURAINE. Here a very small surcharge was used on the

1.50f only. Very scarce. See the picture; very probably a rubber handstamp.

LIGNIERES DE TOURAINE. Here the postmaster did not have a set of loose rubber type. So he carved a device in wood, as pictured. This is a rare issue: 1000 copies of the 1.50f; 400 each of the 60c, 70c, 80c, 1f, 1.20f, 2f, 3f, 4f, 4.50f, 5f; 200 of the 2.40f; only 12 of the 50f.

LOCHES: distinctive bold gothic type and with large square periods, as pictured: very scarce. Only the 40c Mercury and the 1.50f Petain were overprinted.

LUYNES. This large surcharge was carved in wood. Only the 1f, 1.50f and 4.50f are known: very scarce.

PERNAY. Rubber handstamp; very scarce. 400 copies made of the 1.50f; 200 of the 1f Petain; 150 each of the 50c Mercury, 3f; 100 each of the 1.20f, 2f, 4f; only 50 of the 4.50f.

ROCHECORBON, in bold face, rubber handstamp, exists only on the 1.50f. I have seen it used on several covers; it is definitely scarce. The surcharge may be confused with that of Vouvray.

VOUVRAY, a rubber handstamp, was applied only to 400 copies of the 1.50f stamp.

#### LIBERATION ISSUE ARTICLES

We have a further article by Mr. Menard. In it he gives us several items of information to add to that which appeared in this journal; and we plan to publish his article within the next two numbers.

The article in the last number., No. 22, which was attributed to "Mr. Henri Meneaud" was from the pen of Mr. Menard. Your editor must take the blame for not catching this error.

FRANCE (53/454). Forged Petain 1fr. 50c. brown. In the war of 1914-18, the English forged German and Austrian stamps for espionage purposes. How many parallels there may be in the war of 1939-45 cannot yet be said. But this we know. The French "Underground" movement forged the French 1fr. 50c "Petain" stamp under the eyes of the Germans in sufficiently useful quantities to mingle covers so franked with the ordinary mails, and thus to deliver clandestine journals and other matter without suspicion from February to June, 1944.

Known as the "Faux Petain" the forgeries were printed in Paris, and saucily bore on the back of the sheets the handstamp of the Forgery Factory (Atelier des Faux) of the "Defence de la France" movement. They were printed in blocks of 24 stamps, and were without gum.

The forgeries were copied from a block of four genuine stamps reproduced six times. The impression is not so good as that of the genuine stamps—which indeed was poor enough—and they passed muster, despite the fact that while the genuine are perforated 14, the gauge of the forged perforation is only 11½. For this information we are indebted to M. Edouard Berck (Paris).



Philatelic Magazine  
NOVEMBER 2, 1945

FOR OUR AIR-MAIL MEMBERS  
From Postal Markings Magazine, 1934



**CATAPULTÉ**  
Croiseur FOCH

Says the New York Sun, on May 26, 1934:  
The French cruiser Foch of the Mediterranean fleet is equipped with a catapult for planes, and on May 4, when cruising near the Brittany coast, the cruiser sent mail ashore by a catapulted plane. In addition to the ship's own cancellation mark, the words "Catapulte—Croiseur Foch" were stamped on the back of each envelope.

#### FORGED CANCELLATIONS ON THE 1 CENTIME COLONIES GROUP TYPE (PEACE & COMMERCE, 1893 ISSUES FROM THE VARIOUS COLONIES)

E.B. Earee, in "Album Weeds, 3rd Edition, page 387 of Vol. 1 (1905), reports the following, which were found on blocks of four of the 1c in a lot purchased by Alfred Smith & Co., in March 1897. Says he: "The stamps are all ungummed and the postmark is usually struck at the junction of each block of four." The cancellation is in too black ink, clearly impressed. "The date is in the centre; and unless otherwise described, date is in inner circle of hyphens, outer circle plain. Hyphens of inner circle are short." (This last quote slightly condensed).

Anjouan.-- ANJOUAN, COL. FRANÇ., 25 MAI, '94. (in octagon).

Benin.-- COTONOU, BENIN, 7 JUIL., '94. (Maltese cross each side of name).

Diego-Suarez.-- + DIEGO-SUAREZ + MADAGASCAR, 15 FEVR., '96.

Djibouti.-- + DJIBOUTI + POSTES 8 MARS, '95. (outer frame, a wavy heptagon, inner frame, long hyphens).

French Congo.-- :: BRAZZAVILLE :: CONGO -- FRANÇAIS, 18 MAI, '94.

French Guiana.-- CAYENNE, GUYANE, 7 MAI, '96. (Five-pointed star each side of name).

French Guinea.-- CONAKRY, GUINEE FRANÇAISE, 2 MAI, '96. (Four V's, forming an outlined cross, each side of name).

French Soudan.-- KAYES, SOUDAN FRANÇAIS, 2 DEC., '94. (No cedilla under the C of FRANÇAIS; hyphen omitted).

Guadeloupe.-- POINTE A PITRE, GUADELOUPE, 15/21 AOUT, '95.

Indian Establishments.-- INDE, PONDICHERY, 8 FEVR., '96. (Maltese cross each side of name).

Indo-China.-- MON-CAY, TONKIN, 7 JUIL., '96. (The hyphens of the inner circle longer).

Ivory Coast.-- JAQUEVILLE, COTE-D'IVOIRE, 4 DEC., '95 (inner circle plain, like the outer one).

Madagascar.-- None included.

Martinique.-- FORT DE FRANCE, MARTINIQUE, 2 MAI, 1896. (Inner circle plain).

Mayotte.-- D'ZAUDDZI, MAYOTTE, 31 JANV., '95 (5-pointed star each side of name).

New Caledonia.-- NOUVELLE CALEDONIE, NOUMEA, 2E/17 AVRIL, '96.

Nossi-Bé.-- HELVILLE, NOSSI-BE, 4 MAI, '96.

Obock.-- OBOCK, COLONIE-FRANCSE, 29 JUIN, '94. (No cedilla).

Oceania.-- (A. Smith & Co. say none bought).

Réunion.-- REUNION, ST. DENIS, 20 JUIL., '95. (Inner circle dotted, Maltese cross each side of name).

Ste. Marie de Madagascar.-- STE. MARIE, MADAGASCAR, 7 MAI, '96.

St. Pierre et Miquelon.-- ST. PIERRE-MIQUELON, 13 MAI, '93. (inner circle dotted, 5-pointed star after name).

Senegal.-- DAKAR, SENEGAL, 2 JANV., '96. (Five-pointed star each side of name).

In copying this list we have carefully given the punctuation as printed in it; but probably the commas, periods and apostrophes in the dates are not in the originals. If they are, they are sure signs of falsehood, as no such marks find place in genuine French colonial town marks.



## More About Guadeloupe Dated Postmarks

By Robert G. Stone

The article by me in the October-November, 1944 Philatelist dealt with the dated postmarks only, save for mention of censor marks. This must be emphasized, since there are dateless markings running back to 1740 and thus by far earlier than any mentioned in that article. The same proviso qualifies my statement in the third paragraph about Martinique postmarks. It is only in the dated types that Martinique has relatively few before 1879. The undated and special postmarks, such as those for army mail etc., are fairly numerous.

The general statement that the circle types do not appear on stamps prior to 1876, made in that article, is open to a few exceptions. Once in a while the Eagle Type and 187-72 stamps do occur, accidentally struck with the town mark instead of the grid killer.

Also, in the 1860's, it was quite regular to use the town mark instead of the killer, on the 1c, 5c, and 10c stamps and circulars. These circulars include "prices current" and other printed announcements.

We here correct a few misspellings of town names in the article mentioned:

In article	Correct
Copesterre	Capesterre
Bouillonte	Bouillante
Obymes	Abymes
Goyone	Goyave
Corbeyre	Gourbeyre
Dozer	Duzer

Also, the offices or Canal and Petit Canal are the same place, with different form of the name at different times--not two places. Vieux Bourg is the same place as Morne-à-L'Eau, and is "only reputed to exist as postmark."

To the offices using the early town mark in Type D. I add three names: these begin the use between 1853 and 1865:

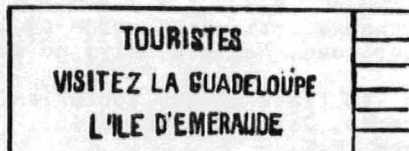
Morne-à-L'Eau; Petit Bourg; St. Claude

There is one conflict of statement, due to a typographical error. In the article it says that the double circle marks can be found only on covers or cover fronts, not loose stamps, up to 1867, but that the use of the killers continues to 1876. The need for covers or fronts of course extends to 1876, not ending with the 1867 date as given.

Additional to the offices listed for the 30 mm. type of 1938 or 1939: the list includes:

Dolé

An odd and rare slogan handstamp, unofficial in origin, occurs in the 1920's, tying stamps to covers from Point à Pitre. We illustrate it here: a metal device, usually struck in black. The box is 26 x 60 mm. This slogan killer is of a type that was offered for sale to postmasters by a private firm, whose advertisements have been noticed in the French philatelic papers.

GROUP TYPE  
COUNTERFEITS

(Peace &amp; Colonies Type of the Colonies.)

The "Group Type stamps of the colonies, which were in use from 1893 to about 1905 in the case of most colonies, have been very skilfully made in imitation by the late and unlamented Fournier--and his misdeeds rise up nowadays to work us harm. A fairly large proportion of copies, in the higher face values especially, found in the various sales circuits, in dealers' stocks, among auction offerings, and elsewhere, are these rank counterfeits. We call them "rank" because of the harm they do; they are "too well done" for most persons to spot them.

Hardly any dealers, save the few who make the French countries their special field, even know how to recognize the "bad ones." From the Jan.-Feb. 1943 number of this journal, using what Dr. Vaurie presented in the series "Know Your Forgeries," we present anew the "recognition points."

1. Hand grasping flagstaff, center top:  
Genuine: Fingers clearly visible; in well printed copies separated; in even the poorest, at least one or two visible.  
Forgery: No sign of fingers; sometimes one line across back of hand not in proper direction for showing a finger.

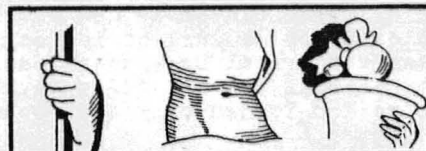
2. Right hand figure (Commerce);  
Genuine: Navel visible; shading of muscles above navel continuous across body.  
Forgery: No navel; muscle shading usually broken, once or twice.

3. Fruit in horn of plenty at right:  
Genuine: Small fruit near left corner, with somewhat star-like white patch behind it and next fruit to right and above sort of "eared".

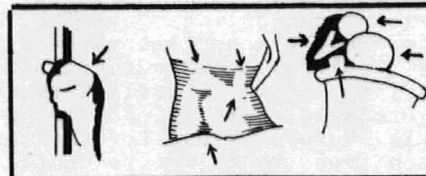
Forgery: Cornucopia has protruding lug, not part of contents, at left corner, with a leaning V-shaped white spot above it, or next fruit to right and above a round shape only.

The Fournier imitations are correct in paper, perf. etc., even to color, to an extent such as to deceive those without long experience.

Genuine



Forgeries



VERDVII

Black Oct. 19 1746

FRENCH PRE-REVOLUTION

DE ROUFFACH

Black Nov. 25 1755

Standless

Traced by A.J.H. Richardson.

NEW CATALOGS  
and HANDBOOKS  
Published in France.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Nov. 1 to Dec. 31  
1945

Many of us have long taken it for granted that there was just one catalog published in France: that of Yvert & Tellier-Champion. The other French catalogs are known to some of us; so with the cooperation of these members, we now spread information about recent ones.

Mr. Henri Thiaude, of Paris, has long been publishing a catalog. This was suspended during the occupation. In Jan. 1945, it resumed. The 25th Edition then appeared. Mr. Thiaude very kindly sent a review copy. Covering France and colonies in a single not too fat volume, this is properly a semi-specialized book. It goes more into detail than Scott or Yvert, but by no means as far as the Yvert catalog of France. Listing of the Liberation Issues is the most complete in this of any of the books here reported. Prices are a report of the actual market in Paris, and apparently on a net basis.

Really a specialized catalog, of a very fine sort, is the book "Vieux Timbres de France," of which the first edition appeared in 1943 and a second after liberation. Dr. Edmond Locard, in this work on 19th Century France only, gives us stamp by stamp a detailed list of everything in the way of shades, pairs and blocks, varieties of all sorts, cancellations, etc. Market prices seem to have been reported quite correctly, on a net basis. The Societe Generale de Philatelie published Dr. Locard's book.

Edouard Berck, of Paris, published the first edition of his "Catalogue de France" in 1945. This is a moderately specialized listing, with prices showing effects of fall of the franc or some inflation.

In June 1945, Edition et Publicite Jacques Lafitte, of Paris, brought out the fourth edition of the "Inter" catalog: this edition being of France only, instead of France and Colonies as hitherto. A separate volume on the Colonies is reported to have appeared about the end of 1945. "Inter" is the only book here listed that has been on sale in the U.S.; and that only in very small quantities. "Inter" is unique since it is published by a non-philatelic house, that does not deal in stamps and is not a philatelic publishing firm. "Inter" is not as highly specialized as Berck on earlier issues, and does not attempt to rival Dr. Locard on these. 20th Century material is very fully covered; but on the Liberation Issues only the "authorized" ones are listed.

Berck's treatment of Liberation Issues can be characterized only as "chaotic." None of the books separate out booklet panes as a field for special interest. Inter alone lists precancels—carefully omitting the early types. The 1936 Hoover Precancel Catalog, Foreign Section, even though it lacks listings for the last nine years, still continues to be a more complete report of the earlier French precancels than anything we have from France.

Don't let this appraisal of omissions blind any one to the real merits of the books listed. We regret that we cannot tell members how they can get any one of the books; no doubt our dealer members can help if appealed to. --S.G.R.

We have space for some good articles in the next few numbers. Who will write up a favorite subject for this journal?

NEW MEMBERS: Welcome.

- 220. Stevens, Mrs. Donald B., Dept. of French, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
- 221. Madison, Noel, 344 South Saltaire Street, West Los Angeles 24, Calif. (in business as N.N. Leon, P.O. Box 1445, Beverly Hills, Calif.)
- 222. Best, Hil F., 1215 Nottingham Road, Grosse Pointe 30, Mich.

REINSTATED:

- 103. Dow, Howard L., 232 Milton Road, Lakewood 5, Rhode Island.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

- 217. Elliott, Delmar L., to c/o Elmer Hansel, 5652 Fostoria St., Bell Gardens, Calif.
- 14. Kagen, Alexander, to 309 West 13th St., Pueblo, Colo.
- 20. McGee, John R., to 25 D Ridge Road, Greenbelt, Maryland.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP RECEIVED:

- Polito, Ted, Jr., 3239 St. John Ave., Kansas City 1, Mo. (Liberation Issues)
- Bartleson, R., 1018 West 47th St., Seattle, 3, Wash. (Liberation Issues)
- Goldwasser, Marcy A., 2141 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn 3, N.Y. (France & Col's general)
- de Brimont, P., 1006 Sherbooke St. West, Montreal, Que., Canada. (General)
- Norton, O.S. R.D. 1, Box 361, Ripon, Calif. (Cancellations)

REQUEST TO MEMBERS AND APPLICANTS:

Should you receive unsolicited approvals, the form of address or other circumstances showing that probably the publication of your name in this journal has been taken as the occasion for trying this illegal practice upon you, will you please notify the Secretary or the Editor. We cannot, however, prevent anyone from sending to names here appearing circulars; and in case you get merely such, please file unnoticed in your waste basket.

MEMBERSHIP LIST:

A number of members have asked us to print a membership list, complete and corrected up to date. The Editor will run it as soon as it is prepared. This is to be an alphabetical list, with members' specialties or collecting fields given. If you wish to change the statement of your collecting interests, or did not mention them when joining, will you please postcard the information to the Secretary.

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THE NEW SERVICE

Want or exchange notices; 25 words or less; one or two insertions. Members only; no charge.

Wanted: to trade or buy varieties of 19th Century France. Carl Stephenson (45), Boardman Hall, Ithaca, N.Y.

Wanted: Covers with Type Sage 1c green, 2c, 4c, 5c, and 1 franc. S.G. Rich, Verona, New Jersey.