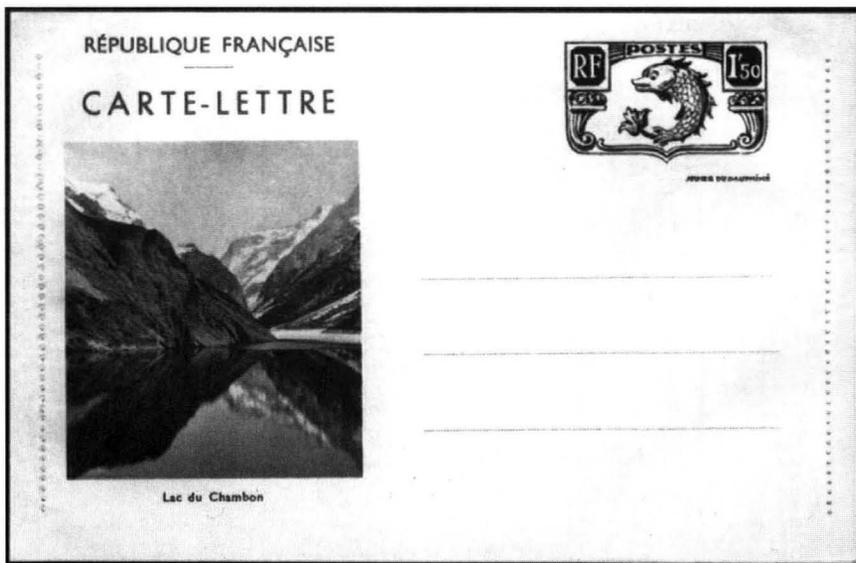




France & Colonies Philatelist



Vermeil Medals at CHICAGOPEX 2003 and NAPEX 2004



Unissued 1930s 1F50 (international rate) letter-card; indicium shows Arms of Dauphiné. Sold by Philatelie Lyonnaise, October 2004, for 1209€. (reduced to 83%)

CONTENTS

ARTICLES

Postal Issues Of The 1925 Paris Decorative Arts Exposition II --
 "Le Potier" (continued) (Thomas W. Broadhead)3
 Airmail Letter Rates From French Equatorial Africa To
 France 1930-1945 (Bob Picirilli.).....8
 Be Your Own Expert (Stanley J. Luft).....14

SHORTER CONTRIBUTIONS

Another French Guiana Design Source (Jeff Ward)17
 Amazing 1870-1871 Wonder Stories -- 89 (Ernst M. Cohn)19
 A Pierrais Soldier Writes Home (1944-1945) A clarification on the rates.....20

REGULAR AND SPECIAL FEATURES

Types And Subtypes16
 Random Editorial Jottings21
 Members' Appeals.....22
 Some Show Reports22
 Review23
 Questions And Answers24
 New Books, Pamphlets And Catalogues.....25
 Announcements And News26
 New Issues And Withdrawals.....28
 For The Record.....32

SOCIETY NEWS

President's Letter31
 Membership Changes.....31

* * * * *

FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST

USPS #207700

ISSN 0897-1293

Published quarterly by the
FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC. (N.Y.)
 Affiliate No. 45, American Philatelic Society

The *France & Colonies Philatelist* is the official journal of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. Permission to reprint material appearing in this journal is granted provided that proper credit is given the *France & Colonies Philatelist* and that the Editor is notified. The quoting or paraphrasing, in whole or in part, of any material therein should be properly attributed to its author and to this journal.

January 2005 - Vol. 61, No. 1 Whole No. 279

Periodicals postage paid at Bloomfield, NJ

Office of Publication: 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, NJ 07003

An additional entry office at Platteville, WI 53818

Printing arranged by: Jay Smith, P.O. Box 650, Snow Camp, NC 27349

Dues \$20.00 per year. Parent Chapter and Foreign \$20.00 (plus \$0.50 admission fee)

A subscription to the *F & C Philatelist* (at \$20.00 per year) is included in the membership dues.

All communications about membership, subscriptions, publications, activities, and services of the Society should be sent to the Corresponding Secretary,
 Walter E. Parshall, 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, NJ 07003, USA

All contributions to and questions concerning the contents and policy of this periodical should be sent to the Editor:

Stanley J. Luft, 16291 W. 56th Place, Golden, CO 80403, USA Phone 303-279-8587
 e-mail: fcpsed@worldnet.att.net

Postmaster: Send Form 3579 to Corresponding Secretary, 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, NJ 07003

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE SOCIETY

President: David L. Herendeen,
 5612 Blue Peak Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89131, USA
 E-mail dherendeen@aol.com

Immediate Past President: Richard M. Stevens

Vice President: Kenneth R. Nilsestuen

Treasurer: William W. Wallis

Recording Secretary: Dr. Edward J. J. Grabowski

Corresponding Secretary: Walter E. Parshall

Editor: Stanley J. Luft

Webmaster: Kris Haggblom; e-mail: kris@spyril.net; website: www.FCPSOnline.org

DIRECTORS

Class of 2005
 Dr. Martin F. Stempien, Jr.,
 Vacant

Class of 2006
 Marc W. Martin, John E. Lievsay

Class of 2007
 Louis K. Robbins, Jeffrey C. Bohn

POSTAL ISSUES OF THE 1925 PARIS DECORATIVE ARTS EXPOSITION II -- "LE POTIER"

by Thomas W. Broadhead (FCPS #2830)
(Continued from October 2004 issue)

Despite reliable means of registering and aligning sheets, misregistered colors occurred. Noticeable shifts in the center colors (*centres déplacés*) range upward from as little as 1 mm and typically exhibit a lateral displacement. The variety "two fingers," (Figure 9) resulting from a slight leftward shift of

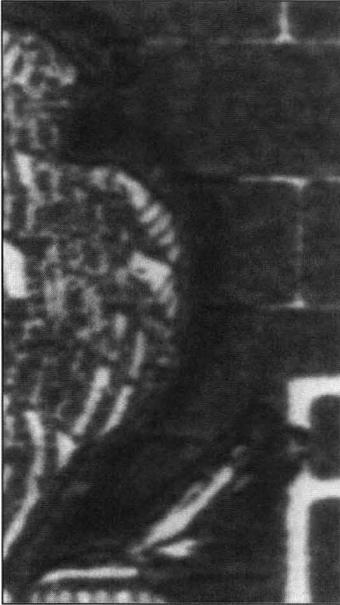
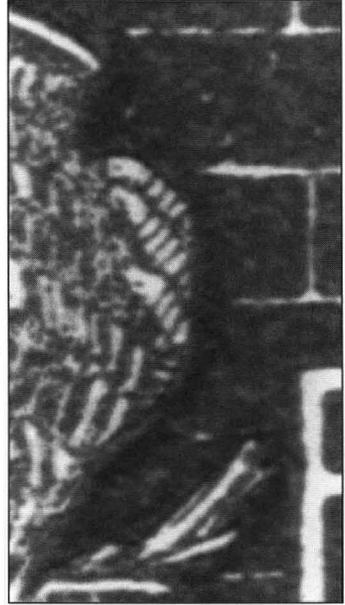


Figure 9. Normal, three fingers on pot (l) and two fingers variety (r) caused by minor left shift in background.



the background in both denominations, produced an unintended coverage of the third finger - formerly listed in the *Cérès* and *Yvert & Tellier* catalogues as a variety but no longer listed. More dramatic shifts of several millimeters (*centes très déplacés*) are scarce and typically exhibit a lateral shift. Listed printing varieties include background displaced (25c, 75c) or background recto-verso (25c), frame displaced (75c) or recto-verso (75c).^{15, 16}

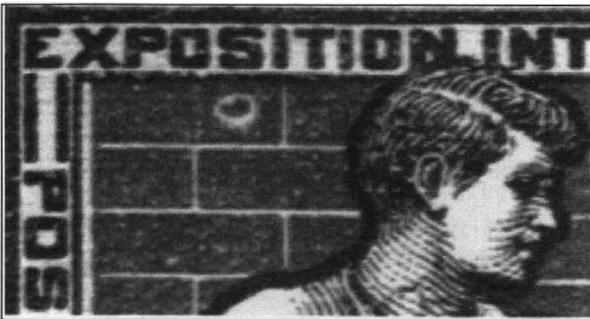


Figure 10. Printing flaw caused by air bubble forming between paper and plate.

Design flaws caused by isolated printing irregularities are of little but casual interest. *Wanos* reports imperfections left by lint (*chenille*) or other foreign objects between the plate and paper on the 25c,¹³ and air bubbles formed during separation of the printing plate from the paper produce rare uninked circles (Figure 10).

Paper for both denominations characteristically is white wove. Both are reported on thick paper, and the 25c is noted both on thin, semitransparent paper and on thin card.¹⁶

Slight variations in spacing of perforation lines and in paper alignment resulted in many stamps being poorly centered, although very well centered examples are not rare. Reported perforation varieties include imperforate (25c), across the design (*à cheval*) or oblique (25c, 75c), and "*variété de piquage*" (unspecified) (25c, 75c).^{15, 16} Although most examples are cleanly perforated, a few exist with rough, almost pin-perforations (Figure 11).



Figure 11. Roughly perforated.

Large perforation shifts of several millimeters are uncommon (Figure 12). Spectacular examples in which the perforations missed the top row of stamps produced a row imperforate on three sides - perforated only at the bottom. This major error, previously reported only for the 15c "Pot des Fleurs" and 75c "Flambeau,"¹⁶ recently surfaced in a spectacular block of ten from the top of a sheet of the 25c Potier, with complete selvage - it sold in the May, 2000 Roumet auction for 25,613 francs; a similar block was offered in the Behr Philatélie 67th Net Price catalog, 2001. (Figure 13)



Figure 12. Misaligned perforation.



Figure 13. Upper sheet margin block of 10 showing the variety "*non dentelé tenant à dentelé*" caused by the perforating comb missing the top row of stamps - not previously reported for the 25c Potier. (reproduced from the Behr net price catalog No. 67, lot 1965).

Postal History

More than 20 different domestic and foreign postal rates existed in France by the time the first Exposition stamps were issued in late 1924.¹⁷ Many of those reflected important rate changes of 25 March and 1 April, 1924; a few date from as early as 1920.

When first issued, the Potier stamps each fulfilled a common letter rate: the 25c covered the domestic rate for a letter less than 20g, and the 75c paid

the international rate for a letter of similar weight. The 75c also conveniently covered the registration fee for international mail. More exotic rates paid by those denominations included the 25c domestic fees for return receipt (Figure 14), late collection, visiting cards with more than 5 words, and the frontier

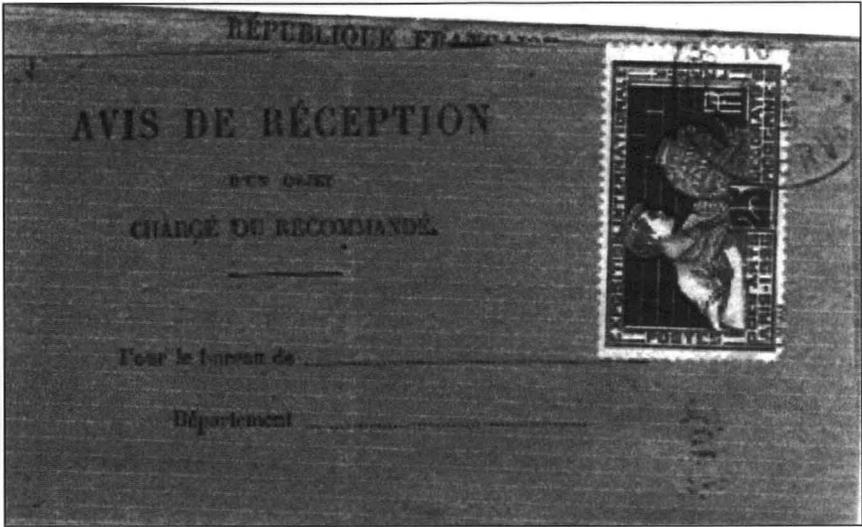


Figure 14. Avis de Reception form with the 25c Pottier paying the return receipt fee.

rate for a less than 20g letter to Spain, Belgium, or Switzerland. Less common uses of a 75c stamp included a return receipt fee, a minimum charge for an unsealed packet of business papers, and - as a pair - the 1.50f international *expres* (special delivery) fee.

The extensive postal rate increase of 16 July 1925^{17, 18} changed the convenience of the Pottier issues. The domestic letter rate increased to 30 centimes, and the international letter rate rose to 1 franc. A block of four of the 25c, or a 25c together with a 75c was needed to post an international letter; the same was true of the registry fee. Nearly half-way through the Exposition, single-franked mail using the Exposition issues became obsolete.

Beyond the customary usages, the 25c Pottier is particularly noteworthy for its use on mail carried on experimental flights to territories and colonies in West Africa in early 1925.¹⁹ The first of those flights, with 140 cacheted envelopes carried by the Bleriot 115 biplane "*Roland Garros*" left Paris on January 18 and arrived four weeks later in Niamey, Niger. The privately printed cachets were all signed: 50 by Colonel de Goys, 50 by Captain Pelletier d'Oisy, and 40 by both. Cachets signed by Pelletier d'Oisy are printed in black, the others in red.¹⁹

The second, carrying only twenty serially numbered covers, bearing a simple cachet, involved a similar Bleriot 115, the "*Jean Cassale*." Piloted by Colonel Villemin and Captain Dagnaux, the plane was destroyed at Niamey on February 10, and the mail was forwarded by land to Zinder, Niger.¹⁹ (Figure 15)

A world record distance, non-stop from Paris to Dakar, Senegal, was achieved February 3-5 in a *Bréguet 19* powered by a 500 horsepower Renault engine. Each of the 300 covers flown bore a pictorial label showing the pilots, Lemaitre and Arrachard and the route, which took the plane over Spain, the Straits of Gibraltar, and along the coast of Morocco, Spanish Sahara, and Mauritania. Labels are typically tied to the cover by a blue oval handstamp.



Figure 15. Cacheted envelope for the January 1925 Paris - Zinder, Niger experimental flight. (reduced to 80%)

Unused copies of the labels, which were printed in sheets of 25, are known *tête-bêche* (position 19), with the vignette of the pilots' portraits inverted (position 7), and lacking the dot following "Fev" (position 17). Essays in other colors (sky blue and bistre brown, bright green and bistre brown) are reported both perforated and imperforate.¹⁹

Conclusions

The 25c and 75c Potier stamps were the "workhorses" of the Arts Décoratif Exposition series. During their nearly thirteen months period of use, they were the sole heralds of the Exposition for nearly five months and were the only French commemorative stamps in use for almost the first four months of 1925. The actual number printed is uncertain. In a memo dated 17 November, 1925 (17 days after the Arts Décoratif issues were removed from sale), the Director of Services for the Central Depot informed the Counselor of State and Secretary General of Posts that a total of 124,383,750 of the 25c and 23,985,300 of the 75c stamps had been printed (of the 202,031,850 for all denominations and designs). Of those, 17,049,183 25c and 2,084,374 75c were still in the agency's possession. Unfortunately, distinctions between the 25c Potier and Architecture issues or between the 75c Potier and Flambeau issues are not made, but it is safe to assume that the greatest numbers issued in each denomination were of "le Potier."

Acknowledgments

Information in this article is summarized from archival documents at the library of the Musée de La Poste, Paris. Many thanks go to M. Pascal Rabier

of the Musée de La Poste, and to the exceptional staff of the museum's library, who aided the author during a visit in June 2002. Additional thanks go to Diane Castle, for translations of several articles, Stanley Luft (*FCP* editor) for providing a copy of Melot's article, George Barker (*FCPS GB*) for transcribing Dubost's paper, and to the American Philatelic Research Library and its superb staff.

Endnotes

¹ Described thus in letter of 30 October 1924 from the Directeur de l'Exploitation Postale to the Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat. Otherwise, the design typically is referred in correspondence as "Le Potier" and as "Potier d'art" in the Yvert et Tellier *Catalogue Spécialisé des Timbres de France*, 1982, Tome II, p. 59.

² "Two Exhibitions of Rare Stamps," *The New York Times*, January 25, 1925, section IX, page 8. The article further mentions "...a special set of four postage stamps. One, the seventy-five centime denomination, has just appeared, and the others will be issued within a few weeks."

³ Bénézit, E. 1999. *Dictionnaire critique et documentaire des Peintres, Sculpteurs, Dessinateurs et Graveurs*, Nouvelle Édition, Tome 1, p. 948. Becker was a member of the Salon des Artistes Français.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Tome 9, p. 616. Mignon was a member of the Salon des Artistes Français, received a gold medal at the Exposition Universelle (1900) and was a Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur.

⁵ "France," *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, No. 695, page 1617, December 15, 1924. "Il nous change des productions lamentables auxquelles nous avait jusqu'à ce jour accoutumés l'administration des Postes, et fait honneur à l'artiste qui en a conçu et exécuté le dessin."

⁶ *Ibid.*, "L'impression malheureusement n' à pas été à la hauteur de la gravure, et Mme Paule Breton, qui nous à la première communiqué le nouveau 25 c. violet et grenat, y' à déjà remarqué quelques petites variétés: déplacement de la teinte de fond, lettres empâtés ou écrasés, etc."

⁷ Pierre de Lizeray, 1968. "Perforation de Contrôle haut de feuille," *Timbres et Types*, vol. 7. Le Monde des Philatélistes, Etude No. 101, p. 10-12.

⁸ "Impressions." *Catalogue Spécialisé des Timbres de France*. Vol. 2, page 12. 1982. Éditions Yvert & Tellier, Amiens.

⁹ Michel Melot, 2002. Arts Décoratifs - Une série à 200 000 francs. *Timbres Magazine*. No. 27, September 2002.

¹⁰ Jean Storch and Robert Françon, 1989. *Les Entiers Postaux de France et de Monaco*. 4th edition. Annonay, p. 162.

¹¹ "Impression Typographique par les Presses Rotatives." *Catalogue Spécialisé des Timbres de France*. Vol. 2, page 15. 1982. Éditions Yvert & Tellier, Amiens.

¹² "Tirage Spécial" *op cit.*, page 59.

¹³ Léonard Wanos, 1975. *Catalogue des Variétés de France*. 5th edition. Cérès, Paris, 352 p.

¹⁴ C. L. Dubost, 1951. "Pictorial Varieties, Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs Modernes - 1925." *France & Colonies Philatelic Society Newsletter*, vol. 1, no. 9, January, 1951.

¹⁵ Léonard Wanos and J. de Belleville, 1946. *Catalogue des Variétés de France 1900-1946*. Office Philatélique de Paris, 166 p.

¹⁶ Roger Loeuillet and Robert Françon, 1994. *Cérès France Variétés*. 2nd edition. Cérès, Paris.

¹⁷ Derek Richardson, 1996. *Tables of French Postal Rates, 1849 to date*, The France & Colonies Philatelic Society of Great Britain, Brochure No. 7, second edition, 66 p. This is the authoritative source.

¹⁸ "Le Budget de 1925" *Le Temps*, July 15-16, 1925 [combined issue] [The announcement of new postal rates appears on page 4].

¹⁹ Jean Silombra, 1989. *Histoire de l'Aérostation et de l'Aviation Française à Travers le Monde de 1783 à 1930*. Yvert & Co., Amiens, 212 p.

AIRMAIL LETTER RATES FROM FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA TO FRANCE 1930-1945

by Bob Picirilli (FCPS #2381)

The work of the informal study group researching airmail rates in use in French colonies prior to 1946 continues to make steady (if not speedy) progress. At this point we have produced three major articles dealing with rates from French West Africa (AOF) to France, to the United States, and to the rest of Europe.¹ The present article will treat rates from French Equatorial Africa (hereafter AEF) to France. As used here, AEF included the colonies of Gabon, French (Moyen) Congo, Chad, and Ubangi-Chari, though this form of the federation was not officially finalized until 1936.

I am not an aerophilatelic historian, and my purpose does not include details about the history of airmail between AEF and France; I will focus on formally established rates. I can mention, however, that there were a few flights before 1930, in and out of Chad and French Congo, though most of these were within Africa, and/or experimental flights (*essais*), including one in 1929 from Madagascar to France with a stop in Fort Lamy, Chad (as listed by Pierre Saulgrain).² The 15 Mar 1930 issue of the *Journal officiel de l'Afrique Equatoriale Française* (hereafter *JOAEF*) announced airmail service via a return flight by Captain Goulette (from Madagascar, via Brazzaville) to France, with further stops scheduled for Bangui (Ubangi-Chari), Ft. Lamy (Chad), Lisbon, and Paris; the airmail *surtaxe*, in addition to "normal" (basic surface) postage, was 3f per 10 grams *quelle que soit leur destination* ("whatever the destination").

Regular flights were established soon thereafter. As indicated in earlier articles, franking on airmail letters in French colonies typically represented a combination of at least two rates: the regular surface letter rate (which I call "basic" since it applied whether a letter went via surface or air) plus the airmail *surtaxe*. If there were other charges, such as for registration, these were added. For mail exchanged within the French community—whether interior, intercolonial, or Franco-colonial—basic was usually lower; I call it "domestic basic." Basic for mail to non-French-community destinations—international (or UPU)—I call "foreign basic."

The rate information given in this article, for the most part, reflects three sources: (1) *Les Tarifs Postaux Français 1627-1969*, by J.-P. Alexandre, C. Barbey, J.-F. Brun, and G. Desarnaud, ed. Dr. R. Joany (2nd edition, Brun & Fils, 1989), which I will refer to as Alexandre; (2) issues of the *JOAEF*, published on the first and fifteenth of each month, 1930-1945, examined in the Library of Congress; and (3) database of information (including photocopies of most) from more than 4,000 French colonial airmail covers (245 from AEF to France) being built as part of the research of our study group.

Here follows a table of most of the rates pertinent to this article (/10g means per 10 grams or fraction thereof). Important notes follow immediately. (The reader should know that the basic postal and registry rates would apply not only to France but to any part of the French community. That is *not* true of the airmail rates.)

¹ "Airmail Letter Rates from French West Africa to France to 1945," in both *FCP* N° 257 (July 1999), pp. 75-85, and *JFCPS* N° 212 (June 1999), pp. 91-103; "Airmail Letter Rates from French West Africa to the United States before World War II," *FCP* N° 269 (July 2002), pp. 67-74; "Airmail Letter Rates from French West Africa to the UK and other European Countries before World War II," *JFCPS* N° 223 (March 2002), pp. 13-21; see also "Airmail Rates from French Indochina to France Prior to World War II," *The Indo-China Philatelist* N° 159 (September 2003), pp. 427-431. ² *Le Service Postal Aérien dans les Pays D'Expression Française* (Roumet, 1996), pp. 163, 265.

Beginning Date	Basic to 20g	Basic 20-50g	Basic 50-100g	Registry	Airmail
9 Aug 1926 ⁽¹⁾	50c	75c	1f	1f	—
2 Oct 1929 ⁽²⁾	*	*	*	*	3f/10g
1934/35? ⁽³⁾	*	*	*	1f25	*
Mar 1935? ⁽⁴⁾	*	*	*	*	2f/5g
12 Jul 1937 ⁽⁵⁾	65c	90c	1f30	1f50	*
15 Sep 1938 ⁽⁶⁾	*	*	*	*	3f/5g
17 Nov 1938	90c	1f20	1f60	1f60	*
1 Dec 1939 ⁽⁷⁾	1f	1f30	1f80	2f	*
1 Jan 1944 ⁽⁸⁾	1f50	2f	3f	3f	—
1 Nov 1944 ⁽⁹⁾	*	*	*	*	6f/5g
Apr 1945? ⁽¹⁰⁾	2f	3f	4f	4f	*

Notes

(1) I did not confirm the date for this change in domestic basic (given in Alexandre) in the *JOAEF*. It is the date for the change *in France*, but rates did not always change as soon in the colonies as in France. But for the purposes of this article, the precise date does not matter: these rates were definitely in effect on 1 Jan 1930.

(2) This is Alexandre's date for the change *in France*, which I could not confirm in the *JOAEF*. But this rate was publicized in the *JOAEF* for 1 Feb 1930 (Figure 1).



Figure 1a. 19 Mar 1930, Brazzaville (Congo) to Xures @ 4f55, registered (1f postage on reverse). Basic 50c + 1f registry + 3f/10g airmail (5c overpaid). Experimental flight by Captain Goulette: note cachet. Courtesy John Parmenter. (reduced to 67%)

(3) Alexandre dates this change at 18 Jul 1932 *in France*. Cover evidence for the registry rate is sparse, but such as I have indicates that this change to 1f25 *did not go into effect in AEF that early* (Figure 2). One cover dated 31 Jan 1934 seems still to be paying 1f registry; the next registered cover is dated 9 Jun 1935 and is paying 1f25 (as are several thereafter). The problem



Figure 1b reverse side of 1a. (reduced to 67%)



Figure 2. 30 Nov 1933, Brazzaville (Congo) to Paris @ 1f75. Basic 50c + 1f25 airmail from Léopoldville to Boma; surface on to France. Courtesy Robert Johnson. (reduced to 80%)

is that the *JOAEF* for this period does not announce changes in basic, so I cannot be sure of the date this change took effect.

(4) Alexandre gives the date for this airmail rate as 1 Sep 1935. But both the *JOAEF* and cover evidence indicate that it was established earlier. The 1 May 1935 issue of the *JOAEF* lists it as the “current” rate, and covers as early as March seem clearly to pay 2f airmail (Figures 3 and 4).



Figure 3. 13 Apr 1935, Bangui (Ubangi-Chari) to Laguëpie @ 2f50. Basic 50c + 2f15g airmail. Courtesy Alan Goude. (reduced to 80%)

(5) Alexandre gives this date for the change in *France*, which I cannot confirm in the *JOAEF*. The earliest cover in the database sent at 65c basic is 22 Aug 1937, which is not much later (Figure 5).

(6) This is the effective date as officially stated in the *JOAEF*. (Alexandre gives 13 Aug as the date.) The earliest cover in the database is dated 16 Sep (Figure 6).

(7) The 1939 rate in this table extended until official relations between France and AEF were suspended on or about 2 May 1941. At this point, AEF cast its lot with de Gaulle and the Free French government in exile (in the UK) rather than with the French government at Vichy. From that time on, airmail letters did not routinely go from AEF to France until 1944, when France was falling rapidly into the hands of the Allies. The last cover in the database before this break is dated August 1940, and the next September 1944.

(8) This is listed as the “current” rate in the *JOAEF* for 1 Nov 1944, not an effective date. The change in basic took place in Vichy France in 1942 but was not adopted in AEF until about this time. The *JOAEF* for 1 Jan 1944 says it was agreed to at a session on 1 Dec 1943, so it might have gone into effect as early as that. The earliest cover to France (after 1940) in the database is dated 16 Sep 1944 and appears to pay the 1f50 rate.



Figure 4. 9 Jun 1935, Bangui (Ubangi-Chari) to La Guiche @ 5f75, registered. Basic 50c + 1f25 registry + double 2f/5g airmail. Courtesy Roger Gilruth. (reduced to 55%)



Figure 5. 27 Apr 1938, Libreville (Congo) to Paris @ 6f15, registered. Basic 65c + 1f50 registry + double 2f15g airmail. Courtesy Greg Cykman. (reduced to 78%)

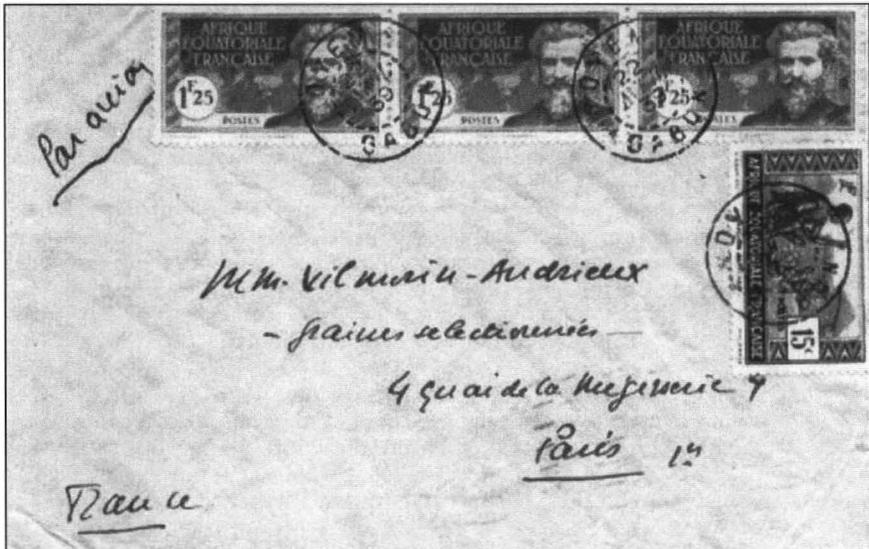


Figure 6. 22 Apr 1939, Oyem (Gabon) to Paris @ 3f90. Basic 90c + 3f15g airmail. Courtesy Peter Wingent. (reduced to 78%)

(to be concluded in next issue)

BE YOUR OWN EXPERT

by Stanley J. Luft (FCPS #915)

Preface

We've been asked why we don't publish enough on forgeries, fakes and counterfeit stamps. Actually we do, though the information may be buried in "Announcements and News" or somewhat more visibly in "For the Record."

Inasmuch as I have no plans for now to describe specific spurious items in detail, I shall let you do your own homework by proffering an extensive bibliography on the subjects. After all, if you are going to spend (or already have) your good, hard-earned money on stamps and covers, you should be as well prepared as if you were contemplating buying an automobile, a major appliance, a house, or even "just" renting a vacation residence in some far away land you've never seen. Of course, you can always send the item to an expertizer but that's not always feasible, and it could cost you more than you'd care to spend.

I've been a student of our hobby for a long long time and I expertise all my own material to my own satisfaction. You can too if you are willing to work at it. Hence this likely incomplete but hopefully expandable bibliography. You will soon learn that it's usually far easier to spot a fake than to guarantee that an item is genuine. Call it trial and error but, if you are unsure, then it's time to get help from an expertizer. Let me assure you right now that, though I consider myself pretty expert at this game, I very much value my amateur standing. That is, I can tell you if you have a fake, but I will not sign any declaration of apparent genuineness. Furthermore I have no expertise whatsoever regarding the Colonies, beyond perhaps only the unoverprinted General Issues. It is my expectation that the bibliography will be expanded by others, especially specialists in Colonial material. Please do so!

The first place one should look to is in pages 2-21 of Bob Stone's "40-year Cumulative Index: to Whole Numbers 1-182 (Years 1941-1980), published by our Society in 1981 and still available from our Secretary for the ridiculously low price of \$5.00. Then there's an unfortunate 15-years gap in indexing our Journal [can any proficient computer person offer to help Past-President Dick Stevens with this task?]. Finally we have our once biennial, now annual Index, covering the years from 1996-on.

I will now list the works in my possession that describes spurious philatelic items. This is far from exhaustive, of course. There will be some duplication with what has appeared in our published Indexes and unfortunately very little regarding the Colonies.

1. Fakes to Defraud the Authorities

These fakes are properly called **counterfeits**, and were (also still are) prepared to avoid paying the full price of postage (and revenue). We can also include propaganda forgeries in this class--produced (often allegedly, as it turns out) to get mail to the Underground or for less wholesome purposes.¹ There's no reason now to pursue this specific category any further.

1. Probably the best source of information is on these is *Forged Stamps of Two World Wars*, by L. N. and M. Williams, a small card-covered booklet that is occasionally offered.

Counterfeits are, of course, printed in far smaller quantities than genuine stamps, are therefore far scarcer and far more valuable than the genuine. They are eminently collectible, as well as **hard to find other than from dealers**--who are already knowledgeable as to their worth.

By far the best, most useful and detailed general work in Dr. Jacques Grasset's book, occasionally available from philatelic dealers and auctions. The title of this softbound, Brussels-printed book is *Les Timbres Faux pour Tromper la Poste de France*. Chronological coverage goes from 1860 up to the 0,50 Marianne de Becquet of 1971. The several articles in the *Journal of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society* [of Great Britain], noted below, are very detailed (as well as being in English) and generally give the historical background regarding the counterfeiting process and the eventual punishment of the culprits. Then there's also Raoul Lesgor's *France - 20th Century Specialized* (1955, pp. 25-26) which briefly notes a few postal forgeries; this could serve some of you as a starter. Finally, don't forget to make use of our own Journal. As should be expected, some articles and books are better than others in describing and illustrating the same genuine and counterfeit stamps. In any case, whichever sources you use should work for you.

Bibliography

Classic issues: Dr. R. Joany, *Nomenclature des Timbres-poste de France* [= Joany], v. II (1965).

20c imperforate Empire: G. Bertrand, *Memorial Philatélique*, v. VI, "La France..." (1948, p. 98).

20c Bordeaux type III: B. Kremer, *French Philatelic Facts*, in Billig's *Philatelic Handbook* v. 29, p. 193; A. Suarnet, *Les Variétés de Timbres de France* (1964) [=Suarnet]; *Documents Philatéliques* [= DP], No. 85, 1980; *LEcho de la Timbrologie* [=Echo], April 1991.

Sage issues: Joany, v. III (1967).

15c blue Sage: DP No. 58 (1973); *Le Monde des Philatélistes* [= Monde] Nov. 1970 and July-Aug. 1989; Echo, May 1999.

15c retouched Mouchon **through** 1F50 Pasteur [which I will not repeat]: Joany, v. IV (1963).

5F Merson: *Collectionneur Lyonnais* No. 26 (1975); Suarnet.

10c lined Sower: J. Storch and R. Françon, *Monographie des Timbres de France de 1903 et 1906 au type Semeuse* (p. 58); Suarnet; DP No. 63 (1975); *Jour. F&CPS* [GB] [=F&C] No. 170 (1988).

50c lined Sower: Echo, April 1991 and Dec. 1993; Monde, May 1988; F&C, No. 180 (1991).

10c and 25c cameo Sowers: Suarnet; Monde, Dec. 1970; Echo, Dec. 1993.

10c cameo Sower: DP No. 84 (1980); Storch & Françon, *Les timbres-poste au type Semeuse Camée de 1907* (1981, pp. 154-159); Echo, April 1991.

25c cameo Sower: Storch & Françon, *op. cit.*, tome 2, pp. 296-299; Monde, June 1989; F&C No. 181 (1991).

1F50 Pasteur: Storch & Françon, *Les timbres-poste au type Pasteur* (1977, pp. 128-129); Monde, May 1988; Echo, April 1991.

50c Paix de Laurens: Monde, March 1988; F&C, v. 60, No. 2 (1990); Echo, April 1991.

50c Paris 1937 Exposition: Monde, Jan. 1990.

15F red Gandon: P.T.T. circular, Feb. 1950.

15F blue Gandon: Monde, July-Aug. 1978; Echo, April 1991; Lahitte & Marsanoux auction catalog insert; *Timbroscopie*, March 1999.

o,20 Sower of Piel (of 1960): DP, No. 71 (1977); *FCP*, No. 232, April 1993.

o,50 Marianne de Bequet: DP, No. 73 (1977); *Collectionneur Philaté. et Marco*. No. 40 (1978); Storch & Françon, *Les timbres-poste au type Marianne de Bequet* (1980, p. 102).

2,20 red Liberté de Gandon: *Marianne*, No. 51 (1999).

2,30 Marianne de Briat: Monde, Feb. 1990; F&C, No. 180 (1991); Echo, April 1991.

Permanent-value M. de Briat: Monde, Nov. 1996; *Timbroscopie*, Dec. 1996.

(to be concluded in next issue)

Correction

N° 278, October 2004, upper part page 130: Member Othan Gilbert has supplied corrected information regarding new postal developments in French Polynesia:

“It is true that the LISA (computer generated postage) were released on 25 Sept 2003. However, the **blue (not red)** 60 fr stamp (booklet of 10 stamps--600 fr per booklet) was not released/issued until 1 Oct 2003 and the **red (not blue)** 90 fr stamp (booklet of 10 stamps--900 fr per booklet) was not released until 22 April 2004.” Gilbert has first-day covers of all three items, and has also supplied copies of stamps and FDCs to the Scott catalog. We hope that Scott has appreciated this courtesy and will be listing the items; we here do appreciate Gilbert’s help in keeping facts straight. In a follow-up message, he advises that 10,000 of the 600 fr (blue) booklets and 5000 of the 900 fr (red) booklets were printed. Of course, we can’t tell yet if these are first and only printings or whether there may be later ones.

TYPES AND SUBTYPES

1F Paix of Laurens

Type I: (1933-1934 printings of the orange stamp, and some flat-plate 80c overprints on this stamp): solid color belt to left of buckle.

Type II: (1935-1937 printings of the orange stamp, other flat-plate 80c overprints on this stamp; rotary-press precancels; all rose stamps, including precancels; imprinted (in rose) postal cards): vertical white streaks in belt at left of buckle.



FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST

Index to Volume 60 (2004)

Stanley J. Luft, compiler

PREFACE

The following numbers of the Journal are included in the present Index:

Vol. 60, N° 1 (Whole Number 275), January 2004	
N° 2	276), April 2004
N° 3	277), July 2004
N° 4	278), October 2004

All citations in the Index are given as Whole Number, hyphen, and page number. Suffixes used after the page number are n for short Notes and (Rev.) for book Reviews, as per predecessor indexes.

SUBJECT INDEX

Advertising Cards	
1860s use	278-126
Afars & Issas	
1977 Repub. de Djibouti overprints	276-62 <u>n</u>
Air Posts - Stamps, Services, Rates, Markings	
Official "facsimiles" of high-value airmails	278-132 <u>n</u>
New Caledonia: new services and cachets	278-133 <u>n</u>
Alsace-Lorraine	
Siege of Metz balloon mail	277-84
Arc de Triomphe (AMG) Issues (1944)	
History and status	275-20
Awards and Honors [also see Some Show Reports]	
E. Cohn receives Lichtenstein Memorial Award for 2004	277-95 <u>n</u>
E. Landau receives Newbury Award for 2003	277-94 <u>n</u>
B. Mueller receives USSS Century of Service Award and Smithsonian Philatelic Achievement Award	277-96 <u>n</u> 278-130 <u>n</u>
S. Walske presented with August Dietz Award	277-96 <u>n</u>
Balloon Post [also see Siege of Paris]	
An allegedly smuggled letter	278-119
Facts and Fables (by E. M. Cohn)	278-132 <u>n</u>
Fr. Revolution and First Empire - early flights	277-79
"Gravilliers" balloons	276-52
"Neptune" and "Union" mail	275-14
Siege of Belfort balloons	276-51
Siege of Metz balloons	277-84

Booklets and Booklet Stamps	
Booklet covers, 2003, 2004	275-28 <u>n</u> , 278-129 <u>n</u>
"Les 3 Suisses" covers, origin of	275-28 <u>n</u>
Marianne + Sower booklet of 2003	275-29 <u>n</u> , 276-62 <u>n</u>
Review of <i>Repertoire Franc.K</i> book on 1960-on booklets	275-16(Rev.)
SAGEM machine-vended booklets, varieties and termination	278-129 <u>n</u>
Spurious COURS PRATIQUES booklets and panes	276-59
Fr. Polynesia: vending-machine booklets	278-130 <u>n</u>
Cameroun	
WWII censorship and control	277-75
Catalogs	
Dallay catalogue, views on	275-18
Dallay loses decision on misuse of Yvert numeration	278-132 <u>n</u>
<i>Repertoire Franc.K</i> , 1960-on booklets	275-16(Rev.)
Censorship, Censor Markings	
Mail to St.Pierre & M. in WWII	278-112
Cameroun and St. Pierre & M. in WWII	277-75
Cilicia	
General	277-83
Cochin-China	
Scraped date stamp	276-41
Computer-vended Postage	
New Caledonia	277-94 <u>n</u>
Damaged in Transit	
March 2004 accident on mail for Paris	277-96 <u>n</u>
Dealers (Stamps)	
Passage des Panoramas (historical sketch)	278-130 <u>n</u>
Philatelic Literature, United Kingdom	278-132 <u>n</u>
Errors and Varieties	
"Le Potier" (1925 Paris Deco. Arts Expo.)	278-107
1,11€ V. Kandinski: three varieties	277-97 <u>n</u>
Essays and Proofs	
Marianne de Luquet perm.-value stamp + label, se-tenant	278-129 <u>n</u>
"Le Potier" (1925 Paris Deco.Art Expo.)	278-107
Sabine de Gandon, unissued 1,95 value	277-95 <u>n</u>
Some unaccepted designs for the 2005 Marianne	278-133 <u>n</u>
Accepted design for the 2005 Marianne	278-134 <u>n</u>
Etiquettes, Vignettes and Labels	
Personalized se-tenant labels	278-134 <u>n</u>
Indo-China: Service Acceleré (1930s)	277-92
Expositions	
Paris Deco. Arts of 1925	278-107
FCPS participation at Washington 2006 (prelim. announcement)	278-138

Forgeries, Fakes, Bogus Items, Fantasies, Phantoms

1F Empire	276-39
COURS PRATIQUES on 5c orange Sower booklets and panes	276-59
The "Faux Pétain"	278-137
Valenciennes 1914 Local Post	278-117
Red Cross ovpts. on WWI Colonial stamps	276-61 <u>n</u>
St. Pierre & M. FRANCE LIBRE ovpts.	275-28 <u>n</u>
Tahiti: 1 FEVR 1861 date stamps	276-60

France: 19th Century Issues

Cérè-head issues (recognition characteristics)	276-47
1F Empire (characteristics of the genuine)	276-39
4c and 30c Lauréat Napoleon, special printings	276-61
1c green Sage Type II(!)	277-92
Sale of the "La Fayette" collection of Classics	276-61 <u>n</u>

France: 20th Century Issues [also see individual issues, Types & Subtypes]

Paris 1925 Deco. Arts Expo: "Le Potier" design	278-107
Paix of Laurens, types of the 40c	275-17
<i>id.</i> , types of the 50c	276-57
<i>id.</i> , types of the 65c	277-90
<i>id.</i> , types of the 90c	278-127
Arc de Triomphe (AMG) issues (history and status)	275-20
Sabine de Gandon: die for unissued 1,95 value	277-95 <u>n</u>
Liberté de Gandon: unissued red "A" stamp	275-28 <u>n</u>

France: 21st Century Issues [also see individual issues]

Marianne de Luquet: 0,02€ with 2 phosphor bands	276-63 <u>n</u>
<i>id.</i> , permanent-value stamp se-tenant w. label (essay for?)	278-129 <u>n</u>
"Portraits of Regions" sheetlet (2003) w. "replaced" stamp	276-63 <u>n</u>
0,45€ Donald Duck, w. 2 phosphor bands	277-97 <u>n</u>
1,11€ V. Kandinski: three varieties	277-97 <u>n</u>

Franco-German War of 1870-71 [also see Balloon Post]

Siege of Metz balloon mail	277-84
British mail to France	278-139
Swiss mail to England via France	276-54

French Colonies, Dependencies and Overseas Terrs. [also see individual Colonies]

Fanciful WWI Red Cross overprints	276-61 <u>n</u>
Fr. Oceania: WWII provisional year slugs for date stamps	279-133 <u>n</u>
St. Martin and St. Bart become TOMs	277-95 <u>n</u>

French Polynesia

Official stamps	277-71
Vending-machine booklets	278-130 <u>n</u>

Indo-China

6c envelope: indicia types	276-59
Red Cross 1914 semi-postal: new earliest date	277-96 <u>n</u>
Service Acceleré labels (1930s)	277-92

Liberté de Gandon issues		
Unissued red "A" stamp (1986)		275-28 <u>n</u>
Locals, Strike Stamps, etc.		
Amiens 1909 strike stamp, pane showing varieties		277-69
Valenciennes 1914 local post		278-117
Madagascar		
Postal tribulations, 1937-47		278-129 <u>n</u>
Railways and their mail		275-25(Rev.)
Mail Services		
New mail-sorting center at Le Bourget		277-96 <u>n</u>
Indo-China: Service Accélééré (1930s)		277-92
Marianne de Luquet issues		
0,02€ w. 2 phosphor bands		276-63 <u>n</u>
Variant characteristics in Marianne + Sower booklet		276-62 <u>n</u>
Essay(?) for permanent-value stamp se-tenant w. labels		278-129 <u>n</u>
Maritime and Fluvial Posts		
Markings on 19th Cent. Mail from Brazil	275-24(Rev.)	
<i>Mers du Sud</i> , revisited		276-49
PAQUEBOT markings: why and when?		275-21
Mayotte		
Quadrisected and bisected stamps (1975-76)		275-3
Memorials and Obituaries		
Guiraud-Darmais, Jacques		275-26 <u>n</u>
Lux, Pierre		275-26 <u>n</u>
Trassaert, Jean-Luc		275-17
Meter Imprints		
Blue or bicolored, 2003	275-29 <u>n</u> ,	276-62 <u>n</u>
Military Posts [also see individual wars and campaigns]		
Boxed <i>Corr. des armées</i> . Marking		276-44
Monaco		
DISTINGO postal stationery		277-94 <u>n</u>
Types or States of the permanent-value Rainier III	277-92,	278-126
Montenegrin Govt. in Exile		
Overprint varieties		276-33
New Caledonia		
Computer-generated postage (LISAs)		277-94 <u>n</u>
Destruction of retired philatelic items		277-94 <u>n</u>
New air services and cachets		278-133 <u>n</u>
Overprints and Surcharges		
Afars & Issas: 1977 Repub. de Djibouti ovpts.		276-62 <u>n</u>
Fanciful Red Cross WWI ovpts. On Colonial stamps		276-61 <u>n</u>
Montenegrin Govt. in Exile, WWI		276-33
Spurious COURS PRATIQUES on 5c orange Sower booklets		276-59

AMENDED FCPS BYLAWS

The amended bylaws of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. are presented below. Your officers and Board of Directors have approved the changes and recommend that you vote to adopt them. Any removed text from the current Bylaws is indicated by a strike-through, and all new text is indicated by underlining. The changes, and the reasons for them, are:

- ◆ Article II: Minor change to remove possible impediment to getting charitable organization status in the future.
- ◆ Article III: Removal of different membership classes and application fee. Also changes to remove censuring of members and clarifying meaning of suspension and expulsion.
- ◆ Article IV: Removal of different membership classes and application fee.
- ◆ Article V: Removal of requirement that Annual Meetings be held only in New York City.
- ◆ Article VII: Changes in term length for officers and Directors to be similar to other philatelic organizations and to reduce the need for holding elections too often. Also, specific methods for the nomination and election of officers. Finally, clarification of meetings being held by electronic means, rather than having full attendance at a formal meeting.

FRANCE AND COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC. BYLAWS

Article I. Name

The name of this organization shall be the France and Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. hereinafter known as the "Society."

Article II. Objectives

The objectives of the Society shall be to promote the collecting and study of stamps, postal history and related subjects of and pertaining to France and her dependencies and collateral branches of philately as may interest or benefit its members, and to cultivate a feeling of friendship and cooperation among philatelists, and to assist its members in acquiring and disposing of philatelic material

Article III. Membership

Any person of good character interested in

the objectives of this Society may become a Member of the Society hereinafter known as a "Member."

Applicants will be considered for membership upon submission of a written application, ~~payment of a membership application fee~~ and payment of the annual membership dues ~~of the applicable class~~. Each application shall be acted upon by the Membership Committee within ninety (90) days of receipt with its approval or rejection communicated to the Corresponding Secretary by the Society.

~~The Members shall be divided into the following classes: Resident, Non-resident and Foreign. Resident members are members who live within fifty (50) miles of New York City or any other city where regular meetings are held by Chapters of the~~

~~Society. Non-resident members are members who reside outside of the fifty (50) mile limit but within the United States. Foreign Members are members who reside in a country other than the United States.~~

A Member shall be considered in good standing when not in default in the payment of Society dues or of any other indebtedness due to the Society, and against whom no charges are pending before the Board of Directors of the Society.

All Members in good standing shall have equal voting rights.

The voluntary withdrawal of a Member in good standing from the Society shall be effective thirty (30) days after the receipt of such notice in writing by an officer of the Society.

~~A Member may be censured for cause by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors. Censure shall be based upon written charges of another Member, served in writing to the Board. The charged Member will be notified of the charges and the date of the Board action. The Member will receive written notification within thirty (30) days of the Board action. A censured Member shall continue in membership during a period of suspension with such limitation of privileges as shall be determined by the Board.~~

A Member may be suspended or expelled for cause by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors. Suspension or expulsion shall be solely upon a finding of improper conduct or conduct unbecoming a member, based upon written charges of another member, served in writing to the Board. The charged Member will be notified of the charges and the date of the Board action. The Member will receive written notification within thirty (30) days of the Board action.

The Board at its sole discretion shall decide between expulsion or suspension and determine the terms of suspension, if applicable.

Article IV. Dues and Fees

~~The application fees and annual membership dues for each Member class will be determined by the Board of Directors. All dues shall be payable on the first day of January each year.~~

Article V. Meetings

~~The Annual Meeting of the organization and election of Directors and Officers shall be held in May, on at least ten days notice, at a time, in the City of New York, determined by the Board of Directors. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held at such time and place as the Board of Directors shall determine. The call for the Annual Meeting shall be published in the *France and Colonies Philatelist* to be sent to the membership not less than sixty (60) days prior to the date of the meeting.~~

Special meetings may be called at the discretion of the Board of Directors for named special purposes.

~~A Chapter of the Society may call meetings at any time and place at the discretion of its Chapter Chairman or Secretary. The New York Chapter shall be called the Parent Chapter, and the President of the Society is the Chapter Chairman.~~

Local or regional meetings using the Society's name may be organized with the prior permission of the Board of Directors.

Article VI Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of the Society shall be the calendar year.

Article VII. Officers and Directors

The elective officers of the Society, who shall serve terms of two (2) years, shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary; these officers are ex-officio Directors. The Board of Directors shall appoint an Editor of the Society journal who is also an ex-officio Director. ~~Six (6) Directors-at-Large shall serve terms not to exceed three years with not more than two such terms expiring each year. Six (6) Directors-at-Large shall serve terms of four (4) years, three such terms expiring every two (2) years.~~ The Past President may serve as a Director for the year following retirement from office.

The elective Officers and Directors-at-Large shall be elected at the annual meeting and shall serve from the time of the adjournment of the annual meeting in the year of their election, to the adjournment of the annual meeting in which their successor is elected., and until the election and

qualification of their successors in office.

Nominations for offices may be made by any Member in good standing by petitioning the Secretary in writing not less than 180 days prior to the date of the annual meeting.

An official ballot shall be prepared by the Recording Secretary, containing all nominations and spaces for indicating a choice opposite each name. The ballot shall be sent to each member in good standing by direct mail or by inclusion in *France and Colonies Philatelist* not less than 90 days prior to the date of the annual meeting.

The election shall close seven (7) days prior to the Annual Meeting. The Recording Secretary shall thereupon count the vote and report the results of the election to all officers and candidates. A plurality of all valid votes shall be required for the election of a candidate.

Vacancies pending an annual election shall be filled by appointment by the Board of Directors.

Elective officers will perform the usual duties of their respective offices and will exercise the authority requisite therefor. The President shall execute on behalf of the Society all contracts, deeds and other legal instruments. The Treasurer shall sign all warrants for expenditures properly incurred by or on behalf of the Society. No elective officer or director shall receive any compensation for his services. The Board of Directors shall manage and control the affairs of the Society in accordance with these Bylaws and subject to adopted motions or resolutions by the members at the meetings of the Society.

The Board of Directors shall be convened in session upon the call of the President, or of any three members thereof, for special purposes as stated in the call or for the general transaction of business. Five Directors shall form a quorum for any Board of Directors meeting. The Chairman for any Board meeting shall be the President, then Vice-President, and then such other director who shall be senior in membership on the rolls. The Chairman for all Society meetings shall be similarly chosen.

The Board of Directors, at the direction of the President, may take votes by mail, facsimile, telephone, e-mail or other

electronic means.

Article VIII. Committees

The President shall, with the advice and approval of the Board of Directors, designate all committees and all appointees thereto. The Chairman of any committee shall be a member of the Board of Directors. Such committees shall serve for the term for which the officers of the Society are elected, and until their successors are appointed, but any member shall be subject to removal by the President at any time.

The Membership Committee shall be a permanent committee comprised of at least three (3) members of the Board of Directors.

Article IX. Publications

France and Colonies Philatelist shall be the journal of the Society, "FCP" hereinafter. The FCP and any other publications sponsored by the Society shall be published under the supervision and direction of the Board of Directors. The FCP shall be edited by the Society Editor. The subscription price of the FCP shall be determined by the Board of Directors. All receipts and expenses from publication, whether from advertising or otherwise, shall be payable directly to or by the Treasurer.

Article X. Amendments

These Bylaws may be amended by the following means: an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Board of Directors, publication in the FCP, and an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members actually voting personally or by written proxy at an annual or special meeting held at least 30 days after the above FCP is sent to the Members.

Note

As amended through 1 March 2005. Adopted by the France & Colonies Group on 3 January 1947. The name was changed to France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. and incorporated in New York on 5 September 1961. Further amendments were approved on 2 May 2000.

Dear Fellow Members of the FCPS:

Your Board of Directors has approved the changes to the Bylaws of the Society as published in the France and Colonies Philatelist of January 2005 (See the previous three pages). We request that members support us in these changes, most of which allow us to improve the functioning of our national and international organization.

**FRANCE AND COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC.
BYLAW AMENDMENTS**

Effective 1 March 2005, all sections of the Bylaws as set forth on 3 January 1947 and amended 2 May 2000, are further amended as published in the France and Colonies Philatelist of January 2005.

Please indicate your vote on this issue in the space below and mail to the President at the address given on the inside cover of this FCP. Please feel free to copy this page, an original is not required.

For the Changes

Against the Changes

Thank you for your help,

David L. Herendeen, President

**TO QUALIFY, BALLOTS MUST BE POSTMARKED BEFORE
2400hrs 28 FEBRUARY 2005**

FCPS MEMBERSHIP NUMBER: _____

Paix of Laurens issues

Types of the 40c value	275-17
Types of the 50c value	276-57
Types of the 65c value	277-90
Types of the 90c value	278-127

Perfins

Crédit Lyonnais' "CL"	277-94 <u>n</u>
"WP" (Polish perfins)	278-12 4(Rev.)

Philatelic Souvenirs

<i>Rouge-gorge</i> sheetlet, 2004	277-96 <u>n</u>
Athens Summer Olympics sheetlet, 2004	278-131 <u>n</u>

Phosphorescent Tagging

0,02€ Marianne de Luquet w. 2 phosphor bands	276-63 <u>n</u>
0,45€ Donald Duck issued with 2 phosphor bands	277-97 <u>n</u>

Postage Dues Stamps and Markings

Taxation of underpaid international registered mail	275-20
-----------------------------------------------------	--------

Postal Markings [also see individual Colonies, Military Posts, Franco-German War, Railway Mail, etc.]

Railway station markings (general study)	275-10
Replacement of Dept. names by FRANCE, 2003-on	276-61 <u>n</u> , 277-96 <u>n</u>
WWII slogan cancels, North Africa	275-27 <u>n</u>
Cochin-China: scraped date stamp	276-41
Fr. Oceania: WWII provisional year slugs in date stamps	278-133 <u>n</u>
Tahiti: spurious 1 FEVR 1861 date stamp	276-60
Tunisia: collared date stamps	275-26 <u>n</u>

Postal Rates and Tariffs

Minimum tax on international mail	275-20
Taxes on underpaid international registered mail	275-20

Postal Services

Electronic transmission of registered mail (2004)	278-132 <u>n</u>
Indo-China: 1930s Service Accélééré	277-92

Postal Stationery

Official "facsimiles" of older airmail stamps on <i>Prêt à poster</i> stationery	278-132 <u>n</u>
Unofficial Air France 1936-39 Noël cards	278-130 <u>n</u>
Used Sower prepaid-reply card	277-90
Indo-China: types of the 6c envelope	276-59
Monaco: DISTINGO 100 Suivi	277-94 <u>n</u>

Registry, Registered Mail

Electronic transmission (2004)	278-132 <u>n</u>
Recommandation d'Office	278-127
Return-receipt requested (history of service)	277-88(Rev.)
Scarcity of French imperf. Empire stamps on registered mail	277-96 <u>n</u>
Taxes on underpaid international registered mail	275-20

Railway Mail and Markings	
Railway station (<i>gares</i>) markings (general study)	275-10
Madagascar	275-25(Rev.)
Reviews of Books, Pamphlets and Catalogs	
Damien and Lopes, Brazilian mail to France, 19th Cent.	275-24
Handelman, "AR-Avis de réception"	277-88
Reader and Kay, "Aleksander Stocki, Enigmatic Philatelist"	278-124
"Repertoire Franc.K"	275-16
Spong, "Madagascar - Railway Mail Services"	275-25
Sabine de Gandon issues	
Die for unissued 1,95 value	277-95 <u>n</u>
Sage issues	
1c dark green found as Type II(!)	277-92
St. Pierre & Miquelon	
Censorship and Control, WWII	277-75
Faked FRANCE LIBRE overprints	275-28 <u>n</u>
Letters to, during WWII	278-112
Semi-postal Stamps	
Origin and development in France	275-27 <u>n</u>
Indo-China: new earliest date for 1914 Red-Cross issue	277-96 <u>n</u>
Senegal	
Dating a WWII cover	278-114
Siege of Paris [also see Franco-German War, Balloon Posts]	
Balloon fallacies, fantasies and misconceptions	275-15
Facts and Fables, by E. M. Cohn (mention of article)	278-132 <u>n</u>
"Neptune" mail and the "Union"	275-14
Sower issues	
Faked COURS PRATIQUES on 5c orange booklets & stamps	276-59
Used prepaid-reply card	277-90
Special Printings	
4c and 30c Laureated Napoleon stamps	276-61
Stamp Designs	
"Le Potier" (1925 Paris Deco. Arts Expo.)	278-107
Grand Prix for Philatelic Art, 2003	276-63 <u>n</u>
2005 "Environmental Marianne"	278-133 <u>n</u> , 278-134 <u>n</u>
Stamp Production	
Planned revival of Courvoisier heliogravure press	278-132 <u>n</u>
Tahiti	
Spurious 1 FEVR 1861 date stamp	276-60
Togo	
French occupation issues, WWI	276-35
Unoverprinted Dahomey stamps used in Togo	277-104

Tunisia		
	Collared date stamps	275-26 <u>n</u>
Types and Subtypes		
	Paix of Laurens, 40c value	275-17
	<i>id.</i> , 50c	276-57
	<i>id.</i> , 65c	277-90
	<i>id.</i> , 90c	278-127
	Indo-China: 6c envelope	276-59
	Monaco: permanent-value Rainier III	277-92, 278-126
Web Sites		
	Musée de la Poste, Paris	275-29 <u>n</u> , 276-54
World War I		
	Montenegrin Govt. in Exile ovpts. on French stamps	276-33
	Togo, French occupation issues	276-35
	Valenciennes Local Post	278-117
World War II		
	Arc de Triomphe (AMG) stamps: history and status	275-20
	Censorship, Cameroun and St. Pierre & Miquelon	277-75
	The "Faux Pétain"	278-137
	Prohibition against sending stamps and overfranking abroad	275-21
	Senegal: dating a cover	278-114
	Slogan cancels, North Africa	275-27 <u>n</u>
	Soldier's letters home to St. Pierre & Miquelon	278-112

INDEX TO F.C.P.S. OFFICIAL & REGULAR FEATURES

Announcements and News	275-26, 276-61, 277-94, 278-129
Corresponding Secretary's Report for 2003	276-68
Editorials	275-23, 276-58, 277-83, 278-122
For the Record	
	Nos. 840-845 275-20
	Nos. 846-849 276-59
	Nos. 850-852 277-92
	Nos. 851, 853 278-126
Goofs on Stamps	276-38
Letters to Editor	275-19
Membership Changes	275-32, 276-68, 277-103, 278-138
New Books, Pamphlets and Catalogues	275-19, 276-88, 277-92, 278-125
New Issues and Withdrawals	275-30, 276-64, 277-98, 278-134
President's Letter	275-31, 276-66, 277-101, 278-138

Questions and Answers	275-15, 276-56, 277-94, 278-127
Some New and Recent Web Sites	276-54
Some Show Reports	275-18, 276-50, 276-63n, 277-87, 278-123
Treasurer's Report for 2003	276-67

INDEX TO AUTHORS

Allen, D. J. , "A Pierrais Soldier writes home (1944-1945)"	278-112
Barracano, R. R. , "Quadrised and Bisected Stamps of Mayotte"	275-3
Beslu, Christian , "French Polynesia--The End of Official Stamps"	277-71
Bratzel, M. P., Jr. , "Censorship in WWII--Cameroun and St. Pierre & M."	277-75
<i>id.</i> , "Postal History Projects and Proposals"	278-120
Broadhead, T. W. , "Postal Issues of the 1925 Paris Deco. Arts Expo. II--"Le Potier"	278-107
Cohn, E. M. , "Amazing 1870-1871 Wonder Stories --" 81 (275-14), 83 (276-51) 85 (277-84), 87 (278-119)	
Gaillaguet, R. L. , "An Unusual Item of French Postal Stationery"	277-90
Johnson, R. I. , "Some Aspects of Foreign Mails during the Franco-German War..."	276-54, 278-139
Kinsley, R. T. , "French Marcophily--Mail by Rail (concluded)"	275-10
<i>id.</i> , "The First French Air Force"	277-79
Lievsay, J. E., and Luft, S. J. , "On Distinguishing the Cérés-head issues of the Classic Period"	276-47
Luft, S. J. , "1F Empire"	276-39
<i>id.</i> , "The Boxed <i>Corr. des armées</i> . Marking"	276-44
<i>id.</i> , "The 'Faux Pétain'"	278-137
<i>id.</i> , "Memorial to J.-L. Trassaert"	275-17
<i>id.</i> , "The Valenciennes Local Post of 1914"	278-117
<i>id.</i> , "Book Review"	275-24
Mitchell, W. G. (Bill) , "Senegal - Dating a World War II Cover"	278-114
<i>id.</i> , "Togo in World War I - the French Occupation Issues"	276-35
<i>id.</i> , "Book Review"	277-88
Morvay, Alan , "A Cover Story"	277-104
Seeke, R. J. (Bob) , "The Carnet Corner"	275-16
Spong, C. W. , "Book Review"	278-124
Tricot, Florent , "Discovery of another, more recent scraped date stamp from Cochinchina"	276-41

ANOTHER FRENCH GUIANA DESIGN SOURCE

by Jeff Ward (FCPS #3142)

In 1929, France issued a new definitive series of three designs for its South American colony, French Guiana. The highest values, 1f05 to 20f, featured a large three-story building flanked by trees (Figure 1). Scott identifies



Figure 1. (enlarged to show detail)

the design as "Government Building, Cayenne," while Yvert calls it "Hôtel du Gouvernement à Cayenne." In this case, "Hôtel" translates as "administration building" rather than "hotel." Apparently, this building served as the French colonial headquarters in Cayenne, the colony's capital.

The artist for all three designs was Robert Tillet. His name appears as "R. Tillet" directly beneath the frame at the bottom left. A member of the American Philatelic Society, Tillet was a stamp collector as well as a stamp designer. His biography appeared in the APS journal *The American Philatelist*, Vol. 52, No. 6, March 1939.

A picture post card entitled "L'Hôtel du Gouvernement" shows the actual building (Figure 2). The card was mailed from Cayenne on Oct. 3, 1911 (the date is much more legible on the other side of the card). This indicates that the photographer, Marcel Bruère-Dawson (on the card at lower left, but illegible in the illustration) must have taken this photo at least 18 years before Tillet created his design.

Although the stamp design and the post card clearly illustrate the same building, there are several differences including some rather notable ones. In the design, the building is seen from a greater distance, bringing into view the grove of trees on the right. The soldiers are omitted, and behind the building there are two trees, including a tall palm, that do not appear in the photograph. In the photograph, there is a second floor balcony over the front entrance. In the design, the balcony is gone, and the front pillars extend uninterrupted to the triangular overhang. In the photograph, there are seven windows on the first and second floors to the right of the building's entrance.

In the design, there are only six. Presumably, the latter change represents artistic license by Tillet to reduce unnecessary clutter and make the design more attractive.



Figure 2. (reduced to 75%)

Did Tillet use this photograph as a model? Although he certainly could have, it is worth noting that Tillet actually lived in Cayenne during this period of time. Cayenne was not a big place (still isn't), and Tillet could have easily walked a few blocks from his home and created the design using the actual building as his model. Still, the identical viewing angle is suggestive that Tillet may have used the post card at least as the inspiration for the design.

Did the trees grow and was the balcony removed during the roughly 20 years between the photograph and the design, or was this more artistic license by Tillet? It is impossible to know without further evidence.

EXPERTIZING CRISIS!

The American Philatelic Expertizing Service (APEX) of APS is apparently the only expertizing service in the U.S. that will expertize non-U.S. philatelic material. Right now, it is very short on experts for French Colonies and has stopped accepting new "patients."

If you consider yourself an expert on **any** or **all** of the French Colonies and have a U.S. mailing address (sorry, you good members abroad, but foreign registered mail often invites pilferage), please contact (immediately) Mercer Bristow, APS Director of Expertizing, 100 Match Factory Place, Bellefonte, PA 16823 (e-mail: ambristo@stamps.org; phone 814-933-3803 (ext. 205); or Fax 814-933-6128, and specify your Colonial specialties. It'll be high appreciated by your fellow collectors; also will bring you a bit of cash for your services.

AMAZING 1870/1871 WONDER STORIES--89

by Ernst M. Cohn (FCPS #1491)

In mid-year 2004 I got a net price list devoted to Paris 1870/1871 siege mail, primarily *ballons montés* but also several other categories of unusual pieces from that war. It was issued by Mario Zanaria, 6 via Santa Margherita, 20121 Milano, Italy.

The lot describer recognized one of the most extraordinary pieces of the sale, apparently only one page taken from the *Gazette des Absents*, flown on the *Merlin de Douai* on 27 December (but perhaps on the 26th), one of the privately owned balloons about which there are still some questions, though the most serious ones have been answered meanwhile.

My main attention was captured by three other lots, however, 2306, 2341, and 2321. That last is a card with the fake "Trouvée à la Courneuve..." Though a proven fake, the news about it travels slowly and apparently hasn't reached Milano yet.

Number 2306 is of an entirely different character: It is one of very few covers known to have been smuggled out of Paris near the beginning of its siege by a post-office employee. If the data I assembled on page 56 of my book *Unusual Mail in Occupied France* are correct, this letter was carried either by Simon-Charles Létoile on 20 September, or by one of the two mailmen Armand Brare or Charles-Cyrille Gême on their trip of 21 September.

In either case, this officially smuggled mail, which got through in both directions, is probably much rarer than most Paris siege mail, except only for letters carried by a few diplomats who personally took them in either direction for friends. And so we get to lot 2341 of this extraordinary sale. It is pictured here as well as possible, (Figure 1) i.e., some of the very faint handstamp imprints may hardly show, if at all.

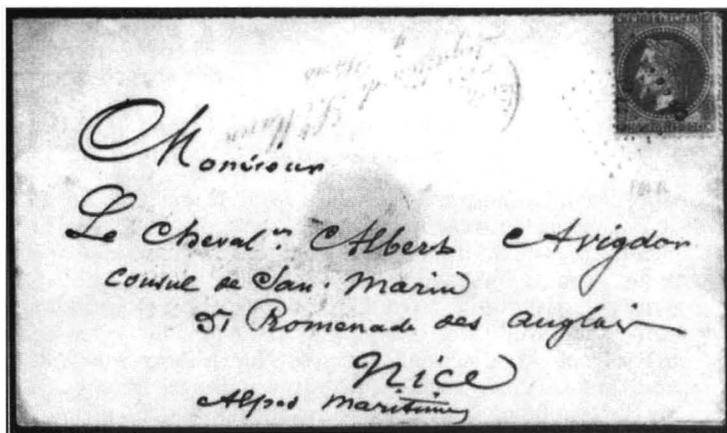


Figure 1.

Letter and envelope are still together. The message is dated 24 October 1870. It was sent to the Chevalier Albert Avigdon(?), Consul of San Marin[o], 51 Promenade des Anglais, Nice, Alpes Maritimes. The faint cursive handstamp on the front of the cover reads *Légation de S. Marin à Paris*. Part of the text says "... I profit ... from [the departure of] our colleague from Portugal to give him these few lines ..."

Non-French diplomats wanting to enter or leave Paris for whatever purpose had the privilege not only of taking along mail without being controlled

or searched, they could travel in their own carriages or on their own horses, with coachmen and other servants, and as much baggage as they cared to take along. They would have been foolish to expose themselves to balloon trips, and so we find none except a few French diplomats being wartime balloonists.

I should have been quite surprised to learn of a Portuguese diplomat having been a balloon passenger. Indeed, upon checking through the letters of Hatzfeldt from Versailles to his wife in Berlin, I found in his letter of 20 October, on page 132 of the English translation, "... and now that the Nuncio has gone, the Russians, the English, the Portuguese, and a heap of savages from South America insist on being allowed to depart." As far as I know, not a single one was denied the privilege, unless he might have postponed his decision for too long. The Portuguese diplomat, not named nor described in that brief excerpt, evidently got the letter on the 24th and undoubtedly left Paris in style, like his fellow diplomats who got out with him.

When I realized that this was the first and only letter on record as having been carried out of besieged Paris by a Portuguese, I called Steve Walske to get his opinion on the matter. He agreed that that was the way the cover was taken out and thought that it was mailed at Tours, then seat of the Government Delegation, because the train postmark indicates that it was put in the mail box of the train.

This proves again that one can go way off in ascribing a letter to a means of moving it, unless one knows all the different avenues open at a time, to whom, and under what conditions. And perverse as it may seem, this missive having taken purely terrestrial means makes it much rarer than if it had gone by some spectacular balloon, even more so because it was not smuggled but was carried by a person entitled to do so. Can a died-in-the-wool airmail specialist believe that? But that is the way it is.

[There will be no further "Amazing 1870-1871 Wonder Stories." The Author has laid down his pen and closed his albums. Forever. May you rest in peace, good friend Ernst].

A PIERRAIS SOLDIER WRITES HOME (1944-1945)

A clarification on the rates

[NDLR: Regarding David Allen's article in N° 278, October 2004, pp. 112-114, terminating in Editor's note on the rates].

First, the 15f50 franking on the cover from Fr. Morocco would appear, indeed, to represent the airmail surtaxe from there to St. Pierre & Miquelon. You're right in saying that we do not have official information regarding the airmail surtax at this point. But 15f50 is a very realistic amount, given comparison with surtaxes from other African areas **to North America** at this time. And I can add that we have two covers in the database *[to the USA]* dated March and April 1944 franked at 19f50 (thus 4f basic + 15f50 airmail).

Second, the 6f franking on the cover from "Poste aux armées." Again, you are right that the franking should be 4f (for registry) if the cover was allowed the military franchise. Perhaps it was not; note the absence of an "FM" marking or an official military cachet. While the fact that these are missing does not prove that it was not sent FM, it remains that if it was not the franking would in fact be a total of 6f: 2f basic + 4f registry. *[But it must have gone FM, what with the P au A date stamps and the Secteur Postal registry label! -- Editor].*

Ah well; such are the uncertainties of our pursuits.

-- Bob Picirilli

RANDOM EDITORIAL JOTTINGS

Bob Picirilli, Marty Bratzel, Bill Mitchell, Ian McQueen, and other stalwart and faithful “miners” of official archives and less-than-official journals have built up the data base of the Study Group for Airmail Rates in French Colonies to 1945 to well over 4000 dated and rated covers. Bravo! Bob has now published 21 most informative newsletters and, as readers of our Journal know, has published articles based upon the data obtained. This is a tremendous achievement and happily an active continuing project. If any other members wish to join the Study Group or make use of the information obtained by the Group, please contact your Editor.

As per my earlier pleas, there’s surely a need for additional study groups for France and for the Colonies. Who’s willing to start one or partake of one? Marty Bratzel is ready, willing and extremely able to lead one for post-Independence Cameroun (see N° 278, October 2004, p. 120).

OK, if no one else speaks up, I’ll offer right now to be a willing participant (albeit not a group leader, by reason of almost total ignorance of the subject) in what should be a minor or at least a relatively “easy” project. In N° 275 (January 2004) we had a short blurb on collared date stamps of Tunisia. This led to some additional information conveyed to me by Bob Kinsley and Paul Larsen on collared date stamps in general. This could be a subject worthy of collaboration and eventual publication(s), if for no other reason than collared date stamps can be quite attractive. Who made use of them? Why were they authorized? And for what purpose? What Colonies and other entities used them? What are the earliest and latest dates of use? Etc., etc. Line forms behind (and ahead of) me.

We’re asked from time to time about the apparent lack of Letters to the Editor. We do get a number, mostly effusive ones regarding how wonderful our *Philatelist* is, and modestly prevents our printing them. Others tend to work best as Questions and Answers, or as Addenda or Corrigenda. But do keep on writing nevertheless. All correspondence is appreciated and (usually) answered in some fashion.

The list that follows is weighed heavily in favor of the Colonies. We (almost) desperately need more articles on French philatelic subjects. Potential authors please contact me regarding subject matter (yes, we still accept articles on the Colonies!) and if you might welcome technical or literary assistance. And please do follow the **Suggestions to Future Authors** on page 25 of this issue. Thank you!

Articles to be published in future issues

Airmail letter rates from French Equatorial Africa to France 1930-1945

Be Your Own Expert (continued)

Occasional Fundamentals--Postal Training School Stamps and Dummy Stamps

Postal issues of the 1925 Paris Decorative Arts Exposition (continued)

Some aspects of foreign mails during the Franco-German War (continued)

Jerusalem--the early French Post Offices

Algeria to Collioure--an enigma

“Phantom Postal History”--Cyprus 1940

The Territory of Quang-Tcheou-Wan (1898-1945)

New Caledonia in 1876 and the creation of special postal devices

Madagascar: Taxe Perçue handstamps, 1944-1946

SOME SHOW REPORTS

(Continued from N° 278, October 2004, p. 123)

- BALPEX 2004 (Hunt Valley, MD, September 2004): Gold medal to Paul Larsen for his Leeward Islands exhibit.
- 2004 Omaha Stamp Show (Omaha, September 2004): Gold medal to your editor for "Post Offices of the Annexed Paris Suburbs to the 1880s." Jay Carrigan served on the jury.
- MILCOPEX 2004 (Milwaukee, September): Reserve Grand and Gold medal to Larry Gardner for "Morocco Foreign Post Offices and Agencies."
- Southeast Stamp Show 2004 (Atlanta, September): Vermeil medal to Jay Carrigan for a German States exhibit; Silver medal to Edward Nyberg for "The Regular Issues of France, The Other Marianne."
- SESCOAL 2004 (Los Angeles, October): Gold medals to Dickson Preston for a U.S. Prexy exhibit and to Steve Washburne for a Portuguese [what else!] postal card exhibit; Vermeil medal to Lewis Bussey for his U.S. postal card exhibit; Silver medal in the single-frame competition to Dickson Preston for a U.S. exhibit.
- OKPEX 2004 (Oklahoma City, November): Silver medal to Lewis Bussey for an out-of-this-world thematic; Silver-Bronze medal to novice exhibitor and apparently non-member Ralph DeBoard for "Slogan cancellations of the French Colonies."
- VAPEX 2004 (Virginia Beach, November): Gold medals to Jay Carrigan for his exhibit of post-WWII Saxony and his one-framer exhibit of Carpatho-Ukraine; Vermeil medal to Steve Washburne for his exhibit of Portuguese postal cards.

MEMBERS' APPEALS

ASSISTANCE WANTED: Illustrations of French Classic stamps from N° 1 to N° 37 in the Scott catalogs remain exceedingly poor for this day and age. Our FCPS coordinator with the Scott people, Gene Fricks, would appreciate receiving (1) 300-dpi .jpg-format digital images of good unused copies of these stamps, or (2) the very temporary loan of face-attractive examples that he would scan. The stamps can be thinned, but the designs should be clear and sufficiently sharp. Contact Gene Fricks at genefricks@comcast.net, or 25 Murray Way, Blackwood, NJ 08012-4400. (Mb. #2316).

INFORMATION REQUESTED: Any details, and any postal information regarding the French aviators and supporting personnel who served in Russia and (or) Romania during the First World War. Please contact August G. Blume, 2511 Kerry Lane, Charlottesville, VA 22901, USA; e-mail: agblume@warchon.com (Mb. #3304).

Whenever you send any communication to our Corresponding Secretary, Walter Parshall (103 Spruce Street, Bloomfield, NJ 07003, USA), please consider the fact that for decades, Walter has had to struggle with all sorts of weird handwriting that has taken a toll of his eyesight. Please type, or at least print in large letters. We'll all appreciate your effort. (PS: Walter didn't request this, I am!).

(Editor)

REVIEW

DALLAY - Catalogue de cotations des Timbres des DOM-TOM 2004-2005 ["Priced stamp catalog of the Overseas Depts. and Territories, 2004-2005"]; 864 pp. on quality paper, 15 x 21 cm, soft cover, over 6000 color illustrations; (2004); published by DALLAY S.A.R.L., 31 rue des Bourdonnais, F-75001 Paris, France (also for sale via the website: <<http://www.philatelix.fr/produits/Cat/Dallay2004C.cfm>> at 34.90 euros plus postage)--inquire first to determine postage to country of destination.

While perusing the latest editions of *Timbres Magazine* I became aware of the new Dallay French Colonies catalog. A Google search led me to the web site to see the promos. There has been no comprehensive attempt at a catalog for the French Colonies since the old Yvert Tome II of 1936, and with a total price of a bit over 51 euros shipped via air mail, I thought it worth a try to see what had been done. After having had the catalog for a month and using it as the basis for some recent ebay sales, I must sincerely congratulate the producers on the fantastic job that they have done in bringing this catalog to the philatelic world.

One should be aware that this catalog **only** covers the DOM-TOM - i.e. those colonies that were or are now Overseas Departments and Territories. Included in the order presented are Saint-Pierre & Miquelon, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane, Inini, Réunion, Anjouan, Grande Comore, Mayotte, Mohéli, Comores, Nouvelle-Calédonie, Tahiti, Océanie, Polynésie, and Wallis & Futuna. This is the first of three catalogs that will cover all of the French Colonies. That for Africa is promised for next year.

Overall I have to give the publishers very high marks for having succeeded in producing a wonderful example of the first modern comprehensive colonial catalog. An introductory section which sets the stage for the catalog is followed by a brief history of the French Colonial Empire, and then sections on the General Issues (including all the subsequent large and small colonial series that followed them), the North American colony of SP&M, the Antilles, the Indian Ocean Islands and the Pacific Islands. Each colony is preceded by a short history of the colony. The initial section on the General Issues is used to introduce the stamps; their use is comprehensively covered in the individual colony sections. Catalog values for mint, unused, used (standard cancels) and on cover (more on this later) are provided, with premium factors for multiples. The catalog page is divided into two columns with two stamps pictured side-by-side in each column, with detailed information on date of printing, use and printing numbers listed under each stamp - to the extent this information is available. Listings are provided for shades, blocks, reprints and varieties as relevant are then provided for the two issues. This is a very clear and simple way to keep the stamp illustrations and information close. The illustrations for the key plate varieties (5c without parenthesis, *timbre couché*, recut 4's on the 40c Ceres, Types I and III for the 25c Ceres and Types IIA and IIB for the Sage issues are beautifully presented, and the less common ones noted. All issues from the Eagles to the Dubois are covered. Preceding the Duval Colonial due stamps are the *millésimes*, with a color example for each of the stamps and prices for each *millésime* as mint or unused.

The catalog hits full stride with the listings for the individual colonies. The approach is similar throughout, so I will only consider the Guadeloupe section in detail. The colony is introduced by a one-page history, followed by a well illustrated section on cancellations, a listing and history of the individual offices and a listing of the local postal lines. All of this comes from the Dubus book, and is nicely summarized in these few pages. The section on the use of

the stamps of France in the 1851-1853 period is comparable to that in current catalogs. Thereafter the General Issues are illustrated in the same double format as before, but now with a typical cancellation of the colony. The stamps chosen for the illustrations are first rate copies with striking cancellations. Values are presented for the stamps used singly and on letter, with many of the possible cancels (lozenges, GPE lozenges, army correspondence, circular datestamps, small villages, anchors, etc.) valued. This is the first attempt at providing this information for collectors of which I am aware. The same approach continues through the provisional and definitive periods. The overprint illustrations in this area are superb; although they are all available elsewhere, they are now presented in one place. The modern issues (post-1905 for Guadeloupe) are priced mint, unused, used and on cover, with frequent special values for single use on cover. Again, the literature has been collated in the postage-due section, with great attention to the plate variations in the early typeset dues.

Colonial nuances abound throughout. Chance use of French stamps from individual colonies are noted. **F.M.** stamps are catalogued used and on cover for relevant colonies. The Amazon issues are noted for French Guiana, as is the use of due stamps for regular postage on the island of Réunion in 1901. Even a *ballon monté* is pictured for New Caledonia.

The ultimate success of the catalog will rest on its acceptance by the philatelic community. Are the prices recorded a true reflection of the market? For the use of the issues of France from the Colonies, a 50% premium for a European destination seems very low, given that only one cover is known to other than France from any of the four colonies using the French Ceres stamps. However, my first reading suggests that values in general are high. The pricing of covers for the General Issues is especially difficult, given that the postage rates did not necessarily correspond to the stamp values. What does a value for any 4c Group Type stamp on cover really mean? Used singly this would be a great rarity (I have yet to see one). But I actually have a few covers franked with ten 4c stamps prepaying the 40c registered French community rate. Typically one sees the 4c stamp in combination with other values prepaying a common rate, and the true value of the cover is governed by other factors. Are the values for material from the plethora of small offices correct given the scarcity of this material?

The publishers have made a solid attempt to bring together the vast colonial literature and current dealer, net price and auction sales. Yes, there are problems, but I consider these small relative to the undertaking and its overall success. Possibly they should have sought out a few more colonial specialists to review individual colonies, but this is a minor point. In my view, this catalog and the two to follow to complete the colonies will become the bibles for colonial collectors. **BRAVO DALLAY!**

-- Ed Grabowski

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Q. 05.1** Bill Mitchell in his article (N° 278, October 2004, pp. 114-116) mentions "cachet de service." What are they and why are they used?
- A. 05.1** Good question, for "cachet de service" does not appear in any of my several glossaries of philatelic terms. These are non-postal cachets provided to post offices for mainly internal purposes. When applied to mail, it's usually to obliterate uncanceled or poorly canceled stamps. In the case of Mitchell's Figure 1, that would be a railway-station marking normally reserved for parcel-receipt forms. Other explanations invited. (SJL)

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND CATALOGUES

- *Catalogue Yvert 2005, tome 1: France*; 704 pp., 15 x 21 cm, stiff cover, all color illustrations; includes a CD-ROM; 19,90€ (+ postage); *tome 1 bis: Monaco, DOM-TOMs, Andorra, Europa, UN*; same price; from Yvert & Tellier, 37 rue des Jacobins, F-80036 Amiens cedex 1, France, or your usual sources. (one of the three standard catalogs for France and dependencies).
- *Catalogue Cérès France 2004-2005*; all color illustrations; includes a CD-ROM; 22€ (+ postage); *Colonies 2003-2004: Monaco, Andorra, Saar, TOMs, Fr. Colonies*: in two full-color volumes at 38€ (+ postage); or France + CD-ROM + Colonies, complete, for 53€ (+ postage); from Editions Philatéliques de Paris, 4 rue du 4 Septembre, F-75002 Paris; fax + 1.40.15.02.38; or your usual sources. (another of the three standard catalogs).
- *Les empreintes de machines à affanchir utilisées en France depuis 1999* [Meter imprints of France since 1999], by Laurent Bonnefoy and Luc Guillard; 280 pp., 21 x 30 cm; over 100 illustrations; 70€ postpaid, payable by check or money order to l'Union Marcophile; order from Lucien Bridelance, 19 avenue du Châtelet, F-77150 Lesigny, France. (Companion volume to the pre-1999 one; covers in great detail the evolution and particulars, meters assigned to individuals, manufacturers of vending machines and, of course, the details of the meter imprints of the period).

SUGGESTIONS TO FUTURE AUTHORS

Text: Type double-spaced (1.75 space if you have the capability of doing so) on 8½ x 11" (or A4) paper, on one side only. Leave 1" (2.54 cm) margins at sides and bottom, and 1½" margin at top of your title page.

References and citations can be flexible; use recent Journal articles as guides. Endnotes, being easier to set and read, are preferable to footnotes, but up to three footnotes should be OK.

Illustrations: If possible, leave some margins around your illustrations, and number them consecutively in soft pencil. Do **not** paste or tape them down on our manuscript pages; that's my job! Ordinary but clear photographs (or preferably originals) of cuts, sketches, maps, etc., are OK. For stamps and covers, halftones or very clear photocopies will normally do. However, Jim Graue, the long-time editor of the very fine *Air Post Journal*, recommends black-and-white photocopies on a Canon color laser printer for best results; these printers are available at Kinko's and other print shops. Whatever works best for you, but remember that you want your article to have the best quality illustrations possible.

All originals, and all quality copies that you might wish to keep, will be returned to you within four months of publication.

Note: If you are considering the possibility for joint publication with another journal, please contact me in advance; disseminating information to audiences, that don't normally subscribe to the same periodicals, is usually a good thing for our hobby. However, please don't submit your manuscript to other journals without advising me; it's very disconcerting to edit or even rewrite parts of a manuscript only to learn it has already been published elsewhere, in another editor's revision.

-- S. J. Luft

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

- The “mystery” of why blue ink has been replacing red in meter stamps appears to have been resolved. *Bulletin Philatélique Le Cagou* N° 24 (2004) advises the change was made official as of 1 January 2003, for reasons of European Union uniformity and for better optical sorting. Red ink can continue to be used until supply is exhausted.
- Togo had run out of many values by the end of 1943, resulting in the surcharging of such seldom used stamps as the prewar 55c and 90c ones. As these in turn became scarce, stamps of French West Africa were sent to Togo, as well as (from December 1944-on) stamps of Ivory Coast, French Guinea and Mauritania. Any of these, in any combination and legitimately used in Togo, make for very interesting postal history. New Togo stamps were finally placed on sale there 6 October 1947. (Thanks to François Chauvin, in *Timbres Magazine*, May 2004).
- Planning for the first of several series of semi-postal stamps to aid unemployed intellectuals (including artists and artisans) began in 1932 in the depths of the Great Depression. Soon after Albert Décaris prepared his first essay. Politics intervened and little was done regarding the project prior to Spring 1934. Official reaction remained very negative as earlier semi-postals had sold poorly, and any new ones could set precedents for equal consideration by other worthy causes. However, a new administration proved more favorable, and the first two stamps were issued 9 December 1935. The last of the total of six such series was issued in November 1940 and retired from sale in February 1941. Purchases by the public ranged from strong to mediocre; consequently, postally used examples can be difficult to find. In any case, the complete run of these attractive, recess-printed 22 stamps is worth having in one's collection.
- One of our members has obtained a printing error of the 0,50€ George Sand stamp that was issued in March 2004, wherein the background light blue of the sky is completely missing. Unfortunately, there's not enough contrast to show here the difference from the normal stamp. However, being as the variety is rather subtle, readers might be able to find a used copy on their mail without paying a premium to a dealer.
- The new (January 2005) Marianne, the design of which was shown in the October 2004 issue (N° 278, p. 134, Fig. 9), was drawn by Thierry Lamouste, a professional designer. The new definitives will perforce be known as the Mariannes de Lamouste.
- The rarest of all Libertés de Gandon is an imperforate 1,80 green that lacks its single phosphor band. This stamp is in the same shade and on the same paper as the officially imperforate 25 May 1985 printing on TD6-2 press. This error could have been part of a poorly printed first-run sheet that may or should have been destroyed and so far, only one used example has been seen.
- There are two kinds of imperforate 1,60 green Liberté de Gandon: an officially imperforate one printed 21 April 1982 on the TD6-2 press, and an accidentally imperforate one (obviously the better one to have), printed 20 October and 20 December 1983 on the RGR-1 press. Other accidentally imperforate Libertés are the 0,10 (printed 5 July 1984, RGR-1), 0,70, which also happens to lack its normal single phosphor band; and the 1,80 red (5 January 1983, press ?). For the record, officially imperforate stamps were generally printed on TD6 presses.
- The 0,02€ Marianne de Luquet exists with two phosphor bands. This is considered an accidental variety.

- Monaco's stamp issuing office has a first-rate web site: <http://www.oetp-monaco.com>, where one can obtain much information regarding Monégasque philately, and even order new issues and souvenirs from the site.
- It is worth noting that a relatively small number of private and public schools, mainly secondary education ones (*colleges*) in France have their own postal substations (*agences postales*) (Figure 1). The first one was established in 1988, the last(?) thus far in 1997, though several closed in the intervening years. The principal purpose for these substations seems to be to teach youngsters to write letters and to apply proper postage, perhaps as well to inspire some to a future career with La Poste. (Derived from an article by Martin Hella in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, September 2004).



Figure 1.

- Even--perhaps especially--children's fiction requires a dose of reality. Recently the Canadian editor of a children's book asked us how mail could have been sent from occupied Paris to Canada in 1941-1942 (evidently, Canadian children can be very precocious, or at least demanding of the facts). Two of our members, Bob Kinsley and Chuck LaBlonde proved to be most helpful. Mail service between the Occupied Zone (*i.e.*, Paris) and the Allied countries (*i.e.*, Canada) was suspended in Summer 1940, but messages could be sent via the Swiss Red Cross in Geneva--until the November 1942 Allied invasion of French North Africa and the concomitant total occupation of France. It was also suggested to the book's editor that (prior to November 1942), the author could conjure up a sympathetic family in unoccupied France who could act as a go-between; that is, mail from Paris to southern France, then rewritten there, probably censored as well and sent on to Canada. We'll just have to read the book to learn how the problem was resolved.
- French Andorra has adopted a postal code consisting of "AD" followed by three numerals (100 through 700). A stamp was issued to mark and publicize the event (see New Issues, p. 29).
- The venerable publishing form of Yvert & Tellier is returning to its roots and will be marketing postage stamps "of excellent quality," as well as its

usual catalogues, albums and supplies. Satellite stores may be opened in various parts of France though probably not in highly competitive Paris. The principals, Benoît Gervais and Christophe Yvert) believe there is a coming resurgence to stamp collecting. We hope they're right!

- The Musée des Lettres et Manuscrits has opened in the Latin Quarter, at 8 rue de Nesle, 75006 Paris. It's open from Wednesdays through Sundays, reachable from four Metro stops, and costs 8€ to enter (5,50€ reduced price for seniors or ?). Photos indicate it is very modern, offers comfortable seating to viewers in at least some rooms, and is replete with numerous documents and letters of largely historical significance. Should you ever get tired of viewing paintings and sculptures...
- The book *AR - Avis de réception*, by David Handelman, was reviewed in N° 277 (July 2004, pp. 88-89). Prof. Handelman can be reached directly at 287 Second Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 2H8, Canada; e-mail: rochelle 2@sympatico.ca
- We regretfully announce that Jean-Claude Delwaulle, of the Académie de Philatélie, died the night of November 18-19, 2004. He was far and away the leading expert and writer on the complexities of Paris postal and administrative markings, particularly of the post-1876 period. He will be badly missed.

NEW ISSUES AND WITHDRAWALS

(Continued from N° 278, October 2004, p. 136)

France (all values expressed in euros = €) [first date given is that of First Day of Issue; date in parentheses is that of general sale at post offices]

- 1 September 2004: 0,39 orchid Precancel;
- Early Autumn(?): blue on white cover for open-face booklet of ten, with publicity for La Poste's web site;
- 18 (20) September: Regions N° 4 sheetlet of ten 0,50 stamps at 5,00;
- 2 (4) October: 0,50 Luçon Cathedral (Vendée Dept.);
- 9 (10) October: 0,50 Halloween;
- 16 (18) October: 0,50 Félix Eboué (1884-1944);
- 30 October (2 November): 0,50 Lighthouse at Ouistreham;
- 10 (15) November: 6,60 Red Cross booklet of ten 0,50 stamps (Virgin and Child) [extra 1,60 going to French Red Cross]; 5,00 booklet of five permanent-value Mariannes de Luquet se-tenant and alternating with five 0,50



stamps reproducing the Marianne d'Alger and commemorating its 60th Anniv.;

- 11 (15) November: 2,00 sheetlet of four 0,50 stamps showing sites in European Capital Athens;
- 12 (15) November: Best Wishes (2004) four sheet stamps at 0,50 each; 5,00 booklet of ten self-adhesive stamps in two designs that differ from the sheet stamps;
- 13 (15) November: 0,50 Henry Wallon (1812-1904).
Withdrawals: 9 July 2004: 0,50 Happy Anniv. (2003); 0,50 Vacations (2003); the six 0,50 stamps showing Heroes of Romantic Literature; 8 October: Eleanor of Aquitaine, Bicent. of Civil Code, George Sand, Clermont-Ferrand [all four at 0,50]; 12 November: Road safety, Bordeaux, enlargement of European Union, Dien Bien Phu combatants, FIFA [all five at 0,50], 1,11 Art of J. L. Gérôme.

Andorra (all values expressed in euros)

- 9 August 2004: 0,90 Athens Olympic Games;
- 4 October: 1,00 and 2,00 views of the Margineda Bridge in triptych with central label showing artist Joaquin Mir;
- 25 October: 0,50 postal codes of Andorra on stylized map;
- 7 November: 2,50 10th Anniv. of joining Council of Europe;
- 6 December: 0,50 Noël 2004.

Withdrawals: 10 September 2004: 0,45 *Sparassis crispa* fungus, 0,50 Cent. of telephone in Andorra, 0,75 currants, 0,90 World Track and Field Championships; 8 October: Gauguin's "Maternity."



French Austral & Antarctic Terrs. (TAAF) (all values expressed in euros)

- 1 January 2005: 0,15 agate, 0,45 Albert Bauer, 0,50 Roger Barberot, 0,50 fishing vessel "Cap Horn," 0,50 old cauldron, 0,75 sea bird, 0,90 Val Studer (embayment), 2,50 red algae, 4,00 *Harpivoluta charcoti* (mollusk), 4,40 stingray, 4,90 sea elephant and oceanographic diagram. [Note that, unlike previous years, there are no really high, extraneous values. So far].

French Polynesia

- 23 July 2004: Satellite communications in the South Pacific 100F and 130F;
- 23 September: two at 190F for information and communications technologies;
- 14 October: 250F Omai (celebrated Polynesian personage).

Withdrawals: 30 July 2004: 90F home of James Norman Hall, 400F Papeete outdoor market and 500F sheetlet, 55F and 90F Pacific Oceanic Center, 120F surfing in Polynesia, 85F, 130F, 180F salt flowers, 55F and 120F Festivals in Polynesia.

Mayotte (all values expressed in euros)

- 17 July 2004: 0,45 Mayotte map definitive;
- 27 September: 0,50 Bridge over River Kwalé; 0,75 monkey mother and child.

Withdrawals: 30 July 2004: 0,46 Anniv. of communes, 0,79 drying salt at Bandrélé, 0,41 athleticism, 1,52 Kaweni Mangrove, 0,46 departmental collectivity.

Monaco (all values expressed in euros):

- 2 August 2004: 1,60 FIFA Centennial;
- 6 September: 0,45 Monte-Carlo Magic Stars;
- 4 October: Homage to Grace Kelly sheetlet of three at 0,75, 1,75, 3,50 + label; 0,50 Noël;
- 5 October: 0,50 5th Anniv. of joining Council of Europe.

Withdrawals: 10 December 2004: (2000 issues): 3F/o,46 Musée Postal, 4,50/o,69 AS Monaco; (2002 issues): o,41 Intl. Circus Festival, o,41 surfacing of roads, o,23 (x2) Salt Lake City Olympics, o,50 Noël, o,53 Intl. Bouquet competition, o,53 public safety, o,58 European Academy of Philately, o,64 Prehistoric anthropology museum, o,64 Intl. Swim meet, o,67 publication of "The Career of a Navigator," o,69 Mazarin, o,69 Debussy's *Pelléas et Melisande*, o,70 Legion of Honor, o,70 TV festival, o,75 ACCOBAMS, o,75 World Football Cup, o,76 Méliès film "Voyage to the Moon," o,76 L. da Vinci, o,46 (x2) circus [EUROPA], o,99 Intl. dog show, 1,02 Monégasque Red Cross, o,50 and o,57 Victor Hugo, o,61 (x2) Alex. Dumas, 1,37 Intl. Year of mountains, 1,52 magic stars.



New Caledonia

- 9 July 2004: 70F 150th Anniv. of Noumea;
- 25 July: sheetlet of six round 150F stamps showing cats;
- 6 August: Athens Olympic Games, three at 70F;
- 11 August: French research in the Pacific, two at 100F se-tenant.
Withdrawals: 30 July 2004: 10F Emma Piffault, 70F Edmond Caillard, 70F circus school, 100F + 100F sperm whales, 70F illustration by J. Mariotti, 1000F gunpowder factory at Bourail, Noël/New Year, 100F Central Range, 100F art of A. Trohmas.

St. Pierre & Miquelon (all values expressed in euros)

- 28 June 2004: Port of St. Pierre 2,00 + label + 2,00 triptych;
- 8 July: 2,50 Canada goose;
- 19 July: o,50 the Mi'kmaq at Miquelon;
- 14 August: the o,50 Mi'kmaq stamp overprinted "1^{re} liason postal à la rame...";
- 16 September: o,50 red fox; o,90 still-life of a table setting.
Withdrawals: 30 July 2004: o,50 culinary traditions, o,46 Arctic Hare, o,40 Noël 2002, o,84 wreck of the "Troutpoul," 2,00 + 2,00 Anse à Henry triptych.

Wallis & Futuna

- 22 July 2004: 200F 9th Arts of the Pacific festival;
- 6 September: 500F arms of Msgr. Louis Elloy;
- 11 November: 900F sheetlet of eight stamps (at 95F and 130F) for 58th Autumn Philatelic Salon (Paris).
Withdrawals: 30 July 2004: 50F (x2) and 55F (x2) huts (*fales*), 125F (x3) Horn Islands and 475F sheetlet, regional views (95, 100, 105, 135F), 75F Alofi Serpent, 110F (x4) fish (Autumn Philatelic Salon) 140F Best Wishes.

F.C.P.S. OFFICIAL

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

I write this note in haste, as I have one foot out of the door on the way to Paris. As I noted last time, I will be attending the exposition being held on 11 December 2004 by our sister group in France, COL.FRA. I will be exhibiting, as will our Recording Secretary Ed Grabowski. He and I look forward to recruiting new members for the FCPS while I am there.

In the center fold of this issue, you will find the proposed changes to the FCPS Bylaws that the board has been working on for a number of months. As I have previously noted, the changes are primarily directed at reflecting the broad-based national and international character of today's FCPS.

That's all for now, but I hope to present a report on the COL.FRA show in an upcoming issue of the *FCP*. I hope all members have enjoyed a wonderful holiday season.

-- Dave Herendeen

NEW MEMBERS

- 3330 BAKER, GEORGE B., 1401 Ash Ave., Apt. 5-N, Flushing, NY 11355. (Classics: 1849-1876, mint, used; cancellations; revenues; Offices Abroad).
- 3331 GRAY, LEWIS, 811 W. Hintz Road, Arlington Heights, IL 60005. (Offices Abroad).
- 3332 BRADY, JAMES, 2049 Mountain Grove, Burlington, Ontario L7P 2H8, Canada. (General Collector, 20th Century mint; Philatelic Documents; First-Day notices; Andorre; St. Pierre & Miquelon).
- 3333 MOSELEY, THOMAS, P.O. Box 577, Edmonds, WA 98020. (France mint and used; on cover; Colonial General Issues: mint, used and on cover).
- 3334 CLARK, CHARLES TYLER, 222 Lakeshore Dr., Homewood, AL 35269. (France & Colonies).
- 3335 SANDELL, JOSEPH R., P.O. Box 205, Loon Lake, WA 99148-0205. (General collector, all issues).

REINSTATEMENT

- 1829 MASSLER, JEROLD M., 4881 Griffin Road, Apt. 106, Davey, FL 33314.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 3265 SELLWOOD, JACKSON, 708 Sweetwater Dr., Cinnaminson, NJ 08077-2469 (addition of 9-digit ZIP).
AMERICAN PHILATELIC RESEARCH LIBRARY, 100 Match Factory Place, Bellefonte, PA 16823-1367.
- 1394 LAMBERT, LAURENCE H., 405 Fox Creek Rd., Rolla, MO 65401-3673.
- 3321 McADAM, DANIEL, P.O. Box 117, Bonoseen, VT 05732-0117 (Correction of ZIP Code).
- 3148 BARBER, TRACY, Microcomputer Consultant, 17 Hill St., Kerrville, NY 12944).
- 2998 WILCOCK, DAVID C., 571 Shelton Road, Ridgewood, NJ 07450.
- 3256 CARRIERE, JAMES D., P.O. Box 41779, Covington, LA 70434-4179.
- 2484 PIEKLO, EDWARD A., P.O. Box 502, Mundelein, IL 60060.
- 3303 NOSAKA, MARILYN N., 1211 14th Ave., #101, San Francisco, CA 94122-2147.
- 3249 HOFHEIMER, HENRY, 6174 Montgomery Place, San Jose, CA 95135-1428.
- 3096 THY, PETER, 908 Snyder Dr., Davis, CA 95616-2549.
- 2516 BIRD, WARREN, 5 Oyster Catcher Road, Wilmington, NC 28411-9257.
- 2874 HARTLEY, SANDRA, 2546 Jeff St., Charlotte, NC 20205-3239.

1773 CAPT. A. DE LA METTRIE, La Chauvière, F-49170 Saint-Germain-des-Pres, France.

RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

2009 J. Armand Gelinas; 2804 William Webb; 3091 Hugh M. Goldberg (NPD).

FOR THE RECORD

> **854.** During the Summer of 2004 La Poste began production of sheet and coil stamps for use by commercial establishments, principally stamp dealers. The stamps are “se-tenant” with the labels (Figure 1), the latter being available in two sizes with the larger ones costing somewhat more. Face values known at this time are red permanent-value, light or sky-blue 0,75€, and carmine rose, 1,11€. These values represent, respectively the 1st, 2nd and 3rd weight bands for first-class domestic letters. They are offered only to commercial firms at a premium, in sheets of 30 (large label) and 50 (small label), and coils of 3,000 stamps. The permanent-value stamp therefore comes in all four formats (sheets and coils, large and small labels); the higher-values only in sheets of 30 with large labels. Collectors may also obtain them, in small quantities and also at a premium, but only with the Cérés or La Poste logos, the first of which is depicted here. Collectors will very likely want them for not only are they novelty items, but because, being self-stick stamps, the 0,75€ and 1,11€ values will become a new catalogue varieties. An accidental(?) error in ink-color mixing has resulted in a small printing of the 1,11€ in a brownish plum shade; this one may become very difficult to obtain.

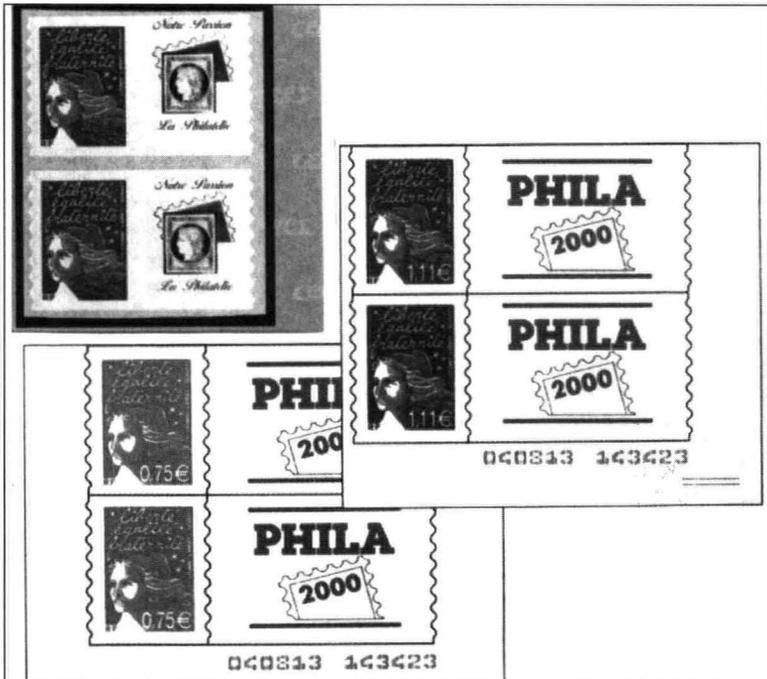


Figure 1.