



# France & Colonies Philatelist

Vermeil Medals at CHICAGOPEX 2003 and NAPEX 2004



Seven essays for the CONGRÈS PHALATÉLIQUE/DE/BORDEAUX/1923 overprint (Scott 197, Yvert 182). The central essay closely resembles the approved overprint. Offered a few years ago as a single lot by a Swiss firm for 150,000 Swiss francs, but we lack information on the hammer price. A unique presentation, with the off-document stamps slightly reduced to fit this page.

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SOME NOTEWORTHY VARIETIES  
ON THE MARIANNES DE LUQUET

- > **red permanent value:** bottom-margin service inscriptions RGR-1 and 31.07.01 [the printing date] shifted to left; very soon corrected later that day;
- > **ditto:** the final press run on T.D.6-5, of 19 to 21.04.04 has "LECOPLI" in top margin. But it's the green stamp that's "reserved" for Ecoplis (domestic printed matter and "slow" mail). The printing color had been changed from green to red on the 19th, but no one bothered changing the service inscription.
- > **o,20€:** Quantity of the 19.11.01 printing was very small.
- > **o,41€ coil:** incomplete impressions are known, due to ink cylinder running dry.
- > **o,50€:** ditto.
- > **o,69€:** bottom row of the 07.02.03 printing (and for a very few days afterwards) show heavy blobs of phosphor at base of some stamps, that sometimes extend into the lower margin; less pronounced and eventually cleaned after the 7th.
- > **green permanent value:** printings dated 05 to 08.10.04 were made in very small quantities, and only to restock the value just before issuance of the Mariannes des Français.
- > **1,11€:** ditto;
- > **1,11€:** coin daté 01.03.93 is an error of date, which was very soon corrected to 01.03.03. -- S. J. Luft

\* \* \* \* \*

## FRANCE &amp; COLONIES PHILATELIST

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## THE TERRITORY OF QUANG-TCHEOU-WAN (1898-1945) by Stanley J. Luft (FCPS #915)

With the Russians at Port Arthur, the Germans at Kiaotcheou, the British at Hong Kong, and the Portuguese at Macao, France felt a pressing need for

(civilian mail, overweight, registered, money letters) at first used stamps of French Indo-China. These were overprinted KOUANG-TCHEOU or KOUANG-TCHEOU-WAN from 1906-on (Figure 5). The Cérés catalogue lists 166 stamps plus a number of varieties. Unoverprinted Indo-China stamps were also valid, even after 1906, in the Territory.

According to Desrousseaux there were five distinct periods of use of civil date stamps. During the first (1900-1903) they were labeled INDO-CHINE FRANCAISE at bottom of crown (Figures 6 and 7). Then (1904-1909), CHINE and Chinese characters were introduced (Figure 8). From 1909 to 1924, lower part of crown read INDOCHINE (Figure 9). Then, and only briefly (1924-1926) it was TONKIN, apparently only at Fort Bayard (Figure 10), the most populous of the several towns in the Territory. Finally (1925-1945), the Territory was considered an integral part of French Indo-China as its 6th District, and the lower part of crown read KOUANG-TCHEOU-WAN (Figure 11). During any and all of these periods, town and bureau orthography was seldom constant. The central bureau was at Quang Tcheou until 1910 when it was downgraded to a telegraph office and replaced by Fort Bayard.

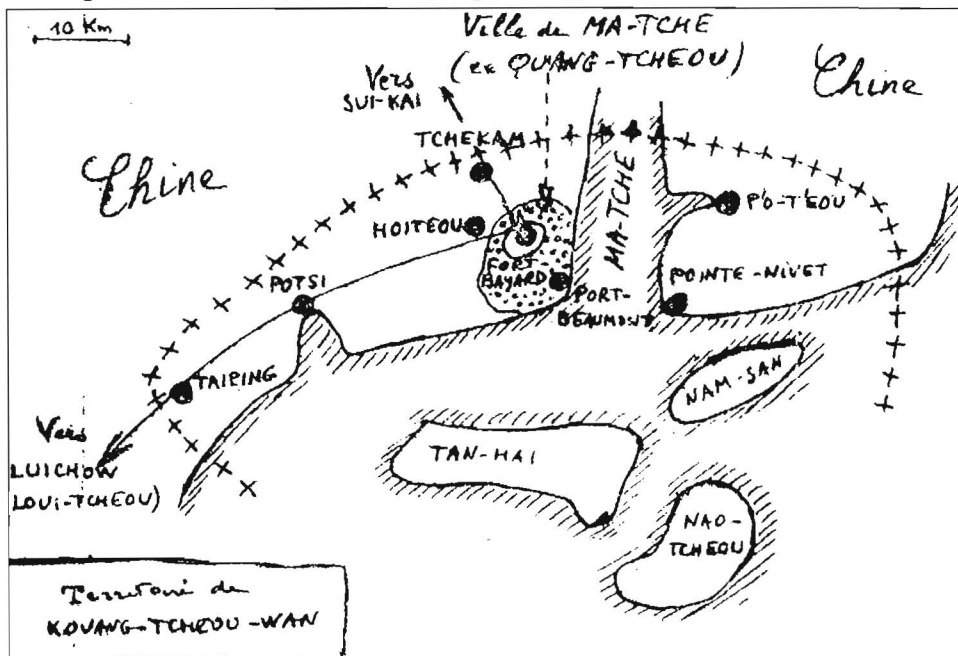


Figure 1. Desrousseaux's sketch map of the Territory.

a treaty port in China of her own. Therefore, she forced a concession on 10 April 1898 from a reluctant China. On 22 April, troops detached from Tonkin occupied the Territory of Quang-Tcheou-War (or Kouang-Tcheou-wan) on China's southernmost coast-islands and mainland areas (Figures 1 and 2) as well-and met only scattered resistance. Once China agreed to a 99 year "lease," on 16 November 1899, the French relinquished some of the northern mainland areas.

At first the Territory was under the jurisdiction of the French Navy (Figures 3 and 4), then, from 5 January 1900, of the Tonkin administration. The Japanese seized it in March 1945 from Vichyite France. Restituted briefly after the Japanese surrender, in the Fall of 1945, it was formally returned to China at the end of year and renamed Chankiang. The last French internees were repatriated in March 1946.

The free military franchise was in effect from 1898 until 31 October 1904. Mail was at first posted via Haiphong, Tonkin. A civilian postal functionary arrived in December 1899; civil postmarks first appeared early in 1900 but the army handled external mail, having taken over from the navy. Mail that required the use of postage stamps

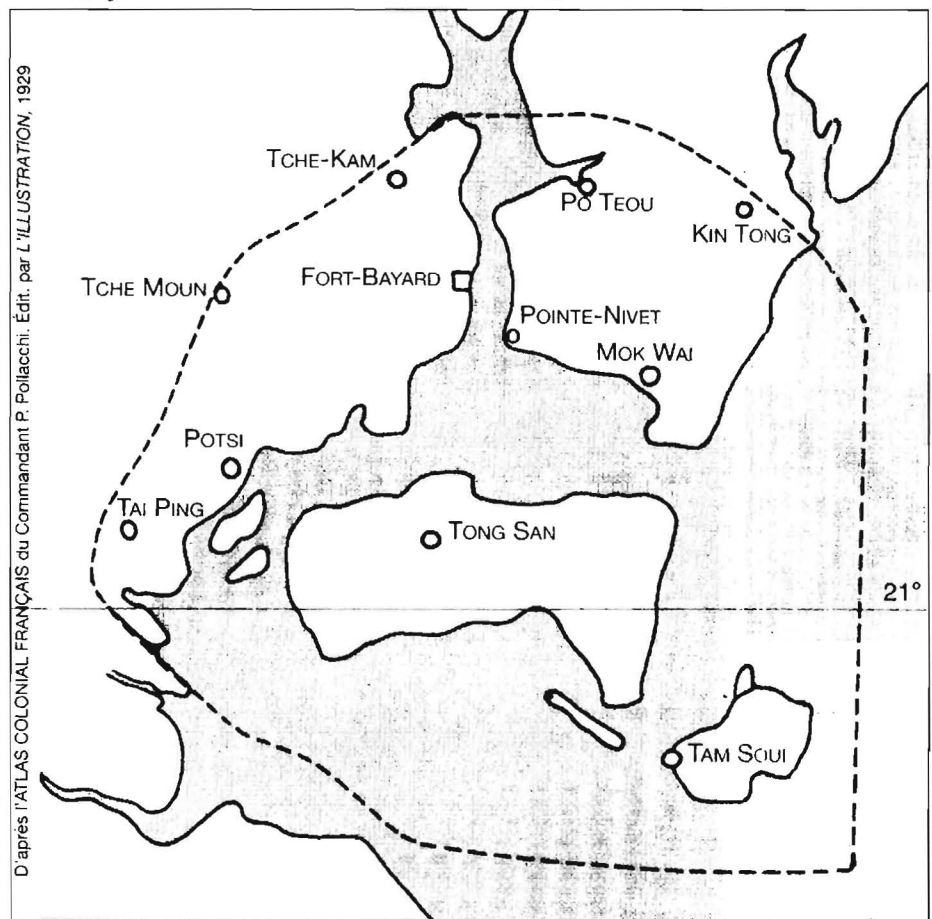


Figure 2. Venot's simplified map of the Territory.

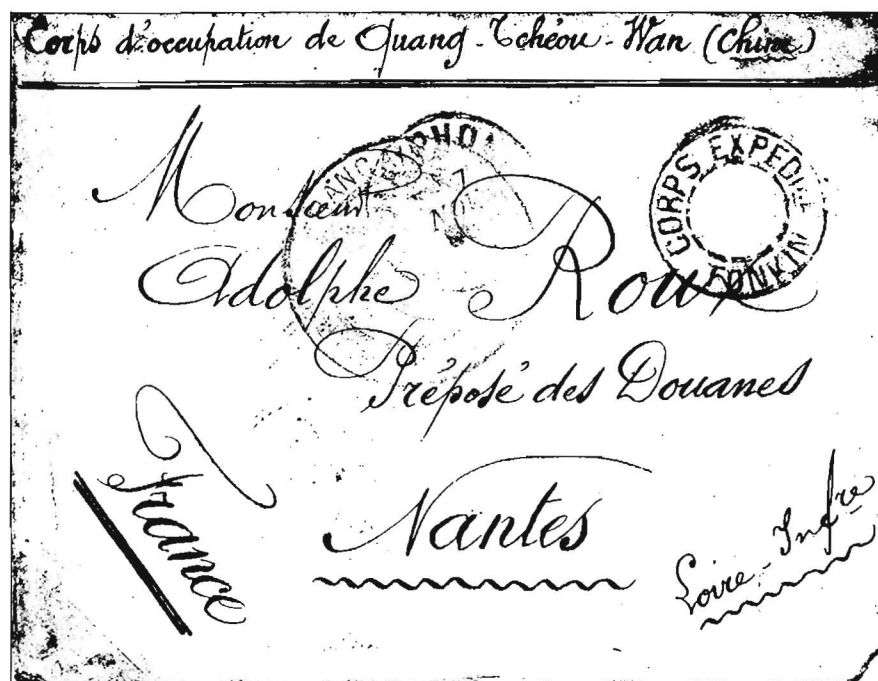


Figure 3. 7 November 1899 [Navy Period] Haiphong transit date stamp, from Sin-Tsi garrison (slightly reduced).



Figure 5. Examples of overprinted stamps issued for the Territory.



Figure 6. Some first-period date stamps.



Figure 4. Territorial administrative/franchise cachets. Left to right: Navy, Army, civil.

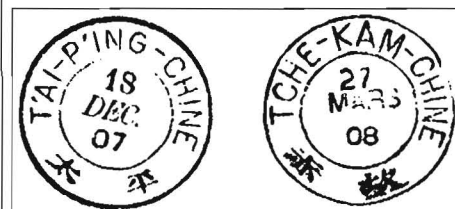


Figure 8. Some 2nd period date stamps.

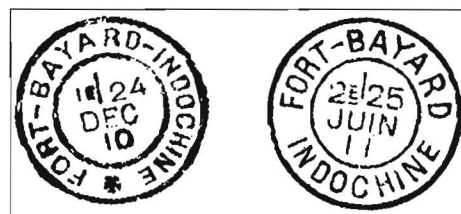
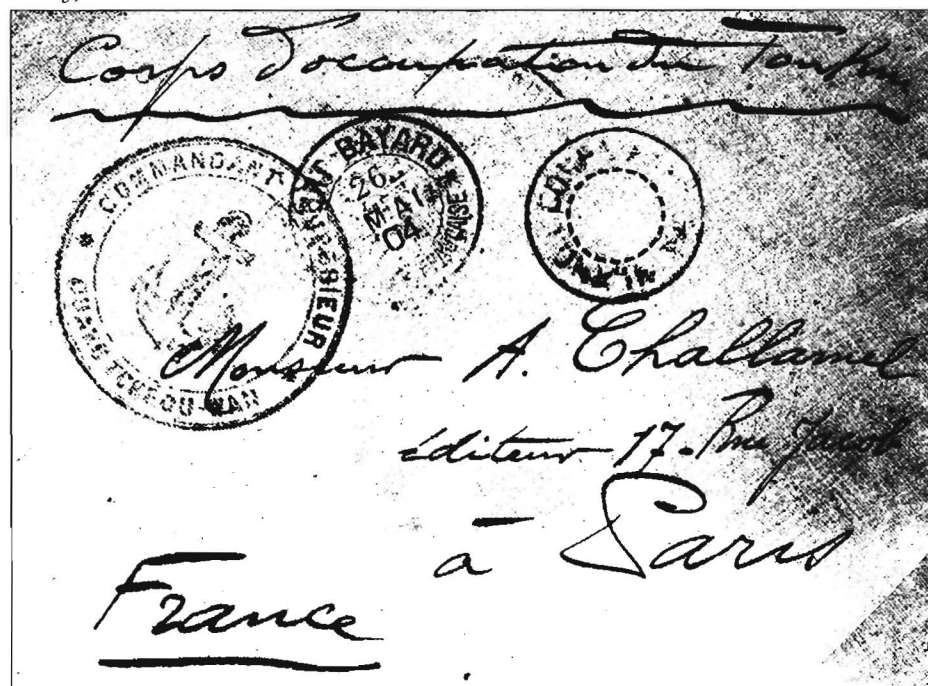


Figure 9. Some 3rd period date stamps.

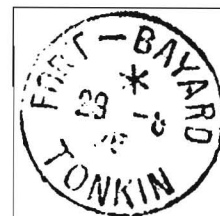


Figure 10. Fort Bayard, Tonkin date stamp of 4th period.

Figure 7. Late usage (26 May 1904) of first-period Fort Bayard date stamp, on free-franked military letter.





Figure 11. Some last (5th) period date stamps.

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### Other sources

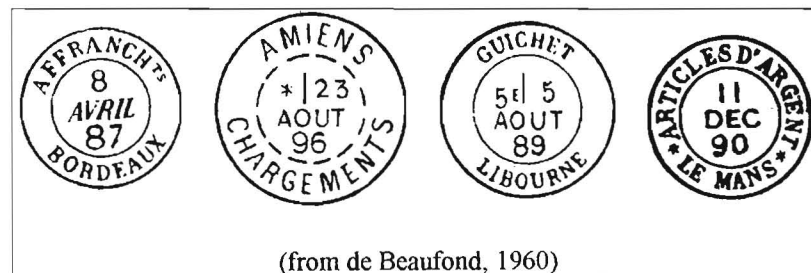
Didier Michaud, "Kouang-Tchéou-Wan: la colonie oubliée...", *Timbroscopie*, January 1999.

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Guy Venot, "Le Territoire de Kouang Tcheou Wan, 1899-1945"; pp. 2-6 in *Documents Philatéliques*, N° 166, 2000.

W. M. Waugh and S. J. Luft, *A Chronology of French Military Campaigns and Expeditions with their Postal Markings 1815-1983*, pp. 65-66, 1984.

## TYPE SAGE PERIOD 1876-1900 USE OF THE AFFRANCHISSE- MENTS, CHARGEMENTS, GUICHETS AND ARTICLES D'ARGENT HANDSTAMPS by Peter R.A. Kelly (FCPS #3064)



(from de Beaufond, 1960)

There is a considerable amount of confusion surrounding the use of these handstamps by offices in the provinces. The situation in Paris is somewhat different with only the Recette Principale using the "Affranchissements" handstamps on registered and insured mail and all the offices with minor exceptions using their normal handstamps. "Chargement" handstamps are seen on Paris mail but these are generally marked on the reverse of the letters and relate to the transit of mails.

The reason for the existence of these handstamps is that all of the transactions which relate to them have to be completed at the counter of the post office. For example, registered letters cannot simply be posted in a letter box even if franked correctly. Thus registered and insured mail would be cancelled with the "Chargement" or "Affranchissement" handstamps, and all items relating to financial products, such as *mandats* or payment orders, *Caisse d'Epargne* (savings bank) transactions, or those involving valuables could be stamped with the "Articles d'Argent" stamp. An example of this would be the Marseille Bourse office which was one of the offices possessing one of these handstamps which would be used in relation to despatch of stock certificates and the like. The situation with regard to the "Guichet" handstamp is rather unclear because it does not have a named function but relates to operations which need to be carried out at the counter which is the literal translation of the word; examples that I have seen are generally registered letters.

So far, this all sounds quite simple, but it isn't really because the appended chart shows that the majority of offices did not use any of these handstamps and those that did seemed to have used them in a totally haphazard way. The use of the normal office circular date stamp has to be considered the norm therefore and these specific-use handstamps rather the exception.

The vast majority of mail seen with these handstamps is registered or insured but ordinary letters are also sometimes seen and this can be explained by persons handing in ordinary letters together with their letters for registration, all being cancelled together with the special stamp at that counter.

It can be seen from the list of offices and the various handstamps they had available that their use does not follow any logical plan which is, in itself, strange given the uniformity of the French postal system at this time.

And, it can also be seen that some of the larger offices used two or three of the different stamps while others did not use them at all. In the same way it can be seen that some departments used them more than others (such as 57, Nord). Even the geographical distribution is haphazard although the "Guichet" stamps were used in the central and southern part of the country.

The "Affranchissement" stamps were used only in three large offices and this rather follows the Paris position where they are only used at the Recette Principale.

Type Sage Period. 1876-1900.			Offices having used Affranchissements, Chargements, Guichet et Articles d'Argent handstamps.			
Dept	Office	class	Affranchit	Chargemt	Guichet	Art d'Arg
6	Privas	4			X	
8	Pamiers	4				X
9	Troyes	2		X		X
10	Carcassonne	3		X		X
10	Narbonne	3		X		
12	Marseille	RP 1	X	X		
12	Marseille-Bourse	2		X		X
13	Caen	RP 3		X		X
14	Aurillac	3			X	
17	Bourges	3		X		
20	Dijon	RP 2		X		X
23	Perigueux	3		X		X
24	Besancon	RP 2		X		X
25	Valence sur Rhone	3		X	X	X
28	Brest	3		X		
29	Alais	4		X	X	X
29	Nimes	RP 2		X		
30	Toulouse	RP 1		X		
32	Arcachon	4			X	
32	Bordeaux	RP 1	X	X		X
32	Libourne	3			X	
33	Beziers	2		X	X	
33	Cette	3		X		X
33	Montpellier	RP 2				X
36	Tours	RP 2		X		
37	Grenoble	RP 2		X		
41	Le Puy en Velay	3			X	
47	Angers	RP 2		X		
48	Chalons sur Marne	3				X
48	Reims	2		X		X
57	Cambrai	3		X		X
57	Dunkerque	3		X		X
57	Lille	RP 1		X		
57	Roubaix	2		X		X
57	Valenciennes	3		X		
62	Clermont Ferrand		X			
63	Lourdes	4				X
64	Pau	3		X		
65	Perpignan	3		X		
68	Lyon	RP 1	X	X		X
68	Lyon-Terreaux	2				X
69	Le Mans	RP 2		X		X
74	Elbeuf	3		X		
74	Le Havre	C 1	X			X
74	Rouen	2		X		X
76	Amiens	RP 2		X		
78	Toulon	2		X		X
80	Poitiers	3			X	
81	Limoges	RP 2		X		X
84	St Etienne	RP 2		X		
85	Montauban	3				X
86	Avignon	2		X		X
87	Nice	RP 2		X		

RP = Recette Principale. C= Centrale.

In a further attempt to find some common ground I have looked at the classification of the provincial offices mainly through the 1898 *Annuaire des Postes*. At this time there were four levels of full service offices ("Recettes") of which category 4, the lowest was formed in 1873 to encompass the transfer of the large majority of the "Bureaux de Distribution" for functional reasons.

This classification only helps to confuse the situation further for the offices using the handstamps fall into all four categories. While there is a considerable amount of use by some of the larger offices, and, specifically, as concerns the "Chargements" - the treatment of registered and insured mail - it is also surprising to see their use by class 4 offices. Here, the example of Alais (Dept. 29) stands out with use of the "Chargement," "Guichet" and "Articles d'Argent" stamps. At a time when there was considerable economy in the issue of material by the post office, someone must have authorized the issue of these devices...and use of them, generally, is far from common.

It would be interesting to receive information on any additional handstamps not included in this list and also any further ideas on this intriguing subject.

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*Annuaire des Postes 1876 and 1898.*

E.H. de Beaufond, *Catalogue des oblitérations des timbres de France 1876-1900, émission au Type Sage*; Editions E.H. de Beaufond, Paris 1960.

P.R.A. Kelly, *The Type Sage issue of France 1876-1900*; published by the author, 2000.

A. Mathieu, *Cachets à date de France sur Type Sage (1876-1901)*; published by the author, Nice 1976.

## On Military Hospitals and Red Cross Messages

In a highly informative three-part article entitled "France - The Red Cross," published 2004-2005 in the *Journal of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society* [of Great Britain], John C. West guided me through the many mysteries regarding World War I markings on (1) mail from military hospitals in France and (2) labels on mail to the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva.

I'm not about to reprint nor even summarize the article, interesting as it may be. But I think our readers will appreciate Mr. West's lucid translations of the many types of World War I military hospitals and of their franchise cachets, as well as his concise explanations of the services they rendered (from *Journal* N° 234, December 2004). And also the far briefer explanations of the letters printed on the labels that were affixed on mail to the *Comité International de la Croix-Rouge* in Geneva (from N° 235, March 2005). Permission to bring you this information has been granted by Mr. West and by the *Journal* Editor.

-- **Péniche Ambulance:** Barge refitted as a hospital.

-- **Infirmierie de Gare:** Hospital facility at a mainline railway station, serving the more serious cases brought on hospital trains.

-- **Train Sanitaire:** Hospital train bearing wounded away from the front (Figure 1).

-- **Hôpital d'Evacuation:** Located in a protected position at least 15 km from the front, preferably near mainline railway stations or arterial roads (Figure 1).

-- **Hôpital Bénévole:** Hospital maintained by private individuals or organizations not connected with the French Red Cross (Figure 1).

-- **Hôpital Auxiliaire:** Located in numerous private and public buildings, and run by local committees.

-- **Hôpital Mixte:** General-purpose civilian hospital, with space provided for wounded military personnel.

-- **Hôpital Complémentaire:** Usually run by the *Service de Santé*, generally in school buildings, and complementing services otherwise available at established hospitals.

-- **Dépôt d'Éclupés (et des Convalecents):** Temporary resting places for the wounded who would normally be expected to be returned to their units [Though I understand that an *éclupé* is an amputee, more strictly one who had lost a leg].

-- **Cercle de Soldat:** Club for the wounded to relax in; most were in Paris [an early form of World War II's USO facilities?].

There were a host of other benevolent organizations, too numerous to mention, with diverse functions and volunteer workers. Some of them also used special franchise handstamps.

Colored labels were provided by the International Red Cross in Geneva to people who had requested news of prisoners or information on missing persons (*Journal* N° 235). Usually un gummed, they were to be affixed to envelopes being mailed to the Geneva office. The following letter codes come to us from Mr. West:

**ES / FF** = Enquête Speciale / Fichier Français (Special enquiry / French index (or folder or file) [usually on green label] (Figure 2)

**ES / FA** = *ditto* / Fichier Allemand (*ditto*) / German index (or *ditto*) [usually on cerise label] (Figure 2).

**ES / FFB** = *ditto* / Fichier Franco-Belge (*ditto* Franco-Belgian index (or *ditto*).

**CIVILS** = Civilian internees [usually a yellow or blue label].

**R** = Réfugiés - Finances.

This system was continued, to a certain extent, for World War II, but there remains a lot more to be learned about its workings, labels and lettering.

-- S. J. Luft



Figure 1.



Figure 2. E S/FA label (top) and E S/FF label (bottom).



## WE GET LETTERS...

(Letters may be edited for style, conciseness, etc. just like articles may be)

I just wanted to thank you for including an article on "prestamp" postal history in the current [October 2005] issue. Frankly I wish there was a piece in every issue. Anyway thanks! Dudley Thomas, Palm Coast, FL.

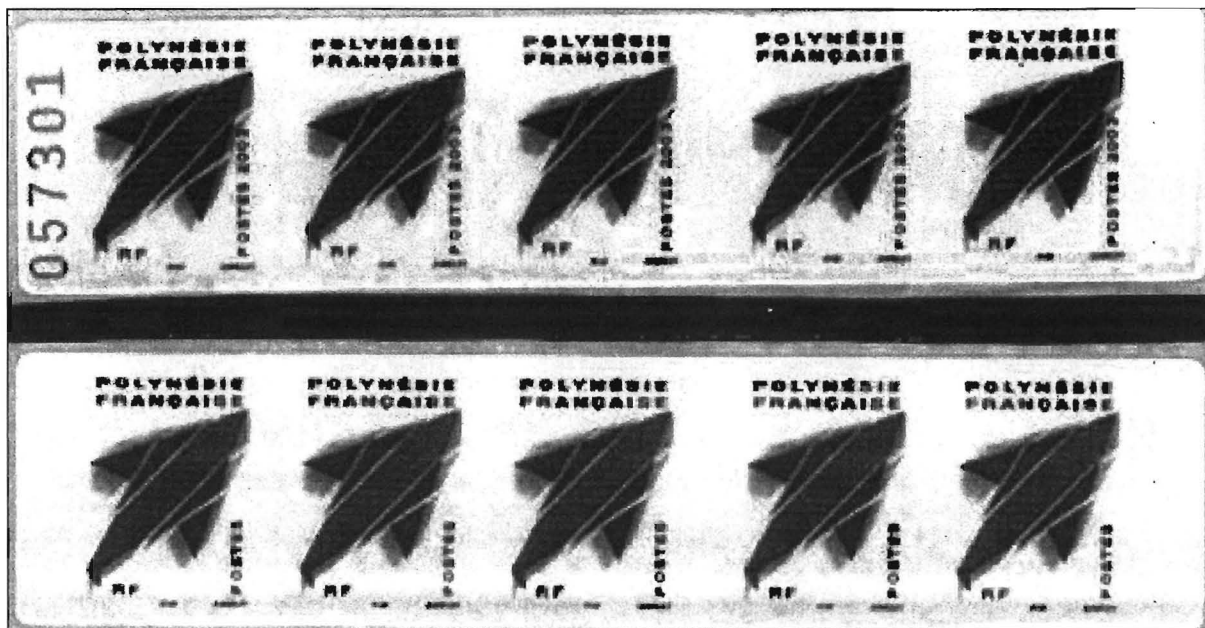
[NDLR:

*Thanks, Dud, but (1) we try for good balance of subjects in almost every issue, and (2) it very much depends on what our members send to us for publication in our Journal; we don't publish what we don't have, nor what I lack the background and ability to write about].*

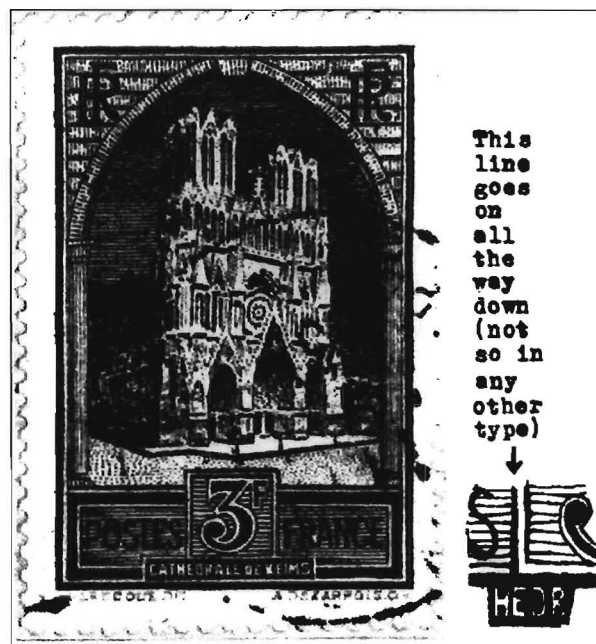
There was a paragraph of incorrect information on p. 96 of the July 2005 issue. I am referring to the second paragraph [*i.e., entry*] on that page. It is not true that the first printing of the French Polynesia booklets (POSTES 2003) were printed on yellow paper. Both that printing and the stamps in the reprinting (POSTES) were printed on identical white paper. What is true, and the source of the confusion, is that the backing paper for these self-adhesive stamps was yellow in the first printing and white for all printings thereafter. Tom Moseley, Edmonds, WA [NDLR: *We stand corrected; I misread the original French notice*].

Members! Look at your copies of the 1930-1931 Reims Cathedral issue, of which four varieties are listed in Yvert and Scott. Perhaps you also have the scarce fifth variety reported in the 1949 Catalogue des Variétés by Wanos and de Belleville,

and found independently in 1953 by the (now defunct) Malden Chapter of our Society, who reported same in *FCP* vol. 69, May-June 1953 (see appended illustration). Bob Kinsley, West Richland, WA [NDLR: *Shucks, don't have that fifth; but that doesn't really matter to a dedicated postal historian!*].



Strip of five of the POSTES 2003 booklet (above), on yellow backing paper, and of the later POSTES booklet (below), on white (or apparently light gray) backing paper. Courtesy of Tom Moseley. We hope our readers will be able to notice a difference.





# FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST

## Index to Volume 61 (2005)

Stanley J. Luft, compiler

### PREFACE

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

Vol. 61, N° 1 (Whole Number 279), January 2005	
N° 2	280), April 2005
N° 3	281), July 2005
N° 4	282), October 2005

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.

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## MAURITANIA - THE 1.50 FRANC RED-BROWN OF 1942

by Bill Mitchell (FCPS #715)

Fellow-member Greg Cykman recently asked me if I knew whether a particular stamp (Yvert/Cérès 112A, Scott 99A, SG 100a) "was or was not...officially released or did it just get out thru philatelic maneuvers from the Paris philatelic office (in other words never reached the colony itself)???" It so happened that I could answer his question, but having drafted a reply to his letter I thought the explanation was interesting enough to share.

In its Bulletin No. 105 (3ème trimestre 2003) COL.FRA reprints an unsigned article from *L'Officiel de la philatélie* No. 20 of 15 November 1947, and much of what follows is taken from that article. In 1938 (Gibbons says, on 17 November) a new set of definitive stamps for Mauritania was issued to replace one whose design had seen service for a quarter of a century. There were four designs; the one we are concerned with was designed and engraved by René Cottet and shows (to quote Scott) a "Family before Tent." The new set included a 1.50 franc value printed in violet (Figure 1) which, at the time the issue was planned and put into production, met the registration fee under the French domestic tariff of 12 July 1937.<sup>1</sup> Ironically, on the very day the stamps were put on sale in the colony this (metropolitan) charge was raised to 1.60 franc, and very soon afterwards, on 1 January 1939, Mauritania followed suit.<sup>2</sup> So to all intents and purposes the 1.50 franc violet stamp became obsolescent almost as soon as it was issued and its use became minimal.

This December 1938/January 1939 tariff also included a 60 centimes rate for "Imprimés ordinaires, échantillons et paquets non clos" weighing between 50 and 100 grams, and after a rather long delay a stamp of this value duly appeared (on 26 March 1940, according to Gibbons). Not only was it in the same design as the existing 1.50 franc, for some reason it was also printed in a similar violet colour; nevertheless it was decided to keep on sale the considerable stock of the former which still remained - for which there was little demand.

A considerable quantity still remained when this 1.50 franc stamp became of prime importance when, under the French tariff of 5 January 1942 (1 March in French West Africa, including Mauritania),<sup>3</sup> it became the "French Group" basic surface letter rate. 60 centimes now became the rate for cartes de visite

and "5-word" picture postcards,<sup>4</sup> so two violet stamps in the same design were required at the same time, an obvious source of confusion. It was therefore decided to change the colour of the 1.50 franc stamp to red-brown. According to a COL.FRA note accompanying the reprint of the 1947 article, this new stamp was printed on 7 May 1942 (the date of the *coin daté*), but as it was not yet required in the colony it received no publicity and was simply put into stock alongside its violet predecessor at the Agence Comptable des Timbres-poste Coloniaux in Paris without receiving any special attention. And there it remained.

In November 1942 the Allies invaded North Africa and shortly afterwards Mauritania, along with the rest of AOF, switched its allegiance from Vichy to de Gaulle. Although the 1.50 franc letter rate was to remain in force until the Spring of 1945, fresh supplies of stamps could no longer be obtained from France and the old and new stamps of this denomination remained secure in Paris. There followed the first stamps of AOF - the surcharges of 1943-1944,<sup>5</sup> the *Série de Londres* and, on 24 March 1947 (Gibbons again), the first definitive series to be printed in France. At this point it was decided to destroy all remaining stocks of stamps of the individual AOF colonies; the announcement of this led to a demand from collectors for "complete sets" of Mauritania. For some reason, those supplied initially included only the 1.50 franc violet; it was not until this was exhausted, shortly before stocks were due to be incinerated, that the red-brown was substituted. Eventually, of course, this led to enquiries from collectors and the facts becoming known - too late, alas.

It was estimated that only some 4,000 to 5,000 copies of the red-brown stamp survived the flames, hence its high catalogue price. Recent valuations have been - Cérès 1998: 650 francs, Yvert 1999: 660 francs, Scott 1999(?): \$62.50, all mint/used, and Gibbons 2001: a whopping £110 mint, £120 used. Yet, as I have shown, Greg is right to suspect that the stamp never reached the colony, although the Agence Comptable can be absolved from responsibility for any irregularities that may have occurred - if it was at fault at all, it was in not recognising that here was an entirely new stamp which should have been dealt with as much. But this **was** wartime, and conditions were no doubt far from ideal. So "used" copies can only have been cancelled after 1947 as a favour to collectors or dealers, and the stamp should be listed in mint condition only on the basis that it was prepared for use but not issued. (I suppose it is just possible that the odd copy was taken out to AOF after 1947 and used on commercial correspondence without being spotted as unfamiliar. Whether it was actually valid for postage, never having been formally placed on sale, is a moot point, and casual use of this kind would not affect its status.)



Figure 1. The 1f50 violet, with 5 OCT 42 Boutilimit, Mauritanie date stamp; probably a favour cancel, but could also have been on a single-stamp cover.



### References

Photocopies of the *Journal officiel de l'Afrique occidentale française (JO)* by courtesy of Bob Picirilli and Marty Bratzel.

(1) Richardson, D. J., "Tables of French Postal Rates (1849 to Date)"; France & Colonies P.S. of Great Britain Brochure No. 7, second edition 1996, page 21.

(2) The *JO* for 14 January 1939 prints, on pages 67-69, the arrêté no. 715 (5 December 1938) of the Governor of Mauritania bringing this French tariff into effect in the colony on 1 January 1939.

(3) Arrêté no. 494 D. T. dated 4 February 1942 of the Governor-General, printed on pages 192-194 of the *JO* of 21 February 1942.

(4) Richardson, page 16.

(5) See my article "French West Africa - the First (Provisional) Issue of 1943-1944" in *FCP*, April 2002 (Vol. 58 No. 2, Whole No. 268).

### RANDOM EDITORIAL JOTTINGS

What you are holding in your hands is our New Look (with no apologies to fashion's "New Look" of 1947). Actually it is a more esthetic and pleasing return to *FCP*'s original, full-size format. Having joined the Society in 1964, I've known only the pint-sized format, and I probably will miss, for some time to come, the convenience of having something that won't spill off my bookshelves. BUT, we now have the opportunity of seeing most illustrations at full size, of letting our aging eyes appreciate the larger type, of articles and features not being squeezed together, and perhaps even of seeing more articles per issue--or at least, less of the "To Be Continued" into some later trimester. This January 2006 issue is sort of an experimental one; we hope to improve upon its layout as we go along during the year.

Having just assembled the Index for 2005, I couldn't help but note (as you will too) that we had no Letters to publish in all 2005 (we do now), and that we had only one Question (which I sort of answered myself) in all 2005. Are you readers really know-it-alls? Don't you have any constructive comments to make that might improve upon this publication? So please Question, or Answer, or just plain write.

The older I get, the slower I seem to get, and the less information I seem to get (or retain). I know there must be interesting material out there that should be shared with the membership, but I don't always know what, or where to obtain it. So please help us out and clue us in. For some untypical examples, even though we publish our Journal just four times a year, it would be informative to our readers if those of you in the know, about upcoming exhibitions in France and elsewhere, would communicate the information (what? when? where?) in timely fashion to your Editor.

Additionally, though I can fill "Some Show Reports" with WSP-show achievements via the APS website or personal knowledge of the awards given, I (and we) have to wait a long time to see anything in *Linn's* about any of our smaller-show winners, and then only from a sprinkling of those shows. This is where you can help fill this feature with your own bragging rights. Lastly (for this issue anyway) if you'd like to do a Review of a book or catalog, it would be very highly appreciated; but please contact me first to avoid a possible duplication of effort.

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## SOME SHOW REPORTS

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(Continued from N° 282, October 2005, p. 139)

- BALPEX 2005 (Hunt Valley, MD, September 2005): Gold medal to Jay Carrigan for his East Saxony, and also Gold Medal and Single-Frame Grand Award for his Bavarian certified mail exhibit. Good going!
- MILCOPEX 2005 (Milwaukee, September): Gold medals to Eliot Landau for "Classic France: The Postal History of the Ceres and Napoleon Issues of 1849-1875" and for his Roosevelt Memorial exhibit, and to Paul Larsen for his Caroline Islands; Eliot also received a single-frame Gold medal for a Lincoln Fourth Bureau exhibit. The three exhibits also received APS medals of excellence. President Herendeen served on the jury.
- Southeastern Stamp Show 2005 (Atlanta, September): Gold medals to Tom Broadhead for "France: the 1925 Decorative Arts Exposition" and for his single-frame "Balloon Post Cards of the Franco-German War," and to Lew Bussey for his US 1898 postal card exhibit (which also received the Marcus White Award and the APS pre-1900 medal); Silver medal to Edward Nyberg, Jr. for "Marianne the 14th of July"; John Allen and V-P Ken Nilsestuen served on the jury.
- 2005 Omaha Stamp Show (Omaha, September): Al Kugel, who unfortunately is not a FCPS member (but not for us not trying!) obtained a Gold medal for a wonderful and authoritative exhibit of French military mail from the Levant (1915-1945); among items noted were Tresor et Postes 601-B (two covers), boxed Armées Alliées en Orient/Poste Aérienne (two covers, markings in different colors), and several exotic uses and destinations.
- SESCAL 2005 (Los Angeles, October): Gold and Silver medals to Steve Turchik for two Swiss exhibits.
- Colin Spong's handbook, "Madagascar Rail and Mail Service" received Silver medals at the Autumn Stampex (September 2004) and in the June 2005 literature competition in New Zealand.

## FOR THE RECORD

(Continued from N° 282, October 2005, p. 140)

- **866.)** Sage-design stamps of Metropolitan France, of 25c and 1F face values, were shipped in error to Madagascar on 1 December 1886, instead of the Alphée Dubois type of the Colonies. Messages were soon exchanged and, once the correct stamps arrived, the unsold Sage values were shipped back to France on 21 February 1887. Michel Varin (*Documents Philatéliques* N° 185, 2005) calculates that only 194 of the 25c Sage and just 27 of the 1F Sage were sold, all at Tamatave, before the recall took place.
- **867.)** Booklets of 20 permanent-value stamps, obtained from a number of mainly urban La Poste ATMs, have been available since July 1996. The first to be issued was in the Marianne de Briat design, but in a new Type 2. Type 2 is distinguished by a bottom line that goes all the way along the stamp (Figure 1) rather than being interrupted in the middle as in Type 1. The Type 2 booklet stamp was engraved by computer, rather than by hand as is the case for all Type 1 stamps. Each turn of the cylinder printed 360 stamps, in three sheets of six booklets each.
- **868.)** For the purpose of raising funds for an equestrian statue of Marshal Lyautey, the conqueror of and later the Resident-General for French Morocco, that protectorate in 1935 ordered a series of semi-postal stamps for the authorities in Paris. The following values were issued on 15 May 1935: 150,000 stamps at 15c+50c, 30,000 at 1f+1f, just 10,000 at 5f+5f, and 100,000 airmails at 1f50+1f50 (Scott B10-12, CB21; Cérès 150-152, Avion 40). That is, only 10,000 complete sets. These sets were immediately gobbled up by a few dealers, to be sold at a hefty premium. For this reason, another 10,000 copies of the 5f+5f value (Figure 2) were reprinted and sold to the public at no more than three stamps per customer. Somehow, enough money was raised to pay for Lyautey's statue. The statue, shown on Scott B29-31 and Cérès 241-243 (Figure 3), issued in 1946, was moved after Moroccan independence to the garden of the French Consulate-General in Casablanca. (Abstracted from article by Michel Melot in *Timbres Magazine*, November 2004).
- **869.)** In a recent issue of *Linn's* a US collector reported obtaining a new variety of the Fournier facsimiles of the French Colonial Allegorical Group Type in a collection he had purchased. They very clearly have all the characteristics of the Fourniers, but are (1) imperforate, and (2) without a colony name in the legend. The cancellations are also fakes. (See Figure 4 for two examples of these facsimiles). A check with collectors in France indi-

cated that they have not seen this version of the Fourniers before. -- Ed Grabowski

- **870.)** The island of Réunion suffered a shortage of low value Group Type stamps in late 1900 and authorized use of the then current Duval Type postage-due stamps in lieu of regular postage on local mail from 31 December 1900 until 20 January 1901. One of my Paris correspondents has obtained a cover (Figure 5) from this period posted on 1 January 1901. This appears to be the earliest recorded use of a due stamp in lieu of regular postage. It is a 5-centimes printed-matter rate (most likely an unsealed New Year's greeting message) posted locally in Saint Denis, and is signed by expert J-F Brun. -- Ed Grabowski

- **861.)** TOGO: the 1921 "MANDATE" Issue - More Earliest Recorded Dates: I published an updated list of the earliest recorded dates of use for these stamps on page 45 of the April 2003 issue (Whole N° 272). A correspondent, Dr. William Owen Nixon Scott of Baton Rouge, LA, has now reported two new dates as follows:

40c (Yvert/Cérès 111, Scott 203), ?2 DEC 1921 (previously 2 SEP 1923);

50c (Yv/Cs 113, Sc 205), 2 FEB 1922 (previously 24? JUL 1922).

Readers may wish to amend my previous list of dates accordingly. I am grateful to Dr. Scott for the additional information. -- Bill Mitchell

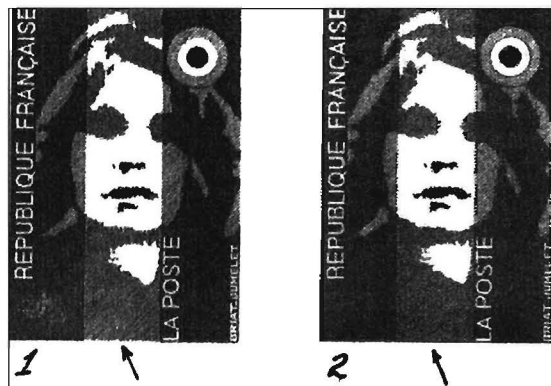


Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.



Figure 4.

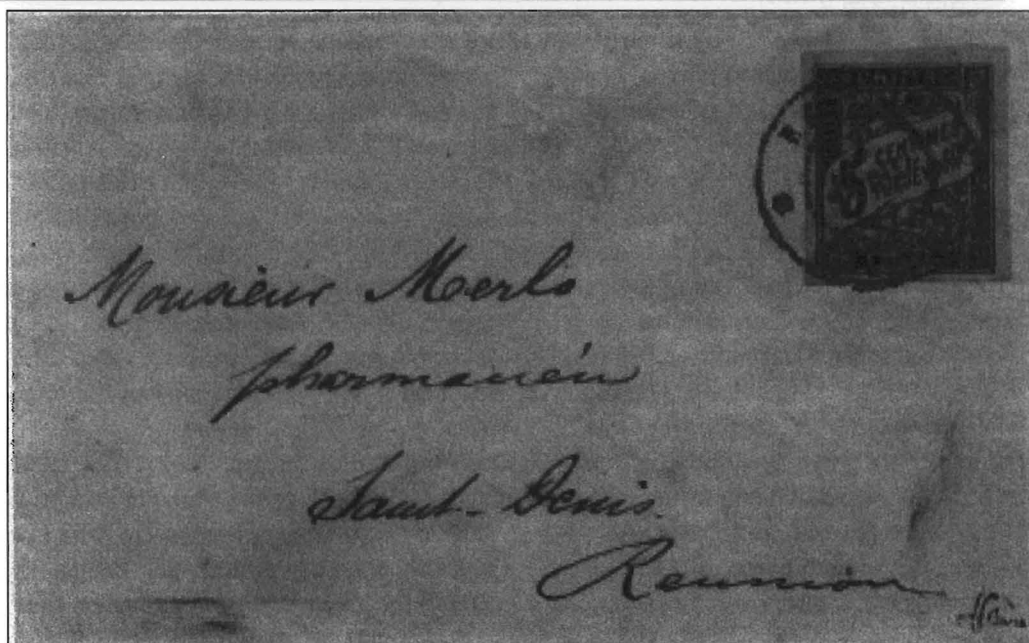
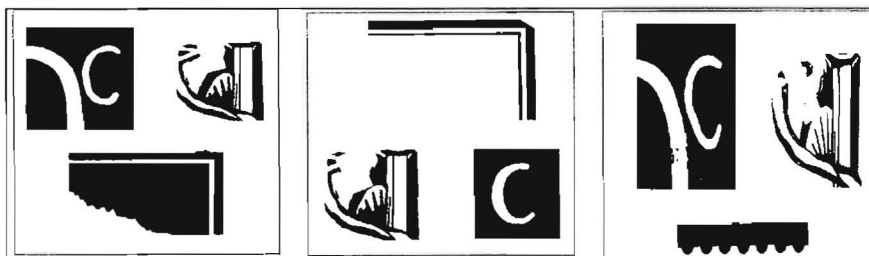


Figure 5.

## TYPES AND SUBTYPES

### 70c Mercure

**Type IA:** [or Type I, state 1]: (All sheet stamps printed in Paris and then Limoges, except for some late Limoges printings): upper right corner of frame is normal; heavy shading lines in wing between snake's head and caduceus staff; "c" of value rounded.



**Type IB** [or Type I, state 2]: (Majority of Limoges late-printings sheet stamps, printed during April-May and August 1940): truncated upper right corner; otherwise as per IA.

**Type II:** (Coil stamps [rare] and imprinted postal cards): frame corner as per IA; thinner shading in wing; "c" of value longer, pinched-in at bottom, with lower curve angled upward.



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## NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND CATALOGUES

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- *La Poste dans le département du Var -- La Poste Rurale 1830-1911*, by R. Gregnac-Daudemard and Trinquier; 7,50€ + 1,25€ postage (more outside France?); inquire of the Musée Régional du Timbre "Le Château," Boite Postale 51, F-88340 Le Luc, France. (Now the 8th or so study of the posts and postal markings of the Var Dept.).
- *Oblitérations manuelles du Var - Timbres à date hexagonaux*, by R. Gregnac-Daudemard; 8,50€ (+ postage outside France?), inquire of the author at "Colline," Bd des Arbousiers, F-83120 Sainte-Maxime, France.
- *Catalogue des P.P. Imprimés et P.P. Journaux*, by Gabriel Dutripon; 48 pp., A4 format, soft cover, illustrated; published by the Union Marcophile; 8€ (+ postage), from L. Bridelance, 19 ave. du Chatelet, F-77150 Lesigny, France. (All known varieties of printed matter and newspaper date stamps, catalogued by Department, town, color, dater, known dates of use, and a value index).
- *Catalogue Yvert & Tellier 2006, tome 1: Timbres de France*; 738 pages + CD-ROM, fully illustrated in color; 19,90€ (+ postage), from Yvert & Tellier, 37 rue des Jacobins, F-80036 Amiens Cedex 1, France; mail @ yvert.com; or from your usual supplier (One of the now three standard catalogs for France).
- *Catalogue Yvert & Tellier 2006, tome 1bis: Monaco et territoires français d'outremer, Andorre, Europa, Nations Unis*; 773 pp., illustrated in color; 19,90€ (+ postage). Order as per above.
- *Catalogue Yvert & Tellier 2006, tome 2, 2eme partie: Timbres des Pays Indépendants d'Afrique*; 1024 pp., black and white illustrations; 19,90€ (+ postage). Order as per above. (As I think I understand this, Independent Africa is now in two volumes (Algeria to Laos, and Madagascar to Vietnam), each at 19,90€ and each of about the same number of pages, but I may well be wrong; check with the dealers if the subject interests you).
- *Catalogue Cérès France 2006*; 575 pp., + CD-ROM, fully illustrated in color; 20€ (+ postage); from Editions philatéliques de Paris, 4 rue du 4-Septembre, F-75002 Paris; fax: + (0)1.40.15.02.38. (Another of the standards French catalogs).
- *Catalogue des empreintes de machine à affranchir avec nouvelle légende "€RF" et "La Poste" (depuis juin 2000)*; 40 pp., A4 format, 130 black and white illustrations, 230 prices; 10€ (+ postage outside France?), from ACEMA, 270 rue

Watteau, F-76650 Petit-Couronne, France. (Catalog of the meter stamps of France bearing the new (since June 2000) legends).

- *Guide de recherche sur l'histoire de la Poste en France des origines au Premier Empire*; 329 pp., 17 x 24 cm; 15€ (+ postage outside France?), from Comité pour l'histoire de la Poste, Case Postale C 606, 44 Bd. de Vaugirard, F-75757 Paris Cedex 15. (Apparently, an in-house project of the Musée de La Poste, and therefore very authoritative).
- *La vie à l'Hôtel des Postes de Paris de 1801 à 1830*, by Christophe Tretsch; 125 pp., 17 x 24 cm., 8€ (+ postage outside France?); inquire of the Comité, at address above. (An in-depth study of the evolution, during this time frame, of all aspects of the most important post office in France).
- *Le rôle de la Poste au cours de la Première guerre mondiale*, by Amandine Le Ber and Nadège Schepens; 6€ (+ postage outside France?); inquire of the Comité, as per above. (A study of the postal service as it became adapted to serving the troops, censorship of the mail, POW mail, and mail to reconquered areas of Alsace).

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## MEMBERS' APPEALS

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WANTED: Inini stamps, Scott Nos. 1-40, B1-8, CB1-3; hinged or cancelled OK. Please send price quotes and stamp conditions to Bob Darcy, 1034 Polk St., Salinas, CA 93906. (Mb. #2645)

WANTED: Covers from Algiers during 1830-1840 period that were addressed to the Urtis family in Marseille. Please contact (photocopies and price) Jacques Hanouque, 205 Bld Vincent Auriol, F-75013 Paris, France. (Mb. #2465).

LITERATURE OFFER: Brainerd Kremer's scarce 7 booklets "French Philatelic Facts" (Jan. 1949 to June 1951); also equally scarce Phil. Philatelic Museum Centennial Stamp Exhibition 1949 booklet "commemorating issuance of the first French postage stamp," plus Bertrand Sinais' "Catalogue des Oblitérations Militaires Françaises 1914-1918." All for \$25 ppd. Robert Kinsley, at: kinsley@owt.com (Mb. #2180)



## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

- The next Salon du Timbre is to be held 17-25 June 2006 at the Parc Floral de Paris.
- The number of cities and suburbs using FRANCE at the base of their machine and handstamped devices continues to grow. The machines in use are made mainly by the Nippon Electric Co. (NEC) (Figure 1); some others by Neopost. At this

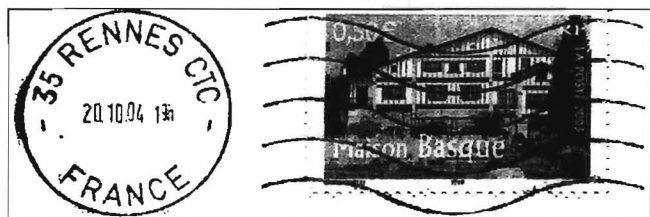


Figure 1.

time, the manufacturer of the pale blue PARIS BONVIN CTC/FRANCE (Figure 2) remains a mystery. The now venerable SECAP machines are being rapidly replaced by NECs, though some of their daters are merely being replaced for just temporary use.

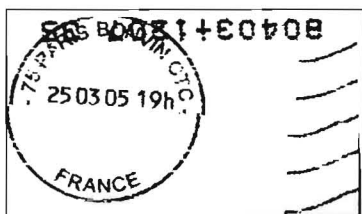


Figure 2.

- By decree N° 4395, dated 23 October 1941, the *service des transmissions* (PTT) of French West Africa (AOF) was placed under a director who reported directly to the Governor-General. The Vichy-controlled AOF colonies consisted of Senegal, Mauritania's, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, French Soudan and Niger. Mandated Togo was included in its PTT service. This agglomeration became effective on 1 January 1942, and was the only entity that could make use of the Colonial stamp issues of the French State. Airmail service, reestablished in September 1940, remained haphazard and infrequent during much of the wartime period (loss of pilots, planes and parts; poorly maintained airstrips; weather conditions; etc.) and, from November 1942, there was to be no direct contact with France. Postal service with liberated parts of France was reestablished on 23 October 1944, mainly via Dakar, Senegal. (Information culled from article by François Chauvin in *Timbres Magazine*, April and June 2004).
- When the Free French took control of French Equatorial Africa and Cameroun in October 1940, a few hundred Vichyites--sailors, soldiers, bureaucrats, colonists, and their families refused to serve

the new regime. For the most part, they spent the next two years in internment camps, mainly in Gabon, Oubangui-Chari or Cameroun. Their heavily censored mail, to and from France via the International Red Cross, is perforce rare today. After the Allies landed in North Africa in November 1942, some internees did join the Free French. The rest, desiring to be sent to Occupied France, did not leave Africa until after the war. (From article by François Chauvin in *Timbres Magazine*, September 2004).

- With the 2012 Olympic Games going to London, some 4 million printed but as yet unissued "Paris 2012" French postage stamps were summarily destroyed during the Summer of 2005. Wonder if any escaped?
- Some booklets of the current Marianne des Français have been found with a wide, extra phosphor band on the left-hand stamps. Best guess is that the rubber cylinder that grips the paper to the imprinting cylinder accidentally picked up some phosphor ink.
- Maximaphilately received a great boost in France from an exposition of some 400 frames of maximum cards held 23-25 September 2005 at the Palais des Sports of Corbeil-Essones, southeast of Paris. The Art of Jean-Baptiste Greuse (see p 23) obtained its first-day ceremonies at the show.
- The tiny isles west, north and east of Madagascar, Tromelin, Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Bassas da India, and Europa, were at first administered by Madagascar. Upon Malagasy independence, they were placed under the prefect of Réunion in September 1960 but are now (as of 1 January 2005) attached to the TAAF. Their sole use is to house meteorological stations (now mainly remote controlled) and precariously situated landing strips (usually straddling an entire island). Mail from these islands, bearing stamps and postmarks of Madagascar (Figure 3) and then Réunion--and even Mayotte (Figure 4)--is very scarce.
- La Poste is inviting school children, up to the 5th grade, to design the 2006 Red Cross stamps.
- Service (*coin datés*) marginal markings on some recent Marianne des Français printings from Press TD6-5 show some changes from the past. The T.D.6-5 and date continue in their usual positions below plate positions 96 and 100, respectively. But now, in addition, TD205 (the in-house appellation for the TD6-5 press), plus date, a bar code, and control numbers all appear along the left vertical sheet margins. Press runs known for this innovation are, to date:
  - o,10€: 21 to 25.07.05
  - green permanent value: 05 to 12.08.05
  - o,82€: 12 to 19.07.05

The SO CO CO DA MI recommendation to collectors is to continue to settle for bottom right blocks of 10 or less stamps.

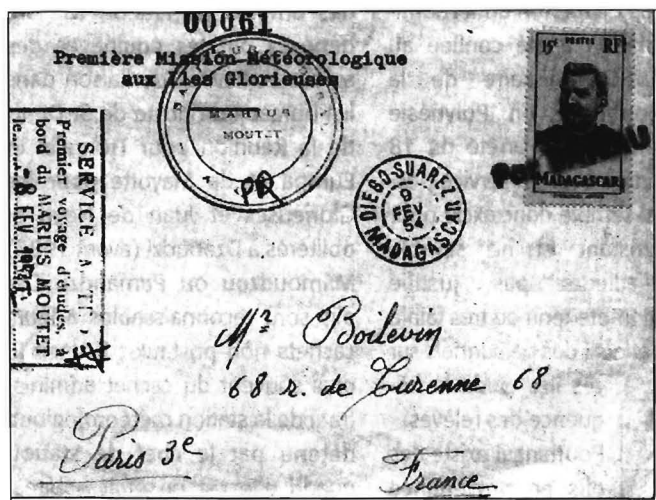


Figure 3.



Figure 4.

➤ A stamp celebrating the 20th anniversary of Polynesian autonomy (Figure 5) was to have been issued in French Polynesia on 29 June 2004. Some 80,000 stamps were sent to Polynesia and another 20,000 were retained in France. Shortly before that 29 June the government changed hands and the stamps were immediately withdrawn. The story is that, whereas all those sent to Polynesia were incinerated, not all those remaining in France were dealt with in the same manner, and some went into collectors' hands. Should the authorities decide to reprint the reissue this



Figure 5.

stamp, the feeling among philatelists is that any reissue should **not** be identical to the original. (Abstracted from notes by Stéphane Buchheit in *Bulletin COL.FRA* N° 113, 2005).

## F.C.P.S. OFFICIAL

### PRESIDENT'S LETTER

As noted in the last issue of *FCP*, our FCPS has lost another long-time member and Director, Marc Martin. The Board has selected a new member to replace Marc. He is Kay Gaetjens of Paris, France. Kay is a partner in an international law firm, and an avid collector of the postal history of Tahiti. I have known Kay since meeting him at PACIFIC 97, and we have shared quite a number of dinners on my visits to Paris. He will also act as a close representative to our sister group in France, COL.FRA.

Elsewhere in this issue, you will find the ballot for the next election. You will note that there were no new candidates nominated, and the entire slate of officers and directors is again standing for election. As noted in the October 2005 *FCP*, the installation of officers will take place at Washington 2006 in May.

-- Dave Herendeen

### NEW MEMBERS

- 3344 MOSS, DOUGLAS, Richardson, TX
- 3345 STOVER, SANDY R., Key West, FL
- 3346 WYNNS, JOHN P., Tucson, AZ
- 3347 TUCKER, STEVEN, Henderson, NV
- 3348 TRICARD, MARC, Fairport, NY
- 3349 TOLEDANO, JAMES, Costa Mesa, CA
- 3350 COLLINS, ROSS F., Fargo, ND
- 3351 ELDRIDGE, JOHN, Dartmouth, N.S., Canada

### REINSTATEMENTS

- 770 NADATA, HENRY

### ADDRESS CHANGES

- 1203 WORCHESTER, DAVID, Gaithersburg, MD
- 1311 LOWRIE, WALTER E., Tacoma, WA
- 2798 O'BRIEN, JOHN A., JR., Lafayette Hill, PA
- 2882 ARNOLD, COL. STANLEY W., Indianapolis, IN

### MAIL RETURNED

- 3249 HOFHEIMER, HENRY, Morgan Hill, CA

### RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 2845 VARGHA, LOUIS
- 3301 PHAM, DR. LU G.

### DECEASED

- 555 McKANNA, ALAN G.
- 563 MARTIN, MARC
- 2618 BERKINSHAW-SMITH, BERNARD C.
- 2655 REVOLINSKI, PAUL R.

**DROPPED FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES**  
CRAIG MARSHALL

## NEW ISSUES AND WITHDRAWALS

(Continued from N° 282, October 2005, p. 138)

**France** [first date is that of First-Day ceremonies; second (in parentheses) is that of general public sale]

- 27 (29) August 2005: revised date for 2,12€ European Capital (Berlin) sheetlet;
- 17 (19) September: Portraits of the Regions (6th series) 5,30€ sheetlet of ten stamps at 0,53€; 1,22€ Victor Baltard (1805-1874), architect of Les Halles;
- 18 (19) September: Council of Europe 0,55€, and 0,75€;
- 19 September: New cover for booklets of ten, promoting the Portraits of the Regions;
- 24 (26) September: 0,82€ Art of Jean-Baptiste Greuze (1725-1805);
- 1 (3) October: 0,53€ self-examination for breast cancer; "Smiles" 5,30€ booklet of ten humorous cartoon stamps at 0,53€;
- 7 (10) October: 0,53€ Raymond Aron (1905-1983), journalist and philosopher;
- 22 (24) October: 2,00€ airmail: Adrienne Bolland (1895-1975), aviatrix;
- 27 October: New cover for booklets of ten, promoting the stamp-purchase reservation program;
- 10 (14) November: 1,08€ sheetlet of two stamps at 0,53€ and 0,55€ showing Raphael's "Annunciation" [joint issue with the Vatican State]; 7,00€ Red Cross booklet of ten stamps at 0,53€ showing Memling's Madonna and Child [the extra, 1,70€ going to French Red Cross];
- 11 (14) November: 5,30€ booklet of ten self-adhesive stamps (five of the permanent-value Marianne des Français, se-tenant with five Mariannes of Dulac), for 60th Anniv. of the Dulac design; 2,65€ sheetlet of five 0,33€ and five 0,20€ se-tenant video games (Mario, Pac-Man, etc.) stamps ("collections for youths");
- 12 (14) November: 5,30€ booklet of ten self-adhesive "Best Wishes" stamps (caricature penguins); 0,53€ Avicenna (980-1037), physician and natural scientist;
- 14 (15) November: 0,53 Jacob Kaplan (1895-1994);
- 26 (28) November: UNESCO 0,55€ bison (Poland) and 0,90€ ruins at Petra, Jordan

Withdrawals: 26 August 2005: 0,50€ Millau viaduct, 0,50€ Rachi, 0,53€ Rotary Int'l.; 28 October: 0,53€ Aix-en-Provence, 0,53€ Einstein, 0,53€ Liberation of the Camps, 0,50€ and 0,75€ Council of Europe (issued 2003); 25 November: 0,50€ 2004's Best Wishes, 0,53€ Morbihan Gulf, 0,53€ Europa, 0,53€ Philatelic Congress at Nancy.



### Andorra

- 4 July 2005: 0,53€ motorcycle;
- 11 August: 0,82€ Prats de Santa Coloma J. Mir;
- 12 September: 1,98€ Calones hostel;
- 10 October: 0,53€ Josep Alsina photography.

Withdrawals: 26 August 2005: 0,50€ and 0,75€ Madriu-Perafita-Clarol valley.

### French Austral & Antarctic Terrs. (TAAF)

- 6 August 2005: 0,90€ Arms of the Territory 50th Anniv.; 18€ "prestige" booklet of 12 stamps;
- 2 November: 0,90€ first stamp of the Territory (stamp-on-stamp);
- 10 November: 2,00€ sheetlet of four stamps at 0,50€ for 50th Anniv. of the Territory;

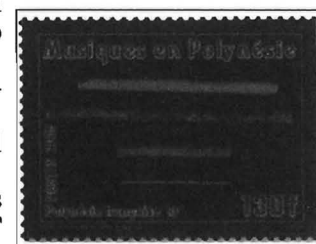


- 1 January 2006: 0,15€ rutile, 0,48€ Charles Velain (Antarctic scientist, 1845-1925), 0,53€ Albert Seyrolle (explorer, 1887-1919), 0,53€ "Gardens of Amsterdam," 0,90€ patrol boat "Osiris," 0,90€ 50th anniv. of Dumont d'Urville station, 2,50€ the Virgin of the seal hunters, 3,18€ sheetlet of six penguin stamps at 0,53€ in form of king penguin, 4€ dolphin, 4,53€ Kerguelen hill, 4,90€ 25 years of measuring carbon dioxide levels on Amsterdam.

### French Polynesia

- 22 July 2005: Polynesian musical instruments, two at 130F;
- 26 August: 300F Polynesian landscape;
- 23 September: 90F and 130F pineapples;
- 21 October: monuments and sites, two at 500F each;
- 10 November: 100F Polynesian landscape.

Withdrawals: 29 July 2005: 60F Polynesian flag, 90F Polynesian landscape, 90F Polynesian women, 90F vanilla, 100F tiki, Bora-Bora (2 stamps), 130F walking on fire, 130F Chinese New Year, scenes of daily life (2 stamps), sailing dugouts (2 stamps), 190F tiki, flowers (2 stamps), 250F Gauguin, 300F Les Roulottes, artisan art (4 stamps), 420F shells, 500F economic development, 500F monuments and sites.





**Mayotte**

- 4 July 2005: 0,48€ "My Island" (art in school);
- 12 September: 0,75€ Fisherman in dugout canoe; 0,48€ view of town of Mamoudzou.

Withdrawals: 29 July 2005:

Marianne of 14th July overprinted MAYOTTE: 0,01, 0,02, 0,05, 0,10, 0,20, 0,41, 0,40, red permanent-value, 0,53, 0,58, 0,64, 0,67, 0,69, 1,00, 1,02, and 2,00€; 0,45€ Mtzamboro school, 0,50€ gecko, 0,50€ basket, 0,50€ papayas and tree, 0,50€ Wadaha, 0,82€ Ziyara de Polé, 0,90€ Sada Bay, 1,50€ Dzaoudzi Rock, 1,52€ jeu de Mraha, 2€ butterflies (sheetlet of 4), 2,40€ filigrane jewelry.

**Monaco**

- 5 September 2005: 0,48€ 10th European patrimony journey; 1,45€ 20th Monte-Carlo Magic Stars;
- 3 October: 0,53€ Noël (Madonna and Child);
- 7 October: 0,55€ Monte Carlo Bay Hotel;
- 21 October: 0,90€ Nadia and Lili Boulanger.

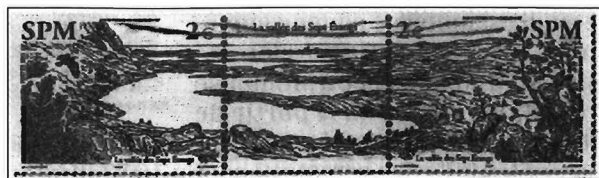
**New Caledonia**

- 21 July 2005: 220F sheetlet of two stamps for Noumea Aquarium (sharks);
- 11 August: Cagou bird definitives: 1F and 3F;
- 25 August: 85F beach at Luengoni, Lifou; endangered bird species (parakeets), three at 75F each;
- 15 September: 150F Conference of the OMS-Western Pacific Region
- 14 November: 500F Governor du Bouzet.

Withdrawals: 29 July 2005: 70F Year of the Monkey, 100F Air Câlin. 100F Gov. Feillet, 100F regional view, 100F Merry Christmas-Happy New Year, 100F Valentine Day, 100F Cagou, 105F German shepherd, 105F Stamp Day, 110F Balade Bay, 135F Tatin d'Avesnière, 155F Caledonian rail line, Gauguin sheetlet of two, geckos sheetlet of four, marine turtles sheetlet of four, 200F Santal (+ sheetlet of three), rays (three), 300F dry forest program.

**St. Pierre & Miquelon**

- 17 June 2005: Valley of the Seven Lakes triptych (2€ + central label + 2€);



- 8 September: 0,53€ Variable hare;
- 30 September: 0,90€ local expressions;
- 12 October: 0,75€ "The Transpacific" (shipwreck).

Withdrawals: 26 August 2005: Marianne of the 14th July overprinted for the islands: 0,01, 0,02, 0,05, 0,10, 0,20, 0,41, green and red permanent values, 0,50, 0,53, 0,58 (both colors), 0,64, 0,67, 0,69, 0,70, 0,75, 0,90, 1, 1,02, 1,11, 1,90€ and booklets at 5€; 0,30€ return from the fisheries, 0,50€ ASSP Anniv., 0,50€ strawberry jam, 0,50€ the deer of Virginie, 0,50€ Noël 2003, 0,50€ Lions Club, 0,50€ Joseph Lehuenen, 0,75€ Rodrigue Bay, 0,90€ "L'Afrique," 0,90€ Ollivier Farm, dolphins (two), 2,50€ Le Fou de Bassan, 2€+2€ Port of St. Pierre triptych.

**Wallis & Futuna**

- 30 June 2005: Butterflies, 40F + 60F se-tenant, and sheetlet of five pairs at 500F;
- 15 July: 115F Ulutoa spear thrower; Wallis of yesteryear triptych, 115F + label + 175F; green tortoises "cut-to-shape" sheetlet of four 85F samps; 3,80F First Noumea-Hihifo flight;
- 5 October: 500F Arms of Msgr. Jean-Armand Lamaze.



Withdrawals: 29 July 2005: 55F

badminton, 65F World Cup soccer, 65F fight against dengue fever, 75F Sortie en Kumete, 85F Havea Hikule'O, 100F Gauguin, 115F Futuna cascade, flowers (four), 205F Msgr. Alex. Poncet, 205F kava scene, 250F perfumed fruit (Héa), Legends of the Pacific (two), 325F Frigate "Le Nivôse," brown algae (three), Salon du Timbre (flowers) sheetlet of five, 500F Arms of Msgr. Bataillon, first overflight of Wallis (two) and 680F sheetlet.

**GOOFS ON STAMPS**

France (1970): 0,80 United Nations:

"Justice" is missing from the UN's motto of "Paix, Justice et Progrès"

France (2005): 0,53€ Liberation of the camps:



It would seem hardly likely that the crematoria would be emitting smoke upon the arrival of US and Soviet troops

Monaco (1970): 0,80 Isard:

An expert hunter considers the wild goats to be chamois, rather than isards

