



FRANCE and COLONIES PHILATELIST

October 2013
Whole No. 314 (Vol. 69, No. 4)



Martinique to Gabon (see page 111)



Algeria to India (see page 104)

CONTENTS

ARTICLES

The Era of the French Colonial Group Type:
Reunion - From Nowhere to Nowhere, Maybe
Not Completely, But Still.....

(*Edward Grabowski*).....100

Free French Military Cover

(*Norval Rasmussen*).....104

1997 Recalled 5f Airmail: A Modern Rarity

(*James R. Taylor*).....106

Two Overprint Errors on 1924 Algerian
Stamps

(*Norval Rasmussen*).....107

Gleanings From the Group Type:

In Search of the Elusive Items

(*Edward Grabowski*).....108

A Quadruple Censorship Cover From
Martinique

(*Richard Stevens*).....111

Design Flaw, Corrected

(*Norval Rasmussen*).....113

From Nowhere to A Small French City

(*Norval Rasmussen*).....116

OTHER FEATURES

We Get Letters.....110

Show Reports.....118

New Issues.....114

SOCIETY NEWS

Postal Mailing Notice.....103

Membership Notices.....118

President's Letter.....120

Advertisers.....123

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Editorial

Norval Rasmussen

Welcome to the last issue in volume 4 of the “France & Colonies Philatelist”. I am writing this eight days after my self-imposed deadline of the tenth of the month. I need four cover write ups to fill the issue. This means you will likely see a bit more of Tunisian postal history. But, then, this topic has been largely ignored by the philatelic press in the past.

In This Issue

Ed Grabowski, James Taylor, and I welcome Richard Stevens to the contributors to our journal. Ed continues to fascinate us with Group type material submitting two interesting articles on this subject. James Taylor writes an article on a modern day missing color error from St. Pierre & Miquelon. Richard Stevens submits a cover write up from Martinique. I contribute four articles on Algerian and Tunisian stamps and postal history.

The only mail I received concerning journal content is in the “We Get Letters” column. Michael Kluherz favored resuming new issue reports and made a compelling argument for doing so. I have included new issue data from July 2013 through this issue. My sources were the official website for *La Poste* for France, Andorra, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, and TAAF. St. Pierre & Miquelon maintains a new issue site as well. For Monaco and Wallis & Futuna I used data

from the U.P.U. website. Send me your feedback please.

Corrections

In my article on accountancy markings I incorrectly used “POMS” as a heading in the label. “POIDS” is the correct heading. Many thanks to Elliot Landau for picking this up. The other error I found was in the short article on the *Timbre d’appoint* on page 83 where I identified the post office as Kebili, Algeria. It should have been Kebili, Tunisia.

Needed

Articles, cover descriptions, reviews, whatever. Instructions for authors are on page 126 of this issue. Share your knowledge and collections with us. Column closers are really neat to have on hand, for example see the Algerian wrapper on page 61 Vol. 69 No. 2. I would much rather have these to use than the frequent use of the society logo you have endured in the past issues.

On The Horizon

SANDICAL 2014 on January 24-26 is our next convention. The last time I visited San Diego I was concluding a twenty-eight day cruise from Da Nang aboard the USS Bexar. There were about two thousand marines com-

Continued on page 126

The Era of the French Colonial Group Type: Reunion - From Nowhere to Nowhere, Maybe Not Completely, But Still.....

Edward Grabowski

While he was Editor of the FCP, David Herendeen championed publications on covers embodying a concept entitled: 'From Nowhere to Nowhere'. These were to be short articles on covers that originated in small remote villages and were posted to equally small remote villages. It provided members with a wonderful opportunity to highlight favorite covers from all of French area philately that centered about small villages, a concept dear to the hearts of many of us. A cover that fits David's idea is shown in Figure 1 and Figure



Figure 1. Letter posted from Hell-Bourg, Reunion in 1903 to Bogawantalawa, Ceylon.

2. It was posted from the village of Hell-Bourg, Reunion on May 10, 1903, and franked at the proper 50c overseas registered rate with the 50c brown on azure Group Type stamp of Reunion. Hell-Bourg is a



Figure 2. Reverse of letter in Figure 1 with transits and Ceylon arrival.

small, remote mountain village located almost in the center of Reunion. (Figure 3) This cover was posted to the small village of Bogawantalawa, Ceylon, located in south-central Ceylon, where it arrived on June 11, 1903. Transits via Saint Denis, Reunion (May 10, 1903), Mauritius (May 12, 1903), and Colombo (June 10, 1893) are also present on this cover. This cover very clearly fits the Herendeen definition of 'From Nowhere to Nowhere', though the arrival village might not be of as much importance to British area specialists, as the Hell-Bourg origin is to French area specialists. I learned from Kathy Johnson, during her Collectors Club lecture of 2013, that the phenomenal success of growing tea in Ceylon resulted in the creation of a plethora of small villages in a very



(Document M. d. Ph.)

Figure 3. Map of the Island of Reunion. Solid Arrow identifies hell-Bourg, dashed arrow identifies Saint Leu.

short time period, and there are a multitude of small villages that saw very little mail during this period. Her presentation and comments can be viewed on the Collectors Club web site.¹

Recently I purchased another cover from Reunion that fits the 'Nowhere to Nowhere' theme save for the fact that it was posted to Canton, one of the major cities in China.



Figure 4. Letter posted from Saint Leu, Reunion to Canton in 1899.

How could I possibly put this cover, shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5, under the Herendeen 'Nowhere to Nowhere' umbrella when it went to one of the largest destinations in China? Let's start at the beginning with the origin of the cover from Saint Leu, Reunion on August 10, 1899. The small village of Saint Leu is located on the west coast of the island, not quite equidistant from Saint Denis and Saint Pierre (Figure 3). The unusual six-stamp Group Type assemblage, prepaying the 50c overseas registered rate at this time, is tied by the small format ST-LEU REUNION datestamp in blue. Despite the long period over which I have collected the Group

Type, I have but two other Group Type covers from this small village, one illustrating the 15c French community rate to France and the other the 50c registered rate to France. Both are yeoman-like, but not spectacular, covers from a very difficult village from which to obtain material. The cover in Figure 4 has the added feature of an APRES LE DEPART handstamp suggesting that it missed an important departure relative to its



Figure 5. Reverse of letter in Figure 4 with Aden and Hong-Kong arrival transits and Canton arrival.

timely delivery. French colonial APRES LE DEPART handstamps are seldom seen on Group Type mail, and the combination of this marking with a small village origin suggests that this might be an excellent cover. At this point I am not sure if this handstamp was locally fabricated or not. The French Packet transit on the front of the cover (LA REUNION A MARSEILLA LVNo3, 1 SEPT 99) strongly suggests that it missed a key departure and had to wait for three weeks for an available ship for transit. The routing for this cover is clearly shown on the reverse (Figure 5). It left the French Packet at Aden (September 12, 1899), and moved to British Packets which took it to Hong Kong (October 13, 1899) and finally its arrival at the British Office at Canton on October 14, 1899.

Up to this point I thought this to be a truly interesting cover, a possible excellent addition to my Reunion Group Type collection and definitely worthy of some serious bidding. I thought that the Canton arrival was its only ordinary aspect. However, back in the mid-eighties I began listing my Group Type covers in an old-fashioned, DOS-based data base that I still use. That is easier said than done now, as Windows 7 does not support DOS-based programs. But I did a check of the more than 2500 covers that comprise my Group Type Era collection, to see how many had Canton as a destination. My collection of Group Type mail from Canton, which employed overprints on Indochinese Group Type stamps, is quite broad and comprehensive, so I expected to find at least a few incoming covers from the Colonies to Canton. I was surprised to find that I had no covers employing Group Type stamps from any of the French Colonies and no Group Type Era

covers with French Colonial origins (military franchise letters, government franchise letters and miscellaneous letters) that were mailed to Canton. This includes mail from Indochina. I have examples mailed to Peking and Shanghai, and a few to smaller Chinese destinations, but nothing to Canton. So, at least from the point of view of my collection, Canton represents a most unusual destination for a letter from any small French Colonial village and possibly worthy of inclusion under an expanded view of the Herendeen 'Nowhere to Nowhere' concept. Of course, I would be pleased to hear from any readers who can provide an example of French Colonial mail to Canton, especially Group Type with a small village origin.

References:

1. Kathy Johnson, Collectors Club Presentation, April 17, 2013, Collectors Club, New York, NY: http://www.collectorsclub.org/Videos.shtml#Kathryn_Johnson

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Wanted:

Your articles on your topics. Your input on journal content. Your ideas of where we are as a society and where we should go.

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Free French Military Cover

Norval Rasmussen

I do not consider myself an expert in the subject of military mail but will share with you what I have discovered about the subject since acquiring this item. The cancel on the Algerian stamps on the cover in figure 1 is an example of those used by the Free French Army. This letter was mailed in Algeria on April 12, 1945 and began its journey to India. The double circle date stamp has *POSTE AUX ARMEES* at the top and *B. C. M.* (for *Bureau Centrale Militaire*) followed by a number at the bottom. The number would have told us the military post office of origin but it is obscured. The date lozenge cuts the two circles in half. In the upper half of the inner circle is a cross of Lorraine and in the lower half the initials *F. F. L.* Figure

2 shows the marking from *B. C. M. 1* at Beirut.

On April 13, 1945, the letter transited another military post office which applied the transit marking on the reverse (figure 3). This office used a blank canceller with no identifying number present. On April 19, 1945, a third military post office mark was applied to the reverse, this one with the *B. C. M.* obstructed.

The cross of Lorraine in a circle with the letters *C* and *M* flanking the cross was a mark applied by the Free French Army in the Levant where the censor tape was applied (figure 4). Each censor was identified nu-



Figure 1. Algeria to Pondicherry, India in 1945



Figure 2. *Poste aux Armees* datestamp from BCM 1 in Beirut.

merically and tied the censor tape to the cover with his number and the date in code. The octagonal mark on the front contains a D over the numeral 3. I have not yet uncovered its origin and solicit information from society members.

References:

1. La poste aux armees FFL:
www.ww2postalhistory.cwebh.org



Figure 4. *Cross of Lorraine and penciled censor marking.*



Figure 3. *Reverse of the cover from figure 1.*

1997 Recalled 5f Airmail: A Modern Rarity

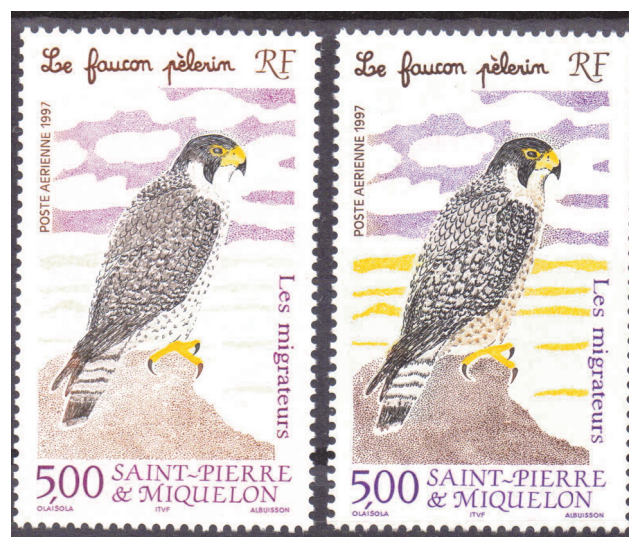
© *James R. Taylor*

The sharp eye of the nature artist caught the color and shading errors. The shipment of the original printing of the 5f Peregrine Falcon airmail Maury #76A sent to St. Pierre lacked the bright yellow background color. The stamps also lacked the darker shading of other portions of the design. This 'missing yellow' stamp was to be issued at St. Pierre on May 14th, 1997. Ms. Joëlle Olaisola, the St. Pierre educator and designer of the stamp, could not believe her eyes. The stamps were too dull with the missing bright yellow color and the light shading in the design. This was not the stamp she had so carefully designed! She insisted on a new printing with the proper colors.

The entire shipment of the issue that had reached St. Pierre was promptly recalled and the stamps were destroyed by burning. As is the case in most stamp recalls, in spite of elaborate Post Office security measures, a few copies of the initial 'missing yellow' first printing survived. These survivors were part of a small quantity that had been sold by a Philatelic Agency outside of St. Pierre before the recall and had escaped the destructive flames. Copies of the 'missing yellow' recalled stamp are rare. Maury values the #76A, the recalled stamp at 875€, the equivalent of \$US 1160. The second printing, with the bright yellow color Dallay #76 was issued at St. Pierre on June 2nd, 1997. This more brightly colored 5f airmail stamp #76 is probably the one you have on your album page. Maury prices

the second printing stamp at a more modest 3.50€ or \$US 4.65. You may want to check your copy just in case!

I recently acquired a nice mint copy of the recalled 'missing yellow' stamp. The recalled stamp illustrated has the guarantee signature of R. Calves, the Paris, France expert. Signatures or Certificates and dealing with reputable traders are recommended when acquiring rare items. The color differences are striking when the recalled stamp is placed beside the issued one (see illustration). The optical illusion is that the Falcon is larger (or closer to the viewer) on the more brightly colored stamp. Certainly the second printing succeeds artistically where the dull first printing fails.



The rare initial printing Maury Airmail #76A (lacks yellow and brown perch) is on the left. The common second printing Maury Airmail #76 (strong yellow and darker perch) is on the right.

Two Overprint Errors on 1924 Algerian Stamps

Norval Rasmussen

French stamps were used on Algerian mail since their introduction in 1848. However, in 1923 the Algiers Chamber of Commerce advanced a concept of Algerian stamps being issued for propaganda purposes. This concept had come up in the French legislature twice before but died on the vine. This time the deputy director of the P.T.T. endorsed the effort since this step would give France another vote at the 1925 Universal Postal Union congress in Madrid. In 1924 current French stamps of the Blanc, Sower, Pasteur, and Merson types were overprinted for use in Algeria.

As we philatelists know, overprinting stamps leads to the creation of errors. The Yvert & Tellier catalog lists an inverted overprint on the sixty centime sower stamp. It also lists a double overprint on the thirty centime pre-cancelled sower stamp, the forty-five centime Merson stamp, and the seventy-five centime Pasteur stamp. The Scott catalog also lists these. The 1987 study of Algerian stamp varieties by Jean-Pierre Dorle and Andre Perrin lists these errors plus a double overprint on the forty-five centime Pasteur stamp.

The normal forty centime Merson type stamp (Y&T 19, Scott 18) is illustrated in figure 1. Figure 2 is this stamp with an inverted overprint. Careful measurements of the overprint are identical on the two stamps. By altering the brightness of one stamp with

Windows Live Photo Gallery© allows one to superimpose a more transparent photo on the unedited version and with this technique



Figure 1. Normal overprint



Figure 2. Inverted overprint

Figure 3 shows the fifteen centime Pasteur stamp with a double overprint, which is enlarged and cropped for figure 4.



Figure 3. Double overprint.



Figure 4. Detail of the overprint enlarged 150%

These two errors have escaped detection for almost ninety years. Expertization will be the next step. I will have them at Sandical for your opinions.

Gleanings From the Group Type: In Search of the Elusive Items

Edward Grabowski

In every collection there are those items that you know should exist, and probably do exist, but one has trouble finding them. And even when they come along they are not quite right. For example, in my Group Type Collection I have a number of items to Sweden and a few to Norway. But Finland remains a very difficult destination from which to find material. In fact, in my entire Group Type collection, I have but one item to Finland, and, as expected, it is flawed. It is pictured in Figures 1 and 2. It is a 15c small format envelope, posted from Nouméa, New Caledonia on January 5, 1905 to Helsingfors, Finland and bears a manuscript *Imprimés* indicating that it traveled at a printed matter rate. The printed matter rate at this time was 5 centimes for 50 grams, so at 15c this item either reached the third level printed matter rate or it is philatelic. The latter is most unlikely, as the item

would have had to weigh 100 – 150 grams were it true printed matter.

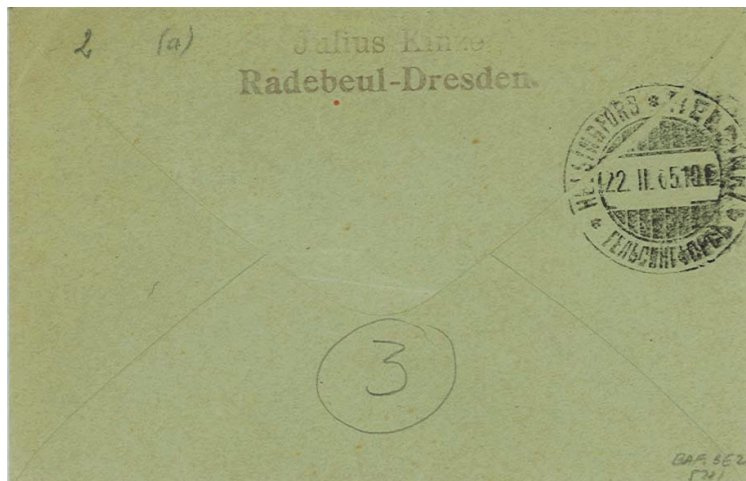


Figure 2, Reverse of the cover in Figure 1.

A look at the reverse of the cover (Figure 2) reveals the good and bad news. It bears a Helsingfors arrival of February 22, 1905, so it did indeed travel through the mails and is not a philatelic hand back from the Nouméa post office. However, it bears a return address handstamp of Julius Kinze of Germany. Kinze as a prolific collector at this time, and extensive philatelic mail is found addressed to him, or others as directed by him. The latter applies in this case. As my only example of Group Type mail to Finland, I reluctantly show this item in my French Pacific Group Type Exhibit.

In a similar fashion, I have always sought French Pacific Group Type material ad-



Figure 1. Nouméa, New Caledonia to Helsingfors, Finland during 1905.

dressed to Pacific island addresses in non-French areas, realizing that such material will be difficult to find. A few years ago I purchased the cover shown in Figure 3, which was posted from Papeete, French Oceania on March 30, 1896 to Rarotonga, Cook Islands on March 30, 1896 to Rarotonga, Cook Islands where it arrived on July 5, 1896.



Figure 3. Papeete, French Oceania to Rarotonga, Cook Islands via San Francisco and Auckland in 1896.

The reverse shows transits from San Francisco, California (May 13, 1896) and Auckland, New Zealand (June 19, 1896). It definitely made the journey from Papeete to Rarotonga, which took more than three months, but it is beset with a number of problems. This 15c letter card is still sealed and was never opened. It most probably contains no message. The correct rate from Papeete to Rarotonga in 1896 was the 25c overseas rate, so it is 10c underpaid. The incorrect rate was ignored, and no manuscript marking was applied suggesting that this was being sent as printed matter. It was undoubtedly accepted by the Papeete post office as a favor to the sender, with the recognition that it was philatelic mail with no message inside. Again, as the only example of Group Type mail to a Pacific Island destination in my collection, I reluctantly showed it in my exhibit, and even smiled a bit about the east-

west journey across the Pacific.

So the matter stood until September 2013, when the item shown in Figure 4 appeared in an Ebay sale. It is a small envelope posted from Papeete, French Oceania on November 25, 1912 to the Catholic Mission in Apia, American Samoa (a real and most legitimate addressee) with a manuscript routing of via New Zealand on the front. The reverse (Figure 5) shows a clear Apia arrival from December 21, 1912. The journey time of less than a month for this letter suggests that the routes within the Pacific area had changed dramatically for the better between 1896 and 1912. This item is correctly franked at the 25c overseas rate with a single blue Group Type stamp which was first issued in 1900. In my view this cover has none of the misgivings that we frequently



Figure 4. Papeete, French Oceania to Apia, Samoa in 1912.



Figure 5. Reverse of the cover in Figure 4.

see in covers of this ilk and shown by the first two covers in this article. I thought the cover to be exceptionally rare, and bid accordingly. I was surprised to note that the cover attracted very little attention, and I ended up paying about 20% of my maximum bid for it. Score one for the home team! I would be pleased to hear from collectors with similar material.



We Get Letters

Thank you for taking up the editorship of the France and Colonies Philatelist. I was reading through the July 2013 issue, and noticed the published comment from Stan Luft and your follow-up comment inquiring about including new issue information in the journal. The late David Herendeen seems to have made a unilateral decision to drop this feature - editorial prerogative I guess. I inquired about the dropping of this feature with David when the Society had its annual meeting at the Rocky Mountain Stamp Show I believe four years ago. He told me that the information could be found on the internet... I pointed out that I was referring to France itself, and entities such as French Andorra, French Polynesia, French South and Antarctic Territories, Mayotte (apparently using only French issues at this point), New Caledonia, St. Pierre and Mique-

lon, and Wallis and Futuna - the same entities for which Stan Luft had provided new issue information. Such information may be on the internet, but some information also tends to disappear off the internet after awhile too. I think this type of information should find a permanent record and home in the journal, which would be consistent with virtually all journals published by the other philatelic societies I belong to for their respective home countries and affiliated territories (ASNP, GPS, etc.). I finished looking through the most recent Japanese Philately journal, and this journal will allow up to 55% of its content to be new issue coverage, and it is a fairly large journal! I don't think the France and Colonies Philatelist should largely appeal only to those who collect more classical issues and are exhibitors. Don't get me wrong - I had no problem with the articles that David published (including his own), and we all owe him a world of appreciation for the incredible boost he provided to the Society and philately in general. I just think we must be a bit more broad-minded to appeal to more collectors of the France and colonies area or we may continue to shrink in size. I used to get new issues from Papeete, but currently I don't regularly acquire any new issues from the French area. Nevertheless, here is the vote of one member to include new issue information in the journal. Thank you again for your service to the Society.

Kind regards,

Mike

Michael Kluherz
Member 2910

A QUADRUPLE CENSORSHIP COVER FROM MARTINIQUE

Richard M. Stevens

Covers from Martinique during World War II showing double censorship are common, and those with triple censorship are not difficult to find. However ones that have been censored four times are unusual. In addition, French Equatorial Africa is a rare destination for airmail covers from Martinique, and the mailing date raises serious questions as to how it was actually transported.

The cover is franked with two 10 Franc stamps on the front and a 1 Franc stamp on the back. It is marked at the upper left, "PAR AVION au Dakar ???a destination." Picirilli [1] found no published airmail rates from Martinique to French Equatorial Africa, however the 21 Franc rate can be explained as: 1 Franc for a 20 gram letter from

Martinique to a French territory; 18 Francs for airmail service from Martinique to French West Africa; and 2 Francs for airmail service from French West Africa to French Equatorial Africa.

The letter was censored first in Martinique and the large double-circle marking was struck in the center of the back. The inscriptions CONTROLE POSTAL and MARTINIQUE were standard during the period of Vichy control. This particular device has a large inner circle and vertical bars at the sides with the number 1 in the center. It is possible the envelope was not opened. The Martinique censor marking is clearly over the 1 Franc stamp, which seals both flaps. There is no sign that any sealing tape was applied at Martinique; it would have been





tied, front and back, with a pointed oval OUVERT par L'AUTORITÉ MILITAIRE, which would be visible even if the tape had been removed or covered by the subsequent censorship

The second censorship was done by the British at Trinidad. They applied the brown tape at the right and tied it with the handstamp PASSED BY POSTAL CENSOR 13 in violet. It is listed by Miller[2] as Type TR CH 4B. He indicates it is fairly common, used from November 1939 to January 1943. This is the first example I have seen on a cover from Martinique.

The last two censors both applied their white paper tapes on the left side. Part of the first tape, with a printed (CON)TROLE POSTAL is visible on the back. The lower part of the large oval handstamp (OUVERT PAR) les autorités de contrôle is visible on front and back. This is listed by Wolter[3] as Type IIa/2 of French West Africa. The A/1 in circle was struck on the front and shows the cen-

sorship was done at Dakar. The last tape is plain white and was added on arrival in French Equatorial Africa. It is tied by the pointed oval OUVERT par L'AUTORITÉ MILITAIRE on front and back; also on the back by a double circle CONTROLE POSTAL AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE FRANÇAISE Commission C (listed by Wolter[3] as Type 3II) and a C/1 in circle. The C was used at Libreville, Gabon.

Major questions remain. When and how did this letter reach Libreville? There are no postal or dated censor markings after the cover was mailed in Martinique on 7 November 1940. The sender asked for and paid for airmail service. Why? Surely the news must have reached Martinique that, in July 1940, Air France had suspended service on the route from Natal, Brazil to Dakar. PanAm carried airmail from Martinique to South America, but I find no indication in Boyle[4] that they were flying from Brazil to Africa, only in the reverse direction. In addition, Martinique and French West Africa re-

mained under Vichy control, but French Equatorial Africa joined the France Libre. Van Dam[5] states that Gabon joined the Free French on 12 November 1940, shortly after this letter was mailed. Picirilli writes on page 51: "This largely cut off these colonies....from all airmail connections with the rest of the world." I am forced to conclude that this letter reached Libreville only after much delay, probably carried by ship from Brazil to French Equatorial Africa. World War II airmail services, particularly in and to Africa, are not part of my area of expertise; Comments are welcome from those with better knowledge.

References

1. Picirilli, Robert E., *Postal and Airmail Rates in France & Colonies 1920-1945*. France & Colonies Philatelic Society of Great Britain 2011. ISBN 0-9519601-6-4.
2. Miller, Christopher, *British Empire Civil Censorship Devices. World War II. Canada and Colonies in the Caribbean and North and South America*. The Civil Censorship Study Group 2006. ISBN 0-9517444-6-1.
3. Wolter, Karl Kurt, *Die Postzensur. Band II*. George Amm, Nürnberg 1966, p. 77.
4. Boyle, Thomas H., Jr., *Airmail Operations During World War II*. American Air Mail Society 1998. ISBN 0-939-429-20-9.
5. Van Dam, Theo, *A Century of War Dates 1859-1959 and More*. Postal Covers 1996, p. 68.

Design Flaw, Corrected

Norval Rasmussen

The stamp pictured below, Scott 321, was issued June 1, 1958, to commemorate the third anniversary of President Habib Bourguiba's return from exile. Next to it is an enlargement showing the



dates June 1, 1955-1958. A red trial color proof shown above has incorrect dates, June 1, 1954-1958. A design flaw caught in time.

New Issues

France

1 July 2013: 100th anniversary of the Tour de France sheetlet; € 5.82 (four stamps €



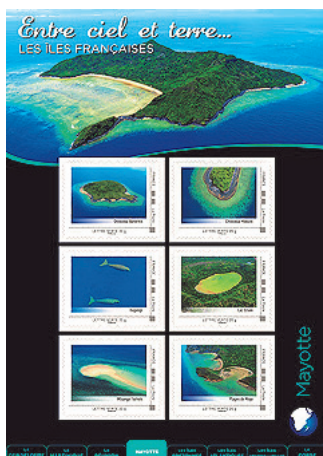
0.58, two stamps € 0.80, 2 stamps € 0.95.

1 July 2013: Martinique; the second in a series of eight illustrating French islands. Six non denominated stamps valid for the green letter rate. Sheetlet €6.49.

1 July 2013: French islands series, Reunion, sheetlet of six non denominated stamps valid for the green letter rate. €6.49.

1 July 2013: French islands series, Mayotte, sheetlet of six non denominated stamps valid for the green letter rate. €6.49.

1 July 2013: French islands series, Islands of Brittany, sheetlet of six non denominated stamps valid for the green letter rate. €6.49.



1 July 2013: French islands series, Gadeloupe, sheetlet of six non denominated stamps valid for the green letter rate. €6.49.

1 July 2013: French islands series, French Atlantic Islands, sheetlet of six non denominated stamps valid for the green letter rate. €6.49.

1 July 2013: French islands series, French Mediterranean Islands, sheetlet of six non denominated stamps valid for

the green letter rate. €6.49.

1 July 2013: French islands series, Corsica, sheetlet of six non denominated stamps valid for the green letter rate. €6.49.

8 July 2013: Château Haut-Koenigsbourg commemorative series. Sheetlet of ten non denominated stamps for the green letter rate. €8.60.

13 July 2013: French Republican Guard commemorative. Sheetlet of ten non denominated stamps for the green letter rate. €8.60.

14 July 2013: Non denominated large interactive Marianne stamp. €2.00. Green letter rate.

16 July 2013: Marianne. Two sheetlets. The first twelve different 5th Republic Marianne designs and the second a new Marianne design. €8.77.

18 July 2013: Brittany commemorative sheetlet of ten non denominated stamps for the green letter rate. €8.60.

19 July 2013: French swimmers. Sheetlet of eight non denominated stamps valid for the green letter rate plus a booklet. €9.90.

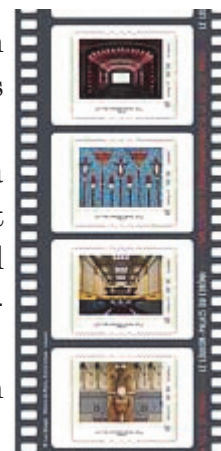
26 July 2013: Trenet commemorative sheetlet of ten non denominated stamps for the green letter rate. €8.60.

2 August 2013: Gaston Doumergue commemorative. €0.58.

16 August 2013: Aviation pioneer Pierre-Georges Latécoere. €1.05.

3 September 2013: Dalida commemorative. Sheetlet of four non denominated stamps valid for the priority letter rate. €4.90.

3 September 2013: Edith



Piaf commemorative. Sheetlet of four non denominated stamps valid for the priority letter rate. €4.90.

6 September 2013: 10th anniversary of the French patronage law. €0.63.

9 September 2013: 70th anniversary of the liberation of Corsica in WW II. Sheetlet of ten different designs, non denominated and valid for the green letter rate. €8.60.

9 September 2013: Gothic art booklet of twelve non denominated stamps valid for the green letter rate. €7.56.

9 September 2013: French heritage booklet of twelve non denominated stamps valid for the green letter rate. €6.96.

14 September 2013: Luxor theater commemorative. Miniature sheet of four non denominated stamps valid for the priority letter rate. €4.90.

16 September 2013: Paris left bank commemorative stamps. Miniature sheet of four non denominated stamps valid for the priority letter rate. €4.90.

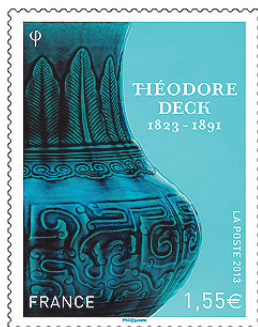
16 September 2013: Paris right bank commemorative stamps. Miniature sheet of four non denominated stamps valid for the priority letter rate. €4.90.

16 September 2013: 100th anniversary of the Paris judicial police. €0.63.

23 September 2013: Miniature sheet of ten €3.40 airmail stamps commemorating the first flight across the Mediterranean Sea in 1913. €34.00. Also sold as a single stamp.

23 September 2013: Ceramic artist Theodore Deck commemorative stamp. €1.55.

23 September 2013: Alexandre Yersin commemorative stamps.



Jointly issued with Viet Nam. €0.63 and 0.95 stamps.

24 September 2013: Large forest animals. Sheetlet of four non denominated stamps valid for the priority letter rate. €4.90.

24 September 2013: Small forest animals. Sheetlet of four non denominated stamps valid for the priority letter rate. €4.90.

27 September 2013: Mediterranean regatta; the event visits Toulon September 27-30. Sheetlet of ten non denominated stamps valid for the green letter rate. €8.60.

30 September 2013: Council of Europe stamp. €0.95.

30 September 2013: Painter Georges Braque commemorative. Sheetlet of two €1.55 stamps. €3.10.

Andorra



6 July 2013: altarpiece of Sant Miquel de Prats commemorative stamp. €1.05.

27 July 2013: 30th anniversary of the Andorran school. €0.63.

7 September 2013: Flowers; rosella and peonia; €0.58 and 1.05.

2 October 2013; 100th anniversary of the Canillo school. €0.63.

5 October 2013: Working Community of the Pyrenees (CTP) commemorative. €0.95.

New Caledonia

1 July 2013: Maritime museum commemorative. 180F.

8 August 2013: Nouville sweatshop commemorative. 280F.

9 August 2013: Birth series. Two 110F stamps.



Figure 4. Satellite picture of Djeneien from Google©.

in 2006 and probably fewer in 1906. It is located in the Saone et Loire Department in Burgundy.

References:

1. Morat, Jean, Tunisie: L'Histoire Postale et les Emissions de Timbres Durant la Regence 1888-1955. Self published, 2000.
2. <https://maps.google.com/maps?hl=en&tab=wl>



New Issues continued from page 115

20 August 2013; World Champion swimming sport; 120F.

10 September 2013: Orchids; sheetlet of four 110F stamps.

10 September 2013: Flower Captain-cook; 85F.

10 September 2013; Pouembout dovecote commemorative; 180F.

French Polynesia

16 July 2013: Heiva Carnival; 100F.

22 August 2013: Flower Pitate; 100F.

18 September 2013: FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup; Tahiti 2013. 140F.

18 September 2013: Vahine; booklet of six 100F stamps.

French Austral & Antarctic Terrs. (TAAF)

No new issues since July.

Monaco

5 July 2013: 150th anniversary of Monte Carlo SBM; sheetlet of 4 stamps. €0.80 (2), €1.05 and 1.35.

10 July 2013: Grand Bourse commemorative. €0.63.

10 July 2013: Monacophil 2013 commemorative. €0.80.

St. Pierre & Miquelon

18 September 2013: L'Hôpital de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon; €0.63.

Wallis & Futuna

No new data available.

Membership Notices

NEW MEMBERS

3448 McElroy, Patricia
2220 Otay Lakes Road, Ste. 502-411,
Chula Vista, CA 91915-1004

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

3058 Quinby, Roger P.

DROPPED FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

3393 Acquistapace, Roger L.
1776 Adam, Alfred J.
1562 Albiez, Henry O.
1504 Alevizos, George
3407 Aspines, Richard K.
3387 Baird, Julian T.
3431 Blank, Allen R.
3355 Brenner, Larry
3116 Brien, Raymond C.
2908 Brown, Gary H.
2482 Bump, Benjamin
3414 Caraud, Stéphane
2856 Clarke, Walter S.
3350 Collins, Ross F.
3336 Conrad, Ronald E.
2355 Coulbourne, Joseph C.
2759 Dorin, Philip M.
3439 Drummond, Donald W.
3438 Findlay, W. R.
3442 Fisher, Howard
2576 Gauthier, Arthur F.
2237 Gitner, Henry
3362 Goedert, James L.
1493 Gordon, Lee
2819 Gough, James P.
3441 Hadlock, William E.
3322 Haskell, Michael
3283 Holtz, Andrew G.
2814 Lallevee, Thierry
1394 Lambert, Laurence H.

3010 Landau, Eliot A.
2839 Laughlin, Paul
3385 Levin, Mark
1712 Marra, Thomas R.
1328 McCulloch, J. Douglas
3141 McMahon, Ian
2911 Meyer, Eugene
2459 Morales-Lugo, Arnulfo
3329 Nourok, David S.
2540 Nyberg, Edward J., Jr.
3443 Paprock, Joanne M.
3358 Parks, Luther III
1761 Petri, Erwin A.
2484 Pieklo, Edward A.
3437 Postal History Foundation Library
3013 Tran, Anh-Tuan
2135 Wallis, William W.
2965 White, Michael A.
1691 Willmarth, Richard
3378 Wunderlich, Howard

Show Reports

AMERICOVER 2013

Independence, OH August 2013

Single frame Gold to **Eliot Landau** for "The 1909 Lincoln Commemorative Issues: Early Uses and FDC." Also Curtis B. Patterson Award and AFDCS best single frame exhibit award. Vermeils to **Eliot Landau** for "The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Series of 1945-46 and its FDCs," and "OH FREEDOM: The 1940 13th Amendment Commemorative, the Stamp, its First Day Covers, and postal uses."

BALPEX 2013

Baltimore, MD September 2013

Single frame Grand and Gold to **Alfred F. Kugel** for "Registered Mail of the American Expeditionary Forces 1917-1923." An-

other Gold to **Alfred F. Kugel** for "American Intervention in the Caribbean 1898-1934." Also the Postal History Society Award and the Ed Ruckle Memorial Award: for excellence in US postal history:

INDYPEX 2013

Indianapolis, IN September 2013

Gold to **Larry Gardner** for "British Morocco Agencies, 1907-1957." Vermeil to **Alfred P. Kugel** for "The Prexies Go To War."

Another vermeil to **Alfred P. Kugel** for "The Postal History of Montenegro, 1874-1922." Also the Johnny Appleseed Award.

Minnesota Stamp Expo 2013

Crystal, MN July 2013

Gold to **Eliot Landau** for "Classic France: Postal History of the Cérés and Napoleon Issues of 1849-75." Gold to **Paul Larsen** for "Federal Issues of the Leeward Islands: King George V Reign." Vermeil and the Single Frame Grand award to **Paul Larsen** for "Leeward Islands Federal Postal Stationery of King George V Reign: Registered Envelopes." Also the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group Award.

Omaha Stamp Show 2013

Omaha, NE September 2013

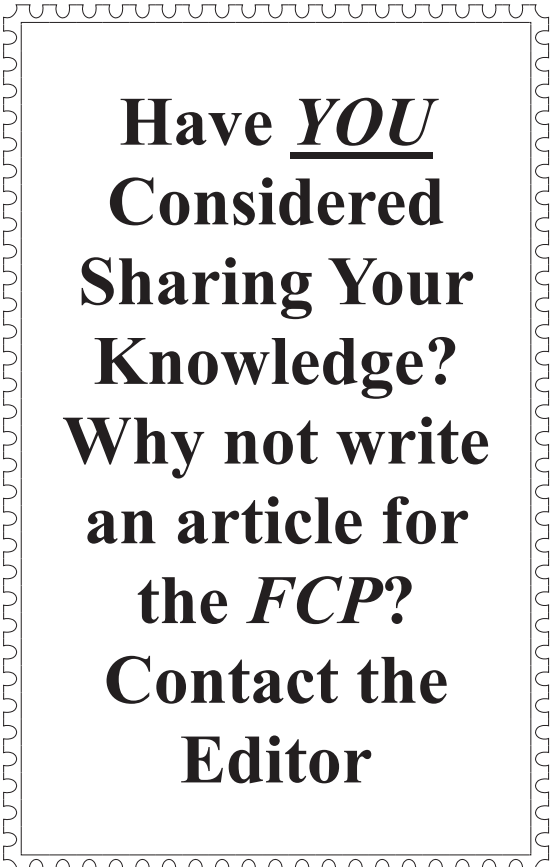
Vermeil to **Paul Larsen** for "French Sudan and Niger."

STAMPSHOW 2013

Milwaukee, WI August 2013

The reserve Grand and a Gold to **Larry Gardner** in the open competition for "Morocco Foreign Post Offices and Agencies." Also the Postal History Society

award and the best in the Postal Division. Gold to **Eliot Landau** for "Classic France: Postal History of the Ceres and Napoleon Issues of 1849-75." Gold to **Paul Larsen** for "Federal Issues of the Leeward Islands: King George V Reign." Vermeil to **Alfred F. Kugel** for "The Liberation Period in Hungary During 1938-1944." Vermeil to **Eliot Landau** for "The 1890-1903 4¢ Lincoln Definitives." Vermeil to **Stanley J. Luft** for "Alsace-Lorraine/Elsass-Lothringen, 1870 to UPU." Single frame Vermeil to **Stanley J. Luft** for "Rixheim in the 19th Century." In the literature competition, a Gold to **Charles LaBlonde** for *Post D-Day Swiss Mail to/From Great Britain and the Americas*.



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Knowledge?
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an article for
the *FCP*?
Contact the
Editor

President's Letter

Friends, by the time you read this I will have retired from my day job. Given the average age in our hobby, I am probably behind most of you, but it's still a major milestone and happy time for me. More hobby time, although I do have a list of chores I put off over the past couple of years that I will now begin. Enough about me.

Our first order of business is a reminder that SANDICAL is just a couple of months away. Vice-President Rasmussen and I are working together to find speakers, a restaurant, encourage exhibitors and attendees at the show. We're starting to see things come together, although the full plan isn't yet ready. The show organizers have reported that we have nearly 40 frames of exhibits already, which is terrific. More is better – in Cleveland we were close to 100, and a couple of years ago in Chicago you, our wonderful members, entered about 120 frames. SANDICAL would love to have 100 frames from us.

What can you do? First, plan on attending. I just looked on line and found a \$250 airfare from Akron to San Diego. Hard to beat that! Not the greatest times, but still a good price. Second, enter an exhibit. That takes more planning, of course. I listened to a presentation on exhibiting at a recent stamp club meeting. After a lot of good discussion the presenter remarked that there is nothing to focus your attention like sending in a check and an application to exhibit. Try it and see. Third, offer to talk at our meeting. In the past our presenters have spoken for 30 to 50 minutes about a subject near and dear to

their hearts. Most of us have used Power-Point, although that isn't a requirement. I have said before that the range has been from very technically challenging to programs appealing to non-collectors but using stamps as a tool to explain history or geography. One of the rewards of presenting is receiving not just the accolades of your fellow FCPS members, but also gaining knowledge about your subject from the people in the room. It's really a lot of fun.

We hope to see lots of you in San Diego. Remember, especially if you are a northerner, that we'll be there in January! Don't you want a break from cold weather?

Our other seemingly constant topics are our website and the digitization projects. There has been just a little progress on the digitization side, but at least it is moving. Still no real target date for completion. Mike Bass and I continue to talk, and he is making progress with the journals for the Society of Israeli Philatelists, which is good. We are still hopeful that we can piggyback on all the knowledge he gains from that.

If any of you have tried recently, our old "drunkenboat.net" website has vanished into the ether. So as of now, we have no web presence. I have asked a team of volunteers who have related expertise to work with a webmaster located in Cleveland to get a site up and running. When that happens we will do a blast email to all of you letting you know that we are back on the internet. That is important, as you know, so let's do what we can to encourage the team to get us up and running.

That's it for this quarter. I hope to hear from you and to see you in San Diego. Also, remember to write an article for our journal. I can all but guarantee that you have knowledge that your fellow collectors would like to read about, and the only way to make it happen is to set aside a few hours to write. Please do so. Our strength is our members, and sharing our knowledge with others is one of the main reasons to have a society like ours.

Before I close, I want to publicly acknowledge the great service that Jere Dutt, a member who lives near me, provided. Through phone calls and emails he got nearly two dozen lapsed members back into the group. If only we had a way to gain two dozen new members as easily! Jere's efforts really paid off for us, and we all owe him a big "Thank You!" See you in San Diego.

**It only takes 200
words to fill this
space.
Think about what you
could say to your
fellow philatelists!**

**See you in San Diego
At
Sandical 2014
January 24-26, 2014**

Editorial continued from page 67

ing home because President Nixon had pulled out the third marine division. We slept in four or five holds on racks stacked eight high or so. The meal facilities could handle about eighty men at a time so we stood in line to eat and did little else. The approach to San Diego involved sailing down a long strip of water between two causeways. Wives and girlfriends could drive down the roads on either side resulting in the ship swaying from right to left repeatedly as we ran from side to side to see these attractive ladies. This time I will fly.

I am working on a Friday night dinner in San Diego. What I know now is that the hotel isn't walking distance from anything appropriate. I would appreciate an early head count so if you think you will attend please email me as soon as possible (nrasmu@gmail.com). I will try very hard to have the January journal in your mailbox the first week so we will all have an agenda before the meeting but please don't wait until then to get your name on the dinner list.

Help!

You may have noticed that whole number 314 is 28 pages long instead of 32. Please join the cadre of *France and Colonies Philatelist* authors by submitting a piece. It is educational and fun.

See you in San Diego.

Instructions for authors

I spent a great deal of time with the old issues before putting this one together. I found very detailed instructions for authors in the July 2007 *F&CP* volume (whole number 289). These should continue to guide you in your submissions. Electronic submission using Microsoft Word © is preferred. Pictures scanned at 300 dpi reproduce well and can be shown larger without losing clarity. The preferred format for the pictures will remain TIF. I note David Herendeen's instructions in the July 2007 issue concerning the use of JPEG scans. Some of the illustrations in the last issue lost clarity and sharpness in the final printed issue. They were in JPEG format. Although they looked fine in my document they degraded going forward.

In all cases if you need assistance in producing your article, cover write up, column closer, or other submission contact me: nrasmu@gmail.com or 224 Wilson Ave., Morgantown, WV 26501, or 304-292-7652, or 304-290-6117.

Deadlines are the 15th of the month proceeding publication (December 15, March 15, June 15, September 15) but I can be reasonable.

ED

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Help Wanted

Assistant editor with knowledge of modern France philately. Duties include soliciting, reviewing and critiquing articles submitted to this journal.

Contact the editor if interested.

nrasmu@gmail.com

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