

FRANCE and COLONIES PHILATELIST

April 2014
Whole No. 316 (Vol. 70, No. 2)



*Triple Censor Cover from Belgian Congo to French
Cameroun (see page 36)*



Front and Reverse of Free Frank Cover (see page 46)

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Editorial

Norval Rasmussen

I am finishing this issue, much to my surprise, almost two weeks past my 10th of the month deadline. I apologize to the membership and can only offer an excuse of “too much on my agenda.”

In This Issue

Alan Morvay has submitted a full feature article on World War II censorship in the Congo Region. I am also pleased that I have a second article from him for future use. Peter Kelley has a nice write up for the “From Nowhere to Nowhere” section.

Membership notices have no new information so the repeat of January’s information is intentional.

France and Colonies Philatelic Society’s 2014 Convention

I have included a selection of SANDICAL highlights featuring convening members prominently. French area exhibitors took away seven gold medals, seven vermeil medals, one silver medal and one silver bronze medal.

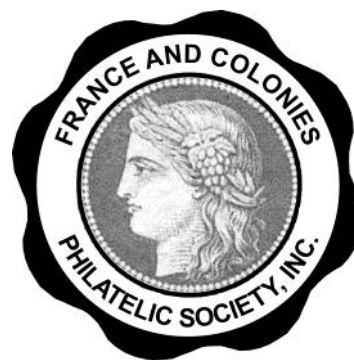
We will next convene in St. Louis in 2015 and Milwaukee in 2016. Start preparing a presentation and exhibit and plan to attend. It is a great experience to bathe in French philately for a weekend.

Looking Forward

I received some examples of catalog omissions from August Helms and used them to restart a “For the Record” feature that used to appear in

this journal regularly. To continue I need help. If you have similar items please send scans with brief descriptions.

Please enjoy the spring. If anyone makes it to NAPEX in June please seek me out. I will be on the floor most days.



WORLD WAR II CENSORSHIP WITHIN THE CONGO REGION

Alan Morvay

Commerce and correspondence between countries changes during times of war. Routes change due to military activity. The types of correspondence changes as well. As more military personnel and people in related fields from outside the region moved into the Congo region, the amount of mail increased and the amount of mail censorship increased. During world war two, mail in the Congo region became more regional in scope. The aim of this article is to examine some of the mail within the region comprising French Cameroun, French equatorial Africa, and Belgian Congo.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

The first cover (figure 1) is a military cover sent on May 25, 1945 from Brazzaville, French equatorial Africa to Yaounde, French Cameroun. It has a Douala, Cameroun, transit cancel and a May 29, 1945, receiving cancel. It bears the military griffe "*Direction D'Artillerie De L' A. E. F. Sous-direction De Brazzaville*" on the front of the cover. The front and the back of the cover have a circular military cachet with the same wording as the griffe. This military cover was not censored as it was sent at the tail end of World War Two. It was also sent between French soldiers within the same region. It was signed by the Brazzaville Post office on the instructions of the artillery director.

The November 29, 1942 stampless military cover from Brazzaville to Kribi, French Cameroun, (figure 2) bears two circular censor markings, one from each country. One censor marking is Af-



Figure 1

rique Equatorial France Controle Postal Commission A and the other mark is Territorie du Cameroun Controle Postal Commission B.

There was a close relationship between the free French forces in French Equatorial Africa and the



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

Belgian military in exile in Belgian Congo. Figure 3 is a cover sent June 10, 1943, from Brazzaville to Belgian Congo. It has a faint French equatorial Africa censor mark on the front. It has a Belgian Congo censor tape as well. On the back, the censor mark 43 indicates it was censored in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. The cover has two different Leopoldville transit cancels and a Libenge transit cancel.

The postcard (figure 4) has two different *Contrôle Postal* censor marks, one from Commission A and the other from Commission B. It was sent from Pointe Noire on June 3, 1944. It has a Brazzaville transit cancel and a Belgian Congo transit cancel on the message side.



Figure 4.



Figure 5.

The next two covers show the censorship of two internally traveled covers in two different regions of French Equatorial Africa.

The January 14, 1942, Fort Archambault cover to Brazzaville (figure 5) has two different *Contrôle Postal* circular censor marks. One is Commission A and the other is Commission F. This is because the cover traveled through two different censorship sections to reach its destination. The censor tape and the oval censor mark were used in French Equatorial Africa.



Figure 6.

This December 15, 1941 registered cover (figure 6) traveled within Libreville with a December 16 Libreville receiving cancel on the back. Also on the back is a censor mark circle containing "C2" and a *Controle Postal Commission C* censor mark which were both used in Libreville. As the previous cover this cover also has the same censor tape and oval censor mark which were used throughout French Equatorial Africa.

French Cameroun

In this section eight different postal covers from French Cameroun are discussed. Four covers illustrate differed censorships on traveled covers from French Cameroun to Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa. The other four covers illustrate different censorships on internally traveled mail. The June 27, 1943 registered Douala, French Cameroun cover (figure 7) has a French Equatorial Africa censor tape and an oval censor mark. The censor mark *Controle Postal Territoire du Cameroun Commission A* used in French Cameroun even though the latter is covered by censor tape. The censor mark circle containing "A2" was used with the *Controle Postal Commission A* cen-

sor mark. The back of this cover has a faint almost 5, 1943 Brazzaville receiving cancel.

The next cover (figure 8) bears a semi postal set from French Cameroun and a circular cachet signed by *Le Commandant de Compagnie*. It received a French Cameroun *Controle Postal* censor mark. It was registered on July 15, 1941 in Yaounde, French Cameroun and it was sent to Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa where it received a July 24, 1941 receiving cancel on the back.



Figure 8.

The next two covers were sent from Yaounde, French Cameroun to Brazzaville and both have the red circular military cachet, *Annexe D'Artillerie Doula Le Chef D'Annexe*.

The July 21, 1941 registered cover (figure 9) has a *Controle Postal Commission B Territoire du Cameroun* cachet on the front which was applied at Yaounde and an August 1, 1941 Brazzaville receiving cancel on the back.

The front of the June 16, 1941 cover (figure 10) has a circular black censor mark with white letters stating *Controle Postal Commission A Territoire du Cameroun* which was applied at Douala.



Figure 7.



Figure 9.

Controle Postal Commission A Territoire du Cameroun.

The May 24, 1941 Yaounde cover (figure 12) just has a *Controle Postal Commission B* censor mark on the front. This could be because either the sender and/or the receiver were known to the censor. The back side of the cover has a May 26, 1941 Eseka receiving cancel.

The November 30, 1939 N'Gaoundere cover (figure 13) has the French Cameroun censor tape and oval censor mark. The censor circle containing "B3" indicates that it was censored at its destination, Yaounde.



Figure 10.

The back has a June 20, 1941 Brazzaville receiving cancel.

The next two internally traveled covers show the use of two different *Controle Postal* cachets used in two different regions in French Cameroun.

The November 6, 1941 Nkongsamba cover (figure 11) has a French Cameroun censor tape and three censor marks. These censor marks are the oval censor mark, censor circle containing "A5", and



Figure 11.

For locally traveled mail, Ebolowa was only one of two towns to use a postal control cachet which showed the location of the censorship. (See figure 14). This August 16, 1940 Ebolowa cover has the rectangular postal control Ebolowa cachet on the front and a circular August 28, 1940 Lolodorf town council used in transit on the back. Interestingly, Lolodorf was the only other town to use a postal control cachet which showed the location of the censorship.



Figure 12.



Figure 13.



Figure 14.

Belgian Congo

Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa was considered the capital of the Free French movement in Africa. It was located 350 miles up the Congo River cross from Leopoldville which was the largest city in the Belgian Congo. The next cover (figure 15) shows the close relationship between the Free French army in Africa and the exiled Belgian army in Belgian Congo. The August 28, 1941 cover cancelled Leopoldville with Belgian Congo stamps also has a French Equatorial Africa telegraph cachet *Controle Telegraphique Commission A*. The large envelope contained a 3 page typed press release from the Free French Army dated July 16, 1941, a 3 page press release dated July 18, 1941, a cover letter by K. E. Quigley (figure 16), a program schedule for Radio Brazzaville operated by Free French Africa (figure 17) and a publicity photograph (figure 18). (These figures are on page 44. ED)

The February 3, 1942 Belgian Congo response card (figure 19) from Matadi transited through Leopoldville as seen by a faint Leopoldville transit cancel. The faint straight line censor griffe *Censure Congo Belge* was probably applied in Leopoldville. It has a February 5, 1942 Brazzaville receiving cancel and a French Equatorial Africa *Controle Telegraphique* cachet.

The November 28, 1944 Leopoldville cover (figure 20) has a Belgian Congo censor tape and a Belgian Congo censor mark "3" on the back. It arrived in Libreville where it received a January 3, 1945 receiving cancel and a faint *Controle Postal* cachet on the back.

Because of the relationship, mail often received transit censorship when it transited from French Equatorial Africa through Belgian Congo or when he transited from Belgian Congo through French Equatorial Africa. The next cover (figure 21) transited through Point Noire

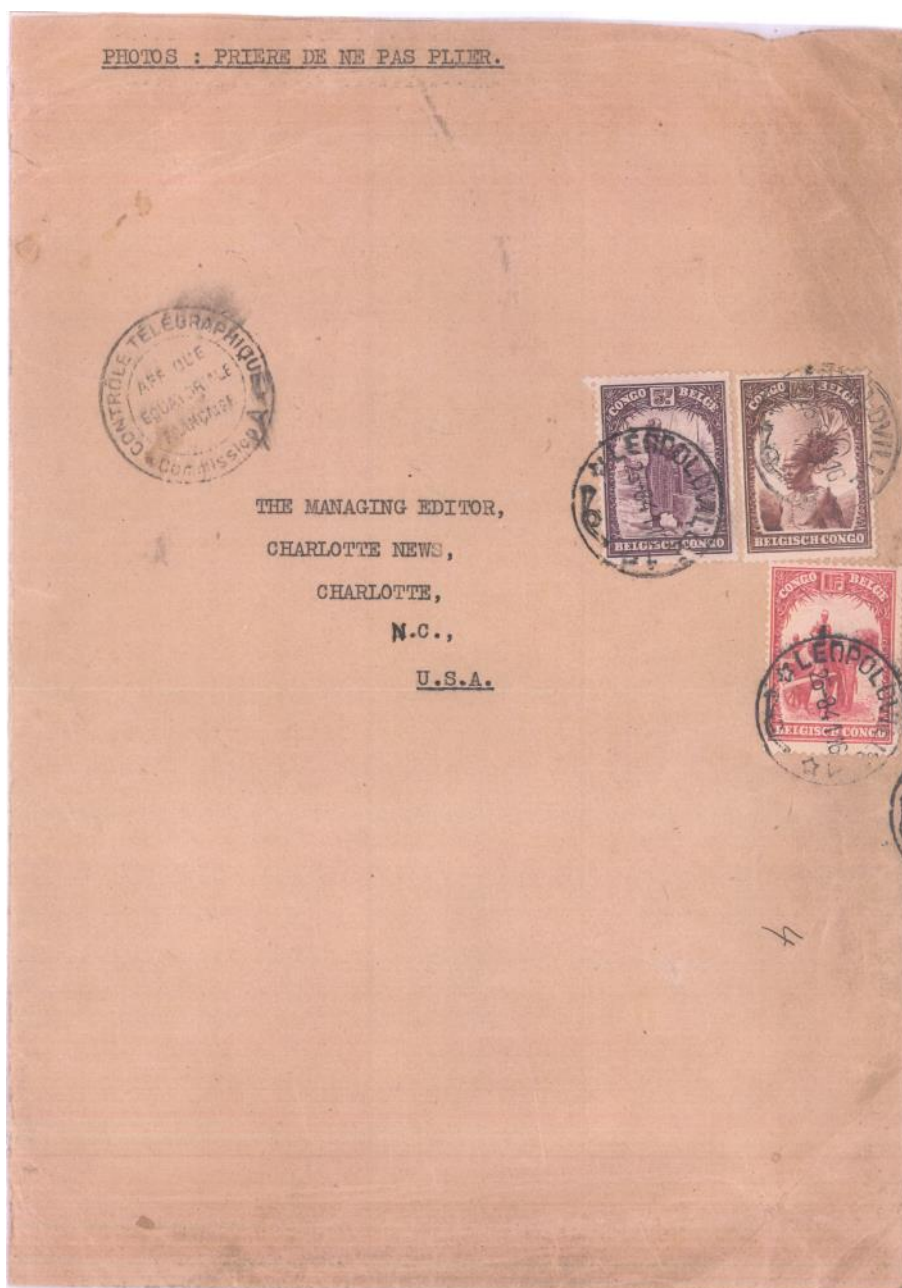


Figure 15.



Figure 19.

where it received a Pointe Noire town cancel in transit, brown French Equatorial Africa censor tape, *Controle Postal Commission B* cachet, an oval censor mark, and a censor circle containing "B3". The cover has a Belgian Congo censor tape and an August 1 Boma transit cancel. The special feature is the *Gouvernement General Congo Belge* cachet affixed to that cover after it was censored in Leopoldville. There are two different Angola cancels which were applied on arrival.

Postal covers traveling from outside the region through the region usually receive similar censorship markings as those covers that travel with in the region. Let's view the censorship on the next four covers for comparison.

The May 28, 1943 Khartoum, Sudan cover (figure 22) has a French Cameroun censor tape, *Controle Postal Commission B Territoire du Cameroun* cachet, and a Yaounde French Cameroun transit cancel. Because it traveled through French Equatorial Africa, it has a *Controle Postal Commission A Afrique Equatoriale Française* cachet and a Brazzaville transit cancel. It also has a Leopoldville, Belgian Congo transit cancel. But

because it traveled from outside the region, it received a Sudanese censor tape and the triangular censor mark prior to leaving Sudan (Figure 23).

The July 13, 1944 Leopoldville cover to Pointe Noire (figure 24) has the Belgian Congo censor tape and censor mark "34" applied at Leopoldville or the origin like the previous Sudanese censorship on the previous cover was. It has censor tape, an oval censor mark, two different French Equatorial Africa *Controle Postal* cachets for



Figure 20.



Figure 21.

Commission A and Commission B, and the sensor circle containing "B1" which were all applied while transiting through French Equatorial Africa. This cover received a Brazzaville transit cancel, a Madingou transit cancel and a Pointe Noire receiving cancel as it passed through this region (Figure 25).



Figure 22.



Figure 23.

The next cover (figure 26) shows two Sudan stamps cancelled with a Sudan Post office censor control mark. An oval chief censor mark and an October 31, 1945 Khartoum meter cancel are the only other Sudanese markings. The rest of the markings were applied in transit through French Equatorial Africa. There are two censor markings, four large circular military cachets and two different censor tapes which were all in French Equatorial Africa. The cover has a Fort Lamy transit cancel, the Brazzaville transit cancel and a Pointe Noire receiving cancel.

The October 3, 1941 Matadi, Belgian Congo cover (figure 27) transited through Leopoldville where it received an October 4, 1943 transit cancel. The backside, also has a Brazzaville transit cancel and a Pointe Noire receiving cancel. It has French



Figure 24.



Figure 27.



Figure 25.



Figure 28.



Figure 26.

Equatorial Africa censor tape, an oval censor mark, and a censor circle containing "B1" like the prior cover. It does have an additional rectangular censorship cancel applied in French Equatorial Africa which *Souscrivez A L'Emprunt de la Victoire Schrijf in Op de Overwinningssleenting*.

The last two covers traveled from Belgian Congo to French Cameroun.

The January 16, 1942 Leopoldville, Belgian Congo cover (figure 28) has a Belgian Congo censor tape and a French Cameroun censor tape. The *Controle Postal Commission A* cachet, the censor circle containing "AS" and the oval censor mark were all applied in French Cameroun. The cover has a

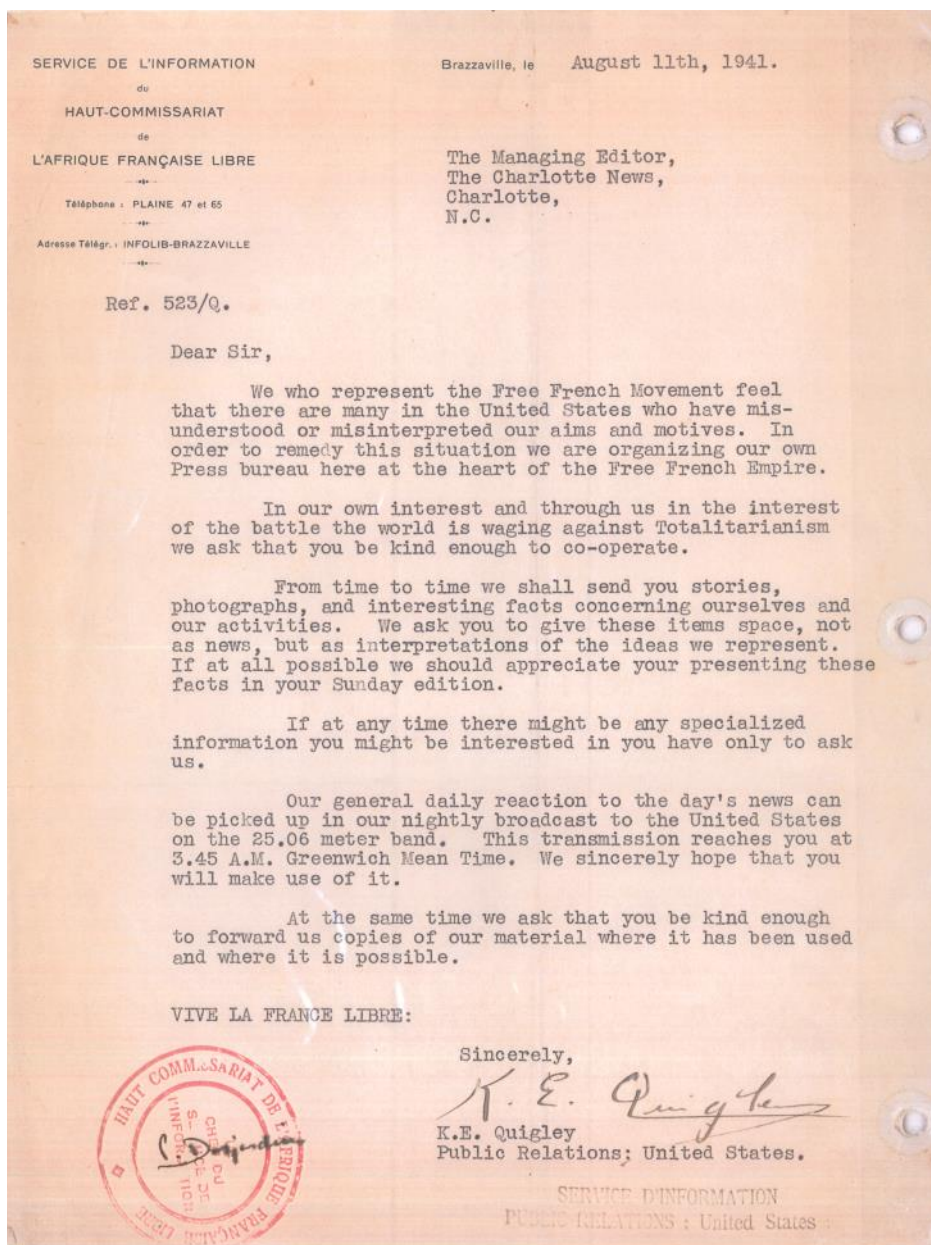


Figure 16.

These figures are the contents of the cover shown in figure 15. ED

General Charles DeGaulle, leader of Free France, and General De Larminat, High Commissioner of Free French Army, review troops in Brazzaville, free French Africa

Figure 18.

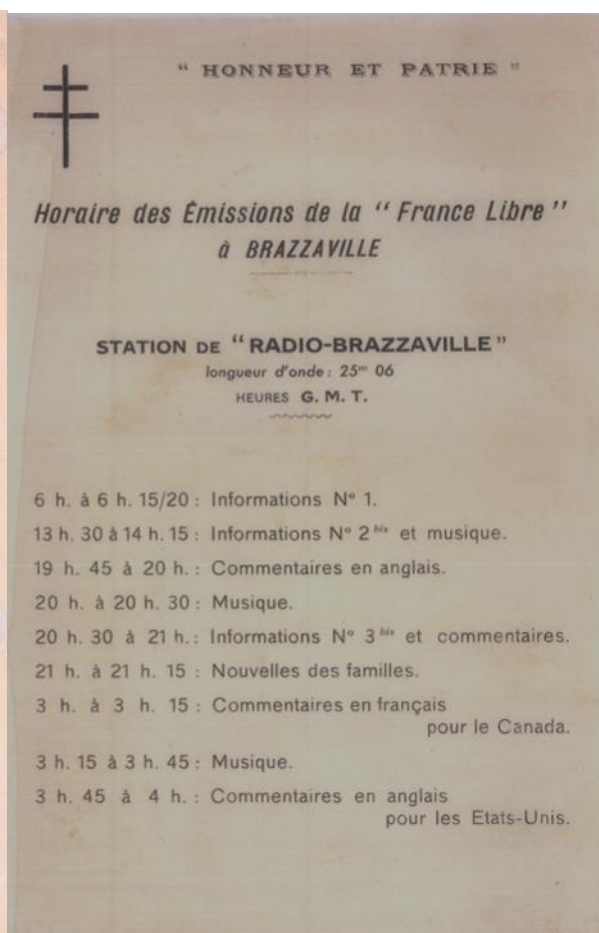
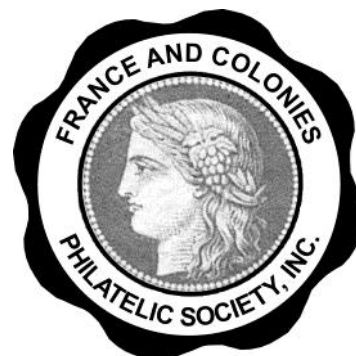


Figure 17.





Figure 29.



January 14, 1942 Douala transit cancel and a January 21, 1942 Edea receiving cancel.

The September 7, 1942 Stanleyville, Belgian Congo registered cover (figure 29) to French Cameroun has three French Cameroun censorships. The cover has French Cameroun censor tape, *Contrôle Postal* cachet, and the censor circle containing "A5".

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.

Hell Bourg to

Peter R. A. Kelly

I enjoyed reading Ed Grabowski's "from nowhere to nowhere" article in Journal 314, and would like to take this a little further very much in the spirit of David Herendeen's intentions.

From 'Nowhere to nowhere' was the title but nowhere is always somewhere to someone and this is certainly true of Hell Bourg. There is more to Hell Bourg than meets the eye.....

Hell Bourg started off by being called Salazie and was developed around thermal springs that were discovered in the mountains in 1831. By 1836 there was a population of 700 there, two thirds being slaves. In 1842, in recognition of the Governor of Réunion, M. Hell, the municipality asked for the name of Salazie to be changed to Hell-

Bourg while the name of Salazie was transferred to a village lower down (Le Petit Sable).

Getting there from St André (See Ed's map Journal 314 page 101) was not easy as the climb into the mountains was both difficult and potentially dangerous with the path no wider than 1 ½ metres in places. So, it attracted both tourists keen to visit the interior, those seeking a cure, or those who wanted to relax in the montane climate. It took a whole day to get there by foot, horse or porter's chair. Gradually a thermal establishment was created but in 1948 a serious landslip following a severe tropical storm caused its demise and it is now purely a centre for tourism while it was, in its heyday, a magnet for Bourbon society. (See figure 1 for a view of the thermal spa)

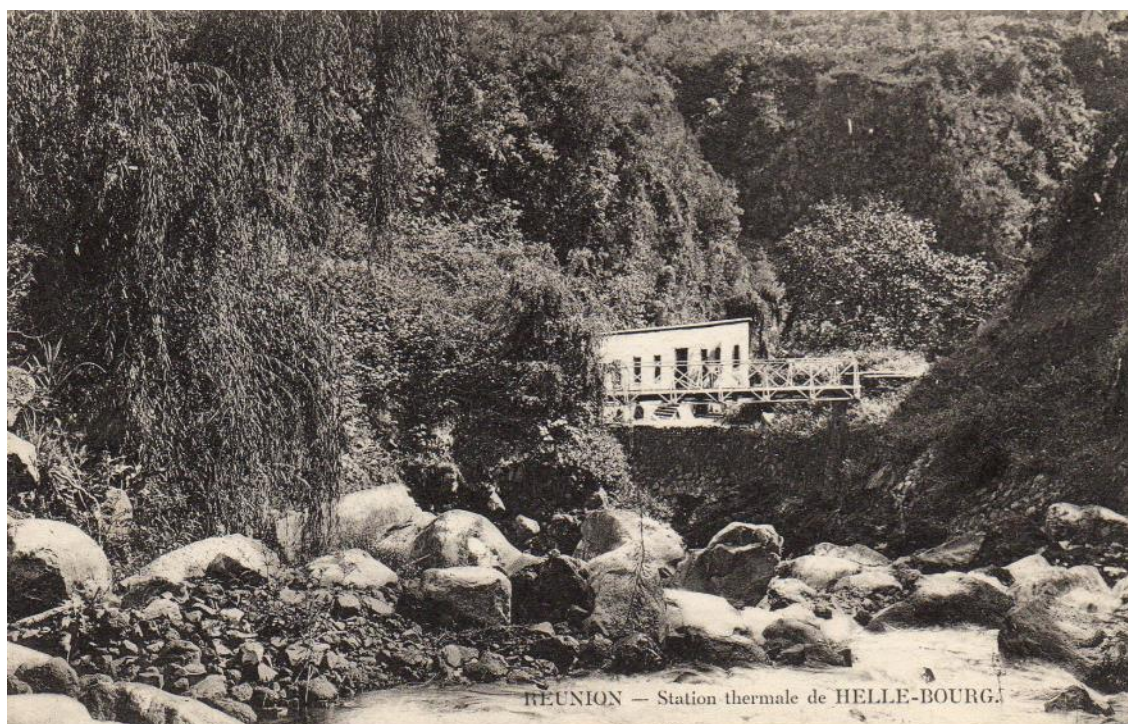


Figure 1. The thermal spa at Hell Bourg

A post office opened there on 15 January 1882, able to provide a full service. Figure 2 shows a letter sent to Hell Bourg by the Governor of the island, Jules Dupré to his wife on 12 September 1865 under his personal right to free postage. It was handled by the Salazie office that opened in 1836.



Figure 2. Letter from Jules Dupré to his wife.

However, Hell Bourg and Salazie were about to have a claim to fame that spread far out from the island and this arose from the two Madagascar military expeditions between 1887 and 1901. While the final result of military intervention and colonisation of Madagascar proved to be successful, this was only achieved with considerable loss of life with the principal enemy being the climate. An enormous number of soldiers were stricken with water born diseases and malaria. Initially they were sent home when seriously ill and the effect of passing through the Red Sea in uncomfortable surroundings only added to their other ailments and a great number failed to make it. The decision was taken to use Réunion as a base for sick troops and initially they were sent to the military hospital at St Denis (the capital). Once they were stronger, many were sent up to the thermal establishment at Hell Bourg to recuperate further there and at Salazie as well. Hell Bourg then became a place of great importance to many and of course the patients there wished to write home. As they were under the flag they

were allowed to send letters home 'sous franchise'. Those not actually serving in the military expedition but forming part of the military presence or on passage in the colony had the right of a military concession rate, equivalent to the normal inland rate. Hell Bourg had its own 'Corr d'Armees / Hell Bourg' canceller that is scarce and has been seen in black, blue and violet ink.

Figure 3 shows a letter sent free from the 'hospital sanitaire de Salazie' on 6 April 1887 signed by the Agent Comptable and using the official blue handstamp of the hospital on the reverse. This has the date stamp of the Hell Bourg office as well as the 'Corr d'Armees' stamp indicating entitlement to



Figure 3.



Figure 4.

the free service. A second letter to France (figure 4) is franked 15c for the concession rate and signed by the Aide Commissaire and, again, using the official blue handstamp of the hospital. Again, the Alphée Duval 15c is cancelled by Hell Bourg who have added the 'Corr d'Armees' stamp as before.



Figure 5.

So, over the years many have had cause to remember Hell Bourg fondly be it through taking the cure, simply having a good time there with their friends or recovering from malaria or other tropical ailments. To all of them, Hell Bourg was 'somewhere'.

Peter R.A.Kelly
Malmsy House, Church Road,

Leigh Woods,
Bristol BS8 3PG

The Editor,
France & Colonies Philatelist.

14 December 2013.



Figure 6.

SANDICAL 2014

We enjoyed the spirited presentations Friday afternoon in San Diego from Ed Grabowski, James Taylor, and Michael Bass.



Ed Grabowski presenting a program on philately and mail fraud.

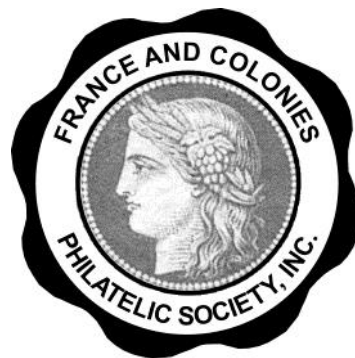


James Taylor at the awards banquet. His program was Postal History of French Newfound-

land.



Michael Bass at his presentation entitled “Ships sank, pilgrims moved, wars were waged, yet the French kept the mail moving in/out of the Holy Land 1852-1914.”



SANDICAL SCENES



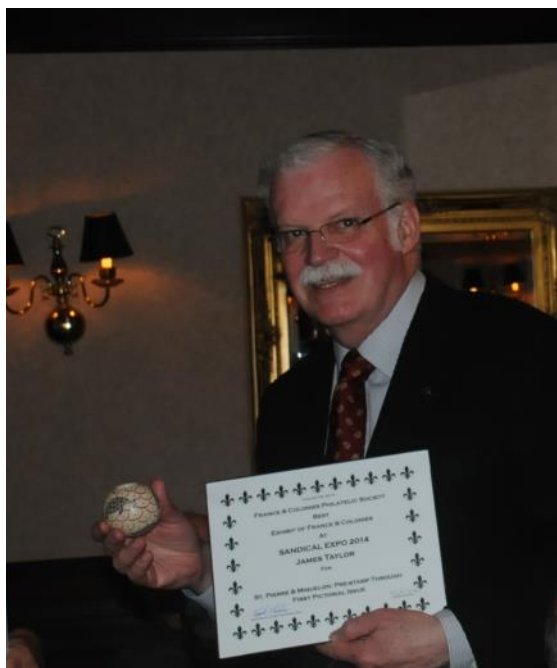
France and Colonies Philatelic Society members at the awards banquet. Left to right; Michael Bass, Lewis E. Bussey, Ken Nilsestuen, Norval Rasmussen, Jeff Ward, Ralph DeBoard, James Taylor, Ed Grabowski, and Stephen T. Tucker.



President Ken Nilsestuen was the chief judge at SANDICAL 2014.



Jeff Ward receiving his one of his two gold medals.



James Taylor received the France & Colonies Philatelic Society Philatelic 25 Award for the best France or colonies exhibit.



Stephen Tucker receiving his gold medal.



Lewis Bussey accepting his Gold medal from Les Lanphear.



Ralph DeBoard walking to the podium to accept his Gold medal.

President's Letter

What a great time for a brief look at the past and another look into the future!

First, the past. Our SANDICAL meeting was a lot of fun. From those who attended I heard many good reports. I couldn't attend the Friday meeting, but word was that the presentations were terrific (not just in the opinions of the presenters). Our Friday evening dinner was very well attended, and the food and company was great. Thanks to all of you who participated!

We also had a business meeting on Saturday in rather plush surroundings. The attending members were treated to a display of our website, still in its formative state. We are in the process of adding content, albeit slowly. We also reconfirmed the next few meeting places and agreed to keep the list in front of our members by including it in the journal each quarter.

Our exhibitors also did well at the show. There's a list elsewhere in our journal of the medals and special awards. We rank highly with the shows where we meet because our group fills so many frames. On top of everything else it is a wonderful advertisement of the delights of French area philately.

Since SANDICAL I have attended several more stamp shows – Little Rock, Canton (OH) and Cleveland's March Party, which is where I am sitting as I write this. Yeah, the March Party was postponed to April this year, but that will be fixed next year (scheduling problem with the venue).

Our hobby does seem healthy in many regards. All three shows (four, counting SANDICAL) have been well attended. Yes, there is an apparent shortage of young collectors at stamp shows, but

not every person coming through the entrance has gray hair. The Canton show, a local one, had three youth exhibits. The March Party expected a youth exhibit (but the exhibitor marked the wrong weekend on the calendar). So there are some youth interested in our hobby and in exhibiting, one of the more challenging aspects of philately.

As someone recently pointed out, it isn't just attracting young people, who have almost limitless curiosity and energy, but also finding a mentor, usually an adult, to provide continual encouragement. That group of people has to include us. As adults, we can plant enough seeds that will mature into another generation of collectors, although a long time from now. Those children won't gain the same wonderful experiences without steady help from us.

Many of us remember the experience I have outlined above, and most of us who had that experience broke away from the hobby for a number of years. So we found our way back after a hiatus, sometimes short, sometimes long. But there was usually a gap between youthful collecting and adult collecting.

To keep our hobby alive while we wait for our children and grandchildren to grow and return, we need to fill the gap with adults who have an interest in our hobby. There are hundreds of thousands of people buying stamps and covers on eBay, Bidstart, Stamps.com, Delcampe, and other places. This is a vast marketplace for us to seek out collectors and to get them excited about the fascinating byways of French area philately (and philately in general). The beauty of the art series, the colors of the colonial stamps and the mysteries of mid-20th century air mail routes and rates

are just a few of the many attractions of our branch of the hobby.

I don't have any great ideas to reach them – other suggestions have been to see if sellers can put hotlinks on their ebay or similar sites to our society site (which needs to be more robust to be effective), asking sellers of French material to include a membership application when mailing purchases, and so on. Some of these should pay off for the hobby, attracting members to organized societies like ours and encouraging them to share their knowledge. Not the least benefit of society membership is the sociability that it offers – a chance to meet others with similar interests. If you have your own ideas, try them out, share them with us, see what works and what doesn't. We are all ambassadors.

Lawrence H. Lambert

I am sorry to report that we lost a long time member of our society on February 23. Lawrence Hosea Lambert was a student of Algerian philately, especially its postal markings, having discovered several new cancelations as a result of his research.

Larry and I began our philatelic correspondence when he ran an inquiry looking for interested people to start an Algerian study group. Several of us responded, and for most of the 1990s we sent a quarterly newsletter to four or five people in the United States (including Norval Rasmussen, our esteemed vice president). Larry regularly contributed, adding analyses of covers and cards, as well as other commentary. When we finally disbanded the study group in 1999, Larry and I were the remaining regular contributors.

In the mid-1990s Larry and I decided to write a monograph on the hand cancels used in Algeria from 1830 through 1962. It took us far longer than we ever anticipated, but we finally published

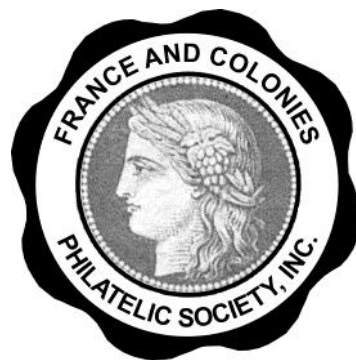
our work in 1999. Larry regularly published articles in our journal and in several French philatelic publications.

Larry continued his studies of Algerian cancels, hoping to complete a more thorough analysis than Claude Bosc provided in his 2001 volume. Unfortunately, the ravages of age set in before Larry could complete his work. He suffered from a degenerative disease for the last two years of his life that may have caused him to destroy some of his notes, so we don't yet know if his efforts will be preserved or lost.

The loss of his work is unimportant compared to the loss of his friendship. I know I am not his only correspondent and friend in our society. All of us who knew Larry are sorry to see him go. We extend our sympathies to his widow, Dorothy, and their children.

Ken Nilsestuen

Condolences: www.nullandsonfuneralhome.com



We Get Letters

To the Editor

My good friend and long-time correspondent, Laurence H. Lambert (FCPS 1394), of Rolla, Missouri, died February 23, 2014, from the effects of a long, painful and debilitating illness. He was in his upper 80s. He leaves his devoted wife Dorothy and two grown children, as well as other children from an earlier marriage.

Larry still gardened, mowed his lawn, and walked two miles daily (warm Missouri weather excepted) until late in 2011, when he was diagnosed with what was later recognized as Lewy Body Dementia, a disease akin to Alzheimer's and senile dementia, but much more poorly known and recognized by the medical profession. Type 2 diabetes and kidney failure didn't help either.

Although he had both e-mail and a typewriter, his preferred mode of corresponding was in long-hand. His first letter to me was written in February 1990, requesting philatelic information (as so many others used to do!). His last one was in June 2012, still quite witty, but markedly showing the effects of his downward course. I cherish them all.

Larry was an important collector and accumulator of postally used Algerian stamps and covers bearing handstamped date stamps, but he never exhibited his material and published very little, albeit what he did publish was important and furthered the cause of Algerian philately. He wrote four articles for our FCP between 1980 and 1982 on hand-cancel types of Algeria; collaborated with our current FCPS President on a classification of Algerian date stamps to 1962; and co-wrote with yours truly his last article (FCP for April 2006).

He was very much a family man who disliked travelling any great distances to see stamps and stamp shows. I did persuade him to come twice to

ROMPEX, which he did along with his second family, and my wife and I are very glad to have met Dorothy and his then young children. We shall miss that gentle, inquisitive, erudite long-bearded guy immensely!

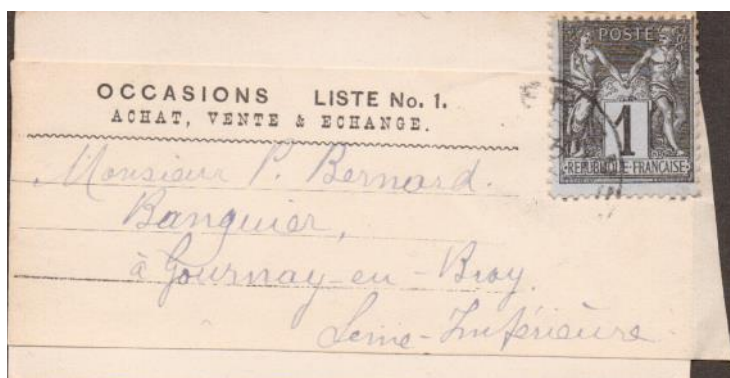
Lewy Body Dementia (LBD) was a complete unknown to me until Dorothy wrote at length about its effects on Larry, and gave me further reading suggestions. If any readers are concerned about the slow and steady effects of Alzheimer's, I urge them to check the Web for themselves.

Stanley J. Luft
FCPS # 915

More on Laurence Lambert from Ken Nilsestuen after his President's Letter. ED

Dear Norval,

I had several discussions with Ed Grabowski and others in San Diego at the January F&CPS meeting regarding a one centime rate circa 1900. I showed two covers from St. Pierre & Miquelon in my exhibit each with single one centime franking which, because of the low class of mail, had nothing in the form of receiving or way postal markings.



I have attached two scans, front in back, of a similar, single one centime, franking on a tiny cover from France proper. At 9 cm x about 5 cm, this is the smallest cover in my collection! The card was mailed from a M. Lufberg, apparent-

NOS OCCASIONS ---- LISTE No. 1.		
LES PRIX SONT POUR 10 TIMBRES ASSORTIS.		
Colonies espag, 22 sortes,	0 fr. 25.	✓
Grèce, 3 sortes,	0 fr. 15.	
Hollande, 14 sortes,	0 fr. 10.	
Japon, 7 sortes,	0 fr. 10.	
Roumanie, 8 sortes,	0 fr. 15.	
Russie, 6 sortes,	0 fr. 10.	
Suède service, 4 sortes,	0 fr. 15.	
Zoululand, 1888-94. 5 sortes,	2 fr. 25.	
PAIEMENT D'AVANCE. ---- PORT EN PLUS.		
M. LUFBERG, à MER, (Loir - Et - Cher.)		

ly a wholesale stamp dealer, to quote his listing "Les prix sont pour 10 timbres assortis". The exotic "Zoululand" 5 types appears to be in short supply and expensive.

This may be of interest to your readers,

Jim Taylor
Calgary, Alberta

To The Editor

Claude Bosc died January 5, 2014. He was a founding member and president of PHIL EA, a French national philatelic association studying Algerian philately, founded in 1976. Students of Algerian postal history will remember his works on postal markings of Algeria between 1749 and 1962, his catalog on "EA" overprints on French stamps in 1962, as well as his numerous other studies.

This is a portion of the obituary published in the journal of PHIL EA supplied by Jean-Pierre Lamarre, secretary of PHIL EA. ED

For the Record

This was a regular feature in the Stanley Luft FCP that has disappeared. I do not know the original intent but it seems an item worth resurrecting. For this issue I am using information sent by August Helms concerning some catalog omissions. ED



CÔTE DES SOMALIS

Yvert & Tellier 100 with a double inverted sur-

charge. The stamp was issued in 1915 as a semi-postal stamp benefiting the Red Cross.



NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE

The general French colony series of 1881 was overprinted "N^{LE}LE CALEDONIE" in 1892. Yvert lists overprints beginning with the five centime stamp. This is the overprint on a one centime stamp.

Further submissions of this type of information is eagerly sought. ED

New Issues

France

- ◇ 16 Dec 2013: "Reasons to write." Sheetlet of 12 nondenominated stamps for a priority letter, French destination. €11.90.
- ◇ 8 Jan 2014: Baccarat crystal gummed stamp. €0.61.
- ◇ 8 Jan 2014: Baccarat crystal sheetlet of 5 gummed stamps. €3.05.
- ◇ 8 Jan 2014: Baccarat crystal gummed stamp. €1.02.
- ◇ 8 Jan 2014: Baccarat crystal self adhesive sheet of 30, €0.61 stamps. €18.30.
- ◇ 8 Jan 2014: Baccarat crystal self adhesive sheet of 30, €1.02 stamps. €30.60.
- ◇ 13 Jan 2014: Anne de Bretagne commemorative. €0.66.
- ◇ 13 Jan 2014: Marianne and youth nondenominated stamp. Booklet of 12 self adhesive stamps for red letter rate. €7.92.
- ◇ 20 Jan 2014: Astrology. Booklet of 12 nondenominated stamps for the green letter rate in France. €7.92.
- ◇ 3 Feb 2014: Year of the horse sheetlet of 5, €0.66 stamps. €3.30.
- ◇ 13 Feb 2014: Right and left bank sheetlets of 4 nondenominated priority letter rate in France stamps. Face value €9.80 selling for €7.00.
- ◇ 13 Feb 2014: French singers. Three sheetlets of 4 nondenominated stamps each, for the priority letter rate in France. Face value €14.70 selling for €10.50.
- ◇ 14 Feb 2014: Head in the clouds. Sheetlet of 4 nondenominated stamps for the priority letter rate in France. €4.90.
- ◇ 17 Feb 2014: Bust of Caesar. €1.65.
- ◇ 24 Feb 2014: French cattle. Booklet of 12 nondenominated green letter rate stamps. €7.32.



- ◇ 3 Mar 2014: Maxime Bruno cities, Tokyo. €1.65.
- ◇ 17 Mar 2014: Alexandre-

Glais Bizoin commemorative. €0.66.

- ◇ 17 Mar 2014: French architecture. Sheetlet of 4 €0.83 stamps. €3.32.
- ◇ 24 Mar 2014: Giant Panda. €0.61.
- ◇ 24 Mar 2014: Bears. Sheetlet of 4 €0.61 stamps. €2.44.
- ◇ 24 Mar 2014: French mountain series of Nov 2013 with a face value of €52.00 selling for €48.00.



- ◇ 28 Mar 2014: Seine River. Joint issue with China. €0.98.
- ◇ 28 Mar 2014: Qinhuai Nanjing River. Joint issue with China. €0.66.

Andorra

- ◇ 11 Jan 2014: Legend of Canòlich commemorative. €3.50.
- ◇ 15 Feb 2014: UNESCO. €0.66.



New Caledonia

- ◇ 20 Jan 2014: New paper money. Sheetlet of four, 75, 75, 110, 110F stamps. €3.10.
- ◇ 4 Feb 2014: Year of the horse 110F stamp. €0.92.
- ◇ 17 Mar 2014: Kanak art. 110F stamp. €0.92.



French Austral & Antarctic Terrs. (TAAF)

- ◇ 2 Jan 2014: Bren-Carrier in Kerguelen islands. €2.00.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2014: Tromelin Island weather station. €1.55.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2014: Louis Jacquinot €0.66
- ◇ 2 Jan 2014: TAAF mollusks. Sheetlet of 5, €0.63 stamps. €3.15.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2014: Patrol ship "Malin". €1.55.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2014: Buffon birds. Sheetlet of 4, €0.66,



0.66, 1.05, 1.55. €3.92.

- ◇ 2 Jan 2014: Amsterdam engraved stones. €1.55.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2014: La Tour Blanche, Crozet Islands> €2.00.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2014: Fluorite mineral. €1.00.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2014: Bertrand Imbert. €0.66.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2014: Fish, Lepidonotothen Mizops. €2.40.



French Polynesia



- ◇ 20 Jan 2014: New paper money. Sheetlet of four, 10, 20, 75, 100F stamps. €1.72.
- ◇ 20 Jan 2014: New paper money. Four individual stamps, values as above. €1.72.
- ◇ 27 Jan 2014: Postal money order 50th anniversary 75F stamp. €0.63.
- ◇ 31 Jan 2014: Chinese year of the horse 140F stamp. €1.17.
- ◇ 21 Feb 2014: Family farming. 100F stamp. €0.84.
- ◇ 21 Feb 2014: Family Farming. 75F stamp. €0.63.
- ◇ 7 Mar 2014: Women's Day. 75F stamp. €0.63.
- ◇ 7 Mar 2014: Women's Day. 100F stamp. €0.84.

St. Pierre & Miquelon

- ◇ 15 Jan 2014: Migratory birds. €0.47.
- ◇ 29 Jan 2014: Blowing bubbles. €0.93.
- ◇ 12 Feb 2014: Ship Le Shamrock. €1.16.
- ◇ 26 Feb 2014: Block and Pulley. €1.25.
- ◇ 12 Mar 2014: Marianne surchargée SPM. €3.90.
- ◇ 12 Mar 2014: Marianne surchargée SPM. €2.15.
- ◇ 26 Mar 2014: Albert Briand. €0.33.



Monaco

- ◇ 5 Dec 2013: Monacophil 2013. Sheetlet of 4 stamps. €4.00.
- ◇ 5 Dec 2013: Mythic cars. Joint issue with Russia. Two designs se-tenant €0.95 stamps. €1.90.
- ◇ 5 Dec 2013: ASCAT Grand Prix. €0.95.
- ◇ 6 Jan 2014: Monte Carlo International Circus Festival. €0.83.
- ◇ 16 Jan 2014: Grace Kelly movies, The Country Girl. €1.38.
- ◇ 16 Jan 2014: Grace Kelly movies, Dial M for Murder. €2.40.
- ◇ 30 Jan 2014: Winter 2014 Olympic Games. €1.78.
- ◇ 30 Jan 2014: International cat show. €0.61.
- ◇ 5 Feb 2014: Monte Carlo Rolex Masters Tennis tournament. €1.10
- ◇ 20 Feb 2014: International dog show. €0.87.
- ◇ 20 Feb 2014: International Bouquet Competition. €2.10.
- ◇ 5 Mar 2014: Giles Villeneuve (Auto racing). Two €0.66 stamps se-tenant. €1.32.
- ◇ 5 Mar 2014: Aryton Senna (Soccer). Two €0.83 stamps se-tenant. €1.66.
- ◇ 14 Mar 2014: Princess Grace of Monaco Foundation 50th anniversary. €0.66.
- ◇ 14 Mar 2014: Printemps Des Arts 30th anniversary. €1.20.
- ◇ 1 Apr 2014: Nudes in art. Two designs se-tenant €1.65 each.
- ◇ 1 Apr 2014: Centenary of 1st Monaco Air Rally. €2.65.
- ◇ 1 Apr 2014: Marsupilami. €0.83.
- ◇ 30 Apr 2014: Transportation in Monaco. €0.59.



Continued on page 62

Membership Notices

REINSTATEMENTS:

2482 Benjamin Bump, Hampden, MA
1761 Erwin Petri, Union, NJ

ADDRESS CHANGES

3075 Joel C. Thompson
PO Box 862
Bethel, CT 06801-0862

MAIL RETURNED

2941 James A. Adams, Jr.
PO Box 58
Glendale, SC 29346-0358
(returned as undeliverable)

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED:

3408 Rida A. Bazzi
2596 Othan Gilbert
3308 Bayard Mentrum

DECEASED:

876 John P. Grace

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 2013

Total Membership as of January 1, 2013 261

New Members during 2013	3
Members reinstated during 2013	5

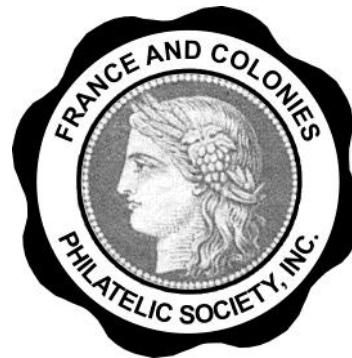
Resignations received during 2013	1
Members deceased during 2013	3
Members dropped for non payment of dues	49

Net Membership Gain for 2013	0
Net Membership loss for 2013	53

Total Membership as of January 1, 2014 216

Members Appeals

WANTED: Tunisian high value airmail stamps, Scott numbers C17-C20 on cover. Scans with asking price to Norval Rasmussen at nras-mu@gmail.com or 224 Wilson Ave, Morgantown, WV 26501.



Show Reports

SANDICAL

San Diego, California January 24-26, 2014

Gold to **Lewis E. Bussey** for "French Naval Mail to America - The "RF" Usage Period and Lead-up, 1943-1945." Also American Philatelic Society 1940-1980 Medal of Excellence, American Philatelic Society Research Medal, and Felicitations of the Jury. Gold to **Ralph DeBoard** for "The Postal History of Tahiti through the 1st Pictorial Issue." Also Collectors Club of Chicago Award. Gold to **Edward Grabowski** for "The Era of the French Colonial Allegorical Group Type Part IV Senegal & Dependencies." Gold to **James R. Taylor** for "St. Pierre & Miquelon: Pre-stamp through First Pictorial Issue." Also France & Colonies Philatelic Society Philatelic 25 Award. Gold to **Stephen T. Tucker** for "Afrique Occidentale Française 1943-1960." Gold to **Jeffrey Ward** for

“French Guiana and Inini Commemoratives.” Also American Philatelic Society 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence. Single frame Grand and Gold to **Jeffrey Ward** for “Cayenne Airmails.” Also American Air Mail Society Award. Vermeil to **Michael A. Bass** for “French Postal Operations in the Holy Land 1852-1914.” Vermeil to **Stanley J. Luft** for “HORS-SAC” - Urgent Dispatch Mail. Vermeil to **Norval Rasmussen** for “Tunisia 1888-1942.” Also American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor. Vermeil to **Norval Rasmussen** for “Algeria: 1924-1958.” Vermeil to **James R. Taylor** for “St. Pierre & Miquelon 1932-1946 Postal History.” Vermeil to **Jeffrey Ward** for “French Guiana's First Pictorials: 1904-28.” Single frame Vermeil to **Edward Grabowski** for “The Era of the French Colonial Group Type: OBOCK.” Silver to **Jere Dutt** for “Dahomey - Man Climbing Oil Palm: The Workhorse of Dahomey Definitives.” Also American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor. Single frame Silver Bronze to **Michael H. Johnson** for “Indo-China: A Philatelic Sampler.”

Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition

Sarasota, Florida February 7-9, 2014

Gold to **Michael A. Bass** for “French and Austrian Postal Operations in the Holy Land 1852-1914.” Also Society of Israel Philatelists Second.

Have YOU
Considered
Sharing Your
Knowledge?
Why not write an article for the *FCP*?
Contact the
Editor

Continued from page 59

Wallis & Futuna

- ◇ 2 Sep 2013: Comic characters. Booklet of 8, 85F stamps.
- ◇ 18 Sep 2013: 40th anniversary of the death of Alexandre Poncet. 150F.
- ◇ 25 Oct 2013: Wallis and Futuna landscapes. 55F and 65F.
- ◇ 5 Nov 2013: Wallis and Futuna flowers. Two designs, 165F each.
- ◇ 23 Dec 2013: Christmas. 175F.
- ◇ 24 Jan 2014: New banknotes. Four stamps. 50, 90, 115, and 800F.



- ◇ 1 Mar 2014: Wallis and Futuna flora. 95F.
- ◇ 5 Mar 2014: Fai Koka, artist. 95F.

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NAPEX 2014

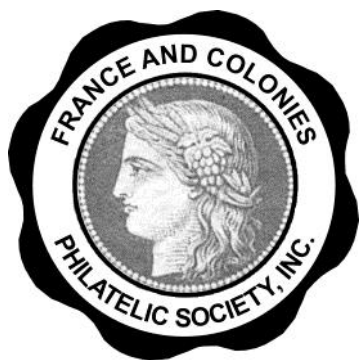
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Help Wanted

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

304-292-7652 or 304-290-6117

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

New Literature

Mail from the French Shore of Newfoundland *Établissements Français en Terre Neuve*

by James R. Taylor and Henk Slabbinck, published by FriesenPress, hard bound, 66 coloured and 11 b&w illustrations, 128p, 8.5 x 11 inches. In English with a 3-page French language summary. An eBook version is also available. Price and on-line ordering instructions are available at the FriesenPress Bookstore at the website: <<http://www.friesenpress.com/bookstore>> .

Although a part of the territory of the British Colony of Newfoundland, the 'French Shore of Newfoundland', was a seasonal, fishing treaty concession, granted to France. The various terms and on-shore geographical boundaries of the French Shore were contained in a number of agreements and treaties dating from 1713. The complicated Anglo-French treaty arrangements are explained in the text and shown on detailed maps. The French fishing stations were located in many of the sheltered bays and harbours along stretches of the Newfoundland coast defined by the treaties. Contemporary 19th Century French maps are illustrated that pinpoint the station locations. These maps give the old French names of the sites, many of which are long since abandoned, or have been re-named, or the old names anglicized. The French enjoyed landing and shore rights from April 15th through October 5th annually and established numerous fishing stations, complete with permanent shore facilities up to 1904.

"The history and complex politics of the area serve as an introduction to the rich postal history..." Dr. Edward Grabowski, President Collectors Club of New York
Collectors Club Philatelist, 2013, v.92,n.1, p.49, Jan.-Feb.

The difficult and dangerous occupation of the French fisherman required them to be away from their families in France for seven or eight months at a time. Letters to and from home were very important. Postal service for the French Shore fishermen, sailors and military personnel was basic to nonexistent. Postage stamps and other services, such as registered mail, were not available. Folded letter sheets were given to ship captains, either for direct carriage, to France ports or via England or Italy. Fees were collected from the addressees in France. After about 1845, letters commonly were landed at the nearby British ports of St. John's, Newfoundland; Sydney, Cape Breton; or Halifax, Nova Scotia, for onward transmission by English packets. Some letters were forwarded via the United States ports of Boston or New York. Of course the fortunate circumstance of a ship departing directly to France would be the quickest. These letters were placed in the French mailing system upon arrival at a French port. If an intermediate port was in England the mail was forwarded via the cross Channel route, through Calais. Less usual were entries through the port of Genoa, Italy or Marseille.

The earliest French Shore letter illustrated in the volume is dated February 26, 1737 (ex. Colonel Robert H. Pratt). The French Shore postal history, outbound and rarely inbound, in the second treaty period, 1783 through 1904, is illustrated, with more than 60 rare period folded letters in colour, sent Trans Atlantic to the home country France. The French, at various times, had many as 67 fishing stations located at bays, inlets protect harbours and coastal islands in Newfoundland. Letters from many of the little known fish-

ing stations are not known, or not reported, and await discovery. The illustrations, postal markings, maps, routes and text are a guide for recognition of these important postal and historic artifacts by collectors, archivists and historians.

“... a fascinating account of how the French, through a series of treaties and agreements, were able to enjoy fishing rights, and establish landing stations, off the east and west coasts of Newfoundland...[postal] items shown were mainly folded letters, most being unquestionably rare, although the fact that their true significance is not readily obvious means that they may lurk in collections, unrecognised for what they are.”

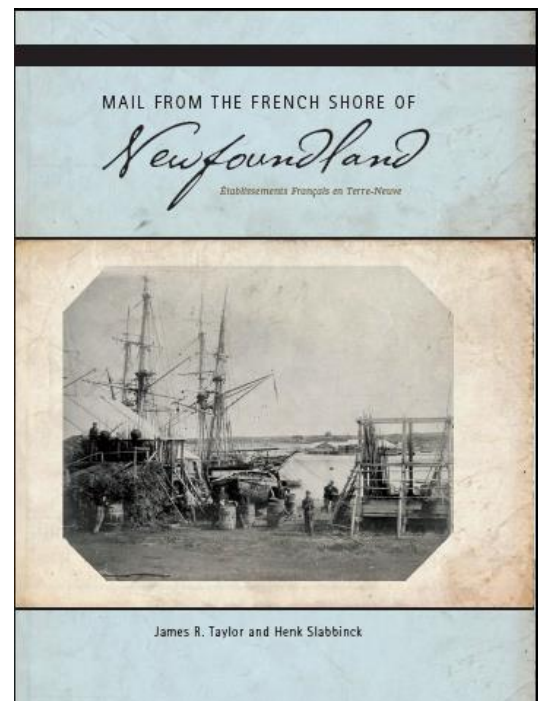
Richard West MBE, FRPSL and member of Council

London Philatelist, 2011, Account of Meetings, vol 120, p. 74-75, Mar.

By the late 1820s, up to nine thousand French Fishermen made the journey every summer to pursue the French Shore fishery. The fishery gradually declined late in the century until only 133 French fishermen showed up on the French Shore in 1898. The amount of fish landed by the French in 1903 was only ten per cent of what it had been twenty years earlier. The 1904 Anglo-French Convention terminated the French Shore concession when the French relinquished their shore rights, but retained the island colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon. The French Shore concession reverted wholly to the British Colony of Newfoundland in 1904. The consolidating of the territory allowed the British to create the self-governing Dominion of Newfoundland in 1907. A British Consul, as part of the Convention, was posted at St. Pierre. An illustrated cover shows he enjoyed free-franking privileges for his official dispatches to London.

The French Shore of Newfoundland presents a fascinating area for postal history research. We imagine that many more of these French Shore

covers sit in collections unrecognised as important historic documents and rare collectables. The known covers described in this volume tend to be from only certain fishing stations and from correspondence finds in a few destinations in north-west France. Early mail is very scarce and lacks the proliferation of ‘in transit postal markings’ that appeared from the late 1840s on. Many of the covers with the ship mail route markings of Sydney, Cape Breton, and Halifax, Nova Scotia and St. John’s, Newfoundland command higher prices because of the demand from collectors of Canadian pre-stamp postmarks and ship mail. The new volume is a must for the serious collectors of Newfoundland, French Canada, St. Pierre and Miquelon and French Colonies.



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