

FRANCE and COLONIES PHILATELIST

April 2017 Whole No. 328
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*The 1805 Blockade Runner,
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A Tale of Two Cards

Thomas W. Broadhead, FCPS 2830



Figure 1 Front of the Paris Philatelic Exposition postal card

The year 1925 was an amazing one in French philately. The Exposition des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes opened in Paris on 28 April 1925, preceded by three of its commemorative stamp issues beginning on 22 December.^{1,2} Not even a week later, on 2 May, the Paris Exposition Internationale de Timbres-Poste opened, the greatest philatelic exhibition of the year. That event was accompanied by the first French souvenir sheet, two postal cards, and an

exposition cancel, which I have discussed in earlier papers.^{3,4}

The two postal cards⁵ share a front design, but are denominated in 15 centime and 45 centime values. The first paid the international postcard rate for a card without a message or with not more than 5 words (*cinq mots*). The second paid the international postcard rate for a card with a message of 6 or more words.⁶ There was an air day during the exposition, and both cards are seen used with additional postage paying the air-mail supplements, commonly to Great Britain and The Netherlands.

The two cards shown here were purchased as an auction lot online, and have many intriguing aspects. Although they were not posted during the period of the exposition (2- 12 May), they were mailed during the correct rate period prior to 16 July, when the international postcard rate increased to 60 centimes. Both were postmarked at 13:30 hours on 27 May at the Rue de Provence post office in Paris. A month later, both were given receiving date stamps of 27 June at Magelang, Java, Netherlands East Indies.

Additionally interesting is that, collectively, they carry one message, divided into parts marked 1 and 2 at the tops of the cards.

1.

Dear Sir,

Your esteemed letter of 27/4/25 (has been) received in good order and with gratitude. It is a pity that you have been unable to obtain those (pre-)printed cards. (I) hope, though, that you may succeed in securing them at another post

office, and you may get me any amount (you can). While I await your letter, you can send me regularly,

2.

and without me mailing you specific requests, 50 pieces of each new edition of "Ganzsachen" [postal stationery]. Your payment will be sent immediately. It is understood that I will cover the postage. These two cards have been printed especially for the World Stamp Exhibition held 2-12 May in Paris. Colossal success. Awaiting your further notice, I greet you with respect. A.F. Pflughaupt

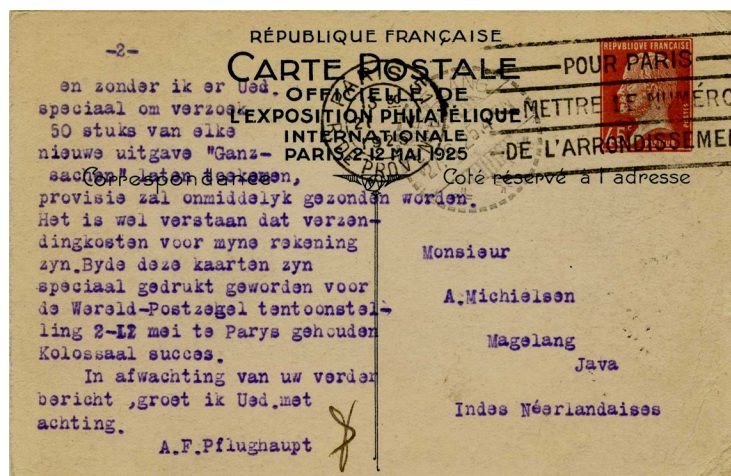


Figure 3. Reverse of the card with the second part of the message.

Perhaps the correspondents were dealers, eagerly exchanging quantities of new postal stationery items. For me, these cards are a charming communication from a world away.

Acknowledgements. I thank my University of Tennessee faculty colleague, Aleydis Van de Moortel, Professor of Classics, for translation of the postcard texts.



Figure 2. Reverse of the card with the first part of the message. Two examples of the Decorative Arts 15 centimes stamp were added to make the required 45 centime international postcard rate.

References:

1. Thomas W. Broadhead, "Postal Issues of the 1925 Paris Decorative Arts Exposition, II – 'Le Potier.'" *France and Colonies Philatelist*, 2004, v. 60, no. 4, p. 107-111.
2. Thomas W. Broadhead, "Postal Issues of the 1925 Paris Decorative Arts Exposition, III – 'Le Pot de Fleurs.'" *France and Colonies Philatelist*, 2005, v. 60, no. 4, p. 76-82.
3. Thomas W. Broadhead, "Paris 1925 – The Exposition Internationale de Timbres-Poste." *American Philatelist*, v. 117, no. 8, p. 728-732.
4. Thomas W. Broadhead, "1925 Paris Exposition Internationale de Timbres-Poste – Modern Reproductions of the Stamps and a Spurious Exposition Cancel." *France and Colonies Philatelist*, 2005, v. 61, no. 3, p. 86-87.
5. PA B2 and PA E1 in Jean Storch and Robert Françon, 1989. *Les Entiers Postaux de France et de Monaco*, 4th edition, 232 p.
6. Derek Richardson, *Tables of French Postal Rates, 1849-2005*. France and Colonies Philatelic Society of Great Britain, Brochure No. 7, 2006, 96 p.

Philatelic or Not? How Does a Collector Tell For Sure? And Then What To Do?

Edward Grabowski

NAPEX is coming and I decided to enter my French Pacific Group Type collection. The collection (New Caledonia & Dependencies and French Oceania) has been running at seven frames for the past few years, and I felt that I have enough new material to bring it to nine frames. While the general layout of my exhibit has not met with acclaim from the judges, it is very easy to add new material to the collection. This is a natural consequence of the categories of material that I use, and the way that they are organized. I will skip the details for now, and suggest that any interested readers take a look at one of my exhibits. Often, and at best, I can add new material by simply inserting a new page between two existing pages. At worst, I can work in the new material by modifying one or two pages, and not have to contend with major changes in the exhibit.

Inevitably, I end up with a few covers that just do not fit into the collection, or that have a problem that make one wonder if they are suffering from a philatelic taint (i.e. created for the philatelic market either blatantly or cleverly), and are possibly best left out of the exhibit.¹ That is the issue that I would like to discuss in this article: trying to separate philatelic covers from properly postally used covers, and which of those with a philatelic taint should we exhibit. My first example (Figure 1) is a no-brainer, or so it seems. It is a small format 15c Group Type envelope in gray from the 1900 issue that was used from Nouméa, New Caledonia to Helsingfors, Finland at a time when Finland was controlled by Russia. It was posted on January 5, 1905, and a manuscript *Imprimé* was added to the front. At this time the printed matter rate was 5c per 50 grams, so a 15c rate would correspond to

a letter weighing 100-150 grams. Unless this enveloped contained a sheet of some metal, there is no way that it would have reached this weight. So this looked like a clear philatelic construction, created for the turn-of-the 20 century market which definitely wanted used postal stationery. The reverse shows a Helsingfors arrival from February 22, 1905, and the address handstamp: **Julius Kinze, Radebuel-Dresden**. Kinze, like Salzmann, Oertel, Dudy, etc., was a well-known dealer-collector of postal stationery of the period and we see many items created under his influence.



Figure 1. Cover from Nouméa, New Caledonia to Helsingfors, Finland in 1905.

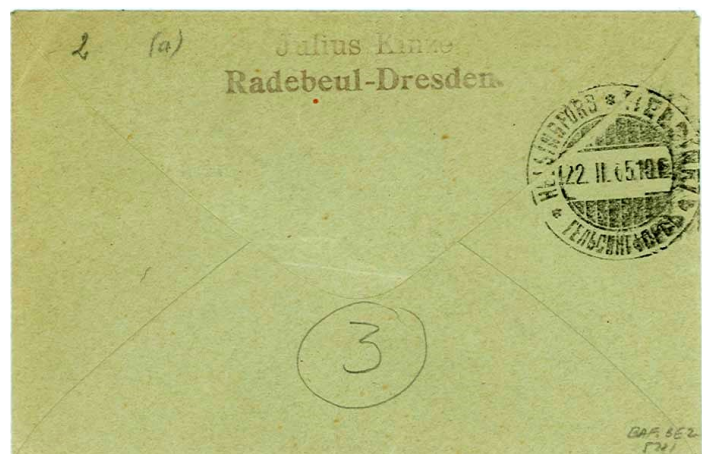


Figure 2. Reverse of the cover in Figure 1 showing a Kinze philatelic origin and a Helsingfors arrival handstamp.

I bought this item in 1982, despite its unquestionable philatelic origin, and paid the dealer's price. It was fairly priced at the time, recognizing that Finland is an unusual destination for any French Colonial Group Type mail, but also recognizing that the item is purely philatelic in origin. When I mounted the French Pacific material a few years ago, I decided to include this item in the exhibit, making no bones about its philatelic origin and recognizing that Finland is an unusual destination. As of the moment, I have about 2600 Group Type covers. A check of my data base shows that this is still the only Group Type cover that I have from any of the French Colonies to Finland. As such it belongs in the exhibit.



Figure 3. Envelope from Nouméa to Totnes, England franked at 10c with a request for forwarding.

The next item is shown in Figure 3. It is a small printed matter envelope franked at 10c with a red 1900 Group Type issue posted from Nouméa, New Caledonia on September 19, 1905 to Totnes, England, with a manuscript *Please forward* endorsement. Immediately, there is an issue with the 10c franking. In 1905 the overseas rate from the French Colonies to foreign destinations was 25c. Thus, this letter is short 15c relative to proper international postage. However, it could also have been sent as printed matter (5c per 50g as already noted). The 10c would have corresponded to an item weighing 50-100g, which simply cannot be so given the size of the envelope and the volume it could have contained. The most probable

explanation for this item is that it was a 5c printed matter piece overpaid by 5c with a 10c stamp. It should have had an *Imprimé* indication, but the post office at Nouméa let it go without such. A check of the reverse (Figure 4) shows that the envelope was never sealed (no gum is present), and the flap was simply tucked in as with normal printed matter.

The reverse also shows a Totnes arrival from October 30th, and the front shows that the item was forwarded, as instructed, from Totnes on November 1st to Shelby, North Carolina (USA). It bears a November 11th arrival from Shelby where it ended its journey. Overall it is an unusual item, wherein the sender did not know of the final destination of the letter, but knew of an intermediate destination from whence the letter could be redirected. The post office in England complied and the letter presumably reached the appropriate addressee. Whether philatelic or not, it required the cooperation of French and British post offices to get to its final destination, and I have decided to put it into the exhibit given its unusual nature.

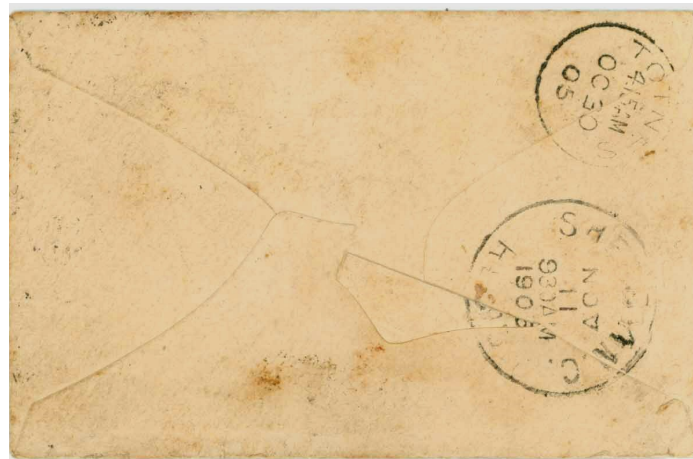


Figure 4. Reverse of the envelope in Figure 3.

The next item (Figure 5) is a printed matter wrapper that transported a copy of the journal of the **Tribunal de Commerce de Nouméa** posted on December 28, 1904. The cachet of the court in Nouméa is also printed on the wrapper. Franked at 15c, this item presumably reached the 100-

150g weight level, a ridiculous weight for a normal-looking wrapper that shows no signs of being stretched around a heavy printed matter journal. However, it is unlikely that overpaid philatelic pieces would be originating from the court system in Nouméa, a government agency and regular mailer. A much more rational explanation for the 15c franking is that it was necessary, and it is up to us to determine a possible reason.



Figure 5. Printed matter wrapper from Nouméa franked at 15c.

Googling the addressee on the wrapper, Maurice Flichy, suggests that he was part of a large Paris legal firm in 1904. A possible explanation for the 15c rate is that this was the top item in a stack of court journals that were bound together for delivery to the same address, and that the addressee would take care of the distribution within his firm. An alternate explanation was suggested by member Peter Kelly. Possibly an illegal addition was added to the item, such as a manuscript note on the journal or enclosed on a card with a note, that brought the item to a 15c French Community rate in effect at this time.

Neither of the explanations for the items in Figures 3 and 5 are absolutely certain; they are only possibilities. I have decided to put both items into my exhibit under the category of **Unusual Printed Matter**, and the page that has resulted is shown in Figure 6 (on page 40). It will be interest-

ing to see if one of the NAPEX judges notices these items and what their response will be.

A more complex item is shown in Figure 7. It is a registered multiple weight letter posted from Paapeete, Tahiti during September 1908 to a travel agent in the village of Marolles-les-Braults in France. It is franked with 25c (blue, 1900 issue), 40c and 75c Group Types for a total franking of 1.40f. Registration in 1908 was 25c, leaving 1.15f for postage. Picirilli notes that as of April 16, 1906 the mail rate in France was 10c for the first 15c, and 10c for each additional 15g.² With 1.15f for postage this would mean that this letter reached the 11th weight level (1.10f for an item weighing 150-165 grams) with 5c in overpayment. At this point, one could call the matter settled, and note that this is a philatelic franking.



Figure 7. Franking of 1.40f from 1908: philatelic or not?

However, let's pursue the argument a little further and see what conclusions we might come to. Often, but not always, on heavily franked philatelic letters the postal clerk would add a manuscript notation stating that the franking was done by the sender. This was to protect postal clerks from being charged with overcharging customers. Such was not done in this case. Often one sees a number of philatelic frankings addressed to the

Nouméa
Unusual Printed Matter



Unsealed printed matter envelope posted from Nouméa on September 13, 1905 at an apparent double 10c printed matter rate applicable to 50-100 grams. Such is most improbable given the size of the envelope; it probably traveled at the regular 5c printed matter rate that was overpaid by 5c. Knowingly posted to Totnes, England and marked **Please forward**, it arrived in Totnes on October 30, was forwarded to Shelby, North Carolina on November 1st and arrived at its final destination on November 11th.



Printed matter wrapper for the Tribunal de Commerce de Nouméa (Commercial Court of Nouméa) posted on December 28, 1904 to Paris at the triple printed matter (100-150g) rate of 15c. It is unlikely that the rate is incorrect and the item philatelic in nature, as this journal was a regular item sent through the mails by the court system. Most likely the rate is correct and this item was at the top of a bound stack of journals reaching the third weight level that were to be distributed by the addressee, a lawyer by profession, to his colleagues; or the shipment contained some sort of written enclosure and traveled at the 15c French Community rate.

Figure 6. Exhibit page created from two of the previous covers.

same addressee. I will comment on that a bit further in the article. A check for Monsieur Camille Palais, the addressee on this item, in my Group Type data base, shows only one other Group Type cover to this addressee. It was posted from Niamey, Upper Senegal & Niger in 1906, and is franked at the simple 35c registered French Community rate (10c postage plus 25c registration) with 1c, 4c and 30c French Sudan Group Type stamps. I have three other Niamey covers franked with French Sudan Group Type stamps in the 1905-1906 period. My conclusion is that Monsieur Palais was not a philatelic addressee, but was a travel agent as the addresses on both covers to him indicate.

So how might one explain the franking on the cover in Figure 7? What if the rate were calculated in error as a letter to a destination outside of the French Community? A check of the Picirilli article shows the overseas rate in effect October 1, 1907 was 25c for the first 15 grams and 25c for registration. The rate for each additional 15g was 15c. Allowing 50c for the first 15g and re-gistration, leaves 90c for additional postage for an additional six weight levels (90g) and no overage in postage. Now the weight of the envelope comes out between 90-105 grams, a more probable weight for an envelope this size, and there is no overage in postage. So the argument would be that the clerk in Papeete miscalculated the postage on this item as an overseas, not a French Community, item. This is certainly a more probable event, though the case is far from proven. Will I include this cover in my exhibit with this as the possible explanation for the franking? Possibly, but I am not certain as of this writing.

Finally we come to the cover shown in Figure 8. It is a registered letter at a proper 40c rate from Papeete to Paris posted on January 12, 1906. The franking is made up with a 30c Group Type stamp and a 10c/40c Group Type of the Tahiti 1903 overprints, with the overprint inverted.



Figure 8. Properly franked cover to Aubin showing use of a 1903 invert.



Figure 9. Second Aubin cover showing use of a selvage overprint to make a proper rate.

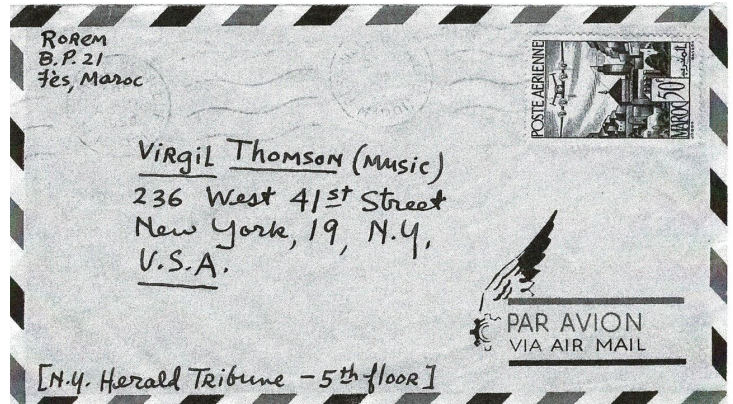
the rate correct, but the letter bears a Paris arrival. Does it have philatelic overtones? Again a check of my data base shows six covers to this addressee (Louis Aubin), three from Tahiti and three from Guadeloupe, and all franked with overprinted Group Type stamps. I believe Aubin was a Paris dealer. The Tahiti overprint cover shown in Figure 9 is also to him and features the 1903 overprints. Note that one of the overprints is on the selvage of the sheet. If that is included in the postage it comes to a rate of 55c which is correct for a 1903 double weight registered letter (2 x

15c + 25c). Yes, correspondents with the Paris dealers had fun with the frankings. In Aubin's case all of the mail I have to him is correctly franked, even if philatelically inspired. Remembering Lou Robbins' thoughts and the fact that the frankings are correct, I will have no hesitation about showing these items in the exhibit.

Endnotes and References:

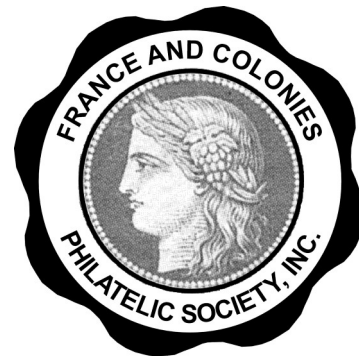
1. For years I was under the influence of Lou Robbins, a dealer for more than sixty years, and his many wise views on aspects of philately. Regarding philatelic covers, he always noted that we should not be so persnickety; many philatelic covers provide the only opportunity to get certain stamps on cover. Had these not been prepared by collectors and dealers, we would have no examples of these stamps to show on cover.
2. R.E. Picirilli, "Postal Rates in the French Colonies, 1892-1944, *France & Colonies Philatelist*, 1997, Whole Number 249, pp75-78.

Music to my Ears



Composer Ned Rorem wrote this letter to composer and music critic Virgil Thompson around 1950. Rorem's accolades include the Pulitzer Prize in 1976, Musical America Composer of the Year in 1998, American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers Lifetime Achievement Award in 2003, Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres in 2004, and Chevalier de la Legion d'honneur in 2003.

Many thanks to Jack Urich for submitting this cover.



French Participation in Quelling the Boxer Rebellion And its Aftermath

Stanley J. Luft

An international punitive force was assembled at the Taku Forts from May 1900 to quell and destroy the anti-foreigners and anti-Christians Boxers (or as they preferred to be known, the "Society of Harmonious Fists"), relieve the beleaguered foreign legations, and humiliate the Dowager Empress. The tiny makeshift band of legion guards, mainly Americans, and with the help of friendly Chinese, held out from 20 June, sustaining heavy losses for 55 days, until rescue arrived.

The hastily assembled rescue army, some 20,000 strong and unusually united in their purpose, was led by the more numerous British and Russians, and included Japanese, French, Germans, Americans, Austro-Hungarians, and Italians. The Taku Forts were captured on 17 June. In spite of several mostly unexpected setbacks, they defeated a politically divided Imperial Army and their Boxer allies, and entered Peking on 4 August¹. The aftermath was swift and deadly, with executions of innocents as well as of the guilty, following upon atrocities by both sides. The allied force was later augmented to near 50,000 occupation troops, of which 3,100 soldiers and marines were French, largely brought over from Indo-China.

If any mail does exist from the beleaguered legations, it would have been posted after the capture of Peking. The full military franchise for the China Expeditionary Corps, for ordinary mail (to 7 1/2 grams) within the military, and to France and Indo-China, was in force August 1900 to 31 January 1902². I will attempt to describe the following covers in chronological order wherever possible.



Figure 1.

Figure 1 comes from the *Petchili Expeditionary Force*, an early name for the French contingent, and written to a sergeant of a Chinese rifle company at Quang-Tcheou-Wan³. It bears the administrative cachet of the commander of the First Marine Infantry Battalion, partly covered by the endorsement of a captain at Lu-Ku-Kiao. And it then received a CORR.D.ARMÉES / SHANG-HAI 15 Oct. [1900] departure marking.

Figure 2 now carries the customary franchise name *China Expeditionary Corps*, usually handwritten and placed at top of letters, and a blue administrative cachet of the council of the 4th Zouaves Regiment. It bears a CORRES.EXP^{RE} DU TONKIN / PORT-SAID 1 Sept. 1900 departure cachet, indicating the sender and his unit had been engaged in Tonkin, Indo-China, and the 9 September arrival back stamp suggests the unit was still in transit somewhere between Egypt and China when the letter was written.



Figure 2.



Figure 4.



Figure 3.

Figure 3 bears *China Expeditionary Corps* at top and the semi-permanent TRÉSOR ET POSTES AUX ARMÉES / CHINE (here 6.CHINE.6) date stamp departure marking, located at Shanhai-Kwan, 11 Dec. 1900, and nearby blue administrative cachet of the 4th Zouaves Regiment. The back stamps are 24 December maritime transit; Besançon 28 Jan. 1901 local transit; illegible local Mamirolle arrival, probably the same day.

Figure 4, also with the *China Expeditionary Corps*, plus TRÉSOR ET POSTES AUX ARMÉES 2.CHINE 2, 12 Dec. 1900. This scarce date stamp "2" was used at Pao-Ting -Fou and is known used only from October 1900 to the garrison's removal in early 1901.



Figure 5.

Figure 5 is just a fragment but it shows 55c in French Sage-issue postage stamps, that were affixed to registered (and non-franchise) mail. It also bears the above 2.CHINE.2, dated 15 Feb. 1901.



Figure 6.

Figure 6 shows an unusual red TRESOR ET POSTES AUX ARMÉES .5.CHINE.5, 13 April 1901. This bureau was located at Tientsin. Stamps used are the France 10c Sage and Colonies 15c Sage, an unusual mixed franking combination which resulted in overpayment of a non-franchise envelope to France. Genuine use but obviously? philatelic in nature. Apparently, the *China expeditionary Corps* is no longer obligatory.

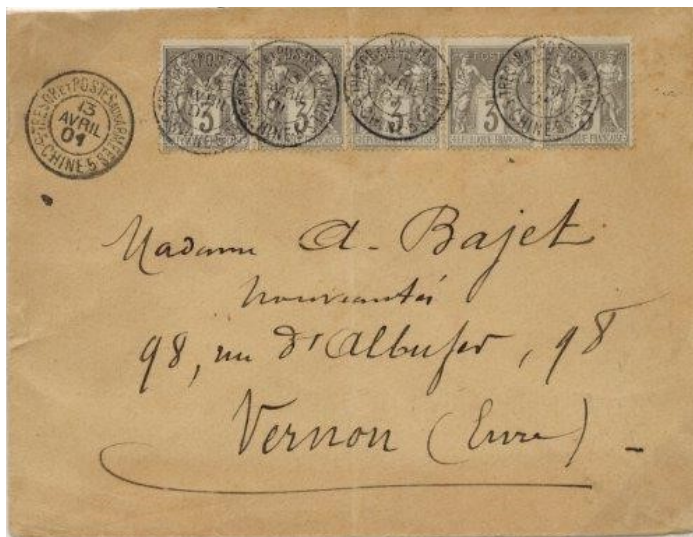


Figure 7.

Figure 7: the 15c French domestic-letter rate is met by a pair and a strip of three of the France 3c Sage. Apparently the sender had used up his monthly allotment of two free-franked mailings. The TRÉSOR ET POSTES AUX ARMÉES .5.CHINE.5. Bears the same date as



Figure 8.

Figure 6, but in customary black. Letter has a 31 May Vernon (Eure) arrival back stamp.

Figure 8. TRÉSOR ET POSTES AUX ARMÉES. 6.CHINE.6, 23 May 1901, for a registered (40c postage) first rate step envelope to Paris. The back stamps are: Yokohama to Marseille / LNN° 6, 9 June transit, and 30 June 1901 Paris arrival. The seldom seen Bureau 6 was at Shan-Hai-Kwan (Manchuria) between October 1900 and July(?) 1901.



Figure 9.

Figure 9. TRÉSOR ET POSTES AUX ARMÉES. 7.CHINE.7., 8 Sept. 1901 on card; ultramarine naval administrative cachet at right; datelined Tong-Kou, the location of scarce Bureau 7, in use only April-November 1901. (ex-Loew)



Figure 10.

Figure 10. Ms. *China Expeditionary Corps* at top + CORR. D. ARMÉES / SHANGHAI, 13 Jan. 1901; administrative cachet and ms. verification of commander, *China Expeditionary Corps* / French troops in Shanghai; 20 Feb. 1901 French transit and arrival back stamps.



Figure 11.

Figure 11. TIEN-TSIN-CHINE / POSTE FRANÇAISE, 20 Nov. 1902 [early use], + continued occasional use of CORPS EXP. TONKIN / LIGNE N° 8, 27 Nov. 1902, for maritime transit from China to France. Back stamp: blue administrative cachet of Artillery Park; no arrival back stamp.

Figure 12. (On page 47) TIEN-TSIN-CHINE / POSTE FRANÇAISE, 23 Oct. 1906, on complete front of official (franchise) money letter to Paris; TRÉSOR ET POSTES AUX ARMÉES. 4.CHINE.4. with **blank center**, rare (only 3? known) of this N° 4 marking, all known only as an administrative cachet.

The last two figures show naval markings, from warships that served in putting down the Boxer Rebellion:



Figure 13.

Figure 13. Ms. *China Expeditionary Corps* beneath the postage stamp; *Naval Division* / in the *Far East* / armored cruiser / "d'Entrecasteaux", + black administrative naval anchor cachet; red Modane-Paris 1 Sept. 1900 night ambulant, struck on stamps upon entering France by rail from Italy, where packet had made port.

[Flagship of the China Station (1898 – 1910), retired only in 1927, 8,000 tons, max. speed 19 knots, armed with two 240 mm guns and four torpedo tubes].



Figure 14.

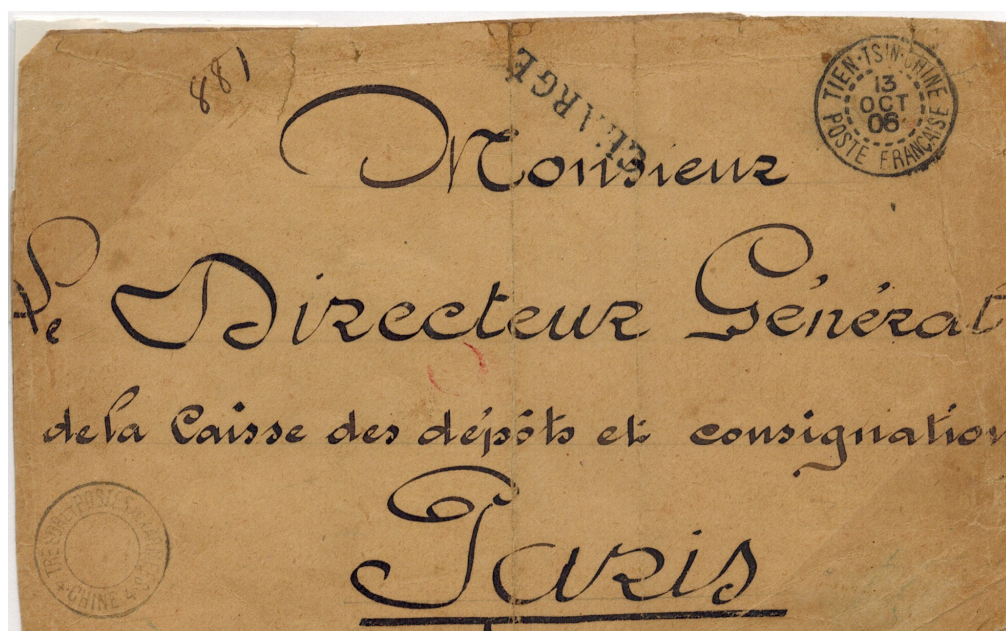
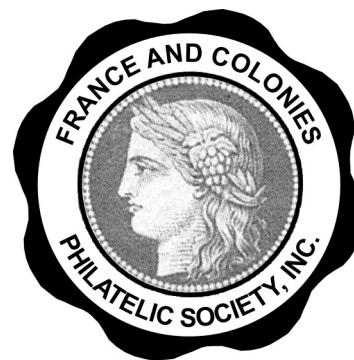


Figure 12.

Figure 14. Ms. *China Expeditionary Corps* at top, SAIGON COCHINCH^E /CORPS EXPE^E, 15 Oct. 1900; ultramarine administrative naval anchor cachet plus straight line of ironclad "Vauban"; Pontivy (Morbihan Dept.), 21 Nov., 1900 arrival back stamp.

Footnotes

1. See Wikipedia for much more details, but almost nothing on the French participation.
2. Alexandre, et al, *Les Tarifs Postaux Français 1627-1969*, Editions Loisir et Culture, Le Havre, 1982, p. 180.
3. Spelling of Chinese place names by Frenchmen is not necessarily correct Chinese orthography.
4. The Trésor et Postes / Chine date stamps, numbered 1 to 7 [apparently no 4, but see Figure 13 in this article], were in use from October 1900 to at least May 1902, in garrisoned towns. They were then replaced by French civil post office markings at Tientsin and Shanghai.



The 1805 Blockade Runner

Peter R. A. Kelly

Every once in a while good fortune smiles on the searcher and this happened to me when I bid for a letter sent from Ile de Bourbon (now Réunion) to Toulouse in France on 19th of January 1805. At that time Bourbon had no postal markings and little by way of postal services. The letter was handed to the Captain of the French Navy corvette 'Diligent' who carried it to Lorient, where it arrived on 15th April. It was stamped with the entry mark 'Colonies par / Lorient' and taxed 9 décimes for the journey to Toulouse (weight up to 6 grams and distance 600-800 km.= 8 décimes plus 1 décime for the 'voie de mer' or maritime supplement.) Such are the simple facts apparent from the front and back of the letter but closer study has brought out all of the elements of a story and this can be considered under different headings.

Communications in 1805.

At this time scarcely any French vessels called at Bourbon. The possibilities for trading in the Indian Ocean and the three month voyage from Bourbon to France were fraught with danger with blockades and patrols in evidence both in the Indian Ocean and along the coastlines of France and Spain.

In the Indian Ocean French corsairs operated under letters of marque as well as French warships and these had been successful in inflicting serious losses on fully laden vessels of the East India Company returning to England. Many of these ships used Ile de France (now Mauritius) and the offshore islands of Madagascar for victualling. The main British naval fleet was based at Cape Town and patrolled the Indian Ocean relentlessly

and kept a very close eye on Ile de France and also Bourbon (less used because there was no natural harbour). The two islands were only separated by a day's sailing.

Much the same dangers would have applied when the ship approached France and particularly along the Bay of Biscay and the French coast. In early 1805 the main British naval interest lay in the Mediterranean and the southern coast of Spain but this did not mean that the French ports were not closely watched. A Captain had therefore to be both skilful and fortunate to make safe passage under these conditions.

The letter.

This is written by J.B.Villèle from his residence at l'Olivier, Bourbon to his father in Toulouse. Villèle had followed his older brother Joseph to Bourbon. Joseph was a French naval officer who had gone to sea with Admiral Saint Félix. Saint Felix had been arrested and imprisoned by the Revolutionary forces as much for fleeing from the revolution as for a wish to see the world and Joseph Villèle became enmeshed in this misadventure. They fled together to Bourbon accompanied by Denis Decrès who later rose to be Minister of the Marine under the Empire.

J.B.Villèle followed the example of his brother in marrying into the Desbassyns family, a prominent clan in Bourbon considered to be the sixth wealthiest family on the island, this fortune being amassed from their sugar plantations. They were descendants of early settlers on the island but were also known for the harsh treatment meted out to the slaves on their plantations.



19 January 1805

L'Olivier, ile de Bourbon to Toulouse, France

Carried by the French corvette Diligent

Received at Lorient 15 April. Entry mark **COLONIES PAR / LORIENT**

Carried by road to Toulouse

Franked 9 décimes.

Weight: Up to 6g. Distance: 600-800 km + 1 décime maritime surcharge (Voie de mer)

The letter makes reference to the health of members of the Desbassyns family and mentions that it was through one of their number that this letter was to be handed to the 'Diligent'.

The letter opens with (my translation) 'Another little letter which will reach you, if God pleases, by the naval ship of war 'Diligent' which, we are told, will call at St Denis at any moment....'

'....We are sure you will have written to us as often as we have to you and it saddens us to know that none have arrived. Scarcely a vessel from France has called at the island in the last year. Only some American ships and these do not carry any mails. We have not missed any opportunity to send our news to you.

It can be seen that 'Diligent' provided an exceptionally rare opportunity for Villèle to communicate with his parents in France. Only two or three vessels are known to have sailed from Bourbon to France in 1805.

The letter deals mainly with domestic matters including the birth of a daughter which would have been of the greatest interest to the writer's father. There is a long section devoted to feeding the child with cow's milk, which seems to have been considered as a new concept, which had proved to be beneficial both to mother and daughter..

The ship.

The 'Diligent' was a 16 gun brig weighing 160 tons, built at Le Havre and launched in 1800. She entered into service in September 1801. In 1802 she was despatched to the East Indies to carry the

news of the Peace of Amiens and stayed there until 1804. She returned to France in January 1805 from Ile de France (Mauritius) and Bourbon carrying Colonel d'Arsonval, the Town Major at St Louis, Ile de France.

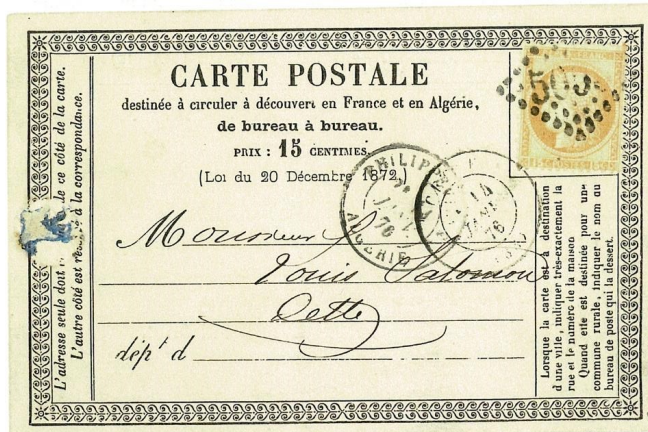
After a three month voyage the ship reached Lorient successfully, having avoided blockades, enemy vessels and other difficulties. She was refitted and sailed to the West Indies as part of the Jean l'Hermite Division and, after a false start when she had to return to Concarneau for repairs to the mast, rejoined the Division on 6th January 1806. In the course of the months that followed she called at Cayenne and Guadeloupe. Her luck finally ran out towards the end of 1806 when she was taken by the British off Puerto Rico. She was renamed HMS Prudent and served with the British Navy until she was broken up in 1811.

The France & Colonies Philatelic Society Convenes at NAPEX.

McLean, VA
June 9-12, 2017

More French Precursor Postcards

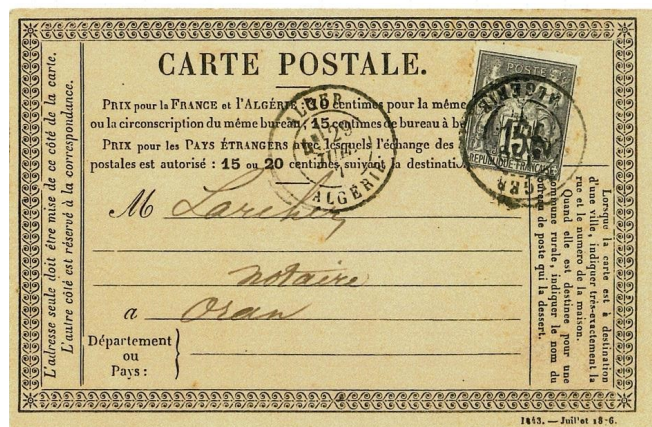
In response to Peter Kelly's article on French precursor postcards in the January issue of France & Colonies Philatelist, Alan Morvay shares three examples from his collection.



Philippeville, Algeria January 10, 1876. This is near the end of the use of Grands Chiffres lozenge cancels.

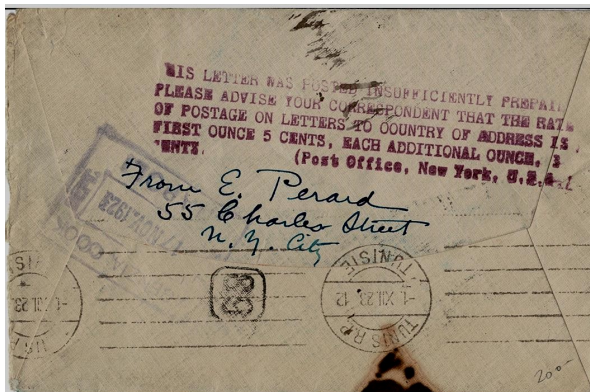


Alger June 2, 1876. This card has no Grands Chiffres cancel as these were phased out in 1876.



Alger June 29, 1879. This represents the beginning of the Type Sage period.

New York to Naples to Tunis Underpaid



This cover was sent to an individual in care of Thomas Cook & Sons 1923. The auxiliary marking in violet was applied to the envelope on the reverse informing the recipient the letter was underpaid 3 cents. Three Italian postage due stamps were applied on the front of the cover and the letter forwarded to *Posta Restante, Tunis, Tunisia*. Two 30c Tunisian postage due stamps were applied in Tunis. The penalty for underpayment was twice the deficiency (6¢ or 30c) as indicated by the auxiliary markings applied in New York on the cover front. Underpaid mail was redirected at no additional postage and taxed at the destination at twice the deficiency based on the postage due as if the item had originally been sent to the new destination. An additional 20c was due to pay for the *Poste Restante* service in Tunis.

A fun postal history item but the explanation for the 60c postage due charged is not clear. Anyone can wade in on this and make me happy. Submitted by Norval Rasmussen.

It Only Takes
One Picture
and a
Few Words to Fill
This Space. Please
Supply Them!

New Issues

France

- ◇ 9 Jan 2017: Landscapes of the world. Booklet of 12 different nondenominated forever stamps valid for the priority letter in France. €10.20.
- ◇ 16 Jan 2017: Marc Chagall commemorative. Sheetlet of 2 designs, €1.70 each. €3.40.
- ◇ 23 Jan 2017: Pierre Balmain, high fashion merchant in Paris. Two designs, €0.73 and €1.46.
- ◇ 23 Jan 2017: Pierre Balmain sheetlet of 5 €0.73 stamps. €3.65.
- ◇ 28 Jan 2017: Chinese new year; coq. Sheetlet of four same design nondenominated forever stamps valid for the green letter rate in France. €4.60.
- ◇ 28 Jan 2017: Chinese new year; coq. Sheetlet of 4 same design nondenominated forever stamps valid for the international priority letter rate. €6.70.
- ◇ 30 Jan 2017: Château du Pailly commemorative. €0.73.
- ◇ 30 Jan 2017: Astrology signs. Booklet of 12 different nondenominated forever stamps valid for the green letter rate. €8.76.
- ◇ 1 Feb 2017: Marianne. Booklet of 12 nondenominated forever stamps valid for the priority letter rate in France. €10.20.
- ◇ 10 Feb 2017: 50th anniversary of the law allowing contraception in France. €0.85.
- ◇ 15 Feb 2017: Marianne. Booklet of 12 nondenominated forever stamps valid for the green letter rate. €8.76.
- ◇ 15 Feb 2017: Marianne. Booklet of 6 nondenominated forever stamps valid for the priority letter rate in Europe. €6.60.
- ◇ 20 Feb 2017: Frédéric Bazille, artist. €1.70.
- ◇ 25 Feb 2017: French livestock. Booklet of 12 different nondenominated forever stamps valid for the green letter rate. €8.76.
- ◇ 27 Feb 2017: Anne Morgan 1873-1952; a WW I heroine. €0.85.
- ◇ 27 Feb 2017: Green-eyed cats. Sheetlet of 6 different nondenominated forever stamps valid for the green letter rate in France. €6.60.
- ◇ 27 Feb 2017: Blue-eyed cats. Sheetlet of 6 different nondenominated forever stamps valid for the green letter rate in France. €6.60.
- ◇ 1 Mar 2017: Eiffel Tower commemorative. Sheetlet of 4 different nondenominated forever stamps valid for the international priority letter rate. €6.70.
- ◇ 1 Mar 2017: Eiffel Tower commemorative. Sheetlet of 4 different nondenominated forever stamps valid for the priority letter rate in France. €5.30.
- ◇ 13 Mar 2017: 100th anniversary of the birth of Germaine Ribière, a WW II heroine. €1.10.
- ◇ 13 Mar 2017: Commemorative for the spring philatelic salon in Paris. €0.73.



- ◇ 13 Mar 2017: Fête Timbre; The waltz. €0.73.
- ◇ 13 Mar 2017: Fête du timbre - L'Etoile Edgar Degas. Sheetlet of 1 €1.46 stamp.
- ◇ 13 Mar 2017: European capitols, La Valette, capitol of Malta. Sheetlet of 4 designs €0.85 ea. €3.40.
- ◇ 14 Mar 2017: 100th anniversary of the act establishing credit for commerce and industry. €0.85.
- ◇ 16 Mar 2017: La Nièvre sheetlet of 10 different nondenominated forever stamps valid for the green letter rate. €9.80.
- ◇ 20 Mar 2017: 55th anniversary of the cease fire in Algeria. €1.30.
- ◇ 20 Mar 2017: Bernard Rancillac commemorative. Booklet of 10 different nondenominated forever stamps valid for the green letter rate. €10.00.

Andorra

- ◇ 14 Jan 2017: Legend of the d'Arans grotto. €3.95.
- ◇ 4 Feb 2017: Museum Carmen Thyssen commemorative. €1.30.
- ◇ 10 Mar 2017: Philandorre 40th anniversary. €0.85.



TAAF

- ◇ 1 Jan 2017: Amalopteryx maritima, beetle. €1.55.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: Soviet ship at Kerguelen. €1.24.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: Insects of Crozet. €0.80.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: Challenger 8. €1.24.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: Cabanes de la Mortadelle. €0.80.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: Amphipods of Terre Adélie. Sheetlet of 4 designs. Two €0.80, one €1.24, one €1.55. €4.39.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: Foraminifera. Sheetlet of 1 €1.24 stamp.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: Abandoned slaves. €1.55.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: Thonier Senneur en Pêche. Sheetlet of 2 designs. €0.44 and 0.80.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: Willem de Vlamingh commemorative. €1.00.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: Pyroxene. Two designs setenant. €0.20 and 0.80.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: Airplane Casa CN235. Sheetlet of 1 €3.90.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: Terns of Tromelin. Sheetlet of 4 designs, €0.85 each.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: French polar expeditions. 2 setenant stamps with label. €1.24 and 0.80.
- ◇ 9 Mar 2017: TAAF post offices. Sheetlet of 4 different stamps. €7.50.



French Polynesia

- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: Polynesian shells. Booklet of 6 designs. 100F ea. €5.03.
- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: 100th anniversary of the Société des Etudes Océaniques. 100F. €0.84.
- ◇ 27 Jan 2017: Year of the cock. 140F. €1.17.
- ◇ 17 Feb 2017: Polynesian aviation. 80F. €0.67.
- ◇ 8 Mar 2017: Women's day. Two designs, 80F and 100F. €1.51.
- ◇



New Caledonia

- ◇ 2 Feb 2017: Year of the cock. 75F. €0.63.
- ◇ 15 Mar 2017: Roger Gervolino commemorative. 1000F. €8.38.



Monaco

- ◇ 3 Jan 2017: Phil@poste 2017. Nondenominated stamp valid for 20g. Rate.
- ◇ 3 Jan 2017: 2017 Monte Carlo international circus festival. €1.10.
- ◇ 16 Jan 2017: Grace Kelly movies. €1.42 and 2.20.
- ◇ 9 Feb 2017: Tennis masters tournament. €1.70.
- ◇ 27 Feb 2017: 100th anniversary of the birth of Anthony Burgess. €1.30.

St. Pierre & Miquelon

- ◇ 2 Jan 2017: Map of SPM. Nondenominated. Valid for the 20g. Rate. €0.43.
- ◇ 29 Jan 2017: Hooded warbler. €0.75.
- ◇ 3 Feb 2017: Environment commemorative. 2 Designs se-tenant. €1.17 and 1.49. €2.66.
- ◇ 18 Mar 2017: Le Dauphin. Fishing trawler. €1.20.



Wallis & Futuna

- ◇ 31 Jan 2017: 2017 Marianne of Wallis and Fortuna Islands. 95F.
- ◇ 22 Feb 2017: 2017 Official End of Term for French President François Hollande. 290F.

Note Concerning New Issue Section

My source for France, Andorra, TAAF, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, St. Pierre & Miquelon, and Service stamps is the website for the French P. T. T. This site's address is:

<https://boutique.laposte.fr/collectionneur>.

New issues for these countries can be purchased at this site.

My source for Monaco and Wallis & Futuna is StampWorld.com. The address for this site is:

https://www.stampworld.com/en_US/

Monaco has a site for the P. T. T. but I have found it difficult to pull out new issues chronologically so switched to the StampWorld.com site.

ED

Third International Symposium on Analytical Methods in Philately

13-15 October 2017 at The Royal Philatelic Society London

John Barwis FRPSL, Christopher G. Harman RDP HonFRPSL and Jonas Hällström RDP FRPSL



Smithsonian
National Postal Museum



The Institute for Analytical Philately, Inc. (IAP) is a non-profit corporation registered in the United States of America. IAP is dedicated to sponsoring technical research activities to better the stamp collecting hobby. The goal is to assist philatelists in gaining new insight and knowledge of stamps through the application of rigorous scientific methods.

The first International Symposium on Analytical Methods in Philately was held in 2012 and was a great opportunity for philatelists to meet, hear papers on many interesting subjects, and get hands-on experience with equipment in the Smithsonian National Postal Museum laboratory in Washington DC. The second International Symposium on Analytical Methods in Philately was held in 2015 in Chicago. For the third Symposium, the IAP has decided to move the venue from North America to Europe, with The Royal Philatelic Society London hosting the events at 41 Devonshire Place in London.

This third symposium on will be held from 13 to 15 October and is co-sponsored by the Institute for Analytical Philately, Inc., the RPSL Ltd Expert Committee and the Smithsonian National Postal Museum.

The symposium will commence on the Friday with demonstrations of technical equipment and a visit to the premises of the RPSL Ltd Expert Committee. The thirteen technical presentations addressing how forensic analysis is applied to solve philatelic problems will be given on the Saturday and Sunday, and will be chaired by Chris Harman, chairman of the RPSL Ltd Expert Committee.

The meeting on Friday 13 October will be conducted as an open house addressing all RPSL Fellows, Members and their Guests plus all registered delegates. The presentations and discussions on Saturday-Sunday 14-15 October are open only to pre-registered delegates. The venue will support a limited attendance, so advanced registration is imperative to ensure a seat. A registration fee of £100 will cover refreshments and lunches at the venue, and should be paid in advance through the IAP website: www.AnalyticalPhilately.org; select SYMPOSIA at the top of the screen, and follow the prompts. Program details are also on the website.

Society News

Convention Schedule

June 9, 2017 NAPEX

McLean Hilton at Tyson's Corner

7920 Jones Branch Drive

McLean, Virginia

November 2018 CHICAGOPEX

Westin Chicago Northwest

400 Park Boulevard

Itasca, Illinois 60143

January 2020 Southeastern Stamp Expo

Hilton Hotel Atlanta Northeast

5993 Peachtree Industrial Boulevard

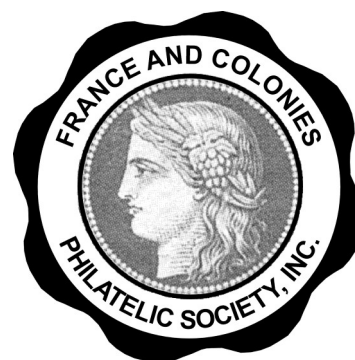
Norcross, GA 30092

NAPEX 2017 Update

The frames are filling rapidly. If you want into the exhibits act quickly. You can apply on line at www.napex.org.

France & Colonies will meet on Friday, June 9, 2017. The time is tentative, 1 PM. The room and any time changes will be in the show program so double check. Thus far we have two speakers and will have a member meeting.

Friday evening we will have a dinner with members of the Collectors' Club of New York. The venue is yet to be chosen. If you plan on attending please let me know (nrasmu@gmail.com or 304-290-6117). If your call is not answered, please leave a message. I frequently don't hear my phone because I am in the garden this time of year.



Instructions for authors

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 but JPEG is acceptable..

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 1029 University Ave., Apt 401, Morgantown, WV 26505, or 304-290-6117.

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

ED

President's Letter



Now it's beyond April Fool's Day, and where I live (Akron, OH) we are still awaiting steady warm weather. The daffodils are in bloom, but those poor flowers are a bit saggy because of the cold nights.

We certainly have some good news to share. Most importantly, Ben Bump has agreed to become our new treasurer. Some time in the last half of April he and Jeff Ward, our current treasurer, will arrange to hand things off to keep our society running as smoothly as we can. Ben deserves thanks from all of us for taking on these duties – the society could not function without someone to keep track of the money. Ben, here is my public thanks to you.

I also want to thank Jeff for his service. He collects countries as well as stamps, and spends a lot of his time traveling when not attending to his accounting practice and his clients. This will take some pressure off so he can spend more time on philately and travel.

Our pleas for help in the January *FCP* resulted in Sam Abrams offering his services. He and I split up our membership list and called all the members for whom we have phone numbers. We had two purposes – to find a new treasurer and to find presenters for our meeting at NAPEX. Sam made the persuasive call to Ben (Sam had the first half of the alphabet), so he gets credit for that success. Another public thanks, this time to Sam, for volunteering to help and for doing such a good job.

If you didn't get a call from one of us, it was for a basic reason – we don't have your phone number. Since we couldn't reach you directly, here is another, more general, invitation.

You are cordially invited, again, to attend our meeting at NAPEX. The show is in Tysons Corners, VA, just outside Washington DC. Dates are June 9, 10 and 11, and our meeting will be Friday afternoon from 1 PM to 4 PM. That will give you time to visit the dealers in the morning and also find a bit to eat before we hold our gathering. We are still arranging the program (read on), but we are expecting that a handful of members will talk to us about some interesting part of their collection.

That leads to your next invitation. It is easy to talk about your stamps, right? So when you come to our meeting at NAPEX, how about finding one, two, three special stamps, postal history items or even collateral items to discuss with the rest of us? If a handful of us agree to talk for 15-20 minutes each, by the time we have some friendly discussion, our three hour meeting will turn out to be really fun and interesting. Please advise Ras, our hardworking editor and meeting planner, or me that you will join us as a speaker. Remember the adage that we get out of our hobby what we put into it. It's your chance to be in a low pressure environment among friends who are delighted to hear your story and offer comments. Just so you know, I will be talking about the postal and social history of a really interesting Algerian piece. It is pretty easy to make a short presentation.

Our society will have dinner with the members of the Collectors Club of New York on Friday night. That should be another good reason to attend the show. It isn't often that we meet when CCNY is also at a show. I hope you are looking forward to that dinner as much as I am.

Hotel reservation and other information is available at www.napex.org/future.html. There is free parking and admission, and the base hotel rate is only \$109 per night. If you have checked other Washington area hotels, you will know just what a great bargain this is. I think you will also find some time on Saturday or Sunday to do some Washington sightseeing at this low rate – the hotel can shuttle you to and from the nearest Metro station. The National Postal Museum is not far away.

I'll add encouragement to pay your dues, in case that has slipped past you. We need your membership to keep the society going. We continue to have net membership losses, many due to age, so we want *you* to maintain your participation.

That's it for this quarter. I certainly hope to see you in person in June.

Ken Nilsestuen
President

You can see the details (in French) at the exhibition's web site, www.spm-expo.com

Single, five- and eight-frame exhibits are invited to participate in the following categories: Traditional, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Thematic, Maximaphily, Aerophilately, and Open Class.

The official application deadline is Feb. 28, but it will be extended.

The frame fee is 75 euro (\$79.21 as of today) per frame, but no commissioner-carrying fees will be added.

I appreciate your considering participating in this event.

Best Regards, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Carlos Vergara
carlos@cvphoto.net
USA Commissioner
SPM-Expo 2017

We Get Letters

Fellow FCPS members:

The U.S. commissioner for the upcoming St. Pierre et Miquelon exhibition is Carlos Vergara. I hope you will send an exhibit to the show, especially since I am judging there. Let's have a good representation! Our member, JJ Tillard, will put on a great show.
From Carlos:

Our friends in St. Pierre et Miquelon are hosting a FIAF Continental exhibition June 1 – 4, 2017. The USA has accepted the invitation to participate, and I will be travelling to St. Pierre as USA Commissioner.

In the Jan 2017 issue of our journal you list the Nov 2016 issue from French Antarctic Fillod De Crozet. On the copy I have I can not see the country name or know what the subject is. Can ANYBODY explain this? Is this a total misprint? No one can explain this to my satisfaction. How did this pass inspection. Yes I still collect New Issues.

David Salovey. Brooklyn NY.

The following link will show you the stamp souvenir sheet.

<https://boutique.laposte.fr/produits-philateliques/timbres-hors-metropole/timbres-taaf/taaf-bloc-fillod-de-crozet/p/1316456>

ED

The image depicted here for the souvenir sheet shows ink on the 2 stamps. The copy in the scott new issues of Feb Linns issue seems closer too my copy. No ink on 2 stamps on top . Penguin missing Structure bare outline. Do I have a misprint? No one agrees. What do France & Colonies members say?

David Salovey. Please print my letters.

Mr. Salovey was unable to provide an image of his item. He also wishes any response to his question be directed to me for printing in the next issue. ED

Dear Editor,

In going through the new F&C journal I had an idea that might help you fill up some of the 'white space' in it.

Members could be invited to submit a brief write-up of their favorite cover/post card. I'm sure that some in the group could even help flesh out the text for those less knowledgeable. This could be a regular column in each issue.

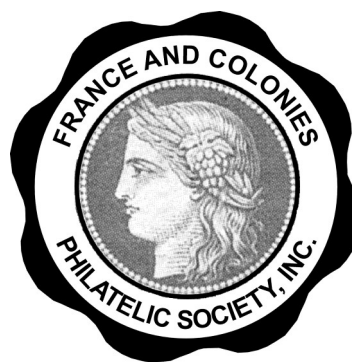
Perhaps you might put a note about it in the next journal? Even better if you could write one up yourself as an example.

Perhaps another thing you might consider is to reprint articles from some of the early issues about some important area related to collecting, e.g. types of early French cancellations, especially the early ones consisting of a circle with a dashed circle inside of it. I know nothing about that type, so a series of basic articles should be valuable to new French collectors like myself.

Au-revoir

Carl Barna
Emmaus, PA

This echoes my previous pleas. It's a good idea and requires very little effort on anyone's part. Alan Morvay and Jack Urich both have such submissions in this issue you can see for examples. At this point I will likely have one as well. If you don't have a scanner try taking a picture with your phone and send it to mine (304 290 6117). ED



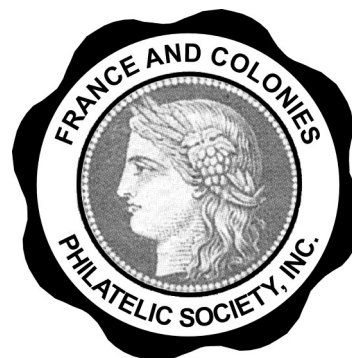
France & Colonies Philatelic Society Study Group

With the New York Chapter as the home chapter, the France & Colonies Philatelic Society held monthly meetings at the Collectors Club for more than fifty years. In recent times there has not been sufficient local Society membership to warrant formal monthly meetings, but the Society has continued to meet at the Collectors Club on an informal basis as a Study Group under the guidance of Dr. Richard Stevens, one of our former presidents. Typically the Study Group meets on the second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 p.m. in the Collectors Club library. Members of the Society and those who have a French Area interest are welcome to join us for the meeting and a dinner which follows. Typically the programs are focused around Show & Tell presentations on a variety of French Area topics. Contact Dick Stevens for information about the meetings at rms-greendell@gmail.com.

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.

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



Editorial



Norval Rasmussen

Welcome to spring. It is nice to start gardening. We were so busy last fall moving into our single floor apartment that I didn't get last year's garden put to bed properly and will have all that much more fun now!

I have enjoyed putting this issue together. It is almost like having one on one seminars from people who know their area of collecting.

I have kept working on the "For the Record" feature that was a part off this journal for many years. You will see it featuring a collection of items scattered throughout the journal. Easier to assemble the issue this way. I solicit short items for this. Please read Carl Barna's letter in the "We Get Letters" section. If you provide the art and a little background, I will assist.

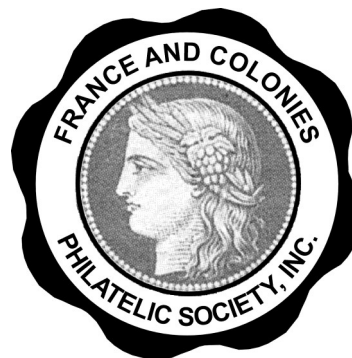
We meet at NAPEX 2017 on June 9, 2017. I have two speakers and would like a couple more. If you are coming and have some knowledge to share please step up. The exhibit floor is filling fast. The deadline for submitting an application is April 15 but will be extended until full.

In addition to a business meeting and educational seminars, there will be a Friday night dinner to be shared with members of the Collectors' Club of New York. Choosing a restaurant will be influenced by the number of participants so please let me know if you are interested.

For those of you wanting to try an electronic journal option in full color, I am putting a PDF of this issue in the cloud. I will share it with paid up

current members at your request. Email me at nrasmu@gmail.com. Let us see how it works.

**See You in
McLean, VA:
June 9, 2017**



Membership Notices

NEW MEMBERS

3481 Palay, Myron
12500 Edgewater Drive, Apt. 1108,
Lakewood, OH 44107-1655

3482 Luther, Arthur A.
PO Box 9223,
Redlands, CA 92375-2423

ADDRESS CHANGES

1296 Kudzma, Thomas G.
Mail returned-not deliverable as addressed

2988 Salovey, David E.
Mail returned-not deliverable as addressed

3265 Sellwood Jackson S.
Mail returned-not deliverable as addressed

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED:

1553 Smiley, Gerald R.

3473 St. Onge, John C.

Members Appeals

WANTED: Tunisian high value airmail stamps, Scott numbers C17-C20 on cover. Scans with asking price to Norval Rasmussen at nrasmu@gmail.com or 1029 University Ave, Apt 401, Morgantown, WV 26505.

Show Reports

Milcopex

Milwaukee, WI. September 16-18, 2016

Gold to **Paul Larsen** for "The Evolution of French Sudan & Niger ." Also France and Colonies Philatelic Society Grand Prix Award.

This was erroneously attributed to the wrong exhibitor in the January issue so is reported again with correction made, ED.

Garfield-Perry March Party

Cleveland, OH March 10-12, 2016

Large Gold to **Michael Bass** for "Foreign Postal Operations In The Holy Land 1852-1914." Also the AAPE Award of Excellence – Plan and Headings and the Collectors Club of Chicago Philatelic Exhibitors Award. Gold to **Paul Larsen** for "Leeward Islands Federal Postal Stationery of the King George V Reign." Also

the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group Medal. Vermeil to **Paul Larsen** for “French Equatorial Africa: Issues of 1936-1946.” Single frame Gold to **Charles LaBlonde** for “The Postal History of the Goa World War II Internee Mail.” Also the India Study Circle Award.

Sandical 2017

San Diego, CA January 27-29, 2017

Palmares for 2017 was not available.

Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition 2016

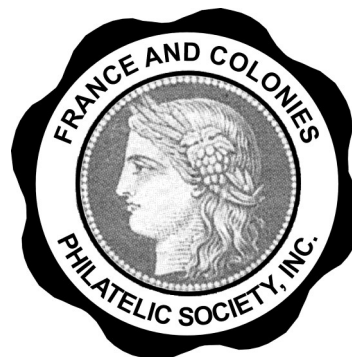
Sarasota, FL Feb 3-5, 2017

Palmares for 2017 was not available.

Texpex

Grapevine, TX February 24-26, 2017

Large Vermeil to **Lewis Bussey** for “U.S. Postal Cards of the Spanish-American War Period, 1898-1906.” Also UPSS Marcus White Award, AAPE Gold Award of Honor.



NEW CATALOG FOR THE STAMPS OF SAINT-PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON: Catalogue de cotation des timbres de SAINT PIERRE ET MIQUELON, Les “Classiques” 1885 - 1908

We are pleased to note that Jean-Jacques TILLARD, specialist in the stamps of the archipelago of Saint Pierre & Miquelon for more than 35 years, and expert since 2000, has decided to issue a new catalog covering all the “classics” of this colony, i.e. the stamps issued from 1885 to 1908.

A considerable amount of information is disclosed about the stamps, the varieties, the anomalies, the vintages and catalog values. In addition, where possible, an indication of the number of pieces known is given. Two new rarities are listed for the first time. Collectors will also appreciate a presentation that offers a full page for each stamp.

A catalog of 128 color pages in A5 format is available at the price of 32 euros (including 9 euros for postage and handling).

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Catalogue de cotation des timbres de

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- Les « classiques » 1885-1908 -

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