

# FRANCE and COLONIES PHILATELIST

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Amity of the Late 19th Century  
Revisited*

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# 1000 Franc View of Paris Air Mail Stamp and Post WW II French Airmail Service

*Enrique Setaro*

On 26 June 1945 all of France's air transport companies were nationalized.<sup>6</sup> On 29 December 1945, a decree of the French government granted Air France the management of the entire French air transport network.<sup>7</sup> Air France appointed its first flight attendants in 1946. The same year the airline opened its first air terminal at “*Les Invalides*” in central Paris. It was linked to Paris Le Bourget Airport, Air France's first operations and engineering base, by coach. At that time the network covered 160,000 km, claimed to be the longest in the world.<sup>7</sup> *Société Nationale Air France* was set up on 1 January 1946.

European schedules were initially operated by a fleet of Douglas DC-3 aircraft. On 1 July 1946, Air France started direct flights between Paris and New York via refueling stops at Shannon and Gander. Douglas DC-4 piston-engine airliners covered the route in just under 20 hours.<sup>7</sup> In September 1947 Air France's network stretched east from New York, Fort de France and Buenos Aires to Shanghai.

By 1948 Air France operated 130 aircraft, one of the largest fleets in the world.<sup>7</sup> Between 1947 and 1965 the airline operated Lockheed Constellations on passenger and cargo services worldwide.<sup>7</sup> In 1946 and 1948, respectively, the French government authorized the creation of two private airlines: *Transports Aériens Internationaux* – later *Transports Aériens Intercontinentaux* – (TAI) and SATI. In 1949 the latter became part of *Union Aéromaritime de Transport* (UAT), a private French international airline.

In 1952 Air France moved its operations and engineering base to the new Paris Orly Airport South terminal. By then the network covered

250,000 km.<sup>7</sup> Air France entered the jet age in 1953 with the original, short-lived de Havilland Comet series 1, the world's first jetliner.

## Basic Issued Set details

In 1949–1950 France issued a set of five stamps with the images of major cities, Lille on the 100 F, Bordeaux on the 200 F, Lyon on the 300 F, and Marseille on the 500 F stamp. These were listed in the Scott catalog as C23 – C26, with a size of 3.75 x 2.25 Centimeters<sup>1</sup>. In 1950 the 1000 F stamp with the view of Paris was issued in a larger size (4.75 x 3.6 Centimeters) and listed by Scott as C27.



Figure 1.

So that the readers can have an idea about the face values, and later the postal rates, in 1951 the exchange rate was \$1.00 to 350 F, or 1000 F = \$2.88.

This article will analyze in detail the 1000 Fr, Scott C27. This stamp's official date of issue was January 16, 1950; date of withdrawal April 10, 1954. It is shown in figure 1. It had no watermark and was perforated 13. The color was sepia





Figure 2.

and black on bluish paper. The designer was Albert Decaris and was printed by the intaglio process on sheets of 10 stamps, two columns of 5 as shown in figure 2.

The main use of the 1000 Fr. was the New Issues Subscription Card (*Carte D'Abonnement des Emissions*).

### Printings and varieties

French companies perforated this and other French stamps with their initials (perfin); one example shown in figure 3.

There were four printings of the stamp: 1949, 1951, 1952, and 1953. The 1951 was horizontally



Figure 3. "BP" perfin.



Figure 4. 1949 printing



Figure 5. 1951 printing

printed and part of this issue was overprinted with "CFA" for use in the island of Reunion (see figure 8). The others were printed vertically. These are shown in figures 4, 5, 6, and 7.





Figure 6. 1952 printing



Figure 7. 1953 printing

Regarding the printing varieties, in addition to bluish paper (figure 9) the stamp was printed on yellowish (figure 10) and white (figure 11) papers. The bluish paper is partially transparent, so the design can be seen from the back.



Figure 8. Reunion Island overprint



Figure 9. bluish paper.



Figure 10. yellowish paper.



Figure 11. white paper.

As with many French stamps this one was also printed imperforate and is shown in figure 16 on page 6.

There are also **color varieties** caused by the use of fugitive inks for security purposes. Illustrated are Black and Sepia on bluish paper (figure 12), Black & Black on yellowish paper (figure 13), Black & Light blue on whitish paper (figure 14), and Black & dull light blue on bluish paper (figure 15).



Figure 12.



Figure 13.



Figure 14.



Figure 15.





Figure 16.



Figure 17.

## Color trials and proofs

A brown color trial on thick cardboard is shown in figure 17. The Bureau de Poste printed a luxury proof sheet, engraved by the designer A. Decaris. (figure 18).



Figure 18.

<b>Tarif du 6 janvier 1949</b>				
<b>Tarifs intérieurs</b> (→ 30 juin 57, sf ☐, taxe de ☐):				
	1 <sup>er</sup> éch	2 <sup>e</sup> éch	3 <sup>e</sup> éch	4 <sup>e</sup> éch
☐, ☐:	5f	10f	15f	30f
☐⑤:	8f			
☐, ☐:	12f			
☐ (→ 7 déc 1951):	15f	20f	30f	45f
☐:	45f	50f	75f	
☐:	+10f			
abonnement ☐:	500f <sup>(1)</sup>	1000f <sup>(2)</sup>		
abonnement aux émissions:	500f			
tx de ☐ ☐, ☐ (→ 30 juin 49):	+50f	+50f	etc.	
tx de ☐ ≠ ☐, ☐ (→ 30 juin 49):	+40f	+40f	etc.	
AR:	+15f	+15f	etc.	
surtaxe ☐:	+50f			
	<10000f	<20000f	<30000f	+10000f
VD (<200000f):	+50f	+60f	+70f	++10f
<sup>(1)</sup> voyageurs de commerce, <sup>(2)</sup> autres				
<b>Tarifs ☐☐:</b>				
taxe de ☐ (→ 30 juin 49):	+50f	+50f	etc.	
☐ ☐ Terre-Neuve = Canada à partir du 1 <sup>er</sup> avril 1949:				
☐, ☐ ☐ Italie, Saint-Marin = tarif intérieur français à partir du 1 <sup>er</sup> juin 1950:				
<b>Autres tarifs inchangés</b>				

Figure 19. 1949 postal rate chart.

<b>Tarif du 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1951</b>				
<b>Tarifs ☐☐ (→ 30 juin 1957):</b>				
<i>Depuis le 3 février 1950 et jusque dans les années '80, est apparu un régime spécial, moins cher que le régime général des lettres à l'étranger. ! Le régime général est très souvent complété d'une surtaxe aérienne.</i>				
	1 <sup>er</sup> éch	2 <sup>e</sup> éch	3 <sup>e</sup> éch	4 <sup>e</sup> éch
☐:	6f	12f	18f	24f
☐ ☐ Amérique latine:	5f	10f	15f	24f
☐:	12f	18f	24f	30f
☐⑤:	6f			
☐ ☐ Belg Suis Esp+Canada Lux:	12f			
☐:	18f			
☐ ☐ ☐ l'AFN (3 févr 50):	20f			
☐:	30f	36f	42f	48f
☐ régime général:	30f	48f	66f	84f
☐ ☐ Belg Suis Esp+Canada Lux:	18f	30f	42f	54f
taxe de ☐:	+45f	+45f	etc.	
AR:	+35f	+35f	etc.	
surtaxe ☐:	+65f			
☐ (→ 5 janvier 1959):	80f			
<b>Tarifs pour l'intérieur inchangés</b>				

Figure 20. 1951 postal rate chart.

## Uses of the 1000 Fr Stamp

As was said above the main of the 1000F stamp was for the New Issues Subscription Card. Figure 19 shows the rate for this service was 500 or 1000 F. I have not been able to find one with the 1000 F stamp, but a card with the 500 F stamp is illustrated in figure 21.





Figure 21. Both sides of New Issues Subscription Card

My experience is that the use of these high value stamps on airmail covers are far outnumbered by covers using definitive and commemorative stamps. The rates in the tariff charts suggest a reason for this.

Illustrated in figure 22 are three examples of C 27 on piece that likely came from heavy or large envelopes or parcel wrappings sent internationally, perhaps with additional services such as registration and insurance.

### Philatelic Items.

Figure 23 shows a 1950 maximum card with an aerial photograph of Paris. A 1950 cover from Paris to New York was signed by the designer (figure 24).



Figure 22. Fragments franked with C27.

Two first flight covers: 1953 Paris-Chicago (figure 25) and Paris-Tokyo (figure 26) use the C27 stamp.



Figure 23. C 27 Maximum card.

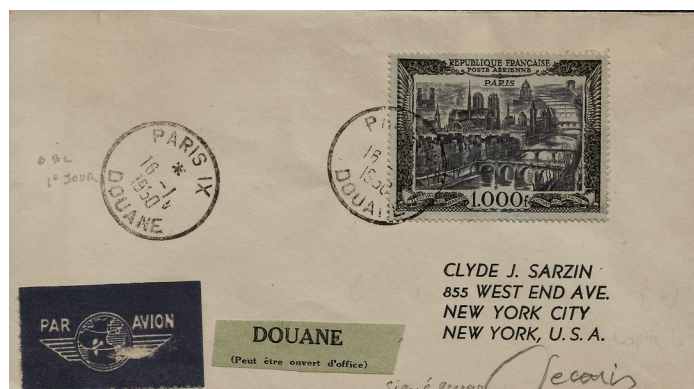


Figure 24. C27 on Paris to New York with stamp designer Decaris signature.





Figure 25. Paris to Chicago first flight cover franked with C 27.



Figure 26. Paris to Tokyo first flight cover franked with C 27.

Finally, figure 27 illustrates a stamped envelope with the 1000F stamp that was prepared by the French Post office.

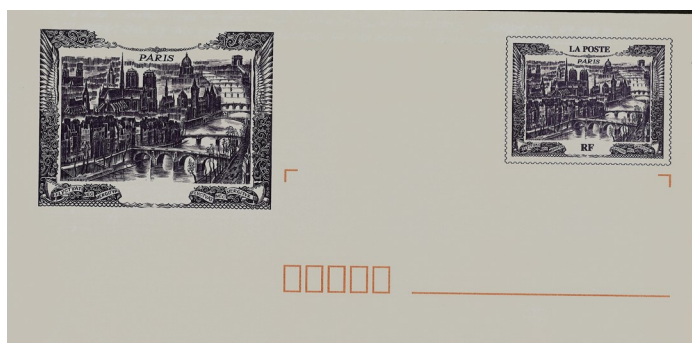


Figure 27.

## References:

1. 2016 Scott catalog, Vol. 2
2. 1982 Yvert & Tellier France Specialized Catalog, Vol. II, page 171
3. 2009 Maury, Ceres & Dallay France Specialized Catalog, Part 1, pages 701 & 705
4. 2016 Spink / Maury France Catalog, page 314
5. 2015 Yvert & Tellier France Catalog
6. France's 500 Fr. UPU and 1000 Fr. Air Mails, HDS Maverbeck, Aerophilatelists, News, Vol. 4 No. 6 (1951)
7. Air France Web Site  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air\\_France#Formation\\_and\\_early\\_years](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_France#Formation_and_early_years)

**A full color pdf of this issue is available.**

**Email a request to the Editor.**



# A Reminder of Former Days

*Bob Szymanski*



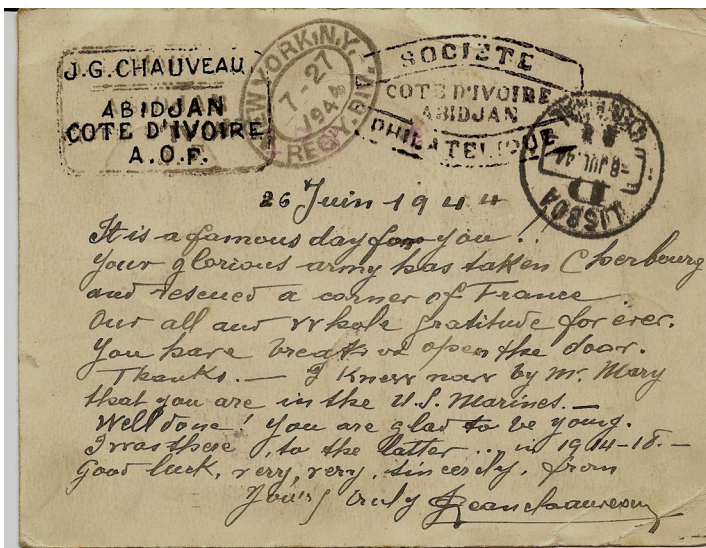
marked with U. S. Censorship. Interestingly, the card reads:

26 Juin 1944

It is a famous day for you!!

Your glorious army has taken Cherbourg and rescued a corner of France. Our all (?) gratitude forever. You have broken open the door. Thanks. - I know now by Mr. Mary that you are in the U. S. Marines. - Well done! You are glad to be young. I was there to the later ... in 1914-18. - Good luck, very, very Sincerely, from

Yours truly Jean Chauveau



The letter is addressed to a stamp collecting friend of mine Mr. Joseph Laura Jr. Joe was a Boy Scout and, in his teens, Joe had a correspondence with many foreign Post Offices as he was both a stamp collector and dealer at an early age. You may have noticed after his addressed name is "President" because Joe was the President of his stamp company! His philatelic business pursuits were put on hold as he finished out WWII in the Marine Corp. Post WWII, Joe returned to both his stamp business and stamp collecting. He was well known in both the Precancel and the Perfin collecting communities. Joe passed away about 10 years ago. I'll bet Joe received a merit badge in stamp collecting from the Boy Scouts - I hope that is was a gold one!

Here is a post card that I would say never would have existed if I did not hold it in my hands! It is a postcard of the Ivory Coast sent registered by airmail to the United States and dated 26 Juin 44. It went to Lisbon and is stamped 8 JUL 44. It then crossed the ocean arriving in New York stamped 7-22 1944 (on arrival) and 7-27 1944 (on departure). It arrived at its final destination Saugus, MA Jul 28 1944. It is clearly

# Philately of Franco-Russian Amity of the Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and Updates on the Pont Alexandre III

*Thomas W. Broadhead FCPS 2830*

The article by Enrique Setaro, "Franco-Russian Alliance / on Stamps," (F&CP v. 73, p. 117-118), neglects much information that I presented in my 2013 article, "The Most Beautiful Bridge in Paris" (F&CP v. 69, p. 36-44). Here, I provide updates, corrections, and additional information about the French and Russian cooperation of the late nineteenth century, in addition to new information about recent French philatelic issues that illustrate the Pont Alexandre III.

A formal alliance between France and Russia was sealed in 1894. "In August 1891 they made a preliminary agreement to consult in case of aggression against either of them. This agreement was strengthened by a military convention in August 1892. To preserve secrecy, it was necessary to bypass discussion and ratification by the French Parliament, the alliance being formalized through an exchange of letters (Dec. 27, 1893–Jan. 4, 1894) that accepted the previously agreed upon terms." <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Dual-Alliance>

Visits of the French fleet to Cronstadt (Gulf of Finland, near St. Petersburg) in 1891 and the Russian fleet to Toulon (Mediterranean coast) in 1893 were commemorated with French postal stationery (Figure 1). Large, ornate commemorative postal cards, bearing two one-centime stamp imprints, with instructions for 5 centimes (or 5 kopeks) or 3 centimes (or 3 kopeks) additional postage required. Three centimes would have carried the card at the printed matter rate, with no added message. Eight centimes added would have covered the postcard rate. The example shown by Setaro (op. cit.) has eight centimes additional –

correct for a post card – but is described as an envelope and is missing upper corners. Envelopes with this design are not reported by Storch and Françon (*Les Entiers de France et de Monaco*).



Figure 1. Commemorative postal card (Storch & Françon G19j) issued in 1896, in association with the visit of Nicholas II and Alexandra, was a late recognition of the French and Russian naval visits of 1891 and 1893.

The complete example shown here (Figure 2) has fifty centimes additional postage, and was mailed to Rotterdam, The Netherlands. In addition to the two centimes printed postage, an additional twenty-five centimes are overpaid.

The fleet visits also were commemorated with privately printed envelopes (Figure 3). The year 1894, however, was not a kind one for France or Russia. On 24 June, French President Marie François Sadi Carnot, and architect of the alliance, was stabbed and died the following day. On 1 November, Czar Alexander III died of kidney failure. Stocks of the privately printed stationery were then overprinted with a black border and death dates to mourn the loss of the two leaders (Figure 4). Large postal envelopes were issued at the five centime printed matter rate, one showing





Figure 2. Commemorative postal card (timbres sur commande – Storch & Françon A1 – it exists in six combinations of card and ink colors) published in 1893 specifically to recognize the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon. The two one-centime stamp indicia underpaid the minimum postage, which would have been 5 centimes for a card mailed without message (imprimé). At upper left, the inscription “Affranchissement insuffisant,” reminds senders of this.



Figure 3. Privately printed envelope commemorating the French (1891) and Russian (1893) naval visits, with portraits of Czar Alexander III and President Sadi Carnot, architects of the alliance.



Figure 4. Privately printed post card of 1893, overprinted in 1894 with black mourning border and black box with death dates of Alexander III and Sadi Carnot. Mailed 31 December 1894 to Pola (now Pula, Croatia), received 5 January, 1895.

the image of Alexander III (Figure 5) and the other type showing Sadi Carnot.



Figure 5. Commemorative envelope (Storch & Françon D10b) of 1894, issued to mourn the death that year of Czar Alexander III. A similar envelope (Storch & Françon D10c) was issued to mourn the death of President Sadi Carnot. Both are denominated at 5 centimes, the imprimé rate for up to 50 grams in an unsealed envelope.

Amicable relations continued, and in the fall of 1896, Czar Nicholas II and Czarina Alexandra traveled to Paris for the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the Pont Alexandre III (not as stated by Setaro that the bridge was a symbol of the cooperation and built by Sadi Carnot (op. cit. p. 117)). The ceremony (Figure 6) took place on 6 October 1896, attended by Nicholas, Alexandra, and French President Felix Faure (who died of a stroke in 1899, while intimately engaged at his office with a much younger woman). Both postal cards (Figure 7) and privately printed cards of similar design (Figure 8) were issued for the royal visit and cornerstone laying. A later postal card commemorated the visit of Faure to Russia in 1897 (Figure 9).

In the twentieth century, the Pont Alexandre III is notably identifiable in a minute image on the 1,000 franc French airmail stamp of 1950 (Spink/Maury PA29) (Broadhead, 2013, p. 40, fig. 12), and postage stamps of 2008 and 2009.

In the twenty-first century, there are other recognitions of the Pont Alexandre III. The pret-a-





Figure 6. Original etching (photographically cropped) showing (left to right) Czar Nicholas II, Czarina Alexandra, and President Felix Faure at the laying of the foundation stone for the Alexander III Bridge, honoring the Czar's late father.



Figure 7. Postal card (timbre sur commande – Storch & Françon G26a), showing Czar Nicholas II, President Felix Faure, and flags and heraldic symbols of France and Russia in color, cancelled 6 October 1896, the date of the cornerstone laying at the Pont Alexandre III.

poster envelope showing a non-denominated image of the classic 1949 air mail stamp was issued in 2004, along with other designs from the mid-twentieth century (Figure 10). The non-denominated ready-to-mail (prêt à poster) envelope, analogous to U.S. “forever” postal stationery, guaranteed domestic mailing of 20 grams. The Pont Alexandre III also appears on other PAP envelopes, but as a cachet, rather than the stamp



Figure 8. Privately printed postcard, similar in design to the postal card, but without the stamp indicium. Mailed 2 October 1896 to Vienna (received 5 October).



Figure 9. Postal card (reply part of message-reply card, Storch & Françon G45), commemorating the 1897 visit of President Felix Faure to Russia.

indicium (Figure 11). In addition to the 2008 “kiosk printing” shown by Setaro (op. cit. p. 117), commemorating the Fédération Française des Associations Philatéliques - 51<sup>e</sup> Congrès – Paris 2008 (Figure 12), there is a 2010 variable denomination ATM stamp that commemorated Le Salon du Timbre – Paris 2010 (Figure 13).

Most recently, the series “Trésors de Philatelie,” begun in 2014, has issued souvenir sheets showing images from classic twentieth century stamps, with five different single color, perforated images of the same stamp on each sheet (10 sheets in





Figure 10. Prêt à poster (PAP) postal envelope of 2004, showing the image of the 1949 100 fr air mail stamp in the cachet and indicium. There is no denomination, because this is a “forever” envelope, guaranteeing domestic transport of a letter of not more than 20 g.

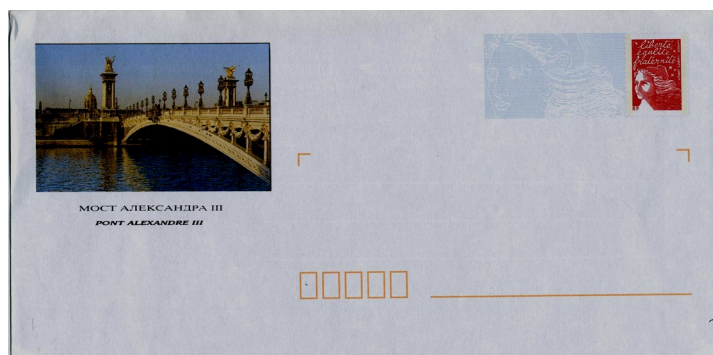


Figure 11. PAP envelope, showing the image of the Pont Alexandre III as a cachet.

toute-l-actualite/2015/les-tresors-de-la-philatelie-2015) featured a sheet showing the 1949 air mail stamp, with the central stamp, in issued color, denominated at 2.00 euros and the two at each side denominated at 1.75 euros. One of the 1.75 euros stamps is illustrated, but not explained, by Setaro (op. cit. p. 118), and another example, plus the 2.00 euros are shown here (Figure 14).

The 2015 stamp in the Ponts de Paris set (Figure 15) was the most recent philatelic item to correctly show the Alexander III Bridge. But, last summer, the stamp honoring the World Wrestling Championships, held in Paris, show part of the bridge in the foreground (Figure 16), the image modified to show adult wrestlers in place of the bronze nymphs! It is a thrill to walk across its great span, and its popularity as a tourist attraction and its repeated presence in French philately since 1949 establish its importance as one of the most significant icons of French history and culture.



Figure 12. Kiosk-vended postal label on first day cover (14 July 2008), with part of the Pont Alexandre III also shown in the cachet.

each annual set). The 2015 set (<https://www.laposte.fr/tout-sur-letimbre/suivre-l-actualite/>





Figure 14. Stamps from the 2015 Trésors de Philatelie sheet of 5 stamps (below), duplicating the image from the 1949 airmail. The 1.75 euro stamps occur in four colors, two at each side of the central stamp, printed in the original color of issue, denominated at 2.00 euros.



Figure 15. The Pont Alexandre III shown on one of the series of "Pons de Paris" stamps of 2015.

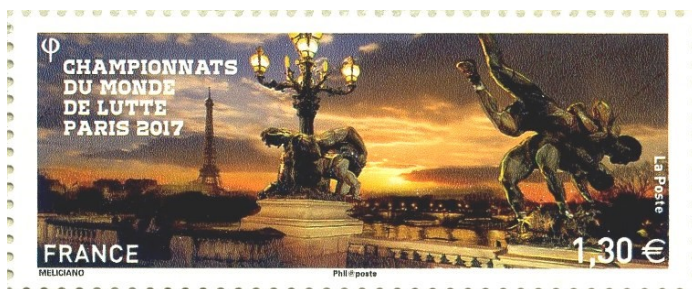


Figure 16. A "modified" version of one of the large lamps on the Pont Alexandre III, showing wrestlers, instead of nymphs (photographic image from <http://www.parisprovencevangogh.com/paris/pont-alexandre-iii-%E2%80%93-the-most-spectacular-bridge-in-paris>) on a stamp commemorating the August 2017 International Wrestling Championships.



# The 1948 Jerusalem French Consular Stamps

*Sid Morginstin*

*This article was originally published in the Ottoman and Near East Philatelic Society Journal, The Levant. Morginstin, Sid. "The 1948 Jerusalem French Consular Stamps" The Levant, May 2010, pp.75-78.*

On the train ride home from the APS STAMP-SHOW in Hartford CT in August 2008, I was talking to Richard Rose, the editor of this fine journal. I promised him an article, whenever I got around to it. He suggested four topics. One was the story behind the issue of postage stamps by the French Consulate in Jerusalem in 1948.

About a year later he sent me a reminder. The president of the society told him not to bother me about it anymore. However, I never forgot as it was on my endless “**philatelic to do**” pile. This list includes updates to my Israel Stationery and Maximum Cards books and a listing of Israel Post Office openings.

A new book came out in May 2008 “Jerusalem Le Post Consulaire Française 1948”. It is in French – and my French – to say the least – is very rusty. A couple of weeks ago, I was checking a vendor’s description of a lot and came across a couple of articles that have some information on this topic. These were re-printed in “Jerusalem Postal Services During The Siege of 1948”. I also recalled seeing some information in “The Postal History of the Transition Period Part I Jerusalem and Safad”.

I just have too much else to do. I will spare you the details. Squeezing in some time before the next NEGEV HOLYLAND auction, I decided to

get this article done. It will be a summation of what was already published. For more in depth information, please refer to the publications cited.

## THE STAMPS

Per the 2010 BALE ISRAEL catalogue (page 37) there were four stamps issued. (I am using the Bale numbers.) The values are in dollars and are given as mint/used/cover.

### First Issue



125



126

Issued May 5, 1948 French Consular “Gratis” stamps overprinted “Jerusalem Postes Françaises”

125 6 fr Poste Française 2750/3000/6000

126 10 fr Post Aérienne 3500/3750/6000



Bale has a note “The French Consul in Jerusalem at the time, Mr. Rene Neuville, appears to be a philatelist. Most of the covers known were prepared by him and some actually mailed (mainly to France).

## Second Issue



127

Issued May 15, 1948 “Agences Consulaires” stamp overprinted “Jerusalem Postes Françaises 20 millièmes”

127 20 m overprinted stamp 200/250/800

## Third Issue



128

Issued May 26, 1948 French 6 Franc “Marianne” stamp overprinted “Jerusalem 20 millièmes”

128 20m/6fr 80/100/240

## THE SITUATION

Prior to World War One, the area was ruled by Ottoman Empire. Various European governments

extracted concession to operate postal services. One of these was France. All foreign post offices were closed by the end of the war when the British Mandate began.

Richard Rose obtained (and translated from French) this from website of the French Consulate in Jerusalem.

After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in 1918, the Consul General in Jerusalem no longer was subordinate to the French Ambassador in Constantinople. And even though the British Mandate (begun in 1922) suspected France’s protection of Christians in Palestine, the French Consul General maintained an important influence locally. The office’s new autonomy allowed the Consul General to assume a certain diplomatic importance, on top of the consular duties, in a Near East quickly being reconfigured. This is the context in which plans were begun in 1929 for the construction of a consular headquarters, whose imposing design reinforced the intention of France to maintain its influence in the region. The new Consulate opened in 1932. The quarter around the new Consulate had considerable caché. The Pontifical Institute (completed in 1927) was the consulate’s immediate neighbor, followed in 1930 by the Scottish Church, the King David hotel (1931), and the YMCA in 1933. At the same time, the sumptuous residence of the British High Commissioner was erected on an adjoining hilltop.

The French Consulate (photo on p.48) – 5, was on rue Paul Emile BOTTA, in the Sheikh Jarrar district (4, page 48).

The British ruled the area until soon after World War Two when they gave up their mandate. The United Nations partitioned Palestine into a Jewish State and an Arab State on November 28, 1947. The British Mandate of Palestine was to end on May 14, 1948.

From February 1948 onwards the roads to Jerusa-



Jerusalem were under attack by Arabs. The Israelis were able to get some convoys thru to the city. The last of these was 20 April. This is considered to be the start of the formal siege (1, p 12). A small convoy got thru on May 16 and 17. The siege was not fully lifted until June 11 (1, p 20).

The British ceased postal operations in Jerusalem on or about April 25. As an aside, they were to keep all post offices open thru May 14. However, they started closing them early.

For a period of 14 days, until the provisional government could get the postal services running, there were no official or organized postal services in the Western part of the city (1, p 227).

There are two parts to Jerusalem. The "Old City" and its immediate environs are in the East. The "newer" city is to the West. Except for the Jewish Quarter of the walled city, the Eastern part was able to be supplied from the East.

The various consular offices attempted to have their official mail transferred either to the coast (perhaps Tel Aviv or Haifa) or through Jordanian lines to Amman or Beirut (1, p 227).

## HOW THE STAMPS CAME ABOUT

Rene Neuville was the French Consul in Jerusalem at the time. On April 30, 1948, he issued a proclamation or ordinance. This was circulated within the consulate itself and presumably to certain French institutions (3, p 119). Two other proclamations were issued on May 15 and May 26.

The April 30 proclamation cited the interruption of all postal services, the lack of French postage stamps, and the needs of French nationals to send mail as the reasons. The postal rates were set at 6 francs for sea mail and 16 francs for air mail. Surcharges were to be applied to 300 "Gratis" adhesive stamps -- 150 for each rate.

In the May 15 proclamation, Rene Neuville cited Article 12, Section One of the Edict of March 1781 [which allowed French consulates on the Levant to establish a postal service under certain conditions], the lack of French postage stamps, and that the stamps issued by the first proclamation were sold out. The postal rate by air was to be 20 mills. Surcharges were to be applied to 2,000 Agences Consulaires stamps.

The May 26 proclamation re-cited the 1781 edict and the prior two ordinances. He ordered that 5,000 French "Marianne" stamps be overprinted and that they be used for franking airmail to France.

After the initial overprinting of 2300 Foreign Affairs Consular Service stamps (e.g., passport and visa stamps), with no surcharge (rather "gratis"), Rene Neuville ordered the 6 franc value (issued in 1946 in carmine) of the current French definite stamp, the 1945 Marianne (Scott A147) series. At first (in April 1948 (4, pages 35 & 40) , he planned to have two values, 6 francs for land/sea routes, 16 francs for airmail (4, pages 32).

The 6f. stamps were to be sold for 7 mills each, and the 16f (4, p 32) for 13 mills.

Azriel Printing, on Ben-Yehuda Street, performed all the surcharges. A single metal date stamp was used for the entire period in use (#4, p.30) and was produced by Kretschmer & Sons, a metal workshop located at 1, Hassolel St., in Jerusalem.

5000 were surcharged (4, p 29) at a cost of 30,000 francs charged to the Ministere des Affaires Étrangères. The French Bureau of Poste, Télégramme & Télégraphe objected to the issuance of these Jerusalem stamps (4, p 59) but the Foreign Office backed up Neuville.

Stamps were surcharged on 30 May 1948, and were available thereafter, though evidence sug-



gests they weren't put into use until 20 June (#4 p 54& 60). The consular service was stopped on 31 January 1949 (#4, p.59), as a result of France's recognition of the de facto existence of the State of Israel as of that date. Also, Trans Jordan set up a postal service in Jerusalem (East) in December 1948 (#4, p 51).

The authors of #1 included a private communication between L. Livnat (the author of #4 and E. Glassman in 1975). Two phrases are of interest here. (1) The issue of these stamps was a deliberate political move designed to underline the French Government's attitude regarding the proposed International status of the City under the Partition Plan (2) Thus the Consul was ordered to prepare the issue of stamps through the use of the 1781 Edict, arrangements being made to send him stamps from the Post Office in Paris. (3) These arrived late, so that temporary local arrangements had to be made.

Not only was René Neuville somewhat of a philatelist, but he was also the local President of the United Nations Truce Commission from June 1948 on, and as such, chaired negotiations between Jordan and Israel over various cease-fire and truce agreements(4, p 49). Neuville was also alive to the possibility of re-opening French postal services on two accounts: (1) As early as 1915, the French gov't envisioned re-opening its Capitulatory post offices in Turkish areas after hostilities ceased (4, p 12) (2) As part of implementing the UN partition plan of Nov. 1947, that Jerusalem was be put under an international regime (4, p 22-23) and hence the French post service (however restricted) would demarcate a neutral service between Jordanian and Israeli services.

Richard Rose asked why these values were used. They do not meet any of the published rates. I could not find any reference to this in the published literature.

## A CONTROVERSY FOR THE STAMPS

Without R. Livnat's communication, one might have raised this point: Unless the consulate used French stamps during the Mandate – and none have ever been seen – all mail was franked with the stamps issued by the British. There were French stamps in use during the Ottoman Period. However, these could not be used in 1948.

I am surmising that Rene Neuville used whatever stamps that was on hand for the first two issues. By May 26, the Marianne stamps could have already arrived from France. As I think that this was unlikely, he could have used a stock of these stamps. But then I will ask why would the consulate have any of the regular French stamps? After all, no Mandate era covers with French stamps have ever been seen. It is a mystery.

In #3, there is a reprint of an article by S. Asher from the Holy Land Philatelist issue #24 (Oct 1956). S. Archer questioned the legitimacy of these stamps.

A Belgian dealer made inquiries in Nov. 1949 (#4, p 148-49), and RN had no stamps left to sell nor made any suggestion as to how one might obtain them.

As can be seen from the catalogue listing, the first issue was after the end of the Mandate and the other two after the establishment of the State of Israel. S. Archer points out (1) The 1781 law was promulgated under Louis XV (2) Under the Code of Napoleon all prior laws, except this one, were abolished.

S. Asher deduces that as the three aforementioned ordinances were not publicly published and as the text states that the receipts were to be given to the Postal administration, the consular service was an "internal service". He goes on the question the postal rates, the forwarding of the mails, the number of French nationals in Jerusalem, and other items.



#3 has other reprints of other articles about these stamps. The points raised are alluded to above.

## POSTMARKS AND POSTAL HISTORY

Two postmarks were used for mail with the second series: one reading “Jérusalem, postes françaises” and the other “Jérusalem, poste aérienne”.

But by May, Rene Neuville decided to simplify matters and surcharge all the stamps at 20 mills (4, pages 39 & 55).

There was a single postmark for mail with the third series. This was determined because, in effect, letters were likely to be carried by air for part of most of the journey from the Levant to Paris (4, p 38).

The French embassy came under heavy fire in June-July 1948 (#4, pages 48-50), and Rene Neuville did much of his work at the Church of Saint Anne in the Old City, where a radio antenna was installed (#4, page 52). Mail was collected at Ste Anne's and then bound into the consular valise at the Embassy. The courier made this trip 2 to 4 times a month, each time carrying 100 to 250 letters (#4, page 63). His route by car was out of Jerusalem East, across the Allenby Bridge beyond Jericho to Amman. From Amman the consular valise was taken by car to Damascus and then to Beirut, or airplane from Damascus to Beirut, and then by plane to Paris. Initially, the valise may have traveled by U.N. plane, which during 1948 made a trip from Beer Sheva to Ramallah to Beirut (#4, page 50). At the end of the trip, the consular valise ended up at the Quai d'Orsay (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), where the letters were sorted and those with further destinations put into the mail stream.

#1 has a discussion (#1, p 233- 240) about the handling of the mail from the consulate. The following is a summation.

A special postmark was used for the cancellation.

It consisted of a single ring with “Jerusalem Postes Françaises and the date in a single line in the center. No covers franked with the first issue and very few letters covers franked with the 2nd and 3rd issue and have arrival marks.

The authors embark upon a discussion regarding the legitimacy of any covers bearing these stamps. They feel that an arrival mark will give some credence to the covers. However, such a mark is not used on regular mail.

All covers that do have an arrival mark, have a PARIS DEPART postmark – even those addressed to Paris. The reason given is that this service was by diplomatic pouch to Paris, where it was entered the ordinary postal route.

The authors depict two covers. Both have the PARIS DEPART of June 2, 1948. However one was mailed May 5 and the other May 26. They conjecture that this was due to the difficulties in passing the mail thru the war inflicted area around Jerusalem and Beirut.

The authors point out that some covers are TAXED, for postage due. They surmise that this was either because the local postmaster felt that the stamps were invalid or for other legitimate reasons (forwarding or over weight). They state “it was clear that officials at the main post office in Paris knew of the Consular stamps since very few letters are known taxed there for reasons of invalidity of the stamps” (1, p 240).

This project continued until February 1949. This was well past the lifting of the siege and resumption of normal postal services on June 17, 1948. The reason was stated as the first point in the communication from L. Livnat.

Mr. Rose points “#4 offers some images of several letters which were sent to Morocco and other places. This shows that Neuville was not creating a philatelic fantasy but that many of the letters show regular postal use even if the PTT objected.”



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2) *Bale Israel 2010*, J. Stier, Rd, Chariot Global Marketing, page 37

3) *Jerusalem Postal Services During the Siege of 1948*, M Sandak [Compilation of articles and manuscripts] undated, published by Society of the Postal History in Eretz Israel, pages 7-10 and 113-124

Reprints of (1) articles Holy Land Philatelist issues 22 & 24 (2) articles in BAPIP 82 & 83 (3) manuscript by Glassman.

4) *Jerusalem le Post Consulaire Française 1948*, 2007 edition, R. Livnat, published by Academe de Philateliè My thanks go to Richard Rose for locating relevant passages and translating them.

## New Issues

## France

- ◇ 30 Sep 2017: Cicus arts. Booklet off 12 different forever stamps valid for the green letter rate in France. €9.60.
- ◇ 2 Oct 2017: Military telecommunications 150th anniversary. €1.46.9 Oct 2017: Father Victor Dillard commemorative. Priest and WW I veteran. €0.73.
- ◇ 9 Oct 2017: National Guard. Sheetlet of 10 different forever stamps valid for the green letter rate in France. €10.50.
- ◇ 16 Oct 2017: Actors and actresses. Sheetlet of 4 different €0.85 stamps. €3.40.
- ◇ 23 Oct 2017: Red Cross. Sheetlet of 3 Marianne nondenominated forever stamps valid for the priority letter rate in France. €4.85.
- ◇ 23 Oct 2017: Joseph Peyré commemorative. French writer. €1.10.
- ◇ 6 Nov 2017: Wishes and gifts. Booklet of 12 different forever stamps valid for the green letter rate in France. €9.60.
- ◇ 13 Nov 2017: Letter and postal scales. Sheetlet of 6 different €0.73 stamps. €4.38.
- ◇ 13 Nov 2017: Star Wars the Last Jedi. Sheetlet of 4 different forever stamps valid for the green letter rate in France. €5.50.
- ◇ 13 Nov 2017: Augustin-Alphonse Marty 1862-1940 commemorative. WW I veteran. €0.73.
- ◇ 13 Nov 2017: Geneviève Asse commemorative. Artist. €1.70.
- ◇ 13 Nov 2017: Craftsmen, Cabinetmaker. €1.10.
- ◇ 13 Nov 2017: Tulle, a fabric used in weddings. Sheetlet of 2, €0.85 stamps.
- ◇ 13 Nov 2017: Sabine booklet. 14 stamps. One large €1.70 red stamp, one large €1.46 green stamp on the first page and six each €0.85 and 0.70 stamps. €12.64.
- ◇ 27 Nov 2017: Arc de Triomphe. Sheetlet of 4 different forever stamps valid for the green letter rate in France. €5.00.
- ◇ 18 Dec 2017: Cats. Sheetlet of 6 different forever stamps valid for the green letter rate in France. €6.60.
- ◇ 18 Dec 2017: House cats. Sheetlet of 6 different forever stamps valid for the green letter rate in France. €6.60.





## Official Stamps

- ◇ 12 Sep 2016: UNESCO. €1.25.
- ◇ 12 Sep 2016: UNESCO. €1.00.
- ◇ 17 Oct 2016: Conseil de l'Europe. €1.00.



## French Polynesia

- ◇ 21 Oct 2016: Plum flower. Single design 300F. €2.52.
- ◇ 3 Nov 2016: Tane culture. Booklet of 6 different stamps; 100F each. €5.03.
- ◇ 3 Nov 2016: Francis Ariioehau Sanford commemorative. 500F. €4.19.
- ◇ 9 Dec 2016: Birds. Sheetlet of 2 designs; 100F and 80F. €1.51.



## Andorra

- ◇ 8 Oct 2016: Isabelle Sandy commemorative. Single design. €1.60.
- ◇ 5 Nov 2016: Lavender plant. Single design. €0.80.
- ◇ 5 Nov 2016: Sheepdog. Single design. €1.00.
- ◇ 26 Nov 2016: The souls of Sant Julia de Loria and St. Brother. Single design. €0.80.



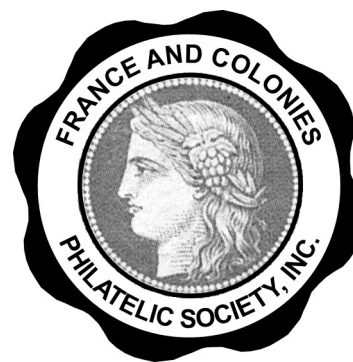
## French Austral & Antarctic Terrs. (TAAF)

- ◇ 25 Nov 2016: Cirque du Chateau. Single design. €0.50.
- ◇ 28 Nov 2016: Fillod de Crozet commemorative. Sheetlet of 2 designs; €1.60 and 2.70.



## Monaco

- ◇ 15 Sep 2016: WWF commemorative. Sheetlet of 4 different fish. €1.00 each.
- ◇ 4 Nov 2016: Christmas stamp. €0.80.
- ◇ 4 Nov 2016: Journal of Monégasque History. €0.80.



## St. Pierre & Miquelon

- ◇ 12 Nov 2016: Battle of the Somme 100th anniversary. Single design. €1.10.
- ◇ 28 Nov 2016: Christmas stamp. €0.85.



## New Caledonia

- ◇ 11 Oct 2016: Yam harvest season. Single 120F stamp. €1.01.
- ◇ 4 Nov 2016: Legendary Ocean liners. 110F. €0.92.
- ◇ 4 Nov 2016: Cagou. Single 30F stamp. €0.25.
- ◇ 4 NOV 2016: Cagou. Single 10F stamp. €0.08.
- ◇ 4 Nov 2016: Cagou. Single 5F stamp. €0.04.
- ◇ 4 Nov 2016: Orange Cagou. Booklet of 10 single design forever stamps valid for the local 20 gram rate. €10.06.
- ◇ 4 Nov 2016. Red Cagou. Booklet of 10 single design forever stamps valid for the 20 gram local rate. €6.92.
- ◇ 4 Nov 2016: New Caledonian flora and fauna. Sheetlet of 4 different 110F stamps. €3.69.
- ◇ 28 Nov 2016: Christmas stamp. 110F. €0.92.



## Wallis & Futuna

- ◇ 3 Nov 2016: The 30th Anniversary of the Twin Otter, Ville de Paris. Single design 105F.
- ◇ 3 Nov 2016: World Post Day. Single design. 205F.
- ◇ 30 Nov 2016: Birds of Wallis et Fortuna. Sheetlet of 3 different 95F stamps.



# France and Colonies Philatelist

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Norval L. Rasmussen

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Vol. 73 No. 2 (Whole Number 328) April 2017

Vol. 73 No. 3 (Whole Number 329) July 2017

Vol. 73 No. 4 (Whole Number 330) October 2017

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The Royal Philatelic Society London (RPSL) will celebrate its 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2019. For this occasion an international exhibition will be held in Stockholm. H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden has graciously agreed to be the Patron.



## STOCKHOLMIA 2019

29 MAY - 2 JUNE

### THE INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON



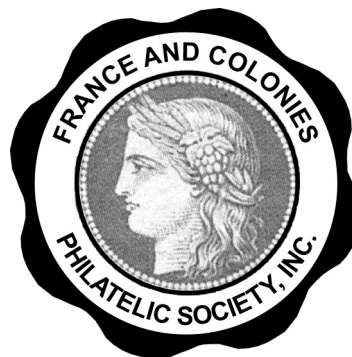
The exhibition will comprise philatelic dealers and auction houses from all over the world. The exhibition will have an extensive philatelic and social program. Only Fellows and Members of the RPSL will be allowed to exhibit. The competitive classes will be judged by an international jury appointed by the Council of The RPSL.




**STOCKHOLMIA 2019** will be organized at: "Waterfront Congress Centre", Kils Ericson Plan 4. It is Sweden's newest and most versatile venue for large-scale meetings and events.



For more information: visit the website [stockholmia2019.se](http://stockholmia2019.se) or contact Jonas Hällström: [Jonas@stockholmia2019.se](mailto:Jonas@stockholmia2019.se)



# Society News

## *Convention Schedule*

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

### *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.

### **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 proceeding publication (December 15, March 15, June 15, September 15) but I can be reasonable.

*ED*





## President's Letter

This quarter I start on a sad note. I learned too late for last quarter's journal that Steve Tucker died on August 30, 2017. He was a wonderful guy, active in our hobby as a collector and exhibitor. His main collecting interest was French colonial airmails, which he exhibited nationally and internationally. I judged his exhibits more than once, and it was easy to award a gold medal to him. His second hobby was cars, and it gave him great pleasure to point out his Corvette when he was able to drive to a show. More than one of us got a hair-swept ride from him (if we had hair to be swept). Steve was always fun to be around, and I will miss him. His wife, Jan, survives him, as do several children and grandchildren. (Norval did mention Steve's death in his letter last quarter.)

Dues notices have recently showed up in your email or snail mailboxes. It's important that you respond, of course. The sooner, the better. May I also ask that if you can, please send a few extra dollars with your dues. With our shrinking membership it is impossible to sustain our paper version journal at \$20 per member. The extra funds will help us through another year. We will recognize you in a future *FCP* if you are one of those donors.

With Steve's unfortunate departure, we need a new director for our society. If you are interested, please contact any one of the current officers. While we don't demand much time of our directors, we should maintain a full complement to act on behalf of the members. I expect we will be making a few important decisions in 2018, and it would be best if all voting leaders are in place.

Wouldn't you like a direct voice in the activities of our group?

I can't believe I have gotten this far without mentioning the cold winter weather. Much of the eastern United States has been suffering for a week or more (as of January 8) although in Akron we expect a break in the next day or two. Single digit high temperatures are unusual here, especially for a week or ten days in a row. I like using cold days to redo exhibits, which I do on the floor. But it has been so cold, I can hardly tolerate crawling around on the carpeting.

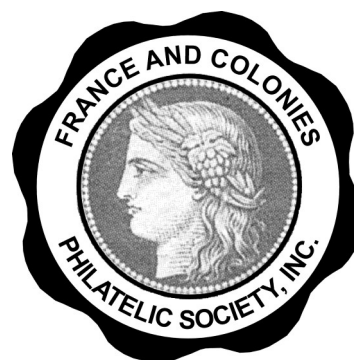
I'm excited about our fall meeting at CHICAGOPEX, the weekend before Thanksgiving. The show is always fun, and it is one of the largest in the country. While weather may be dicey, it's worth the risk to be there. We're already in need of speakers who can present something interesting about their collection in a few minutes or much longer. At NAPEX we had a variety, some being long and some being short. So open your album and tell us a story about how much fun you had on the hunt, something you learned when you studied a stamp, a series of stamps, or a cool piece of postal history. You know we are a pretty informal group, so you can sit while you talk, rather than presenting more formally. Whatever makes it easier for you.

While it sounds like a broken record, we also need exhibitors to support CHICAGOPEX. When shows invite us, they expect us to exhibit (at one time we provided well over 100 frames of exhibits), to attend the banquet, especially if we are exhibitors, and to stay at the show hotel. In return they provide us with a meeting room and au-

dio visual equipment. We need to hold up our end of the bargain. So I ask that you consider at least a one-frame exhibit just for fun. While you can be pretty certain you wouldn't get a medal, you could just put album pages (with a title page) in that frame. Why not? Advertise for our group. Show the beauty of the stamps of France and its colonies.

Years ago at a local show I did just that. I pulled more or less random (but completely filled) album pages out of my Scott International Part I. I had more people standing in front of my exhibit than anyone else. One person of Serbian descent hadn't realized that there were Serbian stamps from before World War II. On the spot he decided to start collecting them, just because he saw one page of them in my exhibit. So lightning does strike once in a while. What better result could we ask? By the way, I earned a certificate, not a medal, from the judges. But who cares?

On that happy note I am going back to my exhibit and crawling around on a cold floor. Even in this weather it's great to be playing philatelically. Please pay your dues (and a little more, if you can) and give serious thought to becoming a director and also to participating in CHICAGOPEX. Thanks and Happy New Year!





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## We Get Letters

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Hello Norval,

Kindly send me a pdf of the latest issue of France and Colonies Philatelist.

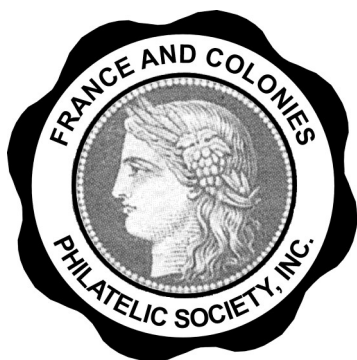
It has been my experience that society members prefer their journal in color, even if it means getting the journal as a pdf. The society might also investigate whether there might be a different printer who can print the journal in color for less cost than you expect.

Many thanks for your efforts on behalf of the society. I know that being a journal editor is not easy.

Best wishes for the holidays and the new year.

Regards,

Larry (Lawrence) Rosenblum



## ***Attention FCPS members:***

APEX needs French area expertizers who can sort out more than Fournier forgeries of the colonies. Surcharges, overprints, Speratis, and so on. Right now Mercer Bristow says they are having to return some French area items without an opinion. Basic qualifications are expertise and U.S. residence. If you can help contact Mercer Bristow at APS 814-933-3803, ext. 205.

# Editorial

*Norval Rasmussen*

Perhaps I can blame the weather for the later release of this issue. Relief is in sight; Barbara and I leave in 10 days for various Florida and Central America abodes. This year for 6 weeks! I will need an extra suitcase.

Welcome Bob Szymanski to the ranks of our authors. His brief piece on a postcard from the Ivory Coast to Boston is the sort of short article that is easy to write and of interest to anyone who spends their free time admiring stamps. We all have things like this in our stamp closets. More please.

Actually, the real reason I am writing this 8 days after my deadline of the 10th of the month of the issue is that on January 1, 2018 I had one article. The possibility of more Tunisian philatelic information was looking inevitable. Tom Broadhead and Sid Morginstin saved the readers.

I have received several inquiries about publishing in color. Here is a quote I received from our current publisher a year ago.

#28400 -- is 4 color process throughout the publications -- \$1,679.04

Above prices Plus UPS -- Plus Postage

This is in comparison with your last pub printed in July job#33941 -- Vol. 72. No. 3 July  
this was \$953.23 Plus UPS -- Plus Postage

There is much to consider. President Ken Nilsestuen asks for an increase in donations to help fund the current journal in the face of shrinking membership. I have not yet seen the treasurer's report for last year but Ken's request casts some doubt on the wisdom of switching to



color at these prices. I ask you, "What course should the France and Colonies Philatelic Society choose?"

Obvious options include print fewer paper issues and lean on the electronic version for color. The file size of the PDF I send members on request is about 1.5 MB.

Increase dues and switch to color.

Keep things as they are.

Sound off please.



## Membership Notices

### REINSTATEMENTS:

- 3488 Busard, Andrew  
2361 Westwood Street,  
Muskegon, MI 49441-3139
- 3489 Curtis, Kevin  
PO Box 300  
Belle Mead, NJ 08502-0300
- 3490 Bjork, Torbjorn  
PO Box 2884  
Concord, NH 03302-2884

### DECEASED

- 3347 Tucker, Stephen

### CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 2017

Total Membership as of January 1, 2017	193
New Members during 2017	10
Members reinstated during 2015	0
Resignations received during 2015	2
Members deceased during 2015	1
Members dropped for non payment of dues	0
Net Membership Gain for 2014	7
Net Membership loss for 2014	0
Total Membership as of January 1, 2018	200

## A PLUG FOR A NEW BOOK

Fellow France and Colonies students, a well-respected French philatelist, fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London among other credentials, has written and published a new 700 page volume titled *La disinfection du courrier en France et dans les pays occupés*, or in English, *The disinfection of the mail in France and in the occupied countries*. Its subtitle, "Histoire, règlements, lazarets, pratiques," gives some indication of its scope.

The author, Guy Dutau, and I recently corresponded. He informed me that his book is the most complete update in sixty years. He also told me that it included Algeria, so I quickly ordered a copy for my own library.

The price, including shipping to the United States, is €141.50. I was able to remit via xoom.com, the foreign currency adjunct of PayPal. If you are interested, M. Dutau will provide the necessary banking details.

One reason that I rushed to get this information into this edition of our journal is that he told me there are only twenty unsold copies. Therefore, if you are interested, send an email to [guy.dutau@wanadoo.fr](mailto:guy.dutau@wanadoo.fr). Perhaps next quarter I can offer a more complete review.

*Republished from last issue. Peter Kelley advised me that the author's name was misspelled in the October issue. The correction has been made above. ED*

## 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.

**We appreciate all members who donated funds in addition to their dues in 2017. We encourage all members to do the same in 2018. As you can see, our dues are not enough to support the publication of our journal. Unfortunately, because of the change in treasurers during 2017, we are unable to individually acknowledge 2017 donors. We will correct that in 2018.**

## France & Colonies Philatelic Society Treasurer's Report for 2017

June 20 through December 31, 2017

Income and Expenses	
Beginning Balance(6/20/17) <sup>1</sup>	\$ 28,343.35
Income	
Membership Dues	\$ 681.00
Donations	<u>\$ 50.00</u>
Total Income	731.00
Expenses	
Paypal Fees	8.37
Printing	<u>2,511.34</u>
Total Expenses	<u>(2,519.34)</u>
Net Loss <sup>2</sup>	<u>(1,788.71)</u>
Ending Balance (12/31/2017)	<u>\$ 26,554.64</u>

### Balance Sheet December 31, 2017

Assets	
Checking Account	<u>\$ 26,554.64</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 26,554.64</u>
Liabilities and Equity	
Vaurie Fund	\$25,615.52
Equity	<u>939.12</u>
Total Liabilities & Equity	<u>\$26,554.64</u>

Notes <sup>1</sup> Funds transferred from former treasurer  
<sup>2</sup> Activity prior to June 20 is currently unavailable

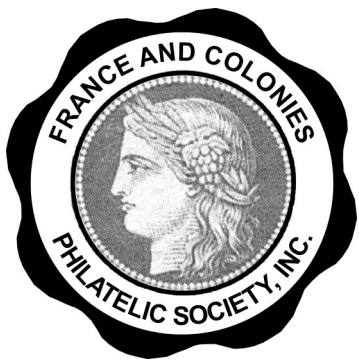


## Show Reports

### CHICAGOPEX 2017

Chicago, IL November 17-19, 2016

Reserve Grand and Gold to **Michael Bass** for ".Foreign Postal Operations in the Holy Land 1852-1914." Also Society of Israel Philatelists – 1st. Gold to **Alfred Kugel** for "British Empire Intervention in Central Powers - WWI & Its Aftermath." Gold to **Alfred Kugel** for "The Postal History of Bosnia-Herzegovina from 1842 to 1918." Gold to **Paul Larsen** for "Federal Issues of the Leeward Islands: King George V Reign." Single frame large vermeil to **Paul Larsen** for "Leeward Islands: Federal Judicial FEES Revenue Stamps." Single frame vermeil to **Alfred Kugel** for "The British Main Line Military Railway Post Office in Europe in 1919"



### DUES Are Due

**Save the society a stamp and  
aggravation. Renew today  
with a check for \$20 for  
U.S. Addresses,  
\$25 for other addresses to:**

**Ben Bump  
43 North Road  
Hampden, Massachusetts  
01036-9532  
U.S.A.**

**Or by PayPal**

**U.S. Addresses \$22**

**Other addresses \$27**

**benbump@hotmail.com**