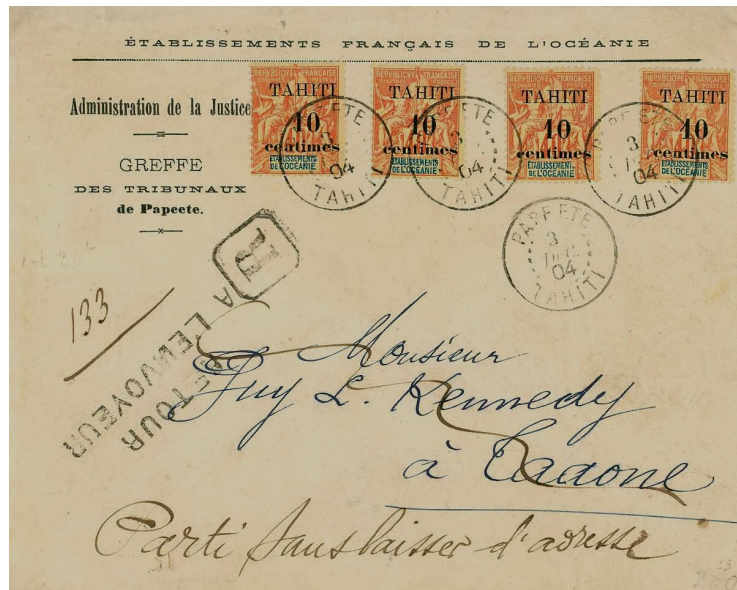


# FRANCE and COLONIES PHILATELIST

January 2017 Whole No. 327  
(Vol. 73, No. 1)

## *Locally Produced Tahitian Auxiliary Marking*

*(see page 3)*



## *FRENCH PRECURSOR POSTCARDS OF 1873 (see page 6)*

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# The Era of the French Colonial Allegorical Group Type: Locally Fabricated Auxiliary Markings

*Edward Grabowski*

Recently I noted a number of French Colonial Group Type covers that had been processed with locally produced **AR** return receipt handstamps, and was sufficiently impressed by the number and differences of such to record my observations in an article.<sup>1</sup> Seeing the proliferation of the locally fabricated **AR** handstamps made me wonder about other locally fabricated auxiliary markings. I have noted a few locally fabricated **R**'s for registration in lieu of the standard issue **R** encased in a chamfered rectangle, but little else.

Three recent discoveries have added unusual locally fabricated handstamps to my Group Type collection. The first, shown in Figure 1, occurred on a registered letter posted from Ouidia, Dahomey in 1913. The letter is franked with a 75c Group Type stamp, most probably overpaying the registered double weight fee of 65c (25c for the first 20g; 15c for the second 20g and 25c registration, effective in 1910) by 10c. The letter was posted to Neustadt by Coburg in Germany on August 20, 1913 and arrived there on September 12, 1913. The letter bears a striking locally produced registry handstamp consisting of an **R** and **Ouidiah** encased in a chamfered rectangle with sufficient space in which to write the postal registry tracking number. I am not aware of any previous record of this handstamp.

The second cover is shown in Figure 2. It is a declared value letter posted from Fenerive, Madagascar, a village north of Tamatave on the east coast of the colony. It is franked at 60c with 40c, 5c yellow green and 15c gray Group Type stamps prepaying 15c for a single weight letter, 25c for registration and 20c insurance on a declared value of 200 francs. A bold, locally fabricated, blue

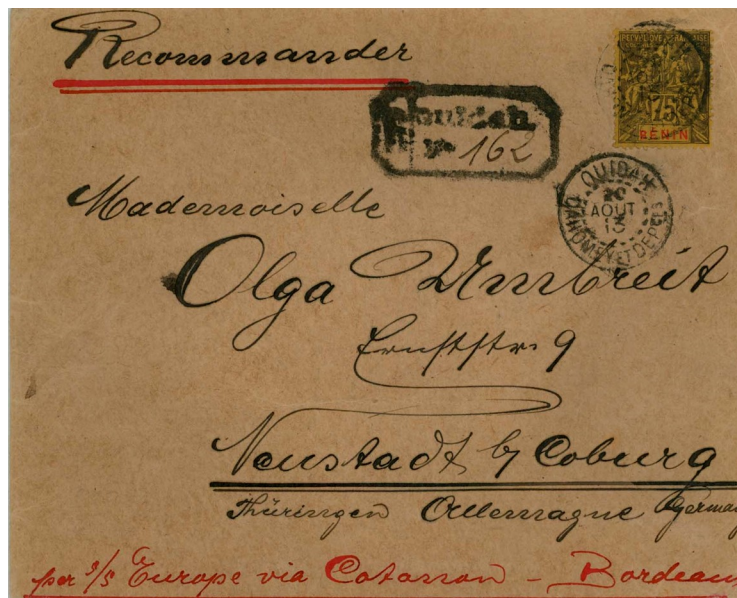


Figure 1. Locally produced registration handstamp used from Ouidia, Dahomey in 1913.

**CHARGE** handstamp was struck at the left with a standard declared value cachet below it. The latter shows that the letter weighed 13.0 grams and had five silver wax seals on the reverse with the initials **EM** impressed into the wax. (Figure 3) Appropriate transits and an arrival are also present on the reverse. This is possibly the boldest



Figure 2. Locally produced **CHARGE** handstamp produced in Fenerive, Madagascar in 1901.



**CHARGE** handstamp I have noted on French Colonial mail.



Figure 3. Reverse of the Fenerive cover showing the five silver wax seals and transit handstamps.

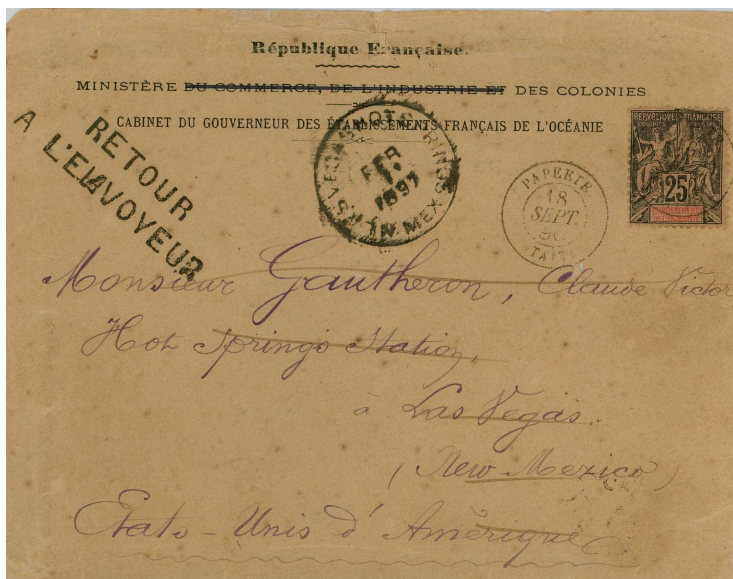


Figure 4. Letter posted from Papeete to the New Mexico Territory in 1896.

The next cover with a locally produced handstamp is shown in Figure 4. It is a most remarkable item. It was posted from Papeete, Tahiti on September 18, 1896 at the simple 25c overseas rate to an addressee in Hot Springs Station near Las Vegas in the territory of New Mexico, a remarkable destination for a letter from Tahiti. According to the printed return address on the front and the violet cachet on the reverse, the letter originated

in the office of the Ministry of Colonies in Papeete. It transited via Auckland, New Zealand on October 5, 1896 from where it traveled to San Francisco on the Union SS Monowai. A faint and unreadable San Francisco transit is on the reverse. (Figure 5) Also on the reverse are two partially readable datestamps. In the first only .....**LAS VEGAS**..... and .....**23 1896** are readable, and in the second one can readily read **EAST LAS VEGAS N MEX, OCT 25 1896**. Clearly the letter was in its destination area in late October of 1896. The final readable datestamp on the front shows: **LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS N MEX, FEB 1 1897**. Apparently the letter remained in the Hot Springs area from the end of October 1896 until February 1, 1897 when it was accepted that the addressee, Claude Victor Gautheron, could not be found in the area. His name and address were struck from the envelope, and it was forwarded to the Dead Letter Office in Washington, DC. The partial diamond shaped handstamp on the reverse confirms this showing **DEAD LETT** in the portion of the handstamp present. From Washington, the letter was probably returned to Papeete, Tahiti in an envelope used by the DLO to return mail. No datestamps are present to detail the transfer from Washington to Papeete. However, in Papeete the letter received a locally produced version of the standard French Return to Sender handstamp: **RETOUR A L'ÉVOYEUR**.



Figure 5. Reverse of the letter in Figure 4.



How do we know it was produced locally? First and foremost, this handstamp is considerably larger (~35%) than the standard French issue return to sender handstamp. A comparison of the normally issued handstamp and the one on this cover is shown in Figure 6. In creating it something unusual happened. The **N** in **L'ENVOYEUR** has come out in mirror image form, or at least it seems so. I do not know what combination of available letters would produce this variation, but this is clearly not a standard issue handstamp.



Figure 6. Standard French issue and locally produced RETOUR..... handstamps.

Can the existence of this return receipt handstamp in Tahiti be confirmed? Fortunately, I keep records of my collection in an old DOS-based data base program which I set up in 1985. I set up a COMMENT line in the database that was to include anything beyond those portions of data for which I did not have a category for information. A search revealed the cover shown in Figure 7. It was sent by the court system in Papeete to a local addressee in the Taaone district at what seems to be a 40c registered rate. It was posted on December 3, 1904. The addressee was no longer available at this location (manuscript endorsement), so the letter was returned to the post office at Papeete where it received the identical return receipt handstamp as shown on the 1896 letter in Figure 4. These two letters confirm the use of this defective handstamp in Papeete from 1896 until 1904. Presumably, the letter was returned by the Post Office to the court system.

The local rate in French Oceania (within a village and village to village) was 10c at this time. I have more than ten letters that confirm the rate. With 25c for registration, the postage on the letter in Figure 7 should have been 35c, not 40c. Why is it 5c overpaid? My best guess is that the court system retained a supply of 10c stamps to pre frank outgoing judicial notices to facilitate processing at the post office. Lacking a 5c stamp to correctly prepay the rate, they chose to use four 10c overprints for convenience.

Locally produced handstamps during the era of the Group Type can be found, but the need for such was probably limited in the Colonies, so few are found.

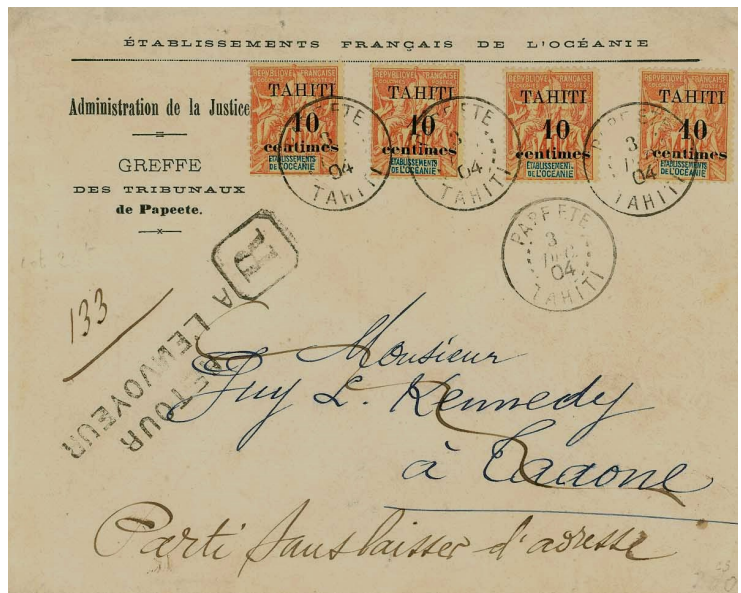


Figure 7. Registered local letter from Papeete in 1904 with the locally produced RETOUR..... handstamp.

## References:

1. E. Grabowski, "Gleanings From the Group Type: Locally Fabricated AR Markings and Handstamps", *France and Colonies Philatelist*, 2012, Whole No 301, pp112-120.

# An Introduction to the French Precursor Postcards of 1873.

*Peter R.A. Kelly*

Many of us will have the odd precursor postcard somewhere in our collections. They are not rare nor are they particularly attractive but they do have a certain charm or so I found when I was offered a small lot, each with colourful senders labels stuck on the front, while on a recent trip to the annual French Mar-cophilex. I did purchase them and when I got home started to read up more about these cards. The more I read and then researched through Gallica and the monthly postal bulletins soon made me realize that there was much more to these than meets the eye and will provide an interesting sideline to my type Sage collection.

France was not the first country to issue post-cards and it was not until January 1873 that In-struction 72 of the Bulletin Mensuel des Postes (pages 3-6) announced their arrival on the scene. This document set out the operating instructions relating to the first postal stationery cards issued by France pursuant to the Law of December 1872. The first article states that the cards are to be produce by the Administration. They were to be sold already franked with a 10c stamp for those sent and distributed in Paris within the walls of the fortification, a town or within the circumscrip-tion of the same office and with a 15c stamp where the card is sent from office to office within France and Algeria.

Article two describes the two separate cards to be produced for these two categories of rate struc-ture.



Figure 1. Paris 23, Rue Aligré to Rue du Parc Royal, Paris.  
6 November 1873



Figure 2. Langres (50)-Haute Marne to Bar-sur-Aube (9)-GC1947.  
8 February 1873

Article 3 is of prime importance as will be seen later as it states that the front of the card could only comprise the name and address of the recipi-ent and nothing else. The back of the card to be blank leaving the sender free to complete it in the form they want without restriction saving that nothing could be stuck on to the card. (Avis Min-istériel 29 January 1873)



Article 4 indicated that the cards are to be produced only by the Administration and are to be sold at the post office or by authorised sellers (cafés, tabacs) and stamped as per Article 1. Anything else purporting to be a postcard such as visiting cards or “cartes adresse” sent ‘open’ and containing correspondence was to be taxed as a letter. The sale of unstamped precursor cards was forbidden with a potential forfeit of the license to sell the cards.

Article 6 deals with the errors made where a territorial card is franked at the local rate. This would be taxed at triple deficiency – i.e.  $3 \times 5c = 15c$ . Redirection of a local card to an area outside the sending office’s circumscription is to be taxed at basic deficiency of 5c.

On 1 January 1876 the Administration did away with the two separate cards and introduced a single card fulfilling the two tier rate. This coincided with France’s entry into the General Postal Union. (Figure 3)

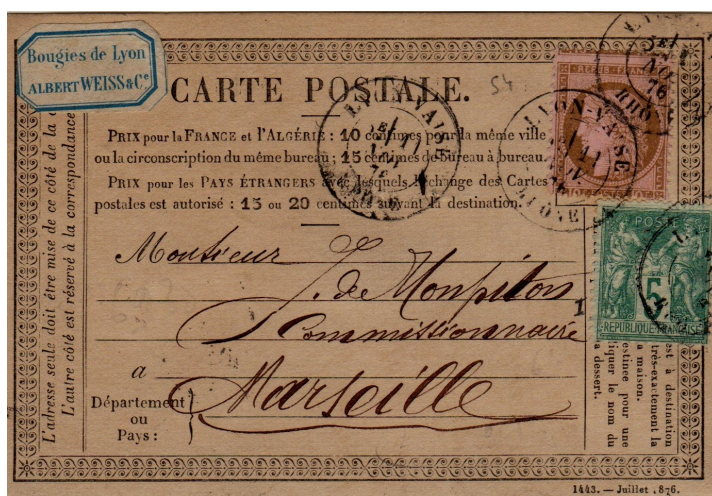


Figure 3. Lyon-Vaise (Rhône) to Marseille. 11 November 1876  
Note use of senders label now condoned.

On the first of May 1878 the postage rate for postcards for use within France was 10c and the old two tier system ended on that date. The foreign rate for Europe (tariff 1 countries) was fixed at 15c and 20c for tariff 2 countries. The precursor cards continued to be used up to and beyond their

replacement by the new, larger, 14 x 9cm cards with the impressed 10c Sage stamp for inland use (10 June 1878) and the 15c for foreign (1 August 1878.) (Figure 4)

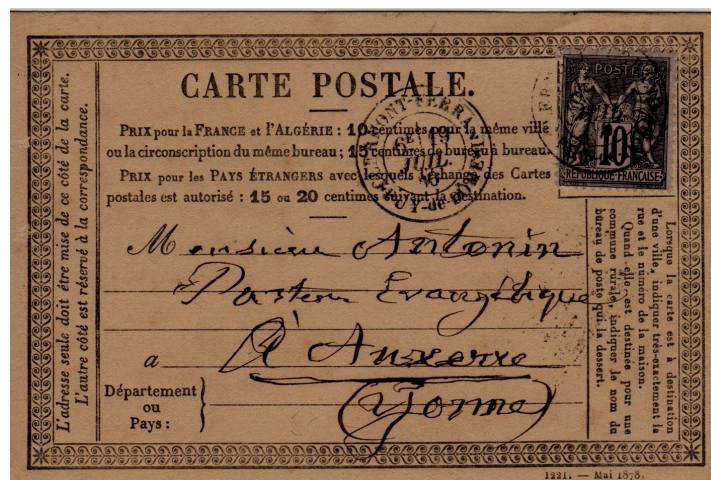


Figure 4. Clermont Ferrand (Puy de Dôme) to Auxerre (Yonne).  
19 July 1880  
Tariff of 1 May 1878

### The situation for commercial use.

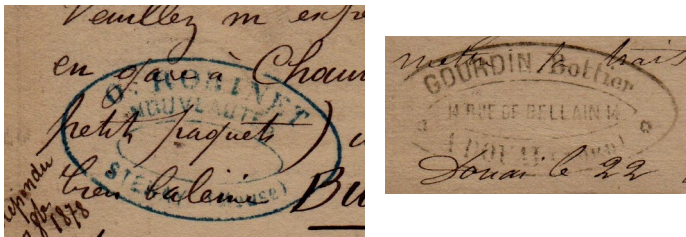
Businesses very quickly saw the advantages of using postcards to cover a wide range of commercial activity at a reduced cost. The office to office cost of 15c compared favourably with the letter rate of 25c. They were free to put whatever they wanted on the back, either by printing, hand-stamp or manuscript.

We need to bear in mind that, at the start, nothing save the recipients name and address was to show on the front. Some businesses considered that as they were able to give their name, address and commercial objectives on the front of an envelope it was logical (to them) to apply this to a postcard. Technically, this would require the post office to tax the cards as an unpaid letter less the value of the franking. Some post offices accepted this and others, stuck to the explicit rules and taxed them.

The matter was brought to a head by instructions from the Administration in B.M.88 of July 1876 page 319. This followed complaints from business-

es that had been taxed in this way. While the Post Office stated that they had been right to tax the cards in the first place they now recognised that this was untenable and that the right for the senders to show their name, address and profession was absolute. They went even further saying that the presence of this information on the front aided the Post Office in simplifying, facilitating and speeding up the work where redirection was required and was thus of benefit both to them and the sender. Examples are shown here of examples of hard to decipher handstamps used on the back of the card that speak for themselves.

(See figure 5 & 6)



Figures 5 and 6. Handstamps used by O. Robinet of Stenay (Meuse) and Gourdin of Douai (Nord)  
Examples of the poor quality of the commercial handstamp.

Once the commercial sector realised that they could put their details on the front, they often did so by the means of stuck on labels. Technically this was an infraction given that the 1873 instruction forbade anything being attached to the card but the Post Office was moving with the times and acceding to commercial pressure that was quite warranted. The result of this is a great variety of labels, often attractive and bringing a splash of colour to the otherwise drab cards.

(figure 7)

The next problem that arose was that an increasing number of businesses added other details, effectively adverts or a description of their trade. Again, this very much depended on the sender's post office and this rumbled on for some time. The Arrêté of 24 November 1883 confirmed formally that senders could put their name and address on the front by any means (obviously includes labels) but specifically excludes any element of advertis-



Figure 7, St Amand Mont-Rond (Cher) to Paris. 14 October 1878  
Label. Mercerie & Bonneterie en gros / Guibert Dufour / St Amand (Cher)

ing, and that nothing of a personal nature be written on the front.

The Arrêté of 5 October 1888 added that senders could include the name of their trade, but the examples seen by the author confirm that this was already a practice of long standing. All that remained after this was the question of advertising on the front and this was covered by the Arrêté of 30 April 1889 to which the Administration added a postscript to the effect that this new relaxation of what could be placed on the front of the card meant that virtually anything could be put on the front provided that it did not interfere with the space provided for the name and address of the recipient.

The final specific reference to advertising, vignettes and designs on the front came with the Arrêté of 13 March 1905 (BM No 4 of April 1905) with a repetition of the need not to interfere with the space for the recipient's name and address or to include anything of a personal nature.

By this late date there are unlikely to be any precursor cards in use but the author considers it useful to outline the progress the Post Office made in responding to the needs of an increasingly sophisticated commercial market (Figure 8)





Figure 8. Le Mans (Sarthe) to Strasbourg (German Alsace) 4 September 1876

An early example of pure advertising by the Café de l'Univers generously accepted by the Le Mans office.

### Introduction of privately printed precursor cards.

The decision to allow the private printing of the cards was announced in Instruction 174. BM 79 October 1875 (Pages 416-8). Arrêté 7 October 1875).

The conditions laid down were strict:

- The size of the card had to be 12 x 8cm
- Weight between 2 and 5g.
- The front was to be an exact replica of the Administration's card and to include the same indications.
- The part on the front that is blank is for the name and address of the recipient only (see above for later developments)
- Cards failing to comply with the above to be taxed as unpaid letters less the value of the franking.
- The purpose of allowing these cards (apart from the benefits of additional revenue) was to allow the back to carry whatever information the sender wishes to print or write on it. The sender has free rein here in content and method of application, colour and the frame on the front. Nothing was allowed to be attached to the back (i.e. samples of material)

Otherwise the cards were to be treated exactly as the Administration's cards, to be sold ready stamped with nothing attached to them.

(Figure 9 & 10)



Figure 9. Privately printed card of J. Milliat & Cie, Bourg (Ain)

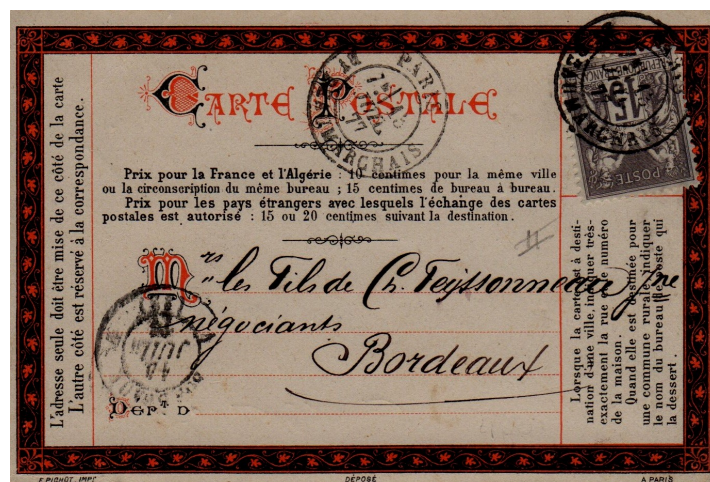


Figure 10. Privately printed card of E. Pichot, Paris

Reference in this Instruction also confirms the situation with regard to the dispatch of precursor cards abroad that were authorised between member countries at the Berne Convention of 3 August 1875. This would include France as from 1 January 1876 and up to that date any cards received would be treated as unpaid letters. This also applied to privately printed cards, but a later Decree in March 1879 amended that, informing the public that only those cards printed by the Administration would be eligible for foreign postage. (Figure 11)





Figure 11. From 1 January 1876 to 1 April 1879 the foreign postcard rate to Tariff 1 countries was 15c. Paris to Vienna, Austria 10 October 1876

### Registered precursor cards.

Up until relatively recently registered precursor cards were pretty scarce and hard to find and correspondingly expensive. That all changed when an enormous archive of material surfaced from the La Rouennaise insurance company and material from this source is more accessible.

The background to the La Rouennaise cards is they were sent out by the company advising clients that their insurance premia were in arrears or that some aspect of indemnity was no longer valid.

All of the cards from this archive were returned to sender for various reasons such as, deceased, moved away or refused. Sending out these cards at registered rate represented a considerable saving to the company and probably caused a degree of embarrassment to the recipient in default. The postage and registration for the territorial rate was 40c (postage 15c + registration 25c) as against 75c for a registered letter (25c postage + 50c registration). These rates covered the period from introduction to 1 May 1878 at which time the two tier system of mail was abolished and replaced by a single territorial rate of 15c. The registration fee for letters was reduced to 25c on 16

January 1879 and from then on the saving in postage was solely that of the 5c lower cost of the postcard. A similar calculation of the saving can be made for the local rate. (figures 12 and 13)

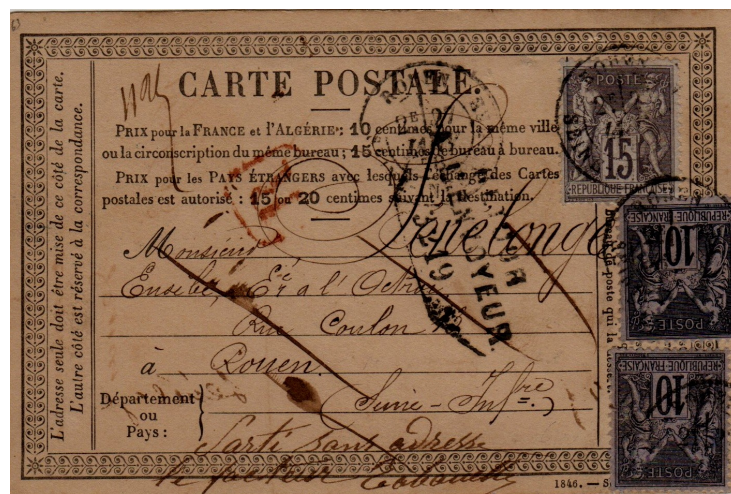


Figure 12. Registered card from Rouen to Rouen. 27 January 1878 Franked 35c. Postage 10c (Tariff of 15 January 1873) plus registration 25c (Tariff of February 1873) Stamped 'Retour à l'Envoyeur GC 3219' of Rouen.



Figure 13. Registered card from Rouen to Firmy (Aveyron) 20 February 1877 Franked 40c. Postage 15c (Tariff of 15 January 1873) plus registration 25c (Tariff of February 1873)

### Taxed cards.

The taxation of unpaid and partly paid cards has been mentioned in the text but to conclude the article three examples are given.

Figure 14 illustrates the example of an unpaid card that is taxed as an unpaid letter.





Figure 14. 7 July 1876. Unpaid card posted in the moveable box of a 'voiture d'entreprise' (contracted carrier) at Aups and carried to Dracguignan where the box was cleared, date stamp and BM stamps applied. Franked 40c for the unpaid letter rate (tariff of 1 January 1876). Addressed to Annonay (Ardeche)

Figure 15 represents an example of a card sent from office to office but at the local rate. It is taxed at three times the deficiency.



Figure 15. 3 February 1877. Card posted at Lille and addressed to Armentières (Nord). Franked incorrectly for the local rate and taxed at three times the deficiency  $3 \times 5 = 15c$ , Note use of locally produced tax and scarce handstamp produced by the Lille, Quartier St Martin office.

Figure 16 shows a card to which a sample of material was attached and that has been taxed at the unpaid letter rate less the amount paid.

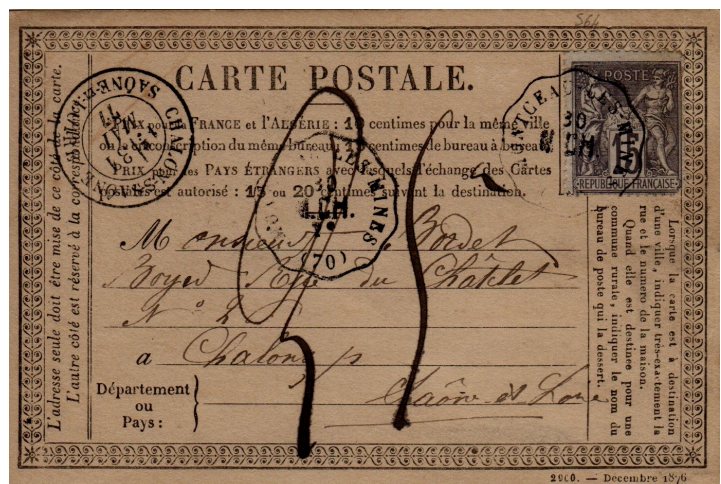


Figure 16 30 May 1877. Card posted with a sample of material attached at Montceau les Mines on the convoyeur running from Moulins to Chagny and addressed to Chalons sur Saone. Franked 15c for the office to office rate. Taxed as an unpaid letter = 40c, less the amount paid of 15c = 25c..

The message reads "Je vous prie de remettre à Me Domique 12 mètres de cretonne.....pareil à l'échantillon"

## Summary

This article is designed to give basic information on the early precursor cards from a postal standpoint and deliberately has avoided the detail of the physical differences of the cards with all of their many varieties of frame design and placement for the adhesive postage stamps. The field for this is substantial and can provide the basis for a serious study. Anyone wishing to take the subject any further is strongly advised to obtain a copy of *Catalogue des cartes postales precurseurs de France et des Colonies* by Dr Jean Storch and Bertrand Sinais in 2007 and published by M. Sinais.

# The Era of the French Colonial Allegorical Group Type: Return Receipts (*Avis de Réception*) as Viewed From French Oceania

*Edward Grabowski*

While writing articles on the use of the Group Type, I have considered mail requesting return receipts, so-called *Avis de Réception*, as such was encountered, but not as a specific category of mail. Recently I wrote an article on locally produced **AR** handstamps, as I was surprised by the number of colonies that produced their own handstamps.<sup>1</sup> With some recent purchases of material from French Oceania, aka Tahiti, I realized that it would be possible to take a look at the area of the so-called *Avis de Réception* from the viewpoint of one colony.

The situation with respect to *Avis de Réception* mail is quite simple, and has been nicely summarized by David Handelman.<sup>2</sup> Prior to January 1899, UPU regulations required that mail requesting return receipts be handstamped with an **AR** marking to indicate request for the service, and the postage for this service, typically ten centimes for letters originating within the French Community, be placed on the outgoing letter. It was the responsibility of the receiving post office to create the return receipt and provide for its proper return to the sender. In January 1899 the situation changed, and it became the responsibility of the sending office to provide a properly franked (the rate remained ten centimes for this service) and marked return receipt form which accompanied the letter requesting this service. The receiving office would process the return receipts providing any required manuscript endorsements, signatures and handstamps to validate delivery, and send it back to the originating office of the letter requesting this service.

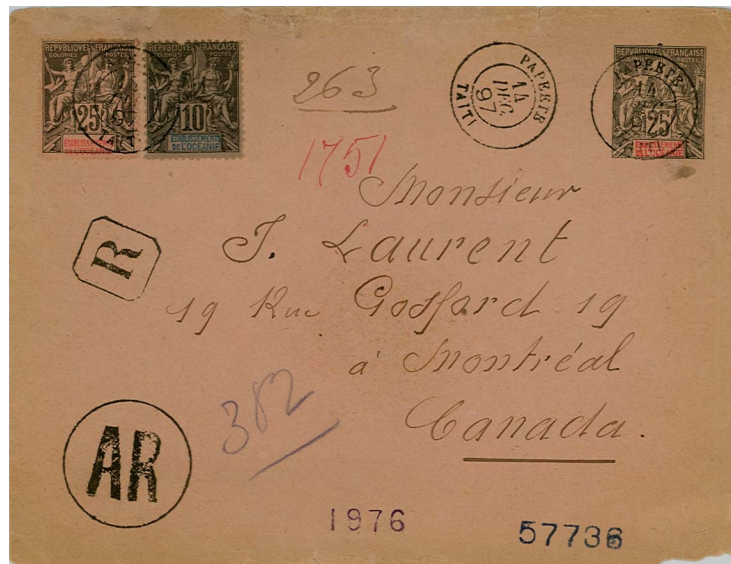


Figure 1: Registered letter from Papeete in 1897 posted at the proper 60c rate.

The early return receipt service is nicely represented by the letter shown in Figure 1. It is a large-format 25c Group Type postal stationery envelope from French Oceania brought to the 60c rate with 10c and 25c Group Type stamps. The rate break-down is as follows: 25c for postage up to 15 grams; 25c for registration (confirmed by chamfered **R**) and 10c for the request for a return receipt. The letter was posted from Papeete on December 14, 1897 and was destined for Montreal, Canada. A standard two-ring Papeete datestamp was used to cancel the stamps, and a locally produced encircled **AR** handstamp (Figure 2) was used to indicate that a return receipt was requested. This is quite different from the chamfered **AR** handstamp (Figure 3) that was normally provided by the French Post Office for use throughout the French Community. The reverse of the letter shows transits via San Francisco (January 18,



1898), Chicago (January 23, 1898) and Windsor, Canada (January 24, 1898) and a Montreal arrival on January 26, 1898. Of note, there are five registry accounting numbers on the face of the envelope that were used to track this registered letter to its destination.



Figure 2: Locally fabricated encircled AR handstamp produced in Papeete.



Figure 3: Typical French chamfered AR handstamp supplied by the PTT.

On arrival it was the responsibility of the receiving office in Montreal to create a proper return receipt and safely return it to the post office of origin in Papeete. The latter was often done in conjunction with special envelopes that were created for this use, and varied considerably amongst the countries of the world. I do not have any examples of the actual return receipts that were created for use under this service, or the outer envelope for the letter that carried the return receipt specifically for the letter in Figure 1. But I have been able to find examples of the outer envelopes used to carry the return receipts to Pa-

peete. The first example is shown in Figure 4. It is a United States Post Office Department penalty envelope used to contain a return receipt for a registered letter from Papeete to San Francisco, properly processed with a **San Francisco, U.S.A.** straight line handstamp, a violet oval **REG. DIVISION, San Francisco, Cal, OCT 7 1893** datestamp and a San Francisco registry label. It bears an arrival datestamp from Papeete on November 27, 1893 in the insert at the lower left in Figure 4.

The British provided similar **ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE** envelopes for this service, and example of which is shown in Figure 5. The envelope contained a return receipt for a registered letter from Papeete to London, and it bears a red **REGISTERED LONDON, 27 AP 94** origin datestamp and a San Francisco registry label on the front. The reverse shows transits from New York (May 6, 1894) and San Francisco (May 11, 1894) and an arrival in Papeete on June 24, 1894 nicely illustrating the route from London to Papeete for the receipt contained in the envelope.

The most interesting and unusual of this trio of return receipt-containing envelopes is shown in Figure 6. It is a German Post Office specialty envelope normally used for the return of undeliverable mail (**Post=Auftrag.....zurück**) which has been modified for transfer of an *Avis de Récep-*

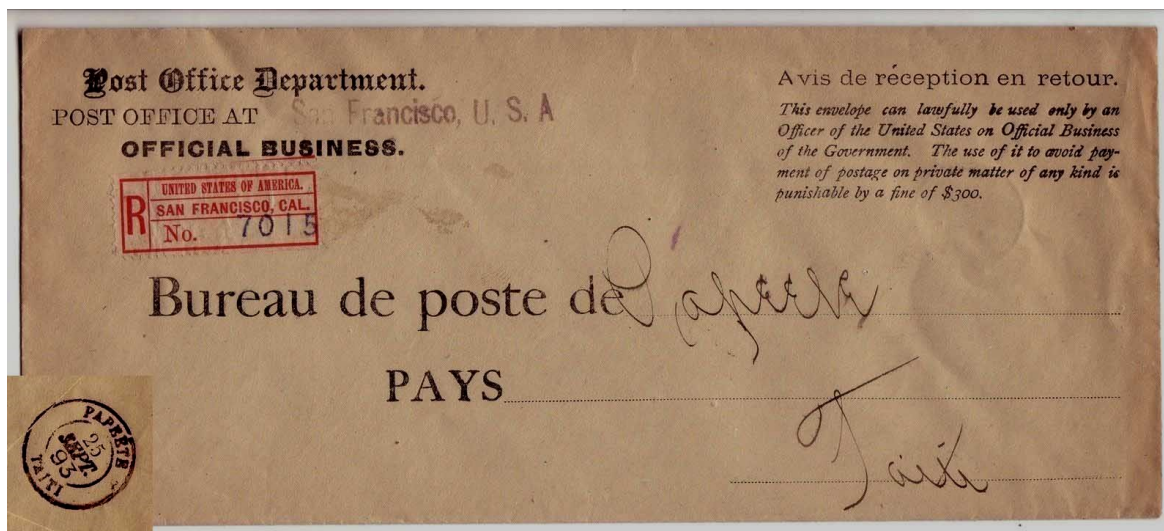


Figure 4: U.S. penalty envelope which carried a return receipt from San Francisco to Papeete.



Figure 5: British specialty envelope used to carry return receipts.

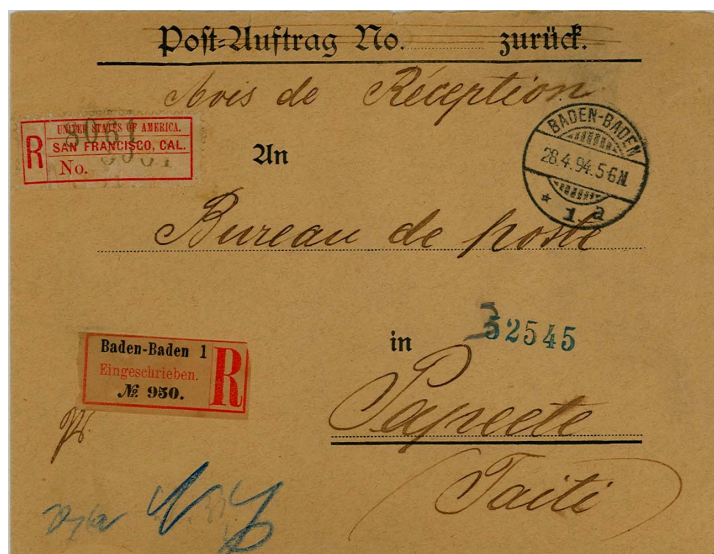


Figure 6: German official return envelope modified for return receipt use to Papeete.

**tion** (note manuscript modification). It is addressed to Papeete and the front bears a Baden-Baden origin datestamp (April 28, 1894) and Baden-Baden and San Francisco registry labels. The reverse shows transits from Bremen (April 30, 1894), New York (May 10, 1894) and San Francisco (May 15, 1894) and an arrival in Papeete from June 24, 1894. It is interesting to note the envelopes in Figures 5 and 6 arrived in Papeete on the same day, and probably traveled together from San Francisco.

The amount of work for the preparation and handling of the return receipts was considerable under this UPU regimen. In January 1899 the system was considerably simplified. It became the responsibility of the sending office to provide the return receipt, and it was to accompany the registered to its destination. There it was processed and returned to the sending office. The postage, still 10c for the overall French Community, was applied at the sending office. The letter in Figure 7 nicely illustrates the new regime. It was posted at Papeete on October 6, 1912 to Rouen, France, and bears an unencumbered **R** for registration and the previously seen encircled **AR** indicating that a return receipt was requested. The letter traveled at the correct 35c registered French Community rate for this period (10c for postage within the French Community and 25c for registration), and is franked with a single 35c stamp to prepay the postage. Single use of the 35c Group Type stamp for this rate is rare, but not as rare as single use of the 40c or 45c Group Type stamps from French Oceania, but that is another story. To be sure that there was no question about what services were being requested for this letter, an additional manuscript endorsement **Per s.s. Aorangi, Recommandée avec Avis de Reception** was added to the face of the envelope. It transited



via Le Havre (November 14, 1912), and arrived in Rouen on November 18<sup>th</sup>. The actual return receipt that accompanied this letter to its destination is most probably lost to time. I know of only one example wherein a Group Type letter and its Group Type return receipt have been reunited, and that is from Indochina and the only example of such in my Group Type collection.<sup>3</sup>



Figure 7: Letter from Papeete to Rouen with a request for a return receipt from the post January 1899 period.

So what did the return receipts from this period (prior to World War I) look like? They varied from colony to colony. Some colonies use standard French forms for this service. Other colonies had special forms printed up for their use by the P.T.T. Occasionally a return receipt form was prepared locally, either at a local print shop or even on a blank sheet of paper. French Oceania used forms printed especially for use in this colony. An example of such is shown in Figure 8. The form has been folded in half to create a front. Two 5c Group Type stamps with selvage were used to prepay the 10c postage from Papeete on March 31, 1903. Based on the addressee, this *Avis de Réception* accompanied some sort of judicial notice sent locally within Papeete. The upper left shows two pin holes suggesting the form was pinned to the judicial notice. Unfolding the form to reveal the business portion (Figure 9), shows that the form



Figure 8: Return receipt form posted locally from Papeete in 1903 accompanying a judicial notice.

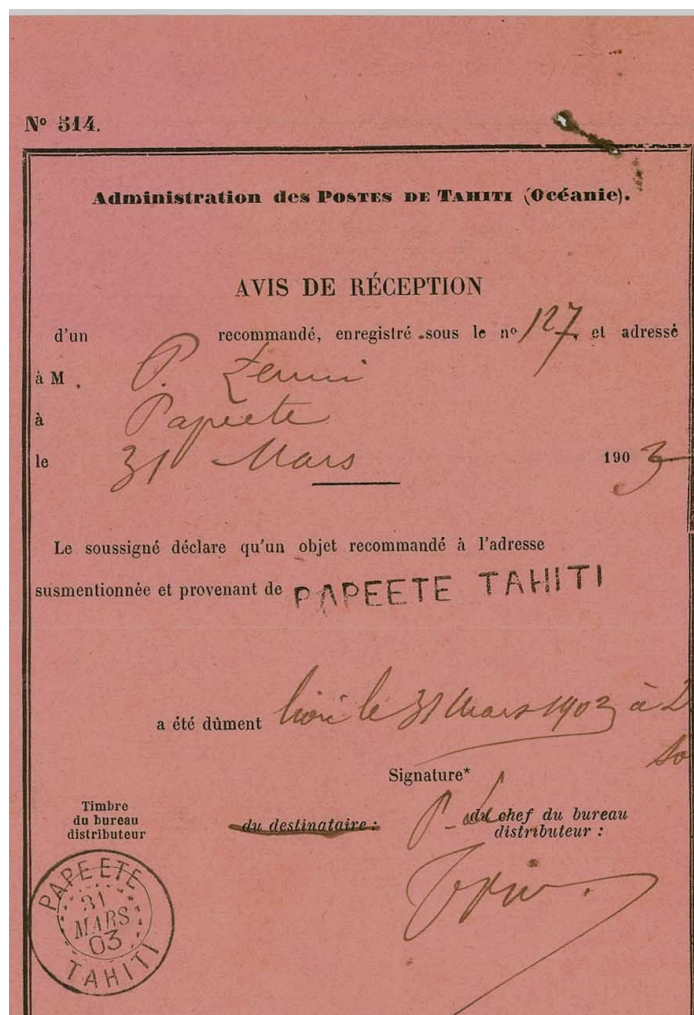


Figure 9: Completed internal section of the form illustrated in Figure 8.

was printed specifically for the **Administration des POSTES DE TAHITI (Océanie)** to be used



as an **AVIS DE RÉCEPTION**. Information on the addressee is presented in the upper half of the form, and the information presented in the lower half indicated that the notice was properly delivered on the same day, confirmed by the Papeete datestamp.

The address side of a typical judicial notice from Papeete is shown in Figure 10. The form was posted locally in Papeete on April 25, 1901. Unfolding the form (Figure 11) shows that it is from the Court Clerk, one J. Houze, and relates to a court date and a sum due. This is the same clerk to whom the *avis* in Figure 8 is addressed. The addressee lived in Faaa, pronounced Fa-a-a, according to Ralph DeBoard, a section of Papeete.

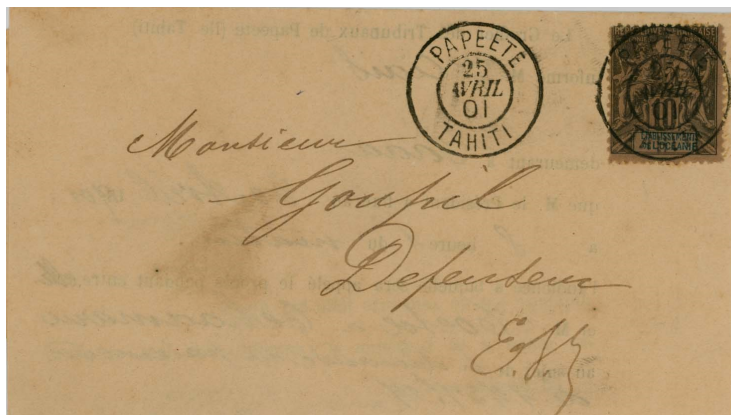


Figure 10: Address side of a typical local judicial notice posted in Papeete.

A second return receipt is shown in Figure 12. It is based on the same form as that shown in Figure 8, and is franked with a 10c Group Type stamp. It was posted in Papeete on January 13, 1905, and processed at its destination of Paris XII on February 13, 1905 for return to Papeete (Figure 13). Such is my holding of return receipt letters and forms from French Oceania. I would be interested in hearing from members with additional material that might expand on this short article.

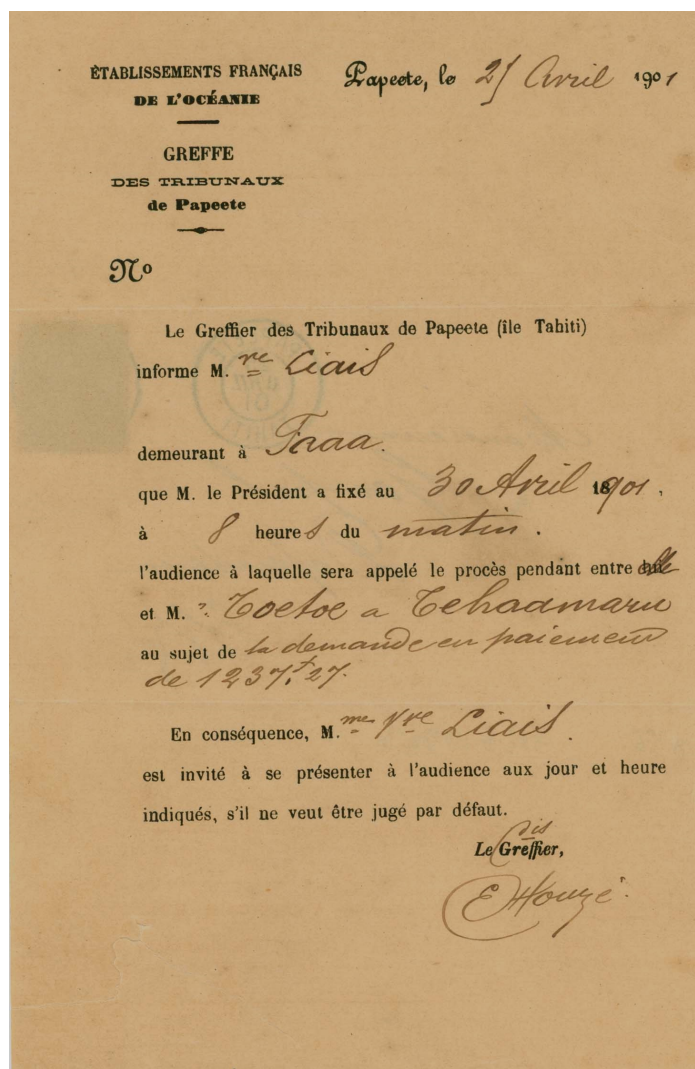


Figure 11: Completed internal section of the judicial notice illustrated in Figure 10.

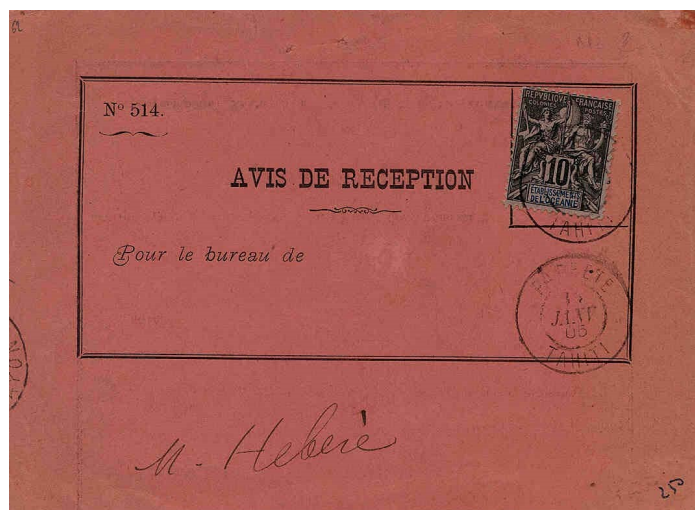


Figure 12: Return receipt form from Papeete accompanying a letter to Paris.



N° 314

Administration des POSTES DE TAHITI (Océanie).

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

d'un recommandé, enregistré sous le n° 942 et adressé  
à M. *L. Peyre*  
à *Paris*  
le *13 Jan 1909* 190

Le soussigné déclare qu'un objet recommandé a l'adresse  
susmentionnée et provenant de PAPEETE TAHITI

a été dûment *livré le 13 Jan 1909*  
Signature

Timbre du bureau distributeur du destinataire : du chef du bureau distributeur :

*Val*

\* Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le comportent, par le chef du bureau distributeur, puis être mis sous enveloppe et renvoyé, sous recommandation, par le premier courrier.

Imp. du Gov. n° 32

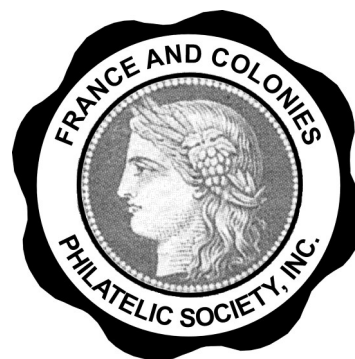
Figure 13: Completed internal section of the form shown in Figure 12 with the Paris datestamp.

#### References:

1. E. Grabowski, "Gleanings From the Group Type: Locally Fabricated AR Markings and Handstamps", *France and Colonies Philatelist*, 2012, Whole No 301, pp112-120.
2. D. Handelman, "AR in the British Isles", *London Philatelist*, 2007, No 116, pp152-177.
3. E. Grabowski, "Indochina and the French Offices in China: Use and Nonuse of the French Colonial Group Type" and "Indochina Military Mail Between 1893 and 1905", Handbook published privately by the author, 2007, p8.

### 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.



# First aircraft at Martinique October 12, 1922

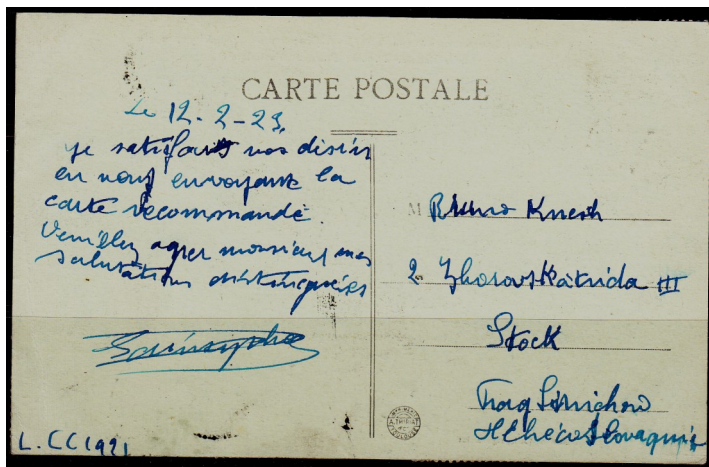
*James R. Taylor*

A Curtiss H-16 twin engine flying boat Sampaio Corrêa II [post cards use the spelling "Sampario"], en route to Brazil, landed in the Rade or harbor at Fort-de-France in the Colony of Martinique, in the French West Indies, on October 12, 1922. The aircraft was financed and provided by the New York World and was named after the president of the Aero Club of Brazil, Senator Sampaio Corrêa, and was expected at ceremonies celebrating the centenary of the independence of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro. An enthusiastic crowd of 4,000 Martiniquais greeted L'oiseau de fer, the "Iron Bird", as the locals named it, as it made a smooth water landing in the Rade (Ref. 1).

Several postcards (Ref. 2), made from photographs of the event, were published by "A. Thiriat & Co Toulouse" and others. The attractive card, shown in Figure 1, shows the jubilant arrival scene with the flying boat mobbed by small boats and swimmers. The picture side is franked with two 5c and two 10c stamps making up the correct postcard surface rate to Europe of 30 centimes. The double-circular cancel with an inner circle of dashes reads FORT DE FRANCE/ 12/ FEV/ 23/ MARTINIQUE and is struck three times. Placing the stamps on

the picture side of postcards was a common practice among collectors at the time. These, legitimately postally used, picture postcards add visual interest to album pages and highlight historical local events.

The back of the cover, Figure 2, shows the brief message in French and the unusual destination, Czechoslovakia in central Europe. The secret message in the lower left is L.CC1921. The card manufacturer's mark "A. Thiriat & Co Toulouse" is in the lower center of the card back.



2. The back of the card addressed to Czechoslovakia in eastern Europe.

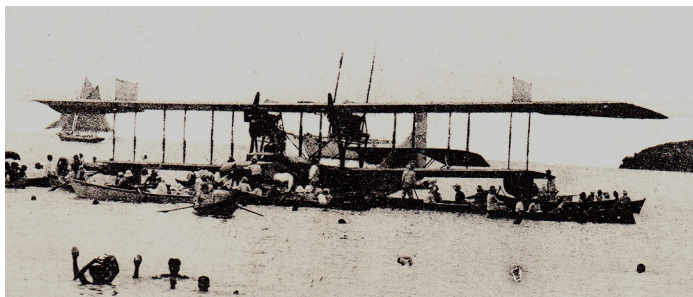


1. Picture postcard with the Sampaio Corrêa II flying boat at Fort de France harbour.

The aircraft is shown in an enlarged view in Figure 3. The H-16 seaplane had a range of a thousand kilometers at a speed of 160 kilometers per hour. The pilot, former US Navy aviator Lieutenant Walter Hinton, was assisted by co-pilot Euclides Pinto Martins, a retired Commander of the Brazilian Navy and mechanic John Edward Wilshusen. On board was journalist Georges Thomas Bye, with the New York World and Thomas Balzulte, Pathé-News cameraman.

In the early morning of 17 August, 1922 the origi-





3. Enlargement of Figure 1.

nal H-16 Sampaio Corrêa I departed for Brazil from the Hudson River in New York City witnessed by a huge crowd. A thunderstorm forced the pilot to land at Charleston, South Carolina. The aircraft left the next day for Nassau, Bahamas where it was on display for several days. En route to its next stop of Port - au-Prince, a second storm forced it to land at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Deceived by the lights of a military ship that the pilot had taken for the entrance to the bay, a high ocean swell was too high and the aircraft crashed into the sea and was unrecoverable. The initial mission failed (Ref. 1).

A new sea plane, purchased from the United States Navy, was renamed Sampaio Corrêa II and a second attempt, from Pensacola, Florida, was made on September 3, 1922. This time the flight headed directly to Port - au-Prince, Haiti. More bad luck, an engine failed and had to be replaced. A month later the spare replacement engine arrived. On October 7, 1922 the aircraft reached Santa Domingo and then San Juan. The flight between Puerto Rico and Guadeloupe occurred on October 11, 1922. Then on October 12, 1922 Fort-de France, Martinique was reached.

The seaplane departed Martinique on October 15, 1922 and in spite of rain storms arrived at Port of Spain Trinidad (Ref. 1 various dispatches). 30 days were lost to propeller replacement and repairs. On November 21, 1922 they were airborne again for Georgetown, Paramaribo, Cayenne and finally on December 1, 1922 they landed on the Cunani River, Brazil. Hopping from Brazilian town to town, the crew were feted and given heroes welcomes. At 11:32PM on February 8, 1923, the seaplane was sighted flying over the Bay of

Guanabara and Rio de Janeiro. Upon landing, they had been met by the motor boat *Independência* of the Brazilian Navy department. The first one to be embraced by Senator Sampaio Corrêa was Pinto Martins followed by Hinton, the pilot, George Thomas, the journalist and finally the cinematographer John Thomas who, after all, had filmed the event! Several days of parties and honors followed in Rio de Janeiro.

The pioneering flight of the Sampaio Corrêa II encountered many cultures that had never seen a flying machine before. The event was so inspiring in the Brazilian city of São Luís that it named their soccer club "Sampaio Corrêa" after the famous sea plane. One of the firsts was the flight of the Sampaio Corrêa to Cayenne, French Guiana. The flying boat was later featured in the design of the November 20, 1933 French Guiana set of 8 airmail stamps showing the plane in flight over the capital, Cayenne Dally #16-23 (Ref. 5). The 10 franc value from the set is shown in Figure 4.



4. 1933 Airmail stamp of French Guiana.

#### References:

- (1) New York Times, various articles 16 August 1922 through February 10, 1923.
- (2) [http://collections.fondation-clement.org/?id=recherche\\_grandpublic&action=search&form\\_search\\_fulltext=%22Hydravion%22](http://collections.fondation-clement.org/?id=recherche_grandpublic&action=search&form_search_fulltext=%22Hydravion%22)
- (3) <http://mapage.noos.fr/dsiroy/journal2.htm>
- (4) <http://www.earlyaviators.com/ehinton2>.
- (5) Dally, 2006-2007, Catalogue de cotations des timbres des DOM TOM, 2nd Edition, Dally SARL, Paris, 815 p.

# New Issues

## France

- ◇ 30 Sep 2016: Corsica regional nature park commemorative. Sheetlet of 10 different forever stamps valid for the green letter rate. €9.50.
- ◇ 3 Oct 2016: Planetary Connections. Booklet of 12 different forever stamps valid for the green letter rate. €8.40.
- ◇ 10 Oct 2016: Swan Lake commemorative. Single design. €1.40.
- ◇ 10 Oct 2016: The Charleston Dance commemorative. Single design. €0.70.
- ◇ 14 Oct 2016: 100th anniversary of the Éclair propeller. Single design. €0.70.
- ◇ 24 Oct 2016: Chartes illuminated. Sheetlet of 10 different forever stamps valid for the green letter rate. €9.50.
- ◇ 24 Oct 2016: Meurthe et Moselle - Toul commemorative. Single design with tab. €0.70.
- ◇ 24 Oct 2016: Joint issue France and Portugal; view of the Arch of the Rue Augusta in Lisbon. Single design. €0.80.
- ◇ 24 Oct 2016: Joint issue France & Portugal; View of the Rue Royal in Paris. Single design. €1.00.
- ◇ 27 Oct 2016: François Mitterrand commemorative. Single design. €0.80.
- ◇ 3 Nov 2016: Hunting dogs. Sheetlet of 6 different forever stamps valid for the green letter rate. €6.50.
- ◇ 3 Nov 2016: Agricultural dogs. Sheetlet of 6 different forever stamps valid for the green letter rate. €6.50.
- ◇ 7 Nov 2016: Amsterdam commemorative. Sheetlet of 4 different designs showing Amsterdam landmarks. €0.80 each.
- ◇ 7 Nov 2016: Marie Laurencin commemorative. Artist. Two designs in sheetlet. €1.60 each.
- ◇ 7 Nov 2016: French Red Cross semipostal. Sheetlet of 5 different €0.70 designs. €5.50. €2.00 given to the French Red Cross.
- ◇ 7 Nov 2016: Writing pens. Sheetlet of 6 different €0.70 designs. €4.20.
- ◇ 7 Nov 2016: Brive-La-Gaillarde commemorative. Single design. €0.70.
- ◇ 7 Nov 2016: Reopening of the Bievre River. Single design. €0.70.
- ◇ 10 Nov 2016: WWI Veterans Affairs. Single design. €0.70.
- ◇ 14 Nov 2016: Scratch card stamps. 12 different forever stamps valid for the green letter rate in France. Each stamp has a gold box to scratch off with a chance too win one of 2000 prizes listed on the post office website. €8.40.
- ◇ 14 Nov 2016: Artisan commemorative. Single design. €1.00.
- ◇ 20 Nov 2016: 350th Anniversary of the Academy of France in Rome. Single design. €1.00.
- ◇ 28 Nov 2016: Stain glass cathedral windows. Booklet of 12 different forever stamps valid for the green letter rate. €8.40.





## 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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# 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**

Our current plans are to have a combined Friday night dinner with the Collectors Club of New York. The location is yet to be determined but the area contains several nice venues. I will be the contact person for the show. If you can give a seminar please email, mail, text, telephone me. If you plan to attend the Friday night dinner please confirm in a similar fashion. Email is: nrasmu@gmail.com; physical address is 1029 University Ave, Apt 401, Morgantown, WV 26505; telephone 304-290-6117. I have been slow to recognize when I have voice mail so texting or email works best.

At the last NAPEX show committee meeting the exhibit list was empty. The maximum number of frames is 220. Let us impress the philatelic society with our strong showing. The prospectus is on the NAPEX website and can be submitted electronically or downloaded to be submitted by mail.

Go to [www.napex.org](http://www.napex.org) and click on the Future Shows tab and then the Exhibits tab.

### **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*

Well friends, time marches on. Here I am writing a week before Christmas. We've sure seen some interesting changes in the last three months.

The most important for us is that our treasurer, Jeff Ward, has submitted his resignation. He's a really busy person, especially at the time of year we send out dues notices and collect those dues. The board has reluctantly accepted his decision, and we thank him for his service.

So our most important message at the moment is this: Will you please volunteer to take his place? Or if you can't, will you please call a friend in our society and convince them to step forward? The treasurer's position is critical to our staying alive as a society. Without a replacement we are in desperate straits.

Here's the deal. Our treasurer should be familiar with basic bookkeeping, reconciling a checkbook, preparing a budget and annual financial report (see the one on page 30 of this issue of the FCP). The duties are to:

1. Advise the board on financial matters such as our fiscal health, possible dues adjustments (yeah, I mean increases because they never go down), etc.
2. Maintain our bank accounts, making deposits and paying bills. Arrange for updated signatures on the account when necessary.
3. Send dues notices via email (and just a few by snail mail). Work with the board to advise of non-renewals (someone else chases the non-renewers).
4. Participate in occasional telephonic board meetings.
5. Make a reasonable effort to attend our WSP meetings.
6. Any other duties that seem to fit into the treasurer's role.

I didn't ask Jeff, but based on the other organizations where I am treasurer, I expect this would take about fifty hours per year other than the attendance at a WSP show. To my way of thinking, it isn't a big time commitment to keep our wonderful society alive.

What's in it for you? The satisfaction of knowing that you are giving back to our hobby and society. The addition to your resume that you are treasurer of a national organization. The fun of joining our board of directors, a great bunch of people. And all in return for a relatively small time commitment.

The changes in our political scene continue to be interesting. Also in France, where similar populist sentiments seem to be taking hold. And one nice effect of this has been the strength of the U.S. dollar against the euro (assuming you are a buyer, not a seller). We still haven't reached the \$0.90:€1 days of the 1990s, but it's better than it was just a few months ago.

But rather than go down the political rabbit hole, let's instead turn to the philatelic fun in store for 2017. We are meeting at NAPEX, as I hope you already know, June 9-11, 2017. This is a high profile show, comparable to WESPTEX, CHICAGOPEX and few others. There are lots of dealers, we stay in a nice hotel at a reasonable price (especially for the area), and there are things to do.



We have a little pressure on us. The Czechoslovak society and the Collectors Club of New York are also meeting at NAPEX this year. I am sure several of us are members of at least two of the three convening societies, so you can get credit for supporting both societies by exhibiting at the show. And you can compete for awards being given by more than one society. What can be better than that? It's time to submit your exhibit form, available at [www.napex.org/future.html](http://www.napex.org/future.html) (click on the "Exhibits" tab at the top).

You can make hotel reservations at the same NAPEX site, to stay at the Hilton McLean Tyson Corners in northern Virginia. Room rate is \$109 plus taxes, so probably about \$125 per night. Find a roommate other than your spouse and you can even cut that in half. What a deal! You can get to the Metro via hotel van if you want to visit Washington, DC, and of course there is the National Postal Museum there as well. A great chance to stay a little longer and really add to your philatelic vacation.

We'll get going on a program and related events, too. Again, volunteers welcomed! You don't want to hear me talking about the Minnesota Oxcart stamp! I have run out of Algerian material.

Last quarter my appeal for officer or director candidates fell on deaf ears, so you are stuck with the same scoundrels for another year, with the exception of our treasurer. Feel free to come forward when you get the urge. We can always use new blood (and ideas).

I hope you enjoyed your holidays so recently past, and I also wish all of you the best for 2017 and beyond. We are all friends in the greatest hobby of them all, the most educational, interesting and rewarding. I hope you made and will keep a resolution to participate by exhibiting, writing an article, attending NAPEX, or otherwise become more active. It is really fun.

Ken Nilsestuen  
President

## **WE NEED YOUR HELP!**

**The position of Treasurer for the France & Colonies Philatelic Society is open.**

### **Duties of the Treasurer:**

- 1. Advise the board on financial matters such as our fiscal health, possible dues adjustments , etc.**
- 2. Maintain our bank accounts, making deposits and paying bills. Arrange for updated signatures on the account when necessary.**
- 3. Send dues notices via email (and just a few by snail mail). Work with the board to advise of non-renewals (someone else chases the non-renewers).**
- 4. Participate in occasional telephonic board meetings.**
- 5. Make a reasonable effort to attend our WSP meetings.**
- 6. Any other duties that seem to fit into the treasurer's role.**

**Interested persons should contact our President or any officer or board member. Our contact information is on page 2 of this publication.**

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## We Get Letters

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Dear Mr. Rasmussen,

I guess this note is just a F.Y.I as I've learned from past notes to Associations and Societies that they rarely accomplish anything.

Having noted your note in a past France & Colonies Philatelist about the APS looking for expertizers, I thought I'd let you know that I just got back two stamps from the APS Expertizing Department which I'd won awhile back in an auction.

France #1 they decided was genuine, but N. Cald. #1 they sent back with a refusal to give an opinion, and a typed slip of paper saying that they would return my fee minus \$8.00.

So much for the expense of expertizing!

We have a lot of knowledgeable members; do we not have someone who can do this?

Richard G. Decker

*How about it members? Mr. Decker has prompted me to offer my services in my areas of knowledge. May you join me.*  
ED

To Norval Rasmussen Editor  
From Bernard Dubois  
11/3/2016

Dear Sir,  
Thank you for all your efforts!

I am a new member. I was born in France 69 years ago and I live in USA for 42 years. I collect French stamps and envelopes (I mean "cover") for 60 years. I become a little more professional for the last 7 years, since I retired. Having a full col-

lection of French stamp, I try to specialize in XIX century covers from France to USA.

I received your October 2016 Journal last night. I read it avidly. The article written by Paul Holland and Edouard Grabowski were particularly interesting. I realize how much I can learn... I would have been very far off for lot 146!

Very truly yours,  
Et merci pour tous vos efforts,  
Bernard Dubois, Barrington NH

Dear Norval,  
I just read the October "France and Colonies Philatelist".

I see page 127 an ad for an assistant editor.

Though I'm far from being an expert in modern France philately, I'm interested in this position as it would give me the opportunity to become more knowledgeable about it. On another hand, modern France philately is a vast field and it would be cumbersome to know everything about everything. That said, in addition to FCPS experts, I know a lot of people in France and elsewhere who are very knowledgeable about specific periods and I believe I should be able to get help wherever needed, what should eventually benefit the quality of the reviews and critics.

Norval, thanks to let me know your thoughts.

Best Regards  
Francois  
Francois GUILLOTIN  
155, village Drive  
CRANBERRY TWP, PA 16066  
724-544-7484



## *Editorial*

*Norval Rasmussen*



We welcome Francois Guillotin to the editorial staff of the France and Colonies Philatelist in the position of Assistant Editor for Modern France. Let us keep him busy looking at articles involving this area of French philately.

### *In This Issue*

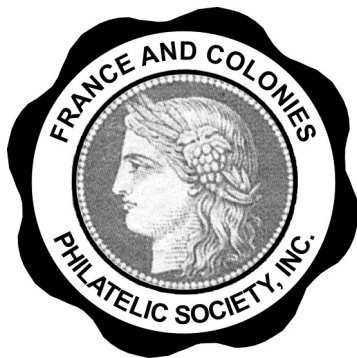
Many thanks for submissions by Peter Kelly, Ed Grabowski, and James Taylor. All excellent authors and knowledgeable philatelists. Ed tempts me to expand my collecting interests to the Group Type and I will surely keep an eye out for the French postcards described in Peter's article.

### *Needed*

At this time I have promises for two articles for the April issue of FCP. I would really like to have a file of cover write ups to sprinkle through the journal and get rid of white space. I will even write it for you. Send me the scan and the facts that make the item interesting. I will return a pdf for review and comment.

Also needed is a volunteer to serve on the board in the capacity of treasurer. President Nilsestuen outlines the duties in his letter on page 25.

As of the December board meeting, NAPEX 2017 still has over 200 open frames. If you exhibit, this is the best show on the East coast and you certainly don't want to miss it.



## Membership Notices

### REINSTATEMENTS:

- 3407 Aspnes, Richard K.  
PO Box 631670  
Littleton, CO 80163-1670
- 3156 Fisher, Edward F.  
1033 Putney Street  
Birmingham, MI 48009-5688

### ADDRESS CHANGES

- 3440 Wolfe, Warren J.  
121 North Wintergarden Road, Apt. 116,  
Brookdale  
Bowling Green, OH 43402-2193

### RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED:

- 2557 Braun, F. Carl

### DROPPED FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

- 1018 Blackledge, Marden  
3460 Case, Gerard R.  
3453 Darby, Joseph W. III  
3204 DeVore, Ronald M.  
3464 Durand, Christophe  
3217 Henderson, Laurence J.  
3455 Hodas, Mike  
1960 Marinescu, Constantin A.  
3448 McElroy, Patricia  
3457 Morehouse, Douglas A.  
1761 Petri, Erwin A.  
3465 Rasmussen, Eric  
3466 Resseguier, Capitaine Eric  
2333 Schultz, David L.  
3403 Segal, Ronald  
1420 Steele, Capt. John R.  
3228 Stoddard, Charles L.  
3389 Zender, Karl F.

## CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 2016

Total Membership as of January 1, 2015 211

New Members during 201 12  
Members reinstated during 2015 8

Resignations received during 2015 8  
Members deceased during 2015 4  
Members dropped for  
non payment of dues 14

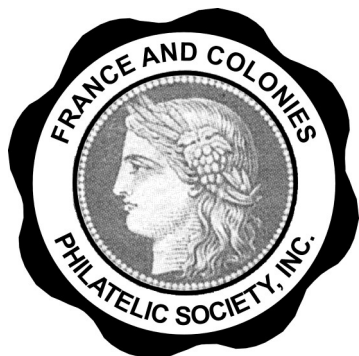
Net Membership Gain for 2014 0  
Net Membership loss for 2014 6

Total Membership as of January 1, 2016 205

### Donors for 2015

These members gave generously to the society this past year. Names and amounts are listed below. Thank you very much!

Adams, Rollo 20  
Balch, Steven 50  
Bowden, Godfrey 5  
Broadhead, Thomas 200  
Buchsabayew, Paul 30  
DeJong, Harry 25  
Dunleavy, Robert 10  
Faulkner, Carl 10  
Gagnier, Robert 50  
Kudzma, Thomas 3  
Larsen, Paul 50  
Money, Lloyd 50  
Nilsestuen, Kenneth 100  
Perz, George 10  
Petronie, Joe 5  
Schroedl, Gerald 30  
Shepherd, Eric 5  
St Maurice, David 10  
Stempien, Martin 30  
Szymanski, Robert 20  
Teunion, Robert 20  
Thayer, Denise 5  
Walske, Steven 200  
Worcester, David 10





## 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.

**FOR SALE:** I would like to sell my run of F&CP Philatelist journals—July 1967 (No. 129) through October 2016 (No. 326). That's 196 issues covering 50 years (missing Nos. 130 and 132). I'll include seven of the Supplement publications, including Stan Luft's two volumes of The Regular Issues of France. Condition is generally excellent, though one should expect a minimum of notations and/or underlining. I would like to get \$500.00 for the lot, and I will pay shipping to the contiguous United States. I'm hoping you can include this offer in the next journal.

I could list this in The Philatelic Literature Review of the APS, but I want to give the members of F&CPS the first look.

Ralph Wilson mr.beagle@verizon.net

## Treasurer's Report for 2016

As of December 31, 2016

### ASSETS

Checking	23,577.98
PayPal	4,319.81
Total	27,897.79

### LIABILITIES & EQUITY

Prepaid dues	260.00
Vaurie Fund	25,615.52
Equity	2,022.27
Total	27,897.79

### INCOME

Dues	3,986.61
Donations	966.00
Advertising	250.00
Publications	70.00
Total	5,272.61

### EXPENSES

Printing	5,368.73
Postage	21.50
Office Expenses	617.46

Total	6,007.69
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## Show Reports

### CHICAGOPEX

Chicago, IL November 18-20, 2016

Gold to **Ralph DeBoard** for ".The Postal History of Tahiti Through The First Pictorial Issue." Also the Postal History Society Medal. Vermeil to **Alfred Kugel** for "Austro-Hungarian Forces in World War I." Single frame Vermeil to **Alfred Kugel** for "Scandinavian Volunteers in Finland During the Winter War." Literature Gold to **Lewis Bussey** for "United States Postal Card Catalog 2015."

### INDYPEX 2016

Nobelsville, IN October 7-9, 2016

Gold to **Alfred Kugel** for "Allied Occupation of the Former German Colonies, 1914-1922." Also the Germany Philatelic Society Bronze and the Military Postal History Society Award. Vermeil to **Charles LaBlonde** for "The Rise & Fall of WWII Postal Censorship - a Swiss Perspective." Single frame Gold to **Alfred Kugel** for "The AEF Booklet Panes Stamps of 1917." Also the Indiana Stamp Club 20th Century Award.

### MILCOPEX 2016

Milwaukee, WI September 25-27, 2015

Gold to **Larry Gardner** for "The Evolution of French Sudan & Niger." Also France and Colonies Philatelic Society Grand Prix Award. Gold to **Alfred Kugel** for "Postal History of the American Forces in China 1900-1941." Also the American Philatelic Congress Award. Gold to **Thomas Marra** for "The French Colonies General Issues: The Eagle Era." Vermeil to **Paul Larsen** for "French Equatorial Africa: Issues of 1936-1946." Single frame Vermeil to **Alfred Kugel** for "French Consular Postal Service in Jerusalem 1948-1949."

### SESCAL 2016

Los Angeles, CA September 23-25, 2016

Vermeil to non-member **Jack Kifedjian** for "French Military Occupation of Syria and the Arab Kingdom, 1919-1922." Also the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors: Novice Award.

## 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:

Jeff Ward  
13155 Wimberly Square, #284  
San Diego, CA 92128-6004

Or by PayPal

U.S. Addresses \$22

Other addresses \$27

ward-jeff@san.rr.com