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*France, Paris 1930 First Air Mail, Aeronautics and Art
International Exhibition (See page 113)*

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The 15 centimes Sages travel to Darkest Africa

Stanley J. Luft

This could sound somewhat racist, but then, one must recall that, during the life span of the Sage issues (1876-1901), much of Africa was considered "dark" by most Europeans, whose countries busied themselves in colonizing as much of Africa as they could lay their hands on. I hope to satisfy any egalitarian concerns when I state that this article concerns itself solely with the mails from France that have made use of the 15 centimes, and only to some parts of Africa, as I have no intention of obtaining completeness nor time left to do so. No politics, no racism, merely some inoffensive mailed covers from my collections.

As a brief aside, the then very common (and still quite common) 15 centimes value was issued in shades of gray (two types—see most any catalog) in March 1876. Gray was replaced by blue (only one type, but several subtypes) in June 1878. Issued on quadrille-varnish paper

from March 1892. And yes, I do have extensive collections and studies of the 15 centimes values, labored upon over many decades, even tentatively exhibited.

It was too low a value to stand alone on foreign "first class" mail but I show also some single use to parts of Africa. By 1876, mail boats were largely, but still not entirely independent from the use of sails, were very slow by modern standards, and their sailings depended upon

both weather and the availability of ships to continue on to desired destinations; daily departures were almost unheard of.

How to illustrate this article? I finally decided to start with Egypt and travel counter-clockwise to

Zanzibar. Besides, ending with a "Z" makes it sound wonderfully finite. But others may feel differently. And remember that, in as far as my holdings go, there are much too many gaps.

Egypt: Only partially "darkest" but definitely a part of Africa. The standard rate for single-weight (< 15 gm) letters to foreign destinations from February 1879-on and beyond the Sage Period was 25 centimes. This statement holds true for the rest of the story. Algeria was long before then a part of Metropolitan France at least as far as postal rates were considered. This 22 December 1888 letter to Alexandria, Egypt (Figure 1) was posted on the Orleanville to Alger convoyeur (via train compartment). The back stamps make the voyage easy to follow: Alger on the 22nd, Marseille the 24th, and an arrival date of 1 January 1889 at the French Office in Alexandria. Theoretically, the 15 centimes stamp would have been sufficient, as the



Figure 1. Algeria to Egypt.

Alexandria French Office was considered French soil.



Figure 2. Paris to Cairo.

Shortly afterwards, another letter was sent, this time from Paris on 14 March 1889 (Figure 2) directly to Cairo. The 30 centimes postage was overpaid 5 centimes for convenience. Back stamp indicate it went to Marseille, hence on the 15th by ship, and arrived somewhat tardily in Cairo on March 21.

A third letter (wow, riches!) is a 26 September 1893 money (CHARGÉ) letter (Figure 3) weighing 34.5 gms (see the accountancy box on the front), and with a value of 2,350 francs (see extreme top of envelope). The total postage paid was correctly 2,60 francs, determined as follows: 34.5 gms (ergo, 3x letter) = 75c, +- the now registry fee of 25c, ± 2,350-francs insurance at 20c/100 francs. via Marseille = 1F60 (a rate °tidy recently decreed on 1 July 1892). Back stamps are Marseille transit 29th, Mediterranean Line's Ligne /Paq. Fr. 1\1'2, 1October departure (on face), and a Cairo 7 October arrival. This is one of my prized 15 centimes covers.

Just one more, final example, (Figure 4), but this time from Egypt itself and heading east, but still only requiring the 25 centimes single-weight rate. It left Port-Said, where it received the Mobile Box BM within oval on 1 January 1898, bound for Saigon via the steamer "Sydney".



Figure 3. Tlemcen, Algeria to Cairo.



Figure 4. Cairo to Saigon.

It transited Aden on the 4th Bombay the 10th and Colombo the 15th, when it received a nice back stamp. From there in boarded an undetermined (to me...) steamer of the Indo- China Line to Singapore, and arrived at Saigon (back stamp) 27 January 1898. Not bad for a mere 25 centimes!

Libya—Also known as Barbarie and for good reasons, the letter (Figure 5) was mailed from Paris on 6 April 1882 to the French Office in Tripoli for just the 15 centimes French domestic letter rate. Back stamps indicate a slow passage to the French Office in Tunis (15 April) and a blue arrival date stamp of the 16th at the Tripoli branch post office.



Figure 5. Paris to French Office in Tripoli.

Madeira—Is Madeira in Africa or in Europe? It is definitely a part of Portugal historically, but geographically? I place it in Africa to obtain more mileage. Anyway, the letter (Figure 6) was mailed in Paris on 21 or 31 March 1898 as a registered fourth weight band letter, Receipt Requested (AR in rectangular format). It also bears a red 1 April registry oval on verso. The arrival date is unfortunately illegible. The postage was prepaid as follows: 4x letter = 1F00, + 25c registry, + 10c AR fee, = 1 Franc 35 centimes.



Figure 6. Paris to Madeira.

French Guinea—We show here an indistinct French? dater of 8 January 1901 on another 15c

letter (Figure 7) to Conakry, the capital of this poorly developed French colony. It arrived there (from back stamp) on 23 January, really not too bad considering the probable lack on available shipping—assuming that it originated in France. The manuscript 12/2/1901 on face may refer to when it received a reply from Conakry (just a guess, and might a reader perhaps determine where the letter originated?).



Figure 7. France to Conakry.

Sierra Leone—Adjoining French Guinea to the south was this British colony. The letter (Figure 8) was mailed from Armentieres in the Nord Department on 28 November 1889 with 25 centimes postage (we're back again to foreign rates) and transited (via back stamps) Lille (28th), Calais train (29th) to London (29th), thence via British steamer to Free-town, arriving 12? December. This is an unusual destination for French mail, and particularly from a small French town.

German South-West Africa—A German protectorate during the Sage period, but taken over by South Africa early in World War One. Figure 9 shows that it went first from Bordeaux to Hamburg on 31 March 1900, as this was either customary to so, or was mandatory, being as the Bordeaux shipping firm was a subsidiary of a Ger-



Figure 8. France to Sierra Leone.

man one (Figure 9a). This latter figure, which is the backside of Figure 9, shows arrival at Windhoek, the capital, on 1 May 1900. No other post marks are present. I assume the cover was of-flooded at the port of Walvis Bay. (It took me literally decades to finally obtain a cover to this destination, but finally and only recently, via auction from my Barcelona dealer.)

Transvaal—Annexed by Great Britain only the year before this letter (Figure 10) was written. It went 8 Feb. 1900 from the Iserre Dept. as a sup-



Figure 10. France to Transvaal.



Figure 9. Bordeaux to Windhoek, German Southwest Africa.



Figure 9a arrival marking of Windhoek

portive message to Boer president Kruger at Pretoria. The 15 centimes domestic letter-card arrived there untaxed (more pro-Boer, anti-Brit personnel involved at the post office?). The Iserre-applied convoyeur is poorly lisible; but not so the Marseille-applied Marseille-Reunion Line U N°2, 10 February maritime transit octagon, nor the 24 March Pretoria arrival back stamp. Working from

the Salles book, I determined it was carried on Line U's "Iraouaddy" on its return trip from Reunion to Marseille. This Second Boer War is another story, but I shall leave it to others.



Figure 11. France to Zanzibar.

Zanzibar—We finally come to the end of this saga. The Figure 11 cover is handily docketed as "French ship to depart from Marseille on 10 October", and so it might have. It was mailed from La Roche sur Yon in the Vendee Dept. on 8 October 1898, at the habitual 25 centimes UPU rate, sailed perhaps on that French packet, and arrived (from back stamp) at Zanzibar on 27 October. I failed to find any such itinerary in Salles, but it should have gone from Marseille via Suez and then either Djibouti or Aden, to its Zanzibar destination, via most any shipping line.

We welcome our other members and fellow France & Colonies collectors who might wish to add to or correct errors in the above sprinkling on African maritime mail—or any other colonial areas—or write individually or collectively on any subject of particular interest. I've written well over 100 articles or just plain tidbits for this our journal, as well as some 50 more for other journals. But I'm now closing in on age 90, am having serious memory problems, and believe I've done my part. High time for others (OK, Ed Grabowski and Nor-

val Rasmussen excepted) to take over! You may even enjoy doing so. I know I have!

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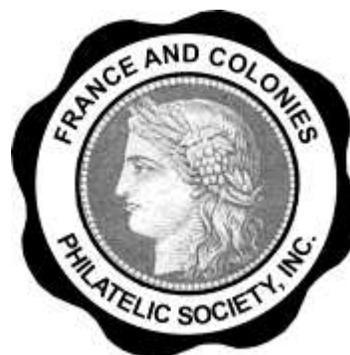
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A full color pdf of this issue is available.

Email a request to the Editor.



Ngomedzap, Cameroun – un établissement de distributeur postal

Marty Bratzel

The four covers depicted in this article are all postmarked Mbalmayo, Cameroun with dates between November 1957 and October 1959. However, notwithstanding the Mbalmayo postmarks, all four originated at Ngomedzap, a community about 60 kilometers to the southwest.

Un autre établissement postal was opened at Ngomedzap circa 1953.¹ From the four covers, discussed below, we can infer that, more specifically, the facility was *un établissement de distrib-*

uteur postal. According to the *Journal officiel du Cameroun un établissement de distributeur postal* was managed either by a sub-agent of the PTT or by an outside person approved by the PTT.² The *distributeur* was attached to a post office in the vicinity with mail transported by a closed bag between them. The *distributeur* sold postage stamps and sent and received ordinary letters, both official and private. It could also send and receive registered mail, but the transaction of outgoing registered mail was completed by the controlling post office, which verified the weight and

Figure 1. Description of l'établissement de distributeur postal from the *Journal officiel du Cameroun*

Annexe à l'arrêté n° 3314 du 24 juin 1953
fixant les attributions de l'établissement de "distributeur postal"

1° Définition. — L'établissement de "distributeur postal" est un établissement postal secondaire géré soit par un sous-agent appartenant au service des postes et télécommunications (agent des transmissions ou journalier), soit par une personne étrangère au service, agréée par le service des postes et télécommunications.

2° Attributions. — Cet établissement vend des timbres-poste, reçoit et transmet les télégrammes, établit des communications téléphoniques sous le contrôle du bureau d'attache auquel les fonds provenant de ces opérations sont versés régulièrement avec les pièces justificatives à l'appui. Il participe au service de la correspondance officielle et privée dans les conditions suivantes :

3° Courriers. — L'échange des objets de correspondance entre le bureau d'attache et l'établissement "distributeur postal" se fait par sacoches fermées au moyen d'une tringle en fer et d'un cadenas ou de tout autre système présentant toutes garanties de sécurité, à l'exclusion des sacs postaux. Une clef est déposée au bureau d'attache et l'autre à l'établissement de "distributeur postal".

a) Courrier au départ du bureau d'attache. — Le courrier ordinaire (privé ou officiel), les lettres ou plis recommandés seront insérés dans la sacoche par le gérant. Pour les recommandés ils seront inscrits sur un carnet spécial n° 759 ouvert à cet effet, qui sera inséré dans la sacoche avec les objets susvisés. Les destinataires donneront décharge dans la partie réservée à cet effet.

b) Courrier en provenance de "distributeur postal". — Il sera de la même façon inséré dans la sacoche ainsi que le carnet n° 759 donnant décharge des plis recommandés.

Le gérant du bureau d'attache devra s'assurer dès l'arrivée, et sous sa responsabilité, de cette décharge et signaler, le cas échéant, toute irrégularité lors de l'envoi suivant, ou immédiatement, par téléphone si cela est possible.

Les correspondances à recommander pourront être placées dans la sacoche après affranchissement. C'est le bureau d'attache qui complètera l'opération et adressera, par retour, les récépissés correspondants après s'être assuré du poids et de la régularité des affranchissements.

c) Le bureau d'attache fera une avance en timbres-poste au "distributeur postal" dont le montant sera fixé par la direction des postes et télécommunications.

d) La fourniture de la sacoche et du ou des cadenas est à la charge de la subdivision sous l'autorité de laquelle fonctionne l'établissement de "distributeur postal" agréée par la direction des postes et télécommunications.

e) Les heures d'ouverture sont celles prévues pour les établissements postaux ordinaires ou secondaires.

f) Toutes dispositions antérieures contraires sont annulées par le présent texte.

affixed postage, then sent the receipts back to the *distributeur*. Unlike a postal agency, outgoing mail was postmarked by the controlling post office and not by the *distributeur*. The full description *un établissement de distributeur postal* is reproduced in Figure 1.

The four covers presented here conform to the regulations for mail from a *distributeur*.



Figure 2. Cover postmarked Mbalmayo November 15, 1957.

The cover in Figure 2 is postmarked Mbalmayo November 15, 1957. The registration label is handstamped Mbalmayo, but with Ngomedzap added in manuscript, confirming the origin. The 40 CFA francs correctly paid the postage and registration fee for a letter to France weighing less than 20 grams (tariffs effective January 1, 1953). The cover is backstamped Yaoundé November 18 and Nantes RP November 21.

The cover in Figure 3 is postmarked Mbalmayo January 17, 1958. A manuscript notation signed by *le receveur* at Mbalmayo affirms that the stamp was added *before* January 15 at **Ngomedzap**, confirming the letter's origin and that the postage was correctly paid. The date is important, because the postage increased effective January 15, 1958 from 15 to 20 francs.



Figure 3. Cover postmarked Mbalmayo January 17, 1958.

The cover in Figure 4 is postmarked Mbalmayo October 15, 1958. The 20-franc stamp was canceled en route with two strikes of the straight-line Yaoundé service handstamp. The sender's return address on the back confirms the letter's origin as Ngomedzap.



Figure 4. Cover postmarked Mbalmayo October 15, 1958. The sender's residence – Ngomedzap – is the last word of the first line on the back of the cover and is partially obscured by the printed border on the envelope.

The cover in Figure 5 (front) and Figure 6 (back) is postmarked Mbalmayo October 3, 1959. The registration label has Ngomedzap added in manuscript. The letter's origin is further confirmed by the sender's address, both at the left side on the front and on the back. The 55 francs postage,

paid with five stamps, correctly paid the fees for a registered letter to France (tariffs effective January 15, 1958). The cover is backstamped Yaoundé October 3 and Besançon RP October 7.



Figure 5. Front of cover postmarked Mbalmayo October 3, 1959.



Figure 6. Back of cover postmarked Mbalmayo October 3, 1959.

Cameroun became independent on January 1, 1960. At some point between 1960 and 1967, the *distributeur* at Ngomedzap was converted to a post office. The earliest recorded postmark reading Ngo Medzap is dated August 11, 1961.

To conclude, *autres établissements postaux* or *correspondants postaux (courrier par valise)* were

opened at other locations in Cameroun during the 1950s, but mail during the period of French administration has not yet been identified from Bipindi, Dourbeye, Esse, Mengong, Meyo-Centre, Mouanko, and Rey Bouba, nor from Kobdombo and Ngoulemakong before these two were converted to post offices in the late 1950s. Identification would only be possible from the sender's return address or from other markings such as for the Ngomedzap covers discussed above. Keep your eyes open!

Thanks are extended to Bill Mitchell and Michael Wright for bringing three of the covers to my attention.

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1. *Rapport annuel du gouvernement français à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies sur l'administration du Cameroun placé sous la tutelle de la France.* Année 1953. See page 374.
2. *Annexe à l'arrêté n° 3314 du 24 juin 1953 fixant les attributions de l'établissement de "distributeur postal."* *Journal officiel du Cameroun français*, Imprimerie du Gouvernement, Yaoundé, 1953, page 1029.

A Fragmented Story—Forensic Philately

Ken Nilsestuen

Nearby is the picture (Figure 1) of a large fragment from what was probably an envelope that originated with the United States consulate in Algiers. Along the way it has been modified, as I will explain below. Thanks to the historical record, we can piece together a lot of **this fragment's history, the recipient and his son.**



Figure 1. The complete fragment

Postal markings

This fragment probably has all its stamps and postal markings intact, at least the ones applied to the front. The stamps are canceled with the well-known large numeral “5005,” used in Algiers from 1862 through March 31, 1876. Alongside the numeral cancels is an Algiers handstamp, also used for many years, dated April 1, 1873. The final French mark is the boxed red “PD,” paid to destination.

The sender noted at the upper left that the envelope should travel via first steamer, then to Eng-

land. Presumably the letter went to Marseille, then most likely by rail to Paris and Calais, thence to England. The French applied their internal transit markings on the back, and because **the back is missing, we don't know with any certainty how the letter traveled from Algiers to London.**

In London the British postal service applied a red London Paid handstamp dated April 5 (Figure 2). This was quick passage from Algiers, but within the realm of possibility. There is also a red crayon “18” added by the British as a credit to the United States (Figure 3).

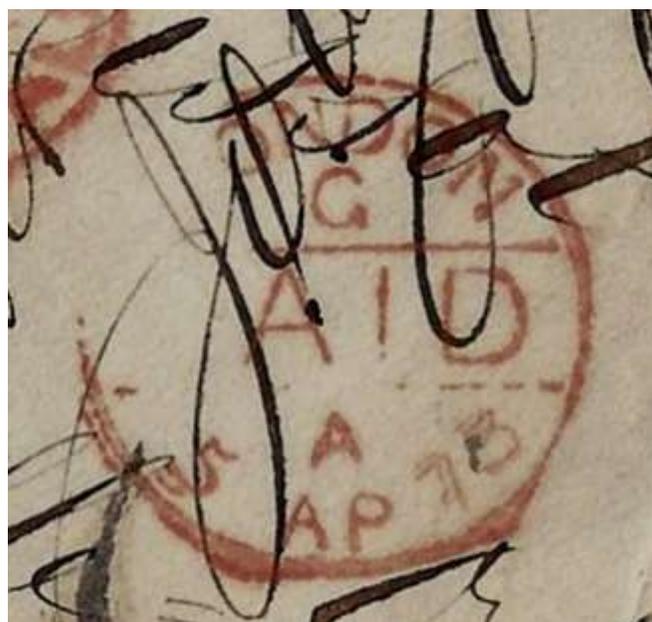


Figure 2. London Paid handstamp

The best assumption about transatlantic travel is that the letter was on the Cunard Line *Java* when it left Liverpool on April 5, 1873, and arrived in New York on April 15. These dates match the handstamps on the fragment.¹

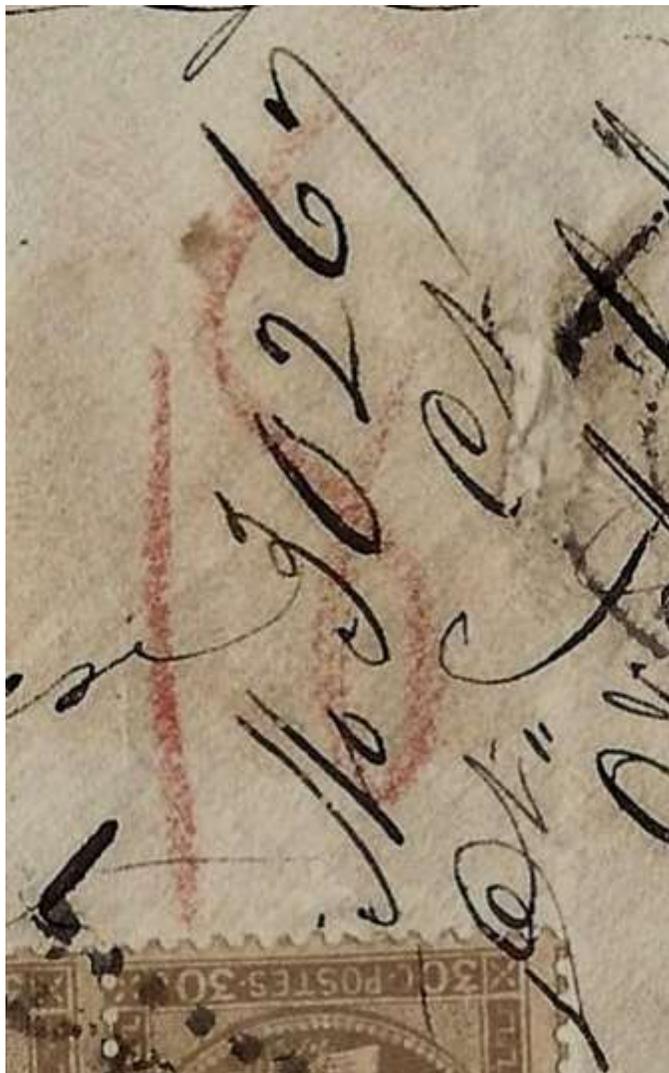


Figure 3. Manuscript 18

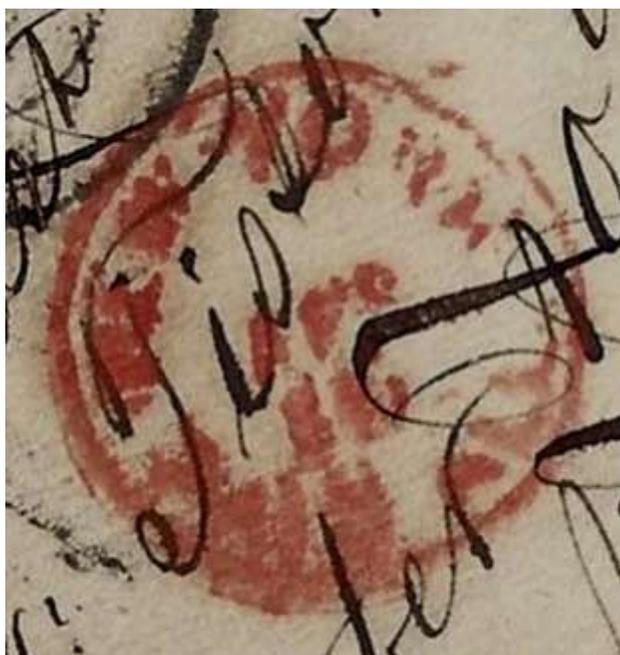


Figure 4. New York PAID ALL marking

The final postal marking is a red New York “PAID ALL” marking dated April 16 (Figure 4). Again, there may have been a New Orleans receipt marking on the reverse, but we will never know.

Stamps and rate

The stamps present an enigma. First, there is a total of 24fr10 in postage. It seems like a truly exceptional piece of mail and fairly heavy.

This envelope was mailed during a period when there was no postal convention in effect between the United States and France. The rate through England, reflecting the rates in the Anglo – French and U.S – England conventions, was 1fr20 per 10 grams. England credited 2 cents per half ounce to the United States. If fully prepaid, no postage was collected from the addressee.²

The fragment reflects no special services (registered, chargement, etc.). Therefore, one would expect the total postage to be a multiple of 1fr20. The closest multiple, 200 grams (seven ounces), would be 20 times the basic rate, or 24fr00. There is no way to explain a rate of 24fr10 other than to assert a convenience overpayment or error.

A closer inspection of the fragment shows that on the face or upper portion of the fragment, the three 5 franc Napoleon stamps and two of the 30 centime Ceres stamps are tied to the fragment, even if not by much. The upper left 5 franc stamp isn’t directly tied, but it is tied to the lower stamp, which is in turn tied to the fragment by the numeral cancel.

The remaining leftmost 30 centime stamp (above the red “PD” marking) and the five stamps on the lower piece of paper are *not* tied (Figures 5 and 6). When inspecting the original, the numeral cancels on these stamps also seem to be struck more

strongly than on the tied stamps. This is suspicious.



Figure 5. 30c not tied to the envelope

The tied postage stamps total 15fr60, which is divisible by 1fr20 (13 weight steps, or 130 grams, about 4.5 ounces). The remaining stamps total 8fr50, which is not divisible by 1fr20. It now seems even more possible that there are extra stamps. The question is which ones?

Additional helpful evidence is the “18” credit to the United States. At two cents per half ounce, this implies that the original envelope weighed between 4 and 4.5 ounces. Using exact conversion of 28.35 grams per ounce, this converts to a letter weighing between 113.3 and 127.6 grams. How-

ever, postal clerks used round numbers, since there were no calculators available in 1873. At 30 grams per ounce, those clerks would consider a 130 gram letter to weigh between 4 and 4.5 ounces. Two cents per half ounce would result in an 18 cent credit to the United States as marked on the fragment.

So the conclusion I have reached is that someone decided to dress up an already wonderful fragment by adding 8fr50 in postage that didn't originate on the envelope. Fortunately, the “18” cent credit and the more heavily canceled stamps not tied to the fragment are enough to credibly establish the original postage and provide support for this conclusion.³

For me the next problem is how to exhibit the fragment. I can fold the bottom portion under the face of the fragment to hide most of the added postage (Figure 7). However, there is no way to lift the extra 30 centimes stamp from the face of the envelope without leaving a stain. Dampening the stamp or envelope enough for the stamp to lift would almost certainly result in wicking of the underlying glue, lignin and / or sizing in the envelope paper. Therefore, in my exhibit I think I will end up having to explain the added stamp and leave it on the fragment. That is disappointing, but still better than further damaging a wonderful postal history item.⁴

The addressee



Figure 6. Untied stamps



Figure 7. Exhibit plan

The letter went to Jean Louis Tissot, an attorney in New Orleans, and was likely related to a lawsuit. Written at 90 degrees to the address is “No. 30267 / 4 Dt. Ct. / Opened and filed

of / A. L. Tissot Esq. / October 10, 1873.” There is an illegible signature below this, although the signature is not “Tissot” (Figure 8). It was common to record such information on related papers, since paper was just becoming a commonplace commodity.⁵

Jean Tissot hasn’t left much of a presence on the internet. I was able to find some real estate transactions (buying and selling residences), but not a lot more. His main family house was a Greek Revival home that remained in the family until 1905. Unfortunately, that house was destroyed at some point. But it was important enough to be listed in an article about twelve historic American houses that were torn town.⁶

The case that was the subject of the letter’s contents was apparently handled by Jean’s son, Aris-tee Louis Tissot. A search of the web provided some interesting information about the younger lawyer Tissot. Born October 1, 1838, in New Orleans, he was admitted to practice on May 7, 1860. During the Civil War Tissot volunteered for the Confederate army, was promoted to captain in 1861 and retired after the battle of Vicksburg. He



Figure 8. Manuscript docketing

returned to law school for the remainder of the war, and restarted his law practice in 1866. His first office was at 52 Bienville Street.⁷ Looking at a modern map, 52 Bienville is now gone, part of Woldenberg Park. It would have been a few meters from the Mississippi River, closer to Canal Street than Jackson Square.

Tissot was active in Louisiana politics right after **the Civil War, working for Horatio Seymour's** campaign (the unsuccessful Democrat defeated by Ulysses Grant) in 1868. He served as a judge on the Civil District Court, first appointed in the early 1870s, and was still serving in 1887. The governor later replaced Tissot because the governor wanted a reliable Democrat in that position. Remember that this is the Reconstruction Era and beyond, when the Bourbon Democrats were in control of Louisiana politics. Tissot was associated with the Ring, the New Orleans ally of the Bourbons, but he fought for political and social rights of all races.⁸

Tissot also served in the Louisiana state senate from 1892 to 1896. He died January 2, 1896, at age 57.⁹ According to an inventory of Judge Tissot's estate, **he owned a house at 1400 Moss St., and his "extensive" library was at his law office at 52 Bienville St.**¹⁰

Perhaps the most interesting mention of Tissot is:

As a legislator, he revealed both a complexity of character and an ambiguous sensibility about race that, along with the Civil War generation, seemed to be quickly retreating into obscurity. We will probably never know where, when, or under what context Tissot first established his working relationship with the Afro-Creole elites who made up the members of the Comite des Citoyens. What is clear, however, is that he had developed a keen appreciation for their plight, particularly as it related to the increasingly Draconian legislation that made its way through the

*Louisiana statehouse during the first term of Murphy J. Foster.*¹¹

Foster was the governor who signed off on the state constitution of 1898. The effect of this was to disenfranchise black voters, establishing the Democrats as the only effective party until the 1960s.¹²

Back to the court case. Relying on the docketing "**No. 30267,**" I searched the New Orleans newspapers for 1873 since they often reported legal activity and case numbers. I drew a blank. I also tried **searching using Tissot's name, but also found nothing on point.** Dwayne Littauer did turn up a scan of some court records that show payments of fees and court costs for the case and a notation referring to A.L. Tissot, but there is no additional information that led to me discovering the nature of the case or its outcome. There is a reference in **that court record of a "Return of Commission"** on October 10, 1873, which presumably ties to the docketing on the envelope, also dated October 10.¹³ Why the docketing is delayed nearly six months from the time the letter arrived in New Orleans is one more unsolved mystery.

We have here an interesting piece of postal history, as well as a document that leads us to an interesting historical figure in New Orleans. Once again our hobby provides us with a glimpse into a small fragment of the past, and unfortunately, it is adulterated.

References:

1. Hubbard, Walter F., and Richard F. Winter, *North Atlantic Mail Sailings 1840-75*, (Canton, OH, 1988), p. 72. The United States Philatelic Classics Society has updated and republished this volume electronically, but the updated version has no date of publication. It is available at <http://d2jf3tgwe889fp.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/North-Atlantic-Mail-Sailings-1840-75-with-Revisions.pdf>. The *Java* made an intermediate stop in Queensland, England, on April 6 before heading across the Atlantic.

2. Winter, Richard F., *Understanding Transatlantic Mail, Volume I*, (Bellefonte, PA, 2006), p. 385. The rate was effective in 1871.

3. Thanks to Jeff Bohn, an expert on the postal markings and rates of French mail. He gets credit for first noticing that the 30 centime stamp was not tied and for making sense of the accountancy mark and the remaining stamps on the fragment. Email exchange in November 2016.

4. Thanks to William F. Ullom III, Thomas Hirschinger and Thomas Bieniosek for their opinions on lifting the stamp. Their professional backgrounds cause me to have complete faith in their conclusions about the effects of trying to remove the stamp. These were personal conversations in November 2016. Also thanks to Dr. Peter McCann, whose opinion about how to exhibit the piece I value. Email exchange in November 2016.

5. Kurlansky, Mark, *Paper*, (New York, 2016), Chapter 15, "Invitation from a Wasp," pp. 245-55.

6. See <https://www.thisoldhouse.com/ideas/12-historic-american-houses-met-wrecking-ball>, accessed 6 Sep 2017. The National Park Service assessment, written before the house was demolished, is at <https://cdn.loc.gov/master/pnp/habshaer/la/la0000/la0062/data/la0062data.pdf>, accessed 6 Sep 2017.

The Sisters of the Sacred Heart wanted to build a new high school on the site, which included a second historically important house. The Louisiana Landmarks Society could only save one, and the Tissot house lost.

https://books.google.com/books?id=4IW7GYJ_aa8C&pg=PA223&lpg=PA223&dq=aristee+louis+tissot+new+orleans&source=bl&ots=2evqikWkuX&sig=537WfMtuViPmeHqTDcOcsQpSc_c&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwifv_TZqpvWAhWh1IMKHbWTA8oQ6AEIRjAK#v=onepage&q=aristee%20louis%20tissot%20new%20orleans&f=false, accessed 10 Sep 2017.

7. https://books.google.com/books?id=54wzAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA547&lpg=PA547&dq=aristee+tissot+new+orleans+attorney&source=bl&ots=a3ojvnRoAB&sig=1ESnzDtpRlrMHo_hlfkw9Cr0d5U&hl=en&sa=X&sqi=2&ved=0ahUKEwjmoZfO4fnPAhWkr1QKHLYLiD44Q6AEIHDA#v=onepage&q&f=false. Accessed 6 Sep 2017.

8. <https://books.google.com/books?id=ZXYUCz-PjCAC&pg=PA211&dq=Aristee+Tissot+new+orleans+>

[attorney&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjRmr372vnPAhWM SyYKHXguCjoQ6AEIJzAA#v=onepage&q=Aristee%20Tissot%20new%20orleans%20attorney&f=false](https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/25528138/), accessed 9 Sep 2017.

9. Shaw, Albert, ed., *The Review of Reviews: Volume XIII, No. 2*, February 1896, p. 159. Available at [books.Google.com](https://books.google.com).

10. <https://cdn.loc.gov/master/pnp/habshaer/la/la0000/la0062/data/la0062data.pdf>. Accessed 10 Sep 2017.

11. I have searched several times for the source of this quotation since I first found it on the internet. I maintain that it exists, but I unfortunately am unable to provide its source.

12. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murphy_J._Foster. Accessed 10 Sep 2017.

13. Email exchange between Mr. Littauer and the author, 15 Feb 2016.

France, Paris 1930 First Air Mail, Aeronautics and Art International Exhibition

Enrique Setaro

At the exhibit entrance, the French Air Mail stamp C6 1.50-franc dark blue was perforated with “EIPA30” manually, to recognize the attendee had paid the access fee. The postcard shown here was specially prepared for the show and had been sent to the city of Nancy, France.

There are four variations of the perforation. Straight, Inverted, Reversed and Inverted/Reversed, that are also shown here. This is noted in the French 1982 Yvert Specialized catalog Vol II.



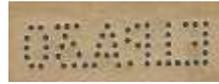
Straight



Inverted



Inverted/Reversed



Reversed

The C6 was issued on November 6, 1930 to be used at EIPA30 that was held November 6-11, 1930.

Earlier that year, on June 8, 1930 another stamp with the same design had been issued, C5 carmine. Some of these stamps were also perforated with EIPA30 but they are not so common and command much higher prices.

There are also pairs of the C6 where only one of the stamps is perforated.



Tunisia Second Design Series 1906-1927

Norval Rasmussen

Tunisia issued the second series of postage stamps in 1906, expanding the series slightly over the next 21 years. The theme was Tunisian scenes from the 4 eras of Tunisian history. The series began with an illustration from the Arab period; the Grand Mosque of Kairouan. Kairouan's first mosque was built in 670 by the conquering general of the Arab army. The mosque seen today was built in 836 by Prince Ziyadat Allah I. Kairouan became an important cultural center during the Arab epoch.¹



Kairouan Grand Mosque



Kairouan Great Mosque stamps 1906 issue

The series continued with a scene of workers plowing a field on a French colon's farm.



Plowing Stamps 1906 issue

The Roman era was illustrated initially by the Zaghouan to Carthage aqueduct. This aqueduct was built during Hadrian's reign in the late 1st to early 2nd century. It carried fresh water from the mountains 82 km to Carthage. It was a remarkable structure with a height of 33 m at the tallest portion, a drop of only 134 m from the base of the mountains to Carthage, and delivering over 17 million liters of water per day. It was in use until the 17th century.²



Carthage Aqueduct

An illustration of the capitol at Roman Dougga, built in the 2nd century was added to this series in 1922.



Dougga Capitol 1922 issue

The highest series values carried an illustration of a Carthaginian galley.



Carthaginian Galley 1906 issue

The stamps were designed by Jules Puyplat and printed by L. Dumoulin in France. With the exception of the Dougga stamps, all designs were reprinted in different colors for use as semi-postal stamps in 1915, 1916, and 1918. There was a 4th semi-postal issue in 1923 that included the Dougga design.



Tunisia's first airmail stamps



1916 Semi postal stamps

The 5c was overprinted to fulfill a postage due function in 1917.



The 1906 5c stamp with a "T" in a triangle for postage due use in January 1917

The 30c and 35c Aqueduct stamps were overprinted for Tunisia's first airmail stamps in 1919 and 1920.

The series expanded with new values to accommodate rate changes in 1917, 1922, 1923, 1925, and 1926.

References:

1. www.khanacademy.org/humanities/art-islam/islamic-art-early/a/the-great-mosque-of-kairouan
2. <http://www.roman-empire.net/articles/article-025.html>

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

Cameroun and the International Colonial Exhibition, Paris, May - November 1931

Marty Bratzel

The clearly philatelic souvenir cover depicted in Figure 1 promoted the International Colonial Exposition held in Paris from May to November 1931. The four low-value Cameroun postage stamps (Yvert 106-109) are each “cancelled” with a circular cachet *Exposition Coloniale Internationale / Paris 1931 / Mai-Novembre* and a three-line cachet *Cameroun / Visitez l’E.C.I. / Paris 1931*. The 1-centime French stamp (Scott 109) is postmarked *Exposition Coloniale Internationale* June 25, 1931. That stamp is also tied with a block T, which has been annulled with a blob of purple ink. The cover apparently went through the mail, as it bears a clear Aydat / Puy de Dome June 26, 1931 backstamp (Figure 2).



Figure 1.

If indeed the cover went through the mail, how was the postage paid? According to Richardson (Ref. 1), in 1931, the letter tariff was 50 centimes and the tariff for printed matter in an unsealed envelope 15 centimes. The tariff for printed matter sent under

wrapper and the single reduced tariff for light printed matter (listed under bulk mailings) were both 10 centimes. Was the 12 centimes Cameroun postage accepted in conjunction with the 1 centime French postage? Or, was the cover (and probably many others) hand carried and back-stamped by favor at Aydat?

The 1.50 franc International Colonial Exhibition stamp (Scott 261) at the bottom right, added later, is cancelled with an indistinct hexagonal postmark reading in part *Salon de Prov ... August 21, 1931*. Full identification of this postmark would be very much appreciated!

Thanks to Michael Wright for bringing this cover to my attention.

Reference

1. Richardson, Derek. *Tables of French Postal Rates 1849 to Date*. Brochure No. 7, The France & Colonies Philatelic Society of Great Britain, 1992. ISBN 0-9519601-0-5.

Figures

1. International Colonial Exhibition cover with Cameroun stamps, 1931.
2. Backstamp on International Colonial Exhibition cover.



Figure 2.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE / ON STAMPS

Enrique Setaro



Alexander III



Alexander III stamp



President S. Carnot

The Franco-Russian Alliance, or Russo-French Rapprochement, was an alliance formed by the agreements of 1891–93; it lasted until 1917. The strengthening of the German Empire, the creation of the Triple Alliance of 1882, and the exacerbation of Franco-German and Russo-German contradictions at the end of the 1880s led to a common foreign policy and mutual strategic military interests between France and Russia. The development of financial ties between the two countries created the economic prerequisites for the Russo-French Alliance.

In 1891 and 1893 the Russian Fleet visited the French port of Toulon. To commemorate the Alliance, France's President Sadi Carnot had built a bridge on Paris' Seine and named it Alexander III, czar of Russia at that time. In turn Russia built the Trinity Bridge in St. Petersburg.



Illustrated envelope depicting the Russian Fleet's visit to Toulon

In 1892 a contest for constructing a permanent Troitsky Bridge was announced. There were 16 entrants from Russian and European engineers, including one from the French engineer Gustave Eiffel, the creator of the famous Eiffel Tower in Paris. The winner was the out-of-competition conception by Paul Bodin aided by Arthur Flachet, Vincent Chabrol, and Claude Patouillard from the French Société de Construction des Batignolles.



Paris' Alexander III Bridge



St. Petersburg Trinity Bridge Postcard

France Air Mail Pont Alexander III Stamp issued in 1949 for the CITT PARIS Conference was designed and engraved by Pierre Gandon; The stamp shows a view of the north end of the bridge with the Petite Palais in the background.



1949 France Air Mail Stamp

In 2008 another stamp was issued with kiosk mechanically printed variable face value. Finally, in 2015 France issued another stamp with the same 1949 design as part of the "Tresors of the Philatelie" Series.

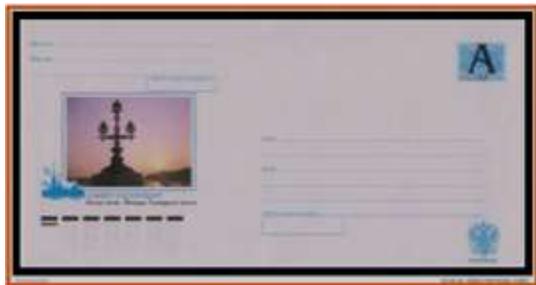


France 2008 Kiosk printing



France 2015 reprint of the 1949 stamp

Trinity Bridge (Russian: **Троицкий мост**, Troitskiy Most) is a bascule bridge across the Neva in Saint Petersburg, Russia. It connects Kamennostrovsky Prospect with Suvorovskaya Square. It was the third permanent bridge across the Neva, built between 1897 and 1903 by the French firm Société de Construction des Batignolles. It is 582 meters (1,909 ft) long and 23.6 meters (77 ft) wide. Could not find a stamp with an image of the bridge; I found an entire envelope, though. ©



Russia Trinity Bridge envelope

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

New Issues

France

- ◇ 1 July 2017: French cereal grains. Booklet of 12 different nondenominated forever stamps valid for the priority letter rate in France. **€10.20.**
- ◇ 1 July 2017: Legendary sailboats. Sheetlet of 6 different nondenominated forever stamps valid for the green letter rate in France. **€6.60.**
- ◇ 3 July 2017: Lorient Interceltic Festival. Sheetlet of 10 different nondenominated forever stamps valid for the green letter rate in **France. €9.80.**
- ◇ 3 July 2017: the treaty of Picquigny between France and England commemorative. **Sheetlet of two different €1.46 stamps. €2.92.**
- ◇ 7 July 2017: Merchant ships of yesterday. Sheetlet of 6 different nondenominated stamps valid for the green letter rate in **France. €6.60.**
- ◇ 7 July 2017: Modern merchant ships. Sheetlet of 6 different nondenominated stamps valid for the green letter rate in **France. €6.60.**
- ◇ 10 July 2017: Cherbourg-en-Cotentin commemorative. **€0.73.**
- ◇ 11 July 2017: Mediterranean trees-the olive. **€1.10.**
- ◇ 24 July 2017: World championship of wrestling commemorative. **€1.30.**
- ◇ 5 August 2017: the science of taste. Booklet of 12 different nondenominated forever stamps valid for the green letter rate in **France. €8.76.**
- ◇ 2 September 2017: Bridges and viaducts. Booklet of 12 different nondenominated forever stamps valid for the green letter rate in **France. €8.76.**
- ◇ 4 September 2017: Normandie-Niémen fighter regiment commemorative. Joint issue **with Russia. €1.30.**
- ◇ 4 September 2017: 500th anniversary of Le Harve. **€0.85.**
- ◇ 11 September 2017: 100th anniversary of the death of Georges Guynemer, French aviator.

€5.10.

- ◇ 18 September 2017: Philatelic treasures. 10 sheetlets of old French stamps reprinted **with no postal value. €90.00.**
- ◇ 18 September 2017: Nadia Boulanger, pianist, commemorative. **€0.85.**
- ◇ 18 September 2017: 100th anniversary of the death of **Auguste Rodin €1.30.**
- ◇ 23 September 2017: Once Upon a Time series booklet of 10 different nondenominated stamps valid for the green letter rate in France. **€9.80.**
- ◇ 25 September 2017: Jeanne Lanvin commemorative. **€1.46.**
- ◇ 25 September 2017: Once Upon a Time series commemorative. **€0.73.**



Andorra

- ◇ 8 July 2017: Baton Dancing commemorative. **€1.70.**
- ◇ 22 July 2017: Venice biennial commemorative. **€3.40.**
- ◇ 2 September 2017: Roc Del Quer, Canillo. **€1.30.**
- ◇ 16 September 2017: Photographer, Felix Peig Ballart commemorative. **€0.85.**



French Austral & Antarctic Terrs. (TAAF)

- ◇ No new issues.

French Polynesia

- ◇ 13 July 2017: HEIVA, 125th anniversary. 80F. €0.67.
- ◇ 25 August 2017: 100th anniversary of Lion's Club International. 190F. €1.59.
- ◇ 25 August 2017: Polynesian dogs and cats. 2 Sheetlets of 6 different 100F stamps. €5.03.



Monaco

- ◇ 4 July 2017: Ancient Grimaldi Strongholds - Duras. €1.70.
- ◇ 4 July 2017: Jacques Goyon de Matignon, 1525-1598. €2.20.
- ◇ 4 July 2017: Herculis International Athletics Meeting. €0.85.
- ◇ 13 July 2017: Grimaldi Forum Exhibition - The Forbidden City in Monaco, Imperial Court Life in China. €3.40.
- ◇ 24 July 2017: MONACOPHIL 2017. €0.85.
- ◇ 24 July 2017: 20th Anniversary of the Audio-visual Archives of Monaco. €0.71.
- ◇ 24 July 2017: 25th Anniversary of the Ecoute Cancer Réconfort Charity Foundation. €0.71.
- ◇ 21 August 2017: 25th Grande Bourse, numismatic and cartophily. €0.71.
- ◇ 21 August 2017: Monaco Explorations. Sheetlet of 3 different stamps; €0.85, 0.85, 1.30.
- ◇ 18 September 2017: Monacan soccer club. €0.85.
- ◇ 18 September 2017: 40th Anniversary of the Death of Armand Lunel, €1.10.



New Caledonia

- ◇ 7 July 2017: Legendary paquebots; Le Natal. 110F. €0.92.
- ◇ 10 July 2017: New Caledonia - Architectural Heritage. 2 different 75F se-tenant stamps. €1.26.



- ◇ 15 September 2017: Carnaval de Nouméa. 75F. €0.63.

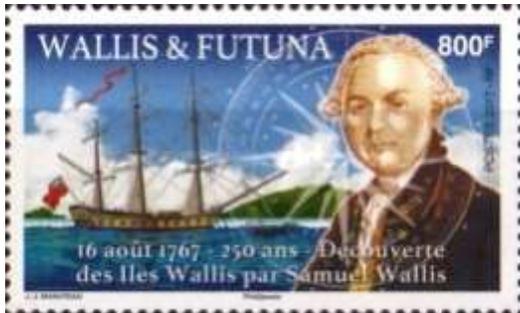
St. Pierre & Miquelon

- ◇ 8 July 2017: Old motorcycles. Sheetlet of 4 different stamps; €0.43, 0.85, 1.20, 1.40.
- ◇ 5 August 2017: Traditional row boat. €1.40
- ◇ 11 September 2017: Jean-Marie Tillard commemorative. Nondenominated forever stamp valid for the overseas rate up to 20g. €0.43.



Wallis & Futuna

- ◇ 12 July 2017: Football - First Team of Wallis and Futuna Islands. 55F.
- ◇ 16 August 2017: 250th Anniversary of the Discovery of Wallis Islands by Samuel Wallis. 800F.
- ◇ 22 September 2017: Manta Rays. Sheetlet of 4 different stamps: 5F, 10F, 30F, 115F.



UNESCO

- 3 July 2017: Samarkand-Ouzbekistan . €1.10.
- 3 July 2017: Orangutan. €1.30.



We Get Letters

Norval

Out of curiosity, will the illustrations be in color? Black and white only is a turn-off. All other journals I receive are in color and, what a difference!!! The added cost is worth it and could well help attract new members, should they encounter a color issue.

Marty Bratzel

What do other readers think? Color?
ED

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

Hello. I am a recent member of the FCPS (3484). I am interested in article about the 1950 France PA 29, 1000 FR View of Paris that might have been included in back issues of the France and Colonies Philatelist.

At the FCPS web site I could not find anything. Would you, or some other member, be able to help me?

Best regards

Enrique Setaro, FCPS No. 3484

Can anyone assist? Respond to the Editor.

Membership Notices

NEW MEMBERS

- 3485 Leslie Seff
3750 Hudson Manor Terrace, Apt. 4A E.
Bronx, NY 10463-1126
- 3486 Steve N. Dulaney
PO Box 495
Stayton, OR 97383-0495
- 3487 Dr. John W. Hollister
437 Ridgeview Road
Princeton, NJ 08540-7670

ADDRESS CHANGES

- 3434 Elmore, George Roy
201 Pinot Court,
Chapel Hill, NC 27517-8149

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.

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 Ditau, 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. Ditau 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.ditau@wanadoo.fr. Perhaps next quarter I can offer a more complete review.

President's Letter



Let's start with business first. We are coming up on dues season again. Please renew when you get the first notice, which will save time and effort for our volunteers. Joel Bromberg has been doing a great job keeping our membership list up to date for many years, and his job is easier when we all do what we are asked.

Remember that we have a new treasurer, Ben Bump, so remember to send your dues towards the east coast rather than the west coast. The PayPal instructions will also be different, should you pay by that method. Mostly we want you to remain a member of our society.

I saw a couple of the October articles before I wrote this, and I was duly impressed. We have a good mix of topics, even if it does include some Algeria. Let me make the point that the variety depends on our members who contribute. One **doesn't need to be an expert to get published in our journal.** Ras welcomes one and all to share knowledge. I know that my past articles have triggered corrections, and I really appreciated the chance to learn.

In mid-September I received a notice from Yvert & Tellier that their new catalog of French stamps is available, *Timbres de France de 1849 à nos jours, Tome I, 2018*. The price seems ridiculously **low at €22.90. I suppose the price doubles with postage,** but it is still well below the cost of a Scott catalog.

Yvert has also published *Timbres de Monaco et des Territoires Français d'outre-mer, Tome I bis – 2018*. **The price is €24.90, again very low.** You can find these items at the Yvert website, www.yvert.com. I am not endorsing Yvert, but for

those of you who don't receive their emails, this seems important enough to mention.

French auction houses have also been busy, with the usual sales at Roumet, Marsanoux, Lugdunum Philtelie, and others. There always seems to be a way to spend our collecting budget, whether it is a new issue subscription, an auction, a stamp show or the internet. I hope that you have all had a chance to find at least one new item that improves your collection. Of course, I encourage you to attend stamp shows. There seem to be lots of France and colonies stamps available and at reasonable prices. Do you have any favorite sellers on the internet? How about letting the rest of us know? A quick email or letter to our editor will be enough to share that.

Many of you may have heard about a *New York Times* op-ed piece published on September 29, 2017. As of this writing it is available at <https://mobile.nytimes.com/2017/09/29/opinion/stamp-collecting-philately.html>. The author, Eugene Meyer, presents a good reminder of how stamps were a much more important part of life years ago (however many years you think is the right number, it is growing as you read this). He bemoans the fact that the inverted Jenny was much better known a generation ago, but that is just as true for many other historical icons, such as DeSoto, American Motors, wine coolers, carbon paper, and so on. As history recedes, so do memories of what **was important at the time. It's like the realization for people who were ten years old or older in 1975 that everyone younger has little or no recollection of astronauts walking on the moon.**

Mr. Meyer was also disappointed that his stamp collection, which had apparently sat idle for most

of his life, was only worthy of donation, not sale. Yet I have friends in the same spot – when we were young we started with short sets, packets of stamps from around the world, and now have albums with a few hundred or a few thousand stamps that have not increased in value. It is simply a fact of life. If one wants to have a valuable asset after the passage of years, it is more likely to happen if one makes a substantial investment at the outset.

As an example, whether or not the inverted Jenny would be an inflation or stock market beating investment, one would still have a valuable asset in 2017 whether one bought it in 1960 or 2000. Buying stamps at a tenth of a cent is not how to expect value later in life. Those stamps are fun! They are often very pretty. They teach us history, science, geography and many other lessons. At a tenth of a cent, that is a great bargain. But it is not a recipe for a great investment.

So let's enjoy our collections for what we have, whether shelves of albums, inexpensive or valuable stamps and covers, related books, coins, ephemera or any other facet of our hobby. If we have some cash left after disposition, that's great. But don't expect cheap stamps to become valuable. It really won't work that way, right?

Gosh, I didn't expect to fill this column with that. Before I quit, let me recommend a philatelic website with some really interesting information: www.philafrika.be. One of our members pointed me there because of a quarterly newsletter called Maghrebophila, focused on North Africa. But there is much more on the site, with lots of pictures and interesting information. Try it out some day when you are tired of looking at stamps or television.

Thanks for your attention. Best wishes to all for a delightful holiday season, which is just around the corner. And please remember to pay your dues promptly.

Dues are

DUE!

Send yours to Ben Bump
Ben Bump
43 North Rd
Hampden, MA 01036
Paypal: benbump@hotmail.com

\$20 domestic (\$22 if using paypal)

\$25 foreign (\$27 for paypal)

Editorial



Norval Rasmussen

Last issue I gave this space to journal content; a **much better use I think. This issue I'm back and** I am confident you would rather be reading an article about stamps or postal history. Keep the educational content coming please.

Enrique Setaro who joined our society this year has presented two items for this issue. Welcome to the ranks of our authors and thank you.

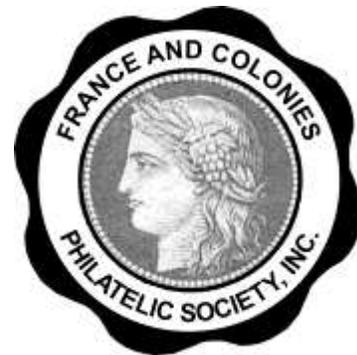
Stan Luft opens this issue with an article on the Sage type stamps and Marty Brazel is back with two articles. Thank you both.

This issue is late going to the printer. I put too many issues into September and October and fell behind. My apologies.

Our ranks have fallen. I have just received news that Stephen Tucker has passed away. He will be missed by we who knew him and condolences are offered to his friends and family.

I've had another reader raising the issue of publishing this journal in color. My memory is that this would raise the cost about another \$500 per issue. As an alternative I can provide a small pdf **to any member in good standing.** "Small" is relative;; this issue is 2.4 megabytes. The pdf I submit to the printer is close to 90 megabytes. The small file is quite nice.

I am hoping you all have a tolerable winter and **I'll be back in January.**



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.

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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 preceding publication (December 15, March 15, June 15, September 15) but I can be reasonable.

ED

SHOW REPORTS

MILCOPEX 2017

Milwaukee, WI, September 15-17, 2017

Milcopex Grand Award and Large Gold to *Jean-Jacques Tillard* for “Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, Le Type “Groupe” 1892-1908.” Silver to *Thomas Marra* for “The French Colonies General Issue: 1859-92.” Single Frame Large Gold to *Jean-Jacques Tillard* for “Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, Le Renard de 1952.”

MINNESOTA STAMP EXPO 2017

Crystal, MN July 21-23, 2017

Large Gold to *Paul Larsen* for “The Evolution of French Sudan & Niger 1887-1951.”

NOJEX 2017

Newark, NJ September 9-10, 2017

Large Gold to *Edward Grabowski* for “The Era of the French Colonial Group Type; The French Pacific Colonies.”

OMAHA STAMP SHOW 2017

Omaha, NE September 9-10, 2017

Gold to *Paul Larsen* for “Federal Issues of the Leeward Islands: King George V Reign.” Also American Philatelic Society-1900-1940 Medal of Excellence.

STAMPSHOW 2017

Richmond, VA August 3-6, 2017

In the World Series of Philately show: *Jean-Jacques Tillard* for “St-Pierre et Miquelon, ses Surcharges au 19e Siecle.” Open competition single frame silver bronze to *Thomas Broadhead* for “Jean Moulin, Hero and Martyr to La Resistance.”



Milcopex 2017 Grand Award earned by Jean-Jacques Tillard displayed in Milwaukee.