



# France & Colonies Philatelist



Vermeil Medals at CHICAGOPEX '98 & STAMPSHOW '99



An attractive, three-color (40c and 80c Laurés, 15c Cérès) money letter, with each stamp cancelled on 12 September 1871 by the A.S.N.A. killer of the National Assembly at Versailles. Money letters from this postal station are very scarce. Yet this showpiece (Lot 2824) sold for only 5,895 Fr in Sinais' auction sale of March 1998.

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**STATUS OF THE POST OFFICE AT TANANARIVE  
[MADAGASCAR] FROM NOVEMBER 1895 TO  
APRIL 1896**  
by Michel Varin

[Translated and abridged by S. J. Luft from an article in "Documents Philatéliques" N° 154, 1997. Published here by permission of the author and of the editor of "Documents Philatéliques." M. Varin is a member of the Académie de Philatélie and a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.]

Why is it that we never see any stamps cancelled at Tananarive prior to May 1896, even though this, the capital of Madagascar had been occupied by the French since 30 September 1895?

**Historical Background**

A French expeditionary corps led by Gen. Duchesne was formed at Majunga on the coast in early 1895 and eventually retook the island. On 1 October 1895, Queen Ranavalona III signed a new treaty returning her country to the protection of France.

The *Trésor et Postes* [postal service of the French expedition] had not accompanied the light column that captured Tananarive. It arrived at the capital only on 2 November 1895, where it found no postal facility provided for it, a shortage of postage stamps, and many impatient would-be correspondents. It took charge of the civil posts as well as continuing to serve the military, while awaiting the establishment of a nation-wide civil post by the civil authorities. This last did not occur until 1 May 1896.

On that date, the civil postal administration was handed over to Messrs Dechamp, inspector of the [French] Posts and Telegraphs, named chief of the civil postal service, and Bechu, treasurer of the service. At the same time, funds, archives, and registered and money letters at hand were turned over by the *Trésor et Postes*, and the various necessary civil postal handstamps were readied for use.

**Postage Stamps**

Three types of stamps were in use during the period in question (1) French Sage-design ones, brought originally by the *Trésor et Postes*; (2) Sage stamps surcharge with new values in ellipses [Scott and Cérès 23-27]; and (3) Sage stamps overprinted "POSTE/FRANÇAISE/Madagascar" [Scott and Cérès 14-22].

This second type (the "ellipses") consisted of the most used, overprinted upon those least used, through the offices of the then head of the *Trésor et Postes*. He had requested on 1 February 1896 a restocking from Paris of the necessary values, but these were not expected to reach Madagascar before 15 April. Because of the extreme shortage, he then requested of the Resident General the authorization to surcharge surplus values. This was authorized on 5 March and the overprinting was done locally, probably very soon after 8 or 10 March. Quantities overprinted were as follows:

500 stamps of the 1c value, overprinted	5c
900 " " " 2c " , " 15c	
900 " " " 3c " , " 25c	
600 " " " 4c " , " 25c	
1000 " " " 40c " , " 25c	

After this was finished, the material used to overprint the stamps was to be destroyed in the presence of official witnesses, and the Director of the Posts at Paris was to be officially notified of the deed.

The third type, overprinted in three lines, has a poorly documented history. Overprinting was done in Paris, and the stamps were shipped to Madagascar in September 1894 [long before the expedition took shape]. Apparently, they did not reach Tananarive until December 1895.

### Date Stamps

Only the military-service "TOR ET PES AUX ARMEES 1 MADAGASCAR 1" date stamp [of the corps' headquarters bureau] was used during this period.

In conclusion, during this six-months period, the military postal service was in charge of the civil posts. This is the reason why one finds military mail (Figure 1), and also civilian mail bearing postage stamps (Figures 2 and 3) obliterated with just the military date stamp.



Figure 1. Military franchise letter of 25 February 1896.

Should any of our readers own Tananarive covers of this November 1895-April 1896 period, good photocopies would be highly appreciated by M. Varin for his continuing studies and documentation. Please send them to me and I shall forward them to the author.



Figure 2. Registered letter of 10 March 1896, with 50c in "el-lipse"-surcharged stamps.

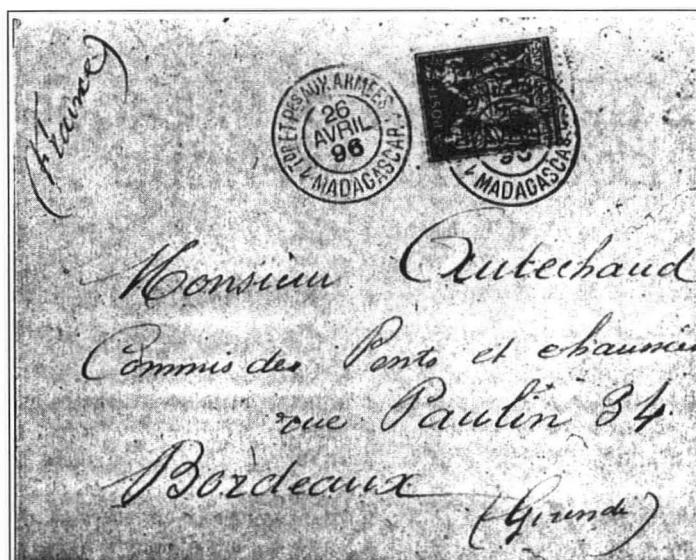


Figure 3. Letter of 26 April 1896, with 25c Sage overprinted POSTE / FRANÇAISE / Madagascar.

## SENEGAL: PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE IN CASH DURING JANUARY 1902

(A Not Entirely Resolved Philatelic Mystery]  
by Bruno Mattei (FCPS N° 2952) and Constant Bouerat  
(e-mail address: simomatt@newel.net)  
(Continued from October 1999)

[Translated from the French by Christopher Simons, with modifications and corrections by S. J. Luft]

### Observations

Most of the documents have handwritten indications and/or supplementary postmarks. A few bear postage stamps (Table II).

**Remarks concerning the “Dumoulin productions.** We have already noted that 65 percent of the inventoried documents, both postcards and envelopes, appear to come from the same person. By comparing the signatures on the backs and the addresses on fronts we can determine that they were all sent to and by the same person, i.e., Monsieur Dumoulin.

Was he perhaps the postal agent aboard the “Tibet?” Whether he was or not, it appears likely that he was either a philatelist or one who had family members who might have been interested in receiving mail bearing unusual markings. Or, he may have had ulterior financial motives in “mass producing” these covers. In any case, we cannot consider them to be bogus for they evidently all passed through proper postal channels.

In this “production” three types of mail are to be found, all bearing the handwritten endorsement “*affranchissement en numéraire*” (prepayment in cash), in accordance with requirements of the time for mail being sent out of the colony. All are cancelled on 14 January 1902 at Dakar (Figure 2).

-- the postcards (Documents 1 to 7) addressed to Paris, all with the same text: *“On board the ‘Tibet’ in harbour at Dakar. 14<sup>th</sup> January 1902. 5 and 10c stamps ran out in the colony. Instead they used a handstamp with an ‘a’ in a circle--DUMOULIN.”*

-- the envelopes, format 10.6 x 6.7 cm (visiting card size) (Documents 8 and 9), addressed to himself “*à bord du ‘Tibet’/Rade de/Dakar*” (on board the “Tibet” in harbour in Dakar). These bear the requisite handwritten endorsements intended for mail going overseas, even though they weren’t going anywhere.

-- the envelopes, format 14.6 x 11.4 cm, with Fraissinet letterheads (Documents 10 to 17) (Figure 3).

### Discussion--Why the Prepayment in Cash?

**Yellow Fever and Quarantine.** Yellow fever raged endemically in Senegal as well as in neighboring countries. Killer epidemics appeared at certain times, separated by years of remission, up until the widespread distribution of vaccines after the Second World War. There was little that could be done, other than placing ships, towns, even whole countries under quarantine. Mail from these places was usually disinfected by various means, usually by fumigation.

The epidemic of 1866-1867 on the island of Gorée off Senegal (which required quarantine) has been documented by Charpy (1958). Its effects upon the posts are detailed by Demougeot (1936, p. 1034).

The epidemic of 1900-1901 in Senegal lasted "from 26 April 1900 to 20 February 1901" (Mathis, 1946, p. 33). "*The role of Stegomyia [mosquitoes] in the transmission of yellow fever, affirmed by the Cuban doctor Carlos Finlay in 1881 remained unknown to the public as well as to the medical profession. Their ignorance became obvious in 1900 when....in St. Louis and Dakar.....it caused the death of....225 white people who, at dusk climbed to the terraces and rooftops of their houses in the hope of breathing clean air, and thus exposed themselves to the bites of infected Stegomyia.*" (ibid., p. 562). Beslier (1935, p. 208) tells us that this epidemic was "so serious, that the Minister of the Colonies postponed the departure of the civil servants thus preventing them from returning to their posts. The ships coming from Senegal were put into serious quarantine. All trading was stopped, which added to the distress." These health measures transformed life in St. Louis: "in town the panic is indescribable" (from a letter by Jalabert, priest of St. Louis, quoted by Beslier).

However, the postal service **was not interrupted**. Liners continued on their routes, as confirmed by the mail of the times. This mail contains no particular distinguishing marks.

The yellow fever epidemic, which raged in Senegal in January 1902, was far less disastrous. Indeed, it is hardly mentioned at all in the written works of that year, and we lack the dates as to when it officially started and ended. Nevertheless, it is significant in that it caused the death in St. Louis, on 25 January, of Governor General Ballay--well after the arrival of the "Tibet" with its stock of stamps.

De Pomiers, as well as Langlois and Bourselet, sustain that a quarantine was applied in Dakar, and state it was completely cut off from the rest of the colony. However, **we categorically state here that the circulation of mail was not in the least hindered**. Documents 18 and 24 to 26 (Table 1) are proof of the exchange of mail between Senegalese post offices: Dakar and St. Louis, Rufisque and Dakar, St. Louis and Sakal, and with the mother country (Documents 1 to 7 and 10 to 14). In further proof of uninterrupted mail service, Salles (vol. 3, pp. 112, 175 and 200) records 42 packets arriving at Dakar between 26 April 1900 and 28 February 1901 [period of the earlier epidemic--with no disruption of mail], and ten more between 1 December 1901 and 30 January 1902. Inasmuch as he records arrivals at Dakar only on return voyages, the totals during these periods were probably around 80 and 20, respectively, indicating perfectly normal service during the period of the 1900-1901 epidemic and during (and perhaps also before and after) this later, 1902 epidemic].

As for Charbonnier (1985, p. 31), he proposes the following theory in justification of the absence of postage stamps at that time: "...these stamps, having been licked to enable their adhesion, could have transmitted yellow fever at their destination when they were removed [by collectors]."

**The Shortage of Stamps.** An almost continuous shortage of stamps existed in Senegal between 1899 and 1903 because of the once-per-year order of stocks from France to cover the needs of the entire colony. Stone (*op. cit.*, p. 8) states: *In 1903 there may have been another shortage of stamps at Rufisque. Granoux has a cover from there to St. Louis in Jan. 1903, with only a framed 'P.P.' cachet and 'o.10' (paid) in blue crayon. We have a similar stampless cover from Rufisque in Jan. ? 1903 to Gorée with the framed 'P.P.' cachet.*"

Each of the post offices in Senegal made out its monthly order of stamps, which was addressed to the Postmaster General of the colony. This order anticipated a three-months requirement of standard face values. The most frequently visited post offices tended to be the worst hit by any shortage. The holiday season at the end of the year, with its heavy demand for postage for greeting cards, would tend to bring about a shortage at the beginning of each new year. Because of the absence of statistical science and the inability to predict the economic and territorial expansion of French West Africa, it was difficult to foresee the following year's requirements when the annual order was being prepared. Furthermore, humidity generally destroyed a substantial portion of stocks of postal material.

We think that the particular shortage in question had been foreseeable several months in advance, at least concerning the stocks in St. Louis. This is why the head of the Posts and Telegraph service there ordered a replenishment of the diminished stocks from the Governor, on 15 December 1901 [*Archives Nationales du Sénégal (A.N.S.) 0271 n° 140*] (see Annex N° 1). We presume that, while awaiting delivery, (1) the authorities exchanged stamps from post offices with lesser demand to those in need; and (2) solidarity between post offices played a role, despite the rules. And we must not forget the most obvious proof, that of the postcards sent by Dumoulin (Documents 1 to 7) which state the real season for prepayment in cash: "*On board the 'Tibet' in harbour at Dakar. 14<sup>th</sup> January 1902. 5 and 10c stamps ran out in the colony.....--DUMOULIN.*" (Figure 2). Certainly solid proof of the shortage existing at the time in Senegal.

**Restocking of Stamps.** Fresh stocks of stamps arrived from France on the packet "Tibet." Leaving Marseille on 5 January 1902, it stopped at ports on the west coast of Africa and reached Libreville on 15 February (Salles, vol. 3, p. 201). There was no stopover in St. Louis, as the harbour was not deep enough. The text and date stamps on the mail sent by Dumoulin (Documents 1 to 17) prove that the "Tibet" was in Dakar on 14 January. Liners entered harbours at sunrise in order to be able to leave by evening after passengers and cargo had disembarked. The mail was always the first to be unloaded, even before the first passenger. Taken immediately to the station, the dispatches were sent to St. Louis where they arrived some ten hours later, in mid-afternoon. Taking into account one day for the sorting of stamps by the Treasury (accounting office) and the Postmaster General in St. Louis, distribution to towns between St. Louis and Dakar could have commenced on the 16<sup>th</sup> at the earliest, for there was just one train departure per day. Therefore, the new stamps must have been available in St. Louis on the 16<sup>th</sup>, and quite likely at Dakar, Gorée and Rufisque on the 17<sup>th</sup>. As we know from the *Collectionneur des Timbres-Poste*, two envelopes were mailed prepaid in cash; one from Dakar, with date stamp of the 17<sup>th</sup>, the other from St. Louis of the 18<sup>th</sup>. This leads us to believe that supplies were sent first to the three peninsular post offices, most likely because they were the ones serving the passengers and crews of ships sailing from Senegal to Europe, western Africa and South America, and therefore most in need of 5c, 10c and higher denomination stamps.

It should be recalled here that the accounting office in France, for the Colonies' needs for stamps, could not acquiesce to demands from individual post offices. Acting on behalf of the Minister for the Colonies, that office sent the global amount requested directly to the governor of the colony or territory. Therefore, even though the stamps arrived and were unloaded at Dakar, the

totality of the stock was sent, in their original sealed parcels, to St. Louis, the administrative capital. Dakar simply had to await its turn.

**Duration of the Shortage.** Contrary to an article in *TimbrOloisirs* (N° 19, 1990, p. 64) the shortage did not occur “*between the 15<sup>th</sup> and the 25<sup>th</sup> of January*” but, rather, much earlier. As we have noted above, some denominations had been exhausted as early as 15 December 1901. New stocks reached Dakar from France on 14 January 1902. The Postmaster General at St. Louis had replenished the colony’s various post offices no later than the 20<sup>th</sup> when, as stated by the *Collectionneur’s* correspondent, everything had returned to normal.

Stamps of the 1 to 4 centimes denominations remained available, as indicated in the urgent request in Annex N° 1 and as per the contemporaneous covers from Rufisque and Dakar shown here as Figures 4 and 5. And the post office at Rufisque had at least one remaining 5c stamp on 11 January 1902, as shown by Figure 6. As stated by de Pomyers and Granoux (in Stone, *op cit*, p. 8), a 5c stamp partially covering an “A” in circle was postmarked 18 January 1902. We believe this to be a “first day” cancellation for the newly re-stocked Rufisque post office.

Therefore, the duration of the shortage more closely approximated 15 December 1901 - 18 January 1902.

**Significance of the Shortage.** Of the 42 post offices in Senegal at the time, apparently only the four most important accepted prepayment in cash. These were: St. Louis and Dakar, in direct liaison with France, both using handstamped A in circle; Gorée, the mail from which was inserted into the dispatches from Dakar, using a C in circle; and Rufisque, in the coastal commercial zone, which also used an “A”. Thiès was the fifth in order of importance (i.e., annual post office revenue), but we have found no evidence that it accepted prepayment in cash.

As quoted in our Introduction, the *Collectionneur’s* correspondent minimized the shortage, with his statement that “*Relatively few letters received this [“A”] cachet as it was only used for five or six days.*” The latter part of this statement may be quite correct, as our Table 1 shows usage only from 11 January to the 17<sup>th</sup>. But he also fails to consider that the shortage concerned all four major post offices. These were the towns where at least 80 percent of the European population, and the literate Senegalese, were concentrated. And we must add the personnel of the naval base at Gorée and the passengers using the port facilities (including the post office) at Dakar. We would expect to have seen or heard about many more prepaid-in-cash covers than our Table 1 documentation (and others mentioned here) account for. Where could they be now?

Perhaps the shortage was somewhat artificial, in that it might have been preceded by bulk buying and hoarding of various denominations. Also, during the time of the shortage, only some postal clients had to prepay in cash, while others used the stamps they had previously hoarded or used available lower value stamps, as per Figures 4 and 5.



Figure 5. Dakar, 14 January 1902, to France.



Figure 6. Rufisque, 11 January 1902 (Document 24 of Tables).

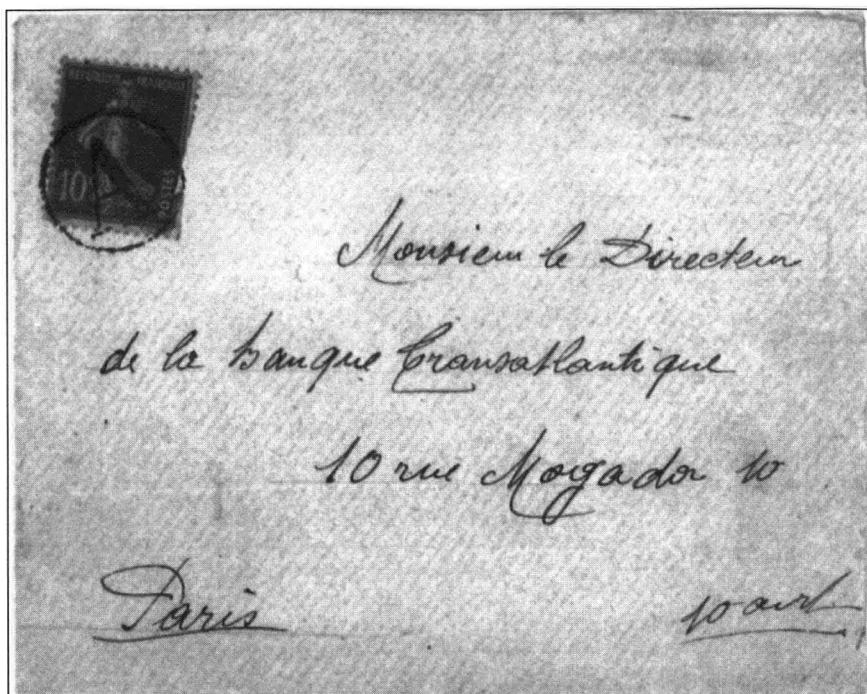


Figure 7. French usage of the A in circle to deface uncanceled stamp that went by train without first going through a post office.



Figure 8. The standard A in circle of the French ambulant service (Alexandre, 1996, p. 51).

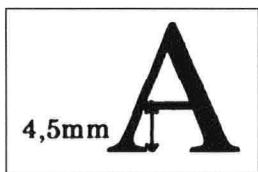


Figure 9. A in 19mm circle of Dakar and St. Louis.

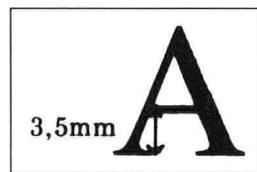


Figure 10. The "A" of Rufisque.

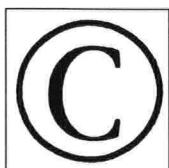


Figure 11. C in 180mm circle of Gorée.

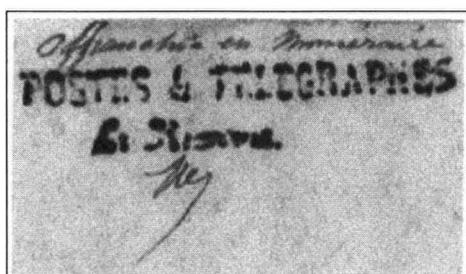


Figure 12. The Rufisque postmaster's endorsement (see Figure 6 for the full cover).

**TABLE II. Details of the Postmarks and Endorsements**

N°	Endorsements by the Post Office	Endorsements handwritten by the sender	Franked stamp	Date of arrival
1 to 3	Affranchi en numéraire Le Receveur de Dakar J. DUPUIS	Par "Nivernais" Via Marseille		
4 to 7	ditto	Via Marseille Par "Nivernais"		
8 to 9	ditto			
10 to 14	ditto (*)	Via Marseille - Par "Nivernais" + "Imprimés"		
15	ditto (*)	Par "Tibet" + "Imprimés"		16.01.1902
16	ditto (*)	ditto + "Imprimés"		22.01.1902
17	ditto (*)	ditto + "Imprimés"		25.01.1902
18				
19				
20			2 postage stamps by the "Dakar à St Louis" rail line	
21				
22				
23	Affranchie en numéraire POSTES & TELEGRAPHES Le Receveur		(Y&T) n° 21 date stamp "Rufisque 18.01.1902"	
24	ditto		ditto	
25				
26				

Documents 10 to 17 are 14.6 x 11.4 cm envelopes bearing the letterhead "Paquebots-Poste Français / FRAISSINET & Cie / Marseille," plus the oval handstamp "COMPAGNIE FRAISSINET / Paquebot-Poste / Ligne Marseille-Congo / Agence de Dakar" (Figure 3 -- Document 11). This oval handstamp is N° 1266 of Salles (vol. 3, p. 198).

*(Continued In April 2000)*

## THE PUBLISHED PHILATELIC WRITINGS OF JACQUES DESROUSSEAUX

*[Editor's Note: This chronological list was prepared by his son, Jacques Y. Desrousseaux, as a tribute to his late father. The elder Desrousseaux was a member of FCPS and, as can be seen from this bibliography, a generous and frequent contributor to our Journal. We publish here the son's list as our tribute to this internationally renowned expert on the postal history and philately of Indo-China and adjoining regions, for the benefit of our members and readers. I have made a few slight modifications to, and have translated portions of, the list: articles that appeared in our Journal are correctly titled, and we apologize for any possible deviations from actual titles in other publications.]*

*--S. J. Luft*

1. *L'Opinion*, November 1944 [Indochinese journal], "Nouveaux timbres indochinois."
2. *L'Avenir*, 1946 (Indochinese journal), "De la collection à la spéculation."
3. *Feuilles Marcophiles [FM]*, March 1966, "Flammes de propagande touristique et politique en Indochine pendant la guerre."
4. *FM*, November 1967, "Marques de censures postales de gouvernements révolutionnaires ou de guerres civiles, Indochine." [reply to a question in the journal]
5. *FM*, December 1968, 1st, 2nd and 3rd trimesters 1970, and 2nd trimester 1971, "Les postes françaises en Extrême-Orient. Première partie: le corps expéditionnaire de Chine et les premiers bureaux de l'Indochine (1860-1881)."
6. *Indo-China Philatelist [ICP]*, February and June 1972, April, June, August and November 1973, "Postal history of French Indochina. Part 1, Colonial Period; Part 2, End of the war, transition period; Part 3, The end of French Indochina."
7. *France & Colonies Philatelist [FCP]*, April 1973, "A list of the French Postoffices in China and Japan and their periods of operation."
8. *Philao [Bulletin de l'Association Internationale des Collectionneurs de Timbres-poste de Laos]*, November 1973, January, March and July 1974, February and April 1975, and March 1977, "Les postes du Laos avant l'indépendance totale: bureaux de poste et cachets du Laos."
9. *FCP*, July 1974, "A Siberian episode of French postal history." [Also the announcement of the 1973 Gerard Gilbert Award given to J. Desrousseaux for the articles published in *ICP*--Reference N° 6 in this list.]
10. *FM*, 3rd trimester 1974 and 2nd trimester 1975, "Le Félix Roussel, dernier bateau de la ligne française d'Extrême-Orient."
11. *FM*, 4th trimester 1975, "Cartes postales et marcophilie."
12. *The Postal Bell* (Japanese-American Philatelic Society), January/February 1976, "Indochina during World War II."
13. *FCP*, April 1976, "Combination covers' of China sent through Indochina."
14. *FCP*, July 1976, Review by R. G. Stone of "Les Postes Françaises en Extrême-Orient" [see Endnotes].
15. *Philao*, October 1976 and June 1977, "Timbres d'Indochine évoquant le Laos."
16. *ICP*, January 1977, "Viet-Nam; wartime and re-unification stamps all issued at Hanoi for the mails in the South."
17. *FM*, 1st trimester 1977, "Trente ans de postes militaires françaises en Indochine."

18. *L'Echangiste Universel*, July, November and December 1977, February through June and August 1978, "Postes militaires françaises en Extrême-Orient, 1945-1975."
19. *FM*, 4th trimester 1977, "Timbres français utilisés en Extrême-Orient."
20. *FM*, 4th trimester 1977, 1st trimester 1979 and 2nd trimester 1980, "Courrier entre la France et l'Extrême-Orient pendant la dernière guerre (période 1939-1941)"; *FM*, 4th trimester 1981, "Courrier entre la France et l'Extrême-Orient pendant la guerre de la grande Asie orientale (1942-1945)."
21. *Postal History International [GB]*, February, April, June and August 1978; March, July and November 1979, "The postmarks of Indo-China."
22. *ICP*, July 1979, "Propaganda labels."
23. *Colfra [Groupement d'études des timbres et marques postales des Colonies françaises]*, July 1979, "Emissions sans RF des colonies françaises, 1941-1944."
24. *ICP*, September 1979, "Revenue stamps, quittances and pecule."
25. *FM*, 4th trimester 1980, "Bureaux de poste du commonwealth britannique en Indochine française."
26. *FCP*, January 1981, "On the French postal service in Siam."
27. *ICP*, May 1981, "Parcel post stamps of Indo-China."
28. *ICP*, November 1981, "A post card specialty" [reply to a question in the journal].
29. *Colfra*, 4th trimester 1981 and 1st trimester 1982, "Timbres pour colis postaux d'Indochine...des timbres fiscaux."
30. *FM*, 3rd trimester 1982, "Indochine française; cachets grattés, provisoires et à légende erronée."
31. *ICP*, January/February 1983, "The French FPO for forces abroad."
32. *ICP*, July/August 1983, "Registration marks and labels in Indo-China."
33. *Colfra*, 3rd trimester 1983, "Marques et étiquettes de recommandation en Indochine" [French-language version of Reference N° 32].
34. *FCP*, April 1985, "Unusual frankings of French post offices in Indo-China."

*(To Be Continued)*

### FCPS National Meeting at ROMPEX 2000

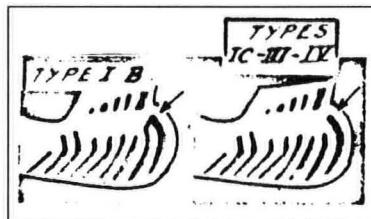
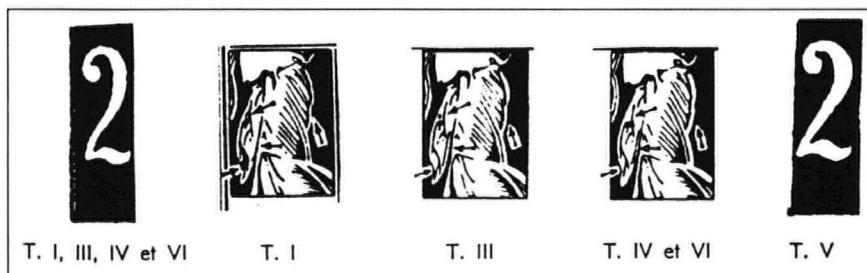
Planning for the show (Denver, Colorado, May 19-21, 2000) is on schedule. [And see N° 258, October 1999, p. 133 for details.] If you'd like to exhibit, please send a card or e-mail to me (see page 2 for addresses) to request a prospectus. If you are exhibiting in person, be sure to check the YES on the entry form, before mailing it to the Exhibits Chairman (not to me!), who will send you hotel reservation information, etc. If you plan on coming but not as an exhibitor, please contact me and I'll see to it that you receive the hotel reservation card, etc. Lastly, we will have an FCPS dinner (no speeches!) in a good, affordable French restaurant, Friday evening, May 19, and I will need to know who's coming (spouses, etc. included) as you finalize your travel plan. A vous voir bientôt!

-- S. J. Luft

## TYPES AND SUBTYPES

### 20c cameo Sower

**Type 1A** (lilac-brown flat-plate sheets on normal and GC paper, flat-plate precancels on these sheets): lower left point of **2** of value relatively far from stamp border, forms apex of a rather large angle; white lines at sower's back are very thin. **IB** (some 1920-1923 stamped postal cards): base of **S** of FRAN-CAISE nearly flat; two shading lines in right hand are joined. **IC** (some other 1920-1923 stamped postal cards): shading lines in hand **not** joined. **Type III** (there's no Type II) (red-brown rotary press sheets, flat-plate precancels on these sheets, postal cards with prepaid reply; rose-lilac sheets and precancels): white lines behind sower thicker than in Type I; base of **S** of FRAN-CAISE is raised. **Type IV** (red-brown coils, rose-lilac coils and stamped commemorative postal cards): **2** as in I and III, **S** as in III; lines in front part of robe not as "busy" as I and III. **Type V** (rose-lilac sheets, precancels and stamped wrappers): point of **2** closer to border, forms a more acute angle. **Type VI** (rose-lilac booklets): line work in front of robe similar to IV; stamp slightly larger and with taller inscriptions than the other types.



## A STAMP MODELED FROM A VIGNETTE

Early in World War II, French postal employees formed a committee to aid the families of fellow employees who served in the military or were otherwise afflicted by the hostilities. This committee persuaded the PTT to print vignettes that were to be sold for this charitable purpose.

The first vignettes appeared in April 1940, at the start of the German offensive. Recess-printed in different colors, they show a nurse holding two small children close to her (Figure 1), and were offered at 2F, 5F, 10F and 25F. They are identical in aspect to Scott B103 (Yvert 465), issued 12 November 1940 (Figure 2), except for the following: COTISATION VOLONTAIRE at top (POSTES on the semi-postal stamp), selling price below the persons (none on the semi-postal), and the PTT emblem in both corner boxes (RF in left box and 1F / +2F in right box of the semi-postal). The vignettes obviously served as the model for the later stamp, and both bear the "signatures" of designer André Spitz and engraver Piel.

Inasmuch as the exigencies for the 1940 vignettes had become even more desperate during the Liberation, the vignettes were reprinted in 1944 (50F and 100F donations this time) and remainders of the 2F value were surcharged "+1f" in red.

Several other designs and additional "values" followed between 1944 and 1966, some recess printed, others typographed. A number went through the same design-essay-preliminary proofs-final proof sequence as do postage stamps, and were the work of several prominent stamp designers, such as Lemagny, Serres, Cortot, Mazelin, Delwers, Cheffer and Bétemps. However, none of the later vignettes bear any resemblance to actual postage stamps, though some may have been designed for that purpose. One such (Figure 3) was probably a rejected project for Scott B192 (Yvert 737), that was issued in May 1945 (Figure 4).

*[Adapted and modified from an article by Claude Jamet in Timbroscopie N° 156, April 1998].*

--S. J. Luft



Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 4.



Figure 3.

# FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST

## Index to Volume 55 (1999)

Stanley J. Luft, compiler

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No. 2 ( 256), April 1999

No. 3 ( 257), July 1999

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## BY-LAWS

### **Article I. Name:**

The name of this organization shall be the France and Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. hereafter known as the Society.

### **Article II. Objectives:**

The objectives of this Society shall be to promote the collecting and study of stamps, postal history and related subjects of and pertaining to France and her dependencies and collateral branches of philately as may interest or benefit its members, to cultivate a feeling of friendship and cooperation among philatelists, and to assist its members in acquiring and disposing of philatelic material.

### **Article III. Membership:**

Any person of good character interested in the objectives of this Society may become a Member of the Society hereafter known as a Member.

Applicants will be considered for membership upon submission of a written application, payment of a membership application fee and payment of the annual membership dues of the applicable class. Each application shall be acted upon by the membership committee within ninety (90) days of receipt with its approval or rejection communicated to the Corresponding Secretary by the Society.

The Members shall be divided up into the following classes: Resident, Non-resident and Foreign. Resident Members are members who live within fifty (50) miles of New York City or any other city where regular meetings are held by Chapters of the Society. Non-resident Members are members who reside outside the fifty (50) mile limit but within the United States. Foreign Members are members who reside in country other than the United States.

A Member shall be considered in good standing when not in default in the payment of Society dues or of any other indebtedness due to the Society, and against whom no charges are pending before the Board of Directors of the Society.

All Members in good standing shall have equal voting rights.

The voluntary withdrawal of a Member in good standing from the Society shall be effective thirty (30) days after the receipt of such notice in writing by an officer of the Society.

A Member may be censured for cause by a majority vote of the Board of Directors. Censure shall be based upon written charges of another member, served in writing to the Board. The charged Member will be notified of the charges and the date of the Board action. The Member will receive written notification within thirty (30) days of the Board action. A censured Member shall continue in membership during a period of suspension with such limitation of privileges as shall be determined by the Board.

A Member may be expelled for cause by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors. Expulsion shall be solely upon a finding of improper conduct or conduct unbecoming a member, based upon written charges of another member, served in writing to the Board. The charged Member will be notified of the charges and the date of the Board action. The Member will receive written notification within thirty (30) days of the Board action.

### **Article IV. Dues and Fees:**

The application fees and annual membership dues for each Member class will be determined by the Board of Directors. All dues shall be payable on the first day of January of each year.

### **Article V. Meetings:**

The annual meeting of the organization and election of Directors and Officers shall be held in May, on at least ten days notice, at a time, in the City of New York, determined by the Board of Directors.

Special meetings may be called at the discretion of the Board of Directors for named special purposes.

A Chapter of the Society may call meetings at any time and place at the discretion of its Chapter Chairman or Secretary. The New York Chapter shall be called the Parent Chapter, and the President of the Society is the Chapter Chairman.

## **Article VI. Fiscal Year:**

The fiscal year of the Society shall be the calendar year.

## **Article VII. Officers and Directors:**

The elective officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary; these officers are ex-officio Directors. The Board of Directors shall appoint an Editor of the Society journal who is also an ex-officio Director. Six (6) Directors-at-large shall serve terms not to exceed three years with not more than two such terms expiring each year. The Past President may serve as a Director for the year following retirement from office.

The elective officers and Directors-at-large shall be elected at the annual meeting and shall serve from the time of adjournment of the annual meeting of their election to the adjournment of the next annual meeting, and until the election and qualification of their successors in office.

Vacancies pending an annual election shall be filled by appointment by the Board of Directors.

Elective officers will perform the usual duties of their respective offices and will exercise the authority requisite therefor. The President shall execute on behalf of the Society all contracts, deeds, and other legal instruments. The Treasurer shall sign all warrants for expenditures properly incurred by or on behalf of the Society. No elective officer or director shall receive any compensation for his services. The Board of Directors shall manage and control the affairs of the Society in accordance with these By-Laws and subject to adopted motions or resolutions by the members at the meetings of the Society.

The Board of Directors shall be convened in session upon call of the President, or of any three members thereof, for special purposes as stated in the call or for the general transaction of business. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum for any Board of Directors meeting. The Chairman for any Board meeting shall be the President, then Vice-President, and then such other Director who shall be senior in membership on the rolls. The Chairman for all Society meetings shall be similarly chosen.

## **Article VIII. Committees:**

The President shall, with the advice and approval of the Board of Directors, designate all committees and all appointees thereto. The Chairman of any committee shall be a member of the Board of Directors. Such committees shall serve for the term for which the officers of the Society are elected, and until their successors are appointed, but any member shall be subject to removal by the President at any time.

The Membership Committee shall be a permanent committee.

## **Article IX. Publications:**

France & Colonies Philatelist shall be the official journal of the Society. The Philatelist and any other publications sponsored by the Society shall be published under the supervision and direction of the Board of Directors. The Philatelist will be edited by the Society Editor. The Subscription price of the Philatelist shall be determined by the Board of Directors. All receipts and expenses from publication, whether from advertising or otherwise, shall be payable directly to or by the Treasurer.

## **Article X. Amendments:**

These By-Laws may be amended by the following means: an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Board of Directors, publication in the Philatelist, and an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members actually voting personally or by written proxy at an annual or special meeting held at least 30 days after the above Philatelist is sent to the Members.

### **Notes**

As amended through 2 May 2000. Adopted by the France & Colonies Group on 3 January 1947. The name was changed to France & Colonies Society, Inc. and incorporated in New York on 5 September 1961.



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\* \* \* \* \*





## SHORTAGE OF STAMPS IN TAHITI IN 1884

*[Editor's note: This is a detailed reply to Q. 99.1, in N°258, October 1999, p. 129]*

In June 1884 there was a shortage of stamps in Tahiti, which resulted in Governor Gerville-Réache's decision of 12 June to have 1500 20c stamps of the General Colonies type overprinted with TAHITI / 5c (Scott N° 2, Yvert N° 4). This did not really solve the problem and, in accordance with a decision of 30 July a further 400 20c stamps received the same overprint. At the same time, 850 additional 20c stamps were overprinted TAHITI / 10c and 400 1F stamps with TAHITI / 25c (Scott 3-4, Yvert 5-6). Apparently the number of overprintable stamps was insufficient, and so the overprints themselves were applied directly to items of postal stationery. These include newspaper wrappers for the Tahitian newspapers *La Cloche* and *Le Messager de Tahiti* (Figures 1 and 2). Overprints on formula cards of the General Colonies [the type with printer's mark "Marine. -- 1876 (696.)" -- probably the only type used for this purpose (Figure 3)]-- and wrappers, have long been considered to be emergency postal stationery,

and are so listed in the various postal stationery catalogues (Ascher, H&G, ACEP, von Scharpen).

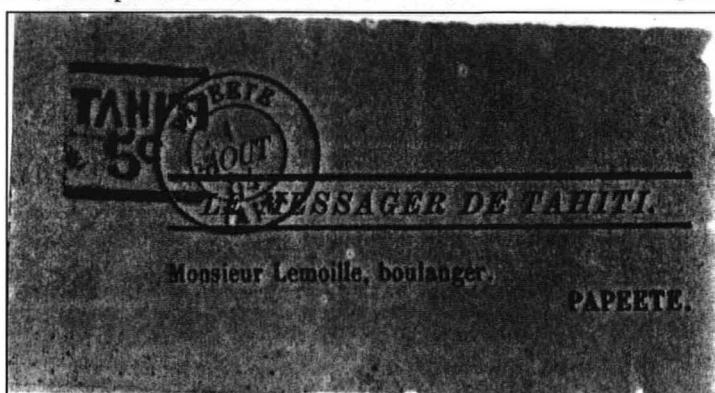


Figure 1.



Figure 2.

Only the Ascher catalogue gives any details, such as stating that the overprinted formula card was sold over the counter, and that the wrappers received the overprint when the newspapers were handed in at the post office,

making the wrappers less than true postal stationery. H&G gives no details. ACEP lists the wrappers as being "bands imprinted on order," and von Scharpen only says "auf Privatbestellung." I am sure some collectors may have their doubts, but tradition, certainly in France, considers them as postal stationery and, being as I am a postal stationery collector, that's perfectly fine with me.



Figure 3.

According to Yvert the following frankings have been found: 5c, 10c, 10c + 5c, 10c + 25c. I do not recall ever having seen any postal matter with the **combined** frankings. Perhaps other members do possess such items and hopefully will be willing to send photocopies for reproduction in our Journal.

Overprinted 5c wrappers can be found with postmarks of June to the end of August. It is logical that 10c wrappers and the overprinted formula cards only exist with August cancellations, though theoretically 31 July and even 30 July could be possible. The latest date on wrapper I know of is 26 August, and on formula card 21 August. All items are cancelled with the date stamp PAPEETE / date-month-year / TAITI, the normal date stamp of the 1880s and 1890s.

Are they rare? I think the 5c wrapper is fairly easily obtainable, the 10c wrapper "isn't found on the streets" as the French say, and the overprinted formula card is rare. H&G [of which I have only the 1972 edition] mentions the existence of the formula card with inverted overprint; the other catalogs don't. It is quite possible that unused cards are in collectors' hands as Ascher, H&G and ACEP mention them.

#### References

- A.C.E.P., Catalogue des Entiers Postaux de France et des pays d'expression française, 1990.
- Ascher, Welt Ganzsachgen Katalog, 1928 (1989 reprint).
- Higgins & Gage, Priced Catalogue of Postal Stationery of the World, section 17, 1972.
- Von Scharpen, Ganzsachen der französischen Kolonien, Auslandsbüros und besetzten Gebiete, 1998 [essentially a useful updated version of Ascher].
- Yvert Specialized Catalogue: France & Colonies, 1927.

-- B. Hellebrekers

## AMAZING 1870-1871 WONDER STORIES--49

by Ernst M. Cohn (FCPS #1491)

Those of you who are interested in fighting old wars, and "ours" already qualifies as an antique, may wish to know of the existence of Campaign Booklet #12, The Franco Prussian War 1870-1871, Part One, The French Army. It was "Cheerfully edited by Greg Novak," © 1991 by La Rue Sans Joie Press, P.O. Box 1695, Champaign, IL 61824, 88 pp., soft covers. The booklet contains two loose inserts, one on blue paper, the other on blue cardboard. The former is entitled They Died for Glory, Rules for the Franco-Prussian War 1870-1871, Designer David Waxtel. The rules are for some sort of dice game and figures of French soldiers involved in the war, with the "Prussians" apparently getting more dice than the French, so that their troops have a better chance for winning, it seems. There is another booklet about the "Prussian" soldiers, too, which I have not seen. The cardboard 4-page insert is entitled Quick Reference Chart and contains such items as Sequence of Play, Movement Chart, Fire Tables, Melee Table, Morale Ratings and Morale Modifiers.

On the inside front cover, it is noted that items with a price code of G have 10 foot soldiers or 15 horse figures per pack. Other packages have different numbers of figures. Nothing is said about sizes, materials from which they are made, nor whether they are colored.

The text is divided into five parts, a description of the campaign, army organization, uniforms, orders of battle, and a bibliography.

The editor evidently knows that it was the Franco-German War — he says so in a note on page 5 — and it is not clear why he retains the wrong name for it. On page 6, the French army is said to have consisted originally of 332 battalions, 220 squadrons, and 154 batteries, a total of 270,000 men, while the Germans mustered 153 battalions, 134 squadrons and 96 batteries, a total of 500,000 men. Thus the number of French organizations seems to have exceeded those of the Germans by roughly 2:1, whereas the number of men were in exactly the inverse ratio! I do not know whether either of these ratios is real, but there is no doubt that, at the decisive battles, the Germans far outnumbered the French.

The text contains a goodly number of misspellings and wrong dates, including the signing of the armistice three days before the actual one. Those are facts that even a postal historian must know in order to interpret covers correctly.

When it comes to the organization, uniforms, and order of battles of the French army, however, I pretend neither a great interest nor any knowledge of same. I do remember that the free shooters and various related groups could and did design their own uniforms, as did at least one of the passengers on a balloon, Lutz on the *Ville de Florence*. He, like the high-ranking officers on the *Montgolfier*, then took great pains to immediately get rid of their uniforms in exchange for peasant clothes that got them out of the occupied areas safely. At least some of the irregular armed groups were later named as having been authorized officially, and they were expressly abolished upon German demand right after the armistice. Some are named in the booklet, especially under Garibaldi's Army of the Vosges.

The booklet may be commendable for those wishing to play dice games with tin soldiers. Postal historians, on the other hand, may wish to consult more authoritative sources describing the events of the 1870 war. As I have pointed out elsewhere, even highly regarded historians of such matters are not always properly and fully informed and need to be checked, if precise information is needed in order to decide among two or more possibilities of mail transport.

Such wildly unmilitary events as times and places of landing of unmanned private and official balloons with mail are generally outside the realm of serious or playful military history and must be discovered in other ways. But should we not perhaps invent a dice game involving, e.g., the Metz balloon mails and hope that we can thus discover the landing places of some of the missing unmanned balloons, particularly Dr. Jeannel's little hydrogen-filled balloons? The playing field would consist of a map, divided into little squares, with Metz at the center, preferably with major hills and mountains shown three-dimensionally to scale. A weather vane would have to be spun to indicate the wind direction. Balloons, with blue and white vertically striped gas bags, would have to be much larger than life to be seen, grasped with the fingers, and moved around the board. A notice to the finder and a few *papillons* would be attached to each, to be delivered to designated players who would double as postmen and recipients. Extra rolls of dice would be allowed for "finding" a balloon and delivering the mail. Balloons landing in bodies of water and those not discovered after a fixed number of rolls of the dice would be declared lost and removed from the board. The winner, finder of the most balloons, will receive a real balloon on a stick. And so on, and so forth—it will probably be a game of the year some day!

### RANDOM EDITORIAL JOTTINGS

This will be mainly a brief report to our members regarding the critique which our Journal received last August at APS Stampshow 99 (along with the Vermeil medal). "Strengths" were in: original research, services to readers, balance, variety of philatelic material. Comment: "an immerse [sic.] of information (covering a wide chronological and geographic area)." Sole "weakness" noted: very cramped--maybe more white space, larger pages.

Well, there's nothing we can do about larger pages; the 5.5 x 8.5" format was decided upon many years ago. I personally find it handy to shelfe and to use. Cramped? More white space? As long as we have information to disseminate, I believe in getting out as much of it as possible and as soon as possible (more bang for the buck). Admittedly some less-than-eternal matter (e.g., the masthead page, members' appeals, new books, etc., sometimes new issues and withdrawals, and membership changes) is printed in minuscule 8-point type. We could bring everything up to 9-point, but that would result in less to print--and to read--per issue. We could use your comments on preferences on this matter. Heartfelt thanks once again go to all our contributors for getting us and keeping us at the Vermeil level, and especially to Janann Dye-Clark in Wisconsin, who sets everything neatly and correctly from the mishmash of my typed copy. Janann keeps white space to an absolute minimum!

As I write, we approach the new millennium (or else get one year closer to the real thing) with confidence in the future of our hobby and our Society and its myriad of philatelic interests. But, to paraphrase another society's editor, "this Journal is written by its readers." We can always use more input from many more of you.

This issue is unusually thick because of the annual Index and proposed Bylaws. Please make good use of both!

#### Articles to be published in future issues

A World War II-East Africa miscellanea

The Anglo-French stamps

Amazing 1870-1871 Wonder Stores--51, etc.

The first airmail dispatch between Addis Abba and Djibouti

If Algeria was a part of France, why were the postal cachets different?

Langlade, St. Pierre & Miquelon: A three-part story

### French Congo Stationery

Foreign rates from the French Post Offices in Egypt, 1871-1875

Chronological profiles of post offices in Reunion

[Collectors of, and potential writers on French philately cannot fail to notice the preponderance of articles on Colonies, Dependencies, Overseas Territories. Do get your articles started!]

## SOME SHOW REPORTS

- APS AMERICAS 99: Grand Prix and Large Gold medal to Frederick Mayer for his exhibit of Costa Rica postal history.
- Minnesota Stamp Expo 99 (Crystal MN, July 1999): Grand Award and Gold medal to Paul Larsen for his Leeward Islands exhibit; Gold medal to Roger Quinby for his Russia used in Finland exhibit.
- CHINA 99 (Beijing, August, FIP): Gold medal with special prize to Ed Grabowski for "The French Colonial Allegorical Group Type"; Gold medal to Dave Herendeen for his exhibit of British Commonwealth dues; Large Vermeil medal with Felicitations to John Lievsay for "France: 25c Issue of 1871-1876"; Large Vermeil medals to Paul Larsen for his German Caroline Islands exhibit, and to Steve Washburne for his exhibit of Madeira postal history; Vermeil medals to George Barker for "France: The Pasteur Type 1923-1932," and to Frederick Mayer for his Macao postal history exhibit.
- INDYPEX '99 (Indianapolis, September): Gold medal to Paul Larsen for his Leeward Islands exhibit; Vermeil medal to your editor for "France: The 30c Cameo Sowers." Chuck LaBlonde and Mark Isaacs served on the jury.
- Omaha Stamp Show (Omaha, September): Gold medal to your editor for "France: Military Campaigns 1823-1897."
- HOUPEX '99 (Houston, September): Vermeil medal to Thomas Broadhead for "France: Post Card Usages and Rates 1870-1900."
- Filatelic Fiesta '99 (Santa Clara, CA, September): Reserve Grand and Gold medal to Steve Washburne to his exhibit of Classic Portugal; Gold medal to Tom Siddens for "French Cancellations of the Classic Period."
- MILCOPEX '99 (Milwaukee, September): Gold medal to Eliot Landau for his Lincoln Memorial exhibit; Silver-Bronze medal to John Fagan for his one-frame "France 1876-1900 Peace and Commerce."
- Philadelphia National Stamp Exhibition '99 (Ft. Washington, PA, October): Gold medal to Frederick Mayer for his Macao postal history exhibit.
- SESCAL '99 (Los Angeles, October): Vermeil medal to Stan Jersey for "New Caledonia Postal History, The War Years, 1941-1945."
- Apple Harvest 99 (Spokane, WA, October): Gold medal to Bob Kinsley for "Interned in Switzerland."
- FLOREX '99 (Orlando, FL, November): Gold medals to Earle Plyler for his US 2¢ rates exhibit, and to Dave Herendeen for his British Empire dues exhibit; Vermeil medal to your editor for "The Philately of French Expositions 1855-1949," and also a Silver medal for his one-frame "A Postal History of Rixheim." Chuck LaBlonde served on the jury.
- VAPEX '99 (Virginia Beach, VA, November): Silver medal to Bob Kinsley for "Interned in Switzerland."
- CHICAGOPEX (Rosemount, IL, November): Gold medals to Paul Larsen for :Ubangi-Shari-Chad 1900-1938" and "German Togo 1885-1900"; Vermeil medal to Peter Smith for "Postage Due in Egypt." In the Literature Class, Gold Medal plus Special Award of Merit to Peter Smith for "Egypt: Stamps and Postal History"; Silver medals to Ken Nilsestuen and Larry Lambert for "The Lambert-Nilsestuen Classification of the Date Stamps of Algeria 1835-1962." Your editor chaired the Literature jury.

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## NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND CATALOGUES

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- Rainer von Sharpen, *The postal stationery of the former French Colonies and Territories now Independent*; 240 pp., probably in German; author garnered a Large Vermeil at PHILEXFRANCE 99 for his exhibit of this material. Price not communicated; inquire of author [in English, French or German] at Tucholskyweg 5, D-55127 Mainz-Lerchenberg, Germany.
- *Catalogue des timbres fiscaux et socio-postaux de France*, edition 2000; 176 pp., soft cover, all illustrations in color; prepared by the Société Française de Philatélie Fiscale; sold by Yvert & Tellier at 160Fr + postage, [The standard catalog for French revenues, etc.]
- *Catalogue Yvert & Tellier*, vol. 1 bis, Monaco; 288 pp., soft cover, 60Fr + postage, from the usual sources. [Monaco now has its own Yvert catalog.]
- Gabriel Dardenne, *Extraits des principaux tarifs postaux usuels au départ des districts des Terres australes et antarctiques françaises de 1924 à 1997*; 75 Fr postpaid, from author at F-31590 Lavalette Village, France. [Recapitulation of the principal tariff rates applied in the TAAF.]
- Francis Zamsmith, *Philatélie et Aviation aux îles Wallis & Futuna*; 1999; 145 pp., 32 of them in color, 240Fr + 25 Fr postage within France, more elsewhere; payable to Francis Zamsmith, c/o COL. FRA, Boite Postale 628, F-75367 Paris Cedex 08. [Aerophilately of Wallis & Futuna.]
- *Les Marianne de Briat, tirages en feuilles et tirages pour carnets*, by the Société des Collectionneurs de Coins Datés et de Millésimes [SO CO CO DA MI]; 100 pp, A5 format, soft cover; 75 Fr postpaid (more outside France?); inquire SO CO CO DA MI, Boite Postale 4625, F-22046 St. Brieuc Cedex 2, France. [A study of the printings, for sheet stamps and booklets, of the Marianne de Briat issues.]
- *Instruction générale sur le Service des Postes*, vol. III; 340 pp., prepared under the auspices of the Société des Amis du Musée de La Poste [SAMP]; 200 Fr (+ postage?); inquire of SAMP, 34 bd. De Vaugirard, F-75731 Paris Cedex 15. [Facsimile reproduction of old postal regulations.]
- *La Patrimoine du Timbre-poste français*, vol. II; 352 pp., 18 x 24 cm, card cover, 150 color illustrations; 250 Fr (postpaid or just in France?), from FLOHIC Editions, 24 ave. Jean-Jaurès, F-94220 Charenton, France; Fax 01 45 18 90 39. [Companion volume to the first, with indexes for the stamps of 1849-1999 and their designers, details of September 1998-September 1999 French issues, etc.]

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## MEMBERS' APPEALS

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**FOR SALE:** I have just published a study on the varieties to be found on the Blanc, Mouchon and Merson issues of Morocco, entitled "*Etude des variétés aux types des timbres du Maroc*." It consists of 50 pages, more than 600 descriptions of colors, papers, overprints, millésimes and forgeries, and 80 color illustrations. In French, but with US dollar valuations. Cost \$35 (US) including postage. Contact Jean-Philippe Desjeunes, 6691 25th Ave., Montreal, Quebec H1T 3L8, Canada. E-mail <Jean.desjeunes@sympatico.ca>. (Mb. #3070).

**EXCHANGE:** Mint and used French (1849-to date) stamps for used U.S. (1847-to date) stamps. Write to Jean-Luc Trassaert, "Les Gauchers," F-24230 Bonneville, France. (Mb. #3209). Fax 05.53.27.57.52

**EXCHANGE:** French member with strong interest in Postal History before 1880 would like to exchange material in the following areas: Covers with France Yvert N° 1 to 12; Worldwide pre-1880 covers with stamps (including USA); All destinations of pre-1880 French covers; Pre-1900 covers with unusual cancels, from Isère (37), Hautes Alpes (04), Basses Alpes (05), Alpes Maritimes, and Puy de Dome (62). I can provide, in exchange, similar material; also French postal history (1790-1876) (all departments), and prephilatelic 1840-1860 German States covers. Please contact Roland Goutay, 149 Chemin du Clos, F-38330 St. Nazaire-les-Eymes, France. E-mail <Roland.Goutay@libertysurf.fr> (Mb. #3213).

## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

- One of the great rarities of the Liberté series appears to be an imperforate 1,80 green **without** a phosphor band. Pascal Marziano (in *Marianne*, N° 50, January 1999) believes that it "escaped" from the ITVF printing works prior to undergoing a phosphor run, and may have been printed 27 May 1985 (Press TD6-2, 1st press run). Only very few examples (fraction of a sheet) probably exist.
- Gérard Chapot (in the same *Marianne* number) points out that the French letter rate to Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein went from 2,50F to 2,30F on 15 July 1991, and then back again to 2,50F on 19 August 1991. That is a mere 35 days for a rate that had first been lowered in July when these countries first joined the Economic Union (C.E.E.). Check your covers!
- The VILLEEXPRESS service, for fast delivery of small packages within the same city, was tried between February 1973 and April 1976 at (in order) Nancy, Epinal, Marseille, Rennes, Lyon, Villeurbanne, Metz and St.-Brieuc, then discontinued between October 1983 and October 1984. Covers, or at least package fronts bearing a boxed VILLEEXPRESS label should be far from common nowadays. (M. Brouillard, in *Marianne*, N° 50, January 1999).
- The issue date of the first officially printed French postal card (one without an imprinted indicium) remains 15 January 1873 (see illustration). No premature dates of use are known.
- 1996-1997 reprintings of the official stamps of French Polynesia (stamps-on-stamp design) are perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}\times 13$ , instead of the original  $13\frac{1}{2}$  all around.
- Some new web sites of interest: COL. FRA [the French society for the study of the philately of former Colonies]: [www.ifrance.com/COLFRA](http://www.ifrance.com/COLFRA). ALPHIPOL [the Alsatian society for polar philately--and a new one on me]: [www.chez.com/alphipol/](http://www.chez.com/alphipol/). Hommage to the late J. D. Hayhurst (of the British F&CPS [data on his specialties, principally pigeongrammes and pneumatic mail]: [www.cix.co.uk/~mhayhurst/jdhayhurst/](http://www.cix.co.uk/~mhayhurst/jdhayhurst/).



- Since June 1998, the French booklets of 20 stamps dispensed by ATMs no longer bear marginal printing dates. Printed in sheets of six booklets, the extraneous margins are sliced off so as to make the booklets identical in size to the 200F banknotes that are dispensed from those same ATMs.
- The 73rd Congress of the Federation of French Philatelic Associations will meet 19-21 May 2000 at Nevers (and not in Strasbourg, as announced earlier).
- Having sold 150 million copies of the 1-4 January 1999, 3,00F / 0,46€ Euro logo stamp (in sheets and booklets), La Poste has decided to print 300 million more!
- The new (11-13 September 1999) 3,00F / 0,46€ oval-shaped rugby stamp presented a challenge in its production, inasmuch as it consists of a 37x22 mm perforated oval within a perforated (38x28 mm) square (see illustration), all within a post-office



- pane of ten stamps with central label. As I think I understand the procedure, the paper was embossed and perforated with special equipment prior to going through four-color printing on an immense heliogravure press.
- Although perhaps about 300,000 persons passed through the gates at PHILEXFRANCE 99, only about 10,000 paid their way in, according to Pierre Jullien's pessimistic editorial [on the general state of exhibiting] in the September 1999 *Le Monde des Philatélistes*. I would like to think that the 10,000 figure does not include those who used the prepaid admission "tickets" that were included with the earlier 1999 souvenir sheets.
- There are a number of "advanced" collections of the "September 1871 Frankings." The occasion took place when the French single-letter rate was raised from 20c to 25c on 1 September, though there were no 25c stamps to be had. This resulted in many possible combinations of lower face value stamps adding up to 25c. Our member, retired naval captain Arnaud de La Mettrie, has calculated (*Le Monde des Philatélistes*, September 1999) that there should be 27,874 possible combinations (if I've followed his discourse correctly) of stamps that could have been available in September 1871 that would add up to 25c. Which means that (1) no one will ever have a "complete" collection, and (2) there should be enough covers around to get new collectors started.
- Surrendering to an outcry from Parisians, La Poste has either rescinded or merely postponed its August 1999 decision to reduce the hours of mail collection, from the familiar yellow post boxes of the Ile-de-France region, from the current 18 hours per day to just 16.
- Postal patrons in France will have the possibility of voting on six thematic categories of stamps honoring the Millennium. As we understand it, the categories, in electoral order, are to be: Sports and Society (voting during September-20 October 1999), then Science and Communications (Fall 2000 voting), and Transportation and Lifestyles (Fall 2001 voting). There are to be five series of sheetlets, each bearing five stamps at 3,00F each [surely higher when inflation is figured in with the passage of time] for each of the six categories, which appears to translate into 130 stamps totaling 390Fr (or more). Almost as unrestrained a program as the U.S. Postal Service's 150 "Celebrate the Century" stamps output (at 32¢, then 33¢ per).
- Almost upon the heels of the departure of *La Philatélie Française*, which perished early last year for lack of sufficient subscribers, another popularized (but bimonthly) magazine made an appearance during PHILEXFRANCE 99. It's called *Philatélie Magazine*, and promises to cover postal history and classic philately (France and the World). Subscriptions are 125Fr/year; interested parties may contact the journal at 231 rue St.-Honore, F-75001 Paris.
- Bob Kinsley is the man responsible for the recent compilation of the complete (1937 through 1998) index of the Military Postal History Bulletin and its predecessor War Cover Club Bulletin. Truly a major accomplishment, Bob!
- Our member James Peter Gough, recent winner of the Grand Prix d'Honneur at PHILEXFRANCE 99, has tossed his hat into the ring as a Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate from California.
- The literature jury at CHICAGOPEX'99, and earlier juries as well, has commended Peter A. S. Smith's monumental *Egypt; Stamps and Postal History* as the model to be emulated by anyone (or committee) contemplating writing comprehensive philatelic works. True, this one does run over 900 pages and costs just under \$200 (US), and doesn't say anything really new about the Napoleonic mail nor the French Offices. Nevertheless, we recommend it highly [it reads very well] and, if the price is too high, at least ask your library to purchase a copy.
- In a good tribute to collectors in the U.S., S.-K. Gosselet (in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, November 1999) notes the positive attributes of several philatelic libraries in the States. He is amazed that these libraries can depend upon volunteer workers and tax-exempt (*Editor:* not always the case) status, blessings seldom available in France. Though the Collectors Club (of New York) and Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum libraries (among others?) are not even mentioned, the very young--and very impecunious--Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library is one of the five cited. Perhaps the missing Northeastern institutions would have crowded one another out of the article's localization map.
- In celebration of the Year 2000, wine bottles from Loupiac in the Bordeaux region will have neck labels decorated with the Year 2000 stamp [or facsimile thereof?], bearing a First Day cancellation [presumably that of 20 November 1999].

- The DILIGO prestamped packaging is being replaced by several (eight?) new formats called ColiPoste. Included is one pack for CDs and videos and three for one to three bottles of wine and other spirits. Costs are higher than for DILIGO and indemnity in case of loss, damage or delay is less.
- Member Hervé Drye, noted collector and author of articles on Colonies philately, complains in *Le Monde des Philatélistes* (November 1999) about the current use of "RF" [for REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE] on French stamps. This is being done to reduce clutter on graphics. M. Drye wonders if the rest of the world would know what "RF" stands for, and what's wrong with using FRANCE, as was done between 1975 and 1981.
- New member but old friend and eminent writer/collector of the modern French definitives, Jean-Luc Trassaert continues the saga of the North Korean counterfeit of the 0,20 Sower of Piel that was produced in Korea to disseminate communist propaganda. This forgery was first brought to light (in English anyway) by Ken Lawrence in *FCP* N° 232 of April 1993. Trassaert shows, in *Le Monde des Philatélistes* of November 1999, another example of the forgery and adds additional information to the story, though stating that neither the North Korean nor the South Korean postal administrations replied to his requests for assistance. [The CIA has yet to be heard from.]

## NEW ISSUES AND WITHDRAWALS

(Continued from N° 258, October 1999, p. 131)

### France

- 2 (4) October 1999: Nature series (dogs and cats) 2,70F/0,41€, two at 3,00F/0,46€, 4,50F/0,69€;
- 17 (18) October 3,80F/0,58€ 150th death anniv. of Frederick Chopin;
- 10 (15) November: Red Cross semi-postal 3,00F + 0,60F/0,46€ + 0,09€; and booklet of same (10 stamps + 2 labels) at 36F; 6,70F/1,02€ Art of Anton Van Dyck;
- 20 (22) November: 3,00F/0,46€ [Year] 2000 + Here's to the Year 2000 label;
- 4 (6) December: 3,00F/0,46€ Cent. of the Paris Metro;
- 11 (13) December: 3,00F/0,46€ Bicent. of the Council of State



**Withdrawals:** 9 July 1999: 3,00F Congress of philatelic associations (Versailles), 3,00F 50th Anniv. of union for nature protection, 1998 Red Cross 3,00F + 0,60F semi-postal and 36F booklet, 3,00F Doctors without Borders; 3,00F European Parliament (Strasbourg), 6,70F Art of Gauguin; 10 September: strip of six 3,00F stamps for voyages of a letter and the 36F booklet, 3,00F (x2) Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, 3,00F Cent. of discovery of radium; 8 October: 3,00F APHF, 4,40F diplomatic relations with Israel, 6,70F Art of Jean Goujon, 3,00F population Census, Astérix 3,00F + 0,60F and 3,00F stamps and 22,80F booklet; 12 November: 3,00F 50th anniv. of Council of Europe, 3,00F European Parliament elections, 3,00F Richard the Lion Hearted, 3,00F Dieppe, 3,00F St. Pierre, Martinique.

### Andorra

- 11 October 1999: 6,70F Chest with six locks;
- 29 November: 3,00F Noël (angels).

**Withdrawals:** 10 October: 4,40F Nagano Olympics, 4,50F Chalice of the Maison des Vallés; 12 November 3,00F and 15,50F old maps of Andorra, 3,00F Inauguration of the Postal Museum.

### French Austral & Antarctic Terrs. (TAAF)

- 1 January 2000: 1,00F mica; 2,70F pale-footed puffins; 3,00F André Beauge; sheetlet of four 3,00F stamps for youth philately; strip of five 3,00F



stamps honoring Antarctic explorers; 4,00F Abby Jane Morrell; 4,40F barking seal; 5,20F "Hobbs" the sled dog; 8F research on drowsiness; 16F ship "La Pérouse"; strip of three (16F+5,20F+8F) bird censuses; 24F lantern fish; 27F Larose Bay (with penguins) [all values also expressed in equivalent euros].

### **Mayotte**

- > 25 September 1999: 3,00F Dzaoudzi prefecture building; outrigger canoes 15F sheetlet of three 5,00F stamps.

### **Monaco**

- > 6 September 1999: 4,50F/0,69€ International Magic Festival;
- > 26 September: 6,50F/0,99€ Bourse of the Jubilee 2; 41F Realizations and projects sheetlet: 19F, two at 9F, and 4F stamps.

### **New Caledonia**

- > 28 September 1999: local hotels and restaurants 5F, 30F, 70F, 100F;
- > 29 September: First regular Paris-Nouméa flight, two at 100F each.

### **St. Pierre & Miquelon**

- > 11 August 1999: [the Place De Gaulle triptych consists of 3,00F and 15F50 stamps separated by a label];
- > 7(12) September: 3,00F visit of French President Chirac;
- > 6 (11) October: 5,40F Archives Museum.



**Withdrawals:** 9 July 1999: 3,00F Emile Letournel;  
13 August: Cap Bleu landscape triptych  
(15F50+label+3,00F); 8 October: 3,80F  
Monument to the War Dead.

### **Wallis & Futuna**

- > 20 July 1999: 125F 200th Anniv. of French Senate;
- > 18 October: 25F Pandanus tree.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**A. 99.1.** [see "Shortage of Stamps in Tahiti in 1884," on pp. 17-18]

**Q. 2000.1.** Bob Kinsley sent in the following: Shown here as Figure 1 is a copy of a recent unintended acquisition, included in an auction lot of old Indo-China military covers all addressed to the same company in Paris and showing February 1889 use of the boxed P.P. [Postage Paid] handstamp of Diego-Suarez, a naval base at the north end of Madagascar. The cover is annotated "Par Pei Ho" and is backstamped with the maritime postmark of Line V, Ship 1, which was the *Pei Ho*. This use of the handstamp in Diego-Suarez (not in Madagascar) is not cited in Bob Stone's "The P.P. and other provisional paid handstamps of French Colonies"<sup>1</sup> where, explaining the rarity of such use, he opines (p. 5): Perhaps the absence of adhesives on these covers has dimmed their appeal...and their desirability from at least a postal-history point of view [has been] overlooked." Mr. Stone does, however, identify an authorization in June 1889 by the governor of Nossi-Bé, an island off the northwestern coast of Madagascar, that, due to a shortage of stamps, "letters addressed locally could be considered as paid if stamped by a 'P.P.' cachet." (p. 6). Did this governor get the idea from knowledge of an earlier similar authorization by whoever was in charge of Diego-Suarez? Perhaps one of our members who specializes in this area could clarify.

And, as a subsidiary question, since Scott for the last ten years and probably longer has stated "From 1885 to 1896 Diego-Suarez...was a separate colony and issued its own stamps" [italics ours], why is this postmark a combination of Madagascar and Diego-Suarez? Even Yvert states that Diego-Suarez was not

made a part of Madagascar until 1898. Madagascar and the protectorates which eventually were joined with it undoubtedly provide the basis for a fascinating postal-history specialization.

#### Endnote

1. FCP N° 183, January 1981.

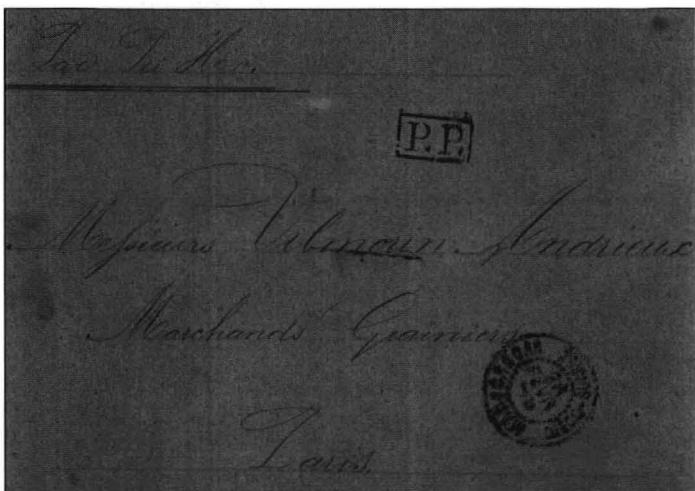


Figure 1.

## FOR THE RECORD

(Continued from #258, October 1999, p. 111)

- **780.)** A counterfeit 15F blue Marianne de Gandon has been discovered recently. This fake is rather unevenly perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}\times 13$ , rather than the  $13\frac{1}{2}\times 14$  of genuine examples. At the bottom, periods are lacking in "GANDON Del.", and the "CORTOT Sc" is smaller and more uneven than on genuine stamps (Figure 1). The striated shadow beneath the bonnet's point becomes a solid spot on the counterfeit.

Otherwise, this fake has been very well done. (Abstracted from article by Michel Melot in *Timbroscopie*, N° 166, March 1999.)



Figure 1.

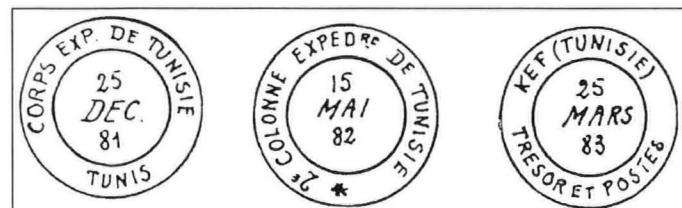
- 781.) At the start of the First World War, the postal administrations of France and its then colonies were authorized to surcharge their 10 centimes stamps [other values do exist] with an additional 5 centimes, for the benefit of the French Red Cross. While awaiting the arrival of these semi-postals from Paris, many of the Colonies made their own provisionals, generally in the form of a red cross with "5c" somewhere alongside, in shades of red (black for the first Reunion provisional). Most were thus overprinted in minute quantities. Varieties of these Colonial provisional (and of some official Paris productions) are legion, and include inverted, double and multiple overprints, location (setting) on the stamp of the overprint, shape and size of the overprint, etc. Many of these varieties were fabricated "on the spot"; others were simply faked at various contemporaneous or later times. Collectors beware! Offers of high-priced material best require experimentation. (Adapted from article by Michel Melot in *Timbroscopie* N° 161, October 1998).
- 782.) According to J.-F. Baudot and M. Melot (in *Timbroscopie*, N° 168, May 1999) the rare temporary date stamp PALAIS DU GRAND TRIANON (Figure 2) has been faked on stampless covers. Spurious date stamps have a slight violet tint (instead of being pure black) and are dated 4<sup>E</sup>/28 SEPT. 73. They were apparently applied with a rubber stamp. This bogus marking was reported previously by J. Legendre in his *Bureaux Spéciaux et Franchises des origines à 1876* (1963) and the later, 1970 retitled and enlarged edition.
- 783.) Precancelled stamps (and the more desirable covers bearing these stamps) are sometimes found "cancelled" by various forms of RETOUR A L'ENVOYEUR (Return to Sender) handstamps, two of which are illustrated here (Figure 3). This is done to prevent reuse of the stamps which, otherwise, would normally bear no trace of any postal cancellation.
- 784.) A box of covers, purchased at auction in November 1995, also con-



Figure 2.



Figure 3.



tained zinc casts of five military and naval date stamps used in Tunisia between 1881 and

1939. Approximate impressions from these casts are shown in Figure 4. The buyer warned "that there were another 3 or 4 lots, each of which contained several hundred similar metal casts of mainly Algerian, Tunisian, Moroccan and French cancellations, etc.

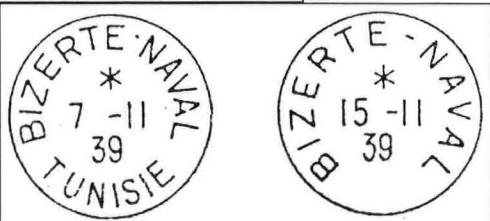


Figure 4.

Mounted on a support these casts would make excellent implements for producing fakes of all kinds...". (Information from Jean Haik, in *Le Rekkas*, #24, September 1999.)

- > 785.) Jun Ichi Matsumoto, in a brief article in *Philately in Japan*, v. 22, N° 3, September 1999, brought to our attention by Ernst Cohn, indicates that, in genuine strikes of the rare French Offices Abroad date stamp YOKOHAMA / JAPON, the word "JAPON" is skewed slightly to the left, so that an imaginary line drawn through the midpoint of the day and year comes close to or just touches the left edge of the "O" (Figure 5). The cut shown by Matsumoto in *The London Philatelist*, N° 1201 (1993), which we reproduced as Figure 2 in *FCP* N° 233, July 1993, p. 67, is therefore not quite correct.



Figure 5.

- > 786.) Contrary to what we have always read, the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE / POSTES date stamp of 1855 can appear on the front of mail. Lot 1131 of Robineau's November 199 (165th auction sale) catalog shows one such (**first one reported**), dated 11 June 1855 (Figure 6), addressed to Worth-ing, Great Britain, re-c  
ceived there the 13th and taxed along the way for being un-stamped mail. From a starting bid of 20,000Fr, it was ham-  
mered down for 44,152Fr.

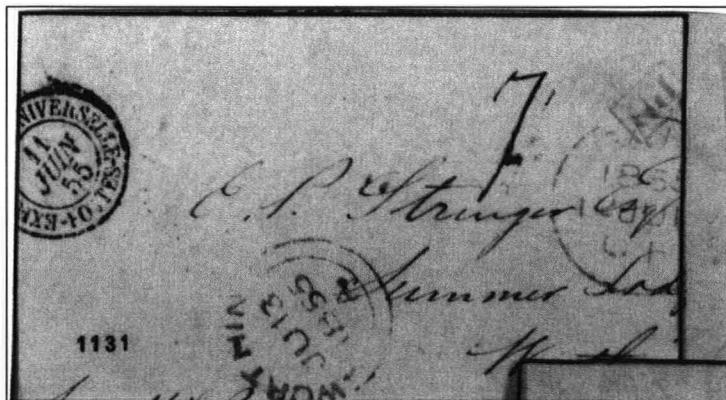


Figure 6.

- > 787.) A major French booklet error has emerged from the Périgueux stamp printery. Several tens of thousands open-face booklets of the Euro Logo (first issued 6-7 February 1999) were erroneously printed, after mid-1999, so that the stamps were printed on slick-paper cover stock and their covers on stamp paper. As a result, the stamps wouldn't stick once removed from their support. Additionally the stamps, printed as they were on UV-luminescent cover stock, are UV reactive, whereas those from normal booklets are not. The majority of these faulty booklets were returned (some by unhappy customers!) for destruction, and it is estimated that only several hundred remain. One Paris dealer offered them "while sup-plies last" for 250Fr apiece or two for 450Fr.

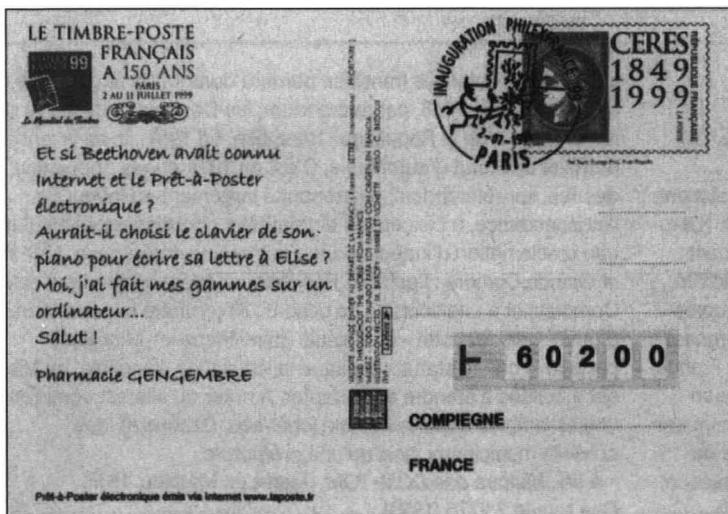
## WE GET LETTERS...

Norman J. Brody writes (in reference to non-arrival of PHILEXFRANCE 99 electronic cards, October 1999, p. 125): I had a similar experience at PHILEXFRANCE 89 when I tried to send three electronic postal cards, however two cards did arrive. After several frustrating attempts to "write" the...cards, I finally succeeded. The computer at that time [1989] was not very user friendly ... My card never arrived, but my wife's card did make it home [see illustration]. And the [third] card, [sent] within France, was delivered and the collector was delighted. She had been to the exposition, but the line was so long for the electronic postal card [that] she did not wait. We should always help our fellow collectors! I still wonder if the missing card was not printed out by the computer, or was lost or stolen in transit, or misdelivered. I'll never know! I, too, would be interested in anyone else's experience [whether in 1989 or in 1999].

[Editor's note: One disgruntled Frenchman has written to *Le Monde des Philatélistes* (November 1999), stating that none of the five cards he sent from the show had been received in France.]



*The 1989 Card.*



*The 1999 Card.*

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## F.C.P.S. OFFICIAL

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### PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Revised By-Laws for the Society are printed elsewhere in this issue, and also a brief discussion of the changes made. In past President's Letters I have discussed the need for by-law revision, asked for suggestions, and received only a couple replies. The provisions regarding chapters and classes of membership are essentially unchanged from before. Note that all classes of membership enjoy equal rights; operation of chapters is permitted, but not required. Anyone who has a serious concern about any provision of these By-Laws should contact me, or one of the other Directors. Because of the requirement for publication in the *Philatelist*, no other changes can be considered at the next Annual Meeting.

Both the old and revised By-Laws permit voting on amendments either personally or by proxy. It is expected that a single motion will be made at the Annual Meeting to approve the revised By-Laws. Any member desiring to exercise his right to vote by proxy should send his vote in writing to the Corresponding Secretary: Walter Parshall, 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, NJ 07003, so as to arrive no later than 1 May 2000.

Every year Scott Publishing Co. sends us a set of the French-area pages from the current Scott Catalogs, with a request for suggested changes. Our Society is listed in the Catalog as a contributor, which provides us useful publicity. By the time you read this, it will be too late to suggest changes for the 2001 Edition except for Volumes 5 and 6; however contributions regarding the earlier volumes could be considered for the 2002 Edition. Please send any suggestions directly to me. I can send you copies of the listings in the 2000 catalog, if you need them. I can testify to suggested changes that have been made. However, we are only one of many sources for the Catalog editors, who will make the final decisions.

### ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE

The annual meeting for the presentation of reports, election of officers, and adoption of the revised by-laws will be held at 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday, May 2, 2000 at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York, N.Y.

### BY-LAW REVISIONS

Printed as part of this issue of the *Philatelist* is a revised set of By-Laws, which were approved by the Board at its November meeting, and will be proposed for approval at the Annual Meeting in May 2000. The By-Laws were last published as part of a Supplement to the January 1980 issue of the *Philatelist*. The last revision was made thirty or more years ago. The revised By-Laws have been changed both to reflect the actual operating policies of the Society, and to provide flexibility in our governance as fewer Directors reside in the New York City vicinity.

The principal changes are:

1. The application fees and annual dues will now be determined by the Board, rather than being specified in the By-Laws.
2. The requirement that the President, as well as the Treasurer, sign warrants for expenditures has been eliminated.
3. The quorum for a meeting of the Board of Directors has been reduced from six to five. This permits the operation of the Society by what is essentially an Executive Committee.
4. The prohibition on mail votes by Directors has been removed. This will permit fuller participation in Society governance by Directors who live outside the New York City area.

### NEW MEMBERS

- 3205 LEONARDON, GILBERT, 5331 Queens Lock, Houston, TX 77096. (General Collector: 19th Century - Early 20th Century. General France: Mint - Used. Regular Issues: Classics 1849-1876: Mint - Used - On Cover - 1870-1871 Issues. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France: Air Mails - Semi-Postals.)
- 3205 WALDEN, E. KENT, 798 Hardwood St., Orange Park, FL 32065-6267. (General Collector: All Issues. Topical: Art Stamps. General France: Mint - Used - On Cover. Regular Issues: Mint - Used - On Cover - Cancellations. Special Issues: Proofs And Color Trials: Souvenir Sheets, Imperfs. French Community: Offices Abroad. Monaco. Colonies General Issues: Mint Used - On Cover. All Colonies And Territories. Cancels And Postal History. French Polynesia.)
- 3207 DESSENS, SCOTT A., 6917 West End Blvd., New Orleans, LA 70124 - 2326. (General Collector: 20th Century. General France: Mint - Used. Modern France: Mint - Used.)

- 3208 McGARRITY, RAYMOND, P.O. Box 1789, Glendale, AZ 85311. (General Collector: All Issues - 19th 20th Century. Classics 1849-1876: Used. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France: Mint - Used - On Cover. Special Issues: Dues - Stationery - Proofs And Color Trials. Colonies General Issues: Mint - Used - On Cover. All Colonies And Territories.)
- 3209 TRASSAERT, JEAN-LUC, "Les Gauchers," F-24230 Bonneville, France. (General Collector: All Issues. Modern France: Mint - Used - On Cover. Air Mails. Coils. Special Issues: Dues - Newspaper - Revenues - Air Meets, First Flight, Etc. Proofs And Color Trials. CFA Issues. Dealer: Mail Sales, New Issues Used. Philatelic Literature, Exchange.)
- 3210 ANDREWS, STEVE, 22338 Regnart Road, Cupertino, CA 95014. (General France: Mint. Classics 1849-1876: Mint - 1870-1871 Issues - Alsace-Lorraine - Dues. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France: Mint - Blanc, Mouchon And Merson Types - Sowers - Air Mails. Special Issues: Dues. French Community: Offices Abroad - CFA Issues. Andorre. Monaco. Saar. Colonies General Issues: Mint. All Colonies And Territories.)
- 3211 LEMIEUX, ROGER, 3915 Vaughn Blvd., Fort Worth, TX 76119-3527. (General France: Mint - Used - On Cover. Classics 1849-1876: On Cover. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France: Mint - Used - Blanc, Mouchon And Merson Types. Tunisia. St. Pierre And Miquelon.)
- 3212 FORSBERG, CLIFTON H., 456 Grove Isle Circle, Vero Beach, FL 32962-8507. (General Collector: All Issues. General France: Mint - Used. Modern France: Mint - Used - Air Mails. French Community: Offices Abroad. Colonies General Issues: Mint - Used.)
- 3213 GOUTAY, ROLAND, 149 Chemin Du Clos, F-38330 St. Nazaire-Les-Eymes, France. (Specialized France: Stampless Covers - Marques Postals - Used Abroad. Classics 1849-1876: On Cover. Sage Type 1876-1900. Colonies General Issues: On Cover. Cancels And Postal History. Postal History Worldwide Before 1880.)
- 3214 LURATI, MARCO, Post Office Box 348, CH - 4125 Riehen 1, Switzerland. (General France: Mint - Used - On Cover. Colonies General Issues: Mint - Used - On Cover. Colonial Provisionals. Group Type. All Colonies And Territories. Cancels And Postal History. All French Colonies Before Independence. DOM/TOM.)
- 3215 WARNE, ALAN M., Jr., PMB 189, 1739 E. Broadway Road, Tempe, AZ 85282-1684. (General Collector: All Issues. Monaco.)
- 3216 BRISEBOIS, MICHEL, 200 Bay - Apt. 404, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7W8 Canada. (Specialized France: First Flights 1920-1945. World War II Prison Camp Correspondence (Marques Postales) Modern France: Forgeries. Special Issues: Air Meets, First Flights Etc. French Community: Offices Abroad. All Colonies And Territories. Philatelic Literature. French First Flight Covers To N. Africa 1920-1945. South America - Indo China. France Libre Postal History. Vichy Prisons & Camps WW II. Colonies Pre-Independence Forgeries And Free French.)
- 3217 HENDERSON, LAURENCE J. 105 Palmetto Ave - Vilano Beach, St. Augustine, FL 32095. (French Community: Offices Abroad. Colonies General Issues: Mint - Used. Algeria. French Morocco. Tunisia. French India. Indo China. Laos. Viet-Nam. Cochinchina. Annam & Tonkin. Cambodia. Especially Offices In China.)
- 3218 VEDROS, PROF. NEYLAN A., 2610 Evelyn Ct., Alameda, CA 94501-6333. (General France: Mint - Used. Classics Used - On Cover. Sage Type 1876-1900. Modern France: Mint. Colonies General Issues: Mint - Used. New Caledonia. Philatelic Literature.)

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 963 WINTER, RICHARD F., 31 Flagship Cove, Greensboro, NC 27455.
- 3056 DUNCAN, ROBERT F., 15 Ferndale Grove, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD9 4LE England.
- 406 VENGROVE, CHARLES F., 1013 Stone Stack Drive, Bethlehem, PA 18015.
- 3199 FULLER, DEREK J. H., 900 North 90th St. - Apt. 119, Omaha, NE 68114-2769.
- 2455 BEAN, DR. FREDERICK G., 3440 Jewel Lane North, P.O. Box 47506, Plymouth, MN 55447.
- 1816 LaCHANCE, LEON J., 41 Rivers End Dr., Seaford, DE 19973-8006.
- 2908 BROWN, GARY H., 8 West Mountain Drive, Santa Barbara, CA 93103-1663.
- 3076 ANDERSON, DAVID, P.O. Box 2187, Kirkland, WA 98083-2187.
- 2952 MATTEI, BRUNO, 19, rue Wilson, F-68100 Mulhouse - France.
- 2814 LALLEVEE, THIERRY, Lugdunum Philatelie, 12, Place X Ricard - BP 87, F-69110 Ste Foy Les Lyon, France.
- 3192 MATHESON, HUGH, 2207 Coosa Run Road, Blairsville, GA 30512.
- 2657 KNEE, STEVEN T., 1799 W. 25th Avenue, Eugene, OR 97405.
- 2571 FARBER, MARTIN R., P.O. Box 579, Lady Lake, FL 32158-0579.
- 1759 STEINER, WILLIAM E., 3547 Biscayne Road, Indianapolis, IN 46226-6025.
- 2856 CLARKE, WALTER S., 1212 Halifax Court, Tarpon Springs, FL 34689-7616.
- 3102 BASS, MICHAEL A., 17552 Lakesledge Trail, Chagrin Falls, OH 44023.
- 2171 GUYER, JACK, P.O. Box 1941, Oak Harbor, WA 98277-1941.
- 2495 KNIGHT, RON, 500 W. Harbor Drive - Apt. 102, San Diego, CA 92101.

#### RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 1857 BASKERVILLE, WILLIAM L. 2883 KUERTI, ERNST M. 3174 STEPHENS, DARRYL R.  
 2803 BARTLETT, BILL 2872 PIAZZA, GEORGE A. 765 VAN DAM, THEODORE