

France & Colonies Philatelist



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FRANCE 50c. PEACE TYPE, 1932-1939

By E. A. ILIFFE

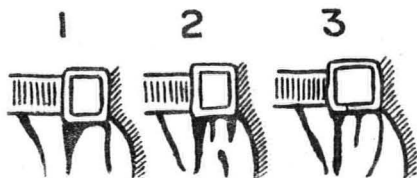
Philatelic Magazine

I make no claim to originality for the first part of these notes as the quoted translation was supplied by the Editor.* All I can add are a few very minor varieties which have been found in looking through some hundred copies of this 50c. value; and it is because of the number of varieties that this value has been dealt with separately from the set.

The former article (March 24) was, I hope, of general interest. This one is meant for those who find pleasure in searching with magnifying glass for the slightest diversion from the normal, though as to which is the normal, heaven help me, I don't know!

Here then, is a translated extract from Messrs. Yvert & Tellier's Specialised Catalogue, together with sketches based on those in that Catalogue:

"For the 50c. there exist four types which arise from different dies in this particular value. The principal differences are in the form of the letter 'c' of the value, and in the traces of vertical lines below the buckle of the waist-band.



Type I.—The 'c' is small, and has no ball at the upper extremity. Below the waist-band, the lines are as Sketch 1. This is the oldest type, which was printed commencing June 7, 1932, for the sheets of 100.

Type II.—The 'c' is larger, and has a ball on the end of the upper extremity. Below the waist-band the lines are still as Sketch 1. This type was printed for the first time on Oct. 12, 1933, for the booklets.

Type III.—The 'c' is small, without ball. Below the waist-band the lines are as in Sketch 2.

* But Mr. Iliffe deserves full marks for drawing his own sketches which accompany the article.—Editor.

MAY 5, 1944.

This type was printed for the first time in May, 1935, for the sheets of 100.

Type IV.—The 'c' is small, without ball. Lines below buckle as in Sketch 3. Printed for the first time in September, 1935, for booklets.

With the exception of the 40c. and 50c., these stamps were only issued in sheets of 100.

The 40c. was printed in sheets of 100, and in endless bands for coils.

The 50c. in Type I was printed in sheets of 100, and in endless bands for booklets with marginal publicity.

The 50c. in Type II was printed in endless bands, both for publicity booklets and for coils.

The 50c. in Type III was printed in sheets of 100, and in endless bands for publicity booklets.

The 50c. in Type IV was only printed in endless bands for publicity booklets.

Varities

Joined pairs:

- (a) 50c. Types III and I in vertical pair.
- (b) " I and III "
- (c) " I and II in horizontal pair
- (d) " II and III "

(a) has Type III above and Type I below. It comes from sheets of 100 printed in 1935 in which the plate was in two halves, the upper half being Type III and the lower half Type I. There were thus ten such pairs across the centre of every sheet.

(b) is from a 1936 printing in which the arrangement of the halves was the opposite of the above.

(c) is from sheets of 100 of Type I in which one or more copies of Type II were accidentally included; or from Type II booklets which included a cliché of Type I.

(d) is from sheets of 100 in Type III in which a Type II vignette was included.

The 50c. is known imperforate in Type II, and came from publicity booklets. It is priced in the Yvert Specialised catalogue at 150 frs.—300 times face value."

C c
Small Large



1 copy only in 100

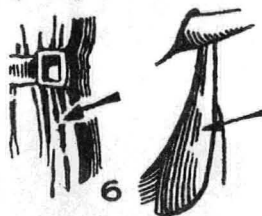
1 copy only in 100

1 copy only in 100

7 copies in 100



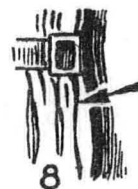
5



6



7



8

The complications in this value do not rest entirely with the above statement and my following notes do not claim to exhaust all the possible varieties to be found as, apart from the above notes, the varieties mentioned in my previous article of March 24, come into consideration; for instance, I have one copy, obviously from a strip as there is

copy, and only slightly longer in the upper one, neither being normal length. There is, therefore, certainly variety in the length of this line, and I recommend the 65c. ultramarine, which is a beautiful stamp, both for colour and clarity, to be the true normal.

There are at least two types to be found in the lines across the chest from the top of the belt, upwards (see Sketch 9). The normal stamp has a double line across the right breast, with a broken line to the left of it. This combination is only found in the type with no centre line below buckle. Compare with 65c. ultramarine.

The second type, which is only found on the variety with the line below centre of buckle, has three short lines, more or less parallel, to the right of the broken line and below the double line (see right-hand sketch).

It would be rather intricate to tabulate these varieties, the only ones which could be definitely standardised being the last two.

Before leaving this issue, I would like to refer to a letter from Mr. F. Granville Smith, of Harpenden, in reply to my previous article, in which he points out that he has some 50c. rose-red with projection in the elbow. I am bound to concede to his correction, although I have included this variety in the chart, so will readers please ignore the type and stick to the chart. I said I had examined 100 and had not found a copy with this projection. This can be found, however, but is not, I think, anything like as prominent, generally, as on the values listed in the chart. In some cases it is merely a smudge. It was hardly fair to try and be right either way, but I can assure you it was unwittingly done.

There may be little of real value in all this; it may be the various states of the plates, or due to irregular inking, but certainly it is good entertainment and interesting for the keen philatelist thoroughly to examine this issue and attempt to probe its mysteries. This, however, could only be done exhaustively in a monograph.

a portion of cut edging or margin above the top perforation; which has the short line in the fold (Sketch "a" in former article), no projection in the elbow, also the line under centre of buckle and the "c" is without the ball (see sketch in this article).

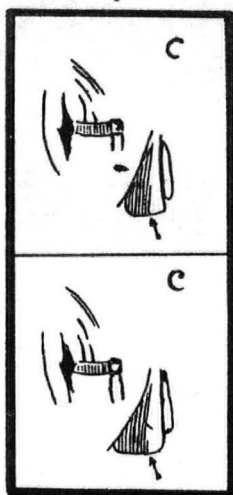
There is also a vertical pair, the upper copy of which has the top of the "c" turning over, but no ball, whilst the lower copy has a definite ball (see Sketch 4).

Pairs, strips and blocks are a useful study and will provide plenty of scope for examination and research, but I have not been able to find such variety in any other value.

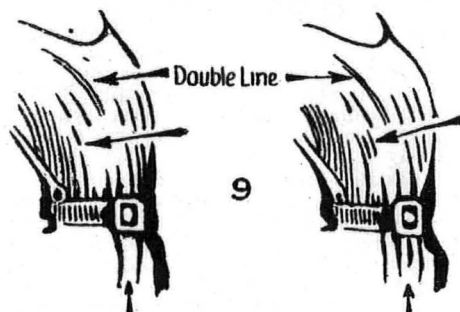
I give the result of a limited study of about 100 copies of this value. In the first place, I find that the variety with the line below centre of buckle is much commoner than the one without the line. In the second place, the "c" on the values from which Sketches 5 to 8 were taken are all small, without ball, but I am inclined to think that where the top of the "c" turns over, the narrowness of the white line may tend to be cut off by a deeper shade of printing as this value seems to be much more coarsely printed than the others.

In the pair previously mentioned (Sketch 4), the short line in the fold is extremely short in the lower

4



a



9

Editor's Note: The article filling the two previous pages has long been in reserve, so that its publication here might wait on the possible appearance of further information on this stamp might be taken into account. Since no further articles on it have come to editorial notice, we now reprint it with the hope that the facts as reported will speak for themselves.

In Vol. 1, No. 5 of this journal, Mr. David M. Bull presented some of the varieties of this stamp, with much enlarged drawings. The types are not classified in the same order as by Mr. Illiffe. The pictures show the buckle with the center solid color. Examination of various of the Peace Type stamps shows that the buckle is variable in this respect, without any relation to the presence or absence of other features--in fact, within each of the four types it comes all the way from a light outline as in the cuts herewith, to a full solid block of color without even the white dot in it as shown by Mr. Bull.

The arrow on the headline illustration is to guide the reader to the position of the buckle.

Variety of the 1925 5f Type Sage

Our member, Mrs. J.T. Willis, showed your editor a single 5f red, from the Paris 1925 sheet, on which the frame lines are defective at the northwest corner.

On the vertical lines, just beneath that corner, the outer one is broken, about 1/2 mm. down for 1/2 mm. After another 1/2 mm. of both lines, both are broken for 1 mm., with the break in the outer line being slightly longer.

The actual northwest corner of the outer one of these lines is also missing.

The effect is curiously as if an edge of a perforated stamp had lain over this corner when the printing was done, and had become detached, after printing.



Typical of the numerous slogan cancellations which France uses are these three types of the pictorial slogan which advertised the annual Lyon Fair held March 31 to April 9.

-- Western Stamp Collector



DON'T FALL FOR THEM.

These two items are not stamps at all. They are labels issued to aid the Spanish Republican Refugees in France. They come cancelled by virtue of having been put where the postmark on a letter will hit them. Some few uninformed, among the collectors and dealers, are offering these as 16 to 20 for \$1.00

Book Review

Catalogue des Cachets des Bureaux Ambulants de France de l'origine a 1900. By Dr. Carroll Chase and E.H. de Beaufond. Paris, 1951. E.H. de Beaufond; 49 pp. paper, with one plate and numerous text illustrations. American price, \$2.50.

This is the latest of the series of postmark monographs or lists, which Mr. de Beaufond has either written himself, gotten others to write, or collaborated with others in producing.

The present work is exactly what it claims to be: a catalog of the French Railway Post Office postmarks (including the killers of the days in which these were used as well as route marks. In listing them, the authors have separated those leaving from or arriving at Paris from such as do not touch that city-- an arrangement which appears not logical but actually is convenient in practice. The pricing indicates as far as possible the relative scarcity of the various R.P.O. postmarks, on the cheapest stamp on which each occurs. A table near front of the book has the relative prices for the various stamps with the most plentiful R.P.O. cancellation on each, so that the market price for any stamp with any particular R.P.O. postmark may be estimated to a fairly high accuracy. The prices seem to be bona fide actual net market reports.

Indication of what does or does not exist, of dates of establishment or discontinuance, or of latest and earliest known dates when this last is not to be had, is very completely done.

At the end are listings of the Terminal R.P.O.'s, border railway transit marks, and other special rail postmarks.

Some weeks of use of this book on handling stamps between 1876 and 1900, have convinced the present reviewer that the volume is practical-- that the listings are both accurate and well set up for practical use. The method of use has to be learned, but the instructions on page 14 are ample.

Doubtless there are numerous omissions, such as always occur in the first edition of any of the postmark works for any country. There are a few typographical errors, we presume, though no such were found. The tables are not as easy to use as they could be, if all the distracting vertical short lines and all the horizontal ones had been omitted. The spacing is such that the large white areas would then separate every bit of each table far more effectively.

-- S.G.R.

Latest Famous Frenchman De La Salle



Jean-Baptiste de la Salle (1651-1719) is the latest Frenchman to be philatelically honoured on the stamps of his country. The third centenary of his birth occurred on April 30, when the stamp will be generally placed on sale, with special pre-release arrangements at Reims on April 28.

La Salle was a Pedagogue, and founder of the "Institut des Freres des Ecoles Chretiennes", intended for the instruction of the "children of the artisans and of the poor". The design of the stamp was taken by Gandon (who also engraved it) from a portrait painted in Rouen in 1734. It is recess-printed in sheets of 50, 15 Fr. brown-black: Jean-Baptiste de la Salle



Jules Ferry, French premier of 70 years ago, is portrayed on a new French commemorative.

Chicago Times, April 25, 1951



The
Group
at
Sojex
1951

8



SECRETARY'S REPORT
February 1 through May 3,
1951

Sojex stamp show, the annual affair of the Association of South Jersey Stamp Clubs, held at the Walt Whitman Hotel, Camden, N.J. this year featured a special section of exhibits by the members of the Philadelphia Chapter, F. & C. G. Nine members exhibited, filling 59 frames each of which held 9 pages of the usual size.

Conspicuously deserved was the Best in Section Medal, which went to the Martinique exhibit of Ralph Holtsizer: five frames of the loveliest material such as essays, proofs, and fine covers.

Second Medal went to Leo B. Frantzen with De Luxe Presentation Sheets of the "Chad to Rhine" issue.

Third Medal went to Vincent Domanski, Jr., for a lovely, much improved, lightly specializing collection of France 1849 to 1876. On the cancellations alone this was a real treat to everyone; and there were other fine points.

Arnold Feneberg took a second ribbon for selected pages of France. Archy S. Myers' Semi-Official Air Mail stamps, showing actual use, took a third ribbon.

Helen Feneberg showed French covers from 1828 to our own day: a remarkable group, all fine pieces. Raymond Geiger showed the 1937 Paris Exhibition stamps and sheets. Pierce W. Anthony showed French and Colonial post card and envelope and wrapper material.

The Editor, who enjoyed this showing, and who was himself an exhibitor in a different--non-French--part of the show, congratulates, as well as applauds the Philadelphia Chapter members for the fine showing.

THE NEW SERVICE

Want and exchange notices only; members only; one or two insertions only; no charge. Those who reply will please offer only what is asked.

Wanted: France: 19th Cent. Paris post offices: Letters, Numerals in Stars on cover, and Ambulants. Please specify price when submitting. E. L. Rothschild, 3585 Van Antwerp Pl., Cincinnati 29, Ohio. (Member 402)

Wanted: Covers of France and/or the French Colonies with military postmarks dated 1942 to 1945, whether with or without stamps. E. E. Keys, 14742 Center Ave., Harvey, Ill. (Member 246)

Wanted: Paris Star Cancellations with numbers especiall 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34. Please offer with price. W. H. Schilling Jr., 722 2nd Ave South, Minneapolis 2, Minn. (Member 29)

France No. 2 wanted with cancellations other than grill. Also covers or cards mailed at Paris between 18 Mars 71 and 28 Mai 71. Specify price of each, please. E. L. Rothschild, 3585 Van Antwerp Pl., Cincinnati 29, Ohio. (Member 402)

NEW MEMBERS: Welcome:---

- 465 Boyle, James P., 4115 35th Ave., S.W., Seattle 6, Wash. (France and Colonies)
- 466 Burt, Mrs. Richard A., 510 North Henry St., Olympia, Wash. (France)
- 467 Levine, Irving, 435 Webster Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y. (France mint only: and colonies)
- 468 White, Martin M., 301 West Armour Boulevard, Kansas City 2, Mo. (France, Andorra)
- 469 Leach, R.W., 10 Calle Encanto, Tucson, Ariz. (France and Colonies)
- 470 Strong, Harold, 2179 West 85th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio (France and Colonies)
- 471 Tedford, Mrs. J.E., 3611 Henry Hudson Pkwy., New York 63, N.Y.
- 472 Thweatt, H.D., 768 Potomac Ave., Buffalo 9, N.Y. (France and Colonies)
- 473 Walls, Clarence W., 424 N.E. Hazelfern Place, Portland 15, Oreg. (France)

APPLICATION RECEIVED:

Raymond, Lt. G.J., Box 907 Ellington A F B, Texas. (French America and small colonies postmarks and covers)

RESIGNED:

- 63 Hurt, E.F., Towcester, England
- 298 Lidman, Mrs. Karen, Park Ridge, N.J.
- 421 Miller, A. Robert, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 399 Morris, Alfred T., Vancounver, B.C., Canada.

CORRECTION:

- 410 Frye Wm. A. Jr., Lansing, Mich. Collects the following: Occupation Issues, Paquebot cancellations on French stamps.

DECEASED:

- 393 Diard, Dr. Henri, Tonnere, France.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

- 417 Bates, Chandler, to P.O. Box 187, Gloucester, Virginia.
- 307 Jones, Comdr. Claude E., to 507 Queen St., Alexandria, Virginia.
- 451 Hozian, Edward V., to 1632 West Pierce Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.
- 226 Norton, O.S., to P.O. Box 524, Ripon, Calif.
- 403 Schafer, Wm., to Apt. 1, 64 Burbank St., Boston 15, Mass.

INTRODUCING

Your new Corresponding Secretary:
Mr. Charles Bretagne
P.O. Box 67
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

The retiring Secreary solicits for him the same kindly cooperation and friendly association extended to her. She hopes, now that there may be time for her own philatelic interests, that she will hear from any, preferably many, of you at any time.

"Final Report respectfully submitted."
Helen A. Stringham, Corr. Secy.