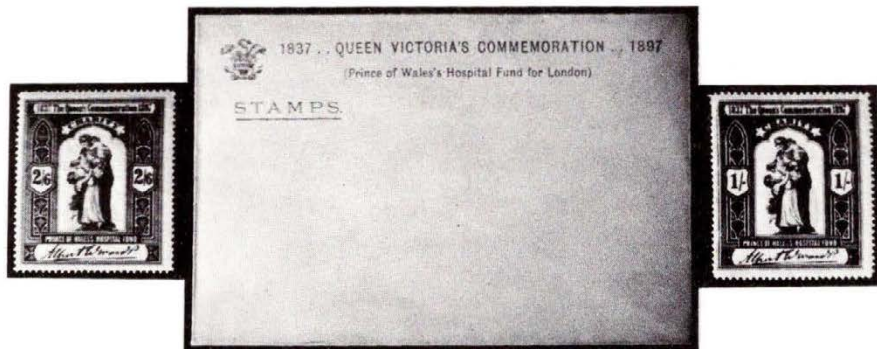


PHILATELIC REVIEW



50p

GREAT BRITAIN

DEFINITIVE SETS

QUEEN VICTORIA		U/m	M/m			U/m
1887-1900	Jubilee (14v.)	£265	£135	1939-48	High values (6v.)	£150
				1941-42	Light colour (6v.)	£ 1.10
					Ditto, watermark inverted (3v.)	£ 4.75
					Ditto, watermark sideways (3v.)	£ 7.50
KING EDWARD V11				1950-51	New colours (6v.)	£ 2.00
1902-10	De La Rue (o) (15v.) ½d. x 2, 4d. x 2	£195	£115		Ditto, watermark inverted (5v.)	£ 6.00
1905-10	De La Rue (c) (9v.)	£195	£115		Ditto, watermark sideways (4v.)	£ 1.00
1911	Harrison (perf. 14) (5v.)	£50.00	£32.00	1951	"Festival" high values (4v.)	£42.50
1911	Harrison (perf. 15 x 14) (5v.)	£30.00	£20.00			
1911-13	Somerset House (8v.)	£85.00	£50.00			
KING GEORGE V				QUEEN ELIZABETH 11		
1911-12	Downey Head series (12v.)	£18.50	£12.50	1952-54	Tudor (17v.)	£50.00
1912-24	Royal Cypher (14v.) 9d. x 1	£65.00	£35.00		Ditto, watermark inverted (5v.)	£13.00
	Ditto, watermark inverted (5v.)	£12.50	£ 7.50		Ditto, watermark sideways (3v.)	£ 1.75
1913	Multiple Cypher (2v.)	£165	£95.00	1955	Waterlow "Castles" (4v.)	£120
1918	Bradbury "Seahorses" (3v.)	£245	£155	1955-58	Edward (17v.)	£100
1924	Block Cypher (12v.)	£67.50	£35.00		Ditto, watermark inverted (7v.)	£ 5.75
	Ditto, watermark inverted (3v.)	£ 1.75	£ 1.35		Ditto, watermark sideways (5v.)	£ 5.75
	Ditto, watermark sideways (4v.)	-	£37.50	1957	Graphite (6v.)	£ 7.50
1934	Photogravure, large format (2v.)	65p	45p	1958	1st De La Rue "Castles" (4v.)	£395
	Ditto, watermark inverted (2v.)	£115	-	1958-65	Crowns, ordinary (17v.)	£ 3.50
1934-35	Ditto, intermediate format (4v.)	£ 6.00	£ 3.75		Ditto, watermark inverted (7v.)	£45.00
	Ditto, watermark inverted (3v.)	£30.00	£20.00		Ditto, watermark sideways (7v.)	£ 5.50
1935-36	Ditto, small format (11v.)	£40.00	£22.00	1958-61	Graphite (8v.)	£50.00
	Ditto, watermark inverted (3v.)	£ 7.00	£ 5.00		Ditto, watermark inverted (5v.)	£40.00
	Ditto, watermark sideways (4v.)	-	£55.00	1959	2nd De La Rue "Castles" (4v.)	£75.00
1934	Re-engraved "Seahorses" (3v.)	£295	£175	1959	Phosphor-graphite (8v.)	£45.00
				1960-67	Crowns, phosphor (17v.)	£ 2.50
					Ditto, watermark inverted (6v.)	£ 6.00
					Ditto, watermark sideways (6v.)	£ 5.25
KING EDWARD V111			U/m	1963-68	1st Bradbury-Wilkinson "Castles" (5v.)	
1936	K.E. VIII (4v.)				2/6 x 2	£ 7.50
	Ditto, watermark inverted (3v.)		£ 5.50	1967	Machin gum Arabic (9v.)	£ 3.00
				1967-70	Ditto, P.V.A. (16v.) 4d. x 2, 8d. x 2	£ 3.50
				1967-68	Bradbury-Wilkinson no watermark "Castles" (4v.)	£ 6.50
KING GEORGE V1				1969	Machin high values (4v.)	£10.50
1937-47	Dark colours (15v.)		£14.50	1970	Ditto, Decimal high values (4v.)	£ 4.50
	Ditto, watermark inverted (5v.)		£60.00	1971	Machin Decimal gum Arabic (7v.)	£ 2.45
	Ditto, watermark sideways (5v.)		£40.00			

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the PHILATELIC REVIEW

Volume 1 Number 3

Editor: Mike Jackson

July 1977

CONTENTS

AMPHILEX 77

ROLLS

*The introduction of stamps in rolls [Part 2].
Mike Jackson.*

BOOKLETS

*George V. Booklet Perforation "Type B3".
Mike Jackson*

Booklet Pane with Sideways Watermark.

POSTAL HISTORY

*London Pot-Pourri.
John Forbes-Nixon.*

DOWNEY HEAD NOTES

GB AUCTION PRICES

GB AUCTION DIARY

Cover illustration:

The 1897 Prince of Wales Hospital Fund charity stamps and the original envelope in which they were sold to the public.

Page AMPHILEX 77

41

43

49

51

52

54

55

56

The organisers of this year's major International exhibition are to be warmly congratulated on putting on a show which was impossible to fault. The venue - the RAI International Congress Centre in Amsterdam - was ideal, providing space, light, amenities and - very important - plenty of scattered tables and seating for foot-weary philatelists. The bandstand, situated in the middle of the main hall, frequently came to life as the silver or brass band struck up with familiar tunes and marches, while the many floral and foliage arrangements contributed considerably to the overall pleasantness. Quite honestly, it was a joy simply to be there. And, lest we forget, there were stamps, too!

The Dutch Postal and Telecommunications Service played a large part in the realisation of the exhibition and this involvement was clearly in evidence, with such things as a demonstration of up-to-the-minute automatic letter sorting equipment. A feature that I have not previously seen or heard of, and which may well be an innovation, was the provision of a 'U.V. Salon'. This room contained such exhibits that would benefit from being viewed in ultra-

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violet light, mainly exhibits dealing with phosphor-coding on envelopes. It worked extremely well, and was quite fascinating.

To move on to the exhibits themselves, quite a few showed a complete departure from the traditional methods of presentation. One in particular, in the National class, included three frames of photographic research (no stamps at all), including what appeared to be X-ray photographs of sheets of stamps to show up the watermarks. (Not speaking Dutch, I could not quite divine the intentions of the exhibitor). This display must have been designed for this exhibition - each frame consisted of one large card, custom-made to fit the frame. Even the normal sized sheets in the other frames were themselves mounted upon these large cards, which successfully linked the frames into a cohesive whole.

I personally find this sort of 'exhibition-oriented' approach only too welcome, and would venture to suggest that it results in a presentation which is not only more easily digestible to a wider range of collectors (and possibly non-collectors, too), but is also more in the spirit of the professionalism which goes into the organisation of philatelic exhibitions as a whole. Handling non-standard presentations does present problems, but none that could not be overcome by the right degree of co-operation between exhibitor and organisers.

To repeat a point that my colleague Ross Candlish has recently made in the philatelic press, the best exhibits, almost without exception, had their stamps stuck down with hinges, often to black card which was trimmed to leave a narrow margin. Unmounted mint fanatics take note!

The majority of the entries concerning themselves with GB material were taken from the reign of Queen Victoria. A

lovely exhibit of GB Line Engraved and Embossed unfortunately had almost no writing-up! The first three pages displayed over forty unused penny-blacks, each sheet bearing the heading; '1840 1d.'. This was quite surprising, and somewhat of a mystery, considering the superb condition, mounting and arrangement.

Mr. J.O. Griffiths' magnificent collection of Line Engraved and Embossed issues was included in the Class of Honour. Mr. Griffiths also had an exhibit of surface printed issues, as well as one of South Australian Line Engraved, and an attractive feature of the surface printed exhibit in particular, was the liberal inclusion of beautiful covers showing the postal use of the various issues.

Mr. J. Silkin offered his specialised study of GB officials. Not a popular subject, perhaps largely due to the relative scarcity of much of the material. However, much material has nevertheless gone Mr. Silkin's way, and he has produced a superb display, the highlights of which included the VR 1d. black, postally used and a vertical corner pair, unused, showing the plate letter A.

Dr. Alan Huggins, the sole contributor to the Hors Concours class, showed the postal stationery of King Edward VII, essays, proofs and issued items of the period 1902-1912. Beautifully and tastefully presented.

A general point - it came as no surprise to see many of the competitive exhibits benefiting from the recent dispersal of material from the De La Rue archives.

And finally, the organisers of the 1980 British International could do worse than regard AMPHILEX 77 as a blueprint for success, although I'm sure the people concerned cannot have failed to have been impressed by the organisation of the Amsterdam show.

- M.J.

ROLLS

The Introduction of Stamps in Rolls [Part 2]

Mike Jackson

The first Post Office issue of stamps in rolls

As mentioned in part 1, supplies of these rolls were available at certain Head Offices by September 1912 - for sale to the public. They were produced by Harrison & Sons, and contained Downey Head Die 2, ½d. or 1d. stamps. There were eight different types of roll, lettered (A) to (H) on the outer wrappers. These eight types provided for all of the combinations of denomination, delivery and size. The rolls were vertically reeled and there were two modes of delivery; 'top end first' or 'lower end first' (for use in different types of affixing machine). The rolls also came in two sizes; rolls containing 500 stamps, and rolls containing 1000 stamps. All eight types are known with all three watermarks found on the Die 2 stamps, (viz. Crown, Simple Cypher and Multiple Cypher), although obviously the Multiple Cypher stamps were not amongst the very first rolls as stamps with this watermark were not issued until October 1912. Prices for the rolls amounted to 1d. or 2d. over face value for small (500) and large (1000) rolls respectively. Stamps with different watermarks occurring within the same roll have been mentioned (1).

It is likely that these rolls were used mostly in affixing machines; rolls designed for vending machines were not available to the public until 1928, and in any case, at least for the first few months after they were first issued, the British Stamp and Ticket Automatic Delivery Co. Ltd. con-

tinued to supply rolls to the Post Office for use in 'Kermode' vending machines (2).

Illustrated are some used examples from affixing machines showing the characteristic cut edges at top and bottom, as well as the vertically trimmed sides gained during roll manufacture. The cuts top and bottom are the result of the method used by the affixing machine to separate stamps from the roll.



Used examples from affixing machines.

Manufacture

The most important point about the manufacture of these early rolls, and all rolls produced up until 1917 at least (by which time Somerset House were experimenting with continuous printing 'in the web') is that they were made up from joined sheets. The margins and central pillars (the inter-pane gutter) were removed, except for a narrow strip, which was used for joining the panes together. The panes were then joined by hand into one long sheet - 50 panes (or 25 whole sheets) making up the 500 roll, and 100 panes (or 50 whole sheets) making up the 1000 roll. At either end of this long sheet were attached the wrappers and the end-papers, the end-papers being the first to be reeled and forming the cores of the final rolls; the wrappers finishing last and forming, as their name suggests, a protective wrapping around the rolls, and upon which the identifying description was printed. I do not have the relevant figures for these early rolls, but the specification contained in the 1925 Waterlow contract (3) for the external diameters of the rolls were; approx. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " to $2\frac{3}{4}$ " for rolls containing 960 stamps (with $1\frac{1}{4}$ " cores) and approx. $1\frac{5}{8}$ " for rolls containing 480 stamps (with $\frac{1}{2}$ " cores). I do not think that these dimensions would be too inaccurate if applied to the Downey Head rolls.

The individual rolls were then reeled on a machine similar to the one illustrated, which also split up the twelve columns. All this meant that there were joins at every tenth stamp in the roll. Statistically, used roll stamps having the joining margin attached to the back should occur in the ratio of one to nine with 'normal' roll stamps, but the philatelic washing-off procedure would probably have removed a good many joining margins, along with the piece of envelope! There does not appear to be any consistency in the use of either the top or bottom margins in effecting the roll-join. I have identical wrappers [(G) 500

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, delivery top end first]with strips of stamps attached that are long enough to show the first join. In one, the joining margin is at the top, in the other, at the bottom. And of eleven examples of joins in my possession, seven use the bottom margin, and four the top.

By 1925, there were three standard core-sizes available; $1\frac{1}{4}$ " for large rolls, $\frac{1}{2}$ " for small rolls and $\frac{3}{4}$ " for 'Kermode' rolls, both large and small (3), the 'Kermode' rolls being used exclusively in Post Office vending and counter machines. I think it fair to assume that the first two core sizes, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{1}{2}$ ", apply to the large and small Downey Head rolls, and this is confirmed by Stanley Phillips in his book (1).

The completed rolls were sealed, checked and initialled in pencil. Out of twenty-four wrappers I have, no fewer than fourteen bear the initials AP; five have the initials RW, two have GH, and three are anonymous, having lost theirs!

The Wrappers

The outer wrappers of the rolls must necessarily constitute the major source of material for the collector. The wrappers were of buff paper, the printing upon them being in the colour of the stamps concerned, red or green. This printing gave the following details; (1) the stock letter, (A) to (H); (2) the number in the roll, 500 or 1000; (3) the denomination, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d.; (4) the mode of delivery, top or bottom end first; and (5) the price.

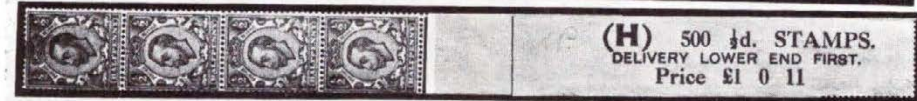
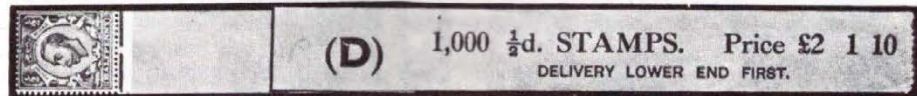
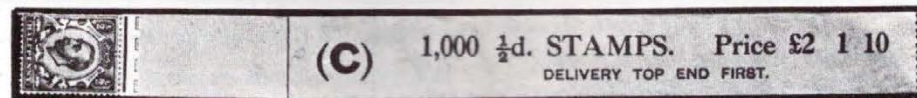
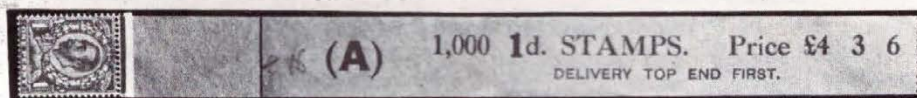
Both the 500 and 1000 wrappers are perforated at their ends. The 500 wrappers have their ends perforated on three sides, the end being about $\frac{3}{8}$ " beyond the printing. The gauge of this perforation is 15×14 , , and would have



Roll splitting and reeling machine. Photo. courtesy of the Post Office.



Checking rolls. Photo. courtesy of the Post Office.



The eight different types of roll.

been achieved using the 15 × 14 stamp perforating machine on the uncut 'wrapper sheets' before the rolls were assembled. One possible reason for this perforation may have been to facilitate the easier opening of the sealed rolls. In the case of the 1000 rolls, these have just one line of perforations across the end of the wrapper, a quarter of an inch or so beyond the printing, and is gauge 11. Average lengths of wrappers are approx. 10¼" for the 1000 rolls and 6¾" for the 500 rolls.



Close-ups of the ends of the wrappers from the two sizes of roll.

Manuscript alterations to the price on the wrappers are known, and are due to the various changes made in the charges over and above the face value of the stamps in the roll. At first, this charge was fixed at 1d. for the 500 roll and 2d. for the 1000 roll. Later, these charges were doubled, which lasted until 1925, when they were back to 1d. for a small roll (480) and 2d. for a large one (960). In 1929, charges were abolished altogether, and the rolls sold at the face value of the stamps they contained. I have an example of the Downey Head (C) wrapper, with the printed price of £2 1s 10d. altered in ink to £2 2s 0d. Such alterations occurred when unsold stock remained when the

change in charges took place. £2 2s 0d. would have been the price when the charges were first doubled - in this case from 2d. over face to 4d.



Manuscript alteration to the price.

It may be as well to raise the point that such manuscript additions could easily be added by unscrupulous philatelists, and whilst on the subject, so too could roll-joins be thus manufactured. I have two 'suspect' items; one is a strip of three halfpenny stamps, showing a join between the top and middle stamp. These two stamps are not in alignment, as they certainly ought to be considering the nature of the manufacture of the roll. One possibility is that the strip broke, while reeling, and was re-joined. The other item is a '(G) 500 ½d. stamps' wrapper. The strip of four stamps are not attached to it in the normal way and there is a roll-join after the third stamp. Now, this also could have been an official repair, but unless stamps had already been added to the 'tail-end' of the roll, it would be seven stamps short!

References:

- (1) Stanley Phillips, *The Stamps of Great Britain 1911-1921*. Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 1921.
- (2) G.H.R. Homer-Wooff and Peter J. Jones, *British Coil Stamps*. GB Journal, vol.15, pp.29-31.
- (3) 'Contract for Supply of Adhesive Stamps Etc.' of Waterlow & Sons Ltd. with His Majesty's Postmaster General, 2nd April 1925.

[to be continued]

BOOKLETS

George V : Booklet Perforation "Type B3"

Mike Jackson

I have before me several examples of Downey Head ½d. and 1d. carmine, wmk. Crown, booklet panes with what is known as perforation Type B3. Beaumont and Stanton (1) say that "This machine was the Type 2 sheet perforator which, since it perforated the sheets from side to side, required no special adjustment". (As I will show, this machine must have required special adjustment). They continue; "When set to perforate from left to right, the margin of the left-hand booklet pane (single printer's rule, watermark upright) was imperforate and all the other panes perforated through". (They also describe the similar, corresponding right to left setting, which results in the right-hand pane being imperforate etc.). Now, this was undoubtedly so for booklet printings of the 1912-24 Royal Cypher and 1924-34 Block Cypher issues. (Unsevered pieces exist of the Block Cypher 1½d. showing the full width of the sheet, with the perforation as described above). However, as I will explain later, there must have been an alternative feed procedure, at least on the Downey Head issues.

Regarding the "special adjustment", the perforator must somehow cope with the narrow central gutter of the uncut sheet of booklet panes. This was less than half the width of a stamp image, and obviously presented a difficulty to the sideways-feed perforating machine, certainly requiring a "special adjustment". This was probably done by withdrawing eight pins of each perforating spur, then re-

aligning it with the second half of the sheet. Examples are known (2) where these eight pins were obviously not withdrawn, resulting in a partial double perforation.

The alternative feed procedure, referred to above, used on the Downey Head issues, was, quite simply, that the perforator began from the centre of the sheet, working outwards, so that the perforation of the whole sheet required two operations, one for each side. This gave rise to the imperforate binding margins seen on the panes (illustrated) from the centre of the sheet, identified by the horizontal bars in the margin. The outer panes would have their margins perforated through.



A pane and part-pane, in the relative position they would occupy in the centre of the uncut booklet sheet, and showing imperforate binding margins.

The material I have seen suggests that this procedure was somehow inferior to the one requiring "special adjustment", and perhaps was only tried on the Downey Head issues.



An outer pane, showing a perforated margin.

The last few points are probably best delivered in the form of questions;

1. Was the "special adjustment" method used on the Downey Heads? In other words, has anyone seen panes with horizontal bars, margin *perforated through*, or outer panes *imperforate*?
2. Was the "special adjustment" indeed the withdrawal of eight pins, or was there another method?
3. Was the "alternative procedure" used on issues later than the Downey Head printings? (ie. panes with bars, imperforate margin).
4. Does the Downey Head 1d. *scarlet*, wmk. Crown, exist with perf. Type B3 (in either form)?

One final note : As far as the Downey Head booklet printings are concerned, only the Crown wmk. is associated with perf. Type B3, but for all Downey Head panes, by far the most common perforation is Type B1, showing one single extension hole in the binding margin of every pane.

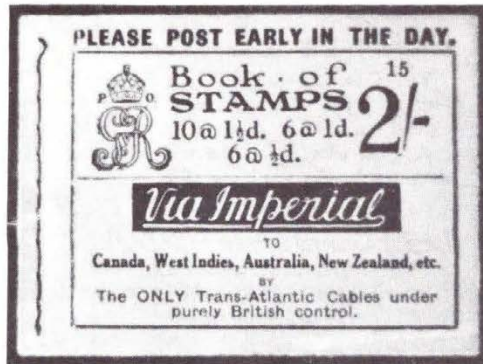
References:

- (1) K.M. Beaumont and J.B.M. Stanton, *The Postage Stamps of Great Britain, part four*. Published by the Royal Philatelic Society, 1957.
- (2) GB Journal, vol.1, p.127.
also, Mike Jackson, *Booklet Perforation - A Puzzling Case*. GB Journal, vol.13, p.58.

Booklet Pane with Sideways Watermark

Illustrated is a very interesting booklet which has recently come into the hands of our publishers. It is the 1924-29 2/- blue, booklet no.15, printed by Waterlow & Sons and containing 10 x 1½d., 6 x 1d., and 6 x ½d. stamps. As is normal, the first pane is an advertisement pane with two labels and four 1½d. stamps. The advertisement is "Air Mails (enquire)/Cable via Imperial" (SG. advert no.3).

What makes the above booklet of interest is that the advert pane is printed on Block Cypher paper with WATER-MARK SIDWAYS, crown pointing to the left. How this variety occurred, we are at a loss to understand. The only previous mention of it to our knowledge is in "The British Philatelist" vol.24, no.4, and no explanation of how it occurs is given.



The booklet cover.



The sideways watermarked pane.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons list the variety in their "British Commonwealth" catalogue as SG420e and in the "Specialised", volume 2, under booklet panes as NB15b advert. no.15. If this information is correct, it would appear that

the variety is also known with the advertisement "Cash's washing ribbons. Ideal for shoulder straps/Book of ribbons. J & J Cash". We have not seen any mention of this variety elsewhere.

If any of our readers can throw any light on how this variety came about or have seen other examples of either of these panes, we would like to hear from them.

WANTED

Articles, contributions, opinions and observations to enlighten and enliven the PHILATELIC REVIEW.

Subject: Anything to do with Great Britain philately.

Object: To disseminate information and enthusiasm for our hobby [and to increase circulation!].

POSTAL HISTORY

London Pot-Pourri

John Forbes-Nixon

In 1855 the Post Office made the concession that mail redirected within the same postal district should be handled without further charge which often attracted a mark to show this. This system continued until 1895 when inland redirection fees were completely abolished.

The two Hansard Parliamentary Wrappers illustrated, used in 1885, show this restricted concession well. Both to the same addressee, Fig.1 shows the item forwarded on within the same London S.W. District and attracting the R in crowned circle in black but no extra charge. Fig.2 shows a similar item, forwarded outside the local postal district to Wales and charged an extra half-penny as denoted by the S.W. 1/2d. in circle.

The London Returned Letter Branch with its own Controller was set up outside the Circulation Department in 1867, and a series of barred oval RLO in diamond handstamps was in use.

A different Returned Letter handstamp is shown on a wrapper for London East District on Fig.3 illustrating the front bearing the circular date stamp for the London E. 25th November 1873 and the code R L denoting Returned Letter, for on the reverse is the inscription "Not to be Found" countersigned by two postal clerks. Fig.4 illustrates the reverse of a similar wrapper with the same

Returned Letter mark on the front but for 29 January 1874, and showing the terse endorsement again twice countersigned "House pulled down"!

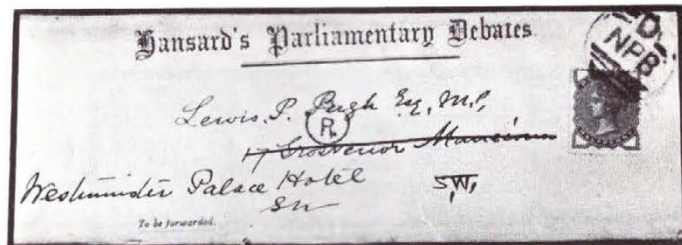


Fig. 1

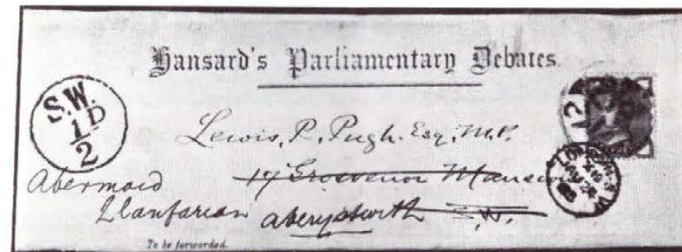


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

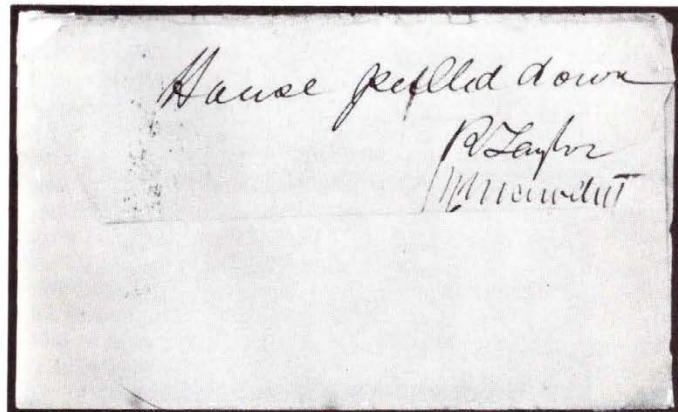


Fig. 4

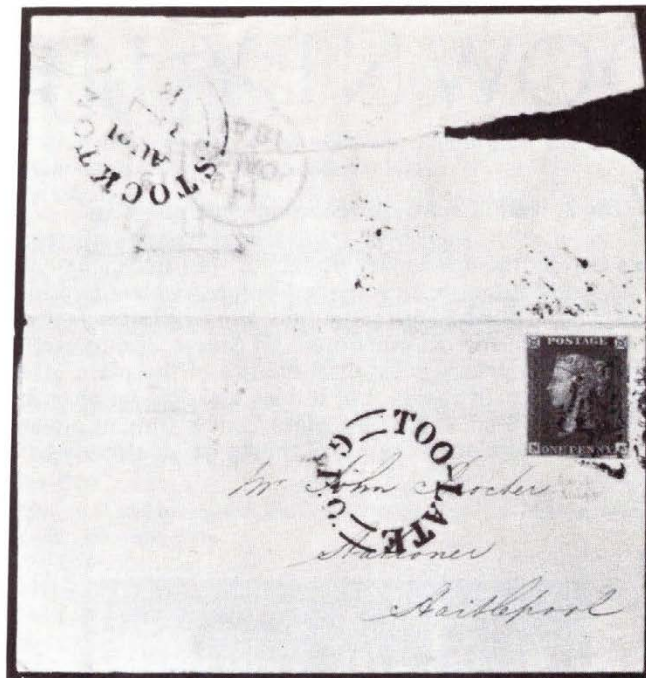


Fig. 5

There was a series of London Too Late marks in the 1840's. Fig. 5 shows the large 27mm circular TOO LATE - G.P.O. stamp on a wrapper franked with a plate 13 penny red dated 19 August 1841. The writer would be interested to hear from readers who can pre date this example.

Mr. C.G. Tayar of Abbots Bromley wrote to us in response to our article "Late use of the Maltese Cross" saying he has a letter on which the Maltese Cross is used to cancel a mis-applied sideways duplex stamp of Kendall on 26/12/1860 and wonders if this is the latest known use.

DOWNNEY HEAD NOTES

1d. Die 2, wmk. Crown, unrecorded plate marking

This crescent-shaped mark under "E" of PENNY has not, to my knowledge, been recorded before. I have two identical copies, given to me some time ago by Walter Jackson, and have come across one other. Of course, it may well be simply a temporary accidental feature of the plate affecting a short run of sheets, but it does look like an intentional marking. If so, is it a new plate, a new state of a plate, or just an omission to the list of marks on an already listed plate?



1d. Die 2, wmk. Crown, showing a pink label in the margin

I have seen two examples of this, both with numbers written on the label in pencil. The control, B12 (wide), on the example illustrated, is partly printed on the label, which is pink and gummed on the back.



-M.J.

GB AUCTION PRICES

PHILLIPS

6th May

1924-26 3d corner "S33" control block (3 x 2) opt. "CANCELLED" type 33, fine with gum, tiny gum fault.

Est £100.....£150

- 5d corner "S33" control block (3 x 2) opt. "CANCELLED" type 33, very fine with gum.

Est £100.....£200

1934-36 1½d Large-format imperforate corner "I 16" block (3 x 4) over-printed "CANCELLED" type 33, horizontal crease between second and third rows just touching stamps, fine with gum. Rare.

Est £250.....£700

ROBSON LOWE LTD

11th, 12th May

1878 The Board of Inland Revenue required booklets containing 24 Receipt Stamps: Inland Revenue 1877 1d lilac panes (4) 3 x 2 with manuscript "cancelled": three panes sewn in a lilac cover.

Est £100.....£400

1903 Specimen booklet covers in three shades of red: a fourth shade attached to an official letter intimating that this is the approved shade, with note regarding type of printing and a final specimen in the approved shade and type.

Est £75.....£340

1840 Rainbow Trial 1d in blue, a very fine corner pair.

Est £650.....£850

1840 1d Black plate 6, GF, fine unused with much gum. With R.P.S. certificate (1970).

Est £325.....£475

1887-1900 £1 green, FA, fine mint, previously mounted, faint gum crease.

Est £250.....£500

V.R. 1d FG, mint with almost complete original gum, wide margins, fresh colour, scarce. R.P.S. Certificate (1975).

Est £950.....£2100

BOURNEMOUTH STAMP AUCTIONS

1st, 2nd June

Literature: "The Ferrari Collection", the fourteen auction catalogues bound in two volumes with prices realised marked against the lots.

Est £500.....£1000

H.R.HARMER

15th June

1860 1½d rosy mauve, a fine part o.g. copy.

Est £500.....£625

1902-10 £1 dull blue-green, part o.g. centred slightly to right, a few blunt perms., otherwise fine.

Est £350.....£460

1912-22 5d yellow-brown, variety No watermark, an unmounted mint block of four from left of sheet, fine.

Est £700+.....£950

1913 Multiple Cypher ½d., 1d. in part o.g. blocks of four, fine and rare.

Est £480+.....£725

1924 Block Cypher 2½d. blue, variety no watermark, an o.g. block of four, a few blunt perms., fine, rare. With B.P.A. certificate (1970).

Est £560+.....£625

1884-88 5/- rose, raised stop after "R", part o.g., a little soiled and creased.

Est £450.....£360

STANLEY GIBBONS

16th, 17th June

J.W. Buchanan: First type PRE-PAID lettersheet in blue with m/s "19.2.40" in panel, used from Coventry to London, despatch C.D.S., PAID arrival on the 20th and m/s "PAID 1", superb and rare.

Est £500.....£2500

GB AUCTION DIARY

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28 N.W.P. AUCTIONS LTD.,

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OCTOBER 1977

10 ROBSON LOWE LTD.,

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GB AUCTION PRICES [Continued]

1869 "Wyon" Head Medal: NATIONAL MEDAL FOR SUCCESS IN ART AWARDED BY THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT on reverse, obverse has Wyon's beautiful head of Victoria, struck in silver weight 90g.

Est £65.....£65

1841 2d plate 3, Lb-MC, block of 4 in the finest available condition, large even margins, three stamps with strong guide lines through value tablet, large part o.g.

Est £3000.....£3000

1841 2d plate 4, MH "violet blue", brilliant example with enormous margins, adjoining stamps at right and bottom, London "19" diamond cancel.

Est £100.....£140

1883-84 5/- imprimatur, FF, fresh large part o.g., very rare.

Est £325.....£380

1883-84 9d. wmk. sideways inverted (S.G. K25a, 195 var.) AA-DE the brilliant corner block of 16, slight marginal thin, majority of stamps unmounted o.g. exceptional colour and a magnificent exhibition piece.

Est £4400.....£4000

1911 1d aniline pink (S.G. M6[8]) block of four, extremely fresh, one perf. torn, o.g.; R.P.S. Cert. (1974).

Est £350.....£700

1912-24 Royal Cypher 1/- deep bronze-brown (S.G. N32[10]) very rare marginal block of four, light bends, unmounted o.g., R.P.S. Cert. (1973).

.....£650

The item illustrated on the cover of the last issue was unfortunately without description, which is as follows: Downey Head, 1/2d. Green, Die 1B. An imperforate block from the trial printing on Basted Mills paper, watermark Multiple Cypher, and printed by Harrison & Sons from plate 8.

GREAT BRITAIN FINE STAMPS

1840 1d Black plate 1a lettered FH. A very large margined single showing the black M.C., scarce on this plate. SG2. £65.00

1840 1d Black plate 1b lettered PF. A superb four margin single cancelled with a very fine strike of the red M.C. SG 2. £38.00

1840 1d Black plate 4 lettered CK. A very fine used four margin example with a neat black M.C. SG 2. £36.00

1840 2d Blue plate 2, lettered PG-PH. A very fine used large margined pair with the scarce red M.C. SG 5. £285.00

1840 2d Blue, plate 2, lettered PC. A superb used four margin example neatly cancelled with the "1844 type" cancel in black. SG 5. £145.00

1841 1d Red, plate 45, lettered HL. A superb four margin imprimatur showing marginal inscription. SG 8. £75.00

1841 2d Blue, plate 4, lettered HI. A very fine mint example with large square margins and much original gum. SG 15. £375.00

1855 1d Brick-red die 2, watermark large crown, perf 14 and lettered JC. A superb mint well centred example. SG 30. £40.00

1847-54 1/- Green embossed. A very fine used example, cut square with good margins all round. SG 55. £75.00

1872 1/- Green, plate 5, "Stock Exchange" forgery, lettered BK. A very fine example on small piece dated JY 16 72. £145.00

1879 3d pale rose, plate 20, lettered EG. A very fine mint example of excellent centring. SG 144. £50.00

1881 1/- Orange-brown, plate 13, lettered OG. A fine mint example. SG 163. £48.00

1880 2d pale rose. A very fine lightly mounted single. SG 168. £28.00

1884 4d Dull green, lettered AA. A superb unmounted mint marginal example of fresh colour. SG 192. £75.00

1887 "Jubilee" 1½d imperf. essay in blue. A very fine mint example with good margins all round. £36.00

1891 "Jubilee" 3d purple/orange. A superb, very lightly mounted mint example of this good shade variation. SG 204. £145.00

1902 De La Rue 1d rose-carmine. An unmounted mint control (G7) strip of three. SG Spec MS(4). £20.00

1902 De La Rue 9d slate purple and deep ultramarine on chalky paper. A superb mint block of four. SG Spec M40(4). £125.00

1911 Downey Head 1d carmine, die 1b, plate proof. A superb mint imperforate single on experimental chalky paper. £45.00

1912 Downey Head 1d carmine, die 2, paper trial. A superb imperforate block of four on John Allen special finish very thin paper. SG trial (b). £100.00

1912 Downey Head 1d scarlet, die 2, Multiple Cypher watermark inverted and reversed. A lightly mounted mint marginal example, believed to be one of three known mint copies. SG Spec N13c. £485.00

1912-24 Royal Cypher ½d green. A lightly mounted mint control (H16) block of six, one stamp showing the variety "stop after HALFPENNY". SG Spec N14i. £30.00

1912-24 Royal Cypher 1½d deep yellow-brown. A superb mint booklet pane of six, watermark inverted, with R.P.S. certificate. SG Spec N18(11). £75.00

1912-24 Royal Cypher 1½d red brown overprinted "SPECIMEN" type 26. A fine mounted mint example. SG Spec N18t. £36.00

1912-24 Royal Cypher 2½d blue on toned paper. A lightly mounted mint control (Q21) single of this rare variety, unlisted by S.G. R.P.S. certificate. SG Spec N21(10). £95.00

1912-24 Royal Cypher 5d yellow-brown, no watermark. A very lightly mounted mint single. SG 382a. £175.00

1912-24 Royal Cypher 1/- bistre brown in varnish ink. A lightly mounted mint example. Rare. SG Spec N32d. £425.00

1913 Waterlow 1/- green "seahorse". A very fine used example, with a superb Guernsey C.D.S. SG 403. £295.00

1924 Block Cypher 1½d red-brown, printed on the gummed side. A lightly mounted mint marginal single showing part of the "arrow". SG 420c. £185.00

1924 Block Cypher 2d orange, die 2, no watermark. An unmounted mint example. SG 421a. £135.00

1929 P.U.C. 1½d K29 control block of six with watermark inverted. Fine mint. Extremely rare with possibly only three in existence. SG Spec N Com C625a. £525.00

1934 Photogravure 1½d deep grey-green imperforate colour trial. An unmounted mint pair on watermarked paper. £75.00

1941 Dark Colours 2/6 Green Booklet Number 51. Includes pane of the scarce key value with excellent perforations the 2d, with watermark inverted. Complete, and in fine condition. SG Spec B55. £225.00

1954 August 2/6 advertisers voucher booklet. Contains interleaving pages and one pane of plain cream "Harrison and Sons London" inverted multiple script watermarked paper with the G.P.O. "Please post early in the day" notice on lower half. A rare item in superb condition. SG Spec F20 variety. £85.00

1961 2½d Carmine-Red type 1, with one phosphor band at left. An unmounted mint 42 dot cylinder block of six. Scarce. SG 614b. £135.00

1961 Crowns ½d - 3d set on cream paper with two phosphor bands reacting blue, and watermark inverted, includes carce 2½d Type II. Unmounted mint with good perforations. SG Spec S10a, S21a, S33a, S62a and S75a. £72.50

1970 British Rural Architecture 1/-. A cylinder block of six with New blue omitted with normal block for comparison. Perfect unmounted mint. SG 817Ea. £85.00

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Please send details in the first place, and, if suitable, arrangements can be made for one of our buyers to evaluate your collection. Alternatively, stamps can be sent by registered post and an offer made by return.

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