

REVIEW



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	Ditto, watermark inverted (5v.)	£17.00	£11.00	1955	Waterlow "Castles" (4v.)	£250.00
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1918	Bradbury "Seahorses" (3v.)	—	£325.00		Ditto, watermark inverted (7v.)	£5.75
1924	Block Cypher (12v.)	£85.00	£50.00		Ditto, watermark sideways (5v.)	£5.75
	Ditto, watermark inverted (3v.)	£1.75	£1.35	1957	Graphite (6v.)	£7.50
	Ditto, watermark sideways (4v.)	—	£70.00	1958	1st De La Rue "Castles" (4v.)	£825.00
1934	Photogravure, large format (2v.)	95p	60p	1958-65	Crowns, ordinary (17v.)	£4.00
	Ditto, watermark inverted (2v.)	£125.00	—		Ditto, watermark inverted (7v.)	£47.00
1934-35	Ditto, intermediate format (4v.)	£10.00	£6.00		Ditto, watermark sideways (7v.)	£6.00
	Ditto, watermark inverted (3v.)	£32.00	£22.00	1958-61	Graphite (8v.)	£57.50
1935-36	Ditto, small format (11v.)	£45.00	£28.50		Ditto, watermark inverted (5v.)	£47.50
	Ditto, watermark inverted (3v.)	£12.00	£7.00	1959	2nd De La Rue "Castles" (4v.)	£195.00
	Ditto, watermark sideways (4v.)	—	£65.00	1959	Phosphor-graphite (8v.)	£70.00
1934	Re-engraved "Seahorses" (3v.)	—	£365.00	1960	Green phosphor (9v.)	£30.00
KING EDWARD VIII				1960-67	Crowns, phosphor (17v.)	£3.00
1936	K. E. VIII (4v.)		U/m		Ditto, watermark inverted (10v.)	£95.00
	Ditto, watermark inverted (3v.)		35p		Ditto, watermark sideways (6v.)	£11.00
			£5.50	1963-68	1st Bradbury-Wilkinson "Castles" (5v.)	
KING GEORGE VI					2/6 x 2	£25.00
1937-47	Dark colours (15v.)		£18.50	1967	Machin gum Arabic (9v.)	£3.00
	Ditto, watermark inverted (5v.)		£80.00	1967-70	Ditto, P.V.A. (16v.) 4d. x 2, 8d. x 2	£5.00
	Ditto, watermark sideways (5v.)		£42.00	1967-68	Bradbury-Wilkinson no watermark "Castles" (4v.)	£20.00
				1969	Machin high values (4v.)	£22.00

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EDITORIAL

49 Starting with this issue, the *Review* is being printed by Woods of Perth, a company which will not be a stranger to the majority of our readers. We hope that our association will be long and worthwhile.

51 As with other publications, the contents of the *Review* really depend upon people submitting material for publication, and although many articles are in hand, we still need more, especially concerning the stamps of Edward VII, Edward VIII and George VI.

55 On a light-hearted note, perhaps our readers in Ireland needn't have any fear of having their stamp collections burgled successfully, judging by this cutting taken from a recent *Daily Telegraph*.

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IRISH BURGLAR
TRIED TO CRACK
SAFE WITH BRICK

M.J.

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REFLECTIONS ON PANES - 2

S. Lawrence

This should be entitled 'The Mystery of the Cut Edges'. A number of years ago — perhaps three — whilst sorting through the smooth and rough cut edges of the Q.E.II booklet panes, it occurred to me that although these varieties were not listed by S.G., they were nevertheless interesting items.

Thinking it would be quite easy to find out the technical reasons for the difference, I tried very unsuccessfully to make sense of what little information there was available. "Oh yes", I was told airily, "the straight edge was cut by guillotine and the rough edge by rotary cutters". But were they?

It soon became clear that this was not as simple as it looked. After a protracted correspondence with Mr. G. York of Harrison & Sons, the information given to me was that in 1940, he, along with his chief engineer, constructed the first rotary cutting machine for booklets from a book cutting machine.

Therefore, the logic of this is that rough cut panes cannot exist before 1940. Mr. York, who has spent most of his working life at Harrisons, as had his chief engineer, was adamant about this.

Having had many years of factory management myself, I readily understand the systems of production used, and so,

after asking the right questions, I discovered that the reason for the introduction of the rotary cutter was to speed up production of stamp books. The guillotine could only chop through a certain thickness of books, whereas the rotary cutters could handle a greater thickness.



Rough edge from rotary cutter.

Looking through my collection of panes, it was quite evident that something was amiss. I had many, many panes of pre-1940 origin with rotary cut edges, and one almost (but not quite) certainly a rotary cut pane on the Downey Head, c. 1911.

When I tackled our good friend Mr. York about this, I was told that it was an impossibility, but if I had anything like that, he and his engineer would be pleased to see them.

We all know that the panes of the G.V issues were printed by Waterlow as well as Harrisons, so being very careful to put together a few panes that were easily proved

to be Harrison prints, I sent Mr. York a bumper bundle. To my astonishment, when my panes came back to me, Harrisons had to admit that they had no knowledge as to how these panes came about. So the question remains; How is it possible that many years *before* a machine is built, the



Straight edge from guillotine.

effects of this machine appear on many, many panes?

As a last note, not knowing Mr. York personally, there always existed the possibility that he was a young man, newish to the job and so these matters were 'before his time'. Regretfully that is not the answer, as he has been with Harrisons some thirty years now, and he tells me his chief engineer has been with the firm even longer!

Does the answer lie in a machine that was built and used *before* Mr. York's time, and has since sunk without trace? I shall be very, very pleased to hear from anyone who has a logical answer to this problem.

DOWNEY HEAD PERF 14

Michael J. Burrows

Introduction

When Harrison's secured the coveted contract to print the King George V issues it could be thought that part of the envisaged plans of those involved were that new designs, new watermarked paper, new presses and a perforating machine gauged 15×14, required to meet the production requirements needed to achieve the contract quantities, would just materialise overnight.

It is a sad fact of life that no matter how good the theory it often falls short when put into practice. So, it was not very surprising that when the contract came into force on 1 January 1911, much was left to be desired. Eventually everything started to go right and the 'Downey Heads' made their appearance to a very critical public on Coronation Day 22 June 1911.

The general public had already seen examples of Harrison's work with the KEVII ½d. and 1d., perf. 14, that had already been put on sale by 3 May, although the ordinary member of the British public may not have been aware of their existence.

When the 'Downey Heads' appeared the gauge of perforation had been changed to 15×14. One school of thought puts the change from Perf. 14 to perf. 15×14, down to the grain of the paper, which was easier to tear vertically. A further theory suggests that the change was due to the need of an easier horizontal separation in conjunction with the various coil machines, both vending and affixing, that had begun to appear.

Perf. 14 variety

It is believed that the variety, or error, as it is more commonly known, on the 'Downey Heads' occurred simply by the use of a perforating machine that Harrison's had used on the earlier printings of the 1911 issued KEVII. In 'Rare Stamps' by L. N. and M. Williams, they put forward — "It has been stated that the variety occurred when, under great pressure of work, the printers obtained permission by telephone to use one of the perforating machines employed for the Edwardian stamps". The mists of time appear to have obscured the original source.

Besides the ½d. there also exists a record of a block of four of the 1d. value, mint, perforation 14. This was first noted in the British Philatelist Vol. 8, p. 31, June 1915. Illustrated in Stamp Collecting 8 January 1965 is a 1d. perf. 14, single. This formed part of the copy for an advertisement for an auction that took place on the 18 and 19 of the same month. The advert states — "The second session opens with KGV and here we

have the very rare unused 1d. perf. 14 (only four exist)". The colour was given as deep rose-red and it sold for £380. Whether this means that the block was separated after its discovery in 1915, or if the single was in addition to the block I have been unable to elucidate. Also this very rare block does not appear to have been definitely assigned to being a Harrison printing; whereas, the ½d. exists with the Harrison control A 11(w) mint (Fig. 1). This was illustrated in



Fig. 1. The unique control single (photo courtesy of Stanley Gibbons Magazines Ltd.).

Gibbons Stamp Monthly Vol. 43 No. 12 May 1970. The report tells us that it was Lot 707 from the 3rd day of the second Maximus sale that took place on 15 May 1970. The report also says that it was a unique Control copy 'A.11' with large part of the original gum and estimated to realise £600. The illustration shows the report to be in error, the control is A 11(w). At least two other mint copies are known.

At a display given by Tony McCleery on 11 February 1978 to the Great Britain Philatelic Society a mint example of the ½d. perf. 14 was on view. The write-up contained the following notes “. . . it must be regarded as a trial because (a) the dull blue green colour is quite unlike any other shade in this issue and (b) it is known that many perforation experiments took place at this time”.

Recorded Locations of Use of the ½d.

From time to time examples of this rare perforation, in used condition, come onto the market. Looking at the locations of the postmarks on the stamps off cover and on postcards recorded in the philatelic press, it soon becomes readily apparent, with one exception, that there is a definite distribution pattern.

Taking the Sussex area first (Fig. 2):

BRIGHTON: A single showing IGHTON, being part of the Brighton Krag machine cancellation, was sold in a London Auction on 10 May 1966 for £30. Although illustrated in the catalogue the half-tone does not show the date. Beaumont and Stanton record 9 August 1911.

CROWBOROUGH: In 1911 this town had a population of 3,081 with a post office under the Head Office of Tunbridge Wells. The date given by Beaumont and Stanton is 14 August.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: A rather stained copy, signed ‘C Nissen’ and showing the BRIDGE WELLS section of the

Tunbridge Wells Krag machine mark was sold at auction in 1970 for £23. Royal Tunbridge Wells is one of those two-county towns, the other county being Kent.

WORTHING: On 26 September 1968 a single with the WORTHING c.d.s. was auctioned for £31. Unfortunately the catalogue illustration does not show the date very clearly. Beaumont and Stanton do not record this usage.

Moving north-eastwards to the East Anglian county of Norfolk we come to the second distribution area (Fig. 3):

CAISTER-ON-SEA: In a mixed lot offered for sale on 29 October 1969 was a single ‘somewhat stained and thin but with clear CAISTER c.d.s. of 1911 (Aug)’. In 1911 Caister had a population of 1,648 served by a post office under Great Yarmouth. Beaumont and Stanton lists 30 August for this usage. In May of this year (1978) a Clevedon, Avon, dealer offered a single on a postcard tied with a superb single-ring c.d.s. for CAISTER ON SEA 1.15PM AU 22 11, at £225.

CROMER: The population numbering 4,074 was served by its own Head post office. Recently (1978) Stanley Gibbons Ltd. had on offer a postcard stamped with the ½d. perf. 14, with R.P.S. certificate, postmarked with the Cromer d.r. for 24 August 1911. This is a new location for the variety.

GORLESTON: Located in the county of Suffolk. A single with the date 21 August

1911 was first reported by a Dr. Frederick in the British Philatelist in 1912. This same date is given by Beaumont and Stanton. A pair, clearly dated 21 August was offered on 7 July 1970 and sold for £57/10/0 (£57.50). This same pair came up again the following year but was either unsold or withdrawn.

GREAT YARMOUTH: Lot 155 of the second portion of the ‘Beaumont’ sale which took place on 2 February 1966 was described thus:

½d. bluish-green error perforated 14 used on 1911 (18th July) postcard from Great Yarmouth, corner fault.

This item found a temporary owner at £15, as it was re-offered on 13 September and this time it was illustrated in the sale catalogue. The selling price is recorded as £24. Careful study of the letterpress half-tone, which has been substantially reduced, does not give much help in deciding if the catalogue description is erroneous. The fact remains that in The Postage Stamps of Great Britain, Part Four, of which with Stanton, Beaumont was co-author, the date they give is the 18 August. It is difficult to accept that if Beaumont had this card in his collection, with a supposed earlier date, that mention of it was not made. Unless it did not come into his possession until after 1957. Maybe the present day owner can clear up this matter and confirm my own supposition that the describer was in error. A typographical error can be ruled



Fig. 2. The Sussex area.

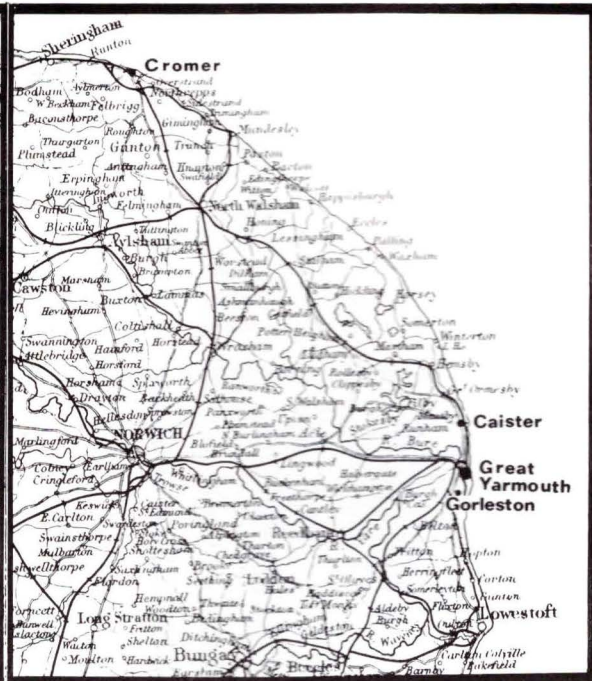


Fig. 3. The Norfolk area.

out, unless it was a straightforward 'lift' from one catalogue to another.

A postcard franked with this variety from Great Yarmouth dated 21 August 1911 was in the L. O. Trivett collection when it came under the hammer in November 1924. An illustration in Stamp Collector's Fortnightly is of sufficient clarity to show that the d.r. handstamp has a figure 2 at the base between the thick bars.

On 19 January 1966 a thinned and rather stained copy with Great Yarmouth c.d.s. 'AU 25 11' with R.P.S. certificate was sold for £13. Another example, this time a very fine single, was auctioned on

30 April 1969, bidding being halted at £34.

A recent chance to examine three postcards each bearing a perf. 14 reveals that although having a different Great Yarmouth c.d.s. and of different dates, each card appears to have emanated from Gorleston. This is not altogether very unusual, as it is possible that during certain times of the day Gorleston collections may have been taken down the road to be postmarked at Great Yarmouth. The town of Gorleston being situated about two miles from its Head Post Office.

If you care to cast your mind back to

the time that the postcards were sent it will be realised that the amount of mail during the holiday season for this very popular part of the East Coast was quite considerable. Indeed, when mechanisation finally arrived in East Anglia, Great Yarmouth was the first to have a post-marking machine. This particular Krag machine is known used on Christmas Day 1911. The reasons as to why this is, as yet, the earliest known date is left entirely to the reader's imagination.

We now come to the odd man out as far as the circulation areas are concerned.

MIDDLESBOROUGH: Sited in the county of Yorkshire, Beaumont and Stanton



Fig. 4. Three examples with Great Yarmouth cancellations, but apparently emanating from Gorleston.

give the date of usage as 25 August. On 6 May 1971 a single with a c.d.s. of Middlesborough was sold for £28. The sale catalogue mentions a photo but this does not appear in evidence.

Other singles noted are: copy a little stained with a few short perfs at right. This was sold on 24 September 1974 for £60. The photograph clearly shows a double ring c.d.s. with thick bars — 4.15PM AU 21 11. Another example, this time fine used, place of origin and date unrecorded but with a B.P.S. certificate (1933) was sold for £33 at an auction on 13 March 1973.

A further point of interest worth mentioning is that when reading the descriptions of the lots mentioned, there seems, at times, to be a reluctance to state the shade of the printings. The three examples from Great Yarmouth that I have studied cannot, in my opinion, be definitely allocated to the bluish-green printing.

EPITOME:

½d. perf. 14 mint: one control single, with at least two others known.

used: all dates are August 1911.

BRIGHTON: 9

CROWBOROUGH:

14

TUNBRIDGE

WELLS: unknown

WORTHING: unknown

CAISTER-ON-SEA:

22, 30

CROMER: 24

GORLESTON: *21

GREAT

YARMOUTH:

17, **18, *21, 23, 25

MIDDLES—

BOROUGH: 25

1d. mint: block of four, possible single.

* more than one recording for this date.

** Beaumont card.

The above is not an attempt to record every known example of this interesting perforation variety but merely the bringing together of information that has come to my notice over the past few years.

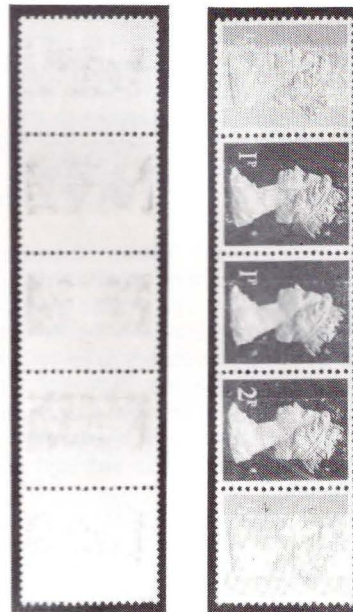
A STICKY PROBLEM

David Barker

In September 1972 the Post Office introduced a new 5p multi-value coil strip with a silicone coating in an attempt to counteract the wet weather dampness which affected coil machines and caused the stamps to stick together. The illustration shows an earlier coil on the original coated paper which was eventually released from a vending machine in the Potteries.

The gum arabic on the back clearly shows the fine network of cracks which were produced by a 'breaking bar' to prevent

curling of the stamps. This at least was clearly successful but it did permit condensation to form in these minute cracks so that the gum effectively attached itself to the face of the stamps underneath with the result that there is a colour offset on the back of every stamp. As the photograph reveals, the phosphor coating



prevented this colour removal but the regular presence of teeth holes across the face of every stamp bears witness to the fact that this strip literally had to be torn from the face of the stamps beneath.

UNPAID AND UNDERPAID MAIL

John Forbes-Nixon

After the Postal Reform with the introduction of the Penny Post on 10 January 1840, the requirement was that letters should either be prepaid at the rate of one penny per half ounce for inland mail, or be surcharged at double the deficiency or shortfall by way of a fine to encourage prepayment.

As a consequence it became necessary for a proportion of the mail, albeit small, to be double charged on the unpaid penny on unpaid mail, marking such items with a black 2 denoting the charge to be collected. At the majority of towns such mail would be marked in manuscript but a minority of places had locally made handstamps for such use and these vary in size and design enormously.

Figure 1 shows two letters to the same addressee, the upper dated 14 February 1840 has been prepaid as indicated by a red 1 handstamp, whilst the lower is unpaid dated 14 January 1840 and so surcharged by the Edinburgh curly black 2 handstamp.

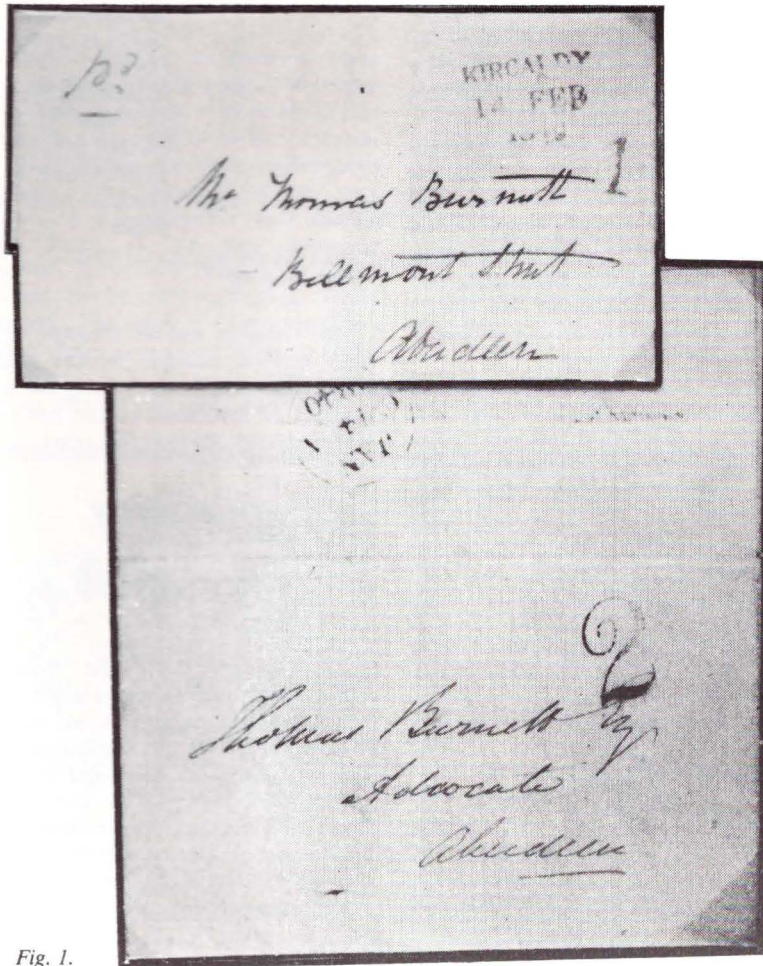


Fig. 1.

Figure 2 and 3 give some indication of the range and size of design that can be found in these handstamp 2's used on underpaid mail. The former is the small squat 2 of Ely, the latter the huge 2 of Plymouth with ABOVE ½ OZ in the top of the loop.

Somewhat different is one of the Liverpool stamps as Figure 4 with a small 2^d TO PAY surrounded by a circular INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID and Figure 5 the so-called Glasgow frying pan stamps where the weight deficiency and fine were added in manuscript.

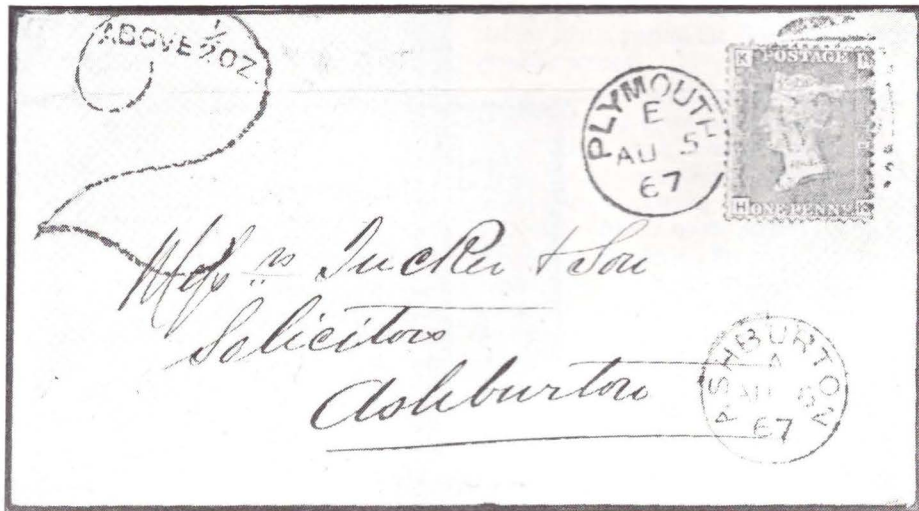
Figure 6 shows a letter prepaid by a penny stars adhesive in 1861 which was forwarded unpaid and a black manuscript 1 denoted this; subsequently the letter was again forwarded unpaid so the unpaid charge was doubled and on this occasion the Tenby handstamp 2 was used.

The collection of these handstamps makes a fascinating study but they are scarce to find as of course only a small proportion of the mail attracted such surcharge and fewer still were preserved.



Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



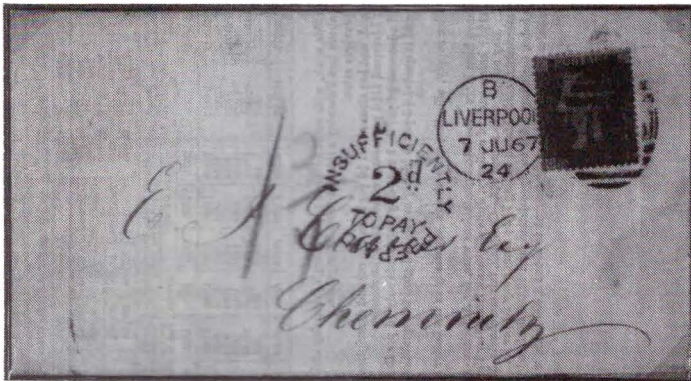
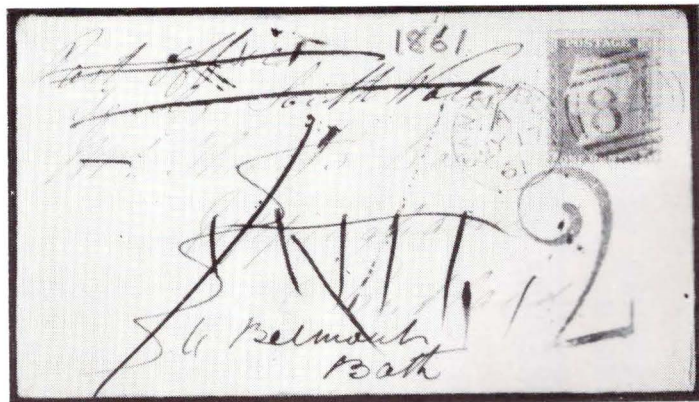


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



MACHINS - THE DEVELOP- MENT OF PHOSPHOR

David Barker

The whole subject of phosphor coating on stamps is one of great interest and one which may be studied in some depth. In June 1960 the first phosphor stamps appeared in post offices and their development to the present permits the widespread use of Automatic Letter Facing machines which are used to distinguish first from second class mail. The violet phosphor used on the present definitives is of lettelite B₃ which gives a bright visible afterglow when subjected to ultra-violet light with a wavelength of 2537 angstroms.

A metal screen on the cylinder picks up the phosphor coating and applies it by pressure to the stamps beneath through the photogravure process. This screen may have either 150 or 250 screening lines to the inch or, more rarely, may exhibit both screens on the same stamp, as the photograph shows. The phosphor cylinder number soon came to be synchronised adjacent to the ink cylinder number but may be found displaced either above or below this position or indeed the whole phosphor cylinder may be inverted and

consequently the phosphor number appears upside down in the right-hand margin. Twenty-one different phosphor cylinders have so far been brought into use, as the table illustrates, and the earlier cylinders exist in different states and, although usually for double pane usage, cylinders P19 and 22 are for single panes only.



Phosphor band exhibiting both 150 and 250 screens (photo courtesy of Cyril Jonas).

Since phosphor is a relatively recent introduction, it is not surprising that some technical difficulties have been encountered in its usage in the form of misplaced or even totally missing phosphor bands. The period since decimalisation has also witnessed several experiments, the first of which is the now famous 4½p phosphor coated paper with the normal two bands in addition, and

subsequently the 8½p on phosphor coated paper only. Similarly there has recently been introduced an 8mm width of phosphor in addition to the original 9½ and 4mm widths.

Recently the printers appear to have been having some difficulty in correctly applying the phosphor and this has led to a rash of collectable and not so collectable material that has confused both retailers and the philatelic public alike. The first sign of the problem was the sudden widespread release of the 6½p issue with an overlarge phosphor wash that extends most of the way across the stamps in the first row of each sheet. It seems possible that this was the result of an over-thin viscosity of phosphor ink seeping beneath the phosphor doctor blade during the final stages of the printing process.

Perhaps as a result of this the phosphor was thickened quite substantially and the result was a thick overall coating on the 10½p stamps and subsequently a similar, albeit thinner, coating on the small format 50p value. Many other stamps, including the 6½p, 7p, 8½p, 9p and 10p orange values also contain traces of phosphor lines across the Queen's portrait between the intentionally applied bands. For 'telling a story' these stamps are collectable but they do not, as has sometimes been claimed, represent an 'all-over' phosphor coating but are rather the result of problems encountered at the printers with the phosphor viscosity.

PHOSPHOR CYLINDERS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

<i>Cylinder Number</i>	<i>Screen</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
1	250	Serif to the right, hence number is reversed: printed wide and is often missing on the dot cylinders.
2	250	First stage: 2mm high and unsynchronised. Second stage: Additional large 2 engraved 41mm below small 2. Third stage: Both dot and no-dot cylinders re-engraved but no-dot cylinder 2 number is inverted.
4	250	First stage: 2mm high and unsynchronised. Second stage: 4mm high number superimposed over small 4.
5	150	
7	150	
8	150	Number 8 not engraved on dot cylinder, only cylinder box applied.
P9	150	
10	150	
11	150	} Only used for 5p and 7½p regionals.
12	150	
13	150	Sometimes occurs with only the phosphor box showing.
14	150	
17	150	No-dot cylinder numbers are often omitted.
18	150	
P19	150	Only used for 5½p regionals. A single pane cylinder.
20	150	No-dot cylinder numbers are often omitted.
P21	150	
22	250	Only used for regionals. A single pane cylinder.
P26	150	Phosphor number engraved only on no-dot cylinders.
27	150	} Only used for coils and booklet panes.
28	150	

GEORGE V NOTES

1912 1d. Die 1B, scarlet, wmk. Crown — Perf. variety

I am indebted to Mr. W. P. Bird for allowing me to illustrate this curious perforation variety. The stamp is pale scarlet with watermark upright and comes from an outer booklet pane. The



only explanation that I can offer is that the booklet sheet(s) 'jumped' forward too much before the last strike of the perforating combhead, resulting in the 'imperforate at left' effect as seen in the photograph. The perforation type is B3, a type assumed to be a modified version of the type 2 sheet perforator (see *Philatelic Review* vol. 1, page 49, and *GB Journal* vol. 13, page 58).

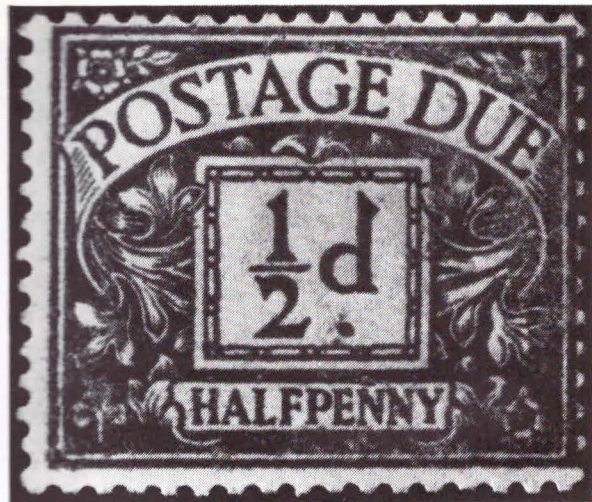
1912 ½d. Die 1B, wmk. Simple Cypher — Broken frame

This exceptional flaw comes from the booklet printing of the ½d. Die 1B. Mr. Jim Hanson has confirmed that it is constant. The position in the booklet pane is stamp No. 2, and the pane has an upright watermark, without bars in the margin, identifying it as an outer pane.



1914-23 Royal Cypher ½d. Emerald Postage Due — Varnish ink

Our publishers have shown me this major new discovery on the ½d. Postage Due. As far as I can make out, there are only two other comparable varieties to be found on all the typographed Postage Due issues. These are the 1924-31 Block Cypher 3d. printed on the gummed side, and the 1954-55 Tudor Crown 4d. imperforate error. I have always found 'varnish ink' varieties



particularly striking, and this one is no exception. I have attempted to photograph the stamp in such a way as to get the printed parts of the design to reflect the light, and I think that this photograph gives an idea of the glossy appearance of the ink. The cause of this curious phenomenon is generally believed to be insufficiently mixed ink, and similar varieties are known on the Downey Head ½d. Die 1B (both watermarks), 1d. Die 1A, 1d. Die 1B (both watermarks), Royal Cypher 1d., 5d. and 1s.

1912-24 Royal Cypher 1d. — overprinted CANCELLED

Mr. Jim Hanson has shown me this copy of the Royal Cypher 1d. overprinted with CANCELLED type 34. Previously, this overprint was thought to have been confined to the period 1941-48, and its apparent use some twenty or thirty years earlier is something of a mystery.



1924-34 Block Cypher 1½d. — booklet voucher panes

The new (4th) edition of the Specialised catalogue now lists far more booklet voucher panes, and includes an appendix illustrating various types of pre-cancellations. The two booklet panes



illustrated here are cancelled with two new types, at least new to the specialised catalogue's appendix, both in purple. The pane with the selvedge has 'LONDON CHIEF OFFICE; E.C.1, 19 FEB 25' and the other pane has 'LONDON CHIEF OFFICE, E.C.1., 29 APR 26'.

1912-24 Royal Cypher 1½d. — ‘Dash to right of crown’

Mr. Jim Hanson has shown me several examples of this flaw, which appears as a thick dash to the right of the crown. The plate, position and control are all unknown.



Correction

I must extend my apologies to Mr. Harry Dagnall, and to all those readers who were perhaps mystified by the table on page 40 of the last issue. This dealt with the relative cost of postage (the REAL COST). Unfortunately, the column under ‘Postage’ was out of sequence. The correct version of the table is reproduced here.

TABLE I

Year	Index 1978 = 100	Average weekly wage	Postage	Ratio Stamps/wage	REAL COST
1840	1.65	16s 6d	1d	200	25p
1850	1.87	18s 8d		220	23p
1860	2.19	£1. 1.10		260	19p
1870	2.25	£1. 2.6		270	19p*
1880	2.25	£1. 2.6		270	19p
1890	2.60	£1. 6.0		310	16p
1900	2.94	£1. 9.5		350	14p
1910	2.94	£1. 9.5		350	14p
1925	6.12	£3. 1.3	1½d	490	10p
1930	5.97	£2.19.8		480	10p
1940	8.05	£4. 0.6	2½d	380	13p
1950	13.4	£6¾		650	7½p
1960	22.6	£11½	3d	920	5½p
1978	100	£50	7p	715	7p

* From October 1870 the postcard allowed a short message to be sent for the equivalent of 9½p—still a relatively higher price than today's first class post. even.

GREAT BRITAIN

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1840 1d Black plate 4, lettered PG. A superb used four margin example tied to cover from Appin to Edinburgh and dated MR 8 1841. Excellent black M.C. SG 2. **£90.00**

1841 1d Red from black plate 11 lettered PE. A superb used four margin example with a neat black M.C. SG 7. **£16.50**

1841 1d Red, plate 15, lettered SJ. A very fine used four margin example with a good upright strike of the no. 8 in M.C. SG 8m. **£17.50**

1852-53 1d Red-brown, die 1, alphabet 2, lettered IB. A fine used four margin single on thick, lavender-tinted paper. An outstanding example. SG Spec B2k. **£18.50**

1869 2d Blue plate 15 lettered IB. A very lightly mounted mint example with good perforations. SG 46. **£65.00**

1870 ½d Rose-red, plate 5, lettered QI-RJ. A superb mint well centred block of four. SG 48. **£85.00**

1867 9d. Pale straw, plate 4, lettered SA. A very fine mint single, well centred with good perfs. SG 111. **£295.00**

1867 5/- Pale rose plate 1 lettered EI. A very fine mint example centred rather low but with good perfs and original gum. A scarce stamp in this condition. SG 127. **£695.00**

1881 2½d Blue, plate 23, lettered PG. A very lightly mounted mint copy, well centred. SG 157. **£65.00**

1884 6d. Green, lettered KS. A very fine mint imperforate *imprimatur* copy with good margins. SG 194. **£135.00**

1887 "Jubilee" 2d green and carmine. A lightly mounted mint single with the variety "double frame line at left". SG Spec K30b. **£17.50**

1891 "Jubilee" 3d purple on orange. A very fine lightly mounted mint example. SG 204. **£225.00**

1887-1892 "Jubilee" 5d dull purple and blue (Duty plate 1). A very lightly mounted mint example. SG 207. **£180.00**

1902 De La Rue 2/6 lilac. A fine mint single, well centred with good perfs. SG 260. **£185.00**

1902 De La Rue 5/- bright carmine. A fine mint example well centred with good perfs. SG 263. **£195.00**

1902 De La Rue £1 dull blue-green. A superb, very lightly mounted mint copy of good colour, well centred and with full perfs. all round. SG 266. **£975.00**

1904 De La Rue 2/0½d red booklet no. 1. A very fine complete booklet. SG Spec B1. **£45.00**

1911-13 Somerset House 10d dull reddish purple and carmine. A superb unmounted mint single. SG 311. **£58.50**

1911 Downey Head ½d very deep green, die 1b crown watermark. A superb used C.D.S. copy. SG Spec N2(7). **£25.00**

1911 Downey Head ½d green, die 1b, crown watermark inverted. A lightly mounted mint control (A11) strip of three, probably unique. SG Spec N2a. **£750.00**

1911 Downey Head 1d pale carmine on Austrian enamelled paper. A superb example of this rare trial showing outstanding fluorescence. **£155.00**

1912 Downey Head ½d. green, die 1b, watermark simple cypher reversed. An unmounted mint example of this rare variety. Perfs trimmed at foot. SG Spec N3c. **£75.00**

1912 Downey Head 1d scarlet, die 2, paper trial. A superb imperforate block of four on John Allen paper (thinner). SG trial (f). **£130.00**

1911-12 Eve "pillar" design of the 1/- in olive-brown. A very fine colour essay by Hentschel reference no. MB 75. **£135.00**

1912 Downey Head 2/- red booklet no. 13. Containing 18x1d scarlet and 12x½d green, die 1b simple cypher watermark stamps. SG Spec B9. **£95.00**

1912 "Medal Head" die proof in black on thin white card (74mm x 75mm) with uncleaned surround. Unappropriated. **£485.00**

1912-24 Royal Cypher 1d orange-vermilion. A magnificent unmounted mint marginal, interpanneau block of four. An outstanding example of this shade with R.P.S. certificate. SG Spec N16(15). **£495.00**

1914-23 Royal Cypher ½d emerald postage due. A lightly mounted mint example of the previously unrecorded variety "printed in Varnish Ink". Probably unique. R.P.S. certificate. SG D1. **£950.00**

1917 Royal Cypher 2d/- orange booklet no. 69. A very fine complete "voucher" booklet each pane cancelled "London E.C." dated 23 No 17. SG Spec B16. **£60.00**

1923 Royal Cypher 1½d. Postage Due. An unmounted mint U23 control strip of three. SG D3. **£175.00**

1924 Block Cypher 3d Postage Due on experimental watermarked paper. An unmounted mint D25 control single. SG D14b. **£52.00**

1924 Block Cypher 3d Postage Due on experimental watermarked paper. A superb used block of four dated 1925. Scarce. SG D14b. **£80.00**

1929 P.U.C. ½d-1½d booklet panes of six with watermarks inverted with good perforations. Unmounted mint except for two very lightly mounted ½d values. SG Spec N Com B1a, 2a and 3a. **£160.00**

1929 P.U.C. 1d scarlet. A fine mint horizontal pair with one stamp showing the "Broken wreath at left" variety. SG Spec N Com 6d. **£20.00**

1935 Photogravure 3/- scarlet booklet no. 312. A superb complete booklet. SG Spec B41. **£25.00**

1935 Photogravure 5/- buff booklet no. 15. A superb complete booklet. SG Spec B42. **£35.00**

1936 2/- blue booklet number 358. Contains 1½d. advert. pane number 143. All panes have watermarks inverted. Complete and in fine condition. SG B43. **£35.00**

1936 5/- Buff booklet no. 17. Contains 1½d. advert. pane no. 140 with good perforations. Inverted watermarks throughout except the advert. pane. Complete and in fine condition. SG B45. **£47.00**

1937 1½d Red brown booklet pane of six with watermark inverted. Overprinted "CANCELLED" type 33 and punched. One stamp lightly mounted. Good perforations. SG Spec QB21as. **£50.00**

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