

## GREAT BRITAIN <br> DEFINITIVE SETS

| QUEEN VICTORIA 1887－ | U／m | M／m | 1939－48 | High values（6v．） | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{U} / \mathrm{m} \\ £ 225 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1900 Jubilee（14v．） | － | £145 | 1941－42 | Light colour（ 6 v ．） | £ 1.10 |
| ，Jubiee（T4v．） |  |  |  | Ditto，watermark inverted（3v．） | £ 5.00 |
| KING EDWARDVII |  |  |  | Ditto，watermark sideways（3v．） | £ 9.00 |
| 1902－10 DeLaRue（0）（ 15 v ．$)^{1 / 2 d}$ d $\times 2,4 \mathrm{~d} \times 2$ | £195 | £115 | 1950－51 | New colours（6v．） | £ 2.00 |
| 1905－10 DeLaRue（c）（9v．） | £195 | £115 |  | Ditto，watermark inverted（5v．） | £ 6.50 |
| 1911 Harrison（perf．14）（5v．） | $£ 50.00$ | £32．00 |  | Ditto，watermark sideways（ 4 v ．） | £ 1.00 |
| 1911 Harrison（perf．15 14）（5v．） | £30．00 | £20．00 | 1951 | ＇Festival＇high values（ 4 v ．） | $£ 55.00$ |
| 1911－13 Somerset House（8v．） | $£ 85.00$ | $£ 50.00$ |  |  |  |
| KING GEORGEV |  |  |  |  | £60．00 |
| 1911－12 Downey Head series（12v．） | £22．00 | £16．00 |  | Ditto，watermark inverted（5v．） | £13．00 |
| 1912－24 Royal Cypher（14v．）9d．x 1 | £70．00 | £45．00 |  | Ditto，watermark sideways（3v．） | £ 1.75 |
| Ditto，watermark inverted（5v．） | £13．50 | f 8.75 | 1955 | Waterlow＂Castles＂（4v．） | £175 |
| 1913 Multiple Cypher（2v．） | £175 | £125 | 1955－58 | Edward（17v．） | £110 |
| 1918 Bradbury＂Seahorses＂（3v．） |  | £225 |  | Ditto，watermark inverted（7v．） | £ 5.75 |
| 1924 Block Cypher（12v．） | £75．00 | £45．00 |  | Ditto，watermark sideways（ 5 v ．） | £ 5.75 |
| Ditto，watermark inverted（3v．） | £ 1.75 | £ 1.35 | 1957 | Graphite（6v．） | £ 7.50 |
| Ditto，watermark sideways（4v．） |  | £55．00 | 1958 | 1 st De La Rue＂Castles＂（ 4 v ．） | £555 |
| 1934 Photogravure，large format（2v．） | 65 p | 45p | 1958－65 | Crowns，ordinary（17v．） |  |
| Ditto，water mark inverted（2v．） | £115 |  |  | Ditto，watermark inverted（7v．） | £45．00 |
| 1934－35 Ditto，intermediate format（ 4 v ．） | f 6.00 | f 3.75 |  | Ditto，watermark sideways（7v．） | f 5.50 |
| 1935 Ditto，water mark inverted（3v．） | £30．00 | £20．00 | 1958－61 | Graphite（8v．） | ¢50．00 ¢ 4500 |
| 1935－36 Ditto，small format（11v．） $\begin{aligned} & \text {（ } 3 \mathrm{v} \text { ．）} \\ & \text { Ditto，watermark inverted }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ 42.00 \\ & £ 10.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} f 26.00 \\ £ 6.00 \end{array}$ | 1959 | Ditto，watermark inverted（5v．） | ${ }^{\text {f } 110}$ |
| Ditto，watermark sideways（4v．） |  | £55．00 | 1959 | Phosphor－graphite（8v．） | $£ 45.00$ |
| 1934 Re－engraved＂Seahorses＂（3v．） | $£ 475$ | £275 | 1960－67 | Crowns，phosphor（17v．） | £ 2.50 |
|  |  |  |  | Ditto，watermark inverted（6v．） | £ 6.00 |
|  |  |  |  | Ditto，watermark sideways（6v．） | £ 5.25 |
| KING EDWARD VIII |  | U／m | 1963－68 | 1 st Bradbury－Wilkinson＂Castles＂（ 5 v ．） |  |
| 1936 K．E．VIII（4v．） |  |  |  | $2 / 6 \times 2$ | £ 7.50 |
| Ditto，watermark inverted（3v．） |  | £ 5.50 | 1967 | Machingum Arabic（9v．） | £ 3.00 |
|  |  |  | 1967－70 | Ditto，P．V．A．（16v．）4d．x $2,8 \mathrm{~d} . \times 2$ | £ 3.50 |
|  |  |  | 1967－68 | Bradbury－Wilkinson no watermark |  |
| KING GEORGEVI |  |  |  | ＂Castles＂（4v．） | f 6.00 |
| 1937－47 Dark colours（15v．） |  | £16．00 | 1969 | Machin high values（ 4 v ．） | ¢10．50 |
| Ditto，watermark inverted（5v．） |  | £60．00 | 1970 | Ditto，Decimal high values（ 4 v ．） | $\therefore 4.50$ |
| Ditto，watermark sideways（ 5 v ．） |  | £40．00 | 1971 | Machin Decimal gum Arabic（7v．） | £ 2.45 |

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## Page EDITORIAL

1 This is the first issue of the second volume of the Review. We have every reason to believe that the publication has proved worthwhile and has fully justified the effort and time put into it.
In this issue, the regular 'GB Auction Diary' has given way to an extra page of 'Prices Realised', mainly due to the recent Gibbons' auctions which contained portions of the Nissen stock.
With the 1980 London international exhibition rapidly approaching, many collectors will no doubt be planning their entries. The fact that it is at home will account for many exhibitors making it their first international. The exhibition will be held at Earl's Court, during May of 1980.

- M.J.

Cover illustration:
The $19121 / 2 d$ Downey Head Die 2 on Multiple Cypher paper from the scarce Somerset House printing with control B.12. At least two examples are known showing this double perforation.

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## ELIZABETHAN 'CASTLES'

David Barker

The 'Castle' issues of 1955-68 are amongst the most attractive of stamps printed in the last 25 years and they seem set to become the eventual successor to the King George V Seahorses which unfortunately, largely as a result of speculative investment, are being priced beyond the reach of the philatelist. The devotee of Seahorses should find little difficulty in appreciating the philatelic pleasure to be derived from a study of the 'Castles'.

The stamps, designed by Lynton Lamb, who only died so recently, and incorporating the Queen's portrait by Dorothy Wilding, were all printed from the plates of the original Waterlow 'master die'. From this die impressions were taken on the transfer roller forming the so-called transfer dies that were in relief and positive. After hardening these were then impressed onto a steel printing plate until the required number of images were built up. The stamps were arranged for each printing plate in two lots of ten rows of four impressions. The plate, now recessed and negative, was retouched to eliminate any inequalities or weaknesses and then the plate number was added in the gutter between the two panes. In the Waterlow and De La Rue printings this was guillotined off the sheet before issue but when Bradbury Wilkinson gained the contract from 31st December, 1962, the plate numbers appeared between the third and fourth stamps in the bottom margin; the whole numbers for the left pane and the ' $A$ ' numbers for the right. Further plate markings were added by both Waterlow and subsequently De La Rue in the form of $21 / 2-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ lines to be used as an aid to perforation.


2nd De La Rue printing showing plate dots

With the plates now ready for use they were covered with ink and then a doctor blade' was wiped over the whole plate removing the surface surplus and leaving ink only in the recessed portions. Rotary sheet fed panes of impressions were then produced some showing tints of colour on the paper. The 5/- brownish-red Bradbury Wilkinson values in particular often exhibit a pink marginal tint indicating a new or rechromed plate and, as such, may be helpful for identification purposes.

Waterlow made use of a very creamy paper but the stamps produced were often marred by whiskers and spots of colour. As a result the contract was lost at the end of 1957 to De La Rue who produced finer impressions, in part the result of using only a lightly creamed paper. In order to conform with the lower value Wilding definitives the decision was eventually taken to use crown watermarked paper. As a control to distinguish the old Edward watermarked stock from the new, two
plate dots were added beneath the bottom left-hand stamp and, in the case of the mass-produced $2 / 6 \mathrm{~d}$ value, a further check was added in the form of a similar single plate dot on the old stock. These markings are scarce and represent good property for the specialist.

In April, 1962 whiter paper was gradually introduced for the production of all definitive stamps and this was a changeover completed by the new printers in 1963 , Bradbury, Wilkinson. The plates used were struck from old dies, although they are about $1 / 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ longer than their De La Rue counterparts, and the re-positioning of plate numbers provide now a useful guide to shade-plate correlation. When the Wilding low values were superseded by the more simple Machin designs on chalky paper Bradbury, Wilkinson commenced printing the $2 / 6 \mathrm{~d}$ value on similar chalky paper. Once the existing supplies of whitish paper had been used up on the other values, a new series of unwatermarked 'Castles' on very white paper was issued to conform more nearly with the Machins.

Like all complex designs retouches and re-entries were necessitated and make an interesting study although the earlier varieties are often more apparent and are far scarcer. The question of shades is only superficially dealt with in the Gibbons specialised work and it is to be hoped that the multiplicity of clear shade contrasts receive a more comprehensive listing in future editions. The discerning collector armed with a Methuen book of colours and a plentiful supply of specimens may discover numerous variations nowhere more so than on the $10 /-$ values where shades abound.

The purpose of this article has been to encourage both collectors and dealers to study more comprehensively this much neglected field and to publish their findings. It may
also be hoped that many scarcer stamps, hidden away as normals in the 'straight sets' of four values, will eventually come to light thus enhancing both knowledge and pocket simultaneously.

## BOOK REVIEW

## T.P.O. A HISTORY OF THE TRAVELLING POST OFFICES OF GREAT BRITAIN-PART 3-SCOTLAND AND IRELAND by H. S. Wilson.

Published by The Railway Philatelic Group and available from A.J. Lowe "Stable Becks" Grasmere, Ambleside, Cumbria LA22 9PX. Price £3.75.

This 3rd volume completes the series on the History of T.P.O.'s in Great Britain and the author is to be congratulated for the authorative and readable manner in which he has handled his subject. He has divided Scotland and Ireland into areas, each area having its own chapter describing the T.P.O.'s, the whole being complemented with over 400 illustrations of the relevant cancellations and handstamps. There are in addition 15 half tone illustrations ${ }^{\prime}$ and a series of Appendices dealing with route maps, time bills, official documents etc. It is particularly interesting to see extensive use the author has made of the Post Office Proof Book and records.

My only small criticism is that a tabular listing of the cancellations, showing dates of usage where known, would have been very useful. Nevertheless this small point does not detract from the excellence of the work, indispensable to any collector interested in T.P.O.'s.

Extracts from the Contract for supply of Adhesive Stamps etc. of Waterlow \& Sons Limited with His Majesty's Postmaster-General. Dated 2nd April 1925.

## SPECIFICATION No. 1

## ADHESIVE UNIFIED (POSTAGE AND REVENUE) STAMPS AND POSTAGE DUE LABELS IN SHEETS

The stamps and labels to be printed on paper which will be supplied by the Controller, Post Office Stores Department. The paper, which will be of similar make to the approved specimen "mill" sheet (marked "P1") except that it will be watermarked "all over" with Royal Ciphers in Roman Capital letters, will be in reels $431 / 2$ inches wide or in reels $43^{1 / 2}$ inches and $213 / 4$ inches wide respectively, as determined by the Controller. It will be white in colour in accordance with specimen "P1" save such as is required for the production of $2 / 6$ Postage Due Labels, which will be of a lemon shade.

The paper to be gummed, calendered and non-curled; to be cut into "mill" sheets $201 / 2$ inches by $213 / 4$ inches, examined by the contractors and sorted into three classes, viz., good, papermakers' waste and contractors' waste respectively. The paper to be put up in sealed reams each containing exactly five hundred sheets and bearing description labels. The three classes of paper to be enclosed in separate parcels. Any paper torn from the reels to be placed in bags; the bags to be weighed, labelled with description and gross net weights, and sealed.

The "good" paper to be fully equal in all respects to the approved specimen (marked "P1"); to be used for the production of Adhesive Unified Stamps.

For the production of Postage Due Labels, with the exception of the $2 / 6$ denomination, such quantities of the white paper as the Controller will determine from time to time to be selected by the contractors from the gummed, calendered and non-curled "mill" sheets $201 / 2$ inches by $213 / 4$ inches sorted out as papermakers' waste. The paper to be fully equal in quality to the approved specimen (marked "P5") and to be put up in sealed reams each containing exactly five hundred sheets and bearing description labels.

The paper for the stamps and labels to be efficiently plate-glazed so as to produce a thoroughly satisfactory printing surface.

The outside dimensions of the printing plates, which will be supplied by the Controller, are about 20.15 in . by 10.55 in . and the outside dimensions of the printing surface of each plate (excluding the border lines and arrows) are 18.9375 in . by 9.5375 in . - the stamp pieces being arranged 240 set in one pane.

The dimensions of the printed surface of each stamp and label to be .8875 in. by .7375 in., and the dimensions of each stamp and label measured from centre to centre of the perforations to be .95 in . by .8 in .; width of gutters .0625 in .

The supplies of stamps and labels to be clearly and perfectly printed by the surface printing process on Wharfedale printing machines and to be to the specimens marked "S1" to "S19" respectively, approved by the Postmaster-General and signed by the Contractors. To be
similar and fully equal to them in gumming, plate-glazing, printing, perforation, colour, uniformity, quality, finish and all other respects.

Each and every stamp and label to bear the watermark or watermarks appropriate thereto. No stamps or labels to be printed on unwatermarked paper or with the watermark inverted or reversed.

The printing to be evenly spaced on the sheet so that the printed lines surrounding the stamps or labels are parallel to the respective edges of the sheet and that the margin at the top, bottom or on either side of the sheet is insufficient to permit of a stamp or label being printed thereon.

A control mark to be printed on the lower margin of each sheet of stamps and labels; the mark to be changed as directed by the Controller's Officers usually three times in each calendar year. The type, stereos or electros for the mark to be supplied by the Contractors and inserted in the slot provided in the printing plate.

The stamps and labels to be printed with approved inks which shall be quick drying, fast on exposure for 6 hours to the light of a mercury vapour lamp, free from lead or any other poisonous or deleterious substance, insoluble in water, and of such character as to be absolutely secure against the successful removal, without material alteration of the colour of the stamps or labels, of cancelling ink of the kinds used by the Post Office for the cancellation of stamps.

The backs of the stamps and labels to be gummed in such a manner as to render the stamps and labels properly adhesive; the quantity of gum to be not less than one gram on an area of 76 square inches.

The gum to consist entirely of pure gum arabic and to be free from any poisonous or deleterious substance.

The sheets to be well and efficiently comb-perforated with holes of the diameter of .035 inch equally spaced in straight lines and placed wholly within the perforation gutters. The number of perforation holes on the shorter side of each stamp or label to be 14 in addition to the hole at each corner and the number on the longer side to be 16 in addition to the hole at each corner.

The stamps and labels to be made up in reams each containing exactly 500 accurately trimmed issue sheets size 20 in . by $109 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. bearing 240 stamps or labels each. A paper slip to be used to separate each 100 sheets.

To be delivered in parcels each containing four reams; the parcels to be tied up securely lengthwise and twice crosswise with tape in a continuous length; the ends after being tied, to be secured by means of a seal.

The good stamps and labels to be delivered in separate parcels from the waste stamps and labels; each parcel to be clearly marked with details of the contents.

The stamps and labels to be enclosed between two facing and two back sheets and three dividing sheets to be placed between the respective reams.

The slips, wrappers, tape, seals, facing, back and dividing sheets, to be fully equal to the approved specimens marked "W1" to "W6". The facing, back and dividing sheets may be collected by the Contractors for further use.

Proofs to be furnished by the Contractors for approval before the printing of any first supply is proceeded with.

## POSTAL HISTORY

## Unusual Victorian Handstamps

## John Forbes-Nixon

In the course of the development of the Post Office administration various instructional and explanatory handstamps were issued and a browse through Post Office Records will reveal the diverse multiplicity of these.

An endeavour to find examples of these stamps is rewarding but many are very scarce as the cover or envelope was not retained after removal of the letter. In any event the occasion to use many of them may not have arisen often and two such marks are illustrated in this article.

Contravention of the halfpenny postage rate with unauthorised writing led to the Returned Letter Office of the London Office being sent a hooped semicircular stamp on 24.6.1873 reading CONTAINS/UNORTHORISED/WRITING/R.L.O. This proof book entry has crosses beside it, as illustrated in Figure 1, due to the mis-spelling of UNAUTHORISED though there appears to be no reregistration in the records at a later date. Figure 2 shows an example of this stamp which is in red with the correct spelling; it is on a vaccination certificate dated 5 October


Fig. 1

# RECEIVED OPEN \& RE-SEALED <br> AT THE POST OFFICE EDINBURGH 

Fig. 4


1874 which also bears a black manuscript 1 and "Gone no address" presumably because the letter could not be delivered and the fine collected, thus it found its way to the R.L.O. Later on 16.10.1874 as shown in Figure 3 another similar stamp was issued worded CONTAINS/UNAUTHORISED/MATTER/R.L.O. and the writer would be pleased to hear from any reader who may have seen this mark used.

Several Post Offices had special handstamps to apply to damaged mail after a repair had been effected. The earliest of these was issued to the Edinburgh General Post Office in December 1855 as shown in Figure 4. It was a boxed stamp with chamfered corners reading RECEIVED OPEN / \& RESEALED/AT THE POST OFFICE/EDINBURGH. Figure 5 shows an example of a similar but less often used and seen rectangular stamp without chamfered corners, used on 11 February 1865: the repair effected to a tear by means of sealing wax can be seen.

> WANTED

ARTICLES, CONTRIBUTIONS, OPINIONS AND OBSERVATIONS. ON ANYTHING TO DO WITH GREAT BRITAIN PHILATELY.

## A VICTORIAN THREAT

The following letter dates from 8 March 1862-and speaks for itself, quite clearly!

Mr. Wesley
What do you think of your Coffee House now we gave you a dose and will do it again if you attempt to open it there is no mistake about it old boy two Cnffee Houses is quite enough up here and you nor anyone else shall ever open that as a Coffee House.

Yours,
Wild fire
One wonders just what dastardly trick Wild fire played on Mr . Wesley - and if indeed the Coffee House ever opened.

- M.J.



## GEORGE V NOTES

## 1911 1/2d. Die 1 A - 'Worn Dolphin'

This example of the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Die 1 A shows a rather worn-out left-hand dolphin. The surface of the paper looks undisturbed, so either the plate was damaged (straightforward wear to the plate would not be so localised, unless there was a slight convexity at that point, which is doubtful) or something like grease on the plate resulted in faulty inking.

1911 1d. Die 1B-'Broken Ribbon' variety
Our publishers have shown me this variety, in which the right-hand ribbon, level with the King's neck, is partly missing. This flaw is similar to the well-known 'white fleur-de-lis' on the 1d. Die 1A, which I am illustrating for comparison. The sheet position lies somewhere on the tenth row, directly above the inter-pane gutter, but the plate is not known.


## 'Downey Heads' or 'Mackennals'?

Illustrated is an example of the commemorative envelope issued by the Junior Philatelic Society (later to become the National Philatelic Society). It is one of the very first illustrated 'F.D.C's', and opens out to reveal an open letter to members of the society, and details of the Coronation and new stamps. Unfortunately, one of the few things it says about the new issue is completely wrong! This being the statement that the new stamps bear a portrait of His Majesty by the Australian artist, Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A.R.A.'. Now, the new stamps did have a portrait of the King; Mackennal was an Australian, and he had not at that time been knighted. However, he did NOT originate the portrait. Messrs. W. $\&$ D. Downey supplied the photograph from which it was taken, a photograph chosen personally by the King. Mackennal did in fact design the frames for the new stamps of 1911 - but he also designed the head (taken from his sculpted profile of the King already in use on the coins of the Realm) and the low-value frames for the 1912-1934 series. The logical way to differentiate between these two groups is by reference to the head - the Downey Head and the Mackennal Head. This latter term, however, is made redundant by the necessity to refer to the 1912-24 series as the Royal Cypher issues and the 1924-38 series as the Block Cypher issues. The 'Mackennal Heads' would be a collective name for these two groups, but the term is not used, and it is not my intention to introduce it, thereby adding more confusion. I am just trying to point out the illogicality of calling the 1911-1913 Georgian issues the 'Mackennals'. Strangely enough, even though Gibbons, in their Specialised volume 2, refer to the 'Downey Heads', many collectors and dealers (who should know better) still cling to the appellation 'Mackennals', sometimes even corrupting this to 'McKennals'! Sir Bertram would not have been pleased!


1911 1d. Die 1B scarlet, wmk. Simple Cypher - 'Broken frame'
Mr. Jim Hanson has shown me two examples of the 1d. Die 1B, wmk. Simple Cypher showing a small white mark above the right-hand figure 1, resulting in a broken frame line. Both examples are single stamps, but have the booklet margin attached, which shows the thin 'cutting' line which is found besides the four corner stamps in the uncut booklet sheet. As these stamps have an inverted watermark, (and assuming the sheet was not fed in upside down - if it was, it would be very difficult to tell with a booklet printing) the stamp in question would be the top right corner stamp of the sheet. For more practical purposes, the position is stamp no. 4 (R2/1) of a booklet pane with inverted watermark, with no bars in the margin, and as stated above, the 'cutting' line would show on an unusually wide binding margin alongside the guilty stamp.


1912 1d. Die 2, wmk. Crown - Marginal mark
On page 54 of volume 1 , there is an illustration of two examples with control B12 (close) showing what is assumed to be an unrecorded plate marking. I have since noticed an unusual patch of colour lurking in the gap between the 11th and 12th marginal rule. The two examples previously illustrated show this mark quite clearly, but the other example I have has better perforation alignment, thereby removing the mark. However, a strong glass does reveal scarlet pigment on the edge of the offending perforation hole. If it is as constant as these three examples indicate, it might well prove important to the identification of the plate.

## 1912 Georgian 'Plug' repairs?

Illustrated are two examples of the 1d. Die 2, and one of the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Die 2 , all showing small circular flaws in the top right-hand part of the stamp. I photographed these several years ago, and the stamps are no longer in my possession. The flaws are smaller than the well-known plug repairs on the Edwardian stamps, and could quite possibly be the result of foreign particles on the plate. What struck me, though, was the regularity of the circles.


## 1912 1d. Die 2, wmk. Crown - Double impression

I have had this curious control block for some time. It bears an extra set of the impressions of the outer edges of the stamp images, horizontally displaced by 4.5 mm and vertically by 2 mm . The most probable cause of this effect is that this sheet was fed through the printing press twice; once on top of another sheet (and in so doing gaining its extra impressions) and then again normally. Stanley Phillips, in his book; The Stamps of Great Britain (1911-21), mentions what could be this same variety on page 62: "A curious variety shows two impressions, one in colour and one in colourless relief ("albino"), the control being B12". The April 1914 issue of the British Philatelist (vol. 7, no. 2, p.13) describes a bottom row of the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Die 2 , without control, and showing "besides the normal print, a perfectly clear second and albino impression, half-an-inch directly below the coloured stamp". The B.P. describes its appearance as "very sharp" and "as if the paper had been run through the press before the plate

had been inked at all". It also suggests that the probable cause was that the sheet made its first journey through the press with another sheet. However, I would speculate that judging by the described sharpness of the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. impression, and the appearance of the illustrated block, the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. 'albino' was the result of an un-inked plate, while the 1d. illustrated made its first journey with a companion.

## $1913^{1 / 2 d}$. Die 2 - Damaged printing

This block was shown to me by Mr. Jim Hanson, and shows the design of the corner stamp broken in the lower right corner, and 'wear' around the word POSTAGE. The back of the stamp shows green ink which has been picked up from the sheet below, in these same relative positions. Evidently something was put on the pile of sheets before the ink had dried.


1912-24 1/2d. Royal Cypher - 'Dash on ' $F$ '' variety This small dash, which gives the F of HALFPENNY a somewhat deformed appearance, could well be a constant variety. The example shown is from a vertical roll, so identified by the cut vertical edges of the stamps.


1912-24 1d. Royal Cypher - 'Broken cross to crown' Illustrated are two examples of the 1d. Royal Cypher showing a broken cross to the crown, together with a normal stamp for comparison. Part of the top frame line, either side of the cross is also missing. The similarity between the two examples suggests that they might be from the same position and plate, the top one being a later, more worn impression.


1912-24 1d. Royal Cypher - 'Blob on Ear' variety
Mr. Jim Hanson has shown me this prominent variety on the 1d. Royal Cypher, control J17, position 19/11, in which the ear is all but obliterated by a large coloured mark. Mr. Hanson has also shown me a cutting from Ewan's Weekly Stamp News, June 1917, in which the following appears; "Last week, in a stock of the 1d. 'J17' sheets, we detected the 11 th stamp of the 19 th row with a heavy colour mark which, excepting the extreme top ridge, totally covers the ear of the portrait. The entire supply of sheets, thirty in number, showed the variety regular throughout, and we secured in the corner control blocks of six''. Mr. Hanson has seen other examples of the variety, which is definitely constant. Unfortunately, the plate is not known, as it cannot at present be identified from a block of six.


1914-23 1/- Postage Due - white mark on value tablet Our publishers have shown me three examples of this variety, which occurs on the corner stamp of a control strip, the control being 0.19 . The white mark appears three-quarters of the way down the right-hand side of the value tablet, and is quite noticeable.


1929 P.U.C. $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. - 'Broken ' $N$ ' in UNION'
This interesting variety has been shown to me by our publishers. It occurs on stamp no. 6 (R2/3) in a booklet pane with inverted watermark, showing bars in the binding margin. Close examination reveals a long white mark on the oblique stroke of the ' $N$ ' of UNION, completely breaking up the letter.


## GB AUCTION PRICES

## ROBSON LOWE LTD

11th-12th October
1841 2d Blue, proof without corner letters, the top left corner single from the sheet of twelve.

1871 A late proof impression taken from the 1d die 2 (retouched die) in black on thin hard yellowish white wove paper, the proof has "NEW" and
" 3 " reversed above and below the impression respectively.
Est $£ 550$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £425
1858-79 1d Plate 225, a remarkable mint block of nine KG-MI, full o.g., a few reinforced perfs.
Est $£ 4,500$
£4,500
$187011 / 2$ d Plate 3 a corner pair, TA-TB showing plate number and part inscription, fine and scarce.
Est $£ 150$
$£ 475$
1911-12 Imperial Crown Watermark Id carmine-red, a marginal single on experimental chalk-surfaced paper.
Est $£ 125$
£150
1915-18 De La Rue 5/-carmine and 10/-ultramarine, vertical marginal pairs overprinted "SPECIMEN", fine, unmounted mint.
Est $£ 600$
£475
Telegraphs $£ 5$, a die proof on glazed card, with uncleared letter squares, dated Nov. 14, 1876.
Est $£ 525$

## HARMERS OF LONDON ,

## 19th October

Lesage's Clerical envelope, no. 1, bearing 1840 Id black, plate $2, \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}$ with Maltese Cross cancellation and dated July 13 1840. A little soiled.
Est $£ 400-£ 500$
£625
One penny plate 107 an imperf. horizontal pair AK-AL. Part O.G.
Est $£ 400$
$£ 700$

1867 Paris Exhibition Proof 2d blue, good to large margins, fine


#### Abstract

Est $£ 250$ - $£ 300$ $£ 240$


1870 1/2d Plate 19, a horizontal strip of five overprinted "SPECIMEN" part o.g. fine.

Est $£ 75$
1883 9d Dull green, part o.g., fine.
Est $£ 120$
1913 Seahorse Die Proof without value on wove paper, in grey-blue, the shield defaced with zig-zag line.
Est $£ 500-£ 600$£575

1935 Silver Jubilee $21 / 2$ d Prussian Blue, part o.g., a few perfs. a trifle short, otherwise fine.
Est £1,200
1937-47 4d grey-green, a large part o.g., block of four from right of sheet. lower pair imperf., very fine.
Est $£ 250$

## EAST OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

26th November
1901 Die Proof $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ value in black on glazed white card, without markings. Est $£ 50$
1901 Die Proof 3d value in black on white card endorsed "AFTER HARDENING" dated 25th Nov. 01.
Est $£ 50$
$£ 270$

## STANLEY GIBBONS AUCTIONS

8th-9th December
Rainblow trial (S.G. DP20) state 2, 1d trial in rose-red on stout roughish white wove paper, some thinning.
Est $£ 250$

## GB AUCTION PRICES (cont)

1841 2d Blue plate 4, BK unused, much o.g., clear to very large margins. Est $£ 200$
1867-83 5/- Plate 1 imprimatur, FJ, very fine and extremely rare.
Est $£ 450$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $£ 525$
1867-835/-Rose, plate 1 (S.G. 126) CG, good colour, trace of very faint toning, large part o.g.
Est $£ 350$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $£ 450$
$£ 5$ Orange on white paper, plate 1 (S.G. 137) G.B. marginal, very fresh, tiny gum thin, light creases etc, fine large part o.g.
Est $£ 1,500$
£2,100
1881-84 Unified series. Jeffrey's scheme, 2d, composite sheet of four essays, one of which is as the issued design, pulled in emerald green on gummed paper.
Est $£ 100$
$£ 280$
1883-84 5d Dull green (S.G. 193) GD-HE, block of four in a brilliant shade, large part o.g. exceptional.
Est $£ 150$
1906 Colour Trial, Id perf. 14 in blue-geranium on white paper, fresh part o.g.

Est £150 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £310
1902-10 De La Rue 9d slate purple and ultramarine, ordinary paper S.G.
M39(2). marginal block of four unmounted o.g.
Est £70
Ditto. 10d dull purple and carmine, chalk paper (SG 254) block of four, superb o.g.
Est $£ 75$
$£ 240$
1911 Colour Essay 7d fig. 14 in red on white paper.
Est $£ 60$$£ 120$

1912-24 Royal Cypher 1/2d green "new moon flaw" (SG N14f) fresh, slightly trimmed perfs. at bottom.
Est $£ 75$
$£ 160$
1918 Bradbury, Wilkinson $2 / 6$ and $5 /$ - experimental printing on simple cypher wmk'd paper overprinted "CANCELLED", both marginal copies from left of sheet, o.g.
Est $£ 100$
1924 - 31 Postage Due 3d "printed on the gummed side", block of four,unmounted o.g.Est $£ 80$£130
1937-47 7d Imperf. three sides (S.G. 471a) variety being top pair ofmarginal block of four, mounted in margin only.
Harrison and Sons "Head" essay for sample booklets, perf. pane of six inpale yellow-brown on gummed paper, overprinted by 4 diagonal greenstripes, o.g.Est $£ 60$£70
STANLEY GIBBONS AUCTIONS
15th-16th December 1924 Block Cypher 4d "printed on the gummed side", SG 424a Est $£ 600$ ..... £675
CAVENDISH
1847-54 1/- Embossed, very good used pair
Est $£ 65$$£ 140$
1882 £1 Brown-lilac, anchor work. SG136 Extremely fine used.
Est $£ 750$ ..... $£ 780$
$1882 £ 5$ Orange on white paper, unmounted mint. Est $£ 2,000$ ..... $£ 2,500$
1902-10 £1 Green SG266, very fresh mint Est $£ 400$ ..... $£ 450$

## GREAT BRITAIN

 FINE STAMPS1841 Id Red, from black plate 8, lettered AE. A very fine mint example with large part original gum. Rare. SG 7. $£ 145.00$

1841 1d Red, plate 59 lettered AB. A superb four margin imprimatur showing marginal inscription "'abel. 1/- Per Row" SG 8.

1855 2d Blue, large crown, perf 14, plate 5 lettered HD. A very fine mint example with much original gum. SG 34 . $£ 275.00$

1862 4d Pale red plate 3 lettered QK. A very fine lightly mounted mint example, perfectly centred. SG $80 . \quad$ £110.00

1878-1930 approx. Collection of "dumb" cancels, "cross" cancels also some censor markings. 44 covers in all, neatly mounted and written up.

1876 1/-Pale green, plate 13, lettered IF. A very lightly mounted mint example. SG 150

1881 21/2d Blue, plate 23, lettered NI. A very fine lightly mounted mint example. SG 157

1884 £1 Brown-lilac, watermark crowns, lettered AC. A very fine used single lightly cancelled at Oldham and dated AUG 2388. SG 185.
£275.00
$18842^{1} / 2$ d Lilac, lettered DE-EF. A fine mint block of four, well centred with good perfs. SG 190.

1883 9d Dull green, lettered LS. A very fine lightly mounted mint example with sideways watermark inverted. SG 195.

1891 "Jubilee" £1 green, lettered KC. A fine used copy with two oval registered cancels. SG 212.

1902 De La Rue 5/- bright carmine. A lightly mounted mint single. SG 263.

1911 Somerset House 2d grey-green and bright carmine. A superb mint block of four, lightly mounted on one stamp only SG 292.

1911 Somerset House 5d deep plum and cobalt-blue. An unmounted mint marginal block of six
SG Spec M30(4).

1912-24 Royal Cypher 4d grey-green. A lightly mounted mint single showing the variety "no watermark" SG Spec N23a.
$£ 69.50$
1913 Multiple Cypher $1 / 2$ d green. An unmounted mint copy with perfect perfs. SG 397. £65.00

1913 Waterlow $2 / 6$ sepia-brown "seahorse". A lightly mounted mint single with good perfs. SG 400

1913 Waterlow 5/- pale rose-carmine "seahorse". A very lightly mounted mint single with excellent perfs. SG 401. £115.00

1913 Waterlow £1 green "seahorse". A very lightly mounted mint example of excellent colour. SG 403
$£ 875.00$
1914-23 Royal Cypher $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$-1/- Postage Dues overprinted "SPECIMEN" type 23. Fine mint. SG Spec R1s-8s. $£ 50.00$

1918 Bradbury 5/- rose-red "seahorse". A lightly mounted mint example with excellent perfs. SG 416.

1911 Downey Head $1 / 2$ d green, die 1b, crown watermark inverted A lightly mounted mint control (A11) strip of three, probably unique. SG Spec N2a. £750.00

1912 Downey Head $1 / 2$ d green, die 2, no watermark. A very lightly mounted mint marginal single. SG Spec N5a. £100.00

1911 Downey Head 1d carmine-red, die 1a, no watermark. An unmounted mint marginal example of this rare variety. SG Spec N7b.
£475.00
1911 Downey Head 1d pale carmine on Austrian enamelled paper. A superb example of this rare trial showing outstanding fluorescence.
$£ 145.00$
1911-12 Manders Bros. 5d essay for colour. A very fine example in mauve, reference no. MB 12. SG fig. 10. $£ 135.00$

1911-12 Manders Bros. 1/- essay for colour. A very fine example in olive-brown, reference no. MB 75 SG fig. 18.
$£ 145.00$
1912-24 Royal Cypher $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ green. A lightly mounted mint pair one stamp showing the rare variety "cracked plate".
SG Spec N14g.
$£ 145.00$

1912-24 Royal Cypher 1 1/2d yellow-brown. A very fine mint pair, one stamp with the rare variety "blurred beard" SG 365.
$£ 175.00$
1924 Block Cypher 11/2d red-brown. An unmounted mint booklet pane of six, each stamp overprinted "CANCELLED" type 28, full perfs. SG Spec NB14u. C50.00

1924 Block Cypher 10d turquoise-blue, watermark inverted. An unmounted mint single. SG Spec N44a.
295.00

1929 P.U.C. $1 / 2$ d-1 $1 / 2$ d overprinted "CANCELLED" type 33 with watermarks inverted. Fine mint. SG Spec N Com $5 \mathrm{a}(\mathrm{t})$ $7 \mathrm{a}(\mathrm{t})$.

1929 P.U.C. $11 / \mathrm{d}$ K29 control block of six with watermark inverted. Fine mint. Extremely rare with possibly only three in existance. SG Spec N Com C625a.

1929 P.U.C. $2^{1} / 2$ d pale blue L29 control block of six. Fine mint SG Spec N Com C630.
£72.50
1934 Waterlow re-engraved $10 /$ - indigo "seahorse". A lightly mounted mint example, well centred with good perfs SG 452.
$£ 145.00$
1938 2d orange booklet pane of six with watermark inverted. A lightly mounted mint pane with good perforations. SG Spec QB29a.
£160.00
1939 10/- Dark Blue An unmounted single showing the "dot on scroll" variety. SG Q32d.

1952 December 5/- buff Trial booklet produced for Tenders for Adverts. "SPACE AVAILABLE FOR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING" printed on various pages. Contains six panes of plain white paper, gummed perforated and watermarked with a large EIIR and crown

1961 2d one blue phosphor band at left. An unmounted mint 29 no dot cylinder block of six. SG Spec S45.

1966 1/6 grey-blue, crowns phosphor 1 dot cylinder block of six showing the "White flaw in Queen's hair below diadem variety. Unmounted mint. SG 618a V201.

1968 Bridges 4d printed on the gummed side. An unhinged mint cylinder block of six. SG 763a.
£62.5

## Wantied

## GREAT BRITAIN STAMPS

## Mint or used

We must buy, and cash is readily available, should you wish to dispose of the following:-
ISSUED STAMPS (on or off cover), PROOFS, ESSAYS, SPECIMEN AND CANCELLED OVERPRINTS, POSTMASTERS' \& POST OFFICE NOTICES

WITH OR WITHOUT STAMPS, OLD POSTAL PAMPHLETS, BOOKLETS, COILS ETC.

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