- DOWNEY HEAD $2 ½ \mathrm{~d}$
- BOOKLET PANES 'DOUBLE PAPER' VARIETY
- 1840 FIRST DAY COVERS
- ROYAL CYPHER MISSING PERF. PINS
- K.E.VII 1/- MISPLACED CENTRE
- K.G.V NOTES


## GREAT BRITAIN <br> DEFINITIVE SETS

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { QUEEN VIC } \\ & 1887- \\ & 1900 \end{aligned}$ | CTORIA Jubilee (14v.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| KING EDWARDVII |  |
| 1902-10 | DeLaRue (0) (15v. ) $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. $\times 2,4 \mathrm{~d} \times 2$ |
| 1905-10 | De LaRue(c) (9v.) |
| 1911 | Harrison (perf. 14)(5v.) |
| 1911 | Harrison(perf. $15 \times 14)(5 \mathrm{v}$.) |
| 1911-13 | Somerset House (8v.) |
| KING GEORGEV |  |
| 1911-12 | Downey Head series (12v.) |
| 1912-24 | Royal Cypher (14v.) 9d. x 1 |
|  | Ditto, watermark inverted (5v.) |
| 1913 | Multiple Cypher (2v.) |
|  | Bradbury "Seahorses" (3v.) |
| 1924 | Block Cypher (12v.) |
|  | Ditto, watermark inverted (3v.) |
|  | Ditto, watermark sideways (4v.) |
| 1934 | Photogravure, large format (2v.) |
|  | Ditto, watermark inverted (2v.) |
| 1934-35 | Ditto, intermediate format ( 4 v .) |
|  | Ditto, water mark inverted (3v.) |
| 1935-36 | Ditto, small format (11v.) |
|  | Ditto, water mark inverted (3v.) |
|  | Ditto, watermark sideways (4v.) |
| 1934 | Re-engraved "Seahorses" (3v.) |


| $\mathrm{U} / \mathrm{m}$ | M/m |  |  | $\mathrm{U} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1939-48 | High values ( 6 v. ) | £275.00 |
| - | £185.00 | 1941-42 | Light colour (6v.) | £2.60 |
|  |  |  | Ditto, water mark inverted (3v.) | £10.00 |
|  |  |  | Ditto, watermark sideways (3v.) | £20.00 |
| - | £135.00 | 1950-51 | New colours (6v.) | £2.60 |
| - | £135.00 |  | Ditto, watermark inverted (5v.) | £11.40 |
|  | £40.00 |  | Ditto, watermark sideways (4v.) | £2.75 |
| - | £30.00 | 1951 | "Festival" high values ( 4 v .) | £77.50 |
|  | £65.00 | QUEEN ELIZABETHII$1952-54$ Tudor (17v.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | £75.00 |
| £50.00 | £30.00 |  | Ditto, water mark inverted ( 5 v .) | £24.00 |
| £110.00 | £55.00 |  | Ditto, watermark sideways (3v.) | £4.00 |
| £25.00 | £16.00 | 1955 | Waterlow "Castles" (4v.) | £245.00 |
| £295.00 | $£ 195.00$ | 1955-58 | Edward(17v.) | £145.00 |
|  | £345.00 |  | Ditto, watermark inverted (7v.) | £15.00 |
| £115.00 | £60.00 |  | Ditto, watermark sideways ( 5 v .) | £14.00 |
| £2.50 | £1.75 | 1957 | Graphite(6v.) | £11.00 |
| £95.00 | £70.00 | 1958 | 1 st De La Rue "Castles" (4v.) | £850.00 |
| 95p | 60p | 1958-65 | Crowns, ordinary (17v.) | $£ 8.50$ |
| £115.00 |  |  | Ditto, water mark inverted (7v.) | $£ 50.00$ |
| £13.00 | £7.50 |  | Ditto, watermark sideways ( 7 v .) | $£ 7.00$ |
| $£ 50.00$ | £35.00 | 1958-61 | Graphite(8v.) | £85.00 |
| £79.50 | £40.00 |  | Ditto, watermark inverted (5v.) | £80.00 |
| £20.00 | £13.00 | 1959 | 2nd De La Rue "Castles" (4v.) | £295.00 |
| - | £75.00 | 1959 | Phosphor-graphite(8v.) | £85.00 |
| - | £385.00 | $\begin{aligned} & 1960 \\ & 1960-67 \end{aligned}$ | Green phosphor ( 9 v. ) | £30.00 |
|  |  |  | Crowns, phosphor (17v.) | £10.00 |
|  |  |  | Ditto, watermark inverted (10v.) | £150.00 |
|  | $\mathrm{U} / \mathrm{m}$ |  | Ditto, watermark sideways (8v.) | £24.00 |
|  | 50p | 1963-68 | 1 st Bradbury-Wilkinson "Castles" (5v.) |  |
|  | £10.00 |  | 2/6×2 | £26.00 |
|  |  | 1967 | Machingum Arabic (9v.) | £3.00 |
|  |  | 1967-70 | Ditto, P.V.A. (16v.) 4d. x 2, 8d. $\times 2$ | $£ 5.00$ |
|  |  | 1967-68 | Bradbury-Wilkinson no watermark |  |
|  | £26.00 |  | "Castles" ${ }^{\text {c }}$ (4v.) | £14.00 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & £ 90.00 \\ & £ 75.00 \end{aligned}$ | 1969 | Machin high values ( 4 v .) | £18.00 |

CANDLISH McCLEERY LTD.

## the PHILATELIC REVIEW

Volume 5 No. 3

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## EDITORIAL

The British Philatelic Exhibition is almost with us again, albeit without a Saturday opening. The Exhibition miniature sheet will feature a Downey Head item. Looking back to Stampex 1981 I noted one particular exhibit covering the development of G.B. rolls which seemed to me to warrant more recognition than it received. The award just didn't acknowledge the original research undertaken by the exhibitors.

It is understood that the exhibit may have been marked down because it was a joint entry, and that a new rule may be introduced barring such entries. If this is the case, then (a) the entry was unfairly treated under the present rules and (b) why should the organisers wish to discourage joint entries?

Please note our new address for Editorial Correspondence:
Bow Cottage
Owston Road
Knossington
Leics. LE15 8LX.

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## DOWNEY HEAD 2½d

## Jim Hanson

A copy of the Downey Head $21 / 2$ d, perf. $15 \times 14$, in an indigo blue shade was acquired a few months ago, and is illustrated in figure 1. This stamp has always been listed in S.G. but I had never seen a copy before, except for the sheet on display at LONDON 1980 shown by the National Postal Museum.

A visit to the NPM revealed that they had nine such sheets, all of them with the top left corner stamp missing. One of the sheets, Sheet A, also has the 3rd and 4th stamps of the top row missing this is illustrated in figure 2, by courtesy of the National Postal Museum.

The marginal information on the nine sheets is as follows:

| Sheet |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Sheet A | I (fig. 2) |
| 2 | Sheet B | II |
| 3 | Sheet C | III |
| 4 | Steel Blue | MB 22036 |
| 5 | Neutral Blue | MB 22422 |
| 6 | Blue | MB 22307 |
| 7 | Royal Blue | MB 21724 |
| 8 | Blue | MB 21680 |
| 9 | Blue | MB 22033 |

All of the top left hand corner copies are housed in a reference book and one other stamp from Sheet A is to be found in a similar volume. That leaves one stamp to be accounted for.

I am unable to say that the stamp illustrated in figure 1 is the missing copy - the shade does not quite match, although it is close enough for the difference to be accounted for by 'wear and tear' over the years. Confirmation will have to await the microscopic examination and comparison of the perforations, but meanwhile, does anybody have another copy?


## REFLECTIONS ON PANES -10

## Sam Lawrence

The phenomenon known as the 'Double Paper' variety occurs with monotonous regularity at the printers, but regretfully, due to the vigilance exercised by the same printers, very few of this variety ever come on the market and those that do are almost always from sheets prepared for sale over the counter.
The variety is very simply explained. When the roll of stamp paper is nearing its end the printers join the next roll to it by glue, coloured paper, sellotape or a variety of other methods. This is done to prevent the re-threading of the new roll into the presses and allows for a much faster production run.
The presses continue printing over the join and the sheet containing the join is removed from the pile after separation. If, however, that same sheet should evade the eagle eyes of the checkers, it will continue its journey and finish up on the post office counter or in a booklet.
At different times, different methods have been employed by the printers to show
up the join and make its removal easier. Coloured paper has been and is still being used but at one time Harrisons, the printers, used a rubber stamp which printed, in violet, the word 'WASTE' to show the checkers which sheets were to be discarded.

Enquiries by me at Harrisons has elicited the fact that yes, this rubber stamp was used during the Wilding period, but no, no date can be put on its introduction or withdrawal from use, except that it was so long ago that no one remembers it and no, I could not have a strike of it as it had long since been lost.

Surprisingly therefore, that Len Newbery, that doyen of the booklet, tells me that during a visit to Harrisons in the spring of 1980 he actually saw that same rubber stamp in use. Not, however, marking double paper joins, but stamping packages of waste material earmarked for destruction.

By the nature of the mechanics of the thing, very few examples survive for collectors to add to their collections. However, some from counter sheets appear with some regularity; I myself have quite a few on the definitive stamps and even a
paper join right across a sheet on a low value commemorative. The amount that exist in booklet form must be very minute indeed. The few items I have in my collection are shown here.

Fig. 1. The 1d advert. pane has the upright Tudor Crown watermark and was acquired in the early 60 's.

Fig. 2. The $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ pane, also with the Tudor Crown watermark, inverted this time has a large part of the word 'WASTE' in violet ink printed across the stamp. It was this seemingly mass of violet ink, which at the time I thought were printer's inky finger marks, that started me on this particular piece of detective work. This pane I acquired in 1977.

Fig. 3. The 3d pane, with the Mult Crown watermark which is inverted, is in a 4/6 stamp book dated Feb. 1959 and was acquired by me early in 1980.

The difficulty in obtaining examples of this variety in booklet form can be seen by the almost 20 years that elapsed between the acquisition of my first and latest example of the 'Double Paper' variety.


Fig. 2a.


Fig. 1.


Fig. $2 b$.


Fig. 3.

## No. 1, 1840.



# To all Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters, and Letter Receivers. 

GENERAL POST OFFICE, June, 1840.

The Lords of the Treasury having directed that the Sale of Pdatage Label Stamps and Stamped Covers by all Postmasters, SubPostmasters, and Letter Receivers in the Country shall commence as soon as they can be furnished with the proper License from the Stamp Office, and with the necessary supply of Postage Stamps, measures for this purpose are in progress, and the Stamp Office License and Bond will be transmitted, as early as possible, to those Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters, and Receivers not already licensed.

It is decided that every Postmaster, Sub-Postmaster, or Letter Receiver, without exception, shall sell the Postage Label Stamps and Stamped Covers to the Public at the following Prices, whatever be the number sold, whether a Single Stamp or more.
The Penny Label Stamps, at 1 d. each.
The Two-penny ditto at $2 d .1$ "
The Penny Covers . at $11 d$. ",
The Twp penny ditto . . at $2 \frac{1}{4} d$. ",

The Stampel Envelopes, (that is, Envelopes prepared in Diamond Shapes) will not be supplied by the Post Office, and are not subject to these restrictions as to Price.

As the above regulations apply equally to those Postmasters, SubPostmasters, or Letter Receivers who are already Distributors, SubDistributors, or Licensed Vendors of Stamps, they are hereby apprised that they will take effect on the 1 st of July next, after which date, any Person in the employment of the Postmaster General, from whatever source he obtains his supply of Stamps, demanding or receiving more than the above mentioned prices for Labels or Covers will be punished by dismissal.

The Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters, and Receivers will be supplied with Stumped Labels and Covers from the Post Office, unless they should prefer obtaining them from the Stamp Office, in which case, they must first give written notice of such intention to the Postmaster General.

A Poundage will, hereafter, be allowed on the Amount of those Stamps which are supplied from the Post Office. The rate of this Poundage is at present under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury.

## FIRST DAY COVERS

## John Forbes-Nixon

A new notice "To all Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters and Letter Receivers'' has only recently been rediscovered which deals with the national distribution of Postage Label Stamps and Stamped Covers.

It is interesting to note this notice as illustrated although numbered No. $1-1840$ is dated June 1840. Thus 6 May 1840 had already come and gone!

It seems reasonable to suppose therefore that stamps and Mulready stationery covers were only available for quite a limited number of towns "on the first day". This notice dated June 1840 is informing provincial districts about distribution from the Stamp Office for supply of labels and covers so it is to be assumed that they were not available to them on 6 May 1840.

Therefore the proposition is that First Day Covers dated 6 May 1840 either with a penny black or on a Mulready are a lot scarcer than they might well have been!

## ADDITIONAL RATES OF POSTAGE ON CERTAIN LETTERS

## John Forbes-Nixon

The additional halfpenny added to mail crossing the Scottish border by way of Act of Parliament in 1813 in connection with the maintenance of turnpike roads used by four-wheeled coaches is well known.

Less well known is the Welsh additional halfpenny for the use and maintenance of Milford Haven road via Hobbs Point, for mail from Ireland from Waterford from June 1836. See Notice in Figure 1 giving details for mail taking this route at a surcharge rate.

No handstamps are known for marking letters travelling this route and the typical manuscript additional half is shown in Figure 2, with the $1 / 41 / 2$ rating on a letter from Cork via Waterford on 6 January 1837 travelling this route to Milford thence to London.

Both the Scottish and Welsh additional halfpenny surcharges ceased with the postal reform on 5 December 1839.


Fig. 2.



## C A P. XXV.

An Act for granting an additional Rate of Postage on Letters between Great Britain and Ireland by way of Milford and Waterford:

WHEREAS it is expedient to improve the Communication by the Post between Great Britain and Ireland by way of Milford and Walerford, and to provide Security for the Repayment of the Principal and Interest of any Advances which may be made for that Purpose by the Imposition of a small additional Rate of Postage on Letters and Packets passing by that Route : Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the paseing of this Act it shall and may be lawful for the Postmaster General for the Time being and he is hereby required to charge and levy on all Letters and Packets conveyed by Post to and from Great Britain and Ireland, or to and from any Part beyond the Seas and Ireland, by way of

Additional Rates of Postage on cerrain Letters. Milford and Waterford, in addition to the Rates and Duties now payable by Law for the Conveyance by the Post of such Letters and Packets, the Rates and Duties foflowings, (that is, to say,)
For every Single Letter the additional Sum of One Halfpenny :
For every Double Letter the additional Sum of One Penny:
For every Treble Letter or other Letter under an Ounce in Weight the additional Sum of One Penny Halfpenny:
And for every Ounce in Weight the additional Sum of Two-pence, and so in proportion for every Letter or Packet of greater Weight than an Ounce, reckoning every Quarter of an Ounce equal to a Single Letter:

## ROYAL CYPHER MISSING EXTENSION PERFORATIONS

Bob Palmer

From time to time the type 2 perforating machine had the single extension hole which appeared in the bottom margin when perforated left to right, broken off.

|  | Beaumont \& Stanton | Gibbons | Personally Recorded |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1/2d |  | "is known" | C 13, D 14, G 15, |
| 1d |  |  | J 17 |
| 11/2d | C 13, J 17 | C 13, J 17 |  |
| 2d | C.13 | C.13 | C.13 |
| 21/2d | C 14 | C 14 | C 14 |
| 3d |  |  |  |
| 4d | J 17 | J 17 | J 17 |
| 5d |  |  |  |
| 6d | C.13, A.24, B. 24 | C.13, W.23, | C.13, W.23, |
| 7d | J 17 | A.24, B.24 | A.24, B.24 |
| 8d |  |  | J 17 |
| 9d |  |  |  |
| 10d |  | J 17 | J 17 |
| 1s | J 17 |  |  |

The analysis given in figure 1 shows a tabulated list of previously recorded and personally recorded occurrences of this variety (Gibbons type 2c).

Various pin breakages also occurred on the multiple pin extension spur, these showing in the bottom margin when perforated right to left. (According to Beaumont \& Stanton this spur consisted of 14 pins but it did in fact consist of 17 -plus pins).

The analysis in figure 2 shows the occurrences listed in Beaumont \& Stanton versus those found by the author.

|  | Beaumont \& Stanton |  |  | Personally Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5th | 6th | 10th | 2nd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 11th | 5th \& 8th |
| 1/2d | $\text { \|F } 15 \text { \& }$ |  |  | C 13 |  | O 20 | G 15 |  | P 20 |
| 1d | C 13 |  |  | C 13 | G 15 | L 18 | M 19 |  | P 20 |
| $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 11 / 2 \mathrm{~d} \\ 2 \mathrm{~d} \end{array}\right\|$ |  | D 14 | Q 20 |  |  | O 20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W } 23 \\ & \text { D } 14 \end{aligned}$ | T 22 |  |
| $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3d | C 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 d | G 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5d |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6d |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7d |  | G 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8d |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9d |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10d |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## K.G.V NOTES

## Downey Head 1d Die 1B - Plate flaw

In addition to a rather nice flaw to the left of the base of the left figure 1, this curiosity has a paper fold (folded prior to printing and perforating) and the perfin C.S \& Co.

## Downey Head 1d Die 1A - Plate flaw

This small dash between E and P of ONE PENNY is constant. Plate 13b, stamp 20.2.

## Downey Head 1d Die 1A - Printing flaw



This coloured blob on and over E of ONE occurs on stamp 20.7, Somerset House printing from plate 2. It's probably not constant, but you never know.


## Downey Head 1d Die 1B - Plate flaw

This flaw is a white patch at the base of the top leaf of the wreath at the bottom as it emerges from the lower ribbon (which is a pretty good reason for advocating the use of a flaw-position gauge!). Plate 15b, stamp 20.12.

## Downey Head 1d Die 2, Crown - Plate flaw

This small break in the outer frame to the right of the figure 1 appeared during the printing with control B 12 (close). Plate 7b, stamp 19.12.


## Downey Head ½d Die 2, Crown - Extensive plate damage

Jim Hanson has shown me this remarkable stamp which has one of the largest plate flaws I have seen. The main areas of damage are in the background lines behind the head and just in front of the King's eye; and to the letters UE of REVENUE which have changed beyond recognition. Although all four sides have their perforations cut straight, I don't think it is from a roll. In addition to these straight perforations, it has no gum, which gives me the feeling it may never have been issued in the normal way.


## Royal Cypher - New Discoveries

Bob Palmer has informed me of three new control/plate combinations he has found recently; $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ control Q 21 with plate $61 \mathrm{c} ; 1 \mathrm{~d}$ control M 19 with plate 105 and 1 d control S 21 with plate 106.

## Royal Cypher $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ - Advert. pane overprinted SPECIMEN

This 'Harmer, Rooke/Millennium' advert. pane (watermark upright) has the SPECIMEN Type 23 overprint. This is a scarce item un-overprinted, and we can't recall seeing a Specimen pane before.


## Block Cypher 2s Booklet - Overprinted SPECIMEN

This complete booklet includes the advert. pane; Air Mails (enquire)/Cable via Imperial. All the stamps, and the front cover, bear the SPECIMEN Type 30 overprint. The booklet is Type 11, No. 16, and all panes have upright watermark, except the second $(1 / 2 d)$ pane, which is inverted.
please post early in the day.


Canada, West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, etc. or
The ONLY Trans-Atlantic Cables under Durely British control.


## Downey Head ½d Die 2, Simple Cypher - 'Printer's Offset'

This amusing variety is a result of the printer putting his thumb or finger on the plate. I particularly like the way the lines of the print suggest a new style of engraving! Plate 13, control B 12 (wide).

## Downey Head 1 ²d Die 2, Multiple Cypher - Crown missing in watermark

Although this variety is well known, and has been for many years, I can't recall ever seeing it illustrated. This particular example has a blurred and weak impression to the lower right of where the missing crown should have been. Is this an early example before the crown fell off the dandy roll altogether? Plate 10 b , control B 12 (wide), the watermark variety being under stamp 20.11 .



## Downey Head watermark Crown - Deformed watermark

This deformed small corner cross has been found on the 1d Die 1B, 1d Die 2 and $1 / 2$ d Die 2. Dr. R. W. Powell, FRPS,L, has not been able to find this on any K.E.VII issues, so it seems likely to have begun with the early Downey Heads.


## A POSTMAN'S FEATHERED FRIENDS

This little anecdote is taken from "The Bristol Royal Mail" by R. C. Tombs, published by J. W. Arrowsmith, Bristol, circa 1900.
"A tit made her nest in the bottom of a Post Office letter box at Winterbourne, near Bristol, laid her eggs, and notwithstanding that letters were posted in the box and that the box was cleared by the postman every day, the bird tenaciously held to her nest and brought up five young tits, two of which perished in their attempts to get out of the box by means of the small posting aperture through which their mother had squeezed so frequently, carrying with her all the materials for the nest. The three survivors flew off one day when the door of the box was purposely left open for a time by the obliging postman portrayed in the picture".


## K.E. VII NOTES

## K.E.VII 1s - Misplaced centre

Peter High has shown me this example of a misplaced centre on a K.E.VII 1 s stamp. The green printing from the Head plate overlaps, and appears to be on top of, the red ink from the Frame plate. Examples of Edwardian bi-colours with such mis-alignment are scarce, especially when one colour overlaps the other.


## CORRESPONDENCE

## Royal Cypher Plates

Reference Bob Palmer's article in volume 5, number 2 (New 1912-22 Royal Cypher Plates), I have the fellow of his One Penny M 19 perf. (Fig. 5). Mine is a block of eight imperf. at bottom - i.e. one extension pin and thirteen pins showing on the right.

## P. A. STRONG

## Photogravure: Paper Joins and an Unrecorded Item

Re 'George V Notes' on page 30 of the April 1981 issue - 'This issue's puzzle picture . . . .' has me in a puzzle! Why "puzzle"'?

The K.G.V Photogravure $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ on double paper is well known, and other values also exist. However, the $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ (which is the value under discussion) exists on double paper in all three sizes I believe.
I have a block of $12(2 \times 6)$ from positions 15/5-20/6 with lower margin showing vertical divisor at right of margin, in the large size. Stamps $16 / 5$ and $16 / 6$ have the top half printed on one reel, and the bottom half printed on the other. The bottom of the upper reel extends (unprinted) from the centre of $16 / 5$ and $16 / 6$ to the centre of $18 / 5$ and $18 / 6$. Thus $17 / 5$ and $17 / 6$ are printed on two thicknesses of paper, whilst the lower halves
of $16 / 5$ and $16 / 6$, and the upper halves of $18 / 5$ and $18 / 6$ are also on double paper.

I was also interested in the recent discovery of cylinder 46 on the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ photogravure, and whilst I cannot claim a new discovery of this magnitude, I do have a copy of the $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ cylinder 137 stamp with perf Type 6 B , in a vertical strip of 3. This has not previously been recorded, and is listed in SG Spec. Cat. p. 224 as 'does not exist'.

## H. J. RUSSELL

## The $1^{1 / 2 v}$ Cut Variety

The point raised by your correspondent, Mr. M. M. Anderson of Newfoundland (Vol. 2 No. 5), with regard to the $11 / 2 \mathrm{v}$ cut variety, is an interesting one, and one that can be explained. There are a number of methods by which a genuine pane with this variety can be checked. Three methods are listed here, and one or all of these methods can be used.

1. Under magnification (using an ordinary magnifying glass, a $\times 10$, or if sufficiently skilled one's own eyes) the perfs. on the torn edge show all the ragged fibres that remain after tearing, as opposed to the clean cut of the guillotine.
2. All the $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{v}$ cuts must have the " I " type perf. variety as this is the usual perf. that is on the sheet margins. The $11 / 2 \mathrm{v}$ cut is
used to remove the sheet selvedges and in some extreme cases to remove damaged parts of sheets, or in the case where two columns only of a sheet were used, such as in the preparation of the so-called 'Razor Blade' type booklets that contained the panes of two.
3. Yet another method can be used and that is to plate the panes and find out by so doing whether the pane carrying the $11 / 2 \mathrm{v}$ cut can have come from the current position in the sheet. Owing to the paucity of the material available, it is impossible to plate most of the Q.E.II pre-decimal panes, but fortunately modern panes present no such difficulty. Due to the excellent work of the G.B. Decimal Booklet Study Group all the decimal panes have been plated, and by using the results of the group's studies it is possible to allocate a particular pane to its correct sheet position. For instance it is possible using the second method to know precisely whether a pane of DP6 carrying the $11 / 2 \mathrm{v}$ cut variety is genuine or not by the position allocated to it by the plating chart.
One last word; I have in my collection quite a few $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{v}$ cuts and some that have been torn but have no cuts (these can easily be added but to what purpose?) of the King's issues. As there are no records or sheets available to help find the reasons for these items, one can only use guesswork. I shall be only too happy, however, to supply any interested parties with details or photostats of these items.

SAM LAWRENCE

## GREAT BRITAIN <br> \section*{FINE STAMPS}

1840 1d Mulready cover forme 2 stereo A24. A very fine clean example.

1840 1d Black plate 1a lettered PI. A very fine used four margin example with clean red M.C.S.G. 2 .

1840 1d Black plate 1b lettered KH. A fine used four margin example with black M.C. S.G. 2 . $\quad £ 55.00$

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