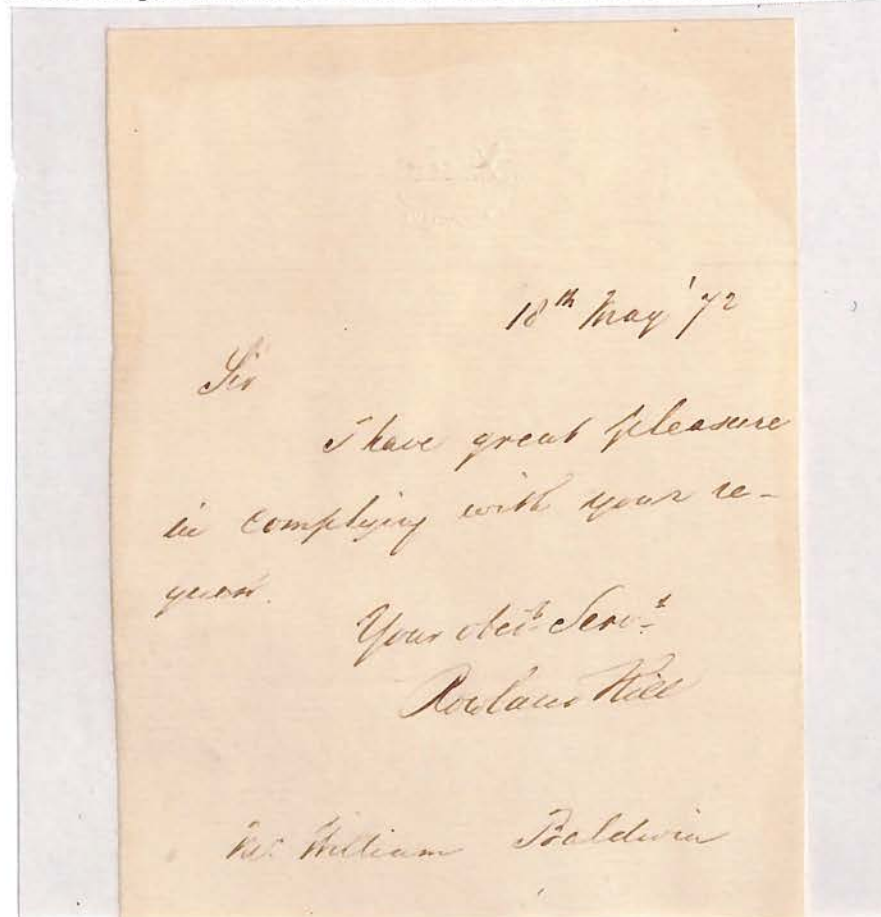




Sir Rowland Hill

December 3, 1795 – August 27, 1879). He is known in history for his focused and untiring campaign for a comprehensive reform of the British postal system, based on the concept of Uniform Penny Post and his solution of pre-payment of postage, facilitating the safe, speedy and cheap transfer of letters. Hill later served as a government postal official, and he is usually credited with originating the basic concepts of the modern postal service, including the invention of the postage stamp.



Hill discovered that the cost of sending a letter had more to do with weight than distance, and that pre-payment significantly cut inefficient delivery—one of the unnecessary expenses of the Post Office was that the postman had to wait at least five minutes for payment at a household. In one test case, it took a postman one and a half hours to deliver 67 letters that had to be paid by the recipient on delivery, and one half hour to deliver 570 letters when he did not wait for payment. Plus, there was the expense of the clerks figuring the 40 different rates for letters, and the time spent keeping accounts to keep track of deliveries and payment by recipients.

"May Date"
Early use of the Penny Black

Despite over 68 million having been being made, and consequently not rare, the "Penny Black", the world's first adhesive stamp, or "label" as it was called, is nevertheless considered a prize by many collectors.

The Penny Black went on sale on to the public on May 1, 1840, although it was not valid for use until May 6, 1840. Despite this, some examples of the Penny Black stamp were used before May 6th; such covers are excessively rare and most desirable. Also, covers cancelled on a Sunday in May after first issue carry high valuations. But, all "May Date" covers are of considerable rarity, especially those closest to the 6th and those plated stamps used closest to the date of their issue. Each date is valued highly in the Stanley Gibbons specialized catalog of Victorian issues.



An entire from London to Bagshot in Surrey, dated May 25, 1840. The stamp is from plate 3, which was first used on May 16, 1840.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Penny Black was the world's first adhesive postage stamp used in a public postal system.



It was first issued in Great Britain on May 1, 1840, but was not valid for use until May 6, 1840.



It features a profile of Queen Victoria, engraved by Charles Heath and his son Frederick, based on a sketch provided by Henry Corbould. Corbould's sketch was in turn based on the 1834 cameo-like head by William Wyon, which was used on a medal to commemorate the Queen's visit to the City of London in 1837.



Rowland Hill wrongly predicted that the public would prefer Mulready envelopes to the Penny Black and the Two Pence Blue introduced on May 6, 1840. The adhesive stamps or "labels" were produced almost as an afterthought. Indeed, of the 2600 entries for the Treasury's competition for postal reform, fewer than 50 were for stamped letter seals or postage "labels." Demand however for the postage stamps far exceeded the supply in early May, 1840. Perkins, Bacon, the printers, employed 6 presses and worked night and day to meet demand in the first months.

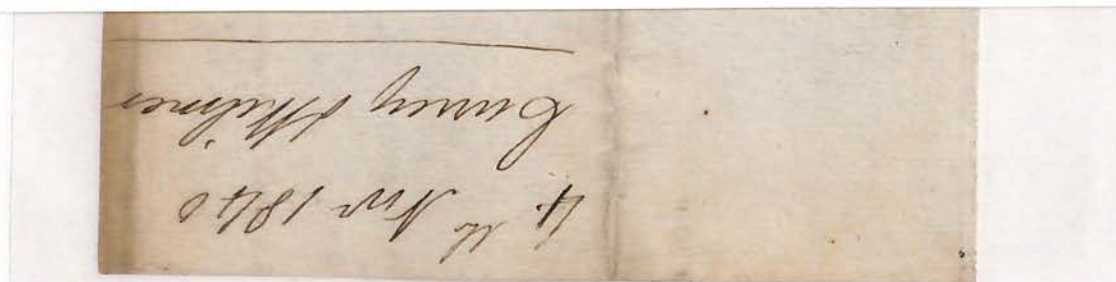
Penny Black Straight-Line November 1840 Obliteration

The use of Straight-line handstamps ended with the postal reforms, but certain offices continued the use into the early 1840s. This use became more and more scarce as the postage stamp reforms took hold. It is rare to find a straight-line cancellation this late.

November 4, 1840 Obliteration by Black Maltese Cross and an old Straight-line "Charing Cross" Receiving Office



Although 1840 postal regulations were explicitly clear that the adhesive stamp was to be placed in the upper right hand of the envelope, and cancelled with the "Maltese Cross" and back-stamped with the first receiving office, variations happened. Scarce practices occur with the use of a circular date stamp and the straightline London Two Penny Post's receiver hand-stamps. The British National Postal Museum has three "Charing Cross" cancellations with a Maltese Cross cancel on a Penny Black, a 2d Blue and a Mulready Envelope. **This is another of these abnormal and rare obliterations.**



Great Britain

1841 Scott 1 (SG 2) 1d black on cover (MC obliteration to Sleaford, Lincolnshire)....£750



1840 Scott 1b (SG 3) 1d grey-black on cover (MC obliteration to New Inn, Strand London, rec'd dated November 18, 1840).....£750



Great Britain—Penny Black

The Rare Plate 11

With more than 68 million Penny Black adhesives were produced during a one-year print run, the Penny Black is not a rare stamp. However, demand for this icon remains constant. A total of 286,700 sheets – containing 68,808,000 stamps – were made available and around 1.3 million are estimated to still exist, mostly off paper. This 2% survival rate is probably higher than expected because of the uniqueness of the stamp, the adhesive comes off seldom preserved entires or folded letters, and use and preservation of envelopes was unusual in the 1840s.

As outlined in the table below, the rarest Penny Blacks come from plate 11. This plate was the last of the run, only 700 sheets, 168,000 stamps, produced on February 1-2, 1841. This plate was originally created to print the Penny Reds which were set to replace the Penny Black. However, when the red ink was not ready, black ink was continued. This stamp, B-G, shows the flaws, the slightly right-tilted small G check mark, off-color Grey/black tone, weak right plate line, and black Maltese cross cancellation, all typical of this plate:

Plate	Date registered	Number
1a, 1b	15 Apr 1840	10,052,4
2	22 Apr 1840	7,659,12
3	9 May 1840	4,786,80
4	19 May 1840	6,701,76
5	1 June 1840	8,616,48
6	17 June 1840	9,095,04
7	8 July 1840	8,137,68
8	31 July 1840	7,180,32
9	9 Nov 1840	3,840,00
10	9 Dec 1840	1,920,00
11	27 Jan 1841	168,000





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LOT No.	1063
45D	EA 11
T836	S225

3H HOUSE,
NDON ROAD,
ENGLAND, U.K.
32) 250970
294440: FAX



GREAT BRITAIN

As a further part of the postal reforms of 1810, "Mulready" postal stationery letter sheets and envelopes that were introduced along with, but independent of the Penny Black. The sheets, as with the stamp, went on sale on May 1, 1810, and were valid for use from May 6. The Mulready name arises from the fact that William Mulready, a well-known artist of the time, was commissioned to illustrate the part of the letter sheets and envelopes which corresponded with the face area. The design was engraved by John Thompson and was issued in 1d and 2d values. Rowland Hill envisioned incorrectly that the Mulreadys would be more popular than the stamps. They turned out to be very unpopular and were withdrawn in

RATES OF POSTAGE.—INLAND LETTERS not exceeding half an ounce, are charged one penny.

Exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce, twopence.
 " 1 ounce " 2 ounces, fourpence.
 " 2 ounces " 3 ounces, sixpence.
 And so on an additional twopence for every additional ounce. With but few exceptions the weight is limited to 16 ounces. Unstamped Letters are charged double postage on delivery. Those insufficiently stamped, double the amount of such insufficiency.

COLONIAL LETTERS. If sent by packet, twelve times; if by private ship eight times, the preceding rates. **FOREIGN LETTERS.** The packet rates are too various to be enumerated here. The ship rates are the same for Foreign as for Colonial Letters. As regards both Foreign and Colonial Letters, there is no limitation as to weight. All sent outwards, with few exceptions, must be prepaid by money, or by stamps; and those going by private ship must be marked "Ship Letter." It is **REQUESTED** that all Letters may be fully and legibly addressed, and posted as early as convenient. Also that whatever kind of stamp may be used, it may invariably stand above the address, and towards the right hand side of the Letter.



POSTAGE ONE PENNY.



A 229

PRICES OF STAMPS.

At a **POST OFFICE**—Labels, 1d. and 2d. each. Covers, 1½d. and 2½d. each.
 At a **STAMP DISTRIBUTOR'S**, as above, or as follows:—
 Half-ream, or 240 Penny Covers, L1. 2. 4.—Penny Envelopes, L1. 1. 9.
 Quarter-ream, or 120 Twopenny Covers, L1. 1. 4.—Twopenny Envelopes, L1. 1. 1.
 At the **STAMP OFFICES** in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, as above, or as follows:—
 2 Reams, or 960 Penny Covers, L4. 7. 0.—Penny Envelopes, L4. 5. 0.
 1 Ream, or 480 Twopenny Covers, L4. 3. 6.—Twopenny Envelopes, L4. 2. 6.

Covers may be had at these prices, either in Sheets, or cut ready for use. Envelopes in Sheets only, and consequently not made up. No one, unless duly licensed, is authorized to **SELL** Postage Stamps.

The Penny Stamp carries half an ounce (Inland), the Twopenny Stamp one ounce. For weights **EXCEEDING ONE OUNCE**, use the proper number of Labels, either one, or in combination with the Stamps of the Covers or Envelopes.

MONEY. Coin, if enclosed in Letters at all, should be folded in paper, sealed, and then fastened to the inside of the Letter; but, to avoid risk, a money order should be used whenever practicable.

The "Penny Pink".

Rowland Hill expected the Mulready stationery to be more popular than the postage stamps but the postage stamp easily prevailed. The Mulready design was so elaborate and misunderstood that it generated widespread ridicule and lampooning, and in addition was perceived in some areas as a covert government attempt to control the supply of envelopes, and hence control the flow of information carried by the postal service (which had become a government monopoly under the reforms). Only six days after their introduction, on 12 May, Hill wrote in his journal: *"I fear we shall have to substitute some other stamp for that design by Mulready ... the public have shown their disregard and even distaste for beauty."* Within two months a decision was made to replace the Mulready designed stationery. In sum, unlike the Penny Black adhesive, essentially they were simply a mistake.

As a result of the uproar the Mulreadys, postal stationery was designed, bearing a simple design which is commonly known as the "Penny Pink" in two denominations, 1d and 2d, and colors, pink and blue. Prior to May 1840 Charles Whiting, an eminent and well respected engraver, had been commissioned to prepare essays for a stamp design which it was intended could be used for stamping privately produced envelopes. The new stamp incorporated the head of Queen Victoria which had been prepared by William Wyon and was based on his engraving of the bust of the young Queen which he had produced for an 1837 medal commemorating her first visit to the City of London. It was surrounded by an engine turned border created by Arthur Deacon, another talented engraver who worked for Wyon.



Engine turning was a relatively new art then and produced intricate but regular patterns which were extremely difficult to reproduce without employing the original equipment. Set into this border was the stamp value reading POSTAGE ONE PENNY. In 1841 the Post Office was still concerned about the possibility of the envelopes being forged with consequent loss of revenue, and the new penny pink and twopenny blue envelopes continued to be printed on John Dickinson's silk thread paper with diagonally

placed threads through the center of the imprint. After stocks of the paper which had originally been prepared for the Mulready issues had been used up, new paper was prepared incorporating different combinations of colored thread, a practice which continued for a further 25 years.

In the beginning envelopes were sold without gum and were normally sealed by the writer using red wax, into which he often pressed his seal. By the 1850s gum had been added to envelope flaps and wax seals were no longer required for normal letters. However to maintain their appearance, from 1851 an embossed pink seal was added to the flap of 1d envelopes, this practice continuing until 1878 when the use of seals had gone out of fashion. No seals were printed on the 2d envelopes as no further printings of this value were made after the original stock of envelopes had been prepared in the early 1840s.

Contrary to often published accounts, the Mulreadys were not withdrawn at the time of the issue of the Penny Pinks. Supplies in post offices were eventually exhausted. Large supplies remained in the hands of Stamp Distributors. In November 1842, the Inland Revenue decided that those stocks should be withdrawn. The withdrawal notice was sent gradually over a period of time so that the store keepers at Inland Revenue would not be overwhelmed with the volume of returned Mulreadys. The withdrawal period lasted several years. The returned Mulreadys were stored at a warehouse until it was decided to destroy them. The first attempt was to burn them. That failed. Eventually a machine was designed and built to destroy them by punching out the center of the design. The Mulready stationery suffered an inglorious demise.



SG 14

SG 14

SG 10

SG 13

Great Britain

Queen Victoria
Watermarked Small Crown
Imperforate, White Paper
1840

Queen Victoria
Watermarked Small Crown
Imperforate, White Paper
1841



2

1a

1

Unwatermarked
1847-48

2

3

Watermarked
1854

SG 13*
R. 99

4

SG 9

SG 12



6



[SG 54]



6

Watermarked
Perforated 16, Bluish Paper
1854-55



5



7

Watermarked
Perforated 14, Bluish Paper
1854-55



8



9

Perforated Large
Perforated 16, Bluish Paper
1855



10



11

Perforated Large
Perforated 14, Bluish Paper
1855



12



13

SG 21



16a



14 *

SG 40



15

SG 27



16b



17

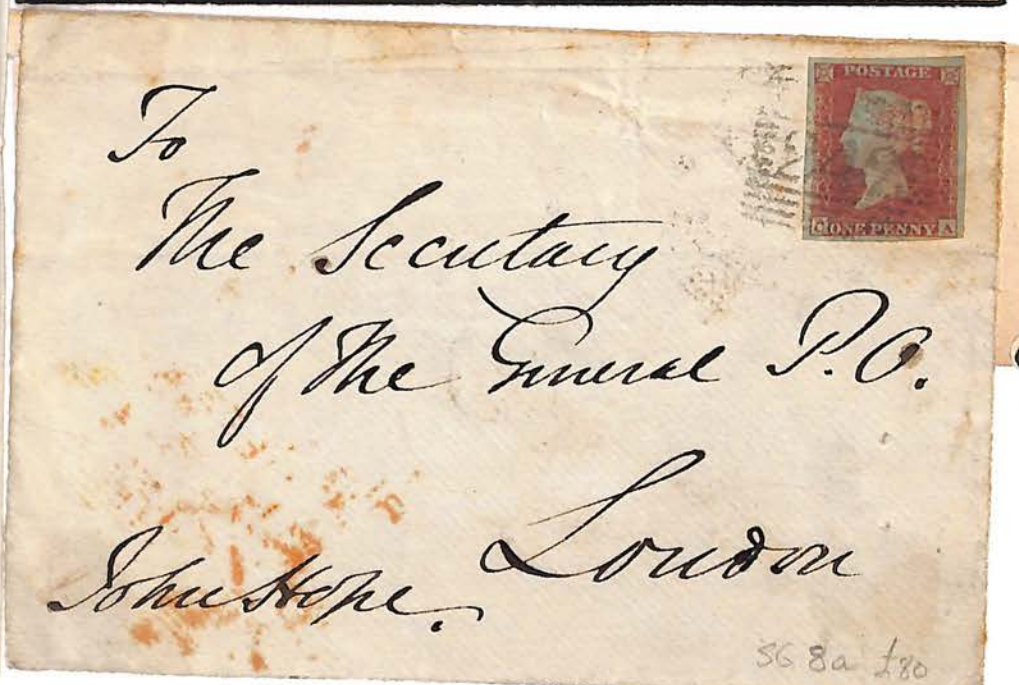
GREAT BRITAIN-The "Penny Red"

The so-called "Penny Red" is a misnomer. The Penny Black was not compatible with black obliteration ink, derived from printers ink. Red cancellations were removable and various trials were undertaken with cancellation ink color types to solve the issue of fraudulent reuse. However, altering the color of the principal stamp of England was the best solution. The printer of the 1d "red" actually referred to the color as "pink", but many shades are known today. "Black" plates were first used to print the first "reds" and the blued paper is found in various intensities, caused by the action of prussiate of potash on variably wetted paper. There are extremes of printing ink and bluish paper such as these examples (SG 8, 10 and 12):

LEFT: October 27, 1847 use of deeply-blued, orange-brown variety of the imperforate 1d of 1841, SG 12 (Scott 3a), bearing a "131" barred-numeral cancellation and a "Duke Street, Leith" Edinburgh Post Mark.

RIGHT ABOVE: Undated use of a deeply-blued, Brown-Red variety, SG 10 (Scott 3) stamped, with an oval barred-numeral "52" obliteration and franked, bearing a "TP East Sheen" mark from Henry Bickersteth, Baron Langdale ((1783-1851); franking was as Master of the Rolls, 1836-1851.

RIGHT BELOW: Undated use of a deeply-blued, red-brown variety, SG, 8A (Scott 3), bearing a "242" barred-numeral cancellation, franked by Lord John Hope (1794-1858), the Scottish Jurist and Privy Councilor. Imperforate stamps would be used exclusively for almost 13 years until the first perforate 1d issue of 1854.



Great Britain

1842 Scott 3 (SG 7) 1d Red-Brown on January 19, 1842 (MC obliteration to London).....£240



Mr Bruce

London
Carey Street



Mr Bruce
Jan 19 1842



SG 7 £240
p15

GREAT BRITAIN

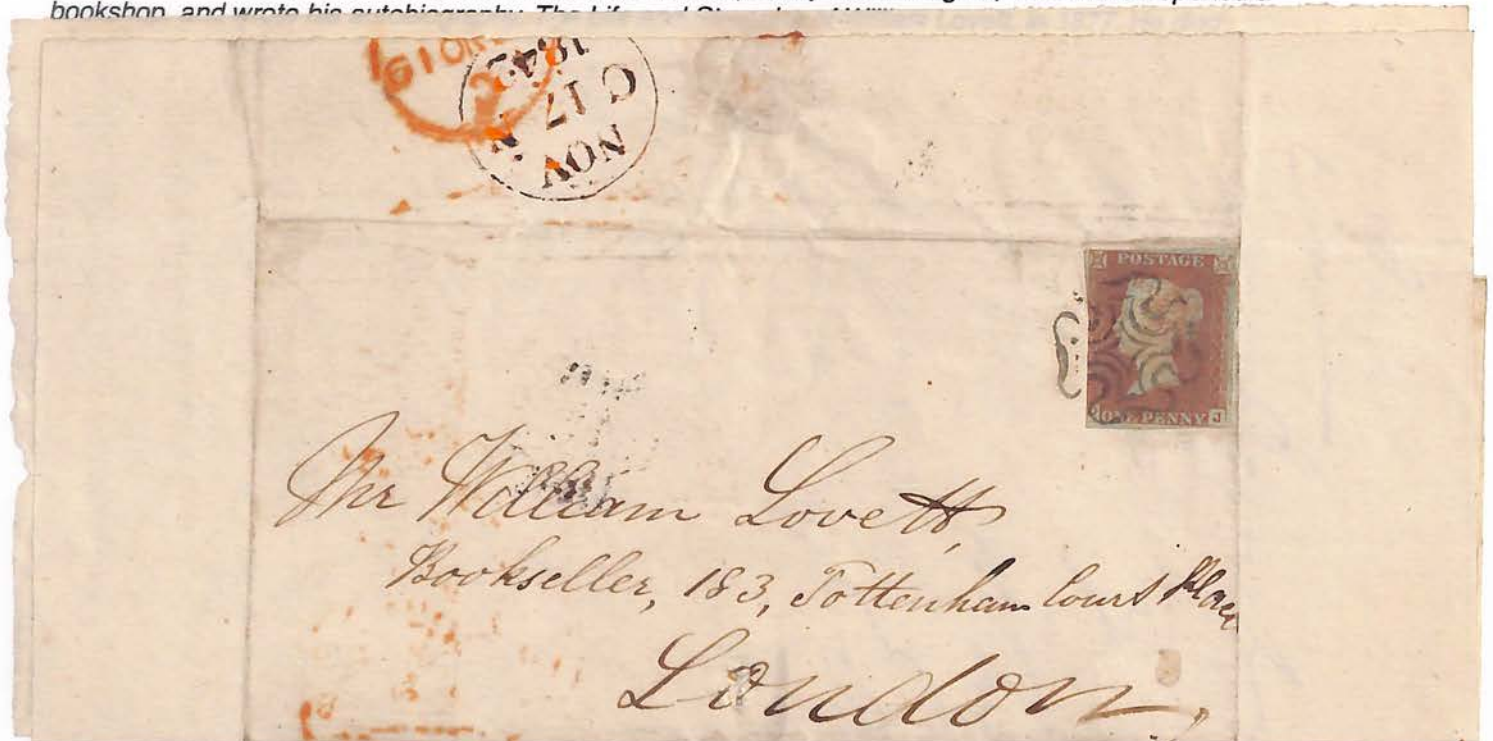
From mid-March, 1843 until discontinued in 1844 "Maltese Cross" chops incorporated a number system 1-12 to designate which particular London Head Office (London City) clerks obliterated postage stamps. With the exception of #3 all the obliterators showed small crosses on the top of the chop. Almost all such cancellations were found on the 1841 1d and 2d stamps [SG 7, 8mm; and SG 13-15f; (Scott 3-4)] with some late use on penny blacks.



Those numbered 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 were issued on 23rd March 23, and the others on April 1, 1843. The "4" is the scarcest on the 1d value and "10" on the 2d value. They are rare on the same values of 1840, since only specimens of that issue used late could bear such obliterations. These numbered London Chief Office cancellations continued in use until the introduction of the numbered "Diamond" markings in May 1844.

**1842 Scott 3 (SG 9) 1d Pale Red-Brown, November 17, 1842 entire
Addressed to the famous Chartist leader, William Lovett, Bookseller from
the Scottish Chartist and Temperance leader, John Fraser, Editor of the
"True Scotsman"**

The addressee, **Lovett** (8 May 1800 – 8 August 1877) was a British activist and leader of the Chartist political movement. He was one of the leading London-based artisan radicals of his generation. Like most leading Chartists, Lovett was arrested. In February 1839 the first Chartist Convention met in London, and on 4 February 1839 unanimously elected Lovett as its Secretary. On 13th May 1839 the Convention moved to Birmingham. Many supporters gathered in the city's Bull Ring, but local authorities had prohibited assembly there, and several were arrested. The Convention condemned the actions of police in breaking up the "riot", and posted placards which described the police who put down the riot as a "bloodthirsty and unconstitutional force". Lovett, as secretary, accepted responsibility for the placards, and was arrested along with John Collins, who had taken the placards to a printer. Lovett and Collins were later found guilty of seditious libel, and were sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Warwick Gaol. They were released in July 1840. While in prison Lovett, with Collins, wrote "Chartism, a New Organisation of the People", which focused on Chartist Education. Once released Lovett retired from politics, and in 1841 formed the National Association for Promoting the Political and Social Improvement of the People, an educational body. The body was to implement his New Move educational initiative, through which he hoped poor workers and their children would be able to better themselves. The New Move was to be funded through a 1 penny per week subscription paid by those Chartists who had signed the national petition. Hetherington and Place supported the move, but O'Connor opposed the scheme in the Northern Star, believing it would distract Chartists from the main aim of having the petition implemented. The New Move was unable to generate the popular support that Lovett had hoped for. Membership never surpassed 5000, and education was limited to Sunday schools. The National Association Hall was opened in 1842, but closed in 1857 when the operation was evicted. **When Lovett returned to London he open a bookseller's shop in Tottenham Court Road.** Lovett was still seen as the leader of the Chartist movement but he was under constant attack from people like Fergus O'Connor and James Bronterre O'Brien who raised doubts about his Moral Force campaign. Upset by these criticisms, Lovett decided in 1842 to retire from politics and devoted the rest of his life to the development of working class education. He formed the National Association for Promoting the Political and Social Improvement of the People. Financed by workers' subscriptions, the association provided circulating libraries and employed educational "missionaries". Lovett continued to run his bookshop, wrote school textbooks and taught evening classes. His bookshop failed to make money and William Lovett died in extreme poverty on 8th August, 1877. Lovett opened a bookshop, and wrote his autobiography: *The Life of William Lovett*.



Great Britain - The Penny Red, 1864-1879 - plate 225

The Perforated 1d Rose-Red SG 43 (1864-1879) was the most common stamp in use in Great Britain at the time. About 13.5 billion of these stamps were issued to post offices, out of 14 billion being given Creation Warrants, the largest number of one issue made in the 19th Century, perhaps ever. 159 plates numbered 69-228 were engraved and printed during this time (excepting #77 that was rejected; and 69,70, 126 and 128 were eventually found unsatisfactory). Plates 226-228 were neither registered nor printed.

Plate #225 is the rarest, fewer than 200 sheets of 240 stamps were issued over a period of less than 1 month from October 27, 1879 to some time in late November.



The paper of the 1d red also changed from blued, to cream or toned to white (and a combination of the above) between 1854 and 1858. A very great permutation of paper and ink shades were used to produce these stamps. The design was modified with letters in all four corners being introduced on 1st April 1864 and the plate number being engraved on each stamp. The reason that letters in all four corners was introduced was to significantly reduce the opportunity for people to reconstruct an unused stamp from the uncanceled parts of 2 used stamps. All 1d reds were printed using the line-engraved method by Perkins, Bacon & Petch (from 1852 Perkins, Bacon & Co) who finally lost their contract of 38 years in 1879 largely due to the fact that their stamps were printed in non-fugitive ink making their stamps more susceptible to being cleaned and re-used. On the 23rd December 1878 The Inland revenue gave 6 months' notice of the cancellation of the contract to print the 1d red. On the 8th May 1879 the Inland Revenue recorded that an agreement had been made for Perkins Bacon to continue to supply the 1d until 31st December 1879. In fact, the last plate was 225 which was put to press on the 27th October 1879 until November.

Great Britain

és. Dentelés 14.
Fil. grande jarretière.

Fil. fleurs héraldiques.

Queen Victoria
Watermarked Large Crown
Perforated 16, White Paper
1856-58

Queen Victoria
Watermarked Large Crown
Perforated 14, White Paper
1856-58



[SG 36 II]

18

19

20

21

20b

Watermarked Small Garter
1855

Watermarked Large Garter
1857

Watermarked Medium Garter
1856



22

23

26

24

25

Watermarked Emblems
1856

Watermarked Crown
1858-69



26a

27

27 (a)

28

29

30

Watermarked Large Crown
1860-70

Watermarked Large Crown
1864

Watermarked Large Garter
1862-65



33a*
[43 p. 140]

33b
[52 p. 44]

31

32 *

34

43

43 p8



239

PRICE 1st Per Label. 1/4 Per Row of 12. 1/2 Per Sheet.



32a

33

p130



34a



83 p. 202

GREAT BRITAIN



The Three Halfpence Error of 1870

The Three Halfpence Rose-Red, first issued on 1 October 1870 (SG 53-Scott 32 d) was the first Three Halfpenny postage stamp issued in Great Britain. The stamps were printed in sheets of 240 and plates were numbered 1 and 3; however, plate 2 was defective and not completed. For plate 3 only, a plate number was engraved in the design, in the left and right side lacework. The 1870 stamp was in use until replaced on October 14, 1880 by SG 164-Scott 80.



The variety of differences in early postage stamps is well-documented. However, actual errors in Victorian stamps are few. In the three half-Pence issue, check letters on each stamp follow the same letter rhythm, switching corner from top to bottom. On plate 1 there is an error; the third stamp in the sixteenth row was supposed to be lettered at the top "OP" which required "PO" at the bottom. However, the bottom check letters read "PC" instead of "PO".

This sensational and rare error was first reported in 1894, the second reported check letter error at the time.

Great Britain



Great Britain

Redirection Use from Colonies- Rare postage combination.

1854 1d (Scott 20-with London EC 6 CDS dated February 4, 1860 used for redirection to the addressee's new location, avoiding additional postage due charges) bearing a #72 striped numeral obliteration on piece for redirection with the Australian origination stamp, 1859 Victoria State 1sh (Scott 25-with Melbourne #1 cancellation).



1856 Scott 28a (SG 73) 1 shilling pale green on cover (PM from London EC, August 17, 1858, received Philadelphia August 24).....£425

The addressee, **George Cadwalader** (May 16, 1806 – February 3, 1879), was a grandson of the American patriot Clement Bissell and was a lawyer in Philadelphia at the time of this letter. He was a distinguished Major General in the United States Army and served in the American Civil War.



Mr. J. P. Brentnall
Madisonville La
Parish St. James
United States

NEW YORK
MAY 1
JUN 24
72



Later - Crowley
5 Rue Marignan

LONDON
2
JY 21
65



ANGLO
JUL 21
65

Italy
Sig Pietro Longo
Genova

LONDON
DE 14
66

5
8
819

6D

PD



ch mail

Sres. Rivo do Riverso &
Caracas
Venezuela

TAYLOR & CO
FEB 1882
UNDEE

LONDON
FEB 27
82



SG 160 p 18 + 190

SG 92 p 14 + 200





5697



01C

Osmond



56-104

Am des Comptoir der
Spezial-Pannroll Garn
Spezial
Brag (Wolm)



E. Muck & Co
Liverpool 14. Februar
Kaufmannshaus

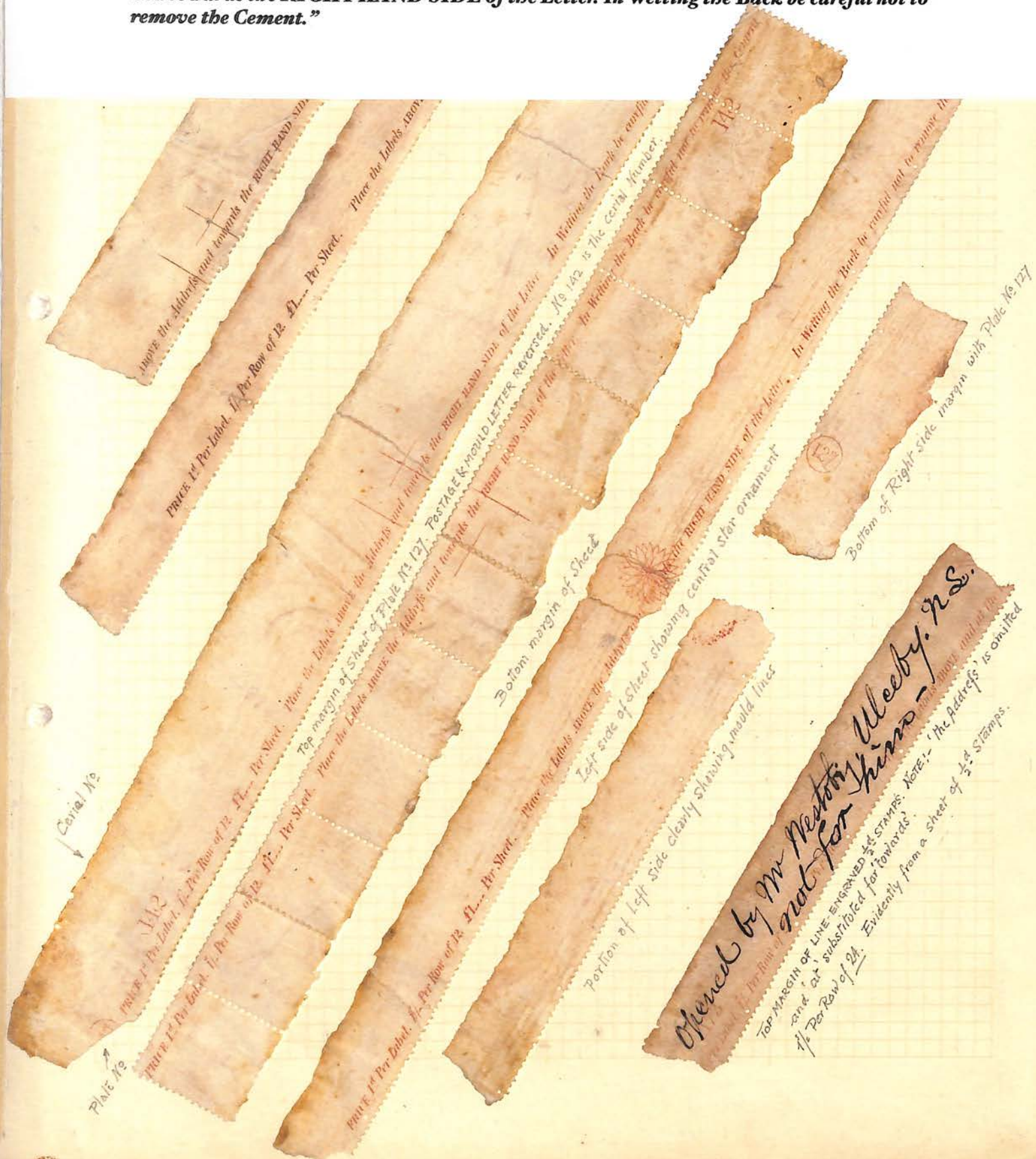
1862

Apr 192

Scott 45 p 16 350

The selvedge of the 1d perforated postage stamps of Great Britain were always found on the four margins of a pane or sheet of stamps. The language, at the top and bottom of the panes/sheets, was originally designed to educate the user as to price per stamp, per row or per sheet and the placement of the stamp on an envelope or cover. The selvedge included the plate and serial numbers and other markings. The stamps at this time were referred to as "labels" and glue was called "cement". The markings of the 1d stamp read:

"PRICE 1d Per Label. 1S. Per Row of 12. 1£ Per Sheet. Place the Labels ABOVE the Address and towards the RIGHT HAND SIDE of the Letter. In Wetting the Back be careful not to remove the Cement."



Great Britain —Overprints and Underprints

Overprints and underprints were applied by businesses to their own stocks of postage stamps to protect themselves against petty pilfering by employees. During the Victorian period, small amounts of money went a long way. When cash was scarce, it was quite usual to pay small bills in stamps and Post Offices would buy back mint stamps, at face value, as long as they had not been defaced in any way. This presented a temptation to office employees, as stamps were easier to steal and conceal than a pocket full of loose change.

As early as 1858 firms and organizations had taken to privately overprinting (on the face) or underprinting (on the back) their stocks of stamps in an attempt to prevent this practice. The majority of these overprints and underprints were applied to British stamps during the reign of Queen Victoria between about 1858 and 1882. Two firms are known to have used the same method on stamps of King Edward VII (ca. 1903-4) and George V (ca. 1912). There are 72 distinct designs of underprint and overprint. From 1866 until 1882, the Post Office provided an official underprinting service (these differing from the unofficial underprints in being printed under the gum). Only five firms and organizations took up this official service: J& C Boyd; W.H. Smith; Copestake, Moore, Crampton; Oxford Union Society; and Great Eastern Railway.

These practices were largely replaced by “Perfins”. A perfin is a number of small holes in a distinct pattern applied to stamps as security against theft. The name perfin is a condensed form of “PEREforated INitials” or “PEREforated INsignia.”



GREAT BRITAIN

When a Penny was Worth a Lot

In further development of postage stamp overprints discouraging unauthorized cash redemption of postage stamps for money at the Post Office, perfins were developed in the late 1860's to perforate stamps with the initials, signs or names of organizations, both private and public. The pilfering by a private and public organization's employees of postage stamps was a constant problem because stamps were legal tender at the post office. Thus, in 1868 a penny stamp could be redeemed for a penny, or 12 for a shilling. A one pence stamp was worth the equivalent of 125x more in today's money. In the last decades of the nineteenth century William Booth estimated that in the mid-nineteenth century a working family needed an income of at least 18s. to 21s. a week, or around £50 a year, just to get by, and 22s to 30 a week (£57 -£78 per annum) to be "comfortable". So, an employee with quick fingers could dip into the postage stamp till and augment a salary very nicely. The refined solution, was perforations indicating an organization's property. Such stamps could not be exchanged. Use of perfins became very popular, and The Gault Catalogue of British perfins now runs over 3200 pages. Perfins are found in every denomination after the 1860's, from 1d to £5.



Great Britain Four Pence Stamp
 Issued 1865-1873
 SG 95
 Complete Plates Numbered 7-14



Great Britain Three Pence Stamp
 Issued 1867-69 Spray WM
 SG 103 S 49
 Plates Numbered 5, 6, 8, 9, 10





53 to sign



Great Britain

Queen Victoria
Watermarked Heraldic Emblems
1862



37

39

40

42

[SG 87]

Watermarked Heraldic Emblems
1865



45 p5



45 p5



wmk 23

43

p12



44



45

p6



46

Watermarked copy of Rose
1867-80



47



48



40 p2



49 p5



49 p10



50 p6



51 p9*



52 *



53 a



SG 113



52



54 p6



54



54 a



55 [p15]

Watermarked Maltese Cross
1867



56

[SG 121]



55 a



55



54



57 p2
[SG 127]



57 p1
[SG 126]



56, 127 p1



45 p8
[SG 108]



45 p6 [Egypt
cancel]



51 a
[SA 109]

PALO

1872 - 1873
Vandmærke VIII
Hvide kontrolbogstaver
tk 14.



plade 11

GREAT BRITAIN
1864 Four Pence Pair
SG 95 Plate 7 Postmarked August 17, 1866
On piece addressed to "Raulin" at the Faculty of Sciences in Bordeaux
(Victor Raulin, 1815-1905 was a Professor of Geology and Botany at the University of Bordeaux and the author of many treatises on geology and allied sciences.)



Brev til Torino Italien, korrekt frankeret med 8d (2d plade 13, 6d plade 11). Brevet er afsendt fra Tottenham London d. 26 Februar 1873 med ankomst til Torino d. 2 Marts 1873.

Scott 59 b

Mrs A. Jenner
Downes
Hayle
Cornwall.



America

W. C. Molloy

Aug 5/77 (Messrs. Horns & Hubble)
Ladders, &c
Lincoln, Illinois

Mrs. Drummond

49 Charing Cross

S.W.

Great Britain

Queen Victoria
Watermarked
"Half Penny" in Script
1870



58* p 6



58* p 6



58 p 12
*

Queen Victoria
Watermarked Spray of Rose
1872-73



59 p 11



60 p 12



59a p 11



59 (b) p 12
[59 12 3]

Watermarked Spray of Rose
1873-80



62 p 15
[62 15]



62 p 14



62 p 15



61 p 16



62 p 17

Watermarked Anchor
1875



63 p 13

X Watermarked Orb



64 p 13



65 p 13

[59 151]
18/14 1880



64 p 12



61 p 14



61 p 17



66 p 2



66a p 1
[59 138]

Watermarked Large Garter.
1876-80



67* p 14



68 p 17



69 [59 152]



70 p 16



71

[59 154]



70 [59 153]



70 perfor
p 16



8P
BROWN LILAC

70
X



73



PALO

69 pp 15-20

7

Perkins, Bacon & Co.
“Tender Essay” Surface Printing Proof “6b”
January 13, 1880

“Transfer postage die (head only) for alteration”

This die proof was originally SP6a. After retouching, via SP 6c and 6d, the proof became SP “6b-Flat 2854-Queen’s Head for Surface printing.” 6c had a shield-shaped background. Originally 6b had vertical lines in front of the crown. They were removed. In 6c and 6d some differences occur in the hair, eyes and forehead.



This design was one of many submitted to the Board of Inland Revenue. Over 41 pages were submitted, of which 21 were designs of William Ridgeway. The designs were similar to those made for use in South Australia and Ceylon. This essay was one of them. An essay similar to this proof was eventually the basis for the final proof chosen for the St. Vincent 1881 1/2d stamp (with vertical striations in the eyes), but Perkins, Bacon could not compete with De La Rue because of the latter’s more efficient machinery for the enormous demand in Great Britain.

Great Britain

Queen Victoria
Watermarked Maltese Cross
1878



74 [SG 128]

75 [SG 129]

Watermarked Imperial Crown

1880-81



78

83



85

85

84
p. 8
1882

84*
p. 7
1881
SG 160

Watermarked Imperial Crown

1881

85

86

87 p. 14

87 p. 14

87 p. 13



84
p. 17

84
p. 15

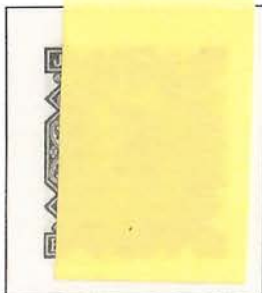
86 p. 171

88

89

Watermarked Anchor, Bluish Paper

1882-83



90
[SG 134 p. 4]

91

92

Great Britain

Queen Victoria
Watermarked Two Anchors
1882



93



N-G

Types of 1873-80
Surcharged in Carmine
1883



94*



95*



Watermarked Anchor
1883

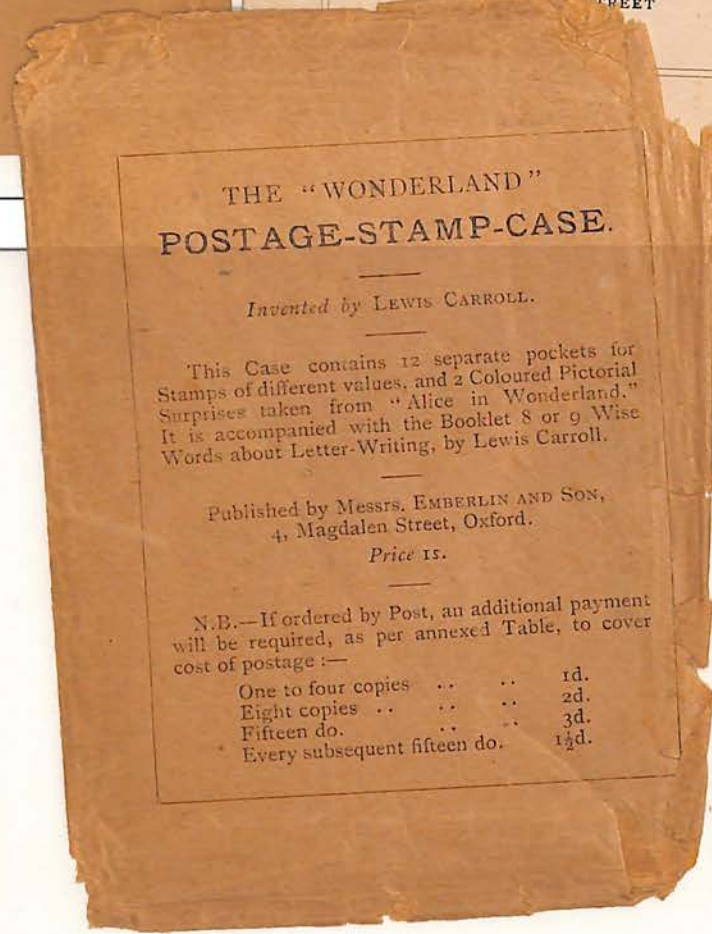
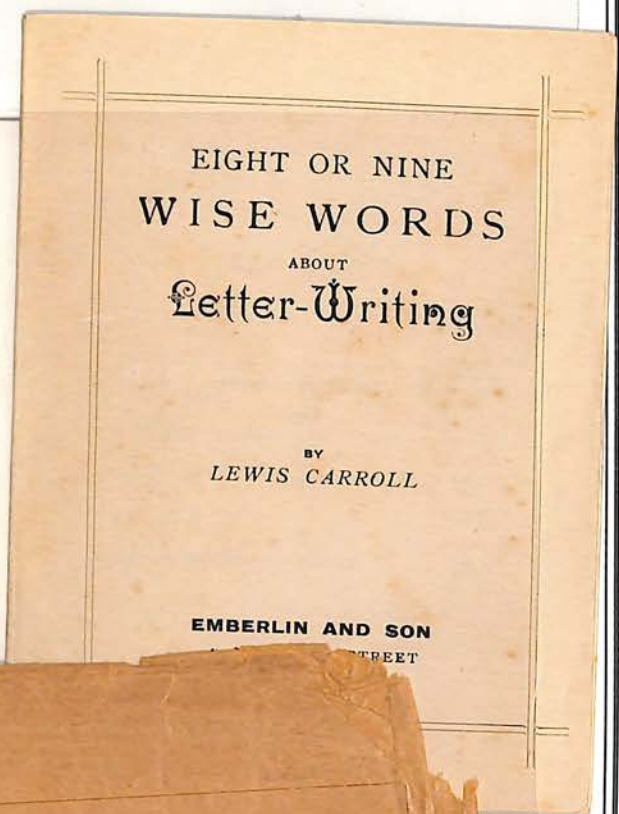
96*



96a [59 175]
blued

Watermarked Imperial Crown
1883-84





LEWIS CARROLL'S POSTAGE STAMP CASE

Carroll was never a stamp collector, but wrote letters prolifically. It is recorded in his diary that he invented the stamp case on Oct. 29, 1888. However, he encountered difficulties in finding a stationer who would produce it, and so it did not go on sale until July 2, 1890. In succeeding years, there were at least three printings of the stamp case and as many as eight editions of Eight or Nine Wise Words about Letter-Writing. Carroll often made a gift of his invention to friends. In fact, the stamp case figured in what may have been his last meeting with the young woman, Alice Liddell, who at age 10 had asked Carroll to tell her and her siblings a story during a family picnic in 1862. The tale eventually was written down by Carroll and presented to the model for the character of Alice as a Christmas gift in 1864. That version was titled Alice's Adventures Under Ground. Carroll met with Alice Liddell Hargreaves, as she was then named, in 1891 in Oxford, and presented her with a stamp case that he inscribed: "Mrs. Hargreaves, from the Inventor, Dec. 9, 1891." That was to be the last time that the original Alice's name appeared in Carroll's diaries.

Great Britain

Queen Victoria
Watermarked Anchor
1884



108



109
[56 193]

Queen Victoria
Watermarked Three Imperial Crowns
1884



110

Jubilee Issue
Watermarked Imperial Crown
1887-92

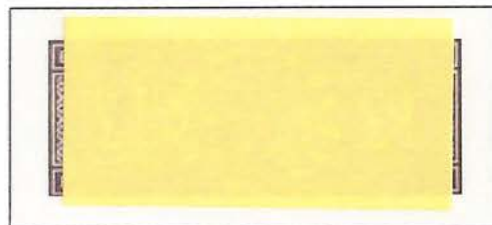


111



Watermarked Three Orbs
1888

Watermarked Three Imperial Crowns
1891



123



124

Watermarked Imperial Crown
1900



125



126







I-B Checkmarks





SG 197 * 2.50

* 1.70



SG
213
* 2.25



Colour changing
Blue



112 8



SG 198 * 8



113 13
SG 200 * 15



114 * 25 / 201
225



114 3 / 25



115 3
SG 203 £5



purple/buff
unlisted



SG 202 £5



SG 203 £5



116 15 SG 205a £18



SG 205 £18



Plate I
118a
125
SG 207 £120

Plate I : Square dots
Plate II : Thin vertical
these were :



117 45 SG 206a £60 SG 206 £45



te
L

118 12
SG 207a £15



30
208a £119 45



SG 208 £15





119 45 - SG 209 ± 48



* 121 62
SG 210 ± 90

121 6 62
SG 210a ± 250

121c 250
SG 210b ± 65



122 72 - SG 211 * 80 126 140 - SG 214 ± 140

Great Britain

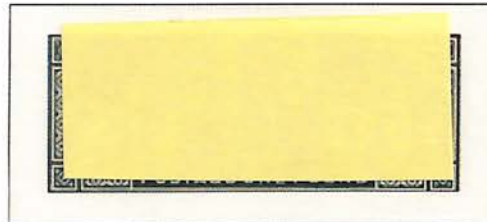
King Edward VII
Watermarked Imperial Crown
1902-11



Watermarked Anchor



Watermarked Three Imperial Crowns



Watermarked Imperial Crown
1904



GREAT BRITAIN.



260



261



262



263

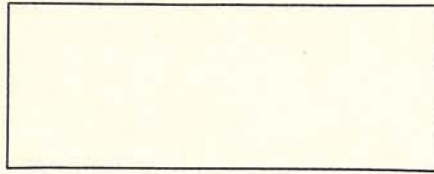
1180

1180
S1396 ↑

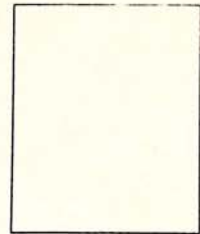
1220



264



266



265



267



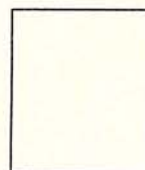
268



269



270



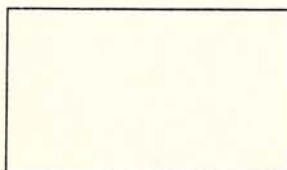
271



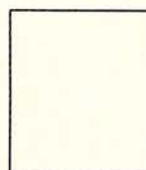
272



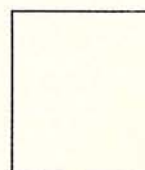
273



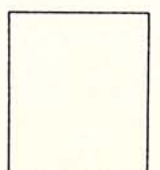
270 (a)



274



275



275a



GREAT BRITAIN

KING GEORGE V

1912-'22. Wm. Royal Cypher.



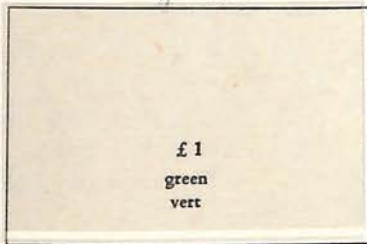
£100



£135



£175



£1
green
vert

check
types
in
value



Renaud de Montbas – Expert

12 rue de l'Eglise - 75015 PARIS - France

Tél : 07 68 99 45 81

renaudmontbas@free.fr

Certificat n° : 115692

Je, soussigné, Renaud de Montbas,
certifie avoir examiné le timbre suivant :

Pays : Great Britain

Numéro : Stanley Gibbons # 62 b

Qualité : used, F / VF

Description : Wmk Small Gatter, white paper



D'après notre analyse cette pièce est authentique / In our opinion this stamp is genuine in all respects.

Paris, le 28 mai 2019

Renaud de Montbas

The 1864-1879 GREAT BRITAIN Four-Cornered "Alphabet" Penny Red
 Examples from Printing Plates #s 71-225, without #s 75, 126 & 128 That Were
 Defective and not Issued and 77 Exceedingly Rare and 225 Very Scarce (see
 Stanley Gibbons #s 43-44)



THIS ISSUE IS THE LAST TO USE THIS FINE DESIGN WHICH REMAINS UNSURPASSED TODAY. NOT UNTIL 1967 HAS ANY STAMP APPROACHED THE SIMPLE DIGNITY OF BRITAIN'S FIRST POST-



-PAID POSTAGE LABEL. FIRST CAME BRITAIN ON 6TH MAY 1840; THEN BRAZIL IN FEBRY 1843; THIRD ZURICH, A CANTON OF SWITZERLAND IN MARCH 1843; THE REST OF THE WORLD FOLLOWED.



140.

				<p>THERE IS NO RECORD OF THIS PLATE MAYBE IT WAS SPOILED.</p>		<p>PLATE WAS MADE AND WAS CONDEMNED A P.M.G. USED 2 ROWS A FEW COPIES EXIST.</p>					
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
							<p>PLATE MADE IT WAS DEFECTIVE AND NOT USED.</p>		<p>PLATE MADE IT WAS DEFECTIVE AND NOT USED.</p>		
119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142
143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154
155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166
167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178
179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202
203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214
											<p>PLATE WAS MADE VERY FEW WERE PRINTED CAT VALUE HIGH IN 1967 IT WAS £12.</p>
215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	