

CHAPTER V.—*continued.*

THE 1867 PRINTINGS OF THE ONE PENNY, TWO PENCE, AND SIX PENCE.

On the 4th May, 1866, the stock of stamps then in the Treasury was transferred to the Post Office. It consisted of :—

One penny . . .	720,480
Two pence . . .	712,800
Three pence . . .	91,200
Six pence . . .	335,280
One shilling . . .	164,400
Registered . . .	192,000

In a letter to the Colonial Secretary, dated 22nd September, 1863, the Government printer, referring to the necessity for increased accommodation, stated : “ The Postage Stamps are also an addition to the work of the office, which has not been provided for. Owing to a want of room to place the materials in when purchased, I have been compelled to employ Mr. Ham to print the Postage Stamps, and an additional expense is thus incurred in having a person placed at his establishment to overlook the printing. . . . I would suggest that the room at present occupied as a ruling room be set apart for the printing of the Postage Stamps, and that the necessary printing materials be purchased.”

In the “ Report on Engraving and Lithographing probably required during the year 1864,” the Government printer urged upon the Colonial Secretary “ the necessity of forming, as early as possible, a Government Engraving and Lithographic Branch, charged with the duty of expeditiously and economically executing the whole of the work required by the Department.” The estimate for Postage Stamps expenditure for 1864 was £200.

Again referring to the desirability of establishing a separate lithographic and engraving branch, Mr. Belbridge wrote (12th September, 1864) : “ At the present time the whole of the Lithographic work is executed in this office ; the contractor enjoying all the advantages accruing therefrom in the way of office-room, lighting, and mechanical assistance when required. So that I may say with truth that I have all the anxiety connected with carrying out the work, while the contractor has all the profits.” He then proceeded strongly to recommend the immediate formation of the new branch, and continued : “ To accomplish this object, I propose that the presses and part of the material belonging to Messrs. Ham & Co. be purchased, and also that the presses at the Surveyor-General’s Office * be transferred to this office. With these combined, I should be in a position to perform the whole of the engraving and lithography required by the Government.”

* In their Report, page 36, the Queensland Reference List Committee suggest that the B. perforating machine may have been included in the plant transferred from the Surveyor-General’s office.

On the 22nd September, 1866, the Government printer prepared an estimate of the cost of the proposed new branch, and on the 27th of the same month Mr. Thomas Ham was appointed Chief Engraver and Lithographer, and his partner, Mr. William Knight, Assistant Engraver. The new branch thus formed was attached to the Government Printing Office, and was under the ministerial control of the Colonial Secretary.

The stock of stamps transferred from the Treasury lasted throughout the rest of 1866, and in January, 1867, the Post Office sent a requisition for 2000 sheets of 1d., 4000 sheets of 2d., and 2000 sheets of 6d. stamps. This was the estimated supply for the ensuing year.

There were printed from the 30th March to the 25th July, 966,720 of the 2d. ; from the 3rd July to the 27th September, 495,600 of the 6d. ; and from the 9th August to the 9th December, 1867, 512,640 of the 1d. The first instalments of these printings were supplied to the Post Office on the 30th March, 8th July and 9th August respectively.

There is no record of the paper used for these printings, but, from examination of a large number of stamps on the original letters, I find that the plain unwatermarked paper was used. The 1d. was in vermilion, the 2d. in shades of blue, and the 6d. in yellowish-green and green. White gum was used. The perforation was 13, mainly large round holes, in addition to which all three values are known with perforation $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, mainly large round holes, the 6d.* being in the yellowish-green shade. Judging by their rarity, only a limited number of sheets received the compound perforation.

The line variety of the 2d., as described on page 101, also occurs in these issues.

A horizontal pair of the 2d., perforated 13 all round, is known imperforate between.

As mentioned on page 100, the background to the head is much clearer in these issues than in the earlier printings. This may be due to cleaning of the plates, but the same result might be obtained by the use of a more heavily sized paper.

The 3d. brown, and the 1s. grey, printed on the unwatermarked paper, have been catalogued or recorded with the large round hole perforation. The former was listed for the first time in *Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue*, Part I., 1920, while the latter was chronicled in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. VII., page 87. As the only printings of these values on unwatermarked paper were made in 1863, it is obvious that they should not be classed with the 1867 printings. No doubt the stamps in question happened to be perforated by that part of the line of the A machine which had the larger pins.

A pair of the 6d. yellow-green is chronicled in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. XXV., page 167, as "perforated 13 clean-cut round holes horizontally by rough perforation vertically." This pair would be from the 1867 printing, the vertical perforations having been done by a section of the line in the A machine, in which the original pins had not been replaced.

As has been stated, no proofs were preserved of the lithographed 4d. and 5s., and in the case of the 1d., 2d., and 6d., proofs seem to have been unnecessary. The practice of retaining proof impressions may be said to have begun with the Stamp Duty series issued on 1st November, 1866, proofs of which are described in Chapter IX.

The printings of the 1d., 2d., and 6d., described in this chapter, are properly a re-issue of these values on the unwatermarked paper, the difference in the quality of the perforation given by the A machine being only of interest to specialists.

* Collection of Mr. T. W. Hall.

CHAPTER VI.

THE TRUNCATED STAR WATERMARKED SERIES, 1868-74.

WE have considered it advisable to depart somewhat from a strict chronological arrangement of the issues, in order to group together the whole series of stamps printed upon the truncated star paper in the one chapter. This will avoid unnecessary repetition in the description of the paper, and preserve a certain uniformity of classification of the series, which can only be effected by grouping the papers, as the design of the stamps themselves in this and the following group is the same.

On the 13th June, 1867, an order was sent to England, upon the Government lithographer's requisition, for a supply of paper specially designed for the printing of Treasury notes. The patterns given consisted (1st) of the date 1867, with "Queensland" in an arch above and "Treasury Note" below; and (2nd) "Queensland" in an arch above "Treasury Note" in two straight lines. Four truncated stars were placed at each side of the words "Treasury Note." The whole watermark was of a size to fit the printed note, which was about the size and shape of an ordinary bank note. I have been unable to ascertain whether paper was ever manufactured in accordance with the design supplied, as the Treasury notes were all recalled about 1868 and destroyed.

The Government lithographer does not remember any exact details about the papers employed for printing the notes, beyond the fact that various papers were used from time to time, and that paper originally intended for the postage stamps was adopted for the Treasury notes, and vice versa.

However, some remnants of paper bearing the watermarked word "Queensland" in single-line capitals, four times repeated, and a number of truncated stars, placed at equal distances in straight rows throughout the sheet, exist in the possession of the officer in charge of the Government securities. This paper is known by the traditional title of "Note Paper," and was, presumably, supplied for the printing of Treasury notes. A specimen overprinted sheet of 1d. stamps, printed on this paper, is now [1892] in the Post Office.

No doubt this complete sheet of the truncated star paper inspired the description given in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, Vol. V., page 37, which is reproduced in modified form, together with additional matter in the Report of the Queensland Reference List Committee, page 11.

The entire watermark consisted of 240 truncated stars, 11 mm. in diameter, arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve with the word QUEENSLAND in single line Roman capitals, 17 × 165 mm., four times horizontally in the sheet. The watermarks have no outline frame, nor are there any marginal inscriptions. The paper itself is a medium greyish wove. Single copies show a more or less complete truncated star, or a part of the lettering, or portions of both star and lettering according to the position in the sheet. (Illustration IV.)

A requisition for 2d. stamps was made in March, 1868, as follows :—

“ GENERAL POST OFFICE,
“ BRISBANE, 18th March, 1868.

“ SIR,—I have the honour, by the direction of the Honourable the Postmaster-General, to request that you will cause to be struck off and furnished to this department, nine hundred and sixty thousand twopenny stamps (4,000 sheets) and that a portion of them may be supplied by the beginning of next month (April).

“ I have, etc.,
“ T. E. SALISBURY,
“ Chief Clerk.

“ The Government Printer.”

The Government printer returned the requisition with the following memo. :—

“ As proper watermarked paper has been ordered from England and is expected to arrive in the course of four months, will the Honourable the Postmaster-General be kind enough to inform me whether 1,000 sheets will be sufficient, pending the arrival of the paper above alluded to ? The stamps will be printed on paper as per specimen submitted this morning.

“ J. B. 20 : 3 : 68.”

To this memorandum, the reply was made that 1,000 sheets would scarcely be sufficient for the four months, but they could be furnished, and, if any more were required before the paper was received from England, a further requisition would be made.

In the Government Printer's Record Book of Stamps printed a page is set apart for the printings of the 2d. between the 3rd April and 25th August, 1868. This page is headed “ Watermarked Note Paper ” and the numbers entered are 240,000 from 3rd April to 13th June, and 362,400 from 13th June to 25th August, 1868. Part of the first printing was issued to the Post Office on the 3rd April. No other denominations are entered on this page as having been printed or issued. The next page, recording printings of 1d., 2d., and 6d., is headed “ New Watermarked Paper.” This, without doubt, was the Crown Q paper. I have seen a specimen of the 2d., with truncated star, used on the 10th August, 1868, and as the first printing of that value on the new paper is entered on the 10th November of that year, there can be no doubt that the “ Watermarked Note Paper ” was that with the truncated star.

Oceania * assigns the date 1868 to both the 1d. and 2d. on this paper, but the lower value was not printed on the truncated star paper until after 1870. No requisition was made for this value and no printing performed until November, 1868, and then the new paper was used.

The first supply of the 2d. was in a pale clear blue, but blue shades also occur in the early printings, as a copy is known postmarked 1st September, 1868. These stamps were perforated 13 by the A machine giving mainly large round holes, and white gum was used.

No more of the truncated star paper was employed until January, 1871, when it was again decided to make use of that paper for printing postage stamps.

The printings of the 2d. as given above were from Plate I. which continued in

* “The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, and Post Cards of Australia and the British Colonies of Oceania,” compiled and published by the Philatelic Society, London, 1887.

use until replaced by a second plate. The circumstances attending Plate II. will now be discussed.

In response to an order from the Queensland Government, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. supplied a second plate of the 2d. This plate,* which was shipped from London on the 26th August, 1872, would be received in Brisbane towards the end of that year. Mr. Basset Hull was unable to find any reference as to when the plate was first brought into use, but it is probable that it was printed from soon after its arrival.

Large blocks † from the left upper corner of the sheets of Plates I. and II., the former having the SPECIMEN overprint, are illustrated, Plates XX. and XXI. respectively. On examination slight differences will be observed in the spacing of the impressions, but the left lower block of four in the exhibit from Plate II. had been detached from the remainder and is slightly out of its correct position. In addition it will be noticed that Plate II. has a small numeral 2, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high, situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to left of the N.W. corner of No. 1 in the sheet. Usually this figure is perforated off the stamp, and so has not been noticed hitherto, but a used copy showing the numeral in the left upper margin is in the collection of His Majesty the King. (Enlarged Illustration XXI. (b).)

When the members of the Queensland Reference List Committee were discussing the question of the two plates of the 2d., an endeavour was made to find some means of distinguishing individual copies printed from Plate II. The discovery was made by Mr. J. H. Chapman when testing certain marks for distinguishing the two plates, which had been suggested by a collector in Australia. These marks were found to be of no value, but in checking them with an accumulation of copies of the 2d. on the truncated star and Crown Q papers, it was found that the great majority of specimens of a date subsequent to the receipt of Plate II. showed a dot, which is frequently indistinct or smudged, close outside the left limb of the U of QUEEN about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the top of that letter.

Further flaws were found by Mr. Chapman in later investigations, and the following is a summary of the marks for identifying stamps printed from Plate II. (Enlarged* illustrations, 2d. Plates I. and II., are given on Plate XV. (d) and (e).)

(a) The U dot described above.

Considering the two lower curls of the right arabesque :—

(b) A minute dot about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the end of the hook which projects from the bottom of the lower curl.

(c) A minute dot in the oval band almost touching the central oval, and opposite the centre of the upper of the two curls.

(d) A minute dot in the oval band, almost touching the central oval a little above the centre of the lower curl.

(e) A minute dot, usually blurred and indistinct, just below the lower curl and a little to the right of the centre of the curl.

None of these marks are found in stamps printed from Plate I.

Although all are not always present, one or more of these flaws will usually be found in stamps printed from Plate II., and in this respect (b) is most persistent and is of the greatest assistance, (d) being the least satisfactory of the five marks. But in combination they are of the greatest value, and may be relied on to distinguish the printings from Plate II.

* A block of ten proof impressions bears a pencil notation : " Before Hardening, 21-8-72." (Illustration XV.A(m)). Collection of Mr. R. B. Yardley.

† Collection of J. H. Chapman.

A feature of these flaws is that, although they do not always show in the issued stamps printed from Plate II., yet as a rule they show clearly in the reprints made in 1895. It is evident that the flaws originated in the transfer roller used for laying down the impressions on the plate,* and that one of the dies on the roller had slight defects; and it seems probable that when taking up the impression from the die of the 2d., the roller may have picked up particles of metal which adhered to it, and so caused flaws in each ensuing transfer. These flaws would be represented by shallow dents in the plate, and, in printing, the operation of wiping the plate would tend to remove the ink from these shallows, and in some cases might remove it altogether. In the 1895 reprints the general characteristics are heavy inking and insufficient wiping, and thus we would expect the shallows to print more distinctly.

In addition to the five marks for identifying the 2d. Plate II., it will be noticed that the line of shading inside the central pearl of the right arabesque is more pronounced than in Plate I. This difference, which is not easy to describe in words, will be seen in the illustrations referred to.

About the end of 1870, the Lithographic Branch was severed from the Government Printing Office, and erected into a separate department under the control of the Colonial Treasurer. The Government printer remained under the Colonial Secretary. All subsequent requisitions were made to the new department, but as all records of this department were destroyed about 1880, we have nothing but the record book of the Accountant of Stamps, Post Office, to show the approximate dates on which the several denominations of stamps were printed.

The first printings of the 1d., issued to the Post Office after the first supply of the new paper had been accounted for, were entered between 18th and 27th January, 1871. At the same time a supply of the 2d. was issued, and the 3d. followed on the 27th February. A proof sheet of the 3d. in a pale greenish brown, dated 13-2-71, is in the Government Engraver's Specimen Book. Large supplies of the two lower values were issued during 1871, amounting to 606,480 1d. and 975,360 2d.; 292,080 of the 3d. were issued from the 27th February to the 13th July inclusive; 72,000 of the 6d. were printed between the 10th and 24th November, 1871. These printings we believe to be the first of the respective values on the truncated star paper. We have seen the 3d. used on the 19th September, 1871.

Between the 29th January, 1872, and 19th October, 1874, when the use of the truncated star paper was discontinued,† the following numbers of the four lower values were printed :—

One penny	2,544,000
Two pence	4,440,000
Three pence	432,000
Six pence	356,000

The shades of colour vary slightly from the printings on other papers, the difference being most marked in the 3d. and 1s. The 1d. was in vermilion, varying somewhat in shade, and is frequently found chemically discoloured.

The 2d. was printed from Plate I. in blue and greenish blue, and possibly in pale blue also, as this shade is known perforated by a new machine obtained in 1874. Later printings were from Plate II. in blue, bright blue, and deep blue. It would also seem

* A brief account of the Perkins-Bacon process of manufacturing steel plates is given in the *New South Wales* volume, page 200.

† Evidently it was not exhausted, because the truncated star paper was used for the 1895 reprints.

that there was a limited printing in light blue from Plate II. The few copies known are identical in shade and impression with a subsequent printing,* described in the next Chapter, and thus the light blue stamps may have been in the last printing on the truncated star paper.

The 6d. was in shades of light yellow-green, yellow-green, bluish-green, and full green, the latter being in the later printings.

These early printings of the 3d. occur in many shades, which may be classed under olive-brown and greenish-brown. Evidently the green and brown pigments used were incompatible, as specimens have been seen in which the brown pigment is practically absent, while in others it shows irregularly in various parts of the design.† Later the colour was changed to a most distinctive rich brown, only employed in printings on the truncated star paper. A copy of the 3d. rich brown is known on a cover with a London paid postmark, 30th September, 1873, the Queensland mark being illegible, and thus the change of shade was made in July, 1873, or earlier. The retouched variety described in Chapter II. may also be found in these printings.

The next denomination to be printed was the 1s., of which 24,000 were struck off on the 13th November, 1872. The colour of this printing was quite a new shade, and varied from fawn to an unpleasant looking olive-grey, which shades may be taken as extremes. No doubt this was another case of incompatible pigments.‡ Proofs were struck in a brighter shade, more approaching a pale plum colour, but the stamps printed for use were of a very inferior colour. A second printing of 24,000 1s. was made on the 19th February, 1874, in a rich deep mauve.

All the above denominations and shades received the perforation 13 mainly large round holes given by the A machine. White gum was used.

On 2nd January, 1874, a new perforating machine (C) was obtained, but it does not seem to have been largely used for the issues on truncated star paper, most of its work in 1874 being the perforating of the Stamp Duty fiscals. It was a single line treadle machine, manufactured by Messrs. Hughes & Kimber of London, which gave large round holes with a fairly regular gauge of 12 to 12½. Details of the C machine will be found in the Report of the Queensland Reference List Committee, page 47 (Illustrations IX. (h) and XI.)

The first known occasion of the use of this machine was for the second printing of the 1s., that of February, 1874, when, judging from the relative scarcity of copies perforated 13 or 12, it would appear that about half the printing was perforated 12 by the C machine. The 1d. vermilion, 2d. blue (Plate II.) †, 2d. deep blue (Plate II.), 3d. greenish-brown §, 3d. rich brown, 6d. bluish-green, and the 6d. full green are also found with this perforation.

The C machine was also used in conjunction with the A machine, producing a perforation 12 × 13 or 13 × 12. The 1d. vermilion, 2d. deep blue (Plate II.), and the 3d. greenish-brown || are known with both varieties of the compound perforation. A specimen of the 2d. blue (Plate II.) ¶ has been seen with perforation 13 × 12. A copy of the 2d. deep blue (Plate II.), perforated 13 × 12, is known dated 20th March, 1874. Although catalogued, no specimen of the 3d. rich brown has been seen or traced with the compound perforation.

* The 2d. light blue on Crown Q paper with perforation 12.

† The question of the incompatible pigments used for the 3d. and 1s. is referred to in the *New South Wales* volume, page 167, when discussing the shades of the 6d. Diadem series.

‡ Collection of Captain C. W. G. Crawford.

§ Collection of His Majesty the King.

|| *Ibid.*

¶ Collection of Mr. J. H. Chapman.

In addition to the above a few copies of the 2d. pale blue (Plate I.) * are known perforated 12 or 12 × 13. These varieties are now chronicled for the first time. They were evidently from sheets which had been perforated some considerable time after they were printed.

The 3d. greenish brown perforated 12 or 12 × 13 compound is of very considerable rarity, while the 3d. rich brown perforated 12, and the 1d. vermilion with compound perforation are seldom met with.

Copies of the 1d. vermilion have been seen or reported with large margins and apparently imperforate. The 2d. deep blue is chronicled in imperforate condition in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXV., page 124.

A horizontal pair of the 2d. pale blue, printed from Plate I., is known showing the line variety described on page 101. (Illustration XXVI.)

PROOFS.

The following colour proofs are those recorded by Mr. Basset Hull.

On slightly yellowish wove unwatermarked paper of thin to medium thickness, and of a rather rough texture. Imperforate. No gum.

3d. Pale greenish brown	(13 Feb., 1871).
1s. Pale plum	(1872).

SPECIMEN STAMPS.

The following have been seen with the overprint SPECIMEN in sans-serif capitals, 2½ × 21 mm., applied diagonally with a hand stamp as described on page 102. The are all perforated 13 by the A machine.

1d. Vermilion (shades)	(blue).
2d. Pale blue, blue (Plate I.)	(black).
3d. Olive brown	(blue).
3d. Greenish-brown	(blue).
6d. Light yellow-green, yellow-green	(black).
1s. Fawn	(blue).
1s. Olive grey	(blue) (black).
1s. Deep mauve	(blue).

REPRINTS.

In 1895 reprints were made on the truncated star paper as follows :—

Perforated 13 by the A machine :

- 1d. Orange-red, brownish-orange.
- 2d. Dull deep blue, bright blue (Plate II.).
- 3d. Brown.
- 6d. Grass green (pale to deep).
- 1s. Reddish-lilac, dull mauve, mauve.

Perforated 12 by the C machine :

Registered, Deep yellow.

Note.—With the exception of the 1s. dull mauve, all the above have been seen with the black ring cancellation, 10 mm. in diameter.

The 2d. dull deep blue and the 1s. dull mauve are known overprinted CANCELLED in sans-serif capitals. These are probably from printers' trial sheets.

* Collection of His Majesty the King.

The general characteristic of these reprints is the heavy inking, which is noticeable in the lined background on which the Queen's head rests, and the smudges of colour between the impressions caused by inefficient wiping of the plate ; moreover, the lined background is more blurred than in the originals, and it sometimes appears almost solid.

The colours of the 1d., 3d., and the mauve shades of the 1s. are quite unlike the stamps as issued. The shades of the 2d., 6d., and the 1s., reddish mauve, are somewhat similar to the originals.

The 13 perforation is from a very late state of the A machine, and is much rougher than in the originals, scarcely any discs of paper being removed. The gum is white, that of the originals frequently showing a brownish tinge due to age.

The Registered stamp is easily identified by the watermark, as it was never issued for use on the truncated star paper. This was referred to in Chapter IV., but the variety is also included here so as to complete the list of the reprints on the truncated star paper.

A horizontal strip of the 2d., deep dull blue [reprint], with left marginal paper, is known with the vertical line of perforation between the fifth and sixth stamps omitted.

CHAPTER VII.

THE CROWN Q WATERMARKED SERIES OF 1868-79.

A. THE VALUES OTHER THAN THE FOUR PENCE.

I HAVE no record of the original order for new paper bearing the Crown over Q watermark, but the Government printer's mention of new paper in his memo of the 20th March, 1868 (p. 120) evidently referred to a supply bearing this watermark. The order had been given to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, whose invoice was dated 21st May, 1868. The paper supplied was a medium greyish wove, with 240 Crown Q watermarks designed to fit the impressions from the steel plates.

A detailed description of this paper is given in the Report of the Queensland Reference List Committee (p. 12) where, in view of a later paper supplied by the same firm in which the Crown Q watermark is slightly different, it is styled the "Crown Q (1st type) paper." The first type Crown Q watermark may be distinguished as follows. (Illustration I. (d)) :—

1. The height from the top of the Crown to the lower curve of the Q is 18 mm.
2. The central compartment of the Crown is wedge-shaped with the point downwards.
3. The lower outline of the tail is the only one to cross the body of the Q.

The paper was shipped in the s.s. *Westbury* which arrived at Brisbane on the 17th September, 1868. The first supply issued to the Government printer, on 3rd November, 1868, consisted of two books ; these were followed by three books on the 19th November, 1868 ; and one book on the 31st March, 1869.

This paper was packed in four cases. No. 1, which also contained Stamp Duty paper, was issued as already mentioned ; No. 2, containing 26 books of 500 sheets each, was issued between April, 1869, and May, 1870 ; and No. 3, containing 24 books of 500 sheets and one book of 308 sheets, was issued between 30th October, 1874, and 2nd June, 1875. This consignment of postage stamp paper amounted to 28,308 sheets.*

As narrated in the preceding chapter, the Government printer's record book of stamps printed opens a new folio on the 10th November, 1868, headed "New Watermarked Paper." The first printings of the respective values entered on this page are :—

One penny	20th November, 1868.
Two pence	10th November, 1868.
Six pence	9th April, 1869.

* From a consideration of the large printings made from 1875 onwards, it is evident that a further supply of this paper must have been forwarded. Mr. Basset Hull does not give the contents of the fourth case ; this probably contained pigments, etc., used in printing.

The total numbers printed between the 10th November, 1868, and 17th November, 1870, when a return was made to the truncated star paper were: 1d., 1,774,520; 2d., 1,928,000; and 6d., 1,095,400.*

The 1d. was in shades of vermilion; the 2d. was printed from Plate I. in pale blue, chalky blue and blue; and the 6d. was in full green and bluish-green, followed by chalky green and green. The first supplies of the 2d. and 6d. were in the pale blue and the full green respectively. A copy of the 6d., chalky green, is known postmarked 22nd March, 1870. White gum was used in these and all later printings on the Crown Q paper; it sometimes has a brownish tinge, due to age.

All the above were perforated 13, mainly large round holes, by the A machine, a few of the rough small holes still showing occasionally. (Illustration IX. (f).)

In 1869 (?) the B machine was again brought into use presumably to relieve the pressure of work on the A machine caused by the large printings of the 1d. and 2d. The 1d. dull vermilion, and the 2d. (Plate I.) in pale blue † and blue, are known with the compound perforation $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$; while the 2d. blue (Plate I.) is known perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ all round. This latter variety, hitherto uncatalogued, has been seen in a used horizontal strip of four ‡ and a few single copies. To enable the B machine to do the vertical $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforations, the sheets of stamps would have to be divided, and possibly this variety may have come from parts of spoiled sheets, which had been retained for use.

As stated above, printings on the truncated star paper were resumed after November, 1870, and that paper continued in use for the next four years, the period indicated being noteworthy for the bringing into use of Plate II. of the 2d. and the introduction of the 12 perforation given by the C machine.

On the return to the Crown Q paper further printings were made on the following dates:—

One penny	4th November, 1874.
Two pence	4th November, 1874.
Three pence	11th June, 1875.
Six pence	1st January, 1875.
One shilling	5th March, 1875.

These printings of the 3d. and 1s. were the first of those values on the Crown Q paper.

Several millions of the two lower values were printed, but as they were subsequently supplied together with the electrotyped stamps of the same values, the exact numbers cannot be given. Of the 3d. 180,000 were printed between 11th June, 1875, and 31st December, 1877. Of the 6d., 872,000 were printed between 1st January, 1875, and 20th November, 1879, but this figure includes 24,000 printed on unwatermarked paper which are dealt with in the next chapter. Of the 1s. 192,000 were printed between 5th March, 1875, and 27th February, 1878.

Unless otherwise stated, these issues are found with the two perforations, 13 mainly

* From the above it will be seen that 16,000 sheets of Crown Q paper, equivalent to 3,840,000 stamps, were printed prior to the return to the truncated star paper. The figures given by Mr. Basset Hull, however, account for 4,797,920 stamps, a surplus of 957,920. It cannot be stated where or how the error arose, but an examination of the quantities of the 1867 and later printings shows that the 1,095,400 given for the 6d. is excessive; and that the difference, 137,480, obtained by deducting the above surplus, is a reasonable estimate for this printing.

† Collection of Captain C. W. G. Crawford.

‡ Collection of Mr. J. H. Chapman.

large round holes by the A machine, or 12 large round holes by the C machine. The former machine does not seem to have been much used after 1875, and thus the later printings are only found with perforation 12. (Illustration IX. (h).)

The colour of the 1d. was at first rose-red (shades) and rose, but in 1875 it was changed to orange-vermilion (shades) quite unlike any previous printing. The rose and orange-vermilion shades are only found with perforation 12.

The 2d. was printed from Plate II. in blue (shades) and deep blue. Further printings from Plate II. in light blue, dull blue, and dark Prussian blue, are only found perforated 12 by the C machine. The light blue is thought to be from an early printing after the truncated star paper had been finally discontinued as the shade is identical with a later printing on that paper (see page 123). From an examination of a considerable number of 2d. stamps with perforation 12, it is reasonably certain that none of the stamps printed from Plate I. received that perforation. This could only happen by reason of Plate I. being used after the receipt of the C machine, or by sheets from Plate I. receiving the 12 perforation some considerable time after they had been printed. This latter point is referred to later when discussing the compound perforations.

The 3d. was in shades of brown, the variations in which are more noticeable in the stamps perforated 12. The retouched variety described in Chapter II. may also be looked for in these printings.

The 6d. was printed in green. Further printings in deep yellowish-green, light yellow-green (shades), and pale bluish-green, are only found with the 12 perforation.

The 1s. was printed in violet, mauve, and reddish mauve, the reddish mauve shade only coming with perforation 12. Owing to the scarcity of the 1s. with perforation 13, it is evident that most of them were perforated by the C machine.

Many of the 1s. stamps in reddish mauve have the appearance of having been produced by lithography, the lettering being more or less blurred and the background solid. These stamps were, however, printed from the steel engraved plates, the defective prints being largely due to an inferior pigment.

With two single line perforating machines in general use, it is to be expected that compound perforations might occur. The following have been seen :—

One penny, vermilion, rose.*

Two pence (Plate II.) blue †, deep blue.

Six pence, full green, pale bluish-green.*

Of these, the 1d. vermilion is perforated 13×12 or 12×13 ; the 1d. rose is perforated 13 at top and 12 on the other three sides; the 2d. deep blue is perforated 12×13 ; and the others are perforated 13×12 . A copy of the 2d. deep blue is also known perforated 13 on the right side, and 12 on the other three sides.

In addition to these, the collection of His Majesty the King contains the only example seen of the 2d. blue (Plate I.) perforated 13×12 . This stamp appears to have come from old stock, which had the perforation completed by the C machine, and this probably applies also to the 1d. vermilion and the 6d. full green mentioned above. These varieties with compound perforation were probably issued in 1875.

The following abnormal perforation varieties are known or have been reported :—

* Collection of Mr. J. H. Chapman.

† Collection of Mr. T. W. Hall.

A. *The series perforated 13, mainly large round holes.*

(1) Imperforate.

1d. vermilion,* 6d. chalky green.†

Mr. Basset Hull records the 2d. blue in this condition, but a satisfactory example of this variety was not seen by the Queensland Reference List Committee.

(2) Vertical pair, imperforate between.

2d. pale blue, 2d. deep blue.

The former shade is chronicled in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, Vol. XIII., page 101, where mention is also made of the deep blue variety in a vertical strip of three. A vertical pair in deep blue is chronicled in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. XXV., page 167. Neither of these varieties has been seen. They would be Plate I. and Plate II. respectively.

B. *The series perforated 12, large round holes.*

(1) Horizontal pair, imperforate between.

1d. orange-vermilion,‡ 2d. blue (Plate II.).‡

(2) Vertical pair, imperforate between.

1d. orange-vermilion,* 2d. blue (Plate II.).‡

In addition to these, the 1d. rose-red is known in a vertical pair imperforate between, and apparently imperforate at top and bottom.‡ A vertical pair of the 1s. reddish-mauve is known imperforate between and imperforate at top and bottom, the only example seen bearing a fiscal cancellation.‡

A copy of the 6d. light yellow-green § has been seen apparently imperforate, with large margins at top, bottom, and right.

Blocks of four, etc., are known of the 1d. orange-vermilion and the 6d. pale yellow-green in imperforate condition. In the absence of postally-used copies the status of these stamps is doubtful and they are probably from surplus sheets which had not been perforated. The impression of the 1d. shows distinct signs of wear of the plate.

The 1d. vermilion with perforation 13, and the 1s. violet perforated 12, are known with double perforation.

Many examples of these issues are known with the Crown Q watermark inverted. These are chiefly of the two lower values with perforation 13 or 12.

The line variety of the 2d., described on page 101, should also be found in the printings from Plate I. on the Crown Q paper.

A number of minor flaws can be found in the 1d. and 2d. These were probably due to worn plates, combined with smudgy prints, the latter being particularly noticeable in the 2d. (Plate II.). None of these are of much importance.

It is not out of place to mention two curiosities which were in the Ferrari collection. They were the 1d. vermilion with the colour chemically changed to yellow and the 6d. green with a horizontal overprint "Postage" in black, rather similar to the issue of Natal on 23rd August, 1869, but 12 mm. long instead of 12¾ mm. Both of these were used copies on the Crown Q (1st type) paper and perforated 13.

* Collection of Mr. J. H. Chapman.

† Collection of the Rev. James Mursell.

‡ These were in the collection of the late Mr. E. H. Collins.

§ Collection of Mr. J. H. Chapman.

PROOFS.

The following colour proofs, etc., have been seen. It is thought that they were trials for the first printings of the various values when the Crown Q paper was again brought into use in November, 1874:—

- (a) On slightly yellowish wove unwatermarked paper of thin to medium thickness, and of rather rough texture. Imperforate. Without gum.

1d. Rose-red.

2d. Deep dull blue (Plate II.).

2d. Deep ultramarine (Plate II.).

3d. Brown.

6d. Green.

1s. Mauve.

1s. Reddish-mauve.

The 1s. mauve is also known with the overprint SPECIMEN ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ mm.) in black.

- (b) On porous paper. Thick brownish gum. Perforated 13.

1d. Rose-red.

3d. Brown.

3d. Olive-brown.

6d. Green.

1s. Mauve.

These bear the black ring cancellation. The 3d. brown, and 1s. mauve, are also known without the ring, and this may apply to the other values. The 3d. olive-brown, may be a perforated example of the proof mentioned on page 124, which is listed solely on the authority of Mr. Basset Hull.

- (c) On porous paper. Thick brownish gum. Perforated 12.

1d. rose-red.

This is known with, and without, the ring cancellation.

In the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. II., page 172, for 24th August, 1895, a correspondent calls attention to the "recent appearance of perforated proofs," and the editor records the series (b), as listed above, but with a 4d. value in addition, all bearing the ring cancellation. Thus the perforated proofs appeared about the middle of 1895, and it is probable that the gum, perforation, and cancellation were applied about that time. They are known to have been used to complete sets of Queensland stamps for official distribution.

SPECIMEN STAMPS.

The following have been seen with the overprint SPECIMEN in sans-serif capitals, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ mm., applied diagonally with a hand-stamp.

- (a) Perforated 13.

6d. Green (black).

- (b) Perforated 12.

2d. Blue, dark prussian blue (Plate II.) (black).

REPRINTS.

In 1895 reprints were made of all values and perforated 12 by the C machine. White gum was used. They can be easily distinguished as they were printed on the

Crown Q (2nd type) paper which was specially designed for electrotype printing and was first received in the Colony in October, 1879. A detailed description of this paper is given in the Report of the Queensland Reference List Committee, page 15, but for the present purpose it is only necessary to give the particular points in which the Crown Q watermark differs from that of the 1st type paper as already described in this chapter. (Illustration I.(e).)

1. The height from the top of the crown to the lower curve of the Q is 19 to 19½ mm.
2. The sides of the central compartment of the crown are nearly parallel.
3. Both outlines of the tail cross the body of the Q.

The following is a list of the reprints, the 2d. being printed from Plate II. :—

- 1d. Pale vermilion-red, vermilion-red.
- 2d. Pale ultramarine, dull ultramarine, dull deep blue, slate blue.
- 3d. Brown, pale brown, grey-brown.
- 6d. Dull yellow-green.
- 1s. Lilac-grey.

With the exception of the 2d. pale ultramarine, dull ultramarine and the 3d. grey-brown, all the above have been seen with the ring cancellation in black, applied in the centre of each block of four.

It may be mentioned that as the Crown Q (2nd type) paper was designed for sheets of 120 stamps, part only of the steel plate was printed from and thus there is the possibility of the retouch on the plate of the 3d. not appearing in the reprints.

This is the last occasion of the use of the Perkins, Bacon engraved steel plates. It is understood that no further reprinting was carried out after the 1895 reprints.

In a letter from a Queensland official it is stated that "all the steel plates, together with all the specimens, were destroyed in the presence of the Under-Secretary to the Treasury and the Auditor General about the year 1907."

A note in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol V., page 112, says that the "dies" of the obsolete Queensland stamps had been destroyed, i.e. before May, 1899. It thus appears as if "1907" was a good many years too late. The writer of the note speaks of "dies," but he must have been referring to the plates, as no dies of the Perkins, Bacon stamps were sent out to the Colony.

CHAPTER VII.—*continued.*

B. THE FOURPENCE LITHOGRAPHED (1875-79).

The last of the 4d. lilac were issued for use in December, 1874. A fresh lithographic transfer was made, consisting of 120 stamps in 12 horizontal rows of 10, and proofs were submitted in various colours. Specimens of these colour trials are in the Post Office collection at Brisbane, and are of the following colours: pale blue, rose, lilac, reddish-brown, pale brown, orange, bottle green, light reddish-brown, greyish-brown, yellow and lemon yellow. The last mentioned colour was marked "Approved, 1-1-75." It was a very sickly shade, even in proof condition, and when lithographed on watermarked paper it presented a very faded and indistinct appearance. (Illustrations XXII. (b) and (c).)

This transfer was from the plate of the 3d., but about the year 1877 another transfer was taken from Plate II. of the 2d., the earliest recorded date being 16th April, 1878. In each case the word THREE (or TWO) was erased and FOUR substituted, the word PENCE being untouched. In removing the original values from the stone the lower part of the left arabesque was frequently damaged.

The two transfers can be easily identified as follows:—

1st Transfer (from the plate of the 3d.).

1. The lower part of the right arabesque is a plain curve without any projection on it.
2. The centre bar of the E of PENCE is $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the curve of the arabesque.

2nd Transfer (from Plate II. of the 2d.).

1. The lower curve of the right arabesque has a hook projection towards the E of PENCE.
2. The centre bar of the E of PENCE is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from the curve of the arabesque.
3. The U dot and other marks for the 2d. (Plate II.) are sometimes present.

The two transfers are illustrated on Plate XXII. (d) and (e).

Owing to the colour of these stamps it is practically impossible to plate them, except by working from photographs, and the task is rendered more difficult owing to the scarcity of pairs, strips and blocks, the last being almost unobtainable. By the aid of photographs an examination of a limited amount of material, including pairs and strips of three, was made. The result, though not conclusive, showed that there were probably as many types as stamps in the sheet, and that the printing stones were not built up with transfers in small blocks or strips from an intermediate stone. Mr. Basset Hull states that the value was separately drawn for each stamp in the sheet, and this appears to apply to both transfers.

The first printings took place from 1st to 29th January, 1875, a total of 365,760 (3048 sheets) being printed between 1st January, 1875, and 14th March, 1879.

It will thus be seen that there were at least three printings of the 4d. of this group, in January, 1875, from the first transfer, and in 1877 (?) and March, 1879, from the

second transfer. Possibly these were the only printings of this value. As the electrotyped 4d. was issued in June, 1879, it is probable that the last printing in March, 1879, was only a small one.

These issues were printed on the Crown Q (1st type) paper, the sheets of which had to be cut to provide the smaller sheets of the 4d. White gum was used. As in the case of the other values of this series the A and C machines, gauging 13 and 12 respectively, were used, but stamps from the second transfer only received the 12 perforation given by the C machine.

The following are the details of the shades and perforations of the 4d. :—

1st Transfer.

This is found in lemon, yellow, and yellowish-buff, perforated 13 or 12; also, in orange-buff with perforation 12 only.

The 4d. is also known in dull yellow with the compound perforation 12 × 13.

It is a very rare stamp and, no doubt, only a few sheets received this perforation. No copies are known with a genuine perforation 13 × 12, but an example has been seen in which the 13 perforation was forged.

2nd Transfer.

This is known in dull yellow, buff-yellow and dull chrome yellow, which are only found with the 12 perforation.

A prominent variety, which occurs in the 1st transfer, has a 2 mm. break between the words of value where the outer oval meets the lower frame line. Similar but smaller breaks occur in other stamps in the sheet. The size of the lettering *FOUR* varies considerably, and there is a variety in the 2nd transfer, in which the word is much smaller than usual. (Illustrations XXII. (f) and (g).)

As the 1st Transfer was from the plate of the 3d., there is the possibility that the retouched variety, described in Chapter II., page 85, may also be found. So far, however, no specimen has been forthcoming, and there is always the chance that the part of the steel plate containing the retouch was not utilised for the transfer.

PROOFS, ETC.

(a) On medium yellowish unwatermarked wove paper. Imperforate—No gum. (Illustration XXII.(a).)

(i) Essays for new value (?). Transfers from the 3d. plate. The word *FOUR* is in small letters close together with a wide space between the words of value. 4d. Pale blue, yellow, rose, bottle green, pale brown.

(ii) Essays for colour. Transfers from the 3d. plate. The word *FOUR* as in the stamps as issued. (Illustrations XXII. (b) and (c).) 4d. Pale blue, rose, lilac, reddish-brown, pale brown, orange, bottle green, light reddish-brown, greyish-brown, yellow, lemon yellow.

These are the colour trials referred to (p. 132).

(b) On porous paper. Thick brownish gum. Transfers from the 3d. plate.

(i) Imperforate.

4d. Yellow.

(ii) Perforated 12.

4d. Yellow.

The latter is known with, and without, the ring cancellation. The remarks on page 130 as to the perforated proofs of the other values are also applicable to the 4d.

SPECIMEN STAMPS.

The following is the only variety seen with the overprint SPECIMEN in sans-serif capitals, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ mm., applied diagonally with a hand-stamp.

4d. Yellow (1st Transfer). Perforated 13.
Overprint in blue.

REPRINTS.

As far as is known, there were no reprints of the 4d.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PROVISIONAL PRINTINGS OF THE SIX PENCE AND ONE SHILLING MADE IN 1879 AND 1880 RESPECTIVELY.

THESE issues, which were the last printings from the Perkins, Bacon plates, are taken out of their proper chronological sequence in order to keep all the line-engraved issues in the Perkins, Bacon type together. They are of considerable interest as they made their appearance during a period of change, not only in the method of production, but also in the general status of the postal issues. A brief resumé of these changes follows, the various details being fully discussed in subsequent chapters as they arise.

In 1876 the methods of production of postage stamps were reviewed, and it was decided to adopt the process of surface-printing from electrotypes. It was recognised that this method was more suitable for printing the large quantities of stamps required, and that it was not so expensive as the copper plate process.

In August, 1878, the Government engraver proposed that "When the 2d. and 4d. stamps are electrotyped, the higher values may still be printed from the steel plate to the requisite size. I think it would be scarcely advisable that these should be electrotyped as the numbers required are so small."

The 1d., 2d. and 4d. electrotypes were issued during the second quarter of 1879, but towards the end of that year circumstances arose which necessitated the production of large quantities of the 6d. and 1s., when it was decided to prepare electrotype plates for these values also. The increased requirements for the 6d. and 1s. were due to a decision by the Government that from and after the 1st January, 1880, the postage stamps from 1d. to 1s. were to be available for both duty and postal purposes.

The issues of the 6d. and 1s., the subject of this chapter, were thus of a provisional nature pending the completion of the electrotype plates.

As stated (Chapter VI., p. 122), owing to the records of the Government lithographic office having been destroyed about 1880, Mr. Basset Hull had to rely on the record book of the Accountant of Stamps, Post Office, to show the approximate dates on which the various printings were made. The following are the details of the receipts of the 6d. at the General Post Office :—

Date of Supply, 1879.	Paper, Description.	Number of		Denomin- ation.
		Sheets.	Stamps.	
21st-31st October . .	Plain pp. Large sheet	50	12,000	6d.
20th November . . .	Large plain paper .	50	12,000	6d.
16th December . . .	Large plain paper .	45	10,080	6d.

These details show that the 6d. was printed from the full plate of 240 impressions, and that it was probably issued about the end of October, 1879. The electrotyped 6d., which succeeded it, was issued about January, 1880.

As regards the 1s., which was printed on plain paper with a band of lilac burelé at back, to be described later, Mr. Basset Hull was unable to trace any reference in the records, and this was also the case with the 1s. electrotyped issue which followed it. There can be no question as to the 1s. being included in the printings on the Crown Q paper in February, 1878. A printing of the 4d. was made on the Crown Q paper in March, 1879, and there is no evidence of a shortage of paper until October, 1879, when provisional printings of the 1d. and 2d. electrotyped were made on plain paper with lilac burelé band at back.

In *Alfred Smith & Co.'s Monthly Circular* for August, 1880, the 1s. electrotyped is chronicled for the first time, the editor having also before him some copies of the 1s. burelé, which had been chronicled by him in the previous May. Thus the date of issue of the 1s. burelé was about January, 1880, the same value, electrotyped, appearing about May, 1880.

In *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII., page 115, Major Evans gives an explanation of Mr. Basset Hull's failure to find details of the 1s. burelé in the Official Records. He suggests that one of the printings of the 6d., given above, may have been incorrectly entered, and should have been a printing of the 1s. This being so, only about 24,000 of the 6d. would have been printed, which would result in the stamp being much scarcer than it actually is. A more reasonable explanation is that the Post Office never indented for the 1s. burelé and that it was supplied to the Treasury, and issued to the Licensed Stamp Vendors* for duty purposes. This would also explain the great scarcity of satisfactory postally used copies. No dated copies of this stamp were forthcoming to the Queensland Reference List Committee. From considerations of comparative scarcity, etc., it is estimated that the printing of the 1s. burelé comprised about 100 sheets, say 24,000 stamps.

As there were three printings of the 6d., it does not necessarily follow that the same variety of paper was used on each occasion. In fact, two different qualities of paper have been identified by the above-mentioned Committee, as fully described in their Report, pages 13-15. The results of these investigations are briefly as follows:—

- (1) A thin to medium white wove paper of hard texture. This is thought to have been either "SANDERSON," or "T H SAUNDERS" paper, but in the latter case on a paper supplied in 1879 with the 1880 watermark. (Illustration VII.)

This paper was probably used for the first printing of the 6d.

- (2) A medium to thick wove of a somewhat creamy tint. This was a paper manufactured by Messrs. Alexander Pirie & Sons. (Illustration VII.)

This paper was probably used for the subsequent printings of the 6d. It was also used for the printing of the 1s. burelé.

In the case of the 1s., burelé bands were lithographed in lilac on the back of the sheet and so arranged that part of a band showed horizontally across each stamp. The burelé band was of a close pattern, 8 mm. wide, which probably formed part

*The Licensed Stamp Vendors were agents for the Treasury for the sale of Duty stamps to the public. In many cases, no doubt, the postmaster was also a Licensed Stamp Vendor, but this was not necessarily the case.

of the border of a certificate or other document, the engraved plate of which was used for taking the transfers. (Illustration VI.(c).)

Up to the present it has not been possible to solve the problem as to the arrangement of the burelé bands. If the original litho. stone used in October, 1879, was again brought into use, the sheets of the 1s. would have been of a make-up similar to the 1d. and 2d. electrotyped issues, and only a part of the engraved plate would have been required to print the sheets of 120 in 12 horizontal rows of 10.

On the other hand, a new stone may have been prepared with 20 rows of burelé of increased length to enable the whole of the steel plate to be utilised for printing, thus giving the usual sheets of 240 in 20 horizontal rows of 12.

It appears that the latter alternative was the one adopted, as at the time the printing was made, about January, 1880, a watermarked paper was in stock, this being the Crown Q (2nd type) paper, specially obtained for printing the electrotyped issues. This also points to the possibility that the indents for the 1s. stamps may have been for full sheets of 240.

The 6d. was printed in pale green with slight shades showing a yellowish tint. The 1s. was in mauve and reddish-mauve shades, and the general appearance of the stamp is quite distinctive as the uncoloured areas are tinged with colour due to inefficient wiping of the steel plate. Owing to this feature it was at one time thought that this stamp had been produced by lithography. The lilac burelé band of the 1s. is frequently most indistinct and used copies are known in which it is missing. Such specimens may have escaped the burelé band in the operation of printing, but it is more likely that the band has been removed by some means or other.*

Copies of the 1s. and 6d. are found from which the fiscal cancellation has been chemically removed. Some of these have been re-gummed so as to pass for mint specimens, and in the case of the 1s. others frequently have an added "postal" cancellation. The gum used for the two values was white, but it is usually of a brownish tinge due to age; the gum used in the cleaned copies is generally white and fresh-looking.

The 6d. and 1s. received the 12 perforation given by the C machine. In the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXV., page 124, a horizontal pair of the 6d. is recorded as imperforate vertically. This variety was not seen by the Queensland Reference List Committee, who were unable to trace an example. They, however, saw a horizontal pair, apparently imperforate vertically, which on close inspection showed the marks of four consecutive pins of the perforating machine, which had failed to pierce the paper. Possibly this may have been the pair referred to in the *London Philatelist*. A somewhat similar example was also seen of the 1879, electrotyped, 1d. dull orange, of which a horizontal pair, otherwise imperforate between, showed the marks of two pins near the top. Thus it would seem that about the year 1880 some of the pins of the C machine had become worn and were shorter than the others, and that sections of the line were missed by the shorter pins when the sheets were being perforated. These considerations cast a doubt on the existence of the variety of the 6d. mentioned above. Unless the variety was caused by the varying length of the pins, it could only have been produced by the omission of at least three vertical lines of perforation in the sheet.

There were no proofs or reprints of the 6d. and 1s. of this group. Neither of these stamps received the SPECIMEN overprint.

* Mr. Basset Hull states that the lilac pigment used for the burelé is not a fast colour, and that the band may be entirely removed by soaking the stamp in hot water.

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CHAPTER IX.

THE LITHOGRAPHED POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

A. THE STAMP DUTY SERIES.

Towards the close of 1879 the question of amalgamating the two branches of revenue collected by means of stamps, those of the Post Office and Stamp Office respectively, occupied considerable attention, and the departmental deliberations on the subject culminated in a resolution to do away with the double system, and to adopt one series to serve the purpose of both postage and revenue stamps.

The following notice was inserted in the *Government Gazette* of the 3rd January, 1880 :—

“ THE TREASURY, BRISBANE.
“ 22nd December, 1879.

“ POSTAGE AND DUTY STAMPS.

“ The public are informed that from and after 1st January, 1880, the issue of separate stamps for duty and postal purposes will cease.

“ The present postage stamps, from one penny to one shilling, and the present duty stamps, from two shillings upwards, will, in future, be the only stamps issued ; and each denomination will be available to the full extent of its nominal value for all purposes for which separate stamps have hitherto been required.

“ E. B. CULLEN.
“ *Under-Secretary.*”

From this notice it will be seen that the then current Duty stamps from 2s. upwards *only* were definitely referred to as available in future for postal purposes.

Notwithstanding this definite limitation of the denominations to be available as postage stamps, and the further limitation to the then “ *present* ” issue, the notice was taken by the public to apply to *all* denominations of Stamp Duty stamps, irrespective of face value or date of issue. This view, if not actually supported by the Post Office Department, was at least tacitly admitted by them, because varieties of the 1866 issue, both with and without watermark, the whole series of 1872, and the small 1d. of 1878, were undoubtedly pressed into postal service, and were permitted to frank postal matter unchallenged.

There was considerable confusion in carrying out the provisions of the above Treasury Notice, not only on the part of the public, but also on that of the postal officials. The use of the word “ *present* ” was unfortunate, as it might be given a wider meaning so as to include the stamps, postage or duty, “ *at present* ” in the hands of the postmasters and stamp vendors for sale to the public, instead of being limited to the actual stamps then being issued, this no doubt being the official intention when the order was drafted.

As regards the Duty Stamps, many of the outlying country offices must still have had stocks of the earlier issues. The design, watermark or burelé, if noticed at all, would seem of little importance to either the stamp vendors or the public generally.

There was also a grave defect in the official notice in that no provision was made for existing stocks, or stamps in the possession of the public, which were rendered invalid by the order when read in the strictly literal sense. These were the 5s. postage (1866, pale rose), and the 1d., 6d., and 1s. values of the duty series. In such cases the usual procedure is to give facilities for exchange for an equivalent supply of the new issue, with a time limit, after which the stamps are withdrawn from issue, and on occasion are demonetised as well. In the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Vol. XXIII., page 192, for 20th October, 1913, Mr. Samuel Dalby states that "excepting the yellow Registered label, none of the Queensland postage or duty stamps have been demonetised." In this connection it may be mentioned that a registered letter passed by the Commonwealth postal officials as late as 1927, was franked with Queensland postage stamps issued in 1895.

With regard to the four values referred to, the 5s. pale rose (Postage) continued in issue, as mentioned in Chapter V., and Mr. Basset Hull records a fiscally-used copy dated in June, 1882. The 1d., 6d., and 1s. Duty series were used promiscuously, as mentioned above.

As the Treasury notice was dated only nine days before its provisions came into force, in view of the above criticisms it would seem that the Post Office soon appreciated the flaws in the new regulations, and decided that the best solution of a rather complex question was to waive the strict sense of the notice, and accept all denominations of the Stamp Duty stamps.

It therefore seems reasonable to consider that all denominations of the 1866 and 1872 series of Stamp Duty stamps, with the small 1d. electrotyped Duty stamp of 1878, come within the provisions of the Treasury notice, and should be included in a collection of Queensland postage stamps.

It is regrettable to have to record that these most interesting issues have to a large extent been spoiled for collectors, owing to the cleaning of fiscally-used copies and the application of postmarks or obliterations, which in many cases are undoubtedly genuine. On the other hand, unused copies have also been passed through the post or received obliterations for the benefit of collectors, and thus stamps on covers or pieces may not necessarily have done genuine postal service. Absolutely authentic covers are of great rarity. The dates of use should be between 1st January, 1880, and 1st July, 1892, but all examples dated after 1881 should at first be regarded with suspicion. The question of forged obliterations will be referred to later.

There is considerable difficulty in compiling a list of the fiscals actually used for postage; in fact the Queensland Reference List Committee came to the conclusion that such a list would not serve any useful purpose, as it would necessarily be incomplete, and might prove unreliable, especially as many of the stamps exist in distinct shades. The line taken by the Committee, which is also followed in this chapter, is to list the various issues, irrespectively of their having been seen postally used. It is assumed that if these stamps existed in unused condition on or after 1st January, 1880, they would have been available for postal purposes.

We now give an account of the circumstances attending the issues of 1866 to 1879.

During that year of financial disaster—1866—a new law, "An Act to Impose Stamp Duties," 30 Vic., No. 14, was passed.

Section 6 of this Act provided :—

"The Colonial Treasurer shall provide for denoting the several duties here imposed such proper and sufficient stamps, dies, or plates as may from time to time be required for the purposes of this Act, and do all other acts which he may deem necessary for effectually collecting the said duties."

The time for this Act to come into operation was fixed for the 1st November, 1866.

The Government printer, upon whom devolved the task of preparing the stamps, wrote to Messrs. Ham & Co. for estimates in the following terms:—

"GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
"BRISBANE, Aug. 27th, 1866.

"GENTLEMEN, I have the honour to request that you will furnish me with an estimate of the cost of engraving on copper one stamp of each of the following denominations, viz.: 1d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., and 20s., each plate to contain one stamp only, and to be of convenient size for transferring.

"You will also be good enough to furnish an estimate of the cost of transferring these plates to stone; and the cost of printing at per thousand sheets.

"I have, etc.,

"W. C. BELBRIDGE,
"Government Printer.

"Messrs. T. Ham & Co.,
"Brisbane."

The estimates were furnished at once, and the Government printer wrote on the following day acknowledging the receipt of Messrs. Ham & Co.'s tenders for engraving and printing Duty stamps, and accepting those for "Engraving at £1 per plate, and transferring at £1 per 100 stamps," and requesting the work to be proceeded with at their earliest convenience.

On the 27th September, 1866, Mr. Ham and Mr. Knight were appointed Chief and Assistant Engravers respectively, and thus they became Government Officials. This may have had some effect on the contract with Messrs. Ham & Co., and it seems most probable that the printing of these stamps was the first work undertaken in the new lithographic branch.

Messrs. Ham & Co. engraved copper dies for the 1d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 6s., 10s. and 20s. values, transferred 150 impressions of each to the stones, and printed supplies therefrom in time for issue on the 1st November, 1866.

These were the only values issued, although progress had been made in the preparation of some of the other denominations. (Illustration XXIII.)

An interesting point regarding these issues is raised by Mr. F. Neal writing in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. XIX., page 130. He draws attention to the fact that the central oval containing the Queen's head varies in its relative position to the oval band containing the inscriptions "Queensland—Stamp Duty." Mr. Neal suggests that there was a plate for each value with the central portion blank, and a single plate or die of the head to be used in conjunction with it, the latter being either inserted in the oval space cut out for it in the other plates, or preferably used separately.

The latter is certainly a possible procedure, but in view of the exact reproduction of the Perkins, Bacon vignette, it seems more likely that the inner oval and head were obtained by a transfer to the lithographic stone from one of the Perkins, Bacon steel-engraved postage stamp plates. As measurements of the central vignette in the current postage stamps and these issues are identical, and the outline of the ovals frequently

shows flaws due to the irregular cutting of the transfers, with considerable touching up by hand on the stone, it may be concluded that this was the method adopted.

A plate was engraved for a new 8d. value, of which proofs are known in dark purple. It is interesting to note that this plate was used for the 10s., the old value being erased, and the new words of value inserted. In this design the words of value are enclosed in an outline frame, which was damaged when removing the old value. In the first issue of the 10s. the damaged frame lines are present, but in the later issue on watermarked paper the frame lines have been removed. (Illustrations XXIII. (a) (b) and (c).)

The 3s. and 7s. were so far advanced that printings were made in rose and blue, respectively. They are illustrated on Plate XXIII. (d) and (e). On the 30th October, 1867, 500 sheets of the 3s. and about 400 sheets of the 7s. were destroyed; and on the 5th November following, a further 500 sheets of the 7s., together with some of the 5s., 6s., 10s., and 20s. values, were also destroyed.

A plate for the 4s. was only partly completed, the inner oval with portrait and the ornamentation in the spandrels being missing. Mr. Basset Hull records having seen a proof in black in the collection of a Brisbane collector.

Nothing was done as regards the plates for the 8s. and 9s.

The general design is the same for all values, the spandrels differing slightly in each. The stamps are upright rectangles measuring 24 × 31 mm., and are illustrated on Plate XXIII. (b) and (f) to (m).

The following is a list of Essays and Proofs.

Essays.

Lithographed on thick unwatermarked paper—Imperf.

8d. Dark purple (on thick card).

3s. Rose.

7s. Blue.

4d. Black (unfinished design).

Plate Proofs.

Lithographed on thick unwatermarked paper. Imperf. In the colours as issued.

1d. Pale blue, deep blue.

6d. Violet.

1s. Bluish-green.

10s. Pale green.

20s. Rose (on thick card).

The 10s. is the variety without frame lines to the words of value. (Illustration XXIII.(c).)

Proofs of the 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 6s., have not been recorded but may exist.

The above essays and proofs are frequently cancelled by a horizontal pen-mark or coloured pencil line. A pair of the 20s. is known with a manuscript notation "Proof" on the face of each stamp.

As stated above, all the values were issued on 1st November, 1866. Pending the arrival of the proper watermarked paper, they were lithographed on thick soft unwatermarked paper, and perforated 13 mainly round holes by the A machine. Some of the values exist in many shades, which probably reflect the different printings.

The following is a list :—

- 1d. Milky blue, blue, deep blue.
- 6d. Deep violet, red-violet.
- 1s. Deep green, blue-green.
- 2s. Grey-brown (shades pale to deep), reddish-brown.
- 2s. 6d. Dull red.
- 5s. Yellow, olive-yellow.
- 6s. Yellow-brown.
- 10s. Green.
- 20s. Rose.

The 1d. blue and the 1s. blue-green are also found on thin unwatermarked paper. The 10s. has frame lines to the words of value.

The watermarked paper arrived in the s.s. *Westbury* on the 27th September, 1868, and printings were made and the stamps issued in the following November. The paper, which was a thin white wove, is referred to in the Report of the Queensland Reference List Committee, page 17, and the watermark, a large oval Q surmounted by a small Crown, is illustrated on Plate I. (f). Owing to the thinner paper, the perforation 13, mainly round holes, was of better quality than in the previous issue.

The colours were :—

- 1d. Pale blue, blue, grey-blue.
- 6d. Grey-blue, violet.
- 1s. Pale blue-green, green, deep green.
- 2s. Bistre (shades), rich brown.
- 5s. Yellow.
- 10s. Green, yellow-green.
- 20s. Rose.

The 10s. of this issue has the thin frame lines to the words of value removed.

The 2s. 6d. and the 6s. were not printed on the watermarked paper.

Beyond the fact that it contained 150 stamps, nothing is known as to the make-up of the sheet, or the details as regards the preparation of the lithographic printing stones. It is probable that the impressions were arranged in 15 horizontal rows of 10, thus bringing the sheets to the same size as those of the contemporary postage stamps.

In 1871 Mr. William Knight made some suggestions with reference to the revenue stamps, recommending that they should be printed in sheets of 120, instead of 150 as formerly, that the design should be altered in some of the details, and that the size should be reduced, and he forwarded patterns of his proposed new designs to the Treasurer with his suggestions. The following was the reply to his letter :—

“ TREASURY, BRISBANE,
“ 27th October, 1871.

“ SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 25th inst., I am to acquaint you that the Colonial Treasurer has approved of the suggestions therein, and that the new duty stamps, patterns of which are herewith returned, marked “ approved,” are required in time to come into general use on the 1st January, 1872.

" Please furnish necessary requisitions for the paper recommended for the stamps in question.

" I have, etc.,

" W. G. DREW,

" Under-Secretary.

" The Chief Engraver,
" Litho. Office."

Mr. Basset Hull does not give any details of the patterns of the new designs forwarded by Mr. Knight, but they were probably the essays to be now described, although the first item may have been submitted on a previous occasion.

Essays.

I. Engraved on a copper plate by Mr. Knight, the general design somewhat resembles that finally adopted, but the stamp is narrower and measures 18×29 mm. The inscription in the oval band reads upwards at left and right, and in place of the Queen's portrait there is a monogram Q.S.D. (Queensland Stamp Duty) in fancy shaded capitals on a netted ground. The white block at each corner has a St. Andrew's cross, and the spandrels are filled in with a fine groundwork of crossed horizontal and vertical lines. The whole is enclosed in a thick and thin outline frame. Copies of this essay are known lithographed in red and in blue, and a variety exists without any design in the centre.

An example* of this essay in red on yellowish wove paper, imperf., has in addition a profile head of Queen Victoria to left, about half an inch below the design. The head was evidently taken from the copper plate, engraved by Mr. Knight for the Southern and Western Railway Parcels stamps (*Australian Philatelist*, Vol. I., page 100), which were chronicled and illustrated in *Le Timbre Poste* for September, 1868. The essay which was for a 1d. value is illustrated on Plate XXIV. (a).

1d. Red, blue. Variety with centre space blank.

II. This essay for the 1d., which is now described for the first time, is illustrated on Plate XXIV. (b). It will be noticed that the design is nearly the same as the issued stamp, from which it differs as follows: The design, measuring 21×30 mm., is 1 mm. longer, there is no shading in the oval band containing the inscription, and the outer oval of the band is single-lined. But the most important difference lies in the background, in which the microscopic lettering "One Penny," which is repeated many times to fill the spandrels, is differently arranged. The essay was lithographed on plain yellowish wove paper in blocks of four, evidently transfers from a single die or copper plate engraved by Mr. Knight. It has been seen † in violet, vermilion, orange, and rose, which may have formed part of a set of colour trials for the issued stamps. The violet is quite different from the issued 1d., while the orange is much brighter than the shade used for the 5s. The vermilion and rose are similar to the issued 2s. 6d. and 20s. values.

1d. Violet, vermilion, orange, rose.

* Collection of Mr. R. B. Yardley.

† Collection of Captain C. W. G. Crawford.

Mr. Basset Hull states that Mr. Knight informed him that he engraved the new stamps on steel, one stamp each plate, and transferred 120 impressions to the stone from which they were lithographed. But in this there seems to have been some misunderstanding, as in a conversation recorded by Mr. Dalby in *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Vol. XXV., page 23, Mr. Knight remarked: "We (i.e. his profession) do not engrave on steel in Queensland." Thus it would seem likely that the designs were engraved on copper plates, as were the essays and the issue of 1866.

In general outline the design, measuring 21×29 mm., closely followed that of the 1866 series, but in place of the ornamental spandrels the background is filled in with microscopic repetitions of the value, in figures, in the 2s. 6d. and 20s. values, and in words in the others. The head of Queen Victoria is identical with the 1866 issue, and was evidently derived by transfers from one of the Perkins, Bacon steel plates, the oval being cut narrower to fit the design. Variations as regards the relative position of the vignette and the oval band containing the inscription are also found in these issues. The eight values are illustrated on Plate XXIV. (c) to (j).

Proofs in the issued colours were submitted and approved. Where the dates were attached to the proofs they are given; the others were probably approved between December, 1871, and June, 1872. The proofs are lithographed on a plain yellowish wove paper, imperforate, and without gum.

1d. Mauve.	
6d. Dull lilac.	Jan., 1872.
6d. Red-brown.	
1s. Green.	28th Dec., 1871.
2s. Blue.	
2s. 6d. Vermilion.	27th May, 1872.
5s. Orange-brown.	28th Dec., 1871.
10s. Brown.	
20s. Rose.	

The 6d. was first issued in dull lilac, which was changed later to red-brown. A proof in the red-brown shade, which was formerly in the possession of Mr. Knight, is known with the notation, May, 1873, on the back. This date seems rather late for the first issue in this colour, and may be that of a subsequent printing.

The 1s. proofs are found printed on both sides, the impression on the back being very faint and not a set off.

Pending the receipt of the proper watermarked paper, the first printings were made on a thin, almost pelure, tough wove unwatermarked paper, with a horizontal blue burelé band showing on the back of each stamp. This was the first occasion of the use in Queensland of a burelé in lieu of a watermark. A description of this paper and the essay for it will be found in the Report of the Queensland Reference List Committee, page 17, and it is illustrated on Plate VI. (a) and (b).

The block of four 1d. proofs used for this essay was in the type of the second group of essays already described, and it seems probable that this "Essay for Paper" was included in Mr. Knight's original proposals.

The issues on the burelé paper comprised:—

1d. Pale mauve, mauve.
6d. Dull lilac.
6d. Red-brown.

- 1s. Pale green, green.
- 2s. Pale blue, blue.
- 2s. 6d. Vermilion.
- 5s. Orange-brown.
- 10s. Brown.
- 20s. Rose.

All these received the perforation 13, mainly round holes.

The stamps on burelé paper were issued during the first half of 1872. The complete set is listed in J. B. Moens' *Catalogue Prix-Courant*, 7th Edition, 1893, under the date 8th August, 1872, a date before the introduction of the 12 perforation, and prior to the receipt of the special watermarked paper ordered by Mr. Knight for this issue.

This paper, manufactured by Messrs. Slater & Co., was received in January, 1873, the first supply being issued to the lithographic office on the 4th February of that year. Each sheet of paper contained 120 Crown Q watermarks, consisting of a large circular Q under a large crown. The paper, which is a thin greyish wove, is referred to in the Report of the Queensland Reference List Committee, page 18, the watermark being illustrated on Plate I. (g).

The issues on the Slater Crown Q paper were :—

- 1d. Pale mauve, mauve.
- 6d. Red-brown (shades).
- 1s. Bluish green, green (shades).
- 2s. Blue, deep blue.
- 2s. 6d. Vermilion (shades).
- 5s. Orange-brown (shades).
- 10s. Brown (shades).
- 20s. Rose.

These are found perforated either 13, mainly round holes by the A machine, or 12 by the C machine, introduced in January, 1874. The 20s. with perforation 13* is an excessively rare stamp even as a fiscal, and was probably never used for postal purposes; only a very few copies are known.

A vertical pair † of the 2s. blue is known in imperforate condition fiscally used, while a horizontal pair of the 6d. red-brown, with perforation 12, is known imperforate vertically, bearing a postal cancellation.‡

The following stamps of this issue are known overprinted SPECIMEN in black :—

(i) Sans-serif capitals, 2 × 15 mm., horizontal.

- 1s. Green. perf. 13.
- 2s. Blue. perf. 12.
- 10s. Brown. perf. 12.

(ii) Roman capitals, 2 × 16 mm., diagonal.

- 2s. Blue, perf. 12.

Doubtless other values exist with the Specimen overprint.

The issues of 1866-73 could no doubt be plated, as many flaws may be found,

* Collection of Captain C. W. G. Crawford.

† Collection of Mr. R. B. Yardley.

‡ Collection of Captain C. W. G. Crawford.

including a creased transfer variety in the 1866 1s. There do not appear to be any indications of the use of an intermediate stone. Owing, however, to the limited use of these stamps for postal purposes, it seems more within the province of a collector of fiscals to undertake the work of plating them.

In 1878 the 1d. was issued in a smaller design and surface-printed from electrotypes. The method used in Queensland for producing the electrotype plates will be described in the next volume.

Steel dies for the 1d., engraved by Mr. William Bell of Sydney, were received in Brisbane in May, 1877. One of these dies was for Postage and the other for Duty stamps. The actual date of issue of the Duty stamp is not known,* but as proofs from the 1d. postage plate were submitted for approval on the 9th August, 1878, and for reasons which will be given when dealing with the electrotyped issues of 1879, it is fairly conclusive that the plate for the 1d. Stamp Duty was the first to be completed; it seems probable that it was issued about the middle of 1878.

The design, which measures 19 × 23 mm., is illustrated on Plate XXIV. (*k*).

They were printed in sheets of 120, arranged in 12 horizontal rows of 10. It is thought that the plate was composed of 120 separate clichés (electrotypes), as there do not seem to be four types occurring regularly in the sheet, which is usual in the electrotyped issues of Queensland.

Plate proofs are known printed in violet and dull lilac on thick card, imperforate.

The electrotyped 1d. Duty Stamp was issued in violet, purple, and mauve shades on the Crown Q (1st type) paper, with perforation 12. A block of four † is known with a vertical line of perforation missing, giving rise to horizontal pairs, imperforate between. This stamp is also known with inverted watermark.

In October, 1879, a printing in mauve was made on the lilac burelé paper, specially prepared for the 1d. and 2d. postage stamps. A description of this paper is given in the Report of the Queensland Reference List Committee, page 13. The perforation was 12.

Specimens of this stamp are known printed on the Crown Q (2nd type) paper, received in October, 1879, and a strip of three which had received a postal cancellation, the figures 214 in broken radial bars for Toowoomba, was in the collection of Mr. Dalby. They were printed in mauve and perforated 12, and are probably proofs. Very few copies are known.

The electrotyped 1d. Duty stamps were undoubtedly used to a considerable extent for postal purposes, copies on the burelé paper being scarce.

In 1881, the values 2s. to 20s. were issued lithographed in the Perkins, Bacon type, this being a provisional measure, pending the issue of the same values printed from line-engraved steel plates. The 2s. line-engraved was replaced afterwards by an electrotyped issue. These various issues will be described in due course.

The policy of interchangeable postage and Duty stamps was continued for some years when, owing to difficulties experienced in apportioning the revenue collected by stamps between the two Government departments concerned, it was decided to revert to the arrangement existing before January, 1880, each department having its own stamps. This is set forth in the following Treasury notice which appeared in the *Government Gazette* the 4th June, 1892.

* In the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Vol. XXIII., page 192, Mr. Dalby refers to this issue as the "small 1878, 1d. purple 'Stamp Duty' label."

† Collection of Mr. F. L'Estrange.

“ THE TREASURY, BRISBANE.

“ 2nd June, 1892.

“ DUTY STAMPS.

“ On and after 1st July, 1892, all duties hitherto payable by interchangeable Postage and Duty Stamps must be denoted by Duty Stamps only (new issue) with the exception of the 1d. stamp which may be used as heretofore for either Postage or Duty purposes.

“ The New Duty Stamps can be obtained from all Postmasters and other Officials who have been in the habit of supplying stamps to the public.

“ E. B. CULLEN,

“ *Under-Secretary.*”

For the eleven years previous to this notice, the stamps in use had no inscriptions beyond the name of the Colony and the value in words, with figures in addition in the line-engraved series. The new Duty stamps referred to above were the long rectangular type (Illustration XXIV. (l)), which bore an additional inscription “ Duty Stamp,” clearly limiting their use as fiscals. In spite of this copies were undoubtedly passed through the post, and thus a certain amount of interest attaches to them.

The Treasury notice definitely states that duties can only be satisfied by using the new Duty stamps, but there is no express provision stating that the new Duty stamps were not available for postage.

The matter is best considered as a question of stamps being interchangeable as regards postal and fiscal use. With the exception of the 1d. value this interchangeability was abolished, and since the stamps in use in June, 1892, were no longer available for stamp duty purposes, they continued as postage stamps pure and simple. By implication the duty stamps about to be issued were also not interchangeable.

That this was intended is shown by the following Order in Council :—

“ DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BRISBANE.,

“ 7th December, 1900.

“ HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct that, on and after the First day of January, 1901 :—

- (1) The PENNY POSTAGE STAMP shall NOT be available for other than Postal purposes ;
- (2) All duties hitherto payable by Penny Postage Stamps shall be denoted by DUTY STAMPS ONLY ; and
- (3) A SEPARATE and NON-INTERCHANGEABLE PENNY DUTY STAMP shall be prepared and issued by the Stamp Commissioners for the purpose of denoting such Duties.

“ A. RUTLEDGE.

“ N.B.—The New Duty Stamp can be obtained from all Postmasters and Agents for the Sale of Duty Stamps.”

Here we see that the 1d. postage stamp is restricted to postal purposes only, and a non-interchangeable Duty stamp issued to take its place. Thus it is evident that the official view was that Duty stamps were generally non-interchangeable, and that at no time were they available as postage stamps, apart from the fact that their use as such would be a loss to the postal revenue.

It is reasonable therefore to conclude that the 1892 Stamp Duty series cannot be accepted as being at any time available for postage, and that such stamps as have

passed through the post have been postmarked by inadvertence or favour. In this latter respect the Queensland Reference List Committee had evidence before them that this actually happened.

In their Catalogue, Part I., for the years 1919 to 1926, inclusive, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons listed the 1d. Duty Stamp with head of King Edward VII., as having done duty in the year 1916 in lieu of Commonwealth 1d. postage stamps. A cover has been seen franked by 1d. and 2d. duty stamps of this type postmarked "Allora, Queensland, 5 Oc 04," and also a single copy apparently dated in 1913.

The question of stamps denoting a fiscal duty levied by the Queensland Government being used to meet a postal charge due to the Commonwealth* is a matter of considerable suspicion, and enquiries have shown that their use for postal purposes was wholly unauthorised.

In the *Australian Journal of Philately*, Vol. III., page 51, a correspondent, writing from Queensland, refers to "some of the first issue fiscals of Queensland postmarked 33 with radiating dashes, cancellation being sharp and clean cut. I have no doubt of this being a forgery. There is no postmark of the kind in Queensland. There is certainly one of an office No. 33 with the radiating dashes, but not of the size, sharpness or number of dashes, etc. . . . I have no doubt a great many of the early fiscals of Queensland are cancelled to order, and if an analysis were made it would be found that the obliterations were not contemporary with the circulation of the stamps . . ."

The question of forged obliterations and postmarks on fiscal stamps is one of considerable difficulty, and is somewhat outside the province of this work. The most reliable method is to compare the suspect with a similarly numbered obliteration known to be genuine. As only a few numbered obliterations from the larger towns are found on the Duty stamps, it is comparatively easy to find a copy for comparison among the low values of the contemporary postage stamps.

Perforated Essays and Proofs.

There is some doubt as to the actual status of the perforated proofs and essays. They are known to have been included in the sets of stamps, postal and fiscal, officially distributed about the year 1895. It is probable that they were gummed and perforated in order to complete these sets.

The following varieties have been seen; they are all perforated 12, and have brownish gum :—

A. Essays and proofs for the 1866 issue.

The 1d. in blue pale and blue, and the 3s. rose, with the ring cancellation described on page 124; also the 3s. rose and the 7s. blue without the ring.

B. Proofs for the 1872 issue.

With the exception of the 2s. and 5s. which may also exist, the complete set of proofs given on page 144, with the variety 1s., printed on both sides. Of these the 1d., 6d. dull lilac, 2s. 6d., and 20s. have the ring cancellation.

C. Proof for the 1878 electrotyped issue.

The 1d. dull lilac, on thick card, without the ring cancellation.

An official set which came under review included a copy of the 20s., as issued in 1868 on watermarked paper, and perforated 13. This stamp had the ring cancellation in addition to a manuscript notation, "Cancelld.", on the face.

This completes the section of this chapter devoted to the Postal Fiscals. We will now go back to the year 1881 and discuss the stamps which replaced them.

* On federation, the various States of the Commonwealth, on their own account, continued to collect revenue by means of fiscal stamps. As to postal matters, see page 6.

CHAPTER IX.—*continued.*

THE LITHOGRAPHED POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.—
continued.

B. THE LITHOGRAPHED HIGH VALUES IN THE PERKINS, BACON TYPE.

THE reign of the Stamp Duty series from 2s. to 20s., as recognised postage stamps, was destined to be but a short one. Steps were almost immediately taken to provide a series of high denominations without any inscription, apparently limiting their sphere of usefulness, and thus causing confusion in the minds of those members of the public who were unaware of the official notification. Pending the obtaining of new plates from England, as was contemplated, the Government engraver was instructed to prepare a temporary series of those values represented by the Stamp Duty series.

Our knowledge of the methods employed by Mr. William Knight in preparing the printing stones, is due to the researches of Mr. J. Bornefeld, which were continued and completed by Mr. Hausburg, the results being published in *The Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXX., October to December, 1908.

Transfers were taken from the Perkins, Bacon steel plate for the 1s., and laid down on an intermediate stone, on which the necessary erasures and additions were made by hand, thus giving rise to as many types as there were impressions on the stone.

For the 2s. and the 20s. the original transfer was in a horizontal strip of five. In the 2s. the ONE was erased and TWO substituted, an s being also added to SHILLING. In the case of the higher value, the whole of the original value ONE SHILLING was erased, as also were the lower portions of the arabesque each side, in order to provide room for the new inscription TWENTY SHILLINGS.

For the 5s. and 10s. the original transfer was in a block of ten, in two horizontal rows of five. The new value FIVE, or TEN, was substituted for the word ONE, which was erased, and an s was added to SHILLINGS.

For the Two Shillings & Six Pence the original transfer was also in a block of ten, in two rows of five, but owing to the length of the words of value, the whole of the original value was erased, and the two arabesques. The new value was then inserted, preceded and followed by a Maltese Cross.

The blocks or strips of the various values are illustrated on Plates XXV. and XXVI., the marks for distinguishing the different types being given later in this chapter.

The printing stones each contained 120 impressions, arranged in 12 horizontal rows of 10, and were built up by taking a suitable number of transfers from the intermediate stone.

The colours adopted for the new series were much the same as distinguished the discarded Duty stamps, viz. :—

2s. Blue.	6th April, 1881.
2s. 6d. Scarlet-vermilion.	28th August, 1881.
5s. Orange-ochre.	28th August, 1881.
10s. Fawn.	March, 1881.
20s. Rose.	4th May, 1881.

The dates given are the dates of issue, as recorded in the Government engraver's books.

So far as Mr. Basset Hull could ascertain, the 10s. was the only value of which colour proofs were submitted to the Post Office. These were printed in three shades of brown, and the warmest-toned shade was approved by the Postmaster-General on the 14th March, 1881.

All values were lithographed on the Crown Q (2nd type) paper, which has been already referred to, and is described in the Report of the Queensland Reference List Committee, page 15. The 2s. and 20s. are known with inverted watermark. They were perforated 12 by the C machine, copies sometimes showing a comparatively rough perforation. White gum was used, but it is sometimes discoloured by age.

Imperforate copies of the 2s. blue and the 10s. fawn are known on the watermarked paper. All the copies seen were unused, and had the appearance of never having been gummed. A horizontal pair of the 10s., with left marginal paper, had an endorsement in ink "Appd. 14.3.81," the date already given above. Evidently these imperforate stamps would be more properly classed as proofs.

In the Post Office stock of Specimen overprinted stamps there are sheets of this series; each value is in a separate wrapper, and the following remarks are endorsed on the respective covers, or on the margins of the sheets themselves :—

Two Shillings. "Approved colour, Duty, 1881. April, 1881. Only 2s. stamp now issued."

Two Shillings & Six Pence. "Approved colour, July, 1881, Duty. Only D.S. in use at date."

Five Shillings. "Approved colour, 1881; 5s. Duty Stamp. Only stamp now issued, August, 1881."

Ten Shillings. "Approved colour. March, 1881, Duty Stamps only. Only 10s. stamp now issued."

Twenty Shillings. "20s.; approved colour. Duty Only. Stamps at present in use, 4th May, 1881."

These endorsements as to approval of colour seem to have been taken from the Treasury records, and refer to their approval as Duty stamps.

It is somewhat singular that these stamps, although intended for both postal and revenue purposes combined, were never included in the Post Office requisitions, nor do they appear in the Accountant's record of stamps received and issued. A column for the 5s. value certainly appears in this book, and 5040 were received as late as the 19th January, 1882, a few months prior to the issue of the line-engraved stamp of April, 1882, but these were the old rose stamps of 1866, of which Mr. Basset Hull records having seen a copy, used as a *fiscal* in June, 1882. Consequently, during the limited period covered by the series under discussion there existed concurrently two colours of a 5s. value of similar design, one sold by the Post Office, and the other by the Treasury, and both equally available for either postal or fiscal purposes. The

other four values appear to have been sold only by the Treasury, but were certainly intended and used for the purposes of both branches of the revenue.

That this was undoubtedly the case is illustrated by the following extract from a supplement to the *Government Gazette* of 19th December, 1891, which is devoted to the the new postal regulations for Queensland (*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. V., pages 93 and 110):—

“ POSTAGE STAMPS.

“ The following denominations of stamps are supplied by the Post and Telegraph Department : $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 6d., 1s., and 5s. ; the denominations of 2s., 2s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. are supplied by the Treasury, and may also be used for either postage or duty purposes.”

As a matter of fact, very few stamps of a higher value than 1s. appear to have been required for postal purposes at the time, and it was considered that the revenue derived from the sale of stamps by the Post Office would not be seriously affected by the postal use of a few stamps, purchased originally at the Treasury.

We now go into details of each value in turn, giving the distinguishing marks for the various types. In plating these stamps it is generally of great assistance to note the position of the words expressing the value relatively to the outer and inner ovals.

The Two Shillings.

This stamp is found in pale blue, blue, and deep blue. The tone is neither Prussian blue nor ultramarine, but, apparently, a blend of the two which is sometimes called royal blue.

The five types are as follows (Illustration XXV.) :—

Type I.

- (1) The letters *τ*, *w* are generally joined together.
- (2) There is a break in the inner oval between the letters *o* and *s*.
- (3) There is a coloured spot between the feet of the letters *τ* and *w*.
- (4) There are two coloured spots in the space between the outer frame and the stamp, one above the *s*, and the other between the letters *s* and *L* of QUEENSLAND.

Type II.

- (1) The letters *τ* and *w* usually just touch.
- (2) There is a coloured spot on the neck towards the left, just below the shading under the chin.

Type III.

- (1) The letters *τ* and *w* do not touch.
- (2) The top arm of the last *s* of SHILLINGS is nearly straight ; that is to say, it is less curved than in any of the other types.

Type IV.

- (1) The letters *τ* and *w* do not touch.
- (2) There is a coloured spot between the letters *N* and *G* of SHILLINGS.
- (3) There is a coloured spot above the *s* of QUEENSLAND.
- (4) The *o* of TWO is shorter and rounder than in the other types.
- (5) There is a break in the outer frame line below the *o* of TWO.

Type V. This is the most noticeable of all the types.

- (1) The letters *τ* and *w* do not touch.
- (2) The outer frame line at the top of the stamp is discontinued to the right of the second *E* of QUEENSLAND.
- (3) There is a break in the outer frame line below the *τ* of TWO.

The Two Shillings & Sixpence.

This stamp is found in dull and bright scarlet-vermilion.

The ten types are as follows (Illustration XXV.) :—

Type I.

- (1) The c of PENCE is somewhat like a g.
- (2) The inner oval is broken in several places above the letters HILLIN of SHILLINGS.
- (3) There is a coloured spot above the x of SIX.

Type II.

- (1) The right limb of the Maltese cross on the left side of the stamp is not so wide as the left limb, and there is a coloured spot between it and the T of TWO, and the left limb nearly touches the outer oval.
- (2) The outer oval is broken in several places, below the GS of SHILLINGS, and below the foot of the P of PENCE.
- (3) A small slice has been cut off the lower part of the c of PENCE.

Type III.

- (1) The right limb of the right Maltese cross is misshapen, and quadrangular instead of triangular.
- (2) The words TWO SHILLINGS are very close to the outer oval.

Type IV.

- (1) There is a coloured spot just above the left half of the w of TWO.
- (2) The inner oval is broken just above the left leg of the N of SHILLINGS.
- (3) The upright stroke of the last E of PENCE is produced upwards above the top horizontal bar.

Type V.

- (1) The right limb of the left Maltese cross is very narrow.
- (2) The inner frame is broken in two places on the left side where it meets the outer oval, opposite the left limb of the Maltese cross.
- (3) The outer oval is broken between the L and I of SHILLINGS.
- (4) There is an excrescence on the outer frame below the c of PENCE.

Type VI.

- (1) The inner oval is very faint above the NGS of SHILLINGS.
- (2) There are several small coloured spots above the IN of SHILLINGS.
- (3) The outer oval is broken in one, and sometimes in two places, below the EN of PENCE.

Type VII.

- (1) A slice has been cut off the right side of the right limb of the left Maltese cross.
- (2) The letters T and W of TWO do not touch, and the outline of the W is very ragged.
- (3) The right stroke of the H of SHILLINGS is considerably shorter than the left one, and the letters ILLI are also shorter than usual.

Type VIII.

- (1) Part of the cross-lined background above the W of TWO has been removed.
- (2) The word PENCE is much closer to the outer oval than in any of the other types.
- (3) There is a coloured spot and a short line between the D of QUEENSLAND and the right Maltese cross.

Type IX.

- (1) The inner oval is much broken above the letters TWO S.
- (2) There is a short line, sometimes broken in two, between the letters O and S.
- (3) There are coloured spots between the letters P and E, and above the N of PENCE.
- (4) The upper arm of the last S of SHILLINGS is thick and blotchy.

Type X.

- (1) The inner oval is broken above the letters TWO S as in Type IX.
- (2) There is a coloured spot between the O and S and also several small ones above the H of SHILLINGS.
- (3) An extra vertical line has been added to the lower limb of the first E of QUEENSLAND.

When this denomination was being investigated, blocks were found which proved beyond doubt that Mr. Hausburg had made a slip as regards the order of the types in the upper row of the transfer from the intermediate stone. For the purpose of this work the types have been re-numbered in their correct order, Types I.-V. as described, corresponding to Mr. Hausburg's 5, 2, 3, 1, 4.

It is remarkable that this mistake in the order of the types has not been hitherto noticed; in fact in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. XIX., page 107, two abnormal pairs of this stamp are recorded as errors of transfer. With the Hausburg numbering of the types, they comprised a horizontal pair of types 1 and 4, and a vertical pair of types 4 and 10. It will be noted that both these pieces are quite normal, and fit into the corrected setting.

A similar case is mentioned in the *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXX., page 240, with a correction in Vol. XXI., page 10. Here a vertical pair of Mr. Hausburg's types 1 and 9 is recorded which of course fits into the corrected setting.

The Five Shillings.

This stamp is found in pale and deep orange-ochre.

The ten types are as follows. (Illustration XXV.)

Type I.

- (1) The inner oval is broken above the v of FIVE.
- (2) The outer oval is broken below the F, between the F and I, and between the I and v of FIVE.
- (3) There are two excrescences on the lower part of the last s of SHILLINGS, and the upper limb touches the scroll work.

Type II.

- (1) There is an excrescence on the end of the upper bar of the F of FIVE, and another on the end of the shorter bar, and there is a small coloured dot between them.
- (2) The lower limb of the last s of SHILLINGS is nearly straight.

Type III.

- (1) There is a small nick in the inner oval and a small coloured spot just above the F of FIVE.
- (2) There are two small coloured spots below the last s of SHILLINGS, the lowest curve of which touches the scroll work.

Type IV.

- (1) There is a coloured spot between the v and E of FIVE, nearly touching the lower part of the E.
- (2) There is a small coloured spot to the right of the lower limb of the last s of SHILLINGS, and the outer oval is broken just below this s.

Type V.

- (1) The last s of SHILLINGS is heavily drawn, but is very small and narrow.
- (2) There is a small coloured spot above the G of SHILLINGS.

Type VI.

- (1) The upper bar of the F of FIVE is split at the end, and the scroll next to it is broken.
- (2) There is a small coloured spot above the right arm of the v of FIVE.
- (3) The inner oval is broken between the letters E and S of FIVE SHILLINGS.

Type VII.

- (1) The circle in the centre of the scroll next to the F of FIVE is joined to the outer curve.
- (2) The scroll next to the last s of SHILLINGS touches it, and is broken.

Type VIII.

- (1) There are two, and sometimes three spots, between the v and E of FIVE.
- (2) There are two small spots below, and to the right of, the last s of SHILLINGS.

Type IX.

- (1) The scroll next to the F of FIVE has been redrawn, and is much flattened; very little is left of the circle in the centre.
- (2) There is a short line connecting the lower limb of the last s of SHILLINGS with the adjacent scroll.

Type X.

- (1) The outer oval is broken between the I and V and under the E of FIVE.
- (2) A short vertical line has been added to the end of the lower bar of the E of FIVE.

When the 5s. was being investigated an interesting case of substituted transfers was discovered. Two blocks of four * came under review which undoubtedly fitted together, thus providing a block showing the eight types $\frac{2}{7} \frac{3}{8} \frac{4}{9} \frac{5}{5}$. The right vertical pair is evidently a case of a type 3 being substituted for a type 5, and a type 5 for a type 10.

An example of the latter is given by a block of four in the collection of His Majesty the King. The block shows the types $\frac{2}{4} \frac{5}{5}$, of which the upper type 5 is a substitute for type 10, the types 4 and 5 in the lower pair being in their normal position, and coming from another transfer.

The Ten Shillings.

This stamp is found in fawn and pale grey-brown.

The ten types are as follows. (Illustration XXVI.)

Type I.

- (1) The outer oval is broken slightly to the left of the T of TEN, and there is a coloured spot just above the break.
- (2) There are short vertical lines between the N and S of TEN SHILLINGS, and between the H and I, nearly touching the former.
- (3) There is a small excrescence on the outer oval, just after the last s of SHILLINGS.

Type II.

- (1) There is a spot between the foot of the T and the E of TEN.
- (2) There are several small spots, and a short line touching the inner oval, above the TE of TEN.
- (3) The scroll next to the last s of SHILLINGS is broken.

Type III.

- (1) The top of the T of TEN curves upwards on the right, and downwards on the left.
- (2) The inner oval is slightly thickened and sometimes broken above the TE of TEN.

Type IV.

- (1) The left leg of the N of TEN is shorter than the right.
- (2) There is a sort of hook on the left side of the foot of the T of TEN.
- (3) The scroll next to the last s of SHILLINGS is broken, and there is a spot in the centre of the break.
- (4) There is a nick in the cross-lined background a little above the last s of SHILLINGS.

Type V.

- (1) There is a thin vertical line and a spot to the left of the T of TEN.
- (2) The top of the T of TEN is curved upwards slightly at each end.
- (3) The scroll next to the last s of SHILLINGS is broken, and is joined to the lower curve of it by a short line.

Type VI.

- (1) There are two small spots to the left of the T of TEN, and other very small ones above the EN.
- (2) The outer oval is slightly thickened just below the vertical stroke of the E of TEN.

* Collection of the Rev. James Mursell.

Type VII.

- (1) There is a small spot to the left of the foot of the T of TEN.
- (2) There is a spot above the N of TEN.

Type VIII.

- (1) There is a short curved line joined to the left arm of the T of TEN.
- (2) There is a horizontal line above the E of TEN.
- (3) There is a spot to the right of the lower part of the N of TEN.
- (4) There is a short stroke like an apostrophe between the letters G and S of SHILLINGS.
- (5) The last S of SHILLINGS is narrow, and the lower limb heavily drawn.

Type IX.

- (1) There is an excrescence on the right side of the foot of the T of TEN, and a spot between the foot of the T and the E.
- (2) There is a spot between the upper part of the N of TEN and the first S of SHILLINGS.
- (3) The upper part of the last S of SHILLINGS is very small.

Type X.

- (1) There is a short line above the right arm of the T of TEN, and a scratch on the neck of the Queen, just inside the oval above the E of TEN.
- (2) There is an excrescence on the left side of the foot of the T of TEN.

The Twenty Shillings.

This stamp is found in shades of dull rose, pink, and bright pink.
The five types are as follows. (Illustration XXVI.)

Type I.

- (1) The inner oval is double above the Y of TWENTY, and is sometimes broken above the TY.
- (2) There is a spot connecting the inner and outer frames on the left, in a line with the centre of the lower scroll.

Type II.

- (1) The inner oval is double above the letters ENT of TWENTY.

Type III.

- (1) The first T of TWENTY is joined by a short line to the scroll, and is much closer to it than in Types I. and II., and part of the sort of hook which separates the scrolls from each other has been left; remains of this are also to be seen after the last S of SHILLINGS.

Type IV.

- (1) The left lower scroll has the hook, as in Type III., but the T is not quite so close.

Type V.

- (1) The first T of TWENTY is very close to the scroll, and the top of the T is narrower than in any of the other types.

From the method of building up the printing stones by transfers from an intermediate stone, it would be expected that various impressions might be defective or damaged, and necessitate retouching by hand, or replacement by another impression, not necessarily of the same type as the one damaged, and so giving rise to what is termed a substituted transfer. Two examples of the latter have already been described for the 5s., and it is possible that other examples may be found as also in the other values. A copy* of 2s., Type 2, is known in which the left frame lines have been heavily redrawn opposite the upper central curl of the arabesque, which is also defective.

* Collection of Mr. T. W. Hall.

Although the 1881 lithographed high values were of a provisional nature, it is not generally realised that they were only in issue for periods ranging from nine to sixteen months, with the exception of the 20s., which had a life of a little over two years. Thus it is not surprising that genuine postally-used copies of these stamps are exceedingly scarce, with the exception of the 2s., which are far from common.

The remarks in the first section of this chapter as to the cleaning of fiscally-used copies of the Stamp Duty series and the subsequent application of gum or postal obliterations, the latter genuine or otherwise, may equally be applied to these issues. It is certainly no overstatement to say that a large proportion of the "unused" and "postally used" copies met with are fakes, and that the greatest circumspection is required with regard to such specimens.

Reference has already been made to imperforate copies of the 2s. and 10s. on the watermarked paper, which were probably proof impressions; there is no record of similar examples of the other values.

The following are known with the overprint SPECIMEN in Roman capitals, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 24$ mm., hand-stamped in black diagonally across the stamp :—

(a) Reading upwards :—

- 2s. Pale blue, blue.
- 5s. Pale orange-ochre.
- 20s. Pink.

(b) Reading downwards :—

- 2s. 6d. Dull and bright scarlet-vermilion.
- 10s. Fawn, grey-brown.

The Specimen overprint is illustrated on Plate XXVI.

In addition, an imperforate copy on watermarked paper of the 10s. in a dull brown shade is known with this overprint. The stamp has no signs of having been gummed, and may have come from one of the three proof sheets, of which examples were submitted for the approval of the Postmaster-General.

CHAPTER X.

THE HIGH VALUES IN THE BRADBURY, WILKINSON DESIGN.

A. PRINTED FROM THE LINE ENGRAVED STEEL PLATES, 1882-1903.

WE have seen that the series of higher denominations, produced by means of lithographic transfers from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s steel plate, and described in the preceding chapter, were merely issued as a temporary measure, pending the procuring of steel plates from England.

Early in March, 1881, an order for steel plates for the five denominations of 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. and £1 was given by the Colonial Treasurer to the agent of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., of London. The instructions for the design were that the head of the Queen, drawn by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., was to be copied, the inscription "Queensland" was to be placed above the head, and the value, in words, below, and the size was to be that of the current Duty Stamps.

The design, as engraved by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., is the same for all values, with a slight modification in the 2s. 6d., owing to the increased length of the words of value. Complete sheets* of the five values are illustrated on Plates XXIX. to XXXIII.

The original die was engraved with the value label blank, as also the circles in the corners, the head being engraved by Herbert Bourne,† and the rest of the design by the firm's mechanical staff. Replicas of this die were made and the necessary numerals and inscriptions engraved on them, thus providing the final dies for the five denominations.

Proofs ‡ in black on card, showing the original die in an unfinished state, and also as completed with the engraving deepened, are illustrated on Plate XXVII. (a) and (b), respectively. The former is unique in that it is the actual proof endorsed with written instructions in the handwriting of the late Mr. R. W. Wilkinson, which were addressed to Herbert Bourne, the engraver. The writing reads:—

"As this is for transferring by the American process could the work be made a little stronger because I fear the interwork will be lost—it is so fine."

This important piece of evidence tells us that the plates were manufactured by the American process, but it has not been possible to find out any detail of it. It is thought that it resembles the Perkins, Bacon mill and die process, with the exception of the use of a flat die instead of a roller die. The American process had only been recently installed when the Queensland plates were made, and possibly this may have been the first occasion on which it was used by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.

A proof ‡ in black on card, representing the finished state of the die for the 10s., is illustrated on Plate XXVII. (c). Similar die proofs may exist for the other values.

* Collection of the Rev. James Mursell.

† See page 94, where Mr. R. B. Yardley gives details of the Bradbury, Wilkinson vignette.

‡ Collection of Mr. J. H. Chapman.

On the completion of the plates for the 2s. and 2s. 6d., Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. forwarded proof sheets to the Postmaster-General for his approval and selection of the colours, to be adopted for the respective denominations.

The proof sheets were struck on a yellowish wove unwatermarked paper of medium thickness, and were imperforate without gum. Those from the 2s. plate were in greyish-black, pale yellow-green, Prussian blue, orange, ultramarine, vermilion, rose, and brown; and in dark green from the 2s. 6d. plate.

The four first-mentioned colours were rejected; the Prussian blue being considered difficult to print; and the greyish-black as being liable to photographic imitation. The proof in ultramarine was marked "approved, 2.3.82. for 2/-;" that in vermilion for 2s. 6d., that in rose for 5s., that in brown for 10s., and the dark green colour was approved for the £1 value.

The annotation was in copper-plate writing in violet ink. It has been seen reading upwards "Approved for 2/-" etc., on the right marginal paper; and also with date etc. as given above on copies with lower marginal paper. Copies of the 2s. in pale yellow-green, Prussian blue, and orange, all rejected colours, have been seen with a written endorsement "Essay" in script letters in violet ink, reading vertically upwards.

The above-mentioned proof sheets were returned to the Government engraver in order that a supply of stamps might be printed in the approved colours.

On the 18th March, 1881, the Colonial Treasurer wrote to the Agent-General, informing him of the order given to Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., and requesting him to supervise the carrying out of the details.

On the 30th December, 1881, the Agent-General wrote to the Colonial Treasurer, Brisbane, referring to his letter of the 18th March, conveying the information that the order had been given, and stating that he had the honour to hand therewith bill of lading and invoice of a case of steel plates, shipped by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., to the Government engraver, Brisbane, by the s.s. *Roma*.

The invoice was as follows:—

" London, Farringdon Road, E.C.

" Queensland Government, Brisbane.

" To Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.,

" Bank Note Engravers and Printers.

" Dec. 22, 1881—To engraving 5 steel plates with thirty stamps on each, containing head of Queen and lettering 'Queensland' above, and

value below, for 5 values, viz., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s. 10s. and £1 at £25 each	£125 0 0
" Case and charges	4 3 5

£129 3 5

Per *Roma*, s.s.

" Authorised by Treasury Letter,

" 18.3.81."

The s.s. *Roma* arrived at Brisbane on the 17th February, 1882, and it would seem that further proof impressions were forwarded at the same time as the plates. These comprised the 2s. printed in dull vermilion, 5s. steel blue, 10s. emerald green, and the £1 in dull rosy vermilion. These are illustrated on Plates XXIX. and XXXI. to XXXIII., from sheets * formerly in the possession of Mr. William Knight, and as the

* Collection of the Rev. James Mursell.

£1 dull rosy vermilion has been seen on an exhibition card of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., it is fairly conclusive that these proofs were printed by that firm, and sent out to the Colony.

It will be noticed that the 2s. 6d. is omitted from the above set. When the sheets of the other four values were obtained, diligent search was made, but no trace of the missing denomination was found. A single example * of a proof of the 2s. 6d. printed in lake-brown is known, and probably provides the details of the missing member of the set. All these proofs are on yellowish unwatermarked wove paper of medium thickness, and are imperforate without gum.

A copy † of the 10s. emerald green proof, is known overprinted SPECIMEN, horizontally in black, in large sans-serif capitals, probably extending over three stamps.

The plates were of steel, thirty impressions to each plate arranged in six horizontal rows of five. As delivered, they bore the business name and address of the firm, in small sans-serif capitals, in the margin just below the lowest row of subjects on the plate. Apparently, however, before any stamps were printed from the plates for actual issue, the authorities had this imprint removed. (See later in this chapter.)

The 5s. and 2s. were the first of this series to be printed and issued, the former on the 13th, and the latter on the 14th April, 1882. The "Two Shilling & Six Pence" and 10s. followed on the 12th of July, 1882, but the £1 was not printed until 30th May, 1883.

The printing, as usual, was performed in the Government Engraver's Department, and the Crown Q (1st type) paper was used. Owing to the size of the plates, the sheets were cut in half and fed sideways into the printing machine, which accounts for each stamp showing two Crown Q (1st type) watermarks sideways. These may be found facing both to right and left. The perforation is invariably 12, as given by the C machine, and ordinary white gum arabic was used.

The colours approved on the 2nd March, 1882, were adopted. The 2s. is found in shades of ultramarine; the 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., in vermilion, rose, and deep brown, respectively, and the £1 in dull green and dark bluish-green.

Imperforate copies of the 2s., 5s., and 10s., are recorded by Mr. Basset Hull, the two latter being in a used state. Possibly this copy of the 10s. is the same as that recorded in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VI., page 8, as being imperforate and fiscally used. It seems likely that these were large copies which had been cut down, or that they were from proof sheets.

On the 26th October, 1886, a quantity (500 sheets) of the paper then used for the small series ("bottled") of beer duty stamps, was transferred to the postage stamp paper account, and used for the stamps now being described. The watermark consists of a large crown over a circular Q, which is illustrated on Plate I. (*h*). The paper which is a thick, very white, wove, is described in the Report of the Queensland Reference List Committee, page 18. The watermarks in the sheet did not register horizontally but were in vertical register with the impressions on the plate, and copies may sometimes be found in which only a small fragment of the watermark is showing. The watermark shows upright in the stamps.

All values of the series were printed on this paper, and issued on the 10th November, 1886. The earlier supplies of this paper were transferred to the postage stamp paper

* Collection of Mr. J. H. Chapman.

† Collection of the Rev. James Mursell.

account on 22nd February, 1887; 2nd February, 1888; 27th March, 1888; 6th August, 1891; and 1st April, 1892. Although the beer duty was abolished in 1888, the formal transference of this paper was continued as the various printings demanded.

The 2s. is found in shades of ultramarine; the 2s. 6d. in dull rosy vermilion, vermilion, and bright vermilion; the 5s. in rose, lilac-rose, and rose-carmine; the 10s. in black-brown and deep brown; and the £1 in deep bluish-green and green.

The printings on this paper appear generally in brighter colours, but the impression is not so clear. This, however, may be due to the wearing of the plates, which the printer stated to be very marked. The same perforation (12) and gum were used for this issue. Copies have also been seen with yellowish or brown gum.

An imperforate copy of the 5s., rose, was recorded in *The Stamp News* for August, 1892, with "New wmk. . . . Crown Q." Presumably this was on the Beer Duty paper, and may be a proof or a large copy cut down.

Owing to the great demand for the 2s., it was decided to replace it by an electrotyped stamp, which was issued on the 19th March, 1889, as will be described in the second volume.

A colour trial of the £1 was made in March, 1897. It was printed in rosy plum on the Beer Duty paper, and was perforated 12. The £1 in deep blue, with the same paper and perforation, was probably a colour trial, made about the same time. A 10s. black has also been reported, but as a copy is known fiscally cleaned it may be an extreme shade of the black brown stamp as issued.

The stamps on the Beer Duty paper continued in use until about the year 1902, either alone or in conjunction with printings on the Crown Q (2nd type) paper manufactured by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., which has been already described. The two types of the Crown Q watermarks are illustrated on Plate I. (*d*) and (*e*).

The fact of two different Crown Q watermarks occurring in these issues had entirely escaped the notice of philatelists, until in 1907 Mr. Hausburg, writing in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVI., page 291, drew attention to them. Thus it is not surprising to find that no direct evidence is forthcoming as to when the Crown Q (2nd type) paper was first brought into use. The following considerations, however, throw a little light on the subject:—

- (i) The 2s. does not exist on the Crown Q (2nd type) paper. As this was the denomination most in demand, it is practically certain that a printing would have been made if the paper had been used before March, 1889, when the electrotyped 2s., brown, was issued.
- (ii) Stamps on this paper could not have been issued before July, 1892, as they have not been seen with fiscal cancellations.
- (iii) A copy of the 5s. is known, dated in December, 1892. The cancellation in blue ink consists of two concentric ovals with "Charters Towers" above, "Queensland" below, and the date in one line in the centre. This is not an ordinary fiscal cancellation, as the stamp was not so available after 1st July, 1892; it was probably used at the Charters Towers Post Office in connection with some account other than postage. The date on the handstamp may not have been correctly set, but, if correct, it constitutes the earliest recorded use of this issue on the Crown Q (2nd type) paper.
- (iv) A copy of the 5s. on the same paper is known with a postmark date in 1897. It formed part of a "postmarked" set as sold to the public by the Post & Telegraph Department. The other high values in the same set were

the 2s. 6d., 10s., and £1 on the Beer Duty paper, the 10s. being dated in May, 1897.

- (v) The high values on the Crown Q (2nd type) paper are seldom found with dated postmarks; with the exception of the copies referred to, those seen were all dated after 1902.

From what has been said it is not possible to arrive at any definite conclusion, but it seems likely that, when the stocks of stamps on the Beer Duty paper were running low, printings were made in the late 'nineties on the De la Rue Crown Q (2nd type) paper, and that stamps on the two papers were in concurrent use for some time. There may have been a small printing of the 5s. at an earlier date, to test the suitability of the paper for printing from line-engraved plates, as it was primarily intended for surface-printing from electrotypes.

The sheets of the Crown Q (2nd type) paper were divided in half, and fed sideways into the printing machine, as in the case of the earlier Crown Q paper, each stamp showing two sideways watermarks.

On the Crown Q (2nd type) paper the 2s. 6d. was printed in shades of vermilion; the 5s. in deep rose (shades); the 10s. in black-brown and deep brown; and the £1 in deep bluish-green. These received the 12 perforation given by the C machine, but in 1903 the 2s. 6d. and the £1 were issued with the irregular perforation gauging $12\frac{3}{4}$, given by the E1 machine, particulars of which will be found in the Report of the Queensland Reference List Committee, page 50. The £1 with perforation 12 was distributed by a new issue service on the 28th February, 1901. Copies of the two values perforated $12\frac{3}{4}$ irregular, have been seen in a postmarked to order set, dated October, 1903.

The £1 perforated $12\frac{3}{4}$ irregular is a very scarce stamp, if not a rarity. A copy has been seen with a forged perforation.

As a rule, white gum was used, but occasionally copies may be found with yellowish to brownish gum.

Although the Bradbury, Wilkinson high values were intended for both postal and fiscal purposes, the 5s. was originally the only value entered in the stamp sale book of the Post Office. Under date 13th April, 1882, an entry of 6000 5s. stamps, in "approved colour," appears in the Accountant's record of stamps received and issued. It was not until the 5th of January, 1892, that the four other values found a place in this book, and, of course, the 2s. value, there referred to, was the electrotyped issue of 1889 in brown.

Notwithstanding their absence from the stamp issue book, the other four values were fully recognised as postage stamps. They were obtainable from the Treasury, and also from all licensed vendors, but naturally by far the greater proportion of those issued was for fiscal use. The 2s. became obsolete in March, 1889, as already mentioned.

After the separation of the Postage and Revenue stamps, 1st July, 1892, these stamps, or rather the four remaining values, became available for postal use only.

As in the case of the high values mentioned in the previous chapter, the cleaning of fiscally-used stamps on the Crown Q (1st type) and Beer Duty papers has been carried out to a great extent, so much so that a large proportion of the "mint" and "postally used" copies met with are simply faked fiscals.

Copies from the postmarked sets sold to the public may generally be identified by the cancellation, which is neatly applied in the centre of a block of four.

Specimens.

The various proof impressions have already been mentioned as the occasion arose. We now consider the stamps overprinted SPECIMEN. The following is a list of the varieties seen; though not exhaustive, the list is thought to be fairly complete.

A. Handstamped SPECIMEN in sans-serif capitals 2 × 15 mm. horizontally in orange-red.

(i) On Crown Q (1st type) paper.

2s. Ultramarine	Imperf.
5s. Rose *	Perf. 12.
10s. Brown *	Imperf.
£1 Dull green	Perf. 12.

The overprint was inverted on the pairs of the 10s. and £1, which were the only copies seen. The 5s., 10s., and £1, were from the bottom row of the sheet, the two former showing the Bradbury, Wilkinson imprint at foot. This is referred to later.

(ii) On Beer Duty paper, perforated 12.

10s. Deep brown.

(iii) On Crown Q (2nd type) paper, perforated 12.

£1 Deep bluish green.

From their scarcity it is thought that the copies mentioned were not "specimens" for general distribution, but partook more of the nature of proofs for departmental purposes, and may have come from printer's trial sheets.

B. Handstamped SPECIMEN in sans-serif capitals $2\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

I. On Crown Q (1st type) paper, perforated 12.

(i) Horizontal overprint in colour indicated.

2s. 6d. Vermilion.	(blue) (black).
5s. Rose.	(blue).
10s. Brown.	(blue) (black).
£1 Dull green.	(blue).
£1 Dark bluish-green.	(blue) (violet).

(ii) Overprint vertical.

2s. 6d. Vermilion.	(black).
10s. Brown.	(black).

(iii) Overprint diagonal.

2s. Ultramarine	(black).
5s. Rose.	(black).
£1 Dull green.	(black).

II. On Beer Duty paper, perforated 12.

(i) Overprint horizontal.

2s. Ultramarine.	(violet).
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This overprint sometimes varies slightly from the horizontal.

The following are known with ring cancellation about 10 mm., or 18 mm., in diameter.

* The specimens in Mr. R. B. Yardley's collection have dates in the margin in pencil—on the 5s. "P O 14/4/82," and on the 10s. "17.7.82."

- (i) On Crown Q (1st type) paper, perforated 12. Ring 18 mm. unless otherwise stated.
- 2s. Ultramarine (ring 10 mm.)
 - 2s. 6d. Vermilion.
 - 5s. Rose.
 - 10s. Deep brown.
 - £1 Dull green.
- (ii) On Beer Duty paper, perforated 12. Ring 10 mm.
- 2s. 6d. Vermilion.
 - 5s. Rose.
 - 10s. Deep brown.
 - £1 Deep bluish green.

The exact nature of this overprint is not known, but it is thought that these stamps were not for general distribution. The five values given in section (i) were included in sets for official distribution about the year 1895.

The Bradbury, Wilkinson Imprint.

When first received, each of the steel plates had an inscription "BRADBURY, WILKINSON & CO., BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS & C., LONDON" in sans-serif letters $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high. The inscription was $37\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, and was placed centrally $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. below the lower line of impressions, where it shows under Nos. 27, 28, and 29 in the sheet. Very few examples of this imprint have been seen. They are as follows:—

- (i) The proof sheets* of the 2s., 5s., 10s., and £1, already mentioned, and illustrated on Plates XXIX. and XXXI. to XXXIII.
- (ii) Horizontal pairs,† already mentioned, of the 5s. rose, perf. 12, and 10s. brown, imperforate, on the Crown Q (1st type) paper. Both these had the specimen overprint in orange-red. Enlarged illustrations of these pairs are given on Plate XXVIII. (a) and (b).
- (iii) Horizontal pair of the 10s. brown, imperforate presumably on Crown Q (1st type) paper, and without the specimen overprint. This pair was exhibited at the London International Stamp Exhibition in 1923.

Although a diligent search has been made, the imprint seems to be always absent from the sheets, as actually issued, and was certainly not present in the printings on the Beer Duty paper (1886). The illustration of the sheet of the 2s. 6d., on Plate XXX., does not show the imprint as this was from a printing on that paper.

The removal of the imprint from the plates was probably done after the first printer's proofs had been taken.

On the other hand, a horizontal pair, mentioned on page 162, of the £1 green, perforated 12 on the Crown Q (1st type) paper, and with the specimen overprint in orange-red, does not show the imprint. This may be explained by the fact that the £1 was not issued until 30th May, 1883, about a year after the other values, when the imprint had probably been removed before the printer's proofs were taken.

Incidentally, the above considerations seem to indicate that the 10s. brown, imperforate, on Crown Q (1st type) paper, should be classed as a proof, although mention has been made that a fiscally-used copy has been seen.

* Collection of the Rev. James Mursell.

† Collection of Mr. R. B. Yardley.

Plate Varieties.

As already stated, the plates were produced by the American process, which probably involved the use of a flat die, instead of the roller die, used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

In laying down the impressions on the plates, there seems to have been a considerable amount of jumping of the die, with the result that there are many cases of partly double impressions, and a few more pronounced examples, which resemble re-entries.

These and other imperfections necessitated a very considerable amount of touching-up of the plates. Many cases of recutting may be found, and also some distinct retouches.

The first person to attempt the plating of these issues was Mr. H. R. Harmer, who, in 1922, plated the £1, and made some advance with the 10s. This work has been continued, with the result that all five values can now be plated. Plating guides with introductory notes will be found in Appendix B.

The following are the most important plate varieties found in these stamps. The number against each variety gives its position in the sheet.

Two Shillings.

5. The word QUEENSLAND shows a faint double about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the normal impression.
10. Nearly the whole stamp shows a double, which is most pronounced in the lower frame at the S.W. corner. The QUEENSLAND tablet shows doubling, dotted line, at the left extremity, and under LAND; many of the letters also show doubling.

Ten Shillings.

19. Very marked double, appearing treble, lines round lower side of S.E. circle. The lower frame, ornaments and S.W. corner are also double. Two or more "hair-lines" in the N.W. numeral 1.
21. Very thick bar extending horizontally from the curve of the D of LAND about the same thickness as the lettering.

One Pound.

2. *Re-entry.* The lower frame is double, and also the white circle below the S.E. numeral.
14. The word QUEENSLAND is double, and also the outline of the scroll below LAND. The inner coloured frame at top, and the inner and outer coloured frames at bottom, are also double.
29. *Conspicuous Retouch.* The right frame is much thickened, and of irregular outline, opposite the S.E. numeral.

Many varieties are found in the 2s. 6d. and 5s. values, but none so well defined as these.

It is of interest to note that the original die proof shows a small dot, touching the outside of the left frame between the 6th and 7th ornaments from the top. This dot shows in all copies of these issues, engraved or lithographed, and may be a guide dot, or simply a flaw in the original die.

The lithographed issues will now be discussed.

CHAPTER X.—*continued.*

B. PRINTED FROM LITHOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS FROM THE STEEL PLATES,
1905-12.

IN 1905, owing to the worn state of the steel plates, it was decided to produce the high values by lithography. For this purpose transfers were taken from the plates, and for each value two transfers were laid down side by side on the printing stone, a gutter about half an inch wide separating the two panes.

In perforating the sheets, three lines of perforation were run through the gutter, one each for the adjacent vertical columns of stamps, and one down through the middle of the gutter. This latter was to facilitate the division of the double sheets of stamps into the single panes, or post office sheets, of thirty impressions.

The adoption of lithography and the printing of two sheets at a time increased the rate of production, a consideration which was doubtless taken into account when it was decided to produce the stamps by that process.

Great care must have been exercised in taking the original transfers, as no lithographic flaws of any importance have been discovered. The principal varieties present in the steel plates, as mentioned in the first section of this chapter, are well defined in the lithographs, and many of the marks, noted in the plating guides given in Appendix B, may also be found. Owing to wear or other causes, most of the hair-lines or scratches found on the engraved plates are entirely absent in the lithographs, and on this account cannot be relied on for plating purposes.

The first lithographed issue was the £1, which was printed in deep green and perforated $12\frac{3}{4}$ irregular; a copy has been seen postmarked 7th November, 1905. This was followed by printings of the 5s. in dull rose, and the £1 in shades of deep blue-green. Both these stamps were perforated 12 by the C machine, copies being known post-marked in July, 1906.

These printings were on the Cowan Crown Q (2nd type) paper (described on page 20), that is to say, a thicker, ivory white paper manufactured by Messrs. Alexander Cowan & Son with the same dandy roll as was used by Messrs. De la Rue & Co.; therefore the watermarks are identical. About 1906 the Cowan paper was manufactured in double sheets, each half-sheet reproducing the original watermark. The sheets of paper, or halves of the double sheets, were fed sideways into the printing machine, each stamp showing two Crown Q (2nd type) watermarks sideways, as in the last engraved issue. White gum was used.

A new printing paper was introduced in 1907. This is termed the Brisbane Crown A paper, and is described in the Report of the Queensland Reference List Committee, page 22. It was supplied in double sheets, consisting of two panes each of 120 Crown A watermarks. The paper was a medium to thick white wove of loose texture. The Crown A watermark, which differs from those used in other States of the Commonwealth, is illustrated on Plate I. (*i*). For printing the high values, the double sheets were divided in half, and a single pane of watermarks fed sideways into

the machine, the stamps showing two Crown A watermarks sideways. White gum was used, but sometimes it has a brownish tinge, possibly due to climatic influence.

All the high values printed on the Crown A paper received the 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ irregular perforation, given by the E1 machine.

The 2s. 6d. printed in vermilion, and the 10s. purple-brown, were issued in October, 1907, the 5s. rose and the £1 pale blue green being issued the following December. Further printings were made of all four values, the colours with slight variation remaining in use for some years. The following details represent the occasions when the changes from the original shades were sufficiently marked to deserve a special notice.

Towards the end of 1909, the Crown A paper in use was of a dead white quality instead of the ivory white tinge as first supplied. The 2s. 6d. appeared in a pale dull vermilion, and towards the end of 1910 there was a small printing in dull orange. In this period the 5s. was issued in a slightly deeper shade of rose.

From 1911 onwards the Crown A paper was thinner, and had reverted to the ivory white tint. In 1912, printings were made of the 2s. 6d. in a most distinctive bright orange-vermilion, the 5s. in a pronounced bright rose, the 10s. in a pale shade of purple-brown, and the £1 in deep yellow-green. These seem to have been only small printings, the £1 in this shade being extremely scarce. It is to be noted that, when viewed in artificial light, the deep yellow-green of this stamp shows as a deep blue-green, similar to the lithographed issue on Crown Q paper, perforated 12.

These are believed to have been the last printings of the Bradbury, Wilkinson high values, which were replaced about March, 1913, by the special issues of the Australian Commonwealth in the Kangaroo type.

None of these stamps has been seen with a Specimen overprint. The 2s. 6d. vermilion, and the 5s. rose, are known cancelled by a horizontal black line ruled across them. As the 1902 (?) essay for a 9d. value was similarly treated in red, it seems that they should be considered as specimen proofs. Possibly the 10s. and £1 values also exist in this condition.

APPENDIX A.

DETAILS OF THE PRINTINGS OF THE FIRST TYPE QUEENSLAND, 1860-1880.

THE LONDON PRINTINGS BY MESSRS. PERKINS, BACON & CO.

Details of Orders by Queensland Government.	Date of Despatch, etc., by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.	Date of Receipt in Queensland.	Wmk.	Perf.	Date when first issued.	Remarks.
<i>Brisbane, 1st Feb., 1860.</i> 200,000—1d. 210,000—2d. 250,000—6d. 15,000—1s. 30,000—Regd.	1860. 20th June—144,000—1d. 28,800—2d. 17th July { 48,000—6d. 56,000—1d. 19,200—2d. 24,000—2d. 16th Aug. { 120,000—6d. 15,000—1s. 18,000—Regd.	1860. 21st Sept. about 5th Oct. about 15th Nov.	Large star. " " " Small star. "	Imperf. " Clean cut. " " " "	1860. 1st Nov. " " " 15th Nov. Jan., 1861.	Olive-yellow. Issued when stock of N.S.W. Registered was exhausted. } Of these it is estimated that { 38,000—2d. } were on the Small Star paper (see p. 82). Olive-yellow. Invoice forwarded by agents on 26th Jan., 1861. } This consignment was perforated at Somerset House. Orange-yellow.
<i>Brisbane, 4th July, 1860.</i> 15,000—3d.	1860. 15th Dec.—15,000—3d.	1861. 9th. March	Small star.	Intermediate.	1861. (?) 9th March.	
<i>Brisbane, 15th Jan., 1861.</i> 120,000—1d. 240,000—2d.	1861. 15th April { 120,000—1d. 240,000—2d.	1861. 15th July	Small star. "	Regular 14. "	1861. "	
<i>Brisbane, 6th March, 1861.</i> 120,000—1d. 240,000—2d. 15,000—3d. 120,000—6d. 30,000—1s. 30,000—Regd.	1861. 12th June { 120,000—1d. 240,000—2d. 15,000—3d. 120,000—6d. 30,000—1s. 30,000—Regd.	1861. 15th Sept.	Small star. " " " "	Rough. " " " "	1861-62. " " " "	

THE BRISBANE PRINTINGS—DECEMBER, 1862, TO JANUARY, 1866.

Dates and Quantities of the Various Printings.	Dates and Quantities and the Department Supplied.	Paper Watermark.	Perforation: A. Rough Perforation 13. B. Perforation 12½.	Date of First Issue.	Remarks.
28.11.62 to 2.12.62—27,360—2d.	G.P.O.—16.12.62—27,360—2d.	None.	A	16th Dec., '62.	Clear pale blue.
4.12.62 ,, 12.12.62—64,800—1d.	" —16.12.62—64,800—1d.	"	A	"	Indian red.
13.12.62 ,, 14.2.63—136,080—2d.		"	A	Feb. '63.	Blue.
16.2.63 ,, 5.3.63—175,200—1d.		"	A		Vermilion (shades).
18.3.63 ,, 1.4.63—240,000—2d.		"	A	17th April, '63.	Shades of yellow-green and green.
2.4.63 ,, 21.4.63—240,000—6d.	G.P.O.—17.4.63—A first supply—6d.	"	A	14th July, '63.	The only printing on unwatermarked paper.
22.4.63 ,, 27.4.63—76,560—2d.	G.P.O.—14.7.63— " —1s.	"	A, B × A		
12.5.63 ,, 30.5.63—240,000—1s.		"	A		
1.6.63 ,, 16.7.63—271,200—2d.		"	A		
17.7.63 ,, 4.8.63—240,000—1d.		"	A		
4.8.63 ,, 10.8.63—120,000—3d.	G.P.O.—1.9.63—120,000—3d.	"	A, B × A	1st Sept., '63.	The only printing on unwatermarked paper.
10.8.63 ,, 20.8.63—448,800—2d.		"	A, B × A		
3.9.63 ,, 3.10.63—720,000—6d.		"	A, B × A		
5.10.63 ,, 26.10.63—720,000—1d.		"	A, B × A		Dull yellow-green, green.
27.5.64 ,, 10.6.64—240,000—Regd.	Treasury (21.6.64—72,000) Regd.	Small star.	A	21st June, '64.	The only Brisbane printing.
28.7.64 ,, 12.8.64—480,000—1d.	" (25.7.64—168,000) Regd.	"	A	Jan. (?) '65.	Vermilion (shades).
13.8.64 ,, 9.9.64—72,000—2d.	" —9th-14th Sept. '64 —480,000—1d.	"	A	"	Blue.
17.9.64 ,, 14.9.64—240,000—1d.	" —21st Sept. to 6th Dec. '64 —720,000—2d.	"	A	"	240,000 as estimated. (See footnote, p. 105).
28.9.65 ,, 6.11.65—1,200,000—2d.	" —6.12.64—240,000—6d.	"	A, B × A	"	Shades of yellow-green and green.
7.11.65 ,, 22.11.65—480,000—1d.	" —7.11.65—480,000—2d.	"	A	"	Blue, deep blue. } Quantities as estimated.
	" —Later in '65. —720,000—2d.	Script.	A, B × A	24th Jan., '66.	Blue, deep blue. } (See p. 106).
	" —24.1.66—480,000—1d.	"	A	"	Dull vermilion (shades).

STAMPS OF QUEENSLAND

THE BRISBANE PRINTINGS—SEPTEMBER, 1866, TO JANUARY, 1880—(continued).

Dates and Quantities of the Various Printings. Dates are based on Receipts at the G.P.O.	Dates and Quantities and the Department Supplied.	Paper Watermark, etc.	Perforation: A. Perf. 13, mainly round holes. B. Perf. 12½. C. Perf. 12.	Date of First Issue.	Remarks.
4.11.74 to ? —some millions—1d.	G.P.O. —1d.	Crown Q.	A, C, A × C	4th Nov., '74.	Rose-red, rose. In 1875 changed to orange-vermilion (shades).
4.11.74 ? —2d.	" —2d.	"	A, C, A × C	"	Light blue, blue, deep blue, etc.
1.1.75 ,, 14.3.79 — 365,760—4d.	" —4d.	"	A, C, C × A	1st Jan., '75.	Yellow. Two lithographic transfers from Perkins, Bacon plates.
1.1.75 ,, — 848,000—6d.	" —6d.	"	A, C, A × C	"	Green, deep yellowish-green, light yellow-green, pale bluish-green.
5.3.75 ,, 27.2.78 — 192,000—1s.	" —1s.	"	A, C	5th Mar., '75.	Violet, mauve, reddish-mauve.
11.6.75 ,, 31.12.77— 180,000—3d.	" —3d.	"	A, C	11th June, '75.	Brown.
" —21st-31st Oct., '79	" —12,000—6d.	None.	C	} Oct., '79.	Pale green (shades).
" —20.11.79	" —12,000—6d.	"	C		
" —16.12.79	" —10,800—6d.	"	C		
? Treasury —?24,000—1s.	" —?24,000—1s.	Lilac burelé.	C	? Jan., '80.	Mauve, reddish-mauve. No official records. All details are tentative.

APPENDIX B.

PLATING THE HIGH VALUES IN THE BRADBURY, WILKINSON TYPE.

The plating of these issues is frequently a matter of considerable difficulty, as the marks are mostly faint hair-lines in the margins of the stamps, etc., but more definite marks are given whenever possible. These are not "hair-lines" in the technical sense, but are due to scratches or blemishes on the plates.

The less deeply cut hair-lines are usually absent in the printings on the Beer Duty paper, and most of the hair-lines have vanished in the lithographed issues. It is therefore recommended to use copies on the Crown Q (1st type) paper, as far as possible, for plating purposes.

The 2s., 10s., and £1 were originally plated from an accumulation of material including fiscally-used blocks. The plating guides were subsequently checked by complete proof sheets in the first state of the plates, with microscopic imprint at foot, and in addition by two complete fiscally-used sheets of the £1.

The 2s. 6d. and 5s. were originally plated from an accumulation of material, including complete sheets on the Beer Duty paper. The plating guide of the 5s. was further checked by a complete proof-sheet with microscopic imprint at foot.

Complete sheets of all five values are illustrated on Plates XXIX. to XXXIII.

To facilitate plating, it is advisable to first consult the notes at the end of each plating guide. As the £1 presents little difficulty, notes have not been provided for that value.

PLATING GUIDE.

2s. BRADBURY, WILKINSON TYPE.

1. A slightly curved hair-line about 3 mm. long above the top frame over the N.W. numeral, with a dot about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the hair-line over the centre of the numeral. The S.E. circle, corner and ornaments in the vicinity show a slight double, cf. No. 2.

2. A hair-line just above top frame from centre of N.W. numeral to the 4th ornament. The S.E. circle, corner and ornaments are much as in No. 1, but the doubling is not so extensive. A minute horizontal dash just above the top frame about 1 mm. from the N.E. corner.

3. Traces of a hair-line just above top frame from centre of N.W. numeral to the 4th ornament. A hair-line just above the top frame from the A of LAND to within about 1 mm. of the N.E. corner. The N.E. and S.E. circles, with a few adjacent ornaments, show a slight double.

4. The S.W. corner and circle are mainly double. The lower frame shows double for 8 mm. at the S.E. corner. Traces of hair-line just above top frame from centre of N.W. numeral to the 3rd ornament to the right of it. Top frame and circle at N.E. corner slightly double, as in Nos. 3 and 5.

5. A small coloured projection on top frame above the ball of the N.E. numeral 2. Two vertical hair-lines in cross stroke of T of TWO. The word QUEENSLAND shows a faint double about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the normal impression.

6. A nearly vertical hair-line, passing through the outside portion of the 3rd ornament from top in the right frame. Traces of a hair-line about 1 mm. outside the right frame between the 3rd and 4th ornaments from the bottom.

7. The top frame projects about $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. beyond the side frame at the N.E. corner; this occurs in a much lesser degree in No. 13, which has other marks. In this case the right frame is very thin for 2 mm. below the N.E. corner; in No. 13 it has been recut and is much thicker.

8. A minute vertical dash about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the right frame between the 8th and 9th ornaments from top. Traces of three vertical hair-lines within a space of 1 mm. of the right frame at the S.E. corner.

9. A nearly vertical hair-line, about 3 mm. long, at the S.E. corner, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. outside the right frame. Two vertical dashes, parts of a hair-line, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the right frame opposite the lower portion of the 2nd and the 3rd ornament from the top. Traces of vertical hair-lines at N.W. corner.

10. Nearly the whole stamp shows a double, which is particularly noticeable in the lower frame at the S.W. corner. The QUEENSLAND tablet shows doubling, dotted lines, at the left extremity and under LAND; most of the letters also show doubling. A nearly horizontal thick dash about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long touches the frame opposite the top of the S.E. numeral.

11. A coloured dot about 1 mm. outside the right frame, opposite the centre of the N.E. numeral. A speck of colour $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside right frame, opposite the lower part of the 3rd ornament from the top.

12. A coloured dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the left frame and 1 mm. above the S.W. corner may not be reliable. A minute vertical dash just outside right frame opposite 9th dot from bottom.

13. A nearly vertical hair-line, 4 mm. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the right frame at the N.E. corner, with a horizontal hair-line running into the corner itself. Traces of hair-lines outside the right frame are visible outside the 8th and 9th ornaments from bottom, between the 2nd and 3rd ornaments from bottom and less distinctly in other places.

14. The outer right frame is recut from the N.E. corner down to the coloured circle, which is recut in the right arc. The lower end of the frame is recut from the S.E. corner upwards to the middle of the numeral.

15. Two vertical hair-lines run out of the top frame over the large pearl ornament in the N.W. corner to the stamp above. This mark is not so distinct in the stamps printed on Beer Duty paper.

16. A coloured spot 1 mm. below the S.W. corner. A minute vertical dash about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the right frame and 1 mm. above the S.E. corner. A coloured spot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the left frame opposite the top of the upper ornament may not be reliable.

17. A minute projection on the upper frame above the centre of the N.W. numeral. A coloured dot 1 mm. outside the right frame between the 2nd and 3rd ornaments from the top, with a similar dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above it.

18. Two nearly vertical dots, almost touching each other, close above the top frame over the 4th ornament from left.

19. A minute projection below the lower frame under the large pearl in the S.W. corner. Traces of a hair-line just outside the right frame opposite the 9th ornament from the top.

20. The right frame is recut from the N.E. corner to the point where it touches the coloured circle, from which point the circle is recut as far as where it meets the thick inner coloured frame. The doubling at the S.E. corner is very pronounced.

21. The right frame projects $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. above the top frame, which does not meet it by $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. A vertical line in two lower ornaments in right frame, just to right of the thick inner frame line. The S.E. and S.W. circles, the ornaments in lower frame, and the lower outer frame are doubled.

22. The lower outer coloured frame and the S.W. circle are double. The latter is distinct, and shows a thick line in the white circle opposite the tail of the numeral. Trace of hair-line just outside right frame opposite the lower part of the lower ornament.

23. A short vertical coloured dash just outside the right frame, opposite the tail of the S.E. numeral. The S.E. and S.W. circles, also the lower outer frame, are slightly double.

24. The lower outer coloured frame and left arc of S.E. circle are double. A N.W./S.E. coloured dash runs into the left frame opposite the 2nd ornament from bottom. A dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the left frame, just below the 5th ornament from bottom, and a vertical hair-line about 1 mm. outside the frame, opposite the N.W. numeral.

25. A coloured dot about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the left frame between the 5th and 6th ornaments from bottom. A line of colour 1 mm. long, just above the top frame at the N.W. corner.

26. The lower side frames at the S.W. corner are conspicuously double. The vertical lines between ornaments in lower frame are double. Hair-line just outside left frame, opposite

the three upper ornaments. Traces of two vertical hair-lines, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and 1 mm. long, respectively, just outside the right frame between the 5th and 6th ornaments from top.

27. A coloured dash about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the left frame opposite the 6th ornament from top. Two similar dashes, one above the other, 1 mm. outside the left frame opposite the upper ornament.

28. Traces of three vertical hair-lines outside the right frame, best noticeable opposite the 7th and 8th ornaments from bottom, the most distant line being about 1 mm. outside the frame.

29. The right outer frame is missing for 1 mm. at the S.E. corner. A minute vertical dash just outside right frame opposite the 7th ornament from bottom. The large pearl in the N.E. corner projects slightly into the white circle, cf. No. 30.

30. The right frame is very thin at the N.E. and S.E. corners. The large pearl in the N.E. corner projects slightly into the white circle, as in No. 29, but in this case the coloured circle is very thin where the pearl crosses it. A minute coloured dash, just outside the left frame at the N.W. corner.

NOTES.

The outer part of N.E. coloured circle meets the inner coloured frame.

Nos. 10, 20, 29 and 30.

These are strongly marked through retouching.

The outer part of S.E. coloured circle meets the inner coloured frame.

All except Nos. 5 and 9.

Nos. 13, 18 and 19 are strongly marked through retouching.

Outer parts of N.E. and S.E. coloured circles meet the inner coloured frame.

Nos. 10, 20, 29 and 30.

Outer parts of N.E. and S.E. coloured circles do not meet the inner frame.

Nos. 5 and 9.

PLATING GUIDE.

2s. 6D. BRADBURY, WILKINSON TYPE.

1. A coloured spot to right of the top of the L of LAND. Two horizontal coloured dots outside right frame and just above the 3rd ornament from top may not be constant.

2. A N.W./S.E. coloured hair-line, running into the left frame between the 6th and 7th ornaments from bottom.

3. A nearly vertical coloured hair-line crosses the white frame outside the 6th and 7th ornaments from bottom in right frame, running on into the 9th ornament. A faint hair-line just outside the right frame, opposite the 3rd ornament from top. A minute coloured dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above top frame over the 5th ornament from left may not be constant.

4. Traces of coloured hair-line just outside right frame from the 3rd to the 10th ornaments from bottom. A 2 mm. hair-line $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside left frame, opposite the upper ornament. Traces of two smudged dots $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below lower frame under the s of SIX, and two similar dots under the N of PENCE. Sometimes a coloured dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., outside left frame, between the 2nd and 3rd ornaments from top.

5. A dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside right frame between two upper ornaments, cf. Nos. 10, 15 and 25. A N.E./S.W. hair-line about 1 mm. outside the left frame, opposite the lower numerals. Sometimes a smudged spot about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above top frame over the left hand ornament, does not show in printings on the first Crown Q paper.

6. The left frame is slightly double opposite the four upper ornaments. The N.W. circle is somewhat double under the point of the numeral 2, cf. Nos. 11, 19, 20, 22 and 23.

7. The lower frame projects slightly beyond the left frame at the S.W. corner, cf. Nos. 9, 15 and 19. The circular ornament in the N.W. corner is much thinned or broken on the lower side. Faint hair-line just outside right frame, opposite the two upper ornaments.

8. Traces of a 3 mm. hair-line about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside right frame at the S.E. corner. Two or more hair-lines outside lower quarter of left frame.

9. The lower frame projects $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. beyond the left frame at the S.W. corner, cf. Nos. 7, 15 and 19. The circular ornament in N.W. corner is normal. Faint traces of hair-lines $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

outside left frame. A small coloured break in the white scroll over the 1 of SIX does not show on the first Crown Q paper.

10. A dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside right frame between the two upper ornaments, cf. Nos. 5, 15 and 25. The outer coloured circle to right of the S.E. numeral 6 is distinctly double, more so than in Nos. 7, 8 and 9, which have other marks.

11. Rather similar to No. 6, but the doubling of the N.W. circle and the left frame is much more pronounced, and in the latter extends down to the 7th ornament from top, cf. Nos. 19, 22 and 23. The right frame projects slightly above the top frame at the N.E. corner, cf. Nos. 16 and 29. The top frame just does not meet the left frame at the N.W. corner.

12. A coloured dot in the 6th ornament from bottom in left frame. A vertical hair-line in upper quarter of the right outer white frame, and a similar hair-line in outer white frame to left of τ of two. Traces of hair-line $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside right frame, showing a dot opposite the 2nd ornament, and a dash opposite the 9th ornament from the bottom.

13. Traces of a hair-line about 1 mm. outside the right frame from the 2nd to the 8th ornaments from bottom. A small smudged projection on top frame, over the 2nd ornament from the right, may not be constant. Signs of smudge below the lower frame, under both numerals 6 and IX of SIX, may not be constant.

14. Vertical hair-lines in 1st, 2nd and 3rd ornaments from bottom in right frame. Traces of hair-line about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside left frame opposite the 5th, 6th and 7th ornaments from top.

15. A dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside right frame between the two upper ornaments, cf. Nos. 5, 10 and 25. The lower frame projects $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. beyond the left frame at the S.W. corner, cf. Nos. 7, 9 and 19. A coloured spot inside the upper curve of the s, and a smudge of colour nearly joining the front curve of the s, to the bottom of the L in QUEENSLAND.

16. A N.W./S.E. hair-line in upper part of 4th ornament from bottom in right frame. The right frame projects about $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. above the top frame at the N.E. corner similarly to Nos. 11 and 29. A tiny dot just inside the left curve of the U of QUEEN. A smudge of colour in the white scroll under the 1 of SIX may not be constant.

17. A nearly vertical hair-line through the 7th to 12th ornaments from top in the right frame. Traces of hair-line about 1 mm. outside of left frame, opposite the four lower ornaments. A coloured smudge in the white scroll above the second 1 in SHILLINGS may not be constant.

18. One or two vertical hair-lines running into the top frame about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the N.W. corner, cf. No. 24. Traces of a dotted hair-line outside the right frame, opposite the upper numeral.

19. The lower frame is distinctly double, more so than in any other type, from the S.W. numeral to the S.E. corner, cf. Nos. 27 to 30. The lower frame projects $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at S.W. corner, cf. Nos. 7, 9 and 15. The N.W. circle is distinctly double, cf. Nos. 6, 11, 20, 22 and 23. In prints on Beer Duty paper and later, a dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside left frame just below the 2nd ornament from bottom.

20. A dot in upper part of 9th ornament from top in the right frame. The outer coloured circle enclosing the N.W. numeral shows double under the point of the 2, cf. Nos. 6, 11, 19, 22 and 23.

21. A hair-line runs out of the right frame in a S.E. direction, about 1 mm. below the N.E. corner. A coloured dot in the round of the 2 in the S.W. corner. A dot about 1 mm. below the lower frame under the x of six.

22. The left frame and circle at the N.W. corner are mainly double, cf. Nos. 6, 11, 19, 20 and 23. For 1 mm. below the N.W. corner the left frame is distinctly double, and shows as a small triangle. Traces of hair-lines outside the three upper ornaments in the right frame and the 5th ornament from top in the left frame.

23. The N.W. circle shows double under the point of the 2, cf. Nos. 6, 11, 19, 20 and 22. Traces of a hair-line 1 mm. outside the right frame from the 1st to the 10th ornaments from the bottom.

24. A coloured dot in right outer white frame between the 2nd and 3rd ornaments from top. A very faint vertical hair-line running into top frame, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from N.W. corner, like No. 18, and a similar hair-line at the N.E. corner. Usually the N.W. 2 has short white curved lines projecting from the ball and point of the numeral, and tending to close it.

25. A dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the right frame, between the two upper ornaments, cf. Nos. 5, 10 and 15. A dot 1 mm. above the top frame over the 2nd ornament from the right. A coloured break in the N.E. white circle, above the upper end of the fraction bar.

26. The left frame projects slightly above the top frame at the N.W. corner. A hair-line

runs down from the centre bar of the 2nd E of QUEEN through one of the pearls in the oval. The 4th and 5th ornaments from bottom in left frame have a horizontal coloured dash in them. Three short horizontal dashes between the tail of the Q and U of QUEEN. A short N.W./S.E. hair-line runs into the top frame about 2 mm. from the N.E. corner.

27. The lower frame is somewhat double, cf. Nos. 19, 28, 29 and 30. A minute vertical dash just outside the left frame, opposite the point of the N.W. numeral 2. A 1 mm. vertical hair-line $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the right frame between the 2nd and 3rd ornaments from the bottom.

28. The lower frame is somewhat double, cf. Nos. 19, 27, 29 and 30. Otherwise mainly normal. A coloured spot in the inner white oval opposite the 7th ornament from top in left frame may not be constant.

29. The lower frame is somewhat double, cf. Nos. 19, 27, 28 and 30. The right frame projects slightly above the top frame at the N.E. corner, cf. Nos. 11 and 16. Coloured spot in upper part of N.W. circle in line with fraction bar.

30. The lower frame is somewhat double, cf. Nos. 19, 27, 28 and 29. The arc of the outer coloured circle to right of the numeral 6 in the S.E. corner is thickened, a retouch, and projects slightly outside the right frame. A coloured break in right outer white frame just above the 9th ornament from bottom may not be constant.

NOTES.

Upper part of left frame is double.

Nos. 6 and 11.

Outer coloured circle enclosing the N.W. numerals is double.

Nos. 6, 11, 19, 20, 22 and 23.

Lower frame is more or less double.

Nos. 19, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Right frame projects slightly above top frame at N.E. corner.

Nos. 11, 16 and 29.

Lower frame projects to left at S.W. corner.

Nos. 7, 9, 15 and 19.

Coloured dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside right frame, between the two upper ornaments.

Nos. 5, 10, 15 and 25.

PLATING GUIDE.

5s. BRADBURY, WILKINSON TYPE.

1. An indistinct hair-line in the upper white frame shows over the 3rd with traces over the 4th, 5th and 6th ornaments from the right. Sometimes a very faint dot over the 2nd ornament from left in top frame.

2. A spot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above top frame over the centre of the N.E. numeral. A 1 mm. vertical hair-line just outside right frame, below 7th ornament from top, cf. No. 8. A vertical hair-line passes through the S.E. circle and the two ornaments above it.

3. The frames and ornaments, etc., at the S.W. corner are distinctly double, and in a lesser degree at the other corners. A $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. vertical hair-line about 1 mm. outside the left frame, opposite the N.W. numeral. A faint vertical dash just outside right frame between 5th and 6th ornaments from bottom.

4. The left half of the top frame is distinctly double, and also the N.W. corner and adjoining part of the coloured circle.

5. A smudged line crosses the S.W. white circle into the left-hand ornament in the lower frame. Vertical dashes $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside left frame opposite the top of the S.W. numeral and the lower ornament.

6. A spot $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. outside right frame opposite the 8th ornament from bottom; a similar, less defined, spot is in No. 27. Faint hair-line through the eight right-hand ornaments in top frame, cf. No. 25.

7. A trace of a hair-line about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the left frame, and opposite the N.W. numeral.

8. A faint vertical dash just outside right frame, between the 7th and 8th ornaments from top. This is rather similar to No. 2, which has other marks.

9. A nearly horizontal hair-line in the 4th, 5th and 6th ornaments from left in lower frame. A hair-line about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside left frame, opposite 2nd, 3rd and 4th ornaments from top. Two vertical hair-lines in the upper six ornaments of the left frame.

10. A hair-line just above the top frame, over the N.W. circle. A dot close above the top frame, over the 4th ornament from the right.

11. A 1 mm. horizontal hair-line $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above top frame at N.E. corner. Traces of two hair-lines about 1 mm. outside right frame at N.E. corner. A hair-line $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside right frame, opposite 6th and 7th ornaments from top. A vertical hair-line in outer portion of 8th ornament from bottom in right frame; other examples show a line through the centre of the ornament.

12. Two vertical dashes about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside right frame, opposite the flag of N.E. numeral. A dot close outside right frame, opposite 9th ornament from bottom. A dot close outside left frame, opposite 9th ornament from top. Sometimes a coloured break in the upper white frame, above the right edge of the right-hand ornament.

13. Traces of a vertical hair-line $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside right frame, opposite the 6th, 7th and 8th ornaments from bottom. Traces of two hair-lines just outside left frame, opposite 2nd to 5th ornaments from bottom. Traces of hair-line $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside left frame, between 6th and 7th ornaments from top.

14. A hair-line in the four right-hand ornaments in lower frame. A dot just above top frame, 3 mm. from N.W. corner. A vertical dash outside left frame, opposite 7th ornament from bottom. Two or more dots $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mm. outside left frame, opposite 3rd and 4th ornaments from top; these dots are parts of hair-lines.

15. The left frame is very much thinned for 1 mm. above the S.W. corner, it is then very thick for $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., after which it is normal, cf. No. 19. Traces of hair-lines just above top frame, over the 2nd and 5th ornaments from left. No hair-lines outside left frame.

16. A faint triangular smudge of colour at edge of white label, to left of lower part of *Q* of QUEEN, cf. No. 21. Traces of a hair-line, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the right frame, between the 4th and 5th ornaments from the top, and a dot, just outside the frame, between the 8th and 9th ornaments from the top. A 4 mm. hair-line, sloping upwards to right, runs into lower frame to right of the right-hand ornament.

17. A faint dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the left frame, just below centre of lower ornament, otherwise mainly normal.

18. A dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside right frame, in line with top of S.E. numeral. A vertical hair-line about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside right frame, opposite 8th ornament from bottom. A minute hair-line break in white outline of scroll, above the *I* of FIVE. Sometimes a minute dot close above the top frame, over the 6th ornament from right.

19. The left frame is thinned at the S.W. corner, similarly to No. 15. Traces of a hair-line about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside left frame, opposite the 5th ornament from top. There are no traces of hair-lines above the top frame, but several outside the left frame.

20. A hair-line runs through the centres of the eight upper ornaments in the left frame, cf. No. 30. Hair-lines through the 4th, 5th and 6th ornaments from left in top frame, and the six left-hand ornaments in the lower frame. A spot close under the lower frame, below the S.W. numeral.

21. A faint triangular smudge of colour at edge of white label to left of lower part of *Q* of QUEEN, cf. No. 16. A small break in white circle under right edge of ball of the S.W. numeral. A hair-line 1 mm. outside right frame, opposite the N.E. numeral.

22. A short horizontal hair-line just above the N.W. corner, also traces of hair-lines outside the upper half of left frame. Traces of a hair-line $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below the lower frame, under the 3rd, 5th, 7th and 8th ornaments from left. The right frame has been recut from the S.E. corner to the 4th ornament above it.

23. A faint dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside left frame, between the 4th and 5th ornaments from bottom. In addition to the dot, always present in the 3rd ornament from bottom in left frame, there is a short N.W./S.E. hair-line running into the centre of the ornament.

24. A hair-line $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the left frame from the N.W. corner to the upper ornament. A dot just outside the left frame, opposite the centre of the S.W. numeral. Traces of a hair-line $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the right frame, opposite the 3rd, 5th and 9th ornaments from bottom. A vertical hair-line with a faint smudge of colour above it $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside right frame, opposite the N.E. numeral.

25. A horizontal hair-line in the lower part of the 2nd and 8th ornaments from left in lower frame. Most ornaments in top frame show traces of two hair-lines.
26. The right frame has been recut from the S.E. corner up to the lower ornament. A hair-line through the six left-hand ornaments in top frame.
27. The right frame projects about $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. above top frame at N.E. corner. Three, sometimes four, dots in 2nd ornament from right in lower frame. A spot 1 mm. outside left frame, just below centre of 2nd ornament from bottom.
28. A hair-line from the top of the N.W. circle to the top of the left-hand ornament in top frame encloses a white space between it and the coloured circle.
29. The right frame has been recut from the S.E. corner to the 2nd ornament above it; also the lower frame for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to left of S.E. corner. A nearly vertical line in lower half of the 5th ornament from top in right frame.
30. A vertical hair-line runs through the outer parts of the six upper ornaments in the left frame, cf. No. 20. The right frame is much thinned, or missing, from the S.E. corner up to the 2nd ornament above it.

NOTES.

N.W. corner and adjacent parts double.

All except Nos. 8 and 26-30.
Smudged Nos. 1-3 and 13.
Well marked Nos. 4-7, 9-12 and 14-25.

N.E. corner and adjacent parts double.

All except Nos. 7, 13, 16-18, 21-23 and 26-29.
Smudged Nos. 1-6, 8, 19, 24, and 30.
Well marked Nos. 9-12, 14, 15, 20 and 25.

S.E. corner and adjacent parts double.

Nos. 3, 8 and 23.

S.W. corner and adjacent parts double.

Nos. 3, 13, 18 and 23.

PLATING GUIDE.

10s. BRADBURY, WILKINSON TYPE.

1. Lower circles and ornaments are double, slightly more marked at right. The left frame is distinctly double from the S.W. corner to the end of the value label. The frames are indistinctly joined at the N.E. corner, which is slightly double. Faint hair-line through the 3rd to 6th ornaments from top in right frame. A dot 1 mm. outside left frame, opposite the lower ornament.
2. Except in very clearly printed copies, the right half of the top frame has a somewhat blurred close double. A distinct N.N.W./S.S.E. short hair-line in left margin, just below the N.W. corner, and also vertical scratches in the right margin. Sometimes a N.E./S.W. hair-line runs through the right margin and frame, showing in the upper part of the 9th ornament from top.
3. The right half of the lower frame with ornaments, etc., is double; also the S.E. circle in a lesser degree. A minute dot $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. outside the left frame, just below the lower ornament. The right frame is thinned and broken in many places opposite the two lower ornaments. Minute dot about 1 mm. outside right frame, opposite 3rd and 4th ornaments from top. Small break in right frame at N.E. corner. A dot just above top frame, over left curve of s of QUEENS.
4. Upper part of right frame is much thinned and broken in places. The S.E. corner is slightly double. Faint vertical hair-lines close to lower right frame, with a hair-line in white frame, outside the two upper ornaments in right frame. A tiny dash outside right frame just below 9th ornament from top, with a minute dot close above it.
5. A spot 1 mm. outside the right frame, just below the N.E. corner. The lower circles and frame are slightly double. Several vertical hair-lines through ornaments in left frame. A nearly vertical short hair-line passes through a minute dot in 8th ornament from top in right frame.

6. The right frame projects slightly above the top frame at the N.E. corner. The lower frame is slightly double below the S.E. numeral 0. Many nearly vertical hair-lines outside the upper part of the right frame, and through the ornaments. A nearly horizontal hair-line in the 7th ornament from bottom in right frame. Sometimes a 7 mm. hair-line $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside left frame, opposite the S.W. numerals.

7. The letters LAND are faintly double, cf. No. 12. The lower outer frame at S.E. corner and adjacent parts are also double. Three nearly vertical hair-lines through upper ornaments in right frame, with a rather prominent hair-line just outside the right frame, opposite the 5th ornament from top. Right frame projects below lower frame at the S.E. corner. In addition, many distinct vertical scratchings in left margin, especially opposite the upper numerals, and some in the right margin also. Sometimes a N.E./S.W. hair-line in the N.W. numeral "1."

8. Circles round lower numerals are practically double. Ornaments at S.E. corner are double. A minute dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside left frame, between 7th and 8th ornaments from top. Faint vertical hair-lines through ornaments in left frame. Hair-lines, or scratchings, in both left and right margins, with a hair-line thickened to a dot opposite 2nd ornament from bottom in the right frame. A minute dot just above top frame, between 3rd and 4th ornaments from right.

9. The upper frame projects $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. beyond right frame at N.E. corner. The lower circles are double, and the S.E. corner, and ornaments to left of S.E. numerals, are slightly double. The left frame is double for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the S.W. corner. The right frame is thinned, sometimes broken, between the 1st and 2nd ornaments from bottom. Vertical scratchings in right and left margins, with a conspicuous hair-line just outside left frame, opposite the lower ornament.

10. The lower corners, circles, and ornaments are double, more marked at left. N.E. circle and adjoining parts are slightly double. The right frame is double for 4 mm. below the N.E. corner, and the left frame is distinctly double for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the S.W. corner. Faint vertical hair-lines in left margin, one showing plainly opposite the N.W. circle. A N.E./S.W. hair-line runs into the left frame, opposite the top of the S.W. numeral 1, cf. No. 15.

11. The left outer frame is double, showing a distinct hair-line in the white frame from the S.W. circle to the top of the τ of TEN. The ornaments in the vicinity show slightly double. A minute dot $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. outside the left frame, opposite the 6th ornament from top. A nearly horizontal dash in the upper part of the 2nd ornament from bottom in right frame.

12. The right half of lower frame is double in places, with horizontal scratches under the S.E. circle. A vertical hair-line through upper ornaments in right frame, which projects minutely above top frame at N.E. corner. The frame lines at N.W. corner are thickened. The letters LAND are faintly double but not quite so pronounced as in No. 7, which has three hair-lines through upper ornaments in right frame.

13. The left arc of the S.E. circle is double, the ornaments in lower frame being faintly double. Two, or more, nearly vertical hair-lines in 6th, 7th and 8th ornaments from top in right frame. Two nearly vertical hair-lines in 3rd to 7th ornaments from bottom in left frame, with a N.E./S.W. hair-line running into the frame between the 6th and 7th ornaments.

14. The top frame extends much too far to right, and the right frame does not meet it, leaving the N.E. corner open. Lower circles and ornaments are double. Vertical hair-lines in right margin.

15. Similar to No. 10, the doubling of the lower circles and ornaments being more pronounced. The right frame is not doubled at the N.E. corner, and the left frame is doubled for 2 mm. at the S.W. corner. The conspicuous hair-line opposite the N.W. numeral in No. 10 is absent and also the slanting hair-line to left of the S.W. numeral 1. The S.E. corner is double.

16. A short horizontal line $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below the S.W. corner. A faint double in lower frame under the S.E. numerals. Strong outer line all round. Top frame projects slightly at N.E. corner. A short vertical hair-line touches top frame at N.E. corner, but this may not be constant.

17. A nearly horizontal hair-line across the lower part of the S.E. numeral 0. The lower frame under S.E. circle and adjoining ornaments are double. Well defined, almost vertical, hair-lines in lower right margin. Vertical hair-lines in 5th to 13th ornaments from bottom in left frame, with faint vertical hair-lines outside it.

18. The S.E. circle is partly double. Two distinct N.W./S.E. hair-lines radiate from the top frame above the N.W. circle; one of these lines shows horizontally in the upper part

of the white circle. A hair-line crosses the outer white frame to left of Q of QUEEN, and runs down about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the left frame as far as the value label. A vertical dotted line through centre of 6th ornament from bottom in right frame, outside the upper half of which there are faint scratchings.

19. Very marked double, appearing treble, lines round lower side of S.E. circle. The lower frame, ornaments, and S.W. corner are also double. This is the most prominent double in the sheet. Two or more hair-lines in the N.W. numeral 1.

20. The lower circles, ornaments, and S.E. corner are double. Hair-line through the six lower ornaments in the left frame. Break at N.E. corner, the side frame not meeting the top frame. A hair-line just outside the left frame, opposite the 8th and 9th ornaments from top.

21. Very thick bar, extending horizontally from the curve of the D of LAND, and about the thickness of the letter. Lower frame double, more markedly at right, and S.E. corner ornaments slightly double.

22. A distinct 1 mm. vertical hair-line in right margin, opposite the upper numerals. The horizontal lines enclosing the lower ornaments are double, much more markedly at right. Very faint double lines in N of SHILLINGS. Faint scratchings in left margin, more noticeable in upper portion. A distinct vertical hair-line in upper half of the 8th ornament from top in left frame.

23. The lower circles are partly double; also the lower frame under the second I of SHILLINGS, the S.E. circle, and close to the S.E. corner. Faint scratchings in right margin, with a 1 mm. vertical line close to the frame and about 1 mm. below the N.E. corner. A faint horizontal hair-line crosses the S.W. numerals 10 near the bottom.

24. The S.E. circle and corner are a distinct double. The lower ornaments and S.W. circle are slightly double. The right frame is thinned, or missing, for 1 mm. above the S.E. corner. A faint almost vertical hair-line in right curve of the N.E. numeral 0. A dot just above the top of the L of LAND.

25. The right frame is distinctly double opposite the upper numerals, and fails to meet the top frame at the N.E. corner. The lower circles and ornaments are double, a little more markedly at right. Vertical hair-lines in ornaments in left frame, and very marked in lower portion. A faint N.E./S.W. hair-line runs into lower frame between 5th and 6th ornaments from right.

26. A partial double of the N.E. circle, most noticeable above, and to the left of, the 1, and below, and to the right of, the 0. Two small dots $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the left frame, opposite the 2nd and 8th ornaments, respectively, from bottom. A minute dot just below the lower frame under the 5th ornament from the right.

27. The lower parts of the figures 10 in the lower circles are double. The letters TE and GS of words of value show faint double lines. A vertical hair-line in white circle to right of S.E. numeral 0.

28. Two N.E./S.W. hair-lines run into right frame between the 3rd and 5th ornaments from top. A 1 mm. hair-line just outside the left frame, between the 8th and 9th ornaments from bottom. A $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. hair-line $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the right frame, between the 3rd and 4th ornaments from bottom. No apparent doubles.

29. No doubles anywhere. A N.W./S.E. hair-line across the 2nd ornament from left in top frame, and a curved hair-line in left half of the 3rd ornament. A faint scratch in right margin, parallel and close to frame, and reaching about half way down. A spot nearly 1 mm. outside the left frame, opposite the 5th ornament from bottom.

30. A dot $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. outside left frame, opposite the 8th ornament from bottom. A faint 1 mm. hair-line runs N.E./S.W. into the left frame between the 3rd and 4th ornaments from bottom. A nearly vertical hair-line in white circle to left of N.W. numerals; this also occurs in No. 25, which has other marks.

NOTES.

The following have a coloured spot in the right side of the lower curve of the first s in SHILLINGS:—

Nos. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22 and 26.

The following are the principal marks common to all stamps in the sheet:—

A coloured dot in white scroll outline to right of the words of value.

A N.E./S.W. hair-line across lower part of 2nd ornament from top in left frame.

A coloured dot in left curve of the S.E. numeral 0.

PLATING GUIDE.

£1 BRADBURY, WILKINSON TYPE.

1. A coloured spot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside left frame, opposite the 6th ornament above the lower numeral. A smaller spot 1 mm. outside left frame, and 1 mm. above the S.W. corner. These also show in the litho. The coloured circles round the lower numerals are more or less double.
2. *Re-entry*. The lower frame is double, and also the white circle below the S.E. numeral. Also shows plainly in litho.
3. Minute dot $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. above top frame over the right limb of N of QUEEN, sometimes indistinct.
4. Two dots $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below lower frame, under third ornament from right, are sometimes indistinct. The word ONE shows signs of doubling; this also shows in other examples.
5. Sometimes a coloured hair-line through upper part of letters ONE. Traces of coloured circle in white rings round the S.E. and S.W. numerals. A dot just below lower frame at S.E. corner. A spot 1 mm. outside left frame, opposite the third ornament from top.
6. Two nearly vertical hair-lines through lower ornament in left frame.
7. A small coloured spot between the tops of the second E and N in QUEEN.
8. A coloured dot just above top frame over the N.W. numeral. The dot is sometimes indistinct, and almost touches the frame, cf. No. 21. A vertical dash $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside left frame opposite the 6th ornament from bottom.
9. Three dots just outside right frame, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 mm. below the N.E. corner, respectively. Also another dot just outside right frame, opposite the third ornament from bottom.
10. Partial double coloured circle round S.E. numeral. This shows on right edge of right hand ornament in lower frame. The top and side frames at N.W. corner are thinned, cf. No. 20.
11. A vertical hair-line passes through most of the ornaments in the left frame. Also a spot about 1 mm. above the top frame, over the s of QUEENS.
12. About 2 mm. of the left frame is thinned, or missing, below the N.W. numeral. In the litho. the damage is much more extensive, the outer frame being mainly missing in the upper half. A tiny dot about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the right frame, 3 mm. below the N.E. corner.
13. A hair-line just outside right frame between the 5th and 11th ornaments from top.
14. The word QUEENSLAND is double, and also the outline of the scroll below the word LAND. The inner coloured frame at top, and the inner and outer coloured frames at bottom are also double.
15. A minute dash just above the top frame, over the second ornament from the left. A vertical hair-line in the S.W. numeral, close to the right edge.
16. A coloured spot in the left curve of the 4th ornament from the right in the top frame.
17. A minute spot midway between the upper points of the N of LAND. In the litho. a dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the right frame, between 7th and 8th ornaments from top.
18. A horizontal coloured line through centre of ornaments in lower frame. The word QUEENSLAND is more or less double. These also show clearly in the litho., in which the A and N of LAND are defective.
19. The right frame is very thin, or entirely missing, for 3 mm. to right of top of S.E. numeral.
20. Rather like No. 10. The double coloured circle is not quite so pronounced on right edge of right hand ornament in lower frame, the top and side frame at the N.W. corner being of normal thickness.
21. A minute dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the top frame over the N.W. numeral, cf. No. 8, which has another mark.
22. The words ONE POUND are more or less double. A horizontal scroll of colour in foot of S.E. numeral shows clearly in engraved and litho.
23. The word QUEENSLAND is more or less double. Horizontal coloured lines in tops of upper numerals, and sometimes the lower numerals also, show clearly in engraved and litho.
24. Conspicuous hair-line in upper stroke of E of ONE. Signs of a N.E./S.W. coloured dash across the foot of the S.E. numeral. A small break in lower frame $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from S.E. corner only shows in the litho.

25. A partly double circle shows to right of upper part of S.E. numeral. The right frame is double opposite the lower point of the numeral.

26. The left frame is very much thinned, and partly missing, between the 1st and 12th ornaments from bottom. A coloured spot in upright stroke of D of ROUND also shows in the litho. In the litho. the damage to the left frame is increased, the frame being mainly missing between the 1st and 12th ornaments.

27. The left frame projects a trifle below the lower frame at the S.W. corner, both frames having been slightly retouched. A dot about $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. outside the right frame, and 3 mm. above the S.E. corner.

28. A minute dot $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. outside the left frame, and 3 mm. above the S.W. corner. Top frame rather thicker than usual.

29. *Conspicuous Retouch.* The right frame is much thickened and of irregular outline opposite the S.E. numeral. This shows clearly in engraved and litho.

30. Two coloured dots placed horizontally, about half way up in the slanting stroke of the N of ONE, show clearly in engraved and litho.