# Great Britain Imperforate Line Engraved the Vanity and the Insanity

In 1840 Great Britain issued the first adhesive labels to be used to prepay postage. These stamps were issued without perforations until 1854. Two denominations were used, a one penny that was originally printed in black and a two pence in blue. In 1841 the one penny began to be printed in red and the two pence design was altered to include a white line above the value tablet. Both denominations were printed by line engraving and featured a portrait of Queen Victoria.

The vanity: The stamps were printed in sheets of 240 subjects arranged in 20 rows, each with twelve stamps. As a method to deter forgery, each of the 240 different positions on the stamp sheet bore a unique letter combination in the lower corners. The initial in the lower left corner designated the horizontal row location, these were in alphabetical order, top to bottom, from A to T. The initial in the lower right corner designated the vertical column location, these were in alphabetical order, left to right, from A to L. One position on each sheet, the 18th row, 6th column, bore the *letters RF* which corresponds to the exhibitor's initials. This is an exhibit of stamps from that single position.

The insanity: This is a collection of plated stamps from position RF. Over the period that imperforate line engraved stamps were printed, there were 177 plates used for printing the one penny and four plates for the two pence. Some plates were repaired and exist in more than one state, and some plates were used to print the one penny stamps in both black and red. In general, plating the stamps is an exercise in "fly speck" philately. As the corner letters were punched in separately for each plate, the exact placement varied between plates. In addition, there are minor plating characteristics that can be used to determine the actual plate that a particular stamp is from. Luckily proof sheets exist of most plates and reference to these "imprimatur" sheets is conclusive where they exist. The RF position stamp has been cut away from seven of these sheets. One of these imprimaturs is shown below.

This exhibit shows examples of position RF stamps arranged by plate number and includes a small selection of usages on cover. Information below each stamp includes the date the plate was registered, number of sheets printed, and the more significant characteristics. Stamps are grouped closer together when the plates were registered on the same date. Stamps have been plated against imprimatur images.



imprimatur (plate 156) ex the Royal collection



mint block from plate 70 central position is "RF"

plate 1a



4/15/40 15,000 NW ray flaw

Plate 1 was not hardened and wore rapidly necessitating repairs to every position. This repair was performed on May 23, 1840. It is usual to refer to the plate in its original state as plate 1a and to the repaired state as plate 1b.

plate 1b



30,000 4/15/40 NW ray flaw, foot weak

plate 2



4/22/40 30,000 recut letter square

plate 3



5/9/40 20,000 NW ray flaw

plate 4



35,000 5/18/40 frame line extends SW

plate 5



36,000 6/1/40 NE weak

plate 6



38,000 mark NW

plate 7



6/26/40 guide line NE

plate 8, state 1



7/31/40 29,300 "O" flaw

plate 9



16,000 11/6/40 "O" flaw

plate 10



12/2/40 9,000 hand cut "R"

# 1841: Plates 8 (state 2) and 11

### **Provisional Printings**

A repair to plate 8 was performed in January 1841 after the initial printing in red. Stamps printed from the plate, after this first repair to position RF, are classified as being from state 2. The provisional printing in black took place sometime between January 22 and February 2, 1841.

plate 8, state 2



≈2000 7/31/40 bulges at foot

Plate 11 was registered on January 27, 1841 and printings in red commenced two days later. A provisional printing of only 700 sheets from this plate in black was performed on February 1 and 2, 1841. The following day printings in red were resumed.

plate 11



1/21/41 guide line NE corner

Plate 1a 16 September 1840 Prescott



11 November 1840 Inverness

Plate 3 12 June 1840 London



Plate 4 9 August 1840 Roscrea



Plate 5 1 July 1840 Bedford

Plate 6 12 April 1841 Whithorn, Scotland



## One Penny Red

A color change from black to red was instituted for the one penny in 1841. The first printings used the six plates that had previously been used for printings in black. These were plates 1b, 2, 5, 8, 9 and 10. Provisional printings in black were performed on February 1 and 2, 1841 after which printing in red was resumed.

plate 1b



4/15/40 6,000 NW ray flaw, foot weak

plate 2



8,000 4/22/40 recut letter square

plate 5



16,000 6/1/40 NE weak

plate 8, state 1



6/26/40 5,000 strong line NE corner

plate 8, state 2



6/26/40 12,000 weak line NE corner

plate 8, state 3



5,000 6/26/40 burr in left margin

A repair to plate 8 was performed in January 1841 after the initial printing in red, but before a provisional printing in black. An additional repair, resulting in a third state, occurred after the provisional black printing was completed.

plate 9



11/6/40 35,000 "O" flaw

plate 10



12/2/40 24,000 hand cut "R"

plate 11



1/27/41 40,000

plate 12



2/25/41 40,000 small NE corner flaw

plate 13



3/27/41 21,000 recut SE corner

plate 14



3/27/41 28,000 small NE roller flaw

plate 15



48,000 7/23/41 NE roller flaw

plate 16



48,000 7/24/41 NE roller flaw

plate 17



9/21/41 40,000 basal shift

plate 18

31,600 9/21/41 basal shift

#### plate 19



11/3/41

50,000

11/15/41

plate 20

55,000



50,000

plate 21

12/11/41 scratch NW

12/30/41 53,000 defective "R"

plate 22

#### 1842 and 1843: Plates 23 - 41





# One Penny Red





#### 1851: Plates 107 - 131



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plate 167



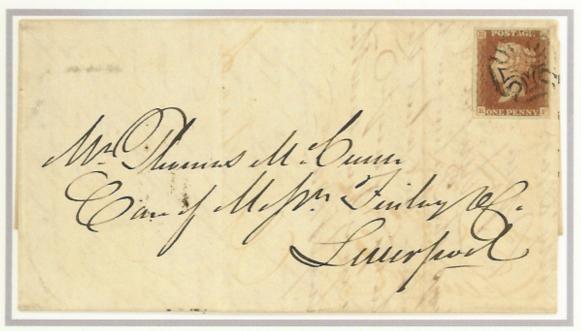
4/14/53 65,000



Although plates 176 and 177 were registered in 1853, they were not put to press until January 1854. Nearly the entire production run was perforated.



### One Penny Red On Cover





distinctive maltese cross cancel of Greenock, 15 August 1842 usage from Greenock, Scotland, plate 23



### One Penny Red On Cover



Posted After 7 o'Clock At Night handstamp, 22 June 1845 London, late fee plus postage, "RF" plate 45

Illustrated Cover 13 November 1842 Bognor plate 23



J. Harris Ergs DONE PENNYP Harrow Parks Thiddy

Mourning Cover 14 January 1847 Aldeburgh plate 69

### One Penny Red Multiples



plate 102, QE-SF block



plate 59, RC-RF strip



plate 24, RF-RH strip, note mis-alignment



plate 26, RE-RF pair



plate 79, RF-RH strip



plate 42, RE-RF pair



plate 48, December 20, 1844 Burton On Trent to Manchester, quadruple rate with RF-RI strip of four

#### Two Pence Blue

#### 1840: Plates 1 and 2

plate 1



5/2/40 16,962

plate 1



RE-RF pair

plate 2



7/18/40

10,600

1841: Plates 3 and 4

plate 3



2/25/41

191,000

plate 4



11/29/49

200,000



Plate 3

23 August 1847 Wolverhampton to Calcutta, India and forwarded
1sh rate prepaid with 2d positions RD-RF, PB-PC, PA