



STUDY CIRCLE

FOUNDED
JANUARY 27th, 1954

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BULLETIN No. 64

MARCH 1970

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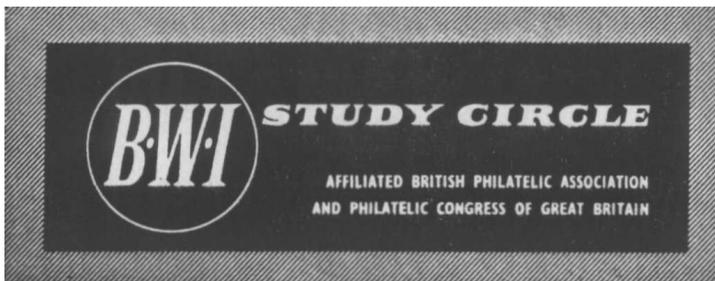
W.E.LEA (Philatelists) LTD.

Advert

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OBJECTS

1. TO promote interest in and the study of the stamps and postal history of:

**ANTIGUA • BAHAMAS • BARBADOS
 BERMUDA • BRITISH GUIANA • BRITISH
 HONDURAS • CAYMAN ISLANDS • DOMINICA
 GRENADA • JAMAICA • LEEWARD ISLANDS
 MONTSERRAT • ST. KITTS-NEVIS • ST. LUCIA
 ST. VINCENT • TRINIDAD and TOBAGO
 TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS • VIRGIN ISLANDS**

2. TO issue a quarterly BULLETIN containing articles, items of interest and other features.

3. To loan books from Circle library (home members only).

4. To publicise 'wants'.

5. To furnish opinions on stamp(s) and/or cover(s) for a nominal fee.

MEMBERSHIP

is WORLD-WIDE in scope and open to all whether they be advanced or new collectors. The ANNUAL subscription is £1 or the equivalent in local currency, due 1st February. If remitting in currency please add 30c to cover collection charges. Alternatively a draft for £1 DRAWN on London is acceptable. Cheques and Postal Orders to be made payable to "B.W.I. Study Circle".

SUBSCRIPTIONS

These were due on February 1st, 1970, and prompt payment will be much appreciated, thereby saving both time and expense in sending out reminders. Any member who does not already effect payment by Bankers' Order and would like to do so can obtain the appropriate form on application to the Hon. Secretary/Treasurer. **Overseas members who are accustomed to remit in currency are requested to kindly add 30c. to cover collection charges.**

ANNIVERSARY MEETING

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

This will be held in the Board Room of the British Philatelic Association at 446 Strand, London, W.C.2 (opposite Charing Cross Station - British Rail), on Saturday, April 11th, at 3 p.m. It will be appreciated if you will bring a few sheets for display and a note of any problem for discussion.

LONDON EVENING MEETING

A Midweek Meeting has been arranged to be held at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th May, 1970, in the Board Room of the British Philatelic Association at 446 Strand, London, W.C.2, to which all members attending are requested to bring not more than nine pages from their collections for display at the meeting.

DISPLAY

A Midweek Meeting of the British West Indies Study Circle was held on Wednesday, 29th October, 1969, at 6 p.m. in the Board Room of the British Philatelic Association.

The Meeting was attended by 15 members. The programme for the evening consisted of two displays, the first being by Mr. G. Moray Stephenson, who displayed "Village and Islands Postmarks of St. Vincent from 1872-1910" and the following summary of his display is given for the benefit of members who were unable to be present:-

DISPLAY (Cont.)

St. Vincent: The Village and Island Cancellations from Dec. 2nd, 1872 until 1910

BARROUALLIE

The display commenced with 10 pages of this village.

Examples of Perkins Bacon printings with the abbreviated BAR mark were followed by De La Rue printings in detail.

One cover had 15 date stamps in addition to two local "registered" marks, and the big 'R' used in Kingstown.

BIABOU

Started with the 4d. yellow of 13.8.69, and was followed by examples of both BI and the full name 'Biabou,' including the 1d. of 11.1.86. This office was closed in 1887.

BUCCAMENT

Again started with a 4d. yellow of 13.8.69, and examples were shown of both printers with BU or 'Buccament.'

Temporarily closed between 1887 and 1892, the office was finally closed in August 1896.

CALLIAQUA

Produced another 10 pages, with a wide range of printings, including the CA and full cancellations - a noteworthy exhibit being the 1d. drab of 3.10.82, with CA in black overstruck BI in red, both dated 7.3.84. A 1d. red of the third printing of 29.8.90 showed the inverted code letter C.

Another interesting item was the 5/- of 7.9.88, bearing the full 'Calliaqua.'

The Edward VII's included the 5/- and the £1.

CHATEAUBELAIR

A range of abbreviated CH marks commenced with the 1d. black of 28.10.72, and ended with the last recorded usage on the ½d. of 21.11.98 issue, dated 21.4.99.

The full name was represented by a wide range of printings of QV, Edward and Arms type issues.

COLONARIE

For a village of 157 inhabitants in 1891 a comprehensive coverage was displayed, particularly strong in Perkins Bacon printings.

Also on show were a number of examples of De La Rue printings, with both abbreviated and full names.

CUMBERLAND

Examples of the CUM cancellation up to the 1d. drab of 3.10.82 were on display, in addition to full name examples.

GEORGETOWN

Three adhesives bearing the individual G, commencing with the 6d. of 28.3.71, were shown, in addition to two covers bearing the G and the 1/- of 30.12.76.

A range of De La Rue printings contained several examples of the reversed code letter C, with both the earliest and latest recorded dates - the 4th printing of the ½d. green of 2.6.92, dated 4.2.93: and the 2½d on 1d., second printing of 14.8.94, dated 21.1.97.

Also exhibited was code letter A, and an inverted example on a De La Rue printing dated 16.1.05.

In addition a page of QV of 1898.

KINGSTOWN

Commencing with the 1d. of 28.10.72, the K. was shown in both black and red.

The later 1d, and 1d. on 6d. green, with the 4d. on 1/-, were also noted. An unusual K in black was a red c.d.s, of St. Vincent on a 1d., of 3.10.82. The latest recorded usage of K was shown on a 5/- of 7.9.88, dated 15.9.92.

LAYOU

Began with the 1d. of 28.10.72, and was followed by five pages of the abbreviated L and circular 'Layout'.

The only recorded L in black on a 1d. drab of 13.10.82, was outstanding.

MESOPOTAMIA

A range of appropriate MES marks was followed by several pages of the full circular cancellations.

RABACCA

A comprehensive exhibit of this office (destroyed in 1902) was displayed. Examples of the 4d. yellow of 13.8.69, were followed by a wide range, including a fine pair of the 6d. green of 27.3.75, on large piece. The 1d. drab of 3.10.82, was illustrated by examples of both RAB and 'Rabacca.'

STUBBS

8 pages of a full range were shown, including two examples of the large red R on the 1d. of 28.2.76. in addition to ST.

The 1d. drab of 3.10.82 in red ST. red 'Stubbs' and black 'Stubbs' were also on exhibition.

UNION

Originally named Union Estates, the UEs displayed included a fine pair of 6d. green of 27.3.75 on piece, and the rare 1d. black of 28.2.76. An extensive range of circular 'Union' followed.

DISPLAY (Cont.)

BEQUIA

Four pages of the abbreviated BEQ were shown, with some interesting examples of 'Bequia.'

CANOUN

Six different examples from the ½d. green to the 6d. purple of the printings from De La Rue invoiced 14.8.94, were on exhibition, followed by an 1898 cover, and a selection of Arms types including a cover of 1907.

MAYREAU

The 1d. red of 13.10.93, and a 4d. yellow of the same date were on display.

UNION ISLAND

Three examples - namely 1d. red, 4d. yellow and 6d. purple - all of 14.8.94, were shown: followed by a range of Arms types.

BRIDGETOWN

A selection of Arms types including the 2½d. blue, were on display.

Mr. J. C. Loach then gave his display entitled "A 20th Century Miscellany." A short summary of his display now follows:-

The display included the definitive issues, mint, Multiple Script CA watermark, of Trinidad and Tobago (1922-28) and of Antigua (1921-29); in both of these, attention was drawn to some shades not frequently seen. Covers constituted most of the display, however; they included some flown on the September, 1929 experimental flight, some illustrating the various postal rates from Bermuda to the United Kingdom, 1941-1969, and several recent ones used within the West Indies. The postal rate involved for each cover was explained.

Mr. J. L. Messenger was called on to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. G. Moray Stephenson and he said that he had collaborated with Mr. G. Moray Stephenson over the last seven years while this remarkable collection of Village and Islands postmarks was being formed and Mr. Messenger referred to a number of points arising from the display and thanked Mr. G. Moray Stephenson on behalf of all present for the display of a most interesting specialised subject and the members present showed their appreciation in no uncertain manner.

Mr. J. J. Challis then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. J. C. Loach whom he regarded as a kindred spirit in that he also was interested in modern commercial covers from the British West Indies and was likewise interested in the postal rates governing these covers. Mr. Challis concluded with a hearty vote of thanks which was supported by all those present.

The meeting terminated at about 8.05 p.m.



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18th-26th September, 1970

NOTES AND QUERIES

WHY NOT COLLECT ANTIGUA?

(continued from page 75 Bulletin No. 63)

I come next to the adhesive stamps.

These as you will probably know to commence with were printed by Perkins Bacon & Co. by the line engraved process. The six pence blue-green (S.G.1) which was printed on unwatermarked paper is now becoming an expensive stamp but its comparative rarity has only begun to be appreciated in the last five years or so. There was only one consignment of 8,000 stamps despatched by the printers to the island in about July, 1862, and the stamps were perforated 14 to 16 by Mr. James Griffiths on his machine which when used to perforate Antigua stamps was always in a blunted or clogged state thus accounting for the rough and sometimes uneven perforation.

The six pence blue-green (S.G.2 and 3) having trial or experimental perforations have already been referred to earlier in this Article as being of proof status and were never used for postal purposes.

WHY NOT COLLECT ANTIGUA? (Cont.)

In 1863 the one penny value was introduced and both it and the six pence blue-green were printed on paper watermarked with a small star (Stanley Gibbons watermark type W.2). The one penny has been classified for catalogue purposes into three distinct colour groups as indicated in Part I of Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. Only 120,000 stamps of the one penny rosy mauve (S.G.5) were sent out from England. 144,000 stamps of the one penny dull rose (S.G.6) were despatched to the island. In the case of the one penny vermilion (S.G.7) 215,600 stamps were forwarded to the Colony. The figures for the three colours of the one penny make it clear that the one penny vermilion (S.G.7) is somewhat more common than the other two stamps, in singles at any rate. The one penny (S.G.5 and 6) have approximately the same catalogue pricing mint and used, and it is just as well that this is so as they are often wrongly classified in dealers' stocks due to shade differences. The six pence stamps (S.G.8, 9 and 10) are classified in their respective shades of green but here there can be trouble if there is a wrong allocation on account of the fact that the catalogue value for each shade is quite different in the mint section. The six pence yellow-green (S.G.10) mint is thought to be a very rare stamp and so far I have never seen a genuine mint copy, although in used condition it is comparatively easy to find. Beware of lightish versions of S.G.8 which may be confused with or passed off as S.G.10. If you are ever thinking of purchasing a six pence mint as the yellow-green shade make sure that you obtain an unqualified certificate of genuineness from a recognised expert committee as a condition of purchase.

The one penny rosy mauve with perforation compound 11, 12 and 14 to 16 (S.G.11) has been mentioned earlier in this article when I stated that this stamp had proof status.

From about the late 1860 period onward Perkins Bacon & Co. started losing their contracts one by one to print stamps for the numerous British Colonies which they had had a monopoly of to start with. This happened in the case of Antigua and as a result De La Rue & Co. were given the printing contract for this country and on taking over the Perkins Bacon & Co. printing plates commenced printing from them in 1872 the one penny and six pence values. The one penny lake (S.G.13) and the one penny scarlet (S.G.14) are easily distinguishable from each other. All three of the 1872 stamps can be distinguished without any difficulty from the 1863-67 set because of the Crown CC watermark and perforation m-

In 1876 De La Rue & Co. printed again from the Perkins Bacon & Co. plates the one penny and six pence values. The one penny lake (S.G.16) and

the one penny lake-rose (S.G.17) are not easy to distinguish from each other - however the latter stamp has a slightly more rosy appearance as its colour description suggests. I always find that unless I place examples of S.G.16 and S.G.17 side by side I am unable to say for certain whether a stamp is one or the other - however this is not a serious problem at present as the catalogue pricing for both these stamps mint and used is the same. The great distinction between this set and the 1872 set is the perforation which in this case is 14.

In 1879 De La Rue & Co. started printing stamps for Antigua by typography or by the surface printing process as it is also known the design being the well known Victorian Key Type Die 1. The two values printed were the 2½d. red-brown (S.G.19) and the 4d. blue (S.G.20). On the 2½d. red-brown will be found the variety large '2' in '2½' with slanting foot (S.G.19a). The footnote about this variety in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue Part I is worth studying carefully as you will note that the variety occurs once on the left pane and twice on the right pane and further that the shape of the '2' is not exactly similar in each of the three positions on the two panes. The 1879 set was printed on paper watermarked Crown CC and perforated 14.

The 1882 set was printed on paper watermarked Crown CA and perforated 14, all three values, the ½d. dull green (S.G.21) the 2½d. red-brown (S.G.22) and the 4d. blue (S.G.23), being in the Victorian Key Type Die 1. As you would expect the 2½d. red-brown can be found with the variety large '2' in '2½' with slanting foot (S.G.22a).

In 1884 De La Rue & Co. returned to printing the one penny again from the old Perkins Bacon & Co, plate. On this occasion the one penny was printed in carmine-red (S.G.24) on paper watermarked Crown CA and perforated 12. I believe that this was an experimental perforation at the time and that the quantity printed was not large.

In the period 1884-86 De La Rue & Co. also printed on paper watermarked Crown CA and perforated 14 six stamps, the one penny carmine-red (S.G.25), the one penny rose (S.G.26), the 2½d. ultramarine (S.G.27), the 4d. chestnut (S.G.28), the 6d. deep green (S.G.29) and the 1/- mauve (S.G.30). The one penny rose (S.G.26) is comparatively scarce as a single stamp and difficult to find in a multiple piece. The 2½d. ultramarine will be found with the variety large '2' in '2½' with slanting foot (S.G.27a).

Generally speaking multiple pieces of the Victorian stamps in mint condition are getting more and more difficult to find and apart from cost considerable patience will be required in the future to build a collection on these lines. However, single copies of most of the stamps described are available and are still within the reach of the average collector.

WHY NOT COLLECT ANTIGUA! (Cont.)

Everyone collecting Antigua I think should also try to obtain the various re-entries on the one penny and six pence values. The one penny plate has two re-entries, both being major ones, and there are no less than six re-entries on the six pence plate two of which are major re-entries and four others are of lesser degree, but still worth looking for. As De La Rue & Co. took over and printed from the Perkins Bacon & Co. plates the re-entries will be found right through the printings of the one penny and six pence values and if you attempt to find the re-entries on the various printings of these stamps you will find that it will take a very long time to assemble a good collection of them and in the meantime you will have the fun of the chase. Much has been written in the philatelic press from time to time about the Antigua re-entries so that I do not propose to go into them in detail on this occasion except to suggest that if you are interested in acquiring the re-entries you would be well advised to read about them first of all.

I propose to be very brief about the post 1900 adhesive stamps. First, I know very little about them, and secondly, I suspect that De La Rue & Co., Waterlow & Sons and Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. who between them printed all the definitive stamps and commemorative sets of Antigua carried out their work so well that few variations from normal can exist. If I should be wrong about this, I hope that someone will write an Article correcting the impression I have now given you.

Now I come to the final section which is on postal history.

Of late years postal history has been much to the fore receiving considerable publicity from its protagonists. Like the Universe postal history stretches to infinity but I hasten to add that I do not propose to take up too much of your time on this fascinating subject in this Article.

Until a year or two after the end of the Second World War the pre-adhesive material of Antigua proved to be scarce. Then the Codrington Correspondence was found by our member Robson Lowe and the scene was immediately transformed. It is fair to say that Antigua now has a remarkable amount of interesting pre-adhesive material as a result of the discovery philatelically speaking of the Codrington Correspondence which comprises over 500 items covering the period 1743 to 1851 and I cannot do better than recommend to you Robson Lowe's book on the Codrington Correspondence which is a remarkable work of reference. This book describes current affairs in the West Indian islands for a century and also describes the handstruck stamps of the Colonial Postal Service principally in Antigua and Barbuda. It details

numerous types of the straight-line "ANTIGUA", the straight-line "ANTIGUA" with date in a second line below the name of the Colony, large fleurons and small fleurons and the handstruck stamp applied to mail carried by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. In this Correspondence there are also two types of single line ship letter strikes, only one example of each being known. There is also a third type of ship letter handstamp on two lines (not known in the Codrington Correspondence) and this is also rare as up to 10 examples of it only have been recorded.

Just about the time when the Codrington Correspondence ended, the G.P.O., London, opened a branch office at St. John's in 1850 and the Crowned Circle Paid At Antigua handstamp in red was used there until about May 1858. Another branch office was opened at English Harbour in 1857 when the Crowned Circle Paid At English Harbour handstamp in red was brought into use also until about May, 1858. The Crowned Circle handstamp ceased to be used from about 1st May, 1858 to 1st May, 1860 as contemporary 1d, 2d, 4d. 6d and 1/- stamps of Great Britain were used to pay postage. These Great Britain stamps received the well known horizontal barred oval obliterator "A02" (St. John's) which was sent out from England on the 14th April, 1858 and the much rarer horizontal barred oval obliterator "A18" (English Harbour) despatched to the island at about the same date.

From about the 1st May, 1860 the Crowned Circle handstamps were brought back into use to fill the hiatus left by the cessation of use in the island of contemporary Great Britain stamps and the Crowned Circle handstamps continued in use up to the time of the issue of the first adhesive stamp in August, 1862 and stayed on in use as late as 1869: from August, 1862 to 1869 the Crowned Circle handstruck stamp could be applied as an alternative to adhesive stamps on letters from the island.

With the arrival of the adhesive stamp came the return of the horizontal barred oval obliterations "A02" (St. John's) and "A18" (English Harbour) already referred to, and these two obliterations were now to be in use for some considerable time although the obliterator "A18" is found comparatively infrequently even on single stamps. The latest example of the obliterator "A02" (St. John's) in my collection is on an entire despatched in 1880. The latest example of the obliterator "A18" (English Harbour) in my collection is on a cover posted in 1885 to England.

Between 1875-77 examples are known of a circular shaped handstamp "ENGLISH · HARBOR - ANTIGUA" with date in centre.

This was followed in 1885 by the c.d.s. "ANTIGUA ENGLISH HARBOUR" with "A" and date in centre.

WHY NOT COLLECT ANTIGUA? (Cont.)

The earliest example that I have of the vertical barred oval obliterator "A02" (St. John's) cancelling the adhesive on a part entire is in 1881 and the latest examples of this obliterator in my collection are on a few stamps of the 1890 Leeward Islands set.

From about 1881 onwards the c.d.s. "ANTIGUA" with "A" and date in centre seems to have come into use at first as a dater only in conjunction with the horizontal and vertical barred oval obliterations "A02" (St. John's) but eventually from about 1889 onward this c.d.s. was impressed on the adhesive stamp itself.

With the advent of the Leeward Islands stamps in 1890 in lieu of Antigua stamps the number of different circular date stamps in use began to increase fairly rapidly and it would be impossible within the scope of this Article to detail them. Those of you who have the pleasure in store of collecting Antigua can assemble a most interesting lot of postmarks of every kind from 1890 to the present day including in your collection in addition to the more normal postmarks the greatly prized "village marks" which turn a common stamp into a much sought after item. Further, if you collect postmarks in any detail you must acquire entires, covers and postcards which will lead you to the problem of postal rates. Having brought this subject of postal rates to your notice I feel that it is up to you to work your own way through the problem which will become of ever increasing importance as time goes on and more and more people specialise in one or two countries only. I have therefore exposed to you only the tip of the iceberg and if you are interested in the question of postal rates you will find much satisfaction in delving into postmarks of every kind ancient and modern.

I hope that I have whetted the appetites of some of you for the collecting of Antigua which has the advantage of being a comparatively small and compact country from the philatelic point of view.

E. V. Toeg

BAHAMAS

(a) A copy of S.G.31 in my hands is cancelled with initials, and over-stamped with a BIMINI c.d.s. for 8 FE 92. Is this at all significant for the postal historian?

(b) SPENCER'S POINT. I have one copy of this cancellation in a 25mm. single ring c.d.s., dated 16 NOV 07.

S.Goldblatt

BRITISH GUIANA

Information would be welcomed on a curious postmark, on a copy of S.G. 243. Found within a double outer circle, about 25mm. maximum diameter, are the words "SURINAME-BRITSCH GUIANA" so far as I can decipher them, in tall sans-serif capitals. Apparently there is no date within - just a clear "6," possibly within an inner circle. Is this a familiar Dutch marking, with its imaginative spelling, or just a complete freak ?
S. Goldblatt

BRITISH HONDURAS

Can anyone give me any information on the "C" obliterator of British Honduras. Have several of these strikes, but have no knowledge of where it was used. etc.
Robert Topaz

BRITISH WEST INDIES

POST MASTERS & POST MISTRESSES 1852 in the Colonies, British and Foreign Taken from the St. Lucia Almanac, 1852

Antigua	Miss Cummings
Barbados	J. Gilbanks
Berbice	J. Winter
Bermuda	J. Taylor
Carriacou	G. A. Mitchell
Demerara	E. T. E. Dalton
Dominica	Mrs. Daubiney
Grenada	J. J. Wade
Guadeloupe	M. Boucaut
Jamaica	M. O 'Connor Morris
Martinique	M. Lemerle
Montserrat	P. Saunders
Nevis	H. Huggins
St. Kitts	J. B. Berridge
St. Lucia	Francis Dreuil
St. Thomas	Von Tiervien
St. Vincent	C. Sutherland
Tobago	C. J. Lepлаистrier
Trinidad	Mrs. Galway
Inspector of Post Offices in the West Indies	J. Kains, Esq. (Barbados)
Deputy Inspector	C. Bennett, Esq. (St. Lucia)

Robert Devaux

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1969

1968			INCOME	1969		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
198	12	0	Advertisers	215	9	3
5	4	8	Donations and Opinion Fees	4	8	9
			G.P.O. Compensation for lost Registered parcel	-	-	-
6	0	0				
24	12	0	Sale of back issues of Bulletin	35	19	0
29	7	6	Sale of 'Cordex' Binders	8	15	0
238	18	10	Subscriptions	254	0	0
42	0	0	Subscriptions paid in advance	23	0	0
273	5	1	Cash at Bank.	253	16	9

£818 0 1

£795 8 9

PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

1968				1969		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
-	-	-	Donations		7	0
5	0	0	Sales: Paper No. 4	3	0	0
322	5	5	Cash at Bank	326	10	1

£327 5 5

£329 17 1

I have examined the above Statement of Accounts and certify it to be correct and in accordance with the Books and Vouchers produced to me.

Signed

ALFRED J. BRANSTON,

Hon. Auditor.

January 10th 1970

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1969

1968			EXPENDITURE	1969		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
12	1	0	Advertising	4	1	0
-	-	-	Bank Charges	-	-	-
91	14	1	Books, Periodicals and Binding	27	7	3
	10	0	Cheque stamps	10	0	0
43	15	0	'Cordex' Binders	-	-	-
1	5	0	Engraving 'Collet' Trophy	-	-	-
5	12	0	Entertainment, Hire of Meeting Room.	6	3	0
1	8	0	Exhibition Fees	2	0	0
	6	0	Gratuities	-	-	-
52	0	1	Postage	62	2	9
278	17	3	Printing, Blocks and photography	245	9	8
34	4	1	Stationery	31	0	5
			Subscriptions:			
			B.P.A.	£	s.	d.
			Melville Memorial Fund	3	3	0
			P.C. of G.B.	2	2	0
			Philympia 1970	3	3	0
				<u>3</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>
7	11	0		12	3	0
2	0	0	Subscription (Members) refunded	-	-	-
-	-	-	Sundries	4	12	5
27	0	10	Telephone and Travelling Expenses	26	12	5
3	15	0	Typewriter Repairs	-	-	-
2	4	0	Typing	5	2	0
253	16	9	Cash at Bank	368	4	10
<hr/>				<hr/>		
£818	0	1		£795	8	9

PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

1968				1969		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
	15	4	Postage	-	-	-
326	10	1	Cash at Bank	329	17	1
<hr/>				<hr/>		
£327	5	5		£329	17	1

PHILIP T. SAUNDERS,
Hon. Treasurer.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO A POSTMASTER IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES. Continued from page 8, Bulletin No. 60

Letter of Advice to accompany Remittances. The Printed Letter of Advice, addressed to the Secretary, must be Forwarded by the *same* Packet with each Remittance.

96. - Postmasters are enjoined to be punctual in their Remittances, and to comply strictly with all Instructions relating to them; as the Postmaster General will seriously notice any instance in which the Public Money is not remitted according to his directions.

PART XII.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Registered Letters from England. 97. - When the address of a Registered Letter is entered on the Bill from England, the Postmaster must immediately search for this Letter, which is conspicuous from its *Green Envelope*, and having found it, he must acknowledge its safe Arrival by placing his initials against the entry in the Letter Bill.

Conspicuous Envelope.

Receipt to be obtained, and preserved by the Postmaster. 98. - The Signature of the person to whom the Letter is addressed must be obtained to the form of Receipt printed on the Envelope: this Receipt must then be cut off, and *retained by the Postmaster*, as his Voucher for the delivery of the Letter: and the remaining portion of the Envelope must be stamped with the Office dated Stamp, and returned to London, by the first Packet, with the Letter Bill.

Envelope to be returned to London.

Undelivered Registered Letters. 99. - The Mode of disposing of Registered letters which may be from any cause, undelivered, is pointed out in Instruction No. 82, page 19.

Missing Registered Letters. 100. - Should a Registered Letter, which is entered on the Letter Bill, not be immediately found, the whole Mail must be carefully examined by the Postmaster, who must call one of his Clerks, or Assistants, if he have any, to witness the search; and if the Letter should prove to be missing, the circumstance must be reported to the Secretary by the first Packet.

Postmaster Personally Responsible. 101. - Every Postmaster should be careful to obtain and to preserve, the Receipt for a Registered Letter; as he will be held personally responsible for such Letter, unless he can produce the Receipt in proof of its delivery, when applied to.

No Letters forwarded to the United Kingdom to be registered. 102. - As the System of Registration applies only to Letters *sent from* the United Kingdom, no letters *forwarded* to the United Kingdom are to be registered.

PART XIII.

ACCOUNTS.

103. - The following are the various Forms of Accounts which are required to be made out Quarterly, viz.:-

"Account of Unpaid Letters received from England" - Inner Voucher to No. 1.

The Entries in this Account are to correspond with the "Postmaster's Account" in the Letter Bills received from London, and the total Amount is to be transferred to the *Outer Voucher No. 1.*

104. - *"Account of Paid Letters Sent to England" - Inner Voucher to No. 2.*

The entries in this Account are in like manner to agree with the "Postmaster's Account" in the Letter Hills sent to London, and the total Amount transferred to the *Outer Voucher No. 2.*

105. - *"Account of letters and Newspapers sent to, and received from British Possessions and other countries." - Inter-colonial, or Inner Voucher to No. 3.*

This form contains a "*Sent*" and a "*Received* side" with several Columns, which are to be headed by the names (in Alphabetical Order) of the British Colonies and Foreign Ports with which the Postmaster exchanges Mails.

On the "*Sent* side" is to be entered against the date of the Letter Bill, the Amount which has been taken by the Postmaster on the *Paid* letters despatched to each Office, and *for which he is accountable*, and also, the Amount of *Unpaid* Letters for the delivery of the Office to which the Letter Bill is sent, and for which the *Postmaster of that Office is accountable*. The charge on Letters sent as "*forward*" on such Office is on no account to be inserted in this Voucher.

The *Paid Totals* of each Office are to be brought forward into the Column appropriated for that purpose, and the total amount of *Paid* Letters is then to be carried over to the "*Received Side*."

On the "*Received Side*" on the contrary is to be entered against the date of the Letter Bill received, the Amount of Letters *Paid* at each of the several corresponding Offices, *for which they are responsible*, and the Amount of the *Unpaid* Letters received from each for the delivery of the Postmaster's own Office, *for which he is responsible*.

Quarterly Account of Unpaid Letters from England

Quarterly Account of Paid Letters to England.

Quarterly Account of Paid Letters to, and Unpaid Letters from, British Possessions and other Countries

BRITISH WEST INDIES (Cont.)

The *Unpaid Totals* are to be brought forward into the proper Column, and the totals of the *Unpaid* and of the *Paid Letters* (brought from the other side) are then to be added together and the aggregate total transferred to the *Outer Voucher, No. 3.*

The Letter Bills from each Office, arranged alphabetically, are to be tied up in a flat parcel according to their dates, and sent to London with the Voucher.

It will thus be seen that the Accounts of two corresponding Offices check each other; the Charge on the "Sent Side" of one appearing on the "Received Side" of the other, and the Letter Bills which accompany the Accounts, serving to explain any discrepancy which may appear between the two.

Quarterly Account of Ship Letters

106. - "*Account of Postage, on Ship Letters Received.*" No. 1, Inner Voucher to No. 4, and

"*Account of Postage on Ship Letters Sent.*" - No. 2 Inner Voucher to No. 4.

The various particulars required in these Forms are to be inserted under the proper head in the respective Columns, and the total Amount of Postage collected by the Postmaster is to be carried to the *Outer Voucher, No. 4.*

Quarterly Account of Mis-sent and Re-directed Letters

107. - "*Account of Mis-sent and Re-directed Letters and Newspapers.*" Inclosure to "Dead, Mis-sent, and Re-directed Letter Account."

This Form contains two sides with several Columns on each, at the heads of which are to be inserted, Alphabetically, the names of the Offices to, or from, which Mis-sent and Re-directed letters have been sent, or received, during the Quarter.

On the "Sent side" is to be entered the Amount of claim due to the Postmaster on Mis-sent and Re-directed Letters sent with the Forms No. 2, to London and to British Colonies.

The several Totals are to be brought forward into the proper Column and the Aggregate claim transferred to the "*Dead Letter Account.*"

On the "*Received side*" is to be inserted the actual Amount of claims due to Corresponding Offices for Mis-sent and Re-directed Letters received with Forms No. 2.

The Totals of the several Columns on the "*Received side*" need not be brought forward, as the aggregate total is not required.

108.- "*Dead Letter Account.*"

This Form is to contain the total claim for Mis-sent and Re-directed Letters transferred from the above mentioned Account, - the Amount of Dead Letters and of Overcharged Covers which have been sent to London, - and also the Amount of Postage which has been returned to the Governor for Official Letters, during the Quarter.

**Quarterly
Account of
Dead Letters,
Overcharged
Covers, and of
Postage
returned to
the Governor.**

109. - "*The Account Current*" is to be made out immediately after the expiration of each Quarter, viz.: *5th January, 5th April, 5th July,* and *5th October,* and sent, with the preceding Accounts and Vouchers, to the *Secretary of the General Post Office, London,* in the Official Cover furnished for the purpose.

**Quarterly
Account
Current**

On the *Charge* or *Debit side* of the Account Current are to be entered the total amounts of the Outer Vouchers, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, which have been already described, also the Amount of Postage collected for "*Loose Letters,*" that is, for Letters which may have been delivered up by the Admiralty Agents, or by Masters of Private Ships, on which the Postage had not been already paid, and which is not included in any of the preceding Vouchers.

The Amount of Fees on "*Late Letters,*" and for "*Private boxes,*" is to be entered by the Postmasters of those Offices where the Fees are carried to the Account of the Revenue.

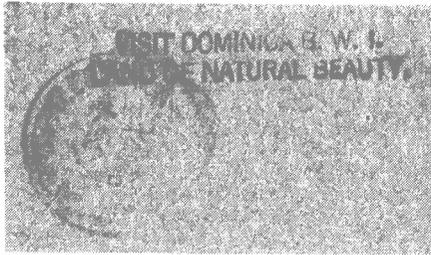
Any other Sums, not in the usual course, which may be due to the General Post Office are also to be inserted.

On the *Discharge* or *Credit side* are to be included,-

- 1st. Salaries of the Postmaster, his Clerk, and any other *authorized Assistant Voucher A.*
- 2nd. Expenses for the Conveyance of Mails, such as Boat hire, &c., if any have been incurred and *authorized - Voucher C.*
- 3rd. Gratuities paid to Masters of Vessels for Ship Letters, &c. - *Voucher D.*
- 4th. Amount of the *Dead, Mis-sent, and Re-directed Letter Account.*
- 5th. Amount of Remittances during the Quarter - *Voucher No. 1.*

To be continued

DOMINICA



The G.P.O. is applying this two-lined exhortation to all outwards air mail.

So far, I have not seen any other colour except black. I haven't a date, but it appears to have come into use in October, and still is being used.

I have not observed its use on surface mail. But, then, surface mail is not used to any extent (for letters that is) in the Caribbean.

Naturally, an impression of this size is "lost" on a large envelope, but it stands out quite well on an envelope of the standard or regular size.

W. Butler

JAMAICA

BULLETIN No. 63 - Correction

I have just read my article on JAMAICA War Stamps in Bulletin No. 63 and I must admit to a very evident error. I apparently said these stamps were overprinted at the local newspaper plant in Kingston. Actually the first three issues were overprinted by Mr. C. Vendryes at the Government Printing Office in Kingston and the fourth issue was overprinted in London by De La Rue & Co. Ltd.

Crawford D. Paton

I was interested to read Mr. Paton's comments on the War Stamp overprints in Bulletin 63, pp. 77-78 and would welcome an opportunity of discussing some of his points further.

Stanley Gibbons have - correctly I believe - observed a policy of not listing inverted or reversed watermarks in their Part One catalogue though they will normally list sideways watermarks. In the introductory pages to the catalogue this is clearly pointed out. As the number of copies of S.G.71 and 74 with inverted watermarks in Mr. Paton's collection bears out these varieties are by

no means uncommon - especially when sheets of watermarked paper were led singly into the presses as was the case with the issues under consideration. It is possible that De La Rue did not reject sheets found to have inverted watermarks since these would satisfy security requirements as much as the normally watermarked sheets. The existence of these varieties has long been known though they have never been accorded the status of major varieties. Gibbons' 1928 handbook for the colony lists inverted watermarks for both S.G.71 and 74.

The sideways watermark variety is a much more interesting proposition. The 1½d. stamps were printed in sheets of 240 each comprising four panels of 60 (6 x 10) stamps. Therefore not a square sheet - even with the inter-panel guttering - which could be mistakenly fed sideways into the press. Presumably the explanation must lie in the use of odd sheets from old paper stocks cut to the required size and used at the beginning or end of a printing run. Again with the Multiple Crown watermark in use the variety could have satisfied De La Rue's checkers - in terms of security.

I agree with Mr. Paton that there seems to be no reason why Gibbons should not give S.G.71aa and 74aa a mint status and their figure of £50 for each used is certainly an arbitrary one. The printing totals of 7,374 and 34,412 were, I believe, first suggested as very rough approximations by H. Cook, one of the contributors to the book I referred to above. He arrived at them by taking an average monthly overprinting of 1229 sheets for the 1½d. stamp and multiplying this figure by the lifespan of each of the two types: 6 months for S.G.71 and 29 months for S.G.74. A rough approximation certainly for what he could not know was the number of these 1½d. sheets held in the colony which were issued without overprint, probably up to August, 1919. For us another two unknowns are the number of sheets of S.G.71 and S.G.74 which actually emerged from the press and were issued with sideways watermark. Gibbons' experience in handling these varieties must therefore suggest to them that S.G.71aa and 74aa are today of approximately equal rarity. It may well have been the case that more copies of 71aa than 74aa originally existed, or that there were roughly equal numbers.

On the subject of a detailed investigation into these War Stamp overprints may I recommend to both Mr. Paton and Mr. Henriques the admirable handbook mentioned earlier which devotes 17 detailed pages to the problems and complexities of these issues.

Finally, I admire Mr. Paton's resort to logic but it may be that he is unaware of the shifting transient nature of the 'no stop' variety of S.G.75. Here again I am quoting from the handbook where H. Cook believed that the first time 'no stop' appeared was in April, 1917, on No. 11 First Pane and was corrected

JAMAICA (Cont.)

a few months later. In May, 1919 (note the long interval) it reappeared on No. 48 Second Pane and - a little later - together on Nos. 36, 42 and 48 Second Pane. All these were corrected when the variety again reappeared on No. 47 Second Pane in June, 1919 and was in turn corrected. From all this it follows that the likelihood of any or many stamps appearing with both the 'no stop' and inverted overprint is small. Has it ever been recorded?

R. G. Carr

ST. CHRISTOPHER

In Bulletin 40, Mr. Jaffé mentions S.G. R.2. I own myself, a copy of Nevis F 8, overprinted St. Christopher, but postmarked A O 9; and have seen another exactly the same. Neither however was R 2, strictly speaking, but the very similar overprint of "Saint Chris-" and "topher" in two lines. Supposedly this was merely a fiscal stamp: is there a moral? Incidentally I have never noted either this stamp, or R 2 itself, or R 1, come to that, with a genuine A 12 postmark.

S. Goldblatt

NEVIS

Bulletin 61. According to the London Philatelist, I forget the date of the information, the numbers printed of S.G.3, 7 were 12,000. This was the same as for the 4d., and compares with 24,000 for the 1d. and 6,000 for the 1/-.

S. Goldblatt

ST. LUCIA

Harking back to Bulletin No. 3, I noted reference to "ANSELA-RAYE." I recently found a ½d. Silver Jubilee on a fairly large piece with a fairly clear postmark for DE 3 35. The result is surprising; it reads "RUSE-LA-RAYE."

S. Goldblatt

ST. VINCENT



Change of B.W.I. to T.W.I., meaning, obviously, The West Indies. This is the first marking of this type I have seen. Evidently, others can be expected.

W. Butler

In Bulletin No. 63, Mr. B. Walker asks for information about the St. Vincent village of Rabacca.

This office was opened on December 2nd, 1872, and closed on December 31st, 1887. It was reopened on January 1st, 1890, and was destroyed during the first week of May, 1902, when Mount Soufriere erupted.

G. Moray Stephenson

With reference to the query raised by Mr. B. Walker concerning RABACCA Post Office (Bulletin No. 63, p. 85) the late Adrian Hopkins is known to have stated that this post office was destroyed by the eruption of the Soufriere volcano in 1902.

J. D. Jex Long

I wonder whether a later stamp throws any light on St. Vincent postal procedure: it is a humble 1d. red with part of an ordinary Kingstown c.d.s. for Aug. 1894(?), and clearly over-stamped with a Barrouallie c.d.s. Is the Kingstown marking struck on route, or simply at the time of despatch?

S. Goldblatt

TOBAGO

From the description, the 'postmark' of which Mr. Walker writes in Bulletin 63 is the same as I have on Virgin I. 33 and 39. I assume the mark to be bogus (C.1890 to 1910), but it is fascinating to see one turn up on a stamp as common as S.G.21 of Tobago.

S. Goldblatt

TRINIDAD

I have noticed the correspondence in the B.W.I. Bulletin of December, 1969 on the subject of Trinidad cancellations from Mr. Topaz. I would comment as follows:

1. The obliterator type O1B is relatively common during its period of existence. This means that most of the stamps used in the period August, 1851 to December, 1852, are found with this obliteration.

If Mr. Topaz is able to acquire any of the early imperforate stamps then he is highly likely to get an example of this obliteration, though of course it is scarce by comparison to some of the later numerals because these early stamps are not all that common.

2. I have not ever seen obliterations of type 02 numeral 8, nor type 04 numerals 3 and 30. It is difficult to comment without seeing the examples that Mr. Topaz has in mind. It is, of course, possible that they exist, but it is also of course possible that the examples are not identified correctly, or that the strikes are unsatisfactory in some way. I should always be glad to give him my view, if he were prepared to send them for inspection.

3. As regards the obliteration type 06 numerals 37 and 38, I would say these are quite scarce. I have never kept a record of how many I have seen, but I would think that the number of each was in single figures.

J. B. Marriott

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Referring to Mr. S. Goldblatt's notes on pages 86 and 87 of Bulletin No. 63, December, 1969, may I request him and others who quote figures for quantities of stamp consignments, totals of stamps issued and other statistics to mention the source or sources from which such information is obtained. This would I am sure enable more persons to appreciate what is being written about and might encourage those of us who do not know much about the problem to start "digging" for themselves.

E. V. Toeg

When Mr. Toeg illustrated postmarks in bulletins 36 to 38, he omitted one point from his notes on type (4). The common version of this type displays the year in full, '1911' etc.; the version which he illustrated, with the last two numbers only, is rather more scarce.

Incidentally his type (7) was in use in December, 1916, and was still appearing in July, 1917.

Type (12) has always worried me. Whenever I meet such a cancellation 'TORTOLA' seems to be written, drawn or printed in so spidery a fashion as to be a fake. Is this postmark in fact found with the clean lettering of types (13) (14) and (15)? or can the spidery version be authenticated by reference to a cover or piece ?
S. Go!dblatt

MISCELLANEA

OPINIONS SERVICE

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BULLETINS

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OBITUARY

COMMANDER G. BRIDGMORE BROWN, M.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.

Members of the Circle and in particular his friends among the older generation will learn with the utmost regret of the death on December 29th, 1969, of Commander G. Bridgmore Brown.

George Bridgmore Brown was a founder member of our Circle and served it with great distinction as its Chairman (April, 1958 to June, 1965), and during a large part of this time was Chairman of the Publications Committee bringing his capable organising ability to this onerous task.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, having joined it in 1947. He had been a Vice-President of the British Philatelic Association for a number of years and chaired many of their Lectures until ill health overtook him.

Apart from his yeoman service to our Circle George Bridgmore Brown will probably be remembered best for his long and loyal association with, and service to, his local society - the Croydon Philatelic Society which he joined in 1932. He served as President from 1945 to 1948, and was also Curator of their Forgery Collection for many years.

His stamp interests were chiefly concentrated on British West Indies, his major collection being that of Bermuda, but it may come as a surprise to some to learn he was also keenly interested in certain early issues of Greece and he once told me that his enthusiasm for these difficult issues stemmed in part from seeing the late Dr. Theodore Groom's matchless plating studies of the "crust flaws." Commander Bridgmore Brown was always generous with his advice to other collectors and gave numerous displays to societies over a wide area.

This appreciation has not attempted to cover any part of his naval and professional careers which will doubtless be dealt by those competent to do so, suffice to add that whatever George Bridgmore Brown attempted he always displayed great enthusiasm to the task in hand.

His wife, Susan, shared her husband's interests in philately and philatelists and is almost as well known as was her husband and to her, her daughter and two sons our deep sympathies are sincerely extended.

Our President, Mr. E. Victor Toeg, represented the Circle at the funeral service.

Rose Titford

HON. SECRETARY'S PARAGRAPH

Dear Member,

You will no doubt recall that in the September 1969 issue I referred to a change in the editorship of our Bulletin and it gives me great pleasure to announce that Mr. Reynold Radford took over from Mr. B. Benwell as from January 1st, 1970. I cannot stress too much how important it is for each member to afford every possible support to Mr. Radford by sending him items of interest and details of queries upon which they seek enlightenment. A separate letter has been sent to each member with reference to Philympia, 1970, accompanied by an application form for tickets for the luncheon to be held on Monday, September 21st, 1970. If we can look forward to the pleasure of your company it is **essential** that you complete the form and send it together with the appropriate remittance to reach me **not later than April 30th**. A List of Members will be included in accordance with custom in our June issue. If there have been any changes in your main or ancillary interests do please send me full details **immediately**. In conclusion it is my pleasure to extend on your behalf a warm welcome to the following new members: R. D. Ditch (London) and K. W. Eliel (Middlesex).

P.T.S.

CORRIGENDUM

We regret that on page 91 of Bulletin No. 63 the date of the Autumn meeting was shown as October 29th, 1969. This should have read September 27th, 1969. Also on page 85 in the article by Mr. Topaz on Trinidad, the name of our Vice-President, Mr. J. B. Marriott, was incorrectly spelt. We offer our apologies to Mr. Marriott for this error.

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