



STUDY CIRCLE

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JANUARY 27th, 1954

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BULLETIN No. 90 SEPTEMBER 1976

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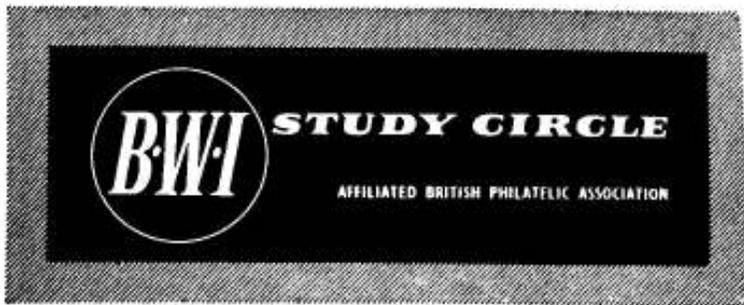
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OBJECTS

1. TO promote interest in and the study of the stamps and postal history of the islands that comprise the **British West Indies** and in addition **BERMUDA, BRITISH GUIANA (GUYANA) and BRITISH HONDURAS.**
2. TO issue a quarterly BULLETIN containing articles, items of interest and other features.
3. To loan books from Circle library (home members only). Borrowers bear post both ways. List supplied on application.
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 **£2.50** or the equivalent in local currency, due **1st January**. If remitting in currency **please add 40c to cover collection charges**. An International Money Order or Draft drawn on London is acceptable. Cheques and Postal Orders to be made payable to "B.W.I. Study Circle".

PROGRAMME 1976-77

1976

Sat., Oct. 2nd, 3 p.m.

Mr. E.V. Toeg, Antigua (Seymour Hall)

Thurs., Nov. 11th, 6.30 p.m.

Nine pages from members.

1977

Wed., Jan 19th, 6.30 p.m.

Thurs., March 10th, 6.30 p.m.

Nine pages from members.

Sat., April 16th, 3 p.m.

A.G.M. and Auction Sale.

The meeting on Oct. 2nd, 1976 will be held in one of the meeting rooms at Seymour Hall, London. This is the closing day of the British Philatelic Exhibition.

All other meetings will be held at Stanley Gibbons Auction Room, Drury House, Russell St., London.

CORRECTION

On page 26 of Bulletin No.89 the venue of the Autumn meeting is given as the Auction Room of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons. This should read Seymour Hall, London.

DISPLAY

As it turned out this was to be the Study Circle's last meeting to be held at the National Liberal Club, 1 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1 Ten members attended at 6 p.m. on Thursday 4th March 1976 and some produced nine pages for display summarised as follows:

MR. B. E. JOHNSON. Showed items of postal history from his extensive Grenada collection. First, one of the earliest letters dated 2nd June 1766 from John Harvey to James Gordon at Lloyds Coffee House, London, with Bishop mark dated 18th July. Then an entire dated 14th August 1774 from St. Georges to Montrose with DEAL SHIP LETTER mark and London Bishop mark dated 29th April. This was followed by an entire dated 4th June 1785 bearing the GRENADA CROWNED CIRCLE and EXETER SHIP LETTER received on 9th August and rated 1/4d. This was succeeded by an entire and also a letter sheet of 1820 and 1821 respectively bearing different types of the straight line GRENADA followed by an entire with the GRENADA broken circle dated March 25 1844 with manuscript 1/- paid in red. A very early photograph of St. Georges with a steamer flying the flag of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company taken from a coloured lithograph was also displayed. Finally, a letter sheet to London dated 10th October 1859 bearing a pair of the Great Britain 6d lilac with "A15" killer and a Grenada cancellation.

Mr. M. SHEPPARD. Showed much interesting material from Barbados. He commenced with examples of the ½d, 1d and 4d with shades from the 1852-55 set; then a cover of 3rd June 1860 to Demerara at the 6d rate plus '1' in black manuscript showing a further inland rate to be collected at Demerara. Examples of the ½d and 1d with shades from the 1855-57 set were also shown followed by a cover to the U.S.A. via St. Thomas dated 27th January 1857 with two 1d adhesives paying inland postage and prepayment of ship letter rate of 8d by manuscript '8' in red, also a Crowned Circle

and finally a steamship 20 double charge handstamp collected in the U.S.A. Mr. Sheppard then displayed examples of the 1858 6d and 1/- with shades and a cover dated 28th December 1860 to Brighton via London at the 6d rate. The 1860 ½d (pin-perforated 14 and 12½) and 1d were also shown and a wrapper of 4th April 1861 sent to Trinidad at the 5d rate of which the black manuscript '4' denoted the ship letter charge yet to be paid. The 1861 ½d and 1d values were also represented, the 1d blue being shown as well on an entire dated 19th May 1861 to Trinidad with a manuscript '4' in blue indicating the ship letter charge of 4d still to be collected. In addition to a strip of six of the 1861-70 1d blue, there was also a cover with a strip of five of this stamp addressed to Provincetown, Massachusetts and redirected to East Somerville; this cover also received the steamship 10 handstamp and it was also endorsed in manuscript 'East Somerville due 3'. The 1d 4d, 6d and 1/- of 1871 were also shown together with an 1872 cover to Tobago at the 6d rate with ship letter rate of 4d in red manuscript. Examples of the ½d, 1d, 4d, 6d and 1/- values of 1872 followed and then a cover to Windsor, North Carolina via St. Thomas with the 4d dull vermilion and 1d blue adhesives. Finally, a fine strip of six of the 1873 1/- black used and a wrapper dated 28th February 1874 to London with the 1/- cancelled by Barbados type PL and a 'London Paid' mark.

Mr. S. GOLDDLATT. Displayed postmarks from the Leeward Islands group. From Antigua, various stamps mostly with maritime marks. From Dominica, miscellaneous markings including several types of Paquebot and Posted on Board marks. From Montserrat, miscellaneous markings including a St. John New Brunswick Ship Letter mark. From St. Kitts, a general display of miscellaneous marks. Finally, two pages of Leeward Islands stamps of the first three reigns showing a wide range of marks. It is not possible in the space available to describe this display adequately except in general terms. It can be said that the range and variety of cancellations was very wide and the material would be of great interest to anyone collecting the postal history of this group of islands.

Mr. L. E. BRITNOR. His theme was a series of covers illustrating the methods of carrying the mail to the West Indies and the rates charged up to the end of the sailing packets era as follows: -

1. A letter from Jamaica dated 11th January 1678-79 with no marks, carried privately, i.e. by private ship.
2. A cover from Jamaica dated 12th June 1695 carried as a ship letter. The charge '1N8' should have been 1/6d - as it was a double letter hence 2 x 9d the Ship Letter rate.
3. A letter from Jamaica dated 31st March 1708 carried by a Dummer Packet. Charge '1N6' for a single letter, the rate being fixed in 1704.

Letters carried by the Dummer Packets are rarely found today. This service commenced in 1702 and after suffering many tribulations from its commencement ended in 1711.

From 1711 to 1753 there was no packet service available in the West Indies.

4. Cover from Jamaica dated 28th March 1719 carried privately as a ship letter; charge 'In all 7' in manuscript.

In 1755 the Government Packet service began.

5. Letter from Jamaica dated 23rd July 1758 to Bristol. Charge '1N6' deleted and 'In all 1N10' substituted, the packet rate to London being at this time 1/6d plus 4d for the journey from London to Bristol.
Ship letters continued until the second half of the 19th century despite the Government Packet service.
6. Ship letter dated 28th July 1757 from Antigua, marked '1N1' - this is a 1oz. letter landed within 80 miles of London hence the rate was 4 x 3d plus 1d Master's gratuity.
7. Packet letter from Jamaica dated 9th November 1758 to Edinburgh. Jamaica inland postage paid 1/3d with '1N6' deleted. Also endorsed 'In all 2N' i.e. Packet rate to London 1/6d plus London to Edinburgh 6d.
8. Packet letter from Antigua to London. Manuscript charge '1N6' endorsed, this being the normal packet rate.
9. Ship letter from Antigua dated 7th October 1758. As it was landed within 80 miles of London the charge was 4d made up of 3d plus 1d Master's gratuity.

Mr. E.V.TOEG. Exhibited George V specimen stamps of Montserrat. He commenced with the large format 5/- SG.59 which is overprinted with Samuel type SD7a in black. Then followed the 1916-23 set overprinted with Samuel type SD7, the 1/-, 2/- and 2/6 values being overprinted in red and the remaining values in black. The lengthy 1922-29 set was also shown. The ½d, 1d (bright violet), 1½d (carmine), 2½d (deep bright blue and orange-yellow), 3d (dull blue and purple/yellow), 4d, 6d, 1/-, 2/6 and 5/- all being overprinted with Samuel type SD9; the overprint on the 4d, 1/- and 2/6 being in red and in black on the other values. The ¼d, 1½d (orange-yellow), 2d, 2½d (pale bright blue), 3d, 2/-, 3/- and 4/- values are overprinted in black with Samuel type SD7. In 1929 the 1d carmine and 1½d red-brown were issued and specimen examples of these two values can be found only with the word 'SPECIMEN' punched in an horizontal arc consisting of 65 holes (Samuel type PD1). Specimen examples of the 1929 1d and 1½d with Samuel type PD1 are somewhat more difficult to find than the specimen overprints on the remainder of the 1922-29 set. The ½d, 1d carmine, 1½d red-brown, 2d, 2½d pale bright blue, 3d purple/yellow, 6d, 1/-, 2/6 and 5/- values from the 1922-29 set are also to be found with a diagonal overprint of the word 'SPECIMEN' from the bottom left upwards towards the top of the stamp in black serified letters (except for the letter 'c'): the probability is that this was a local overprint and the letters measure approximately 30 x 3 cms. The ten values of the 1932 Tercentenary set are all pierced with Samuel type PD1. Finally, the four values in the 1935 Silver Jubilee set have the word 'SPECIMEN' punched in a diagonal line consisting of 70 holes from the bottom left upwards towards the top of the stamp (Samuel type PW2). De La Rue & Co. produced all the specimen stamps from Montserrat of this reign except for the local handstamp on some of the values of the 1922-29 set and also the 1933 Silver Jubilee set which was printed by Waterlow and Sons.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

MANUSCRIPT MARKING OF ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET "ESK"

In Bulletin No.63 December 1969 I came to certain conclusions including a conclusion that all genuine manuscript markings of RMSP EDEN, ESK and SOLENT were to be found only in red ink. I must now eat my words in this respect as I have seen a single postcard written on 13th December 1904 from the Danish West Indies with the manuscript mark ESK in blue-black or black ink. This card was stamped in transit at St. John's Antigua on the following day. I consider that the manuscript mark ESK would have been endorsed on the Danish West Indies 2c carmine rose adhesive after the card was taken on board ship and before it arrived at St. John's Antigua.

The 2c carmine rose adhesive stamp was the correct rate at this time for a single postcard from Danish West Indies to England. The main reason for these notes is to inform members that the marking ESK in blue-black or black ink is genuine but obviously extremely rare in comparison with the manuscript marks in red ink which are themselves rare on cover or postcard.

I have only seen one other similar item some five years ago being a cover from the Leeward Islands to London with Leeward Islands SG.1 ½d. and SG.2 1d (2) and manuscript cancellation "Esk" in black or blue-black ink across the adhesives. That cover was backstamped at St. Lucia on 12th November 1897 and on arrival in London on 25th November.

I must repeat what I have said previously that this type of mark should not be acquired on a loose stamp or even on a stamp on piece unless there is other evidence of authenticity such as can exist on a large piece or part cover. E. V. Toeg

The following notes have been contributed by Thomas Foster in answer to queries raised in various Bulletins, and for practical reasons these have been grouped under a general heading.

Bulletin 84, March 1975, P.14

Jamaica - Simon Goldblatt.

If Mr. Goldblatt refers to p.101 of my book, he will find that LUCEA is already included there as one of the post offices known to have used their cds in place of their obliterator.

Bulletin 85, June 1975, pp.33-34

1947 Universal Postal Congress Presentation Booklets.

I have in my collection, a copy of the booklet presented by the Jamaican Postal Authority. It is as described by L. E. Zell Jr., in Bulletin No.83, with the name of the colony reading "JAMAIQUE" and with the white paper insert at left inside also reading the same, with Mr. Bowman's amendments.

The stuck down stamps at right inside comprise the ½d to 10/- K.G.VI definitives plus the Victory set, which were the only stamps then on current sale in the island.

pp.35

Re warrant from Admiral Pigot.

Readers interested in this should read "THE BLACK SHIP" by Dudley Pope, (Weidenfeldt & Nicholson) 1963, which gives a good account of this rather unsavoury character!

pp.38-39

Jamaica - David Woolfson.

1. The Military Hospital at Up Park Camp, Cross Roads, in what is now Kingston, was then the main military hospital in the island.

Up Park Camp during World War II, was rather like a miniature Aldershot having all the army services etc.

2. British infantry battalions in peacetime formed part of the garrison of the island, with normally a detachment on duty in Bermuda and sometimes in British Honduras. The normal tour of duty for each battalion was two years but it is possible to find letters from their advance parties and afterguards outside the period of duty, as it was normal to despatch personnel to the island in advance of the battalion and similarly for an afterguard to leave sometime after the tour of duty had expired.

1st Bn. East Lancashire Regt. tour was from 1921 in 1923, relieving 2nd Royal Sussex Regt. and in turn being relieved by 1st Norfolk Regt. During 1st Bn. East Lancs. tour, army garrison of the island comprised that battalion plus R.G.A. 44th Coy. R.E., W.I. Regt., B.W.I. Regt., R.A.S.C., R.A.M.C., R.A.O.C., R.A.P.C., R.A. Ch. D., and Records.

3. The censor marking on this letter is almost certainly a unit censor handstamp of the sender.

4. Underpaid intended airmail letters with only the airmail label struck with the purple barred handstamp are quite normal.

5. At least two types of Fleet Mail Office handstamps were used in Jamaica during World War II, but neither included the designated number. The office was located at Port Royal.

As a matter of interest, there was also a Fleet Air Arm base at Port Royal which was called H.M.S. BUZZARD, which after the war, became the Palisadoes Airport and later, the Norman Manley Airport.

I would be grateful if Mr. Woolfson would let me have photo-stats (with colours) of the covers mentioned in 1, 2 and 3 above, for my records.

Bulletin 87, December 1975, p.82

WW.II Bermuda Censor - Stephen Papworth.

These markings are Bermudan Postal Censorship handstamps containing the Examiners Number and would have been applied to letters passing through the post examined or passed unopened by that particular examiner in the Postal Censorship.

All units of the Royal Navy down to small ship level, had unit censor markings of their own on board ship and these usually took the form of the familiar tombstone marking with the fouled anchor in the centre etc.

Readers should understand that the Postal Censorship and Military Censorship were two completely different operations, the former being the most authoritative.

Bulletin 88, March 1976, p.15-16

Turks & Caicos Islands - Mike Wilson

The numbers referred to are "Current Numbers" and correspond with the printer's plate book, being the order in which all plates are manufactured by that particular printer. They also occur on most De la Rue typographed issues, usually enclosed in a small single-lined box with chamfered corners.

Postal Stationery and Picture Postcards.

Postal stationery was, during the last twenty years of the 19th century, an integral and important feature of the business of almost every postal administration, and used to be collected side by side with the postage stamps of every country. With the continual flow of new stamp issues, and the sudden popularity of the picture postcard in the present century, the need and the demand for postal stationery rapidly lessened. Listings were dropped from current catalogues, album spaces were no longer provided, and for perhaps half a century postal stationery was largely consigned to limbo, along with fiscal stamps and other 'Cinderella' material. The collector who wants today to familiarise himself with the postal stationery of his chosen country often finds himself at a loss to obtain a satisfactory listing, and may well not know the role that stationery played in the country which he has opted to collect.

In the B.W.I. (as, indeed, in many other countries) the history of postal stationery largely dates from the decision to join the U.P.U. This organisation was founded - we all know - in 1874, and the first B.W.I. colony to join was, naturally enough, Jamaica. Prominent among the requirements of membership was the issue of stamped postcards for general sale to the public: one may remember that postal stationery itself was no novelty, and that the penny black and twopenny blue had been put on sale from the very first side by side with the much-lampooned Mulready wrappers and envelopes. In order to comply with its obligations Jamaica produced the well-known series of provisional cards in March 1877, some 27,000 odd, divided between ½d, 1d and 3d values. Some of the varied typos have always been regarded as scarce and valuable - notably the slightly more primitive type with the frame made of crosses rather than emblems - although the fact is that there are a number of issues from other colonies which are far more difficult to acquire.

1879 was the year which saw the B.W.I. colonies generally joining the U.P.U. The subsequent general introduction of ½d and 2½d postal rates (there was already plenty of use for the 1d) was matched by the general introduction of postal stationery cards at the standard rates: these were 1d for internal use - and overseas within a restricted radius - and 1½d for overseas mail to other member countries of the U.P.U. Over the next 15 years the range of stationery was widened, so that most postal administrations in the end supplied some or all of the following:-

Reply cards, consisting of double postcards which could be separated along a perforation line; the front card would carry the original sender's message, and the reply card could be used from any country by the recipient, although it carried the stamp of the country of origin.

Stamped wrappers for newspapers and the like.

Stamped envelopes at the rates for internal and overseas use.

Registered envelopes in various sizes, usually bearing only an impressed stamp for the registration fee.

Outside the B.W.I. there were to be found more sophisticated stationery facilities than these; it is unnecessary to develop this theme here. Only two B.W.I. colonies, Jamaica and Trinidad, ever tried 'OFFICIAL' stamped stationery in some form, and there is no evidence that the system was needed or was effectively used.

When U.P.U. stationery postal rates were reduced in 1891 most of the B.W.I. colonies had a substantial stock of stationery on hand, and this led to a spate of

surcharges: ½d on 1d; 1d on 1½d; 2½d on 4d; and the equivalent cents surcharges in British Guiana and British Honduras. Hence one finds the valuable (but philatelically exploited) One Penny surcharge on Bermuda formula cards, and the elusive Bahamas 2½d on 4d envelopes, old value deleted with six bars instead of eight.

For the collector who seeks a comprehensive listing of postal stationery there is a better choice than he perhaps expects. The modern loose-leaf production by Higgins and Gage covers the whole world in sections, and also contains a comprehensive pricing: it is of course difficult to up-date, though the publishers are constantly at work to do so, so that the list prices will not always give a more accurate view of recent market trends than can be inferred from very early listings. Then there was the detailed work by Dr. Ascher in the 1920's, the careful cataloguing of stamps and postal stationery carried out in the *American Journal of Philately* over a period of several years from the end of the 1880's, and - for the B.W.I. - that rare and prestigious publication by the 'Royal' in 1891 under the guiding hand and pen of Sir Edward Bacon. In some respects the most satisfactory way of all is to seek out one of the early catalogues; if you can find it, I recommend a later edition of Bright's catalogue, published after 1900, which contains in convenient pocket size most of what one wants to know about Victorian stationery - the facts about Edwardian and after can be picked up from other sources, once the basic pattern is known.

There is, to be sure, a certain dry repetition about postal stationery which is apt to put one off. The market has been swamped, in a way, by unused remainders. Almost equally abundant are items overstampéd SPECIMEN in broad disfiguring capitals. Once one gets away from these, postal stationery nowadays provides as much challenge as any other field of philately. Here are some paths for exploration:-

1. There is a surprising dearth of commercially used postal stationery, even though in some colonies covers with ordinary stamps are scarcer still. In the places where a fair quantity is still available, such as Jamaica and British Guiana, one has the further challenge of finding stationery used outside the major centres. There is probably no colony, even Jamaica, in which it is still reasonably possible to acquire a complete used range of the available postal stationery.

2. The used items which will defeat one almost every time are the reply halves of the Reply cards. It is quite an achievement to find a single one of these, for reasons which are fairly obvious, and to find all possible examples from one's favourite colony could be counted spectacular success. Amongst other discouragements, a card returned to, say, St. Lucia from Switzerland, is as likely as not to be filed under the latter head. When one does obtain reply halves, they will be seen to come from a splendidly diverse assortment of senders.

3. In any case there are some really scarce items among the standard postal stationery. The first issue of Grenada, a 1d bloc and 1½d brown on thin, very perishable card, is very seldom seen and the two items could not be bought unused for £1 some seventy years ago. Personally, I have a soft spot for all postal stationery which came equipped with the ordinary adhesives: Bermuda formula cards have already been mentioned; we should add Barbados (look for the cards with square brackets round the colony name), and of course, Trinidad, to whose genuine unused bisects John Marriott

recently drew attention. These were all locally printed provisional cards produced whilst awaiting supplies from London, and the "Daddy of them all" comes from Dominica: this is a neatly printed small postcard, franked with a 1d lilac. According to the Postmaster, quoted by Bacon in 1891, only 100 were issued. It seems certain that fewer survive than of the original 87 surcharged Bermuda formula cards.

4. Always worth a search are the local SPECIMEN handstamps on postal stationery. Examples from Trinidad, St. Vincent and British Guiana are well known no doubt there are finds to be made in several other colonies.

5. Because there was some lack of uniformity as to whether the 'stamped' part of an item of postal stationery had to be cancelled, the impressed stamp was more likely than any adhesive to attract a strange or foreign 'cancellation' - be it pen-marking dumb cancel, transit shipping mark, or what-have-you. Here is a further reason for hunting down used stationery, and even cut-outs should not be neglected.

These observations bring me on to picture postcards. It was a logical development - though resisted for many years - for private postal stationery to be produced side by side with the official post office version, needing only an adhesive stamp of the appropriate value to send it on its way.

In Central Europe there were picture postcards in use in the 1870's, and quite a few survive from the following decade; but what inhibited the growth of the private postcard was the refusal of the postal authorities to allow one to be sent at the same favourable rate as official stationery. If you used a picture postcard, you had to stamp it at the letter rate; there was not much mileage in that.

It took perhaps twenty years of pressure before the supporters of the private picture postcard won, and the authorities began to give way. Uncertainly drafted regulations, and confusion over their application, held back the flood-tide for a while; but most administrations had authorised cheap private postcards by the end of 1898, and within another two years these had become a mammoth industry and there were enthusiastic postcard collectors all over the world.

Great Britain's capitulation in 1898 related to cards of the small, though attractive, "court card" size, and parts of the British Empire (notably India, Ceylon, Hong Kong and Cape of Good Hope) followed suit; but cards of this type are of great rarity within the B.W.I. I can confirm that a few survive from BARBADOS and JAMAICA; if the busy German presses supplied other islands (as they probably did with, say, Bermuda and Trinidad) I have yet to meet examples. All too often vandals have torn the stamps from cards which were used; should one find a court card used and fully stamped, I hesitate to suggest a value.

It was late 1899 before Great Britain authorised the cheap postcard in its - to us - normal and familiar size; and in practice in the West Indies one is unlikely to find picture postcards used before 1900. The earliest cards have the so-called undivided back, the whole of which, like the corresponding stationery card, was intended for the address and stamp, leaving the message to be written on the picture side. It was in 1902 that some bright intellect realised that existing post office regulations allowed address and message to be written all on one side - at least for internal mail - and postcards

began to be printed with the plain side divided into two parts. Since it was, or was thought to be, still necessary for cards going overseas to restrict the plain side to the address and stamp, the undivided back remained the more in demand, the effective change coming towards the end of 1996, by which time all the countries which mattered had accepted the concept of address, stamp, and message, all on the same side.

In practice it is not until about this time that one finds postcards with divided backs in use in the West Indies. Thus, when they show West Indies views, one can date 'undivided backs' to the year 1906 or earlier.

These early postcards provide an appealing adjunct to the philatelic study of any colony. Strangely enough they can, in most instances, still be purchased very cheaply - for a shilling or two unused, and often not much more used - but this is a situation which cannot last, once collectors begin to realise the scarcity of postcards and their intrinsic fascination.

To emphasise the close link with official postal stationery, one may note the similar treatment of the address aide of picture postcards in the case of certain early cards: in one St. Lucia series, for instance (printed no later than 1900), the address side corresponds in almost every detail.

Because most people did not travel widely and did not possess cameras, pictorial postcards were enormously popular in Edwardian times. Penfriends in different parts of the world exchanged postcards: many were written and posted individually; but far more were sent unused in bulk. Even so (especially in view of the real scarcity nowadays of early B.W.I. cards) most B.W.I. philatelists will be surprised at the range of pictorial cards available. Leaving aside the West Indian series that were printed and produced in Saxony, or by Valentine or Tuck in London, several of the islands had enterprising and busy photographers - and none more so perhaps, than Jose Anje of St. John's, Antigua, whose work covered his own and numerous neighbouring islands, and must have run into several hundred different views between 1900 and 1905. To take an extreme example: in Dominica - which had no tourist industry - there must have been a range of more than 100 different cards available for sale at this time. Fifty years later the available range would be less than half a dozen! Montserrat is a rather similar case.

In order to give some guide to present day scarcity, I have drawn up a table compiled from a recent count of cards in my possession. The figures usually refer to cards prior to World War I; maybe 10% date from later in the reign of George V. The reader should not assume that my figures give more than a general indication, because - as a matter of policy - few opportunities have been lost of acquiring cards from the smatter islands whereas much greater selectivity has been exercised in respect of Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, and to some extent St. Lucia, whose cards are considered relatively (only relatively) plentiful. A number of cards from Bahamas and Turks Is. have been rejected because of their cost: this has seldom inhibited purchase of other colonies. I have yet to find out whether local cards were or were not prepared for sale in Anguilla.

PLACE	NO. UNUSED	NO. USED	EARLIEST DATE	REMARKS
Anguilla	-	-	-	
Antigua	23	3	30.7.02	
Bahamas	11	4	4.3.05	
Barbados	22	23	2.1.04	
Barbuda	1	-	-	
Bermuda	36	20	3.2.04	
Br. Guiana it	11	19	15. 3. 00	
Br. Honduras	1	2	28.2.07	
Cayman Is.	1	2	26.8.10	Note 1
Dominica	31	3	6.2.05	Note 2
Grenada	19	3	24.12.01	
Jamaica	36	24	27.11.02	
Montserrat	20	3	2.7.08	
Nevis	7	1	25.11.06	
St. Kitts	26	5	29. 1.08	
St. Lucia	33	10	12.10.00	
St. Vincent	15	1	Aug.06	
Tobago	4	2	7.11.14	
Trinidad	22	13	13.7.00	
Turks Is.	1	9	18. 5.04	Note 3
Virgin Is.	-	-	11.1.03	Note 4

Notes

1. The date given here is on a card sent from Jamaica, but I have seen a postcard sent from Cayman Is. in Aug. 1907, whose picture had no connection with the islands or the West Indies at all.
2. Ironically, the early date here is a St. Lucia view, sent from Dominica.
3. The availability of used cards is attributable to a keen postcard collecting family living on Grand Turk at the time, who posted their cards individually with messages and news. For the collector of Caicos Is. (1) it seems that there were two cards printed showing views; I have yet to find either.
4. The date given refers to a card posted from Tortola, but showing views of the Danish West Indies, as they then were. My earliest (and only) Tortola view, acquired after the above table was compiled, dates from 1913.

Simon Goldblatt

The closing paragraphs of this article will appear In the December Bulletin.

Addendum

Whilst the copy for this Bulletin was being prepared by the printers I managed to pick up at auction, for a very modest sum, a small batch of Barbados picture postcards. Amongst the batch was a card the like of which I had never seen before, at least not from Barbados, and to which at the time I attached no particular significance.

The card, posted to Germany on November 10th, 1899, is in excellent condition and bears a 1d arms type adhesive cancelled by a Barbados c.d.s both in a similar state.

On checking the proofs when they returned from the printers my pulse quickened for it was soon obvious that the card, which lay in my box of covers waiting to be sorted, was one of the very elusive "court size" coloured picture postcards in complete fine used condition which Simon Goldblatt refers to in the forgoing article.

Michael Sheppard

JAMAICA

THE MODERN OVAL (REGISTERED) POSTMARKS OF JAMAICA

In 1950 a new postmark was introduced in Jamaica which closely resembled the Nicholson R8 registered mark of the 1913-1919 period. It was a horizontal oval, measuring some 31mm by 25mm, with the word REGISTERED at the top and the town and JAMAICA at the bottom, all in sans serif letters. The date is in one line across the middle of the oval.

Although the marks are generally regarded as having been issued in April 1950, the earliest recorded use is by Colegate on 31st January 1950.

However, when the marks were introduced it was noted that in many instances the word REGISTERED had been blanked out and appeared as a smudge. During the ensuing years the word REGISTERED began to re-appear and the mark was used for its original purpose, on registered mail.

It has never been explained satisfactorily why the marks were originally introduced: were they intended for use as bona fide registration marks, or to replace the unpopular Birmingham marks on unregistered mail, or was someone trying to be clever and kill two birds with one stone? It is unlikely that the real reason will be forthcoming but in the meantime the marks make an interesting study in their different forms.

The following is a list of offices using the mark with an indication of the earliest known date of use and other characteristics:

R denotes used as a registration mark.

D denotes known with REGISTERED defaced or partly defaced.

B denotes known in black ink

P denotes known in purple ink

Aberdeen	RDB	4.4.50	Lucea	RDB	10.7.51
Aboukir	RDBP	4.50	Prickley Pole	RDBP	22.5.51
Ashley	DBP	20.4.51	Sandy Bay	RDB	2.3.53
Balcarres	RDB	10.7.51	Sandy River	RDBP	27.6.51
Bailey's Vale	DBP	27.11.50	Tower Isle	DB	9.3.51
Broadleaf	RDBP	7.50	Tranquility	DRP	11.7.50
Buff Bay	RDB	4.50	Troy	RB	29.11.50
Carisbrooke	RDB	30.5.52	Tweedside	RDB	29.3.51
Cauldwell	DBP	13.7.52	Vineyard Town	RB	22.6.50
Colegate	RDBP	31.1.50	Whithorn	RDBP	28.6.50
Essex Hall	DBP	28. - .52	Williamsfield	RDB	12.6.50
Flower Hill	RDB	4.50	Windsor Forest	DBP	23.2.51
Hectors River	RDB	2.4.51			
Leeds	RDB	30.12.50			
Lorrimers	RB	12.9.50			

A further mark has been reported, for Kingston, but has not been seen by the writer.

There are various permutations of "defaced", varying from partly defaced through a smudge to complete defacement. There are also various date combinations, with day and month transposed, but these can be discounted. Similarly date inversion can be disregarded as a true variety.

It would be interesting to hear of any other instances of this mark.

Hugh James

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Reference Mr. Graeme Pullar's query in the March 1976 BWISC Bulletin (No.88) regarding SG.110 with an olive back:

I too have a copy definitely with an olive back. I also have two copies which I choose to designate as having dark olive backs. It's either that or a very light emerald shade.
Mark M. Cassidy

ST. LUCIA

THE LOCAL PROVISIONAL "POSTAGE DUE" STAMPS

Of all the British West Indies issues, which is the most severely functional, the least like our familiar concept of a stamp? Which is the easiest of all to plate? Which is the most haphazard in shape and printing?

A relatively modern issue would qualify ahead of the rest in each of these three categories: I speak of the local provisional 'Postage Due' stamps of St. Lucia. A small batch of these has come into my hands and has shown me how little I knew of this issue, and how many potential surprises it holds.

The functional appearance stems from the entire absence of design; each stamp is a combination of letters and figures and punctuation, nothing more. The ease of plating stems from the fact that each stamp bears (one trusts) a separate security number. The haphazard shape arises from rough inelegant and inaccurate perforation; and the haphazard printing from the possible use of three operations to print the simple typesetting, coupled with the change in type font to constitute the complete sheet setting.

Perforation was internal only, the outsides of the sheet being guillotined. More of this anon. One's best starting point is the security numbering. The stamps were consecutively numbered from top to bottom of a vertical column, beginning at the top right of a sheet, and continuing on with the next column to the left. Thus a horizontal pair will be numbered from left to right in descending order; and as the stamps were in columns of ten, the right hand stamp will be 10 lower than the left. No doubt this curious order had something to do with the type of numbering apparatus used, which printed each number individually, moving on from one space to the next.

Correctly the number appears top centre of the stamp, quite close to the word "No" and just above the dotted line. In practice the register is rather poor, and the number is liable to up to about 3mm off centre, up, down, left or right, so that it sometimes cuts into the name "St. Lucia" and sometimes almost disappears off the top of the stamp. Often it slants to left or right.

The printer's original choice for the word "No." was a thin tall type, and this was used for most of the setting. The type must have run out when the bottom row was reached, because the setting was completed with distinctive broad letters which are the catalogued 'a' varieties. The variety should only be found, therefore, on a stamp bearing a number ending in a nought. An appealing way of collecting the variety is in a vertical pair from the bottom of a sheet, showing the two types se-tenant. A horizontal pair from the bottom margin may be expected to show the broad lettering on each stamp. This applies to both 1d and 2d values.

conclusion, and that both legend and value were incorporated in a single composite setting.

Naturally there is the possibility that the setting was changed during the printing of this issue; and, indeed, one very simple point which I have yet to establish is whether the security numbering ran in two serials starting at 1, or in a single composite serial used for both values. My preference at the moment is for the second theory, after considering the following table:-

Value	Low Serial No.	High Serial No.
2d	3231	4640
1d	5311	7340
2d	9181	10150
1d	11721	22520

The above is consistent with either two smallish printings of each value, followed by a substantial printing of the 1d value, or two printings in all, the first producing more of the 2d value, and the second, very much more of the 1d value. My theory is fragile, and would be quickly shattered by reports of numbers on the other value, falling within any of my four groups.

There are valuable clues, though, from faulty letters. Comparing No.9191 (2d value) with No.22511 (1d value) as stamps which are assumed to come from the same sheet position, the following identical characteristics are seen: (1) defective 'T' in 'ST'; (2) defective 'd' in '1d.' and '2d.'; (3) kinky 'c' and defective 'A' in 'POSTAGE'. There was clearly no alteration in this part of the settings between the printing of these two stamps.

Few of these broken letters are particularly noticeable, but I have noted a fairly prominent broken 'O' in 'POSTAGE' on No. 12888 and 16248.

Perforation was carried out in primitive fashion with scant regard for symmetry. My internal stamps vary in measurement from 27 to 34mm horizontally, and from 24 to 28mm vertically; for marginal stamps my measured range is 39 to 41 mm horizontally and 30 to 38mm vertically. This results in oddities: one recalls a 1975 Circle auction copy of the 1d value with a double set of perforations and two 'POSTAGE DUE' legends; and I can instance several of the 2d value which show 'POSTAGE DUE' at the top of the stamp instead of the bottom. With all respect to those who single out varieties for catalogue mention, it is suggested that D2b (2d value, imperf between vertical pair) has no more intrinsic merit than any of the foregoing, although it is possibly somewhat rarer.

I have not so far mentioned paper which is in fact the most dominant feature of the stamps. The 1d value is printed on a cheap blue laid paper, which varies from a pale powdery colour to a distinct lilac. The 2d value is printed on paper described as 'wove'; a rather flattering description for what looks to me like mere cartridge paper. Colour, though always pale, varies considerably through the citrus range - lime yellow, lemon-yellow, and orange-yellow. One wonders how necessary this provisional issue really was. There was, no doubt, substantial philatelic demand for the stamps, and underfranked covers (contrived to make use of the stamps) are seen at least as often as these

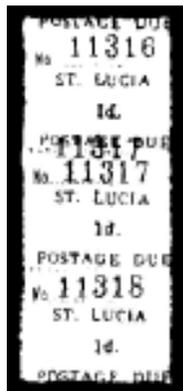
under-stamped covers of the same era destined for the Cayman Islands. After the initial enthusiasm, demand for the stamps understandably and inevitably declined, and I suspect that the issue has been studied and analysed less than it might have been. If undiscovered major varieties are to turn up on stamps of the West Indies, these Postage Due stamps are probably as fruitful a field for search as any other. What is it to be? A pair of stamps with the same security number? A single stamp without a numeral? A 1d stamp on vertical laid paper? Even a 2d stamp on blue instead of yellow paper? No promises, and no certainty of reward; I simply suggest that we all look and, as a matter of habit, keep on looking.

Simon Goldblatt

Addendum

The editor can confirm that this addendum is written some weeks after the original article, and upon the basis of new material.

Claiming credit only for some enlightened guesswork, I can now report the discovery of an unrecorded variety. The strip of three of the 1d value now illustrated shows a plain and quite deliberate double strike of the central security numeral, 11317. It was unearthed, unrecognised, in the stock of a well known dealer within the last two weeks. It is suggested that when the particular pane was inspected by the printer - perhaps after perforation, rather than before - he decided that the original numeral had been printed too far out of position, and that a further numeral should be inserted so as to avoid the stamp, once severed, being without a numeral altogether. In order to print the second numeral, which is neatly and carefully placed, the numbering apparatus would of course have had to be re-set and precisely re-positioned.



ST. VINCENT

I can add from my beginner's collection of St. Vincent a small amendment to PML to add to those given by Vincent Duggleby, page 12 of Bulletin No.88.

No.65 Rabacca ERD No 20 95

PML says of No.81 'still active in 1937 and probably later and still with code letter 'A'.

I recently acquired a copy of SG159 with this mark, the "G.P.O." by now very worn, dated 1 DE 45. Is this still in use and what purpose does it serve?

William Branson

TOBAGO, TRINIDAD, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

The following bibliography has been compiled from Bulletins 7 to 84 by John De Vries.

TOBAGO

Bulletin No.	Date	Page	Details	Contributor
2	July 54	7	Ref. SG6. Proof SG29 bisected	Dr. RH Urwick
4	Jan 55	18-19	The Slash Flaw	Dr. RH Urwick

5	Apr 55	24-25	The Slash Flaw	AE Beach
11	Oct 56	46	De la Rue. Stamp Centenary Exhibition details	"
12	Jan 57	9-10	SG22 Used as Postage Dues	AE Beach
13	Apr 57	15	Display details	"
14	July 57	38-39	Display details	"
17	Apr 58	23	Ref. Tobago Ship Ltr. Mark	"
19	Oct 58	45-46	Tobago Early Postmasters	JB Marriott
20	Jan 59	2-3	Display Ref. Flaws. SG20,21	AE Beach
20	Jan 59	14	SG33 overprinted SPECIMEN	"
21	Apr 59	22	Display ref. details	"
24	Jan 60	7	Display ref. details	"
25	Apr 60	10	Comprehensive display details	"
26	July 60	40	Pre adhesive display reference	"
28	Jan 61	5	Display details Ref. varieties	"
28	Jan 61	14	Ref. SG23 postmarked Au.5.87	"
31	Oct 61	78	Ref. SG23 postmarked Au.5.87	AS Griswold
32	Jan 62	4	Display details. Proofs etc.	AE Beach
36	Jan 63	4	Display details	"
36	Jan 63	15	Ref. Hand Strike 1797	"
38	Apr 63	48	Pre adhesive ref. 1797-1805	"
40	Mar 64	13-14	Ship letter strike & illus.	"
46	Sep 65	47-48	'TOO LATE FOR BAG'	"
51	Dec 66	140	Details non SG	HE Box
63	Dec 69	85	Postmark 2B1	B Walker
64	Mar 70	22	Postmark 2B1 Reply	S Goldblatt
73	Jun 72	Adv.	Illustrated varieties	
74	Sept 72	79	Collection letter 'P'	S Goldblatt
75	Dec 72	Adv.	Ref. Postal History - Proofs	
76	Mar 73	1	Display ref. details	S Goldblatt
82	Sep 74	57	Surcharge Quantities	"
84	Mar 75	16	4d. 'Close double'	Peter Jaffe

TRINIDAD

Bulletin No.	Date	Page	Details	Contributor
11	Oct 56	46	De la Rue Stamp Centenary Exhib. details	
11	Oct 56	55-56	Parcel Post Reference	JB Marriott
12	Jan 57	10	Boxed Mark. PAY 86	FRPSL
14	July 57	39	Display details	"
15	Oct 57	56-57	Information required	"
22	July 59	57	Colour Trials 1896-1903	"
23	Oct 59	70	Colour Trials 1896-1903	"
25	Apr 60	11	Comprehensive display details	"
25	Apr 60	30-31	Postal Stationery 1879-1913 (Postcards)	"
27	Sept 60	57-58	Postal Stationery (Registration envelopes. Wrappers)	"
29	Apr 61	37-38	1891 Surcharged 9d	"
36	Jan 63	5	Display ref. details	"
36	Jan 63	16	Postmasters 1851-1914	"
36	Jan 63	16-17	Mail for Coolic Immigrants	"
37	Apr 63	35	Packet rate to UK 1801-1898	"
37	Apr 63	42	Review the Philatelic History of Trinidad to 1862. by JB Marriott	Caribbex

Bulletin No.	Date	Page	Details	Contributor
38	Apr 63	48	Pre adhesive display ref.	JB Marriott
40	Mar 64	15	1885. The first postage due issue (contd.)	"
41	Jun 64	25	Display ref. details	"
41	Jun 64	32-33	1885. The first postage due issue	"
43	Dec 64	57	Display ref. 'Officially sealed' labels etc.	"
49	Jun 66	104	Postal rates from the BWI	"
49	Jun 66	110	Postmark and manuscript	Hooton Michell
51	Rue 66	136-137	Postal Rates - Packet minutes B.W. I.	
53	Jun 67	22	Display ref. details	JB Marriott
58	Sept 68	51	Trinidad Post Office ref.	DR. EK Doak
58	Sept 68	51	Trinidad Postal Stationery RPC	JB Marriott
63	Dec 69	83	Obliterators	Robert Topaz
64	Mar 70	22	Obliterators	JB Marriott
65	Jun 70	30/44-5	Soldiers letter	"
65	Jun 70	46	Stamps in use in Ciudad Bolivar Venezuela	"
67	Dec 70	88-89	1885. Postage due issue addenda	"
69	Jun 71	43-45	Bibliography - Trinidad Philatelic Literature	"
71	Dec 71	77	Display ref. T25	S Goldblatt
71	Dec 71	79	BWI Post Offices	"
71	Dec 71	86-90	Why not collect Trinidad	JB Marriott
75	Dec 72	81-83	Comprehensive display details	"
75	Dec 72	96	Ref. Trinidad Postal Markings	S Goldblatt
78	Sept 73	63-66	P.O. & P.A. postmarks	"
79	Dec 73	81-82	Fiscal stamps	"
81	Jun 74	34-35	Post Offices & Postal Agencies	"
81	Jun 74	36	Numeral Cancellation	"
83	Dec 74	78-79	Additional Date	M Medlicott
84	Mar 75	16-17	SG87 5/- Postal Stationery	S Goldblatt
84	Mar 75	16-17	Details for the use Type IV	"

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Bulletin No.	Date	Page	Details	Contributor
17	Apr 58	23	Ref. Mis-sent and Too Late Post marks	JB Marriott
17	Apr 58	Advert	SG187 Error	
22	July 59	Advert	WAR STAMP ERRORS	
25	Apr 60	Advert	SG187a details	
25	Apr 60	Advert	1913 - 28 Ref. Non SG Shades	
26	July 60	40	Display Ref. KGVI 6c. Confetti flaw	?
29	Apr 61	Advert	1913 Ref. Non SG Shades	
30	July 61	58-59	Booklets 1935-37	TW Frost
33	Apr 62	31	Trinidad & Tobago code letters	J Elson
35	Oct 62	60-61	Provisional of 1956	HT Ekhardt
39	Oct 63	80	Reading References	
41	Jun 64	31	Postmark AIRMAIL/GPO/TRINIDAD	HE Box
59	Dec 68	71	SG295a circumstances	CL Pullar
63	Dec 69	Advert	1913 Ref. Non SG Shades	

Bulletin No.	Date	Page	Details	Contributor
74	Sept 72	65-70	Gum used on KGV1 Definitives	RG Carr
74	Sept 72	79	Ref. Strikes	S Goldblatt
82	Sept 74	Advert	SG 423 & D266 Ref. Errors	

RED CROSS OVERPRINT 19.10.16

Mr. De Vries' study of these interesting stamps, published in Bulletin No.89, led me to examine two complete half sheets (120 stamps) which I have. I can confirm all his finds with one or two exceptions and can add a few more varieties which are identical on my two half sheets.

The list is:

Left Pane

Stamp	
SV1	Several other small black marks near the upper dot
SV2	'C' after nought but stop after '6'.
SV7	Broken serif to '1', not an extra stop.
1st stamp, 4th row.	Last stop of date is exactly above right vertical of cross outline, not 2mm to the right.
Last stamp, 4th row.	Small atop after '6'. (Like SV40)
SV11	Sometimes a proper dot after 6. Also a second small dot above and to the right of this one.
SV18	On heavily inked print this shows as a bulge on the 1.

Right Pane.

SV25	Also a second, small, stop above and to right of 6.
3rd stamp, 5th row.	Small dots above '0'.
SV37	Broken serif to 1, not an extra stop.
2nd stamp, 7th row.	Vertical of first '1' narrow above base.
Last stamp, 9th row.	Large stop nearly joined to '6'

Bill Collins

John De Vries would like to know if any member can supply items of fact or recommended reading of any previously published philatelic articles for ALL stamps for the period 1913-1921. Can any member help?

TRINIDAD POSTMARKS.

An addendum to the town and village cds. postmarks.

Members may be interested to know of additional date finds. These are some years prior to those previously reported by Simon Goldblatt (Bulletin No.78, September 1973).

Name	SG. No.	Bagging Code	Date/Remarks
Chacachare	145	B	4th Jan. Year not seen
Mail Steamer	107	A	No. 13th 86
Monos Route			
Guapo	126	-	Date not seen.

Commenting on Simon's erudite lists, there are a few on which I would have given differing categories. I offer as an hypothesis that Siparia, Guanapo, Guaiaco and Todd's Road were all serviced by what appears to have been good communications for the time, be it omnibus or steam tram (I understand that Trinidad Railway was in operation 1876-1968). Mayaro on the South East Coast, I would have thought (pre 1913) was among the least serviced as far as communications were concerned.

Examining methods of communication that would have been available for Postal services, then this test would appear to confirm Simons categories of the frequency with which these date stamps might be found. But try and find them!

John De Vries

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS

In Bulletin No.38, July 1963, Mr. Ludington describes in great detail the various postal markings of the Turks & Caicos Islands, and Mr. Challis followed in Bulletin No.81, June 1964 with an additional cancellation. In a bunch of covers recently purchased at auction I found another which does not appear to have been recorded before and which is shown to the drawing alongside.

It is contemporary with the Ludington type 6 but it will be seen to have heavy black bars separating the inscription GRAND TURK at the top and TURKS ISLANDS at the bottom. Above the date is an asterisk rather than the usual index letter. Three strikes of this cds occur on an air mail letter to the U.S.A. bearing ½d, 1d, 1½d and 3d stamps of the K.G.VI definitive series.



Any information on this mark would be appreciated and I would also be interested to hear of other examples.

M. Wilson

OPINIONS SERVICE (Home members only)

Facilities are available for opinions to be given on most stamps of the B.W.I. Group for which a fee of 75p per stamp or cover is charged. *Members wishing to take advantage of this service should send the stamp(s) or cover(s) to the Hon. Secretary enclosing a remittance for the appropriate fee together with an addressed envelope (stamped additionally for Registration or Recorded Delivery). Every endeavour will be made to return the item(s) within fourteen days. All stamps or covers submitted are accepted entirely at the sender's risk and neither the Circle nor any of us members, collectively or individually, can be held responsible for the loss or damage of any item or for any opinion expressed.

*In instances where it is necessary to consult more than one specialist additional postage will be charged to the sender.

NEWS ROUNDUP

A new publication from the Roses Caribbean P.S. Entitled "West Indies Civil Censorship Devices in World War II" makes a very welcome first study paper from this Society, and also helps to fill a long felt need for an authoritative work by the collector of this branch of B.W.I. postal history.

This profusely illustrated handbook, which is stapled and soft bound, is printed on A4 size paper (210 x 297mm) and covers in its 82 pages the following countries:-

Antigua, Barbados, British Guiana, Cayman Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Turks and Caicos Islands.

The notes on the censorship devices of Antigua, Jamaica and Trinidad in particular are excellent and provide an in depth study, whilst the information for one or two of the other countries although not so comprehensive does, however, give a good insight into this field of collecting.

The following is an extract from the Editor's foreword:

"All the sections now presented have been provided by authors who are specialist collectors of the particular territory concerned, but they are not all necessarily authorities on World War II censorship procedures. It may be that in some cases more information is in the hands of the reader, and if so perhaps our temerity in publishing what we ourselves have worked out will be excused. This account is, in any case, far from a finished study, and any information sent to the Editor will be passed on to the appropriate quarter. It is our hope that in a future handbook the present listings can be updated and additional territories included".

Notwithstanding the above comments we can thoroughly recommend this publication which is a must for all members interested in World War II censor marks. The U.K. price including postage is £3.00 and for the U.S.A. and Canada \$7.50 including air mail postage. Orders to Malcolm Watts, Good Intent, 18 Linden Way, Wetherby, W. Yorks, LS22 4QU.

The Roses have very kindly donated a copy to the Circle Library and this has now been passed to Steve Papworth.

Jack Arnell, Chairman of BERMUPEX 76, tells me that this year's International Philatelic Exhibition and Bourse will be held at the Southampton Princess Hotel, Southampton, Bermuda, on Saturday and Sunday the 4th and 5th December, 1976. This will be preceded by the Auction held by Robson Lowe International Ltd., on Friday 3rd December, 1976. Any member wishing to attend the International and who would like a Winter break should write for further information to BERMUPEX, P.O. Box 937, Hamilton 5, Bermuda.

Just once in a while, when producing the Bulletin, a mistake occurs which turns out to be a schoolboy howler, A few months ago a phone call from a contributor, who had been revising his copy, asked me whether or not I knew that Sir Edward Bacon had been canonised! On checking the proofs the reason for his call was at once apparent. A typing error had converted Sir to St.

Bob Devaux of Castries, St. Lucia met up with Dr. John Lockie in Vancouver at the beginning of last June when Bob had come up from Castries as a representative for the Caribbean to the Habitat conference. John says that it is more than eight years since they last met and even longer since they compared their St. Lucia "gems". With the nearest St. Lucia enthusiast on the other side of the American continent this proved to be a rare opportunity for a real session.

When Denby Dale visited Morley earlier this year, two of our members, Derek Sutcliffe and Tony Shepherd, were amongst those giving displays. Derek showed pre-stamp Jamaica and Tony followed with Grenada and West Indies.

At Ilford Philatelic Society A.G.M. father and son, Leslie and Stirling Baker were elected to office. Stirling is the new Chairman and his father Leslie takes over as Packet Secretary.

Another recent presentation to the Study Circle Library, by its author Thomas Foster, is a 25 page brochure on the "Birmingham" postmarks of Jamaica. This work is a complete study of these marks and it will eventually form a chapter to Mr. Foster's forthcoming postal history from 1860 onwards.

We are also informed that a similar brochure dealing with the "New Birmingham" daters is in preparation and that a copy will be sent to us in due course.

FROM THE SALE ROOM

Stanley Gibbons Auctions. Sale of April 29 and 30, 1976

BRITISH GUIANA 1888-89: \$1 (SG.185), bottom marg. block of 4 unmounted, superb £120

BRITISH HONDURAS G.B. used in British Honduras: 1858-79: 1d. P1.158, showing two parts "A06" cancel, few short perfs. otherwise fine; unlisted in SG. £80

CAYMAN ISLANDS Jamaica 1889-91 1d (SG.27) on cover of 1899 Grand Cayman to Kingston, Jamaica; adhesive tied by indistinct "Georgetown" Type 111a, c.d.s. envelope torn and damaged at both ends but very scarce item, BPA Cert. (1971) £190

JAMAICA G.B. used in Jamaica: 1855-57 6d (shades), each with "A28", "A39", "A47", "A75" cancels (SG J22, J55, J84, J167), the first wing-margin example, "A39" with paper adhesion on reverse, torn down left side, "A47" very fine, "A75" thinned NW corner & with weak perf., a few other short perfs. or minor faults, all large part strikes; attractive group. £78

ST. CHRISTOPHER 1870-76: 1d pale magenta (SG.3) tied to outside of folded St. Kilts budget for 1876, possibly contained in wrapper band which was addressed; a unique item: some paper splits on fold; attractive £160

ST. KITTS-NEVIS 1923 Tercentenary: 10/- (SG.58), fresh and fine, large part o.g. £72
1923 Tercentenary: £1 (SG.60), fresh and fine, large part O.G., rare £235

TOBAGO 1894: Embossed 2d Reg'd env. with 1882-84 2½d. pair, 1885-96 6d., 1/- pair added, tied by Tobago c.d.s. JY 11 94 c.d.s. to Boston Mass., New York oval transit strike on reverse over 2d. Reg. stamp. Boston oval arrival 21 JULY 1894 d/s; very scarce: fine £86

HR. Harmer Ltd. Sale of May 24, 25 and 26, 1976

ANTIGUA 1862 6d. Die Proof in black on India paper on sunk card, the central portion browned, some other stains, pieces of marginal stamp paper affixed to three edges, a crease at right has split the card. £575

BAHAMAS 1859 1d., Die Proof in black on India paper on card, the central portion browned, some other small stains, pieces of marginal stamp paper affixed to three edges, the India paper has peeled slightly at three corners, the card creased and with small tear at left £675

- MONTERRAT 1884-85 2½d. red-brown, SG.9 a part o.g. block of four, centred slightly to left, a few blunt pens. Otherwise fine. Rare £320
- ST. CHRISTOPHER 1855 envelope to London with red circular unframed "ST. KITTS PAID/MY 29 1855" London arrival date stamp, a trifle soiled and slight creases but fine £155
- ST. LUCIA 1863 Prepared for use 6d. on 4d. indigo, SG10, small part e.g., fine, with Royal Cert. (1961) £310
- TRINIDAD 1859 6d., Die Proof in black on India paper mounted on card, fine. £440

NEW MEMBERS

FULLERTON, John Samuel, 35, St. James Road, Kingston on Thames, Surrey, KT1 2AH

Interest: Bermuda

HALL, R.C., 9, Drayton Close, Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey

Interests: Trinidad and Tobago.

NETHERSOLE, Michael John, c/o Micrographix Pty. Ltd., P.O. Box 31239, Braamfontein 2017, South Africa.

Interests: Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and postmarks of B.W.I.

REGO, Michael Richard, 1 Springhill Grove, Crofton, Wakefield, W. Yorks, WF4 1EY.

Interests: All aspects of British Guiana and Guyana.

ROBERTS, Dr. J.R.L., 17, Perrymead Street, London, S.W.6

Interests: Barbados, St. Kिल्ts, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.

TINDALL, James M., Box 285, Brookside, New Jersey 07926, U.S.A.

DECEASED MEMBER

CHEASON, Bryan A.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

WINAND, C.P., 4 Wellwynds Road, Hitherwood, Cranleigh, Surrey.

RESIGNED

The following members have been removed from the membership list, having moved and left no forwarding address.

BERMAN, J.: CHIDLEY, A.H.: DOE, Bernard: RICHARDS, J.A.

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