

ISSN 0953 - 8720



STUDY CIRCLE

FOUNDED
JANUARY 27th, 1954

Founder:
P.T. SAUNDERS, FRSL

President:
E.V. TOEG, FRSL

Vice-Presidents:
J.B. MARRIOTT, CVD, FRSL, RSE
P. JAFFÉ, FRSL, RSE

BULLETIN No. 160 MARCH 1994

BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE

Affiliated to the British Philatelic Federation

Hon. Secretary: M. R. WILSON

Hon. Treasurer: CRISTOPHER F. MAY

Hon. Editor: DENIS
CHARLESWORTH

Hon. Librarian: DEREK M. NATHAN

*Hon. Public
Relations Officer* PETER FORD

Committee: I. P. CHARD, S. GOLDBLATT, M. HAMILTON, D.H.MITTON
and S.SHARP

Hon. Auditor: J.A.C. FARMER, F.C.A.
*North American
Representative:* W. CLARY HOLT

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 (BELIZE) and the Postal History and markings of all other Caribbean territories during any period that they were under British administration or control, and those British Post Offices which operated in the , and Central or South America.
2. TO issue a quarterly BULLETIN containing articles, items of interest and other features.
3. TO loan books from the Circle library (**home members only**). Borrowers bear postage both ways. **List supplied upon application to Hon. Librarian accompanied by an s.a.e. (9" x 6½") - 2nd Class postage for 150gm rate required.**
4. TO publicise 'wants' and furnish opinions on stamp(s) and/or cover(s) for a nominal fee.
5. TO encourage, assist or sponsor the authorship and publication of definitive handbooks, monographs or other works of reference appropriate to the aim in para 1 above.

MEMBERSHIP&SUBSCRIPTION

MEMBERSHIP - Is WORLD WIDE in scope and open to all whether they be new or advanced collectors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS - The ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION is £6 for members residing in the UK or Europe and £8 for members who reside elsewhere.

Subscriptions (dues) are payable on 1st January each year and, subject to what is mentioned below, in sterling (by personal cheque or Standing Order drawn on a U.K. Bank, a Banker's Draft, International Money Order, Postal Order or local currency *notes* - no coins will be accepted - e.g. dollars, marks, francs etc.).

Members residing in North America (Canada, USA, and the Caribbean) who do not pay their Subscription (dues) in sterling should pay by sending to the North American Representative (see above for address) a cheque for USA \$14.50 made payable to "MARK W. SWETLAND". Other overseas members who pay their subscription by cheque drawn in a foreign currency or on a foreign bank MUST add the equivalent of £3 sterling partially to cover exchange and bank charges. The overseas rates quoted include an element to cover postage of the Bulletin by Air Mail.

1993 ACCOUNTS

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE

Income and Expenditure Statements for the year ended 31 December 1993

1992 £	INCOME	1993 £.p
2101	Subscriptions	1809.00
318	Publications - net surplus less postages	147.07
1097	Auction and Miscellaneous donations	746.42
22	Opinion Fees	4.50
-	Convention - net surplus	34.34
<u>517</u>	Interest received, less tax reserve	<u>398.23</u>
<u>£ 4055</u>	TOTAL INCOME	<u>£3139.56</u>
	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	
925	Bulletins : costs less advertising	1004.00
658	: distribution & editorial costs	<u>729.72</u>
184	Library : acquisitions	51.70
45	: insurance	54.00
50	: Librarian's expenses less recoveries	<u>254.46</u>
95	Meeting room hire less collections	207.50
65	BPF - Affiliation Fee (1992) and Donation	-
313	Officers' Administration : stationery, postages, telephone, photocopying etc., less recoveries	246.49
17	Publicity and Public Relations	-
21	Engraving Collett Trophy	-
<u>50</u>	Miscellaneous	<u>101.87</u>
<u>£2423</u>	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>£2649.74</u>
<u>1632</u>	SURPLUS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE for the year	<u>489.82</u>
<u>£4055</u>		<u>£3139.56</u>

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 DECEMBER 1993

<u>ACCUMULATED FUND</u>		
9626	Balance at 1.1.93	11257.59
1632	<u>Add</u> surplus for the year	489.82
<u>118</u>	Dollar conversion surplus	<u>175.73</u>
11376		11923.14
<u>(3244)</u>	<u>Less</u> Stocks of Publications at cost	<u>(3358.99)</u>
<u>£ 8132</u>		<u>£8564.15</u>
REPRESENTED BY:		
10680	Cash at banks, building society	10326.80
<u>202</u>	Sundry Debtors	<u>252.50</u>
10882		10579.30
(426)	<u>Less</u> Sundry Creditors	12.50
(134)	Taxation Reserve	134.30
<u>(2190)</u>	Subs. received in advance	<u>1868.35</u>
<u>£8132</u>		<u>£8564.15</u>

AUDITORS REPORT

I hereby certify that the Income and Expenditure Statements for the year ended 31 December 1992 are in accordance with the books, vouchers and explanations given to me; and that the Balance Sheet shows the financial state of the British West Indies Study Circle at that date, save that the Stocks of Publications, whilst valued at cost as consistent with previous accounts, may not have a market value of the sum stated on that date and in the Balance Sheet have been treated as having a nil value.

For a period the Study Circle adopted a subscription policy that by paying for five years in advance the sixth year was given free; and it is therefore under an obligation to provide a service to those members, the cost of which liability cannot be quantified accurately but at current subscription rates is £560. There are five honorary life members.

In all other respects the finances of the Study Circle appear to be sound.

Signed: J.A.C. Farmer, FCA, FRPSL. Dated: 29th January 1994.

LEAMINGTON DISPLAY BARBADOS

The main display of the morning session at the Leamington Convention was given by Frank Deakin and was entitled Barbados Stamps and Postal History 1687 to 1970.

Frank began his display by giving a brief outline of the history of the island and the development of the postal system. The island was first visited by the Portuguese in about 1536 and was named Los Barbudos. In 1625 Capt. John Powell in the good ship 'Olive' claimed the island for England. In 1627 Capt. Henry Powell acted as colonizer with 40 men and 8 slaves and it remained a British possession until it gained its Independence in 1966 within the Commonwealth.

Regular mails between Barbados and the United Kingdom started at an early date and during the 17th Century and the 18th Century letters were often carried by private persons or by private ships. Between 1702 and 1711 mail could be sent either by private ship or by one of Dummer's Packet boats, a service which ceased in 1711, leaving only the private vessels, until the Government Packet Service commenced properly in 1755. From 1851 the Colonial authorities were responsible for the internal postal system, but the British G.P.O. did not relinquish control of the overseas post till 1858.

He continued by stating that his display was in 5 sections namely, Pre-stamp letters and entires, Line engraved Britannia issues 1852 to 1878, Surface printed issues of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII 1882-1910, King George V issues 1912.1935, King George VI issues 1937-1949 and a few Queen Elizabeth II issues.

The earliest letter shown was of 1687 carried by a private ship from the island and with no postal marks and nothing to show how much it cost. Then followed a 1770 letter to the Jamaica Coffee House London carried by a private ship and rated at 9d and receiving a Dartmouth Ship Letter Mark of arrival and a Barbados No.3 mark in two lines which was applied in Bridgetown and a letter of 1780 showing the larger type of Barbados mark in two lines, overstruck by the Bishop mark of July 28th and rated at 1/N4. Then an 1858 entire marked 'By Packet' to London and charged a single Packet rate of 2/2, but the letter was scrutinised and re-rated 4/4 and marked with a red inspectors crown mark to show the altered rate. These were followed by Fleuron markings on two entires of the early 19th century, clear strikes of the Bristol

and Liverpool Step-type Ship Letter, the London Ship letter and two examples of Military Mail to Scotland, carried by the Caledonian railway and receiving this railway's CR in black and in red.

Frank continued with a preamble about the design and development of the first stamps of Barbados, the beautiful 'Britannia' design.

The first stamps were issued in the island early in 1852.

This part of the display showed the stamps on blued and on white paper, singles and blocks, including a page of used pin perfs with both watermarks. Then followed the 2d stamp in greyish-slate which had a very limited use as a twopenny rate and during a temporary shortage of 1d stamps was officially bisected and used for the 1d rate between Aug.4th and Sept 21st 1854. This bisect was shown on cover to St.Vincent and on a large, dated 1854, piece cancelled by '2', Christchurch Parish, in the centre of the first type cancellation. A 1d blue imperf followed on an 1854 'Prices Current', sent to Trinidad and forwarded by Seen and Eve; then a dark blue 1d imperf on an 1855 local mourning envelope from St. Joseph's Parish to Bridgetown with the stamp cancelled by a clear no.6, a light blue 1d imperf. on an 1857 letter to Trinidad and a 6d imperf. on an 1861 envelope to England, a 1d blue on white paper on an envelope to London, the cover bearing a 6 in red crayon, prepaid, and a fair strike of the red crown circle. Two double rate letters, each bearing two 1d imperfs followed, the first being a cargo Prices Current to St. Lucia, showing 4 in red m/s prepaid and the red Crown circle and the 2nd also with two 1d imperf with 8 in black m/s, the 10d rate to Jamaica. Another 1d imperf shown was tied to a complete 'Merchantile Intelligencer' to Turks Islands in Sept. 1858.

The 1861-70 issue was represented by most of the basic stamps in mint condition, some in blocks of 4 or larger multiples including a block of 62 of the ½d in the blue green shade. This item was printed on paper made at Rush Mills, Northampton, but with the papermaker's name 'Morbey & Saunders 1840', due either to an error on Perkins Bacon's part or to a shortage of their usual paper. Then followed a block of 16 of the 1d imperf, SG.23a, probably the largest known block; SG,24a, the 1d bisect, tied by a bootheel to a large piece of the Barbados Agricultural Reporter and an 1866 New Brunswick to Barbados triple rate cover which was quite remarkable; the single rate was 22c, the double, 44c and the triple 66c, but the rate on this cover was only 55c; so it was likely that either a 10c or a 12½c stamp was missing from the top right corner. Then came two 5d rate covers to the U.S. with 4 in red m/s and with small and large Steamship 10 Marks.

In the Great Find of Perkins Bacon stamps In 1887 many values of the '61-70 series were found in imperf pairs, four of these together with an imperf. Pair of the 6d orange-vermilion with the large star watermark of 1873 were shown. Then followed the ½d of 1866 with Plate No.2 in its margin as well as the rare imperf. between Horizontal Pair of the 1/- and following that a block of 4 of the rose-red 6d and shades of the 4d in blocks of 4. An 1869 Officer's letter of the West India Regiment followed to St Helena via the Cape Packet and Plymouth rated 1/11 and bearing 12 stamps.

The 1873 Wmk Large Star Clean-cut perf 14½-15½ was shown and included singles of the ½d and 4d, a pair of the 6d and a block of 4 of the 1/-: of the 1870

Large Star Rough perf.14-16 there were the 4d and 6d and of the 1871 Small star the 4d, 6d and 1/- pair.

The next items of note included an 1871 6d rate letter to British Guiana, containing a Prices current List and charged an extra 1d for the weight, pre-paid in red m/s, the blue 4 crossed out and a red 4 substituted for it; the two 1d stamps went into the Barbados coffers and the 4d was remitted to London, the division of the rate. An 1864 envelope to London with the Barbados Ship Letter Mark on 2 lines, carried by the steamship 'Hayti', and an 1872 envelope with three 1d stamps for the Ship Letter Rate and carried by the steamer 'Gamma' in 26 days to London. The 1872 Small Star was represented by a 1d pair and a 1/- and singles of other values including the 11-13 by 14½ to 15½ perfs.

Next came the Plate Proof of the ½d in block of 20, endorsed in m/s in the bottom margin April 25th/73, and a corner block of 20 of the 3d Plate Proof, followed by Plate and Die Proofs of various values, including the Die Proof of the large 5/-.

Then followed by year:

1873 Single and block of 4 of the 5/- plate proof in black, probably the largest block was one of 6 in the 'Olive Blossom Colour'. This noble stamp being one of a relatively small number to have a plate proof in colour and this pair was in maroon. Also shown was the 5/- mint and used, as a specimen and as a used pair.

1874 1d blue tied to a copy of 'The West Indian Newspaper' & dated March 20th 1874.

1875 7 specimens of this issue, 5 were the normal London Printing, and 2 were printed locally in Bridgetown in very small, rough uneven type.

1876 An elevenpenny rate Registered Envelope to Prince Edward Island with a pair of the 1873 3d stamps, a 4d and a 1d; backstamped with the P.E.I. Railroad duplex, containing the C & S, the towns Charlottetown and Souris.

1875-78 Issue. Block of 6 of the 3d mauve-lilac mint, a block of 6 of the 1/- dull-mauve used in 1880, the rare Perf.14 x 12½ of the 4d mint and the 1d with wmk. sideways used.

1878. During another shortage of 1d stamps the large 5/- had its value tablet removed, it was perforated down the centre and both sides of the stamp were surcharged 1d. Amongst items shown were used and unsevered pairs as well as an unsevered pair in mint condition.

Frank continued by stating that Members of Her Majesty's Forces could send their mail at specially reduced rates; usually the envelope had to be signed by the commanding officer to obtain the concession, but sometimes the 1d rate was allowed without the letter being signed. He showed a cover of 1878 to a Sergeant in Malta bearing the provisional 1d. The cover had no other markings although the surcharge was tied by a bootheel.

Two bisects then followed, the 1872 bisect of 1d blue SG.52a cancelled on a small piece and a local bisect of the 1d grey of 1877 SG.73a on a front, the stamp being cancelled by a bootheel with 5 in the centre, posted at St.John's to someone in the parish. These being followed by an 1876 envelope with 1/- violet-aniline to London

and a 1879 2/- rate (double) cover with a pair of 1/- stamps canc. with bootheel and c.d.s. and showing the London Paid Ship Letter Mark in red.

The surface printed section commenced with four examples of the 1882 Postal Stationery Artist's work. Of these four examples two were postcards and two were wrappers.

The Art Work was followed by a page of Postal Stationery Die Proofs; the ½d Die Proof, dated 2 May 82, marked 'Before Hardening' and the 1d Die Proof, dated 5 May 82, marked likewise. Then followed Reprinted Trade Samples, and Reprinted Die Proofs, as they have sometimes been called; there being basically 4 different types ABCD and 8 of them are from small sheets called Plate 6 which appeared in 1908 and again in 1919.

1882-86 Set. Items shown included specimens, the 6d, 1/-, 5/- having the normal specimens applied in London, but 8 copies with the rough, smaller specimen in serified type put on locally. Of the normal stamps shown, one has the block of 4 of the 6d mint and a single mint copy of the 5/- and a cut down Die Proof.

1886. A Seaman's Letter from the ship's steward, serving on H.M.S. Calypso, in the training squadron at Barbados, signed by the Commanding Officer, ensuring it would go for the special concession rate of 1d. The British stamp was applied on the Plymouth-Bristol Sorting Tender and cancelled with the B16, as is normal, when carried by this special carriage.

Amongst items then shown were a 2½d Rate Letter of 1887 to St. Christopher, the ½d being a diagonal bisect of the 1d stamp SG.91a. Following this, the 1892 ½d on 4d - Varieties - No Hyphen in strip of 3 - copy surcharged double in red and in black, with a used copy red and black and no hyphen and a stamp with a diagonal specimen. The 1892 Seal of the colony, proof of the Vignette in black and final proof of the centre design on card, dated 2 Feb 92 and marked 'Before Hardening' and the 1892 Set of Essays acting as colour Trials ½d to 5/-, each stamp in one colour and then in two colours; all being in different colours with Barbados and values painted by hand; the 4d value has an error, Barrados, instead of Barbados. The 3d value Colour trials. 12 stamps showing different colour combinations. Next came a 1892 cut down Die Proof followed by a page of colour trials and essays, an example of the black and white Master Die with Barbados added by hand and 2 more essays and 4 blocks of 4 of the 1909-10 set as well as the 1892 set in pairs overprinted specimen and the ½d to the 10d in blocks of 4 followed by 1890 and 1892 covers to Germany and France bearing the Queen Victoria ½d and two 2½d values and the Seal of Colony pair of the 2½d.

1893 The Black Crowned Circle on two covers; this ½d provisional was used during that year to answer a shortage of adhesives; it was used again, when there were no farthing stamps in 1896.

Next to be shown were the 5/- bistre of 1886 on an 1894 Reg. Envelope to Rhode Island, U.S.A. tied with the Barbados C.D.S. of July 5th, '94, a 1894 Reg. Envelope to London bearing the seal of Colony issues and the ½d on 4d issue on cover to England with one copy of the surcharge double, red and black. A St Vincent cover of 1896 with a strip of 4 x 1d rose, and a pair of ½d green canc. at Barbados with a

straight line 'Posted on British Packet', the stamps additionally canc. with the violet straight line 'ESK', one of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company ships.

1897 Jubilee Issue. Die Proof of the Design, dated 23 Aug 97 and marked 'Before Hardening'; Die Proofs of the 2½d value dated 22 Sep 97, the 10d and the 2/6, same dates, all on glazed paper. Die Proofs of the ½d, 5d, 6d and 8d values with the same dates. Set overprinted Specimen, and in blocks of 4 on white paper together with a local ½d rate wrapper with two ¼d stamps used in St. George to St Peter.

This was followed by a 1898 Cover to USA with 5 times ½d and ¼d Jubilee stamps - understamped, so 'COLLECT POSTAGE 4 CENTS' on the front in printed type and a pair of 2 Cents Postage Dues U.S., an 1897 Envelope from England to Jamaica with the English stamp canc. on board at Barbados and backstamped at Kingston and with 'Posted on British Packet' on the front of the cover, a 1898 Consignees letter by the Royal Mail Steamer 'Para' to London with 'Posted on British Packet' and with Barbados datestamp and a heart-shaped T Postage Due, a very large Reg. Envelope of 1896 to England with 32 Jubilee stamps on the front and on the back, making up the 1/10½d Reg. rate, a 1899 Postal Stationery Envelope from St. Lucia to Barbados with 'Esk' in red m/s on the 1d impressed stamp, put on in the Esk mail room and a 1904 Consignee Letter by the R.M. Steamer Solent and Trent to London with the 'Posted on Board' Marking and Barbados datestamp of SP10 and dated in London SP22; taxed 2d by the heart-shaped T, landed at Plymouth and then carried on the Plymouth & Bristol Tender, where it received the B16 cancel.

The remainder of this section included 1906 Nelson vignette in black on thick, glazed paper, dated 13 Sep 1905. Die proof of frame, dated the same; 4 values of set in blocks of 4, ¼d, 2½d, 6d, 1/-. Four Nelson Colour trials. Black & indigo 2½d, the rare Second Printing, limited to 2,000, in a block of 4. Used ¼d showing the Major Re-entry, and the 1d value canc. with the Southampton Packet Letter Mark. A 1906 Reg. Envelope bearing a pair of ½d and a pair of 2d Nelsons, making up the 7d reg. rate to New York. The 1906 Olive Blossom. Die Proof in the colour of the stamp, the 1d and the vertical specimen. 1907 reg. envelope with 4 copies of the Blossom and 1d Nelson, being the 5d reg. rate to Jamaica and followed by the 1907 Kingston Relief Fund 1d on 2d. A block of 24 with inverted surcharge, double surcharge on a vertical pair mint and double on top pair of block of 4 used and one of these doubles also with 'no stop' variety and normal and inverted with specimen overprints.

The King George V section commenced with 1912 Composite Artist's Proof in dark grey and the 3/- value tabs in red; marked in m/s: 'For the 1/-, 2/- and 3/-'. Master Die proof with uncleared value tabs for the 1/- to 3/-, dated June 10th 1912. Die Proofs of the pence and shilling values on glazed card without value tabs and marked 'Before Hardening'. 4 values overprinted Specimen and the 2d value of the 1916 large Seal and all in addition handstamped "Colonias" in violet by the Spanish Government for circulation to its colonies. 4 die Proofs of the value tabs in black for ¼d, ½d, 1d, 2d. The 1912 set as Plate Proof Pairs in the issued colours; only 2 full sets in joined pairs recorded and finally Plate No.1 blocks of 4 of the top values of this set fine mint.

Frank then stated that he was fortunate to find the 1914 Belgium Relief Fractions, amongst those shown was one on piece with a ½d stamp, dated 29.11.14 and one on a P.C., dated 1.12.14 and bearing a pair of ½d stamps.

He continued with 1918 and 1920 reg. envelopes to England and the U.S.A. with examples of the Large Seal stamps of KGV. 1918 New Vignette without the circular border line of the small die proof in black on surcharged paper. Sheet of 30 of the 4d value in the two handsome colours red/black and a pair of the 4d value imperf. 1920 Victory Issue - Vignette in black for the shilling values die proof followed by the Small Die Proof in black and green for the 1/- values with void value tabs; similar colour trial for the 1/- value and then imperf. sample proofs of the 2½d value, a 3/- single and block of 4, all specimened, and 4 values of the set in specimen pairs.

Next shown were 4 colour trials with void value tabs in the design of the pence values followed by the whole set in Mint blocks of 4 and on a registered FDC dated 9/9/20 to New York. 1921 2d value mint; hand painted Artists Essay of same value. 1921 engraved progressive Die Proof in black on surfaced paper with blank value tabs and lacking some of the background and the Specimen set of the Small Seal. 1925 ½d Plate Proof in colour. 1d imperf pair in brown and in green, colour trials. 1925-35 2½d imperf. Specimen. Set Specimen, ¼d to the 1/- in black, but 1/- in red and the 1925-35 Seal of Colony in blocks of 4 mint, These were followed by some unusual items such as the Embossed die proof of the Red Stamp Duty Design with date plugs void, dated 23rd Feb 1923 in m/s, the 1937 Registration Fee Essay Die Proof in bright blue, marked 'Not Approved', signed and dated, and the Accepted Design in black on glazed paper as well as an 1935 envelope to Canada with a diagonally bisected 1 Postage due to indicate the collection of ½d which is written in black ink across the bisect and another example on an "On Service Returned Letter" Envelope, but this time having the bisect marked a ½d in red m/s.

The last section to be shown, King George VI and selected Queen Elizabeth included 1938-47 KGVI Set perforated Specimen including two strips of 3, a 1930 First Flight Airmail Cover from Barbados to England via St. Thomas, a 1939 Tercentenary Set Mint and perf specimen, 1939 a Martinique wartime cover to Barbados the reverse bearing the Civilian Censor Number 2 of Martinique and French military censor marks and a 1940 airmail cover marked First Scheduled Flight British West Indian Airways Barbados to Trinidad 27th Nov., the cover signed by the pilots.

The display concluded with selected items of Q.E. II material including 1953 a page of Postage Dues including a block of 6 of the 6c with the Crown missing in the watermark, the 1965 Marine set is in mint condition and the 12c with the grey printing double in block of 4 and a local cover with a pair of 4c imperf., the 1970 4c in an imprint imperf block of 4 from the only sheet, the 1970 Surcharge 4X varieties as multiples, double and omitted and a 1970 double surcharge of the 4X tied to a cover with the normal stamp.

The vote of thanks was given by Tony Shepherd who praised Frank for the wonderful showing that he had provided. The members present showed their approval to his remarks and to the display in the usual manner.

Erratum Due to an oversight, (got my disks crossed in the last bulletin, the vote of thanks to Derek Nathan was not given by Tony Shepherd, it was given by Michael Rego. I hope that Mike will accept this apology for the mistake.



Tony Shepherd thanking Frank Deakin at the close of his display



Frank Deakin making a point during his display



Members viewing the dealers wares

Photos by kind permission of 'B' Holt and Victor Toeg

BRITISH GUIANA TAX MARKINGS

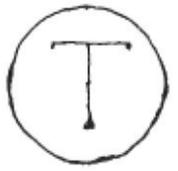
Tax marks are applied by the office first handling a piece of under-franked mail, drawing the attention of the delivery office to this fact and requiring a collection of Postage Due to be made by the addressee. In the case of Inland mail, this is usually done by one process, often the application of postage due stamps.

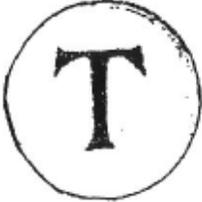
In the case of Foreign mail this usually takes the form of a capital 'T', often within a distinctive border, and with a figure denoting the under payment. This figure is usually expressed in gold centimes, which are then given an agreed value in the Country of delivery.

The study of Tax Marks in British Guiana has previously been only very sketchy, and of the five types illustrated by Townsend & Howe on page 362 of their book, one is clearly the London hexagon.

The present study has identified twenty different marks used between 1885 and 1966: no doubt there are others to be found. So that there is no confusion with Townsend & Howe, the prefix 'T' is used for type numbers. T & H numbers, prefixed 'PD', are shown where they can be correlated.

Type No	Illustration	Circle Dia.mm	Height mm	Width mm	Colour	Date range	Number seen
T1		None	11 4 mm serifs	11	Black	1885	1
T2		21	11	11	Black	1888-90	2
T3		22	12	8-9	Violet	1892-1907	15

Type No	Illustration	Circle Dia.mm	Height mm	Width mm	Colour	Date range	Number seen
T4 (PD 6)		23	13	10	Black	1901-13	11
T5		21-22	12	13.5	Black Violet	1907 1907	1 3
T6		21	12.5	10	Black	1908	1
T7		20	11	10	Black Violet	1912 1912	3 2
T8		23	12 5 mm serifs	8	Black	1913	1
T9		28	12	12	Black	1915	1

Type No	Illustration	Circle Dia.mm	Height mm	Width mm	Colour	Date range	Number seen
T 10		25 outer/ 22 inner	9	8	Black Violet	1918-21 1919	29 5
T 11		18.5-20	10	10	Black	1918-23	7
T 12		26	13	11 top 12 serifs	Black	1924	2
T13 (PD 7)		25	10.5	10-12	Violet Black	1925-27 1923	7(+1 T&H) 1
T 14		25	9	9	Violet	1928-27	8
T 15		21-22	9	8.5 top 9-11 max 1.5mm stop 3mm serif to stop	Violet	1926-33	

Advert

Schiff Auctions

Advert

ARGYLL ETKIN LTD

Advert

CHRIS RAINEY

Advert

STAMP INSURANCES SERVICES

Advert

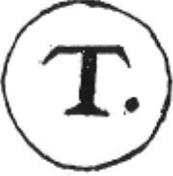
WILLARD S. ALLMAN

Advert

PETER SINGER

Advert

AVION STAMPS

Type No	Illustration	Circle Dia.mm	Height mm	Width mm	Colour	Date range	Number seen
T 16		21	9 1.5 mm stop 5 mm serif to stop	9 top 10.5 max	Black	1926-41	29
T17		21	12	13	Black	1933-37	4
T 18		23	10.5 3mm stop 3.5 mm serif to stop	9	Violet	1929-34	4
(PD 8)			(without stop)		(Black)	(1931)	(1 T&H)
T19 (PD 9)		25	13	11.5 stem tapers 2.5-3.5 mm	Violet	1958-66	8
T20		27	14.5	12.5	Violet	1966	1
Manuscript					Blue Pencil Red Pencil Ink Blue	1919 1919 1939 1942 1948 1950-51	3 1 1 1 1 3

It will be noted that these twenty types vary considerably in shape, size and colour. Not all periods have been covered, and a considerable gap occurs from 1941 to 1958. This is significant because a greatly increased number of letters were sent during this period and, with the advent of airmail, many more opportunities for error of rate occur. There seem to be four possibilities to explain this gap:

- 1) There is a missing mark which has not come to light.
- 2) There was no mark in use and the Post Office relied on manuscript marks.
- 3) The Post Office did not concern itself with under-franking and let all mail through.
- 4) Correspondents were careful always to use the correct postage.

Let us consider these points.

- 1) This is possible but unlikely in view of the number of covers available and examined by the author and his helpers.
- 3) There is a little evidence in favour of this theory, but most under-franked mail which slipped through seems to have occurred during periods of stress such as Civil Disturbance and after the 1945 G.P.O. fire.
- 4) This is extremely unlikely over the period of time involved.
- 2) This seems the most likely explanation, in view of the 60% of all manuscript marks seen coming from this period (and the balance from 1919). This is the area where the Author is particularly looking for help from members.

Please look for Tax Marks on covers originating from British Guiana, but especially from the period 1941 -58, and let me know what you find.

A number of B.G. collectors have been most helpful in the preparation of the foregoing and my especial thanks are due to Michael Pugh and Terry Dickinson for lengthy loans of their collections.

A companion study of collection marks is in an advanced stage of preparation.

Derek Nathan

MATERIAL URGENTLY WANTED FOR FUTURE BULLETINS

BRITISH GUIANA

The 1882 provisional issue printed by Baldwin and Co. has been carefully studied; Townsend & Howe give eight pages to the details. There were seven printings, three of the one cent and four of the two cents. The total number of one cent printed was 42,396, of which 12,000 may or may not have been destroyed.

The figures given by T and H imply, but do not state categorically, the following figures for the three printings of the one cent:

Printing 2	6,072
Printing 5	12,324
Printing 7	24,000

This suggests that Printing 7 should be much the commonest, but this does not seem to be borne out by experience; sheets appear on the market from time to time, and are most often Printing 5. In my own collection I have three sheets of Printing 5 and none of Printing 7, and two additional blocks from the bottom of the sheet of Printing 5.

Stamp 12, the bottom right-hand-corner of the sheet, can be allocated to its respective printing as follows:

- Printing 5. Right side crosses 5/gap/7.
2 of 1882 close to the border.
- Printing 7. Right side crosses 5/gap/6/gap/1.
2 of 1882 vertically under the word GUIANA.

All three sheets of Printing 5, and a block of four, fit this description, though one sheet and the block lack the full stop after CENT. The fifth positional copy, in a block of six, has the crosses of printing 5 (5/gap/7) but the 2 of 1882 as in Printing 7; it also lacks the full stop after CENT.

This block of six otherwise bears all the characteristics of Printing 5, notably the distinctive figure 1 on position 7, and the lack of the distinctive 1 on position 8 (which is characteristic of Printing 7).

I am reluctant to place too much importance on the missing full stop. Although the stop seems to appear on most stamps of this issue, one cannot be really sure, as the SPECIMEN perforations and cancellations often obscure it. It would not be surprising if it failed to print; on the other hand, the missing stop could be part of a general deterioration of the setting, ultimately resulting in the misplacement of the figure 2 of 1882.

I suggest there may have been four stages:

- 1) Printing 5 as described in T and H.
- 2) The missing stop.
- 3) The missing stop and the shifted 2.
- 4) Repair of the setting to make Printing 7.

Unfortunately I do not have a positional block from Printing 7 with which to make a direct comparison, and therefore can only go on what T and H say.

Can any other member add to this information? Perhaps the neat division of the printings is not quite as clearcut as T and H make out.

Michael Webster

BRITISH GUIANA

Reference the report by Frank Bennett on his 1913 cover to Leonora, British Guiana, I can offer a few comments on the postmark. Although the auction description referred to "two types of Leonara datestamps", the illustration shows only one. The small "thimble type" strike is a transit marking that was applied when the cover passed through the Registration Office at the G.P.O. in Georgetown. If there is another Leonara strike on the cover, it must be on the front.

As to the Leonara marking shown, this is of course a receiving mark, and is listed in the Townsend & Howe British Guiana Handbook as Type 12b known used from 10 September 1903 to 20 October 1916. It is quite common used as a cancellation device until mid-1910 when Type 15c, the smaller 23mm mark came into use. Thenceforth it was probably used mainly to backstamp covers and date postal papers, of which few survive.

I have run across quite a few inverted day, month and year slugs in BG postmarks, but mostly in more recent times since the advent of the 'skeleton' type device. In changing the date a careless postal clerk can easily invert one or more of the slugs, and not bother to correct the error until required to again change the date. I have noted that the day slug often prints darker and sharper than month and year as datestamps near their retirement. I ascribe this to the lesser use that day slugs receive, a maximum of 12 days per year compared to the 28 to 31 for month and the entire year for the year slug.

Fred Seifert

BERMUDA

In Bulletin No. 159 of December 1993, page 77, Peter Jaffé describes a Bermuda ½d stone cancelled by a “St. David’s Type H5 datestamp for NO 9 88 overstruck” (?) by two impressions of the St. Georges duplex, Type K4, one of them of the datestamp portion with an illegible date.

The K4 and K4a series were not issued until 1 January 1889 and were in use until 31 December 1895, with the Type H5 datestamp series issued the next day, 1 January 1896, having been ordered, received and distributed in the course of the year 1895. The Type H5 series has the year date complete in four figures, not two.

St. David’s R.O. was opened on 1 October 1886 and was issued with a duplex cancellation Type K3a-19, which since the reorganization of July 1882 had not been in use. On 1 January 1889 St. David’s was issued with a Type K4a-19 duplex and from 1 January 1896 to 31 December 1920 used a Type H5 datestamp with four figure year. Thus at no time was there ever any need for an individually made datestamp, especially at such a small R.O., which already had an officially authorized and issued duplex cancellation. The “St. David’s NO 9 88” mark can only be a forgery.

As for identifying the R.Os. by the datestamp portions of the K3a and K4a duplex cancellations, I wrote an article, which appeared in the December 1992 issue of the B.C.P. Journal, on the K3a series. I still do not have enough material to complete one on the K4a series. Inverted portions of the date exist in both series and are scarce, but I have never attempted to list them.

The undated Type PM4 of Hamilton is known on the 4d, 6d dull lilac and 1/- compound perf. with CC watermark, and on the ½d green, 1d aniline, 2d aniline purple, 3d grey and both shades of the 1/- brown with CA watermark. One of my 1/- brown stamps also has traces of the Ireland Island Type H5 datestamp, issued in 1896.

Morris Ludington

JAMAICA

Foster, I feel, rather glosses over a particularly fascinating aspect of Jamaica Postal History, the “emergency” use of date stamps to cancel adhesives during the redistribution of numeral obliterations in October 1862. There are far more examples of such use than the few mentioned by Foster (page 101), and I feel that a more in-depth appraisal is overdue.

There are other instances of what could be considered the irregular use of date stamps on the early stamps of Jamaica which are also worthy of further study, such as:

- Use of Mile Gully (P9) between 1862 and 1886
- Use of Falmouth (P11) during 1881
- Use of Savanna-La-Mar (P11) during 1861 -2
- Use of Kingston (K9a) during 1863

and I am sure there may be others of equal irregularity”.

I am trying to compile a list of all such usages of date stamps, and would be grateful for as much assistance and of details of as many examples as possible.

Bill Atmore

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Since Victor Toeg's admirable book "The Leeward Islands Adhesive Fees Stamps" appeared in 1991, further material has come to light, and an update is needed.

1. The Victorian stamps, watermark CA over crown, are printed on papers bearing both the wide and the narrow setting of CA (vide papers used for similar format revenue and postage stamps of Ceylon, Mauritius, Gibraltar and others). I am not yet sure whether each of the five values is printed on both papers.
2. All five Victorian values are now recorded in (mounted) mint condition - EVT had not seen the £1, and a complete set was included in Christie's sale of the Schneiderman collection on 15 December 1992, probably ex De La Rue archives.
3. Somewhat surprisingly, a Nevis handstamp has come to light. It resembles Toeg Dominica Type 2; a three ringed oval containing the words REGISTRAR'S OFFICE. and NEVIS. Dimensions of the largest oval are approximately 58 x 41 mm. Asterisks at either end of REGISTRAR'S OFFICE. In the centre of the handstamp is FILED with JUL 18 Rec'd below. The marking is in blue-black. This firmly establishes that there was a Registrar on Nevis, at least in Victorian times, and his office presumably drew its stamps from the St. Kitts' requisition; the 6d, 2/- and 5/- values are so far recorded cancelled in Nevis.

4. More predictably, further values of the Leewards 1890 postage & revenue set have been found with the MCA and MCB perfin:

MCA: 6d inverted

1/- upright

MCB: 1/- sideways

5. A further black and white photographic essay (rejected) for the Edwardian design can be recorded. It is mounted on card with blank value tablet and is close to the finally accepted design; minor differences include the four corner ornaments.

Michael Medicott

LEEWARD ISLANDS - KG.V 6d Duty Plate Flaws

At the recent Leamington convention Tony Farmer showed me two blocks of the 6d PI.5 that complement the PI.8 block I illustrated in bulletin 155 (December 1992), and he has kindly supplied me with photocopies. They demonstrate the before and after damage states of the "swans neck" 'S' on the final 'S' in 'Islands' on stamps 9/5 and 10/5 on the right hand pane.

Three printings of the 6d were made from PI.5, in July 1916 (109 sheets to St.Kitts, 105 sheets to Antigua), December 1916 (56 sheets to Dominica) and July 1917 (21 sheets only to St.Kitts). The block showing the 'before damage' flaw is pale purple (approaching brown purple) with the duty in magenta. The damaged '5' block is a deeper shade of purple with bright purple duty plate impression. I have a further PI.5 single copy (without flaw, from left or right pane unknown) which is in a slightly deeper purple shade still, the three shades possibly representing the three printings.

The other flaw within this block is the damaged base to 'D' in 'Leeward', position 9/6, which is present on both PI.5 blocks. I would be interested to hear from anyone with an undamaged 'D' from PI.5, which would be from the first printing if it exists. Alternatively did this flaw originate on any of the earlier PI.1 printings? All three flaws disappeared when the 6d duty plate was replaced in 1920.





Pl.5 - before damage
to 'S' on 9/5, 10/5



Pl.5 - after damage
to 'S' on 9/5, 10/5

Peter Fernbank

HELP WANTED

We have had a request from a group of French philatelists who are doing a study on the thematic theme of "Radio/Telegraph/Telephone/Wireless and Telecoms".

The letter continues. .."We are now preparing a special issue of our monthly paper "PHILA QSL INFOS", devoted to Undersea Cables and Cable Ships. But unfortunately some information is missing concerning some special issues of British Commonwealth countries. Items that are of special interest are Virgin Islands - 1967 - 3 stamps and Cayman Islands-1972 -3 stamps".

Anyone willing to help with information regarding these two issues should contact Monsieur R. Porte at PHILA QSL INFOS, APP.16, 30 Avenue Chautemps, F-45200 Montargis, France.

ST. LUCIA

The four postage stamps issued in 1876 - (1d) black, (4d) yellow, (6d) mauve, (1/-) orange - watermarked Crown CC, perf.14, were overprinted

for stamp duty in 1881. The overprinted stamps were also accepted for postal use (SG F1-4).

The one penny issue, overprinted 'one penny/stamp' in red in two lines, in small Roman capitals, has been recorded since at least the beginning of this century (see Morley, Forbin, etc.) with surcharge inverted (SG F1a) and with surcharge double (SG F1b).

I am now able to record an example, fiscally used, with surcharge double, one in red, one in black. The red surcharge is badly misplaced sideways and downwards, and reads 'NY ONE PEN' with only traces of 'STAMP' on the bottom of the stamp. Since no trace appears on the top of the stamp, I conclude that it comes from the top row of the sheet. The black surcharge, clear and complete on the black stamp, is almost perfectly central.

The Royal Philatelic Society have accorded it a clean certificate, and one hopes that the editor of Gibbons part one will be equally impressed. I am delighted to have found such a prominent variety, and to give it the light of day after 112 years' obscurity. My copy is pen cancelled; I should be very interested to know, through the editor, of any other copy in captivity.

Michael Medicott

Editors Note: The editor of SG Catalogue Part I has confirmed that he will include the above in the next available edition of the catalogue. As it is fiscally used, and remains to be recorded either mint or postally used, it will be entered pro tempore as a footnote rather than as a full listing.

ST VINCENT - A red Rabacca?

Can any member confirm the existence of the extended Rabacca (PML 65) struck in red? There is evidence for its existence: Lot number 598 in the Robson Lowe auction of 12th October, 1955, is described as:- "Complete Village Datestamps struck in red: 1882-84 1d (3), 1886-89 and 1897 5d with c.d.s. of Stubbs (2), Rabacca and Kingstown (2), two very fine"

If the items are described in sequence, this would indicate a red Rabacca on the DLR 1d drab, SG39. With the last recorded strike of the abbreviated RAB (PML 33) in February 1884 and the earliest known strike of Rabacca in black in December 1884, there is a gap to be filled.

Stephen Sharp

TURKS & CAICOS IS.

The censorship mark on Louis Zell's cover from the Turks & Caicos Islands to the United States (p.59 of the September bulletin) is illustrated as Type C 1.5 in *Civil Censorship in the United States During World War II*, by Wilfrid N. Broderick and Dann Mayo, which was jointly published in 1980 by the Civil Censorship Study Group and the War Cover Club. According to the authors (p.52), this handstamp was used at Miami in March and April 1942. While the Broderick-Mayo handbook needs updating, it remains the most comprehensive work on WWII civilian censorship in the United States.

Michel Forand

MEMBERSHIP LISTING

New Members

Boulton, W.
Dean, C.

Harrison, K.J.
Hay, I.
Lythgoe, B.
McIlwaine, Dr J.H.
Shoemaker, R.
The Lord Spens
of 'Gould,
Taverner, G.K.

West, R.
Wynn, G. –

Address Changes

Bartlett, G.
Bell, C.
Booth, J.
Darcy, M.K.
Dow, J.
Gompel, W.
Hamm, A.

Resigned:

Astridge, G. Pearl, A.G. Woodward, R.G.

Deceased:

Dutton, J.N.D.

Special Interests

BWI (GEN)

STV (1880-1948)
ANT, LEE

TOB
OVERPRINTS

BAH, LEE
MON, DOM
DOM
PRE-STAMP
MATERIAL

AROUND THE CARIBBEAN

BERMUDA New Issue 20th January 1994 - Commemorative stamp issue
Furness Bermuda Line Four values 25c, 60c, 75c, \$2.00

Design Derek Miller, Printer BDT Security Printers, Process Lithography,
Stamp size 48.26 x 31.75mm, Stamps per sheet 50 (2 x 25), Paper CA. Spiral.



For further reading about this line see "The Furness Line to Bermuda" by M.H. Ludington & M.R. Rego (a copy of which is in the Study Circle library).

The Main Post Office is the G.P.O. at Hamilton. The Postmaster General is Mr Clevelyn Crichlow.

Sub Post Offices and current postmaster/mistress are located at:

St. George.- Mr.I. Butterfield. St. David's.- Mrs.R. Daniels. Baileys Bay.- Mrs.C.Scott
Harrington Sound. - Mrs.B. Richardson. Crawl. - Mrs.E. Ratteray. Devonshire. -
Mrs.M. Clarke. Flatts. - Mrs.G. Furbert. Paget. - Mrs.E. Lee. Warwick. - Mrs.P.
Stevens. Southampton. - Ms.B. Richardson. Somerset Bridge. - Mrs.I. Phillips.
Mangrove Bay. - Mrs.M. Thompson. Perot P.O. - Mrs.C. Simmons

All Offices are open Monday to Friday from 8.00am – 5.00pm, certain offices close
for lunch 11.30am – 1.00pm. The Main Office in Hamilton is also open on Saturdays
from 8.00am - 12.00 noon.

THANKS - FROM THE HON. PRO.

I would like to extend my thanks to those members who have submitted articles to me which are currently being published in GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY as part of our 40th Anniversary celebrations. It takes time and effort to write articles as knowledgeable and interesting as those I received, and it is to their authors' credit that all were very enthusiastically received by the Editor of GSM. Even more thanks should go to those who indicated that their fees for the said articles should be donated to BWISC funds.

For those who do not receive GSM, the Hon Editor of the Bulletin has said that he will publish some if not all, at some future date.

Peter Ford, Hon. Public Relations Officer, BWISC.

Advert

BRIDGER & KAY (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

Advert

FREDERICK P. SCHMITT

Advert

MURRAY PAYNE LTD

Advert

HARMERS of LONDON