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JANUARY 27th, 1954

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BULLETIN No.98 SEPTEMBER 1978

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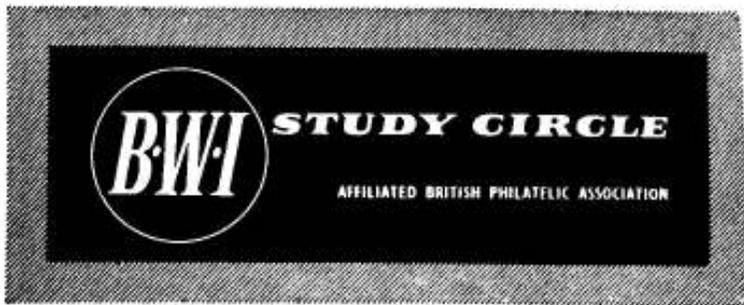
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OBJECTS

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.

PROGRAMME 1978-79

1978

Sat., Sept. 30th, 3 p.m.	Leonard Britnor, Display.
Wed., Oct. 18th, 6 p.m.	Nine pages from members.
Thurs. Nov. 30th, 6 p.m.	Stirling Baker, Jamaica War Tax Stamps.

1979

Wed., Jan. 17th, 6 p.m.	Nine pages from members.
Thurs. Feb. 15th, 6 p.m.	Nine pages from members.
Wed., Mar. 21st, 6 p.m.	John B. Marriott, Trinidad.
Sat., Apr. 21st, 3 p.m.	A.G.M. and Auction.

All meetings will be held at Stanley Gibbons Auction Room, Drury Rouse, Russell St., London, W.C.2.

VISITS TO OTHER SOCIETIES

1978

Mon. Oct. 16th 7.45 p.m.	R.A.E. (Farnborough) P.S. Michael Sheppard, Barbados.
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1979

Mon. Feb. 5th 6 p.m.	Civil Service P.S. 8, St. James' Square, SW1 Simon Goldblatt & Basil Benwell
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DISPLAY

On Thursday 9th March, 1978 twelve members attended a "nine pages" display by members of the Study Circle at Drury House Russell Street, Strand, London, WC2 and summaries of the displays given are set out below.

MR. STIRLING BAKER showed some pages from his Jamaica War Stamps collection. First, he showed the small War Stamp overprint in two lines. Here, the variety of inverted "d" for "P" was shown on both shades of the Georgian three-halfpenny value i.e., brown-orange and yellow-orange, both being included in positional blocks of four from the September 1916 printing. Then he showed three pages displaying the origin of the variety "S" inserted by hand with examples of the dropped "T" before the "S" dropped out, the "TAMP" error and "S" inserted and "S" inverted all in positional blocks. This error occurred on stamp 36 second pane. Mr. Baker then showed some further pages with the large WAR STAMP overprint in two lines. The 1½d. value was shown in a block of thirteen from the April 1919 printing 6 with the "no stop" variety three times in vertical succession (stamps 42, 48 and 54 second pane). The same three "no stops" were shown on a block of eighteen of the 3d value with overprint inverted which Mr. Baker thought was the only known example. (All on the first pane being stamps 7, 13 and 19). Mr. Baker then displayed the 3d value with three examples of the overprint sideways reading upwards; and the ½d. value in a block of six overprinted on the back; an example of the 1½d. with double overprint and the 3d. value in a block of twelve in a very deep uncatalogued shade of purple also with double overprint.

MR. B.B.BENWELL displayed a selection of sheets from his study of the Barbados "Kingston Relief Fund 1d." surcharge on the 2d slate-black and orange.

On 14th January, 1907 Kingston, Jamaica was devastated by a severe earthquake resulting in over 1000 deaths. Barbados on 25th January, 1907 promptly responded with the Kingston Relief Fund stamp which was sold for 2d. and 1d. from the 2d. was given to a fund for the relief of sufferers from the earthquake in Jamaica.

The stamps were overprinted by T.E. King & Co., Bridgetown and were delivered in panes of 60 stamps (ten horizontal rows of six) to be sold in aid of the Kingston, Jamaica earthquake relief fund. No record of the numbers surcharged has survived but the total amount of £218.2.5d paid to the Committee represents a total of 52,469 stamps sold. The surcharge can be found normal, inverted, double and se-tenant and the colour varies from bright red to dark red-brown. In general terms the different settings can be determined by certain salient varieties in the overprint and by the colour of the ink e.g. in setting 3 stamp No.6 has a large stop after 1d. whereas in settings 4 to 9 it has no stop and the “f” no top. As a result of two sheets of the first setting being found inverted a further 6,000 were then overprinted with the surcharge inverted and issued on 19th March, 1907 all second setting.

Examples were shown of the eight settings in blocks, multiples and complete sheets mint, covers and blocks used, together with a vertical strip of five with surcharge double both inverted SG.153c and a single example used on part cover; complete mint sheets of the normal and inverted surcharges SG.153 and 153a and finally a vertical strip of four with surcharge tete-beche SG.153d which occurs on the printing of settings 6 and 7.

MR. L.E.BRITNOR displayed pre-adhesives from St. Kitts during the period 1790-1844. He exhibited examples of ST. KITTTS straight line marks used in the 1790s showing differences in size and in the letter “t” in “St.” Two line dated marks were also shown, including probably the earliest example dated 22 May 1799 which last mentioned mark did not reach St. Kitts until about April 1799.

Then followed examples of the year in two figures only and subsequently the year appeared in full. Mr. Britnor then produced examples of the fleuron marks. First, the large fleuron used 8 June 1809, and he pointed out the small circle at its base which contains a complete concentric circle, not just an arc as in the first Jamaica fleuron. Next, he showed examples of the medium and small fleurons; the last being a late usage for a fleuron (10th February 1844) due to the double arc c.d.s. being introduced in the summer of 1844.

Mr. Britnor is to be congratulated on his display as the entires were in very fine condition and the postal markings were of superb clarity and sharpness.

MR. B.E. JOHNSON displayed a general selection of Grenada. To commence with an entire of 18th December 1786 to London rated at 1/- with the rare strike of the Grenada Crown; from the 1863-71 set two strips of four of SG.6 and 7 6d. rose and 6d. orange-red cancelled “A15”; an entire 26th October 1872 to Taunton franked with a pair of SG.9 6d. vermilion tied by the “A15” cancellation and arriving on 12th November; a mint marginal imperforate pair of SG.22a 2½d. with the first stamp showing the “PENOE” error; a mint tete-beche block of four of SG.47 being the 2½d. on 8d.; a 6th January 1898 registered cover from St. Georges to Milan, Italy franked with ½d. (1883) 1d. and 3d. key plate of 1895; and an April 1900 Queen Victoria postal stationery card with additional adhesive ½d. from St. Georges to Cincinnati, Ohio.

From his King Edward VII material, Mr. Johnson showed a 10th March 1904 one penny postal card used from St. Georges to Poona, India handstamped "LATE FEE" and franked with a vertical pair of SG.57 ½d. dull purple and green which reached its destination on 9th April; also an August 1904 picture postcard of Kingstown, St. Vincent sent from Grenville, Grenada to Paris franked with SG.57 ½d. dull purple and green and with "POST CARD" amended to "PRINTED MATTER" which was accepted. Mr. Johnson then displayed a rare unused example of the One Penny postal stationery envelope which is more generally found with "SPECIMEN" overprint; also a three half pence envelope unused and a similar envelope used to England with SG.154 1d. black and sepia added; and finally the German forgery of the 2d. stamp current in 1940 overprinted with a black rectangle with the words "Liquidation of Empire (at the top) and "GRENADA" (at the bottom).

MR. M.R. WILSON showed a selection of pages from his collection of Turks Islands. First, an 1842 letter with only the manuscript "TURKS ISLAND" to indicate its origin with London arrival mark 24 JUN and manuscript 1/- rate. This item arrived at Falmouth in the Packet Medway which made the journey just after the Medina was wrecked off Turks Island. Then a plate proof in black on thick wove paper of the first issue by Perkins Bacon; a plate proof or sample of the Queen's head in green on pink paper; two forgeries by Spiro of the 1d. and 6d. of the 1867 issue; a gutter pair and a block of four of the ½d. plate 3 from the 1894 issue; SG.103 2d. sepia of Turks and Caicos Islands with the papermaker's watermark and SG.104 2d. blue with the watermark jubilee lines; finally a block of six (3 x 2) of SG.107 1/- purple-brown and a single of the same stamp in a darker shade of brown.

This meeting was the last before the Annual General Meeting in April and concluded the programme of meetings for the year 1977/78.

OBITUARY

It is with deep regret that we have to report the death of Tom Foster, the leading authority on the postal history of Jamaica, on the 28th May, 1978, at the early age of 54, after a prolonged illness.

He was well known to all our members, and indeed, to collectors of the West Indies the world over. His book, *The Postal History of Jamaica, 1662 - 1860*, for which he was awarded the Francis Webb Memorial Trophy at the British Philatelic Exhibition in 1969, is the recognised modern handbook on this period of Jamaican postal history. Many of the members will recall meeting him at the joint Convention with the 'Roses' last year at Warwick, where he 'chaired' the informal group of Jamaica enthusiasts, and as always was willing to give his advice, opinion and guidance on his favourite country's stamps and covers.

His philatelic career reflects Tom himself; he was always delighted to travel anywhere in the country to give a display, and in the North of England was a visitor to most Societies, His last display was at Scarborough on the 5th December, 1977 just prior to his admission to hospital in mid-January.

At the time of his illness Tom was the Secretary of the Hull Philatelic Society, a post which he had held for 22 years, and was also a member of the Roses

Caribbean Philatelic Society and the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group, to mention but two of the Societies concerned with his major interest.

On a regional basis he was the Senior Vice President of the Yorkshire Philatelic Association, having held the office of Junior Vice President for the previous two years. Tom was one of the first collectors appearing on the Roll of Distinguished Yorkshire Philatelists, and was a familiar and friendly figure at many of the conventions and meetings in the County and elsewhere.

Internationally, Tom Foster will be remembered for his displays at many exhibitions, having been awarded various medals or trophies at Stampex in 1969 and 1970, and at B.P.E. in 1969. Indeed, his last accomplishment was the gaining of a 'Silver' at Stampex 1977 for his entry on Jamaican Censors.

He contributed to many publications, and perhaps will be best remembered in this context for his regular contribution of over 30 'Jamaica Newsletters' and other articles to 'Stamp Collecting', and for his many other articles in the B.C.P.S.G. Journal and the *Roses Caribbeana* as well as other publications.

We extend our heartfelt condolences to Tom's father, brothers and sisters, Tom never having married. He will be long and well remembered by his many friends the world over and all Jamaican and West Indies collectors will be the poorer for his absence, as will philatelists in general.

Derek Sutcliffe

NOTES & QUERIES

ANTIGUA

I was interested to read Michael Medlicott's questions, published in the September 1977 Bulletin, concerning his postally-used Queen Victoria 1d. fiscal. Even prior to seeing his remarks it had long been apparent to me that, other than the standard "boilerplate" data about fiscal stamps which have appeared in the various old and musty revenue listings (e.g. Forbin, Morley, etc.), not much else had ever been written about them.

Except for the aforementioned ancient catalogues, about all that I now own in the way of Antigua fiscal literature is an extract from the Robson Lowe sale catalogue of 16 May 1972, wherein Lot 576 is described as follows:

"Antigua . . . Stamp Duty: 1870, a master die proof in blue overprinted SPECIMEN. close and a little discoloured but rare. Also as issued 1d. to 10/- complete mint except for the 6d. and used values to 10/- including the 1d. apparently postally cancelled.... (19 items).. Valuation £10". (The lot sold for £16. 50).

Frankly, for most of my philatelic life I had no interest whatsoever in fiscal adhesives. However, this "hands off" attitude began to change in late 1977 when I purchased, sight unseen from a Canadian dealer, a stamp accumulation including a 1d. QV fiscal similar to the Medlicott example. My item, shown in Figure 1, is Perf. 14 and watermarked Crown CA and, according to my dog-eared Forbin, belongs to the "issue of 1876-1882". A black horizontal line crosses out the words STAMP DUTY, and an overprint POSTAGE & / REVENUE in two lines, with letters 3mm high, has been applied in black across the upper half of the Queen's head. (Medlicott's comments

indicate that his copy of the stamp was not similarly overprinted; whether the 1d. “apparently postally cancelled” item in the Lowe sale was overprinted is not known).

In the upper left portion of Figure 1 appears almost half of a CDS which, based on a projected completion of its circle, measures 19 to 20mm in diameter. Per my experience, the only Antigua CDS having a diameter this small is the type shown in Figure 2 with EDK and LDK dates of MR 13 01 and 27 AU 03 respectively. On the stamp there are faint ink traces where the CDS date lines should be, but they are completely unreadable. The large, unattractive killer on the lower portion of the stamp could have been struck by almost any home-made device, such as a carved piece of cork. It certainly bears no resemblance to the upright A02 obliterator on Medicott’s example and which, luckily, proves that his stamp was indeed postally used. (Along this line, it is truly unfortunate that the Lowe auction lot write-up failed to describe the mark(s) responsible for the “apparently postal” cancellation).

Fig. 1



Fig. 2



I am pretty hazy about the history and usages of these fiscal stamps and others like them. Perhaps some reader would be kind enough to satisfy both my curiosity and Medicott’s.

First of all, was the normal procedure to overprint the stamp and line out the words STAMP DUTY if the stamp was to be used postally? If so, then it would seem that Medicott’s unoverprinted stamp is a rather rare item. Secondly, has anyone seen stamps of this type other than the 1d. used postally? Thirdly, am I wrong in assuming that the normal method of cancelling these stamps, when unoverprinted and obviously to be used fiscally, was by manuscript?

Finally, a question of semantics: since the basic stamp is a “revenue”, why overprint it POSTAGE & REVENUE if it is to be used for postage? Why not overprint it with just the word POSTAGE? (A long-shot explanation . . . and one that I have difficulty accepting . . . would be that the policy for the design of a basic Colonial stamp normally included both the words POSTAGE and REVENUE in the first place).

Any information at all about these stamps would be highly welcome and appreciated.

George W. Bowman

BERMUDA

FURTHER INFORMATION ON BERMUDA CENSOR MARKS

In the March 1977 Bulletin I listed fourteen numbers of the circular censor mark (Ludington CM.21) which had not been recorded used postally. Mr. Horst Augustinovic of Bermuda has supplied me with the information that numbers 1, 6 and 7, and later numbers 40 and 49, were used by censors at the Cable and Wireless Office. The use of 6 for postal duties recorded by Ludington must be exceptional. Number 41 has now been recorded on two covers, one in the B.C.P.S.G. auction in 1975 which I missed

when searching earlier, and one used on commercial mail on February 10th 1943. This still leaves numbers 10, 17, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 34 and 42 unaccounted for.

Richard Heap

BRITISH GUIANA

In Bulletin 96 Simon Goldblatt poses another of his stimulating questions: this time about the enigmatic SG.21. I would like to make some tentative points about the stamp which others may care to follow up.

Certainly a new design and therefore die was involved. E.L. Pemberton's 1878 catalogue¹ describes the issue as 'entirely re-engraved' and interestingly, regards it as another B.G. provisional. By contrast the SG Catalogue did not indicate any difference between SG.21 and the 1853 type other than the framed numerals until well into the present century. The Reference List of the then London Philatelic Society² speaks of 'a newly engraved die' and goes on to describe the design as 'very similar to that of the four cents of Issue (1853), but the numerals in the corner blocks are upon a dotted ground, and the blocks are enframed by thin white lines. There is a white line above the value and numerous other minute differences in other details of design. The vessel depicted is no longer a barque, but is square rigged.

Why did Jeens engrave a barque on the 1853 die when the official badge of the colony showed a full-rigged ship? Spatial restriction within his oval frame? Anyway the barque must have caused surprise and possibly both public and official comment in the colony. Did such comment lead to official representations to Waterlows and to the printers planning a revised design when a new die became necessary? There is no correspondence of which I know to support this argument but then there are many other gaps in B.G. philatelic documentation.

In January 1860 the Colonial Postmaster complained³ officially about the poor definition of parts of the 1853 design stamps and his comments were passed on to Waterlows the same month. The only consignment of 20,000 copies of SG.21 did not reach the colony until 21st April 1860 but the new design did not, in its innocence of them, meet the Postmaster's criticisms any more than its predecessor even if it did at last display the correctly rigged vessel. Was this why the issue was to have such an uneconomically brief working life? After all it could have provided, with the necessary adjustments to the value tablets and to the last two digits of the year of issue, the design for the full 1860 series.

A.D. Ferguson showed in 1942⁴ how the SG.21 die was destroyed by the Crown Agents on the instructions of the colonial government received in July 1882. The die was then described by Waterlows as '1 Plate Postage Stamp 1853 - 4 cents'. Ferguson commented 'There is no indication as to which plate of the 1853 issue was sent (i.e. to the Crown Agents for custody and, in this case, destruction), but it was obviously the second plate with framed corners. There can be little doubt that the original die was mislaid or damaged which led to the striking of a new one'. Here it is very possible that Ferguson believed that there had been an earlier 4 cent die for the 1853 issue and his comments must be regarded in that light.

There was much concern in the general period 1850 to the end of the century about missing or mislaid dies and value label plates and over the whole question of safe custody of these items.⁵ Could the 1853 1 cent die have been mislaid around 1859 and

did this cause the printers to have the SG.21 die struck as a matter of urgency? If so the 1 cent die must have re-appeared in time for the 1865 reprint.

Finally I notice in the L.P. Cumulative Index that E.D. Bacon wrote about SG.21 in the L.P. in 1927^o. I have not seen the pages - are they of any help in answering these questions?

REFERENCES

1. "The Stamp Collector's Handbook".
E.L. Pemberton. Second Edition 1878.
2. "The Postage Stamps . . . of the British Colonies in the West Indies"
Pub: The Philatelic Society, London 1891
3. "The London Philatelist" Vol.50 p.216 by A.P. Ferguson
4. "The London Philatelist" Vol.52 p.14
5. (a) "The British Guiana Philatelic Journal" No.12 p.12 by M.P. Castle
(b) "The London Philatelist" Vol.52 p.12
(c) as ref.2 above page 39
6. "The London Philatelist" Vol.36 pp.74 and 104

R.G.Carr

DOMINICA

CROWNED CIRCLE PAID HANDSTAMP

I was delighted to read that Mr. Goldblatt has come to the same conclusion as myself (Bulletin No.31) that is that this handstamp used as a cancellation indicates a prepayment in cash. Though the general practice in the British Post Office (and its "children") was for pre-payment marks to be in red ink and unpaid in black ink. Lapses are known in the U.K. service but not a constant practice as obviously occurred in Dominica. Mr. Britnor refers to this variation in his excellent new book on BWI Rates. It is my experience that every individual colonial postal system at this period has to be judged on its own merits, and I think that the fact of grouping under the Leeward Islands' umbrella does not necessarily denote uniformity.

I still lack the documentary proof of the raising of an inland rate in addition to the overseas rate from the G.P.O. Roseau, but circumstantial evidence points to the fact that it must be so.

The other point is that the outstations were only supplied with halfpenny and one penny adhesive stamps. (From memory, an American writer, but I can not quote reference at the moment.) Higher values not being issued a shortage has not arisen, but I am not clear as to the practice at Portsmouth, which became a Branch Office. But when? Does anyone know the actual date of up-grading? I have not seen any 4d, 6d or 1/- values cancelled Portsmouth prior to the issue of its first c.d.s. in 1894. Are any known? Is 1894 the actual date?

To my original lists of adhesives bearing this handstamp SG.21a was added (Todd, Bulletin No.31) and now (Bulletin No.95) the 4d. surcharges are added: Does this refer to either or all SG.10, 11 and 14? I ask this because I had not heard of these stamps being involved before; in fact I laboured under the impression that they were only on issue at the G.P.O. Roseau.

The Crowned Circle hand stamp, to date, has not been reported on the one penny rose, issued 1887, but is known on ½d. green Dec. 86 m/s dated. Does this indicate a fundamental change in the operation of the inland post?

If anyone has access to local newspapers for the period end of 1886 to early 1887 there might possibly be G.P.O. Notices of change of practice.

One final observation, I doubt if local letters from village to village would carry any adhesives unless that letter had to pass through Roseau to reach its destination. You do not have to go to the Caribbean for that. This happens much nearer home as anyone knows who lives in the remoter countryside. However, it is my guess that all mail bearing an adhesive stamp would be pen cancelled at source, firstly as confirmation that it has entered the official mail, and secondly as a deterrent to its removal from the missive, a not uncommon practice in the last century. Also it has to be taken into account that Dominica was, and still is, a sparsely populated country with an extremely small literate element apart from the big estates.

Hence the lack of surviving material today.

Dr. H. Vivian-Brown

VILLAGE CANCELLATIONS - A QUERY

1. PORTSMOUTH - 2nd type C.D.S., dia. 24mm, code 'c' is normal practice, but for a short period in 1917 code "B" appeared.
2. MARIGOT - 1st type c.d.s. dia. 24mm normal code 'C' but in 1933 code "A" appeared. Actually I say 1933 because the adhesives that I have seen have this cancellation on, although in all the specimens that I have, the year slugs in this c.d.s. are missing.

I am interested to learn the extreme dates of use of these codes, and an explanation for their introduction. Has any member any observations?

Dr. H. Vivian-Brown

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Arthur Peart has raised an interesting matter on page 12 of Bulletin No.96 March 1978 and I think that I can tell him something new concerning the point raised by him. Some time before the Notes relating to the Sexagenary forged overprints appeared in the Bulletin in 1967 I noticed that the illustration in the Stanley Gibbons British Commonwealth Catalogue was of a forged overprint: in fact it was Forgery 4 (Fournier 1) referred to in the Notes and had been the illustration since the set was first issued in 1897. Like Arthur Peart I felt that it should be rectified and I wrote to Bill Deakin the then Managing Director of Stanley Gibbons and the upshot of the correspondence was that Bill Deakin was furnished with an enlarged photograph of the genuine overprint which he said would be included in the next Catalogue in place of the illustration of the forgery.

You can imagine how surprised I was when the 1968 Catalogue came out with an illustration of a forged overprint but not the same one as before. In substantiation of this you only have to look at the illustration in the 1967 Catalogue which was the last year the Fournier 1 forgery was displayed and the illustration of the different forged overprint contained in the 1968 Catalogue and the Catalogues of subsequent years to date.

Some months after the correspondence referred to above took place Dill Deakin retired as Managing Director of Stanley Gibbons and presumably both the correspondence and the enlarged photograph of the genuine overprint are still tucked away somewhere in the Company's files. I suppose that I should have raised the matter again with the Company but I did not do so as it meant interesting someone else there.

E. V. Toeg

ST. VINCENT

There is no new information in this article, because the details are taken from Pierce, Messenger, Lowe's "St. Vincent" and the current SG Catalogue; and no specialist in the territory should be without either work. It is an attempt, nevertheless, to consider some of the mysteries of scarcity and valuation which sometimes render so capricious the prices we have to pay for the stamps that we collect. To highlight the position, consideration is given to fiscal as well as postal issues, which are closely connected because of the number of local Revenue overprints on stamps imported for postal use. Let us divide quantities and catalogue quotations into categories for the purpose.

Category A

(i) Less than 1,000 stamps issued.

Leaving aside such specific varieties as imperf., imperf. between, no fraction bar, and so on, only one basic postage stamp qualifies: this is the 4d on 1/- provisional, SG.35. 630 were issued; most have probably survived. Certain other individually catalogued stamps no doubt come within this first category, being a sub-classification by perforation, and in one case shade, of a much larger printing. The details will emerge below.

Turning to Revenue issues - using PML reference numbers, and again disregarding minor varieties - a surprising number of stamps qualify. First of all, each of the higher value surcharges (ranging in face value from £1 to £50) on basic 5/- stamps; these are nos. 7, 6, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 47, 51, 52, 53. For these stamps the authors estimate quantities from as few as 10 up to 400 issued copies. My own guess is that the higher estimates, for some of the £1 values, are much too high: and that more copies of the basic stamp were left unsurcharged; but where I make these comments I shall not develop them with reasons, as this would divert me from the main theme of this article.

In addition on the authors' figures (their estimates are given in brackets) several other Revenue stamps qualify. These are nos. 33, 34, 3d. on 1/-, two types (no separate estimate); No.2, on 4d. SG.38 300); no. 32, 3d. on 4d. (600 minus); no.6, on 5/- SG.32 (720 nett); no.23, 5/- lilac (800 nett); no.49, 50, 5/- purple, two shades (900 nett); no.44, 1 SHILLING on 4d. (900). Here it is submitted that the estimates for no.2, 32, 23 are likely in be on the low side, whereas no.50 may well be only a shade of a single total printing of 600, before surcharges, leaving a nett figure of perhaps 450 for the unsurcharged stamps.

On the other hand there are stamps for which estimates of 1,200 are suggested, which I should consider including in category A. These are nos. 15/16, on 4d. 5G43/43a; no.43, 6 PENCE on 4d., which I consider just as scarce as no.44; no.45 on 6d. SG.52; no.46 on 1/- SG.45. In addition, I find it difficult to believe in the high figure of 2,400 for no.4, on 1/- SG.31, and for my part would put it right up with the leaders just mentioned.

(ii) Current catalogue price £1,000 plus.

The stamps in this section, with issued quantities in brackets, are SG.2 unused (10,020); SG.20 unused (9,000). One should note in passing that the 1d. compound perf. SG.10, unused also falls in this category, as no doubt would an authenticated unused copy of SG.1 (part of 56,040!), and an unused copy of SG.26 (part of 18,000), each unpriced in the catalogue. So does SG.27, of which only one copy is at present known!

To be fair, there is little mystery about most of these pricings. Once one accepts that only a tiny part of the first 1d. consignment bears clear intermediate or better perforation - for which the 'Royal', at least, will not issue a certificate in unused state - and that SG.10 and 26 represent only a tiny fraction of their respective consignments, each of the stamps cited is a substantial rarity in unused condition. Hardest to explain is the huge disparity in price between SG.20 and other unused 1/- stamps, not least SG.21 (9,000) and 31 (see below).

Category B.

(i) Between 1,000 and 2,500 issued.

Postage stamps comprise the following; 5/- SG.32 (1,200 nett); ½d. on half 6d. bright green SG.33 (1,440); 2½d. on 4d. SG.54 (1,500); 1d. on 6d. bright green SG.34 (1,620); 1d. on half 6d. blue green SG.28 (1,800); 6d. violet SG.52 (say 2,500 after allowing Revenue no.45 above). I am not dealing with key type or later issues, and therefore ignore such stamps as SG.93 and 123.

Revenue stamps, with authors' estimates, are as follows; no.3, on 6d. SG.30; no.5, 3d. on half 6d. SG.30; no.11 on 4d. SG.41 and no.12 on 6d. SG.44 (all 1,200 each); no.13, on 1/- SG.45 (1,800). For no.4, see my comments above. It is submitted that the figure for no.5 is an under-estimate, but the effect on issued quantities of SG.30 would be negligible. In the case of no.12, I believe there is a substantial under estimate, and a figure of 2,000 would be acceptable. The effect on SG.44 could be material.

(ii) Catalogue price £500 to £900.

The only stamps in this bracket are SG.8 unused and used, SG.10 (see above) used, and SG.38 unused (say, 14,000 nett). SG.8 represents a tiny part of a consignment of 15,060 stamps, which is otherwise fairly evenly split between SG.9 and 11, so that, if we leave unresolved the question of how many stamps half way in shade between SG.8 and 13 belong to the former and not the latter camp, this is a genuinely rare stamp.

The theory behind SG.38 - which most would consider a rather distinctive stamp - is that few dealers noted that this was a new issue, or bothered to stock it unused. Why does not the theory apply with much greater force to SG.21, 25, 26a and 31?

CATEGORY C

(i) Between 2,500 and 8,000 issued.

Postage stamps comprise only 6d. green SG.44 (about 4000 after Revenues); and 4d. blue SG.25 (8,000). If PML figures are acceptable SG.31 (9,000) also comes in here, nett of SG.35 and Revenue no.4. I prefer a nett figure around 7,500. If we were dealing with it, the 5/- SG.75 (6,000) would come in here.

Revenue stamps add the following no.1 on SG.37 (3,000); no.17, Three Pence perf.12 (4,080); no.14 on SG.48, and no.22, 1/- lilac (6,000 each). In the case both of no. 1 and no.14 I suggest that higher estimates would be justifiable, but with no material effect on issued quantities of postage stamps.

(ii) Catalogue price £250 to £450

Stamps in this group are SG.1 used (see above); SG.17 unused (9,000); SG.19 unused (18,000); SG.19a unused (17,100 nett); SG.20 used (9,000); SG.21 unused (9,000); SG.24 unused (18,000); SG.26 used (see A(ii) above); SG.32 unused and used (1,200 nett); SG.35 unused and used (630); SG.37 unused (about 56,000 nett); SG.43a unused (part of about 14,000 nett).

One may note that except for the 5/- value, none of our category B(i) stamps has so far appeared, nor any of category C(i); yet SG.20 has now been cited both unused and used.

CATEGORY D.

(i) Between 6,000 and 12,000 issued.

Postage stamps here comprise SG.45 (about 6,500 after Revenues); SG.31 (see above); SG.12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21 (9,000 each); SG.50 (9,270); SG.2 (10,020). There must also fall in this category SG.9 and 11 (mustering together, as above, something close to 15,000); taking catalogued shades into account, SG.53 and 53a together total 18,780; and the standard shade of SG.43 possibly rates about 11,500, leaving something like 2,500 for the fairly common but highly-priced SG.43a. The split between sets of shades can of course be argued ad infinitum.

Revenue stamps bring in no.21, 6d. lilac (9,000); no.10 THREE PENCE on 1d., and no.19 THREE PENCE on 6d. lilac (both 12,000). I ignore Revenue shades, as in the 1/- on 1/-, nos. 40 to 42.

(ii) Catalogue price £100 to £240.

Many stamps come into this group. Used are SG.2 (10,020); SG.21 (9,000). Unused are SG.6 (15,000); SG.7 (18,000); SG.9 and 11 (see above); SG.12, 13, 14 (9,000 each); SG.16 (18,000); SG.23 (nearly 18,000); SG.25 (6,000); SG.26a (18,000); SG.30 (about 14,000); SG.31 (see C(i) above); SG.41a (see below); SG.50 (9,270). Both used and unused are SG.28 (1,800); SG.34 (1,620); SG.44 (about 4,000).

The 4d. dull ultramarine SG.41a sets a problem similar to SG.43a. At the extreme range of shade it differs less from SG.41 than does the perf. 12 shade from its parent. On the other hand it is, in my view, a very much rarer stamp and I should place it without hesitation in category A for quantity. Again opinions may differ; this is the inevitable result of classifying a single De la Rue printing in two or more separated shades.

CATEGORY E.

(i) Between 12,000 and 20,000 issued.

Postage stamps comprise SG.46 (12,060); SG.41 (about 13,000); SG.30, 38 (each about 14,000); SG.6 (15,000); SG.19a (17,100); SG.23 (close to 18,000); SG.7, 16, 19, 24, 26a, 42 (18,000). On shades PML (see page 177) collide with Gibbons over SG.51, 51a, and over SG.60, 60a, 60b. You pays your money and you takes your choice.

Only one Revenue stamp comes in per PML. This is no.48, 6d. lilac (15,000). I should also include no.9 on 1d. SG.39 (at, say 15,000) because the 24,000 which the authors estimate leaves only 36,000 for the common postage stamp. Even my revised figure of 45,000 leaves SG.39 theoretically less plentiful than SG.37

(ii) Catalogue price £50 to £90.

In this group are SG.33 unused and used (1,440); SG.41 (about 13,000) and SG.43 (about 11,500) unused; and SG.6 (15,000), 9 and 11 (see above), 12, 13, 14, 17 (all 9,000), 24 (18,000), 25 (6,000), 38 (about 14,000), 41a (say, 300), and 43a (about 2,500) - all used.

CATEGORY F.

(i) Stamps issued prior to the key types in quantities of over 20,000.

The postage stamps comprise SG.1 (but see A(ii) above), 3, 4, 5, 15, 18, 22, 29, 36, 37, 39, 40, 47a, 48a/b/c, 49, 51a, 55 onwards.

The Revenue stamps comprise nos.18, 20, 24, 31, 35 to 42 inclusive.

(ii) Stamps whose issued quantities do, but whose catalogue price does not, fall within categories A to E above.

(a) Unused and used: SG.42, 45, 46, 52, 53, 53a, 54.

(b) Used only: SG.7, 16, 19, 19a, 23, 26a, 30, 31, 41, 43.

General Comments.

One Revenue stamp within F(i) is unquestionably scarce. This is the 4d. lilac no.20 (30,000 less surcharges). The surcharges referred to can only account for some 10% of the total, and one must postulate the eventual destruction, whether accidental or deliberate, of some 85% of the issue. Apart from this one stamp, there is little reason to suppose that the pattern of survival amongst stamps of St. Vincent differs much from one's normal experience.

That is perhaps too bland a comment. The pattern of survival was influenced by the stamp trade of the period, and was this, I think: during the 1860's and 1870's 1d stamps of the British Empire were in steady demand, especially for packets, and considerable numbers have survived unused, with the creation of the U.P.U., and the stream of countries joining by the end of the 1870's, attention began to focus more on special issues, particularly on provisional stamps, so that some low value stamps of the early 1880's rather escaped notice; but interest in philately increased, the number of traders and collectors expanded, and by the middle 1880's unused stamps of most values were being collected in fairly large quantities; whereas before that time far fewer of the higher values had been bought and collected unused, and in many countries only the existence and subsequent dispersal of remainders secured their survival in any quantity. The expansion in trade and collecting also ensured an equivalent demand for philatelically used stamps; before this increased demand, the higher value used stamps were rather more likely to be preserved than the low values, with the result that a larger proportion of the former will generally have survived, thus tending to narrow the gap which on the face of things issued quantities would suggest to exist.

Hence it is that in St. Vincent the 1d. rose and the 1d. black are such easy stamps to acquire unused, whilst the 1d. olive-green and the Perkins Bacon 1d. drab - and, in some measure, the D.L.R. 1d. drab also - are not. Of the higher values which were preserved unused, it would generally be the first issue in a new colour, that qualified; a further consignment in a new watermark or perforation would often be unnoticed or ignored. The slight anomaly in St. Vincent is that so few of the first 6d. have survived unused, yet a fair number of the 6d. deep green, SG.4. The possible explanation is that orders, such as there were, for the 6d. stamps largely reached St. Vincent after the second consignment had arrived, and were filled mainly from this supply; this would

explain the shortage of SG.2, and the later 6d. stamps from SG.7 onwards. Period for period, of course, the higher the value the less readily it would be bought unused. The 4d., 6d and 1/- stamps could be expected to be acquired in that order. See PML however, for the slightly different history of the 5/- stamp.

“The existence and subsequent disposal of remainders can obviously affect substantially the later survival of unused higher values. The question of St. Vincent Perkins Bacon remainders is dealt with in detail in PML (q.v.) and this would not appear to affect materially the stamps singled out for discussion in this article. When one comes to De la Rue issues, however, quite a number of whole sheets have survived; and this is especially true of the 5/- value”.

Catalogue pricing policy is relevant, too. Certain designations of stamp will nearly always command a higher price than others, all other things being equal; for instance, a higher face value takes precedence over a lower; a change of colour takes precedence over a change of shade or perforation; a change of watermark often (though not always) conceals a true scarcity, and the catalogue price may lag far behind.

Of greater importance still is the variable condition of the earlier issues. Many of the expensive Perkins Bacon issues of St. Vincent are in a lamentable state, due to poor perforation and general wear and tear. The better perforated issues of De la Rue (largely by courtesy of Somerset House) had a much better start in life, and a far higher percentage of those that survive is in collectable condition. Amongst certain stamps - above all the 2½d. on 4d., SG.54 - comparatively few will have been lost to time; but the same must be largely true of SG.33, 34, 35, and only with SG.28 of the provisional stamps is it likely that a substantial number have been lost.

When all these considerations are brought into account, there are some anomalies which I cannot explain. SG.20 is so far outside the norm that one will look over the years for equivalent unused rarities to catch up. SG.25 is an example the other way.

For those with ample resources who are attracted by the classic stamps of St. Vincent, particularly unused, set your sights up to SG.32. The three later provisionals and the over priced SG.37 and 38 will always be around, and you can leave them till last unless you find a really superbly centred copy. Leave SG.20 where it lies, too; ignore, for the time being, the 1d. rose and 1d. black; and go for the rest. Carefully examine every copy of SG.23 that you find, for your chances of acquiring SG.26 in its place are slightly higher than you may think; regard it as compensation for SG.27, which neither you nor I will ever find! Within these limitations, if you come across a copy of any value with its centring fine, its perforations more or less intact, and its colour fresh, do not worry too much about the price: you have already limited your selection to such a tiny fraction of the original issue that you cannot help but be acquiring a classic rarity.

Has the collector of more modest means a look-in still? Within limits, yes he has. First, armed with a good watermark detector, he should go on the trail of SG.25. There is slightly more chance of finding it well-centred than a copy of the earlier SG.6, but far less prospect of coming across it unused. Lowering one's aim, there is the 1d. SG.29, which will do much in the future to close the gap between itself (unused) and the over-rated SG.37. Lastly there is my list at F(ii)(a), from which three stamps stand out; these are SG.52, 54 and 45. For those who still cannot aspire, there is SG.46: one of the strangest of all provisional stamps which surely merits, and one day will surely repay, a

plating study all on its own. This is not a pioneer trail, but not a much-trodden one either, and I can think of no individual stamp of the country a study of which is likely to teach a philatelist more. I must try it myself, one day!

I did say 'lastly', but what of the collector with a really slender purse? There are always the fiscal stamps. As classic as the postal issues, in certain cases one and the same, their cost can be as low as 1% of an equivalent postal rarity. With certain exceptions they are just as difficult to get in top condition, just as difficult to get unused. As a final commendation - for a lucky handful - they contain amongst their number the only major St. Vincent error of Victoria's reign. This was the 5/- REVENUE overprint double, one inverted. A single sheet was put through by the local printer the wrong way round: A sheet of such high values in such short supply could not be wasted; it was put through once again the right way up - so carefully positioned that the correct overprint appears exactly on top of the inverted one, all but cancelling out the error. As an added bonus, nowadays, the sheet was probably held back from issue unless and until necessity constrained; as far as one knows it never had to be issued and most if not all of the 20 copies have survived unused. By chance it was a well-centred sheet of fresh colour; yet within the past few years examples have changed hands in London for a few pounds. What better way to start a collection of classics of St. Vincent? Or perhaps to complete one?

Simon Goldblatt

TOBAGO

TOBAGO 1892-1900 INLAND POST OFFICES

In Bulletin No.74 September 1972 Simon Goldblatt posed some questions on the Tobago numeral cancellations. Although I am unable to quote a precise reference I do have a little further information which may contribute to understanding their use.

As far as I have been able to establish these numeral cancellations are only known used on the postage stamps of Tobago consigned after 1889.

On the 1st January 1889 the colonies of Trinidad and Tobago were united to form one colony, the island of Tobago becoming a ward of the colony Trinidad and Tobago. At that date there was only one Post Office in Tobago, that at Scarborough the capital. Previously the rate of postage at Tobago was the same as that to the other B.W.I. colonies, but as from the 1st January 1889 the inland rate of 1d. per oz. was charged.

The Tobago internal affairs and revenue were kept separate from Trinidad and administered by a Financial Board. On the 4th January 1892, His Honour the Commissioner of Tobago referred a scheme to a committee, drawn up by Mr. Bulmer the postmaster of Trinidad, for starting an inland post in Tobago. Before the end of the year an inland postal service was inaugurated.

The postal service made rapid strides and this directed attention to the inconvenience caused by the want of a post office between Scarborough and Roxborough. The port of Roxborough already had a service, being included in the itinerary of the coastal steamers starting from Port of Spain on the 6th October 1889.

Post Offices were established at Pembroke and Moriah in 1896 for the sale of postage stamps and regulated by the Commissioner.

In as much as Mr. Bulmer had drawn up the scheme for the inland post in Tobago, I believe Mr. Bulmer's helping hand to the Tobago Commissioner was extended by the supply of surplus unissued Trinidad hand stamps for use at the Tobago inland Post Offices. It would appear the Tobago numerals 14, 15 and 16 represented Pembroke, Moriah and Roxborough.

I am unable to add further details which will complete the allocation of the numerals to their precise office. However, it seems certain that post offices other than Scarborough existed in Tobago during the period 1892-1900.

John de Vries

TRINIDAD

DE LA RUE PRINTINGS WITH REVERSED WATERMARK

The significance of reversed watermarks is not always appreciated and their existence is often much more relevant in dating printings than is the existence of inverted watermarks. A reversed watermark (i.e. a watermark which appears normal when viewed from the back of the stamp) means - if I may be permitted to state the obvious - that the stamp was printed on the reverse side of the paper to that normally used, while an inverted watermark simply means that the paper was fed in the wrong way round, but still right way up. The latter occurred from time to time on De la Rue printings of the late 19th century, and seems to me to be of comparatively minor importance unless of course it was the case throughout a printing.

It is well known that reversed watermarks occur on a number of printings made by De la Rue in the early 1880's. An example of this is the scarce Trinidad 1882 HALFPENNY surcharge on Crown CA paper (SG.100), where I have never seen an example on which the watermark was not reversed. Those who collect St. Vincent will also be well aware of this phenomenon.

J.R.W. Purves and P. Jaffe wrote on this matter under the heading of "De la Rue printings from the Perkins, Bacon plates" in the Royal Philatelic Society's journal, the London Philatelist, July 1961 (Volume 70, Number 823).

There is also a Trinidad 1863-75 4d. in very deep violet (a shade of SG.73) which occurs with the watermark reversed: again I have never seen an example on which the watermark was normal. I am anxious to date this printing. It is highly likely to be the source of stamps invoiced on either 29th February 1868 or 13th August 1868, or perhaps both. This also raises another interesting problem. It is usually possible from the Perkins, Bacon Records to discover when stamps were actually printed, as opposed to invoiced. However I don't know that this is true for the early De la Rue printings. Generally speaking I imagine a separate invoice indicates a fresh printing, but I wonder whether anyone can say whether it was usually the case with De la Rue printings, and whether there is any means of verifying this?

In the case of the 4d. stamps mentioned above there is a very long gap between the two invoices of 1868 and the next invoice of 15th January 1870. It is tempting to assume that perhaps the supplies for the two 1868 invoices were all printed at the same time. I wonder if anyone can produce evidence from other sources which would support this latter supposition and whether other examples of reversed watermarks exist in De la Rue printings of this period?

John B. Marriott

AN EARLY PRE-PAID LETTER

In the period 1817 to 1839 the Packet rate from Trinidad to the U.K. was 2/2d for single sheets and 2/2d. per ¼ oz for heavier letters.

Before the Forsyth Collection came on the market, I had never seen a letter pre-paid at the above rate and early pre-paid mail from Trinidad is rarely met with even after the 1/- rate came in during 1840.

The Forsyth Collection was formed at a time when early letters or cover sheets from Trinidad were of considerable scarcity. It was only in the 1950's when perhaps twenty or so came on the market and so it was not surprising that the Forsyth Collection only contained one early letter showing a fleuron datestamp. However it was of particular interest not only because it was pre-paid but also because of the text of the letter itself. On the obverse there is "2/2 Paid" in red and "p. Packet Paid" in black, both being marked in manuscript. On the reverse is a reasonable strike of the Trinidad small fleuron datestamp for 22nd September 1839, a date some two months later than previously recorded.

The letter consists of a folded single sheet and is addressed to Jos. Sturge Esq., Edgebaston, Birmingham, England and is headed Trinidad 21st Sept 1839. It reads as follows:

Sir,

The Committee of the Trinidad Auxiliary Anti Slavery Society, composed chiefly of persons of African descent, considering you as one of the most eminent philanthropists in the cause of the oppressed African, have taken the liberty to forward to you a pamphlet containing a Sermon preached by the Rev^d Alex^t Kennedy in commemoration of the first anniversary of liberty in this island, and a report of the proceedings of the first public meeting of the above Society. We humbly request that you will please to present the pamphlet to the committee of the parent Universal Anti Slavery Society in Great Britain. If you think any portion of it worthy of being inserted in the columns of the Emancipation it is quite at yours and the Editor's service. In this case please to forward us a copy of that paper. Our Society will be very happy to open a correspondence with the parent one in England, and to afford it every information in our power, and to promote as much as we can its benevolent intentions; for the present we beg to refer them to the report of our proceedings, contained in the pamphlet we forward to you by this Packet.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obed^t Ser^t

Thos. Hinde, Secy

to the Trinidad Auxiliary Anti-Slavery Society

John B. Marriott

NEWS ROUNDUP

It was mentioned in the Editorial report, published in the June, 1978 Bulletin, that the flow of articles for publication had reached a trickle. At the time of writing there is one short item for next December and if this situation is to be remedied your co-operation is urgently required. Your Editor has enough work on his hands with auction

administration, publications, membership lists, advertising and every day correspondence, without the added task of canvassing the membership for articles. Please assist by sending in your notes and queries as soon as possible.

Mr. E. Peterkin writes that he has a run of twelve BCPSG Journals ending with the December, 1977 issue. He no longer requires these and is prepared to offer them at no cost other than postage to the first member who applies. No reply means that they have gone. See membership list for address.

A number of collectors have from time to time sent material to the late Tom Foster for recording purposes and it is known that there are certain items at Hull. It is suggested that the owners of such items should contact Frank Foster (no relation) at 526, Hotham Road South, Hull. Tel: 0482-53954. Frank is the member of the Hull P.S. who is helping the family.

Harmers of London report that five sessions of British Africa and British Commonwealth sales brought a record total of £181,494 at their Bond St., Auction Rooms on June 6th, 7th and 8th. The above sales, which included the "B.J. Collinson" Barbados collection, helped Harmers to pass the two million pound total for a season, and this with three sales still to come.

Collectors of St. Lucia will have their opportunity when a magnificent collection of this country, along with other properties, is sold by Bridger & Kay at their Temple Bar auction sale on 11th and 12th October next. The collection, Queen Victoria to Queen Elizabeth II, contains some of the finest ranges of this popular West Indian territory to be offered for many years and, together with the other countries, has a pre-sale estimate of approximately £40,000.

Dr. W R D. Wiggins has retired from the medical profession and has joined the Robson Lowe technical team at 50 Pall Mall bringing his expertise on the line engraved stamps of Great Britain. His contributions to philatelic literature on this subject are used by every specialist. For the five years past, Dr. Wiggins has been editor of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

He will be available by appointment at both the London and the Bournemouth offices of Robson Lowe Ltd., or for out of town visits. He will be in attendance during the viewing and specialised sales of Great Britain in London.

Among his other philatelic interests are the classic stamps of New South Wales and New Zealand as well as Popular Penny Universal; early in 1979 he will be visiting New Zealand and Australia on a two month tour.

Harmers International have been instructed by Sir Henry Tucker, KBE, JP, FRPSL to sell by unreserved auction the world famous collection of the stamps and covers of his native Bermuda.

The collection, which Harmers estimate will fetch about £500,000, will be sold in two parts. The major portion in London on October 17th 1978 and the balance in Harmers of New York's galleries during 1979. The London sale will be exhibited in New York on October 9th and 10th.

Between 1848 and 1856 the Postmaster at Hamilton, W.B. Perot, produced stamps locally by signing cut-out copies of the post office handstamp. Of the eleven known copies of the first type, Her Majesty the Queen has three and there are three in the Tucker collection, one of which formed a pair in the Royal collection.

A second provisional was produced using the smaller crowned circle handstamp, and the auction will include copies of the "Paid at Hamilton" and "Paid at St. Georges" stamps, both used on covers.

These provisionals are catalogued at between £30,000 and £90,000 each. Following the Postmaster's stamps there are fine unused and used copies of the 1865-1903 1d. imperforate variety.

The 1874 surcharges include a mint block of four of the 3d. on 1d. which Harmers value at £10,000, while they put a figure of £20,000 on the famous "Montcrieff" cover bearing all three of the 1875 surcharges.

Also well represented are die proofs, essays, artist's drawings, covers and, of course, very extensive groups of all the issued stamps with many varieties. This will be the most valuable one-country property Harmers International have ever sold, and the sale will undoubtedly be the philatelic auction event of this year.

Change about at the Roses C.P.S. Geoffrey Ritchie, who was president, retires from that post and takes over from Malcolm Watts as secretary. Meanwhile Malcolm becomes the new president. Another presidential change, involving Study Circle members, has taken place at the Stockport and East Cheshire P.S., where Chris Barwick retires and is succeeded by Richard Heap.

This is a quiet time of year for displays to philatelic societies and there is little news of members' activities, although we do see that Dr. Joan Harper of Colwyn Bay has crossed the border to give a display of her British Honduras collection to the Chester P.S.

The Trinidad Philatelic Society under its President Mr. W.H. Matthews is holding a meeting on Saturday 16th September, 1978 at the National Liberal Club, 1 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1 and a warm invitation has been extended to all BWI Study Circle members to attend. The meeting commences at 10 am and includes talks on Trinidad and Tobago and between 2 pm and 5 pm there will be a MINIBITION. The Society proposes to hold a postal auction and the items to be sold can be viewed during the meeting. Auction catalogues and details of the venue of the auction can also be obtained at the meeting.

It is hoped that as many members as possible will attend the meeting and give support to the Trinidad PS particularly as Mr. Matthews is also a member of our Study Circle.

Michael Sheppard

NEW MEMBERS

BROOKES, Mrs. Pauline Frances, Woodpeckers, Banwell, Avon.

Interest: Cayman Is. (postal history)

GRIFFITHS, John O., 3, Monkton Waye, Speen, Nr. Aylesbury, Bucks, HP17 OR2.

Interest: Leeward Islands.

HILL, J., 30, Cliff Close Rd., Scunthorpe, South Humberside DN15 7HU.

Interest: Anguilla up to 1966, Nevis, St. Kitts.

MADGWICK, Gerald A., 54, Furzedown Rd., Belmont, Sutton, Surrey.

Interest: Dominica.

MAXWELL, Matthew Thomas, 11, Wilton Crescent, Wimbledon, London, SW19 3QY.

Interest: Issues of K.G.VI.

STYLLIS, Pavlos, 37, Marchmont Rd., Wallington, Surrey, SM6 9NT

Interest: BWI group as a whole

WESSELY, Brian Stephen, Lovel Dene, Woodside, Windsor Forest, Berks.;

Interest: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent.

YATES, Mrs. Ann, Brent Noose, 78, London Lane, Bromley, Kent

Interest: Barbados

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

DE VRIES, John, 54, Sleaford Rd., Boston, Lincolnshire.

ALTERATION

PARKER, Angus, Argyll Etkin Ltd., 55, New Bond St., London, W1Y 9DG

Interest: Specialist dealer in all BWI and especially postal history.

CORRECTION TO INTERESTS

LOCKIE, Dr. J.M. Delete all interests from new membership list

TOWERS, Dr. R.P. Delete St. Lucia and substitute Grenada.

RESIGNED

MOSELEY, T.E.

FROM THE SALE ROOM

HARMERS OF LONDON. The "B.J. Collinson" collection, June 8th, 1978.

- 1852-55 ½d yellow-green SG.1 attractively used with "1" barred oval, good to very large margins showing portion of adjoining stamp at fop, fine. With RPS certificate (1977). £250
- 1858 1/- Die Proof in black on card (27mm x 30mm), fine. £400
- 1861-70 ½d. deep green, part o. g. or unmounted mint block of twelve (4 x 3), centred to top, top row a trifle gum wrinkled, otherwise a fine and fresh block £210
- 1861-70 1d. blue, an unused block of twenty (5 x 4), centred to top, fine £625
- 1877 cover to New York bearing 1875-78 perf. 12½ 4d. deep red and perf. 14 6d. chrome-yellow tied by barred oval duplex cancellations of June 10 1877. Cover with top-left corner missing, otherwise fine. £290
- 1875-78 4d. on cover to British Guiana, cancelled by barred oval duplex datestamp of August 30 1882. Cover slightly rubbed, otherwise fine. £120
- 1875-78 perf. 14 1/- purple, a part o.g. block of four from left of sheet, centred slightly to right, a few stain spots on reverse apparent on face and a few gum wrinkles, otherwise fine. £360
- 1878 Straight serif 1d. on half 5/- dull rose SG.87, used, red crayon mark on face, otherwise fine. With RPS Cert. (1973) £300
- 1892 ½d on 4d. deep brown, surcharge double in red and black, part o.g. (hinge remainder), centred slightly to lower left, a few blunt perms., otherwise fine. With BPA certificate (1949) £260

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