



## **STUDY CIRCLE**

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JANUARY 27th, 1954

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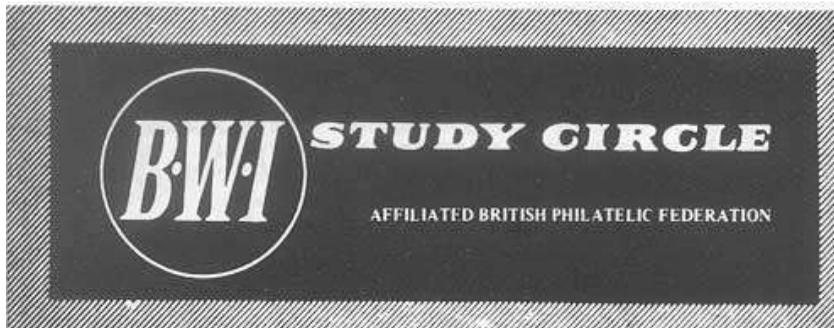
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## OBJECT

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 the Circle library (home members only). Borrowers bear postage both ways. List supplied upon 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, payable on **1st January** each year, is **£4** for members residing in the UK or Europe, and **£6** for members residing elsewhere in the world. The latter rate includes an element to cover Air Mail postage of the Bulletin and charges where the subscription is paid in non-sterling currency or by cheques drawn on foreign banks. Overseas members are requested to make payment by International Money Order in sterling, or by sterling draft on a UK Bank if possible. Cheques, IMO's and PO's are to be made payable to "B.W.I. Study Circle".

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## PROGRAMME

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Thur., Jan. 24th 6.00p.m	9 page displays by members attending. Committee Room A, Law Society Building, 113, Chancery Lane, London.
Salt., May 30th	Afternoon meeting at FLEETEX. The Assembly Rooms, Fleet, Hants. Details to be announced.
Sat., Apr. 27th 2.15p.m.	A.G.M. and Auction Sale. Margaret Room, The Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London.

The dates for the Caribbean Collectors' Convention and Sherry Party, to be held at the Regent Hotel, Leamington Spa, have been provisionally booked for Friday and Saturday 11th - 12th October, 1985.

Be sure to make a note in your diaries of the date of the FLEETEX meeting next March. See page 77 for details.

### OBITUARIES

We have recently heard with sincere regret of the death, earlier this year, of S.G. 'Jim' Laurence of Dacre Banks, Harrogate. Most of you will be familiar with Jim's articles for he was a regular contributor to the Bulletin in recent years. He always responded to our plea for articles and it was through our correspondence that we got to know him, although we did not meet him until our last Convention at Leamington.

Jim was a modest man who had formed a very fine collection of Trinidad which was far better than he would have had us believe. As a member of all the Caribbean collecting societies he will be very much missed by his many friends and fellow collectors. May we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family.

*Michael Sheppard.*

## RAYMOND H. AUSTIN. M.B.E.

You will be grieved to learn that our member Raymond H. Austin passed away recently. He was born on 20th August, 1903 and was educated at Haileybury School after which he became Articled in 1922 to the Borough Engineer, Newport, Monmouthshire.

So began the first stage of a distinguished career as an Engineer in local government. Between 1931 and 1965 Raymond was with the City of Westminster becoming the City Engineer from 1963 to 1965 and thus undertaking the considerable responsibility which such a position entails. In 1955 he was appointed an M.B.E. for services rendered to the City of Westminster. Following his retirement in 1965 he was designated an Inspector of the Ministry of Transport, sitting on enquiries into many of the major trunk road developments in south east England until 1975.

Raymond was a very keen member of this Study Circle and was one of an enthusiastic band of people who helped the Study Circle in every way possible, particularly during its rapid development in the early days. For many years he was a member of the Committee and he attended Study Circle meetings of all kinds regularly while he was living in London. He was always willing to give displays of parts of his well known collection of Bahamas which he had put together over very many years with loving care, and, in so doing, he made many friends.

Our deep sympathies are extended to Raymond's step-son Peter Coni, who came as Raymond's guest sometimes to Study Circle meetings, and also to his step-daughter Elizabeth and her husband David Evans who were both living with Raymond at the time of his death.

*E. Victor Toeg.*

## BRITISH GUIANA

### BUSH LOT Postmark

I should appreciate it if readers could do me the favour of looking through their British Guiana modern stock in order to identify one particular postmark, not in itself rare.

I am looking for any strikes of BUSH LOT between 31st December, 1958 and 5th June, 1959. Probable stamps would be Q.E.II 4, 5 or 6 cents. In particular I should like to know whether the year is in type or manuscript, or if there are any strikes without the year.

There must be large quantities of these stamps in members possession and the odd one or two with relevant strikes may throw some light on things for me.

*Derek Nathan.*

# GUYANA

## THE POST OFFICES AND POSTAL AGENCIES OF GUYANA.

Obtaining a reliable list of offices and agencies is nowhere near as easy as one might expect. Over the last three months I have obtained four different lists which are notable for only having a fairly low percentage of offices in common! Each was obtained from a different Government department and in each case the official concerned was convinced that his list was the correct version.

For this reason the listing below may contain some mistakes but I hope that by writing to every Postmaster I could trace I have reduced errors to a minimum.

### Post Offices (58)

G.P.O., Georgetown, Acquero, Agricola, Anna Regina, Aurora, Bagotville, Bartica, Benab, Berbice River Steamer, Beterverwagting, Bourda, Buxton, Campbellville, Cane Grove, Charity, Charlestown, Clonbrook, Cove and John, Danielstown, East La Penitence, Enachu, Enmore, Eversham, Fellowship, Fort Wellington, Grove, Kamarang, Kitty, Kwakwani, Leguan, Leonora, Lethem, Mabaruma, Mackenzie, Madhia, Mahaica, Mahaicony, Matthews Ridge, Melanie Damishanna, Meten-Meer-Zorg, New Amsterdam, Nigg, Parika, Plaisence, Providence, Queenstown, Reliance, Rosignol, Skeldon, Soesdyke, Suddie, Tuschen, Vreed-en Hoop, Wakenham, Wales, Weldaad, Whim, Wismar.

### Post Offices (36)

Aishalton, Annai, Apaiqua, Anarika, Apoteri, Arakaka, Dartmouth, Ekereku, Fort Island, A.P.O. Guyana Defence Force, Imbaimadai, Ituni, Kaieteur Top, Karandarnawa, Karasabai, Kato, Kurupung, Mibicuri-Black Bush Polder, Mara, Monkey Mountain, Morowhanna, No 19, Oranapai, Orealla, Orinduik, Papaya, Paramakatoi, Port Kaituma, Potaro-72 miles, Sand Creek, Sisters, Timehiri, Tumatumari, Velgraad, Winiperu, Yupukari.

### Travelling Postal Agencies (7)

Bartica Steamer, Berbice River Steamer, Canje Launch, Mahaica Creek, Pomeroun, Mobile Unit No 2- Corentyne Coast, Mobile Unit No 3- Soesdyke Linden Highway.

*M.P. Nicholson.*

# BRITISH HONDURAS

## Postal Markings Used at Belize

The postal markings which are shown here mark the commencement of a feature which will show nearly all of the marks used in Belize up until more recent times. They have been arranged and annotated by Ralf Group and although the majority of EKD's and LKD's are absent perhaps members, over the next few issues, may care to fill in the gaps and add new information or make corrections.

## BELIZE GENERAL POST STAMPS

### Type 1.

Crowned circle "PAID AT BELIZE" 29mm. diam. Sent from G.P.O. 13th November 1841.

EKD \_\_\_\_\_ LKD \_\_\_\_\_.



### Type 2(a).

"BELIZE PAID" code letter A 20mm. diam. Sent from G.P.O. 27th April 1860.

EKD \_\_\_\_\_ LKD \_\_\_\_\_.



### Type 2(b).

"BELIZE PAID" code letter C 20mm. diam. Sent from G.P.O. 30th April 1860(?). This appears to be identical with Type 2(a) except for the code letter. However, it is a separate entry in the Records Book.

EKD \_\_\_\_\_ LKD \_\_\_\_\_.



### Type 3.

"BELIZE PAID" \_\_\_\_\_mm. diam. Date within bars across centre. This type is also known for Dominica.

EKD \_\_\_\_\_ LKD \_\_\_\_\_.

No example

### Type 4.

32mm. diam., standard "PAID" device. Sent from G.P.O. 23rd December 1959.

EKD \_\_\_\_\_ LKD \_\_\_\_\_.



## BELIZE TOWN AND DATE STAMPS

### Type 5.

Straight line, 5mm. high.

EKD circa 1800 LKD \_\_\_\_\_.

No example

### Type 6.

Serifed letters 30mm diam. Sent from G.P.O. 13th November 1841.

EKD \_\_\_\_\_ LKD \_\_\_\_\_.



### Type 7.

Sans-serif letters 25mm. diam. Sent from G.P.O. 8th June 1857.

EKD \_\_\_\_\_ LKD \_\_\_\_\_.



Type 8.  
20mm diam. EKD \_\_\_\_\_ LKD \_\_\_\_\_.



Type 9.  
24mm diam. EKD 1888 LKD \_\_\_\_\_.



Type 10.  
Straight line between bars. Sent from G.P.O. 21st December 1893.  
Source: SC 11.1.1957. I believe this not to be a mis-reference to type 011 sent from G.P.O. 12.7.1909, but have left space just in case.

No example

EKD \_\_\_\_\_ LKD \_\_\_\_\_

Type 11.  
22mm. diam. with or without code letter A or C.  
EKD 1891 LKD \_\_\_\_\_.



Type 12(a).  
25mm. diam. code letter C. Sent from G.P.O. 21st December 1893.  
EKD \_\_\_\_\_ LKD \_\_\_\_\_.



Type 12(b).  
25mm. diam. code letter C. Sent from G.P.O. 1st March 1899.  
(Difference between 12a and b not given, but Belize and B. Honduras appear to be slightly taller in type b. Ed.)  
EKD \_\_\_\_\_ LKD \_\_\_\_\_.



Type 13.  
25mm. diam. code letter D  
EKD \_\_\_\_\_ LKD \_\_\_\_\_.



*to be continued.*

## BRITISH WEST INDIES

Frank Deakin contributes the following two newspaper items concerning the Packet Boats:

The Nassau Guardian & Colonial Advertiser of August 16, 1845 states -  
"The Royal Mail Steamer Trent arrived on Wednesday morning last. The bags were not brought ashore by the Mail Agent, on account of suspicions being entertained of small pox still existing here. The Post Master accordingly went out to the steamer, &, on a bill of health being shown, no further delay occurred in landing the mail."

The London Chronicle for 1764. Jan. 12 - 14

GENERAL POST-OFFICE January 7, 1764.

His Majesty's Post-Master General having been pleased to establish Three Packet-Boats, at Falmouth, of 140 Tons and 18 Hands each, for the Conveyance of Malls, Expresses and Passengers, to Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Christopher's, Jamaica, Pensacola, St. Augustine, Savanna, Charles-Town and back to Falmouth.

The first Mall will be dispatched from this Office on the 23rd February next; the second on the 12th of April; the third on the 14th June; and upon the Return of every Packet, Notice will be given, when the next Mail is to be dispatched from hence, which is calculated for once in two Months, or thereabout.

The Postage of all Letters and Packets sent from London must be paid upon their Delivery into this Office; the Inland Postage to London, from all Places in Great Britain or Ireland must also be paid, over and above the said Rates.

The Postage from London to his Majesty's Islands in the West-Indies, is at the Rate of 1s. 6d. for a single Letter; to the whole Continents of America, including Florida, at 1s. per Letter, the double, treble and Ounce Letters and Packets in proportion; the like Rates will be charged in Return, at this Office, upon the Letters and Packets coming from those places respectively.

All Letters for any of his Majesty's Islands in the West Indies, not herein mentioned, may be directed by the way of Barbadoes, Grenada, or St. Christopher's; and if not so directed, they will be left at St. Christopher's to be forwarded from thence as Occasion may offer.

By Command of the Post-Master General,  
ANTHONY TODD, Secretary.

### WHY NOT COLLECT B.W.I. SPECIMENS?

Continued from p.51 Bulletin No. 122, September, 1984.

#### VIII Forgeries

In the "dark ages", the specimen collector was able to build his collection steadily, confident that the prices he was paying were not sufficient to attract the attention of the forger. Occasionally he might come across an early stamp with a curious handstamp, which might give grounds for suspicion if the stamp itself was of no great value, but higher value stamps, and more modern issues, were invariably likely to be genuine because they had less value as Specimens than as normals. Towards the end of the 1960's, however, when the price of specimens began to reflect their true scarcity, the forgers' interest invariably increased and some very dangerous forgeries of the U.P.U. perforated specimens came onto the market in 1970. The forgeries of the Geo. VI definitive sets usually fall down on the fact that the stamps are not all first printings.

Much more dangerous are the omnibus issues, from the 1935 Silver Jubilees to the 1948 Victories which were forged in far greater numbers since the basic stamps were of little value. My advice is to be suspicious of any of the specimens of these sets in perfect condition, especially if unmounted (as the forgeries originally were). Virtually all genuine specimens have been mounted and most have minor perforation defects. Secondly, make sure that the specimen perforation is of the correct type by checking in Samuel or comparing with a known genuine stamp. The forgers made some mistakes some of which are now collectors' items in their own right! Thirdly, the De La Rue punchers tended to produce a less than perfect impression, with not all the holes punched through cleanly. The forgeries generally have slightly larger holes than the genuine, all punched very cleanly in perfect circles. Under strong magnification the difference shows. I may add that Samuel observes, correctly in my experience, that comparison by super-imposing one stamp on top of another is insufficient to detect the forgeries, even though there are small differences in the placing of the holes which can be identified by the use of a comparator. However, this piece of equipment is too expensive for the ordinary collector, who ideally needs a small reference collection of the half-dozen or so perforated types (and I suggest as a start begging or buying badly defective copies - these at least are unlikely to be forged), a copy of Samuel, a good magnifier and the discipline to verify each new item acquired.



St. Kitts Victory 2d  
with forged specimen  
perforations, Samuel  
(D2).

As far as I am aware, no forgeries are known of the standard overprinted U.P.U. issues. Long may it remain so. A sudden arrival on the market of significant numbers of items known to be scarce should be regarded with suspicion. In fact, as prices stand at present, the game would only be worth the candle for the lower denominations of single stamps.

For the overprinted, hand-stamped or manuscript specimens which are not U.P.U. issue or whose provenance is not obvious, reference to the checklist in Samuel is essential. What is not in Samuel's book should be assumed to be bogus until established otherwise - the listing is remarkably comprehensive although new discoveries are of course being made all the time (indeed there are plans to issue a supplement to it). In particular, now that prices have risen so high for non-U.P.U. specimens, there is a very real risk of "manufactured" specimens appearing. One safeguard is to identify the source from which the item comes; an official post office source or an old collection are usually safe, but items offered by non-specialist dealers or by small auction houses may be suspect. Caution is particularly needed where the underlying stamp is a cheap one or where the condition is very poor.



Br. Honduras 1938 5c.  
with rubber handstamp  
of unknown status.



Barbados 1861 1/2d with  
doubtful handstamp.



St. Vincent Victory 3 1/2d  
with heavy handstamp of  
doubtful status.

### IX Postal Stationery

Collecting specimen stationery is similar in embryo to collecting specimen stamps, but since it is a little outside the main theme of this article I shall deal with it briefly. The large majority of items encountered are from U.P.U. sources and have been circulated for the same reason as the adhesives. The collector has a problem, however, in establishing what items exist in this form. Samuel does not list stationery and the National Postal Museum's collection on display has only a small sample of the U.P.U. items which were circulated. Nor does Higgins & Gage help, since its listings of stationery do not state which items exist as specimens. So for authoritative listings it is necessary to consult the specialised literature, widely scattered as it is. Fortunately, several B.W.I. countries have been the subject of listings in earlier issues of the Bulletin, and a few too in the B.C.P.S.G. Journal.

Although I have never seen it confirmed, I have always assumed that the U.P.U. circulated stamps and stationery in equal numbers. If this is so, the very early items and those issued after the First War are numerically more scarce than those circulated around the turn of the century. This seems to be borne out by the fact that Edwardian and late Victorian items are more readily available than those of other periods. However, even at the peak fine, fresh examples are never easy to find, the Edwardian issues in particular seeming to be prone to climatic toning; and specimen stationery from all periods often suffered from being heavy mounted. It is worth noting that the printers did not change to perforating stationery in 1928 as they did with adhesives, but continued to overprint them.

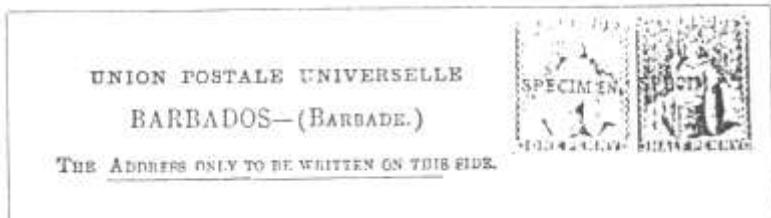
As with stamps, the rarest items tend to be proof and presentation material not circulated through the U.P.U. The handstamps found on such items are normally the same as those found on adhesives and if so they will be listed by Samuel. St. Vincent is again a rich area, and all its stationery of the Q.V. period exist with a variety of local handstamps. British Guiana is also well-endowed and its early McCorquodale registered envelopes can be found punctured by specimen perforations.

Another attractive item is the Barbados 1 1/2d formula card with each adhesive hand-stamped Samuel type BAR 1. All such items are scarce, some being extremely rare.

As with the stamps, however, they should be regarded with some suspicion unless their provenance can be clearly established since high prices are often asked nowadays.



Barbados 1½d postcard, De La Rue proof handstamped D 8.



Barbados locally produced 1½d formula card, locally handstamped BAR 1.

### X Conclusion

I have heard the view expressed that collecting specimens is a narrow and uninteresting pursuit - I hope those still with me will agree that this is demonstrably not so. Let me conclude with a few remarks on the question we all like to have answered: what are my specimens worth? The present-day collector is in a much better position than his predecessors since he now has Samuel's handbook which sets out on page 33 the precise number of different specimens issued, as well as two authoritative catalogues (Gibbons Part One and Bridger & Kay's Five Reigns) which quote prices for the specimens distributed by the U.P.U. While a few of the early specimens (not the ones they can usually supply) are underpriced by Gibbons, the majority were until recently not unreasonable in relation to the market value. However, the uplift in the price of all specimens in the 1982 Part One was totally unjustified in the light of the

market situation and since then there has been a certain amount of buyer resistance to S.G.'s prices. However, it should be recalled that the numbers available to collectors, particularly in fine condition, are limited and some of the early values are almost unobtainable. For the more popular countries, such as Bermuda and Cayman Islands, there is still a steady demand and in view of the fact that equal numbers of different territories were issued it could well be that those from the countries most avidly collected will rate a substantial premium in due course. I am also prepared to wager that many of our specialist members would be glad to trade in some of their specimens for better models if an opportunity arose. In my opinion, the present market is ideal for making judicious purchases in this field. It is of course possible that the balance between supply and demand might be upset if quantities from official archives came on the market, but the only source with access to such quantities is De La Rue, who are reputed to have retained only four copies of each specimen. As it is, I suspect that those official sources which are "weak holders" have found the price levels of recent years sufficiently tempting to have sold what remains in their archives already.

A question on which the catalogues give little help is how to value the individual denominations within a set. This has become particularly relevant now that prices are so high that collectors are often obliged to buy the stamps singly. In nearly all cases, each of the specimens in a set were issued in equal numbers so it is quite unjustified, as some dealers are prone to do, to apply the relationship between the prices of the normal stamps pro-rata to those for specimens. In the past, there has been additional demand for the high values as substitutes for the normal stamps, but at the prices ruling today they make very expensive substitutes! Moreover, high values may well have experienced a greater survival rate because previous owners have treated them more carefully than the low denominations. In practice it is often the values issued later than the main part of the set which are most elusive. Although building up sets can be cheaper and an interesting challenge, I advise those who do not know from experience which values are the most difficult, to buy sets complete or they may find themselves paying too much for values which are most readily available.

For non-U.P.U. specimens the question essentially comes down to supply and demand. For items which are known to be unique, two determined bidders may force the price to any level. Equally, for an item whose scarcity is unrecognised or whose territory is unpopular, rare items can still be picked up cheaply.

In conclusion, I must acknowledge the great pioneering efforts of Marcus Samuel, and of his predecessor Richard Roberts, in this field. Much of the information in this article draws directly or indirectly on their work.

*Charles Freeland*

### MORE FACTS AND FIGURES

Further browsing through Vol 2 (1893) of the London Philatelist has brought to light the following items of interest.

LEEWARD ISLANDS May 1893)

Leeward Islands Remainders. The Monthly Journal gives the following numbers of the obsolete stamps, &c., of these Islands which were disposed of by tender some twelve months ago. The list is copied from the official circular. The various types and issues are not distinguished, but all of the same value are put together, and the Islands come in the following order: 1, Antigua; 2, St. Christopher; 3, Nevis; 4, Dominica; 5, Montserrat; 6, Virgin Islands.

Adhesive Stamps

	1s.	6d.	4d.	2½d.	1d.	½d.
1...	1,387	6,300	38,464	26,009	110,749	41,064
2...	1,580	2,505	29,122	13,944	42,631	36,821
3...	1,457	2,944	4,322	5,045	5,872	7,227
4...	1,428	3,608	9,498	9,238	19,290	18,807
5...	-	1,166	7,232	4,977	5,463	5,437
6...	3,801	6,408	8,746	10,007	38,969	17,364

SAINT VINCENT (March 1893)

Raising the wind. According to an American contemporary the St. Vincent 5 pence on 4 pence was issued to raise £100 to repair the Post Office, and they are said to have been all sold out in a quarter of an hour to Post Office officials, who got wind of the time of issue.

SAINT VINCENT (May 1893)

St. Vincent Raising the Wind. In March last (p.72) we quoted from an American contemporary a statement that a St. Vincent surcharged stamp had been issued to raise £100 to repair the Post Office, and that the issue had been bought up by the officials. Mr. Frank W. Griffith, ex-Postmaster of St. Vincent, in a letter to Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, comments on our extract as follows:-

"The Post Office staff is made up of Postmaster, one clerk, and an assistant on mail days. The office itself is in the most perfect state of repairs, and has not required attention for some time. The stamps were sold to people who are not in any way connected with the Post Office. In fact the Post Office staff are not in a position to invest to such an extent."

TURKS ISLAND (September 1893)

It appears from a statement recently made in the Monthly Journal, that at the beginning of June last the current fourpenny value was surcharged with "½d" in large type and the original value barred. Only 600 of these stamps were so treated, the Postmaster was directed that they should be used solely for postal purposes, and hence it is inferred that none would be sold outside the office. This inference in our opinion is not likely to hold! How many provisional issues (and, of course, all urgently required!) would take place if the stamps only franked letters and were then cremated? "Noble six hundred! Their's but to do or die."

There will, we are sure, be some survivors 'though "not the six hundred."

"½d." on 4d. grey, current issue, black surcharge.

Some comments and observations. The Leeward disposals were, presumably, due to the introduction in late 1890 of the general issue for the Leeward Islands as a group. In themselves the figures are of little help in trying to establish the total numbers actually printed or issued. What is most surprising are the high numbers for the Virgin Islands where the disposals of all values (except the 1d and ½d) greatly exceed the numbers printed between 1879 and 1890 as given by the Five Reigns Catalogue. Even the 1d value is abnormally high (exceeding the issues of 1883 and 1889 as given by the Five Reigns) indicating quite a large printing of the 1d value of 1880 printed on paper watermarked Crown CC. Conversely, the issues of Dominica appear to be on the low side, taking into consideration the fact that, in population terms, this is the largest of all the individual islands.

The St. Vincent items are more amusing than informative and the ex-Postmaster's refutation does not deal with the numbers actually surcharged. To raise £100 (at the new face value) would require 4,800 stamps being surcharged.

Five settings of the Turks Islands surcharge are known and the issue is dealt with in some detail by John J. Challis in his book "Turks Islands and Caicos Islands to 1950" (Roses Caribbean Philatelic Handbook No. 6) published in 1983. The extract quoted almost certainly refers to the first setting so that probably some 3,000 surcharged stamps were issued in toto. Mr. Challis also includes in his book the provision of 400 of the surcharged stamps overprinted "Specimen" - a detail which neither of the two major catalogues mention.

*Stephen Papworth.*

## **GRENADA**

### A NEW GRENADA DATE-STAMP?

In the January-February issue of the London Philatelist there appeared "Grenada: comments on a display from the Royal Philatelic Collection of Her Majesty The Queen, by John B. Marriott, M.V.O." On page 17 there is a photograph of "1d. on 8d. bisect joined to a pair on piece". It is the postmark on this piece which is the subject of this note.

I have the same stamp S.G.46 bearing a portion of the same postmark and be it noted the same date Jan. 30 1891. (Fig. 1).

The most obvious difference from the common mark (fig. 2) is that the month is in three letters. Close inspection shows that it is not the common canceller with new date slugs. The letters "GR" of GRENADA are quite different. The "G" does not have a serif and the "R" is not so flat. The "9" of the year turns up at the foot instead of being horizontal. The diameter of the canceller is the same.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Has any member another example of this mark? Is it genuine? My impression is that it is not a forgery. More examples must exist and I would ask that all copies be reported as a spread of dates should answer the question.

*Russell Jones.*

## **ST. VINCENT**

### Emancipation of Slaves

All European countries that had possessions in the New World in the years following its discovery by Columbus, were involved in the slave trade in one way or another. This trade in African people began when a change from small scale to large scale agriculture took place in the colonies. With this agricultural revolution, and the inability of the native Indians and indentured workers from India and Europe to stand up to the difficult field-work, it became necessary to seek elsewhere for a suitable labour force. African negroes, because of their strength and endurance to the hot tropical climate, fitted the bill.

It is to be noted that from the time of recruitment in West Africa, during the Atlantic crossing and on the plantations of the New World, slaves were subjected to much inhuman treatment, the greater part of their master's sole concern being with profiteering and with little regard for human lives. None-the-less the reasons for freedom were many and varied, and many struggles, actions and influences finally brought about the emancipation of slaves. One of the most influential contributions to this cause was made by William Wilberforce, commemorated on the \$3.00 value. Of course, freedom did not mean contentment for the newly emancipated people; their troubles had only just begun in their strife to find an equal place among other races in the New World.

The Emancipation of Slaves in St. Vincent took place on the 1st August, 1834, and the people of this island have come a long way up the ladder since that momentous day, to attaining self government and self determination.

The release of a 4-value issue of stamps marks the 150th Anniversary of the event that made possible the unity of struggles and achievements for all peoples of our beautiful island-country.

Andrew W.M. Da Costa.

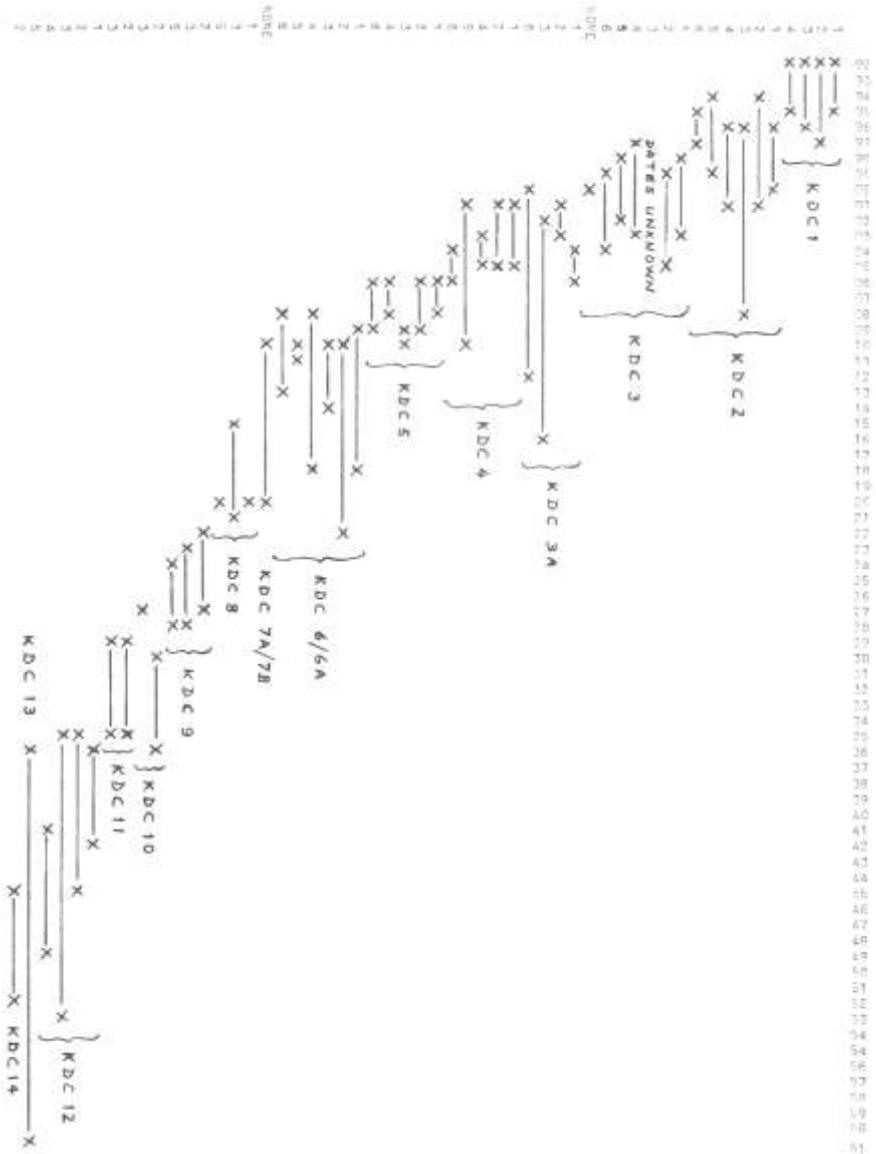
With acknowledgements to St Vincent Philatelic Services.

THE DOUBLE-RINGED CIRCULAR DATE STAMPS OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA

Continued from p.56 Bulletin No.122, September 1984

APPENDIX 3 GUIDE TO PERIODS OF USAGE

Numeral Index at side Year date at top



Anthony Lewam

Correction and omission:-

Bulletin No 121 p.33 "and obliged me" should read "had obliged me."

Bulletin No 122 p.54 The scarcity ratings (alpha code) of instruments bearing Index No.6 areas follows:- KDC2/DCK2 U; KDC3/DCK2a U; KDC3A/DCK1a U; KDC4/DCK2b VC; KDC5/DCK2b U; KDC6 & 6A/DCK1b VC.

## MEMBERS APPEAL

One of our newer members, Ron Newns-Smith, writes from Western Australia... "In Perth I am unable to find anyone with my interests, so I am seeking help and information if possible from the Study Circle. I have a collection of Jamaica War Tax overprints with most of the varieties in single, strip, blocks and panes. I would welcome advice and assistance as to whether it is possible to obtain information as to the position on the sheet of the varieties, this was suggested to me by a Judge in a recent exhibition in which I entered".

See membership listing Bulletin No. 120 p.20 for address.

## REVIEW

The latest issue (No. 19) of W.I. Stamps and Postal History Review is now to hand and a glance through its pages soon reveals a number of items to interest the discerning collector.

Ronald Wike writes about the UNCLAIMED/UNDELIVERED POSTAL MARKINGS OF TRINIDAD, whilst Roy Bond, Joe Chin Aleong and Vincent Duggleby contribute an article on THE GEORGE V MCA ISSUES 1913 - 1921 of St. Vincent. Also reported is what the Editor considers to be a major discovery for collectors of St. Vincent cancellations. Other items include the start of a catalogue of Trinidad picture postcards compiled by the late Jim Laurence and based on his collection of nearly one thousand cards.

Copies of this publication may be obtained from Joe Chin Aleong at P.O. Box 128, San Fernando, Trinidad, W.I.

*Michael Sheppard*

## AUCTION LOTS

May we once again remind members that it is now time to start sorting material that they wish to offer for sale in our 1985 Auction. Would intending vendors please send their material to Michael Sheppard as soon as possible and certainly no later than 8th January, 1985 to enable us to produce the catalogue on time. We regret that under no circumstances will material be accepted after this date.

## NEW PUBLICATION

"THE POSTAL CENSORSHIP IN BARBADOS DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND WORLD WARS", by Anthony Shepherd.

This 32 page book with card cover, size 10x8 inches is to be published on 31st January 1985 by the BWI Study Circle at £6 per copy plus packing and postage 50p UK Members, (Europe and abroad £7 + £1).

UK Members are offered a special pre-publication price of £5-40 per copy including packing and postage. (Europe and abroad £6.50)

This very informative work by Anthony Shepherd covers the history of postal censorship through both World Wars and illustrates most of the known censorship marks and labels.

## **B.W.I. AUCTION — No. 13.**

Material accepted for inclusion in the Auction will be offered for sale on the following terms: -

1. All lots may be sold with or without reserve and the seller may participate in the bidding either himself or by an agent. 2. The buyer to be the highest bidder.

3. Wherever possible the description of a lot will include an estimate by the Circle of the price which it is expected to realise, and the lot will not be sold without the consent of the seller at substantially below 75% of estimate.

4. The Auctioneer will be appointed by the Auctions Subcommittee designated by the Circle to organise the Auction Sale. The bidding shall be under the control and at the sole discretion of the Auctioneer, who shall have power to settle all disputes and to re-open the bidding in the event of dispute. He may withdraw lots or group two or more lots together without assigning a reason.

5. The auctioneer reserves the right to bid on behalf of sellers and prospective buyers but shall not be liable for any errors or omissions in executing instructions to bid.

6. Lots will be sold with all faults, imperfections and errors of description and the Circle cannot be held responsible for the genuineness of any lot or of an individual items therein. Where however the buyer within 14 days after receipt of a lot (or such further time as the Auctions Sub-Committee may allow) satisfies the Auctions Sub-Committee that there is a substantial inaccuracy in the description and returns the lot in unaltered condition, the sale of that lot will be rescinded and the purchase price refunded to the buyer less any costs and expenses incurred by the Circle in connection with the sale.

7. The Circle will have a lien for all charges on all lots sold or unsold. Payment for lots purchased (including collection charges where payment is made in local currency) shall be made by the buyer before delivery, which shall be at the risk of the buyer and shall include cost of postage and registration where sent by post. If the buyer does not pay for any lot within such period as the Auctions Sub-Committee (in their sole discretion) may consider reasonable the lot may be re-sold by the Circle in any manner the Circle see fit and the buyer shall pay the difference between his bid price and the net realisation on re-sale (after deduction of commission and other attendant expenses) but the buyer shall not be entitled to any surplus arising on re-sale. A buyer resident in the dollar area must pay for lots bought either in dollars at the controlled rate of exchange with the addition of 50 cents to cover collection charges or by draft drawn on London.

8. Sale commission charged to the seller will be:

On each lot sold: 10p on the first £1 or lower realisation, thereafter 10%.

On each lot unsold, 10p.

On each lot withdrawn by the seller, sale commission on 75% of estimated value.

On each lot unsold through failing to reach the seller's reserve sale commission on the reserve price.

These conditions apply as between buyer and/or seller and every officer member and agent of the Circle concerned on behalf of the Circle with any aspect of the Auction Sale.

## **FURTHER INFORMATION**

1 All correspondence please to Michael Sheppard at 6 Copsleigh Close, Salfords, Redhill, Surrey RH1 5BH. England, Telephone 91 63936.

2. Do not send any material for sale UNLESS it can be sent as an ordinary letter. For all bulkier items write or telephone Michael Sheppard first to find out whether these can be accepted.

3. Stamps and postal history items are equally welcome but, in the interests of both buyers and sellers, the Sub-Committee will not be accepting material for sale unless it has in their opinion some potential interest to members of the Circle.

**4. MATERIAL TO BE INCLUDED IN THE CATALOGUE FOR PUBLICATION IN THE MARCH, 1985 BULLETIN MUST REACH MICHAEL SHEPPARD BY 8th JANUARY, 1985 AT LATEST.**

5. The Auctions Sub-Committee will be grateful for any specialised information which you include with your material for sale and for any personal assessment of its value, although no undertaking can be given that the Auction estimate will coincide with your own assessment. Remember that the more care you yourself take with the selection of items for sale, the better the realisation to be expected.

6. The Auctions Sub-Committee will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to items in their custody but unless you instruct to the contrary your material for sale will, if practicable, be held insured while in the hands of the Sub-Committee and the small cost will be divided rateably between the sellers.

7. Please *do not* write asking for lots to be sent for viewing by post, as the Auctions Sub-Committee are not equipped to offer this service! However, a "xerox" copy could be sent to you provided that with your request you enclose an S.A.E. together with an additional 28p stamp to cover cost.

## FLEETEX MEETING

Details are now to hand for the Study Circle's participation in the FLEETEX meeting on the 30th March, 1985 to be held at the Assembly Rooms. Fleet Road, Hants.

The meeting will commence at 2.30 p.m. and is expected to end by 4.30 p.m. Although we have a separate room for the meeting it will be open to the public.

Three displays have been arranged and these are as follows:

John Marriott - Trinidad

Tony Farmer - Leeward Islands The Sexagenary Issue.

Chris Barwick - Montserrat.

Refreshments will be available and we understand that parking will be no problem.

How to get there. There is only one road through Fleet so there should be no problem there. If coming from London, leave the M4 at exit 11 and then A33 and A32/A323. If travelling on the M3, leave by exit 4 or 5 depending on which direction you are coming from.

With three fine displays to see it is to be hoped that as many members as possible will come along to what should prove to be a most enjoyable afternoon or even a day.

Our thanks are due to Tony Farmer and Mike Wilson who have been responsible for arranging all the details of this meeting.

NEW MEMBER

KERZNER,                   Theodor, Q.C., Apt. 3604, 44, Charles St. W., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M4Y 1R8.  
Interest: Squared Circle cancellations.

DECEASED MEMBERS

AUSTIN,                   R.H.  
LAURENCE ,               S . G.  
NEALE,                   H.A.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

COHEN,                   C., 3, Cowham Close, Alfreton, Derby, DE5 7HG.  
GREWCOCK,               D., 256, Widney Lane, Solihull, West Midlands.  
METEVIER,               J.C., The Vicarage, St. James Road, Goffs Oak, Waltham Cross, Herts., EN7 6TP.  
MURPHY,                 C.J.H., The Abbey Junior School, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.  
  
NOTTINGHAM,            D.W., "Rebmevon", 17, Wayfield Drive, Stafford, ST16 1TR.

RESIGNED

BAKER, L.; COOPER, H.R.

The following members have been dropped from membership as from 1st August, 1984.

BAKER, S.A.; BECKER, S.P.; BROWN, B.H.; CALVERT, W.H.;  
CARYLON-GIBBS, A.; CORNELIUS, D.; DEVAUS, R.J.; FAIRHEAD, M.A.;  
GASTON, H.J.; GAWLICK, E.J.; GRIFFITHS, J.O; GROVES, J.E.;  
Jay, P.A.; LEMMON J.R.; MEREDITH, J.L.; MIDDOUR, E.S.;  
SHEPARD, J.H.; SIMPSON, Mrs. A.J.; SMITH, I.D.; SPEAR, A.H.;  
STYLLIS, P.; TUCKER, Sir Henry J.; WINTERS, F.A.; YATES, Rev. J. M. C.

Advert
F. W. COLLINS

Advert

ARGYLL ETKIN LTD

Advert

CHRIS RAINEY

All the following items are available from the Hon. Librarian.

B.W.I.S.C. PUBLICATIONS

'The History of the Sailing Packets to the West Indies'

by L.E. Britnor

Hardbound, qto., 172pp plus Index, 18 illustrations & 5 maps.

Price, retail, inclusive of post and packing:-

U.K. ... .. £12.00

Europe & Overseas ... £14.00

A discount of £2 per copy will be given to BWISC Members.

'British West Indies Postal Rates up to 1900'

by L.E. Britnor

Softbound, 8½" x 6", 52pp, profusely illustrated.

Price, retail, inclusive of post and packing:-

U.K. ... .. £4.00

Europe & Overseas ... £5.00

A discount of 50p per copy will be given to BWISC Members.

'Barbados Post Office Markings to 1981'

by G.L.W.Clarke, S.Cave & R.Radford

hardbound, qto., 71pp, profusely illustrated. A limited number Edition.

Price, retail, inclusive of post and packing:-

U.K. ... .. £16.00

Europe & Overseas ... £17.00

A discount of £2 per copy will be given to BWISC Members.

Despatch to Europe and Overseas addresses will be by surface mail.

BULLETINS AND BINDERS

Bulletins

Copies of the Bulletin from No. 69 (June 1971) onwards, and some earlier issues are available.

Price, per copy, inclusive of post and packing:-

U.K ... .. £ 75p

Europe & Overseas... £1.00

Binders

'Cordex' Instantaneous Self-Binders, each capable of holding 20 issues of the Bulletin, hard covers, spine entitled in gold.

Price, per binder, inclusive of post and packing:-

U.K ... .. £3.00

Europe & Overseas ... £3.50