



STUDY CIRCLE

FOUNDED
JANUARY 27th, 1954

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BULLETIN No. 130 SEPTEMBER 1986

Advert

CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

Advert

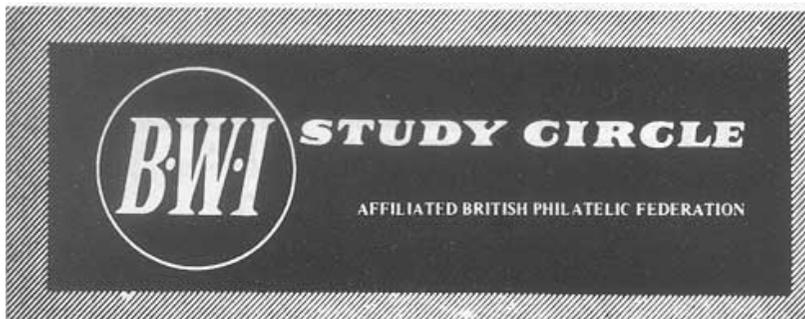
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OBJECT

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

1986

Thurs., Oct. 23rd 6.00p.m.

9 Page display by members.
Venue Committee Room A
The Law Society Building
113 Chancery Lane
London WC1 1PL

1987

Sat., Mar. 28th

Fleetex.
Display to be arranged.
Venue to be notified later.

Sat., Apr. 25th 215p.m.

AGM and Auction Sale
Venue The Bonnington Hotel
Southampton Row
London WC1 4BH

It was not possible to arrange a meeting at the BPE in October owing to the high cost of the Room Hire.

It is hoped to arrange a meeting to coincide with STAMPEX in March.

The Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society are holding a Caribbean Collectors Convention at the Old Swan Hotel, Harrogate on 7- 9th November 1986. Mr John Marriott will give a display of Trinidad on Saturday 8th November.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO

CARIBBEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN MEMBERS

Over the past twelve months, charges imposed by English Clearing Banks have increased very considerably. All banks now levy quite high charges to clear cheques drawn in a foreign currency and on foreign banks. The present average rate is 5% of sterling equivalent with a minimum charge of £5. (about U.S.\$7.50.) per transaction. Thus, what is now happening is that the Caribbean and North American members may pay their subscriptions (dues) amounting to approximately US\$9 per member by cheques drawn in foreign currencies and on foreign banks and the Circle in clearing

such cheques is being levied a bank charge of approximately U.S.\$7.50 per transaction: clearly this is not a position which can be allowed to continue.

Some 20% of our members (there are about 60 at present) reside in the North American area, and of these, little more than a quarter pay their Annual Subscriptions (dues) within the first three months of the year. Most of the other members do pay but at such infrequent intervals that in banking their cheques the net income to the Circle is often pence rather than pounds, and seldom exceeds the postal costs of sending out reminders.

Members who pay their Subscriptions (dues) by cheque in the U.S.A. or Canadian dollars will thus appreciate that the Circles funds gain very little benefit at the current rate of subscription. The effect of the high banking costs can only be minimised if all members pay their Subscriptions (dues) the 1st January in each year when they are due. Regrettably, this never seems to happen and the only way to avoid your Subscriptions (dues) from being considerably increased seems to be the arrangement suggested in the next paragraph.

Obviously the Circle does not wish to increase subscription differentials further to cover these bank charges (the present differential barely covers the extra postal coats of despatching Bulletins to overseas members) but such an action may become necessary unless the effect of high banking costs can be reduced very quickly. This may be achieved if one member residing in the U.S.A. or Canada will undertake to receive Subscriptions (dues) on the Circle's behalf from those Caribbean and North American members who pay by individual cheques. That member can then send to the Hon. Treasurer remittances from time to time so that bank charges are minimised.

If any member residing in the U.S.A. or Canada is willing to accept the receipt of Subscriptions (dues) as suggested would he or she please inform the Hon. Treasurer, Stephen Papworth without delay so that details of an operating procedure can be agreed.

E. V. Toeg
President

AMERIPEX 1986

In a brief unguarded moment at the BWISC Convention, I said I would love to go to Ameripex. It all seemed so remote. Suddenly I found I was on my way!

With typical careless abandon I had agreed to present for Al Branston his talk, with slides, of Forgeries of the West Indies. Realising I knew nothing about the subject and finding to my horror that Al had forgotten that Jamaica was in the Caribbean area, I suddenly found myself mugging up obscure countries like Bahamas and St Vincent.

The flight over was uneventful - made the more so because we seemed to be the only people on board. Had we got the right day or worse still the right city? I imagined rows of eager English dealers, with plastic envelopes spread out on their laps offering

all sorts of inducements, sadly nothing of note happened except we all could have had second helpings - as so few people had booked on the flight. Our arrival in Chicago went unnoticed and we moved on to our hotel.

Up early the next day to 'do' the dealers stands I caught a taxi - one of many I was destined to take between the hotel and the Convention area. I only discovered the shuttle bus on the last day! The taxi driver was curious "Was it true the IRA hit squads were lined up on the runway with automatic weapons cocked?" "What were the odds of making the journey safely between the Airport and Central London?"

On arrival the sheer size of the floor display was breathtaking. Row upon row of frames stretching literally miles. Someone worked out the time factor. If you spent three seconds viewing each frame it would still take four days to get round all the magnificent displays - I can't vouch for this, I didn't try.

My deadline time at the joint meeting with the BCPSG approached. I was supposed to be on stage at 4.00pm. - with my notes and little else. I went to the suite booked for the occasion. All in darkness, I was too early. This provided me with the ideal excuse for some Dutch Courage so I retired to the nearest bar and whilst perched on the stool succeeded in enrolling a new member for the BCPSG.

Suitably fortified I returned to the room to find the meeting in full swing and to find that in my absence I had been elected a Trustee. Jay Fredrick gave a superb and polished display of the Virgin Islands.

Suddenly I was 'up there in lights' in front of a very knowledgeable audience, probably the first time for most of them that they knew more than the guest speaker. I was scared. I would have loved to have had time to play with the equipment provided beforehand. The little torch that projected an arrow of light to emphasise a particular point was fascinating, one could have played with it for hours!

I bumbled my way through the talk helped by much prompting from the audience. A more generous and understanding group of people would be hard to find. They even laughed thinking I had made a 'funny' perhaps I did but it was unintentional.

In a more relaxed atmosphere the Auction produced a lot of hilarity and quite a few bargains. Jack Harwood obviously enjoyed his task and squeezed a lot of extra bids from at times an unenthusiastic audience.

After a brief rest we went across the road for a cocktail reception. It was time to put names to faces, rather like a game of 'Happy Families'. Mark Swetland was of course much in evidence and is so well known to us in England. But the others? People with whom I had corresponded for years suddenly materialised to introduce themselves.

Later a group of us went out to dinner and at long last philately was forgotten - we had a ball - nattering well into the night.

The next few days were wandering around the displays and stands, meeting with many familiar faces and spending fistfuls of dollars. Speaking to Dennis Mitton afterwards we both agreed that the material on offer was either very good indeed or mediocre - nothing between. The good stuff was very expensive.

Some things stand out. Poor Ben Ramkisson searching for the unusual found a rare postcard on a dealers stand, admittedly with a French Paquebot mark, at a London price - only to find he had another even better copy later at one twentieth the price. He said he had searched twenty years for the item and had found two in an afternoon!

Tony Farmer was awarded a large Vermeil Medal for his 'Leeward Islands: Federal Issues'

Al Branston recorded a video cassette of his forgeries of the West Indies. Unfortunately it was recorded on 220v and then played back on 120v, so his voice came over like Mickey Mouse without pictures. No wonder our American Cousins think we are a bit odd!

Chatting to Colin Lacy of Argyll Etkin, an announcement came over the PA system that Mickey Mouse had arrived to publicise the Disneyland theme stamps. His comment was "That's made my day, it will probably be Dracula tomorrow". Sadly on Monday we left it all behind - to fly to the West Coast for a holiday to recover.

It was a memorable occasion. Our hosts made us feel at home and really seemed to be very much part of our own study circle. Their generosity and patience in dealing with, I suspect they decided, the local village idiot was exemplary.

Bob Swarbrick

DISPLAY

A meeting was held at 6pm. on Wednesday 19th. March in Committee Room J at the Law Society Building, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC1 1PL and ten members attended. Mr D.G. Charlesworth displayed aspects of his Jamaica collection. The display started with a brief history of Jamaica, from Columbus up to the British taking of the island from Spain in 1655.

The first sheet had stamps showing a portrait of Columbus, Columbus landing at Discovery Bay, a picture postcard of Discovery Bay and an example of the Discovery Bay handstamp and was followed by a copy of a Percacchi Map of Jamaica dated 1576. The postal history started with a letter from London to Jamaica dated May 5th. 1676 and a letter dated June 30th. 1676 written by Governor Sir Thomas Modyford to London. The next item was a copy of the London Gazette dated August 1691 giving details of 'a Great Earthquake at Port Royal'. Following this was a letter from Port Royal to London dated 9th. July 1695, rated 9d., having the manuscript inscription 'Forwarded from Bristol by Wilf Birkin'. An example of a letter carried by a Dummer

Packet 'the Antegoe' dated 1708 and rated 3/- and a letter dated 1709 carried by a Merchant ship were shown as items of mail carried during the first official packet service to the West Indies. The next items were letters dated 1712 carried by the warship 'HMS Foy' and by merchant ship 'The Jeffreys Gally' and a letter dated 1730 endorsed 'Ship Letter' and rated 5d.

A new Packet service was introduced in 1755 and the first item shown was a letter carried by 'The Lady Augusta Packet' with a Jamaica S.L. handstamp Type J1. A letter from Kingston to Philadelphia dated 1763 marked 'per favour of Captain Dee' was followed by a letter dated 1766 with a 'Port Glasgow' ship letter handstamp, an early example, as the handstamping of ship letters had only been introduced by an Act of Parliament in 1765. The next item was a letter carried by 'H.M. Frigate Ferret' dated 26th. March 1768 with Jamaica S.L. handstamp Type J3.

Letters showing early Town handstamps were then shown. Spanish Town Type T1a and T1b, Martha Brae Type T1a and Montego bay Type T1 used as a ship letter mark on a letter from England were followed by letter carrying Lacovia Type T2 and T3 marks. Several other letters with Fleuron, Jamaica straight line and Town handstamp combinations were also shown.

A letter from Kingston, to Madeira dated 10th. December 1791 carried privately and endorsed 'Forwarded by Gentleman your most humble servant J Watters' and a letter rated at 5d. from Spanish Town to London with a 'Dover' ship letter handstamp.

These were followed by letters to London with Jamaica S.L. handstamps Type J5 and Type J7 and a letter to Philadelphia dated 24th. February 1804 carried by 'the Brig Fair American'. The letter went via Baltimore where a straight line 'Ship' cancel was applied along with a Baltimore cancel of April 20th. The letter was rated at 14½ cents.

The next sheet showed the Jamaica Ship letter handstamp Type SL1 used in a letter carried by 'HM Ship Mercury' and addressed to Kings Bromley.

This was followed by a letter to Madeira with a 'Luca' Type T3 and endorsed 'J Duff esq. Jamaica Coffee House' and a letter to London with a 'Cork' ship letter handstamp rated 1/8d. Examples of Type T3 cancels were shown including Falmouth, Green Pond and Luca in red, as well as letters with Kingston Type K1 and Late Fee cancel Type TL1, Green Pond in manuscript, Jamaica Too Late Type T12, Mexico transit mark Type TR1, Falmouth boxed 1/2 in green, Commercial Rooms Type CR6, Machioneal Type T4a in red, Falmouth Type T4b and Montego Bay type T4b cancellations.

The next sheet had letters carried by the Sheldrake and the Nightingale Packets, these boats were Navy Brigs supplied by the Admiralty for use as Falmouth packets and were followed by a letter from John Wilson (Postmaster Jamaica 1814-50) to M.J.Anstey (Postmaster 1824-1832) relating to debts outstanding in Jamaica after Anstey had returned to England.

Examples including Kingston Ship Letter Type SL12 and Type S14, Spanish Town Type P1 in black and other Town handstamps were followed by sheets with Jamaica Paid, To Pay and Free cancel Type FR1 used in error as well as 'Darell and Barclay' Type FAC4 and PAID cancel Type PD11 used at Morant Bay.

Then followed three items of transit mail. Firstly a letter from Ecuador to London with manuscript 'Forwarded by your most obedient Servant Nickle Cox & Co' and 'Panama Forwarded by Frederick N. Byrne handstamp to Jamaica where Jamaica Ship Letter Type SL5 and Kingston Type 6 cancels were applied. Secondly a letter from Panama to London via Kingston dated August 1840 bearing the oval New Granadian handstamp 'Panama Franco' which was overwritten 'From Panama' by the British P.O. in Panama City. In Kingston it received the Kingston Shipletter Type SL3 cancel. The third letter was also from Panama but this time to Finisterre France via Kingston, London, Calais, Morlais and Paris. The letter was carried to Kingston, where a Panama undated cancel and a Kingston Type K6a handstamp were applied, various other handstamps were also applied along this letters journey.

Other facets of Jamaica were then shown. Including British Postage Stamps and Obliterators for Kingston and the Post Towns as well as the Jamaica first definitives of 1860 which included a strip of 6 x 1d. in Pale Greenish Blue and a 3d. on Thick paper.

Postal Stationery with examples of the 1st. and 2nd. provisionals and the first issue proper were shown followed by Revenue stamps used along with normal stamps and a Soldiers letter of 1899 signed by the Commanding Officer. Various picture postcards, mint and used, a letter from Montego Bay to England with a Jamaica Railway cancel and Street Letter Box cancels, Censor Marks of WW1, slogan and Paquebot cancels concluded the display.

Mr David Atkinson proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Charlesworth for producing such a fine display of scarce and early material which was heartily endorsed by all present.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

John Marriott has written to the President:

"Dear Victor,

Thank you so much for your kind letter of 29 April. I feel very honoured to have been elected to Honorary Life Membership - and not a little guilty that I don't at the moment give you more active support! I am so involved with the Royal and at the Palace that I sometimes have to come up five days a week, which only goes to show one should never retire!".

Bill Townsend writes:

"Dear Victor,

Many thanks for your letter of 29 April informing me that at the AGM of the British West Indies Study Circle I had been elected an Honorary Life Member. This I greatly appreciate. Please pass on to the members, my gratitude."

NOTES and OUERIES

BAHAMAS

1941 provisional Postcard



The illustration shows a rare usage of the Bahamas 2d/1½d. provisional post card 'issued' in 1941. A few years ago a number of unused examples came on to the British market, fetching approximately £50 each. I suspect that these examples have now found their way into collectors hands. The only other used example of which I am aware is that referred to in Graham Hoey's checklist of Bahamas post cards in the BCPG Journal of Aug 1977 and which I presume is in his collection.

I would be interested to learn if any other members have used examples.

Charles Freeland

BRITISH HONDURAS

Postal Markings used at Belize

Continued from p34 Bulletin No 129. Jun 86

Registration Marks.

Type H5(a) REGISTERED

Straight line, letters 5mm. high, length 41mm.

EKD 1888 LKD

Type H5(b) R

23x29mm. vertical oval. These brass handstamps were impressed on registered letters prior to the introduction of

numbered markings and labels. Sent from GFO on 17 Apr 1894

EKD LKD

REGISTERED

type H5(a)



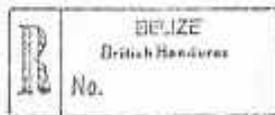
Type H5(b)

Type H5(c) XX (d) R
 22x28mm. vertical oval. Sent from GPO on 12 July 1909
 EKD LKD



Type H5(c)(d)

Type H5(e)
 51x20mm. rectangular frame, rubber (?).
 EKD 5. 1915 LKD 1918



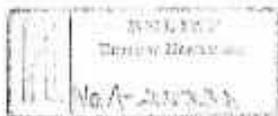
Type H5(e)

Type H5(f)
 52x21mm. rectangular frame, rubber.
 Note the error 's' for first 'i' in
 British.
 EKD 1918 LKD



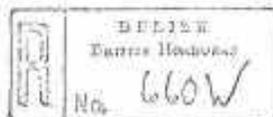
Type H5(f)

Type H5(g)
 50x20mm. rectangular frame, rubber.
 EKD 2.1923 LKD



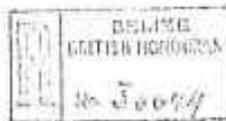
Type H5(g)

Type H5(h)
 50x20mm. rectangular frame, rubber.
 EKD 1932 LKD



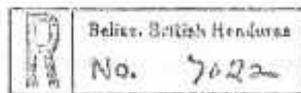
Type H5(h)

Type H5(i)
 41x21mm. rectangular frame, rubber.
 EKD 1950 LKD



Type H5(i)

Type H5(j)
60x17mm. rectangular frame, rubber
EKD 1962 LKD



Type H5(j)

Postage Due Marks.

Type H6(a) 5d.
5d. - 28x11mm. Used in complement with Type H6(b)
to indicate amount of postage due.
EKD 1.1898 LKD

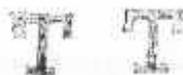


Type H6(a)

Type H6(b)
T. 14mm. high. 13mm wide.
EKD 7.1.1898 LKD

Type H6(b)

Type H6(c) (d)
'T' 123/4mm. high, 12½mm. wide.
Sent from GPO on 12 Jul 1909
EKD LKD



Type H6(c)(d)

Type H6(e)
Small circular frame, 19mm. diam.
Sent from GPO 20 June 1961. Possibly
intended for another country.
EKD LKD



Type H6(e)

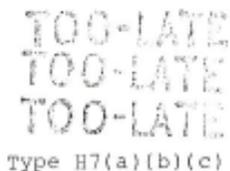
Type H6(f) T 42 centimes
29mm, double circle outer diam. rubber
EKD LKD



Type H6(f)

Too Late Marks.

Type H7(a) (b) (c) Too Late
Straight line, letters 6mm. high, length
38mm. sent from GPO 25 Nov 1895.
EKD LKD



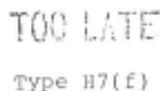
Type H7(d)
Straight line, letters 5mm. high, length
35mm. Sent from GPO 23 May 1903. Possibly
intended for Grenada.
EKD LKD



Type H7(e)
Straight line, letter 6mm. high, length
25mm. rubber.
EKD LKD



Type H7(f)
Straight line. Letters 5½mm. high, length
29mm., rubber
EKD 11.1938 LKD



Unclaimed Marks.

Type H8 Unclaimed
Straight- line, letters 6mm. high, length
38mm. Sent from GPO on 20 Jun 1961.
Possibly intended for another country.
EKD LKD



To be continued

Ralph Group

JAMAICA

THE DOUBLE-RINGED CIRCULAR DATE STAMPS OF 'KINGSTON

Because of the individual differences between each datestamp within its particular 'set', it has long been my wish to provide an illustration of a good quality strike from each of the instruments recorded in my study of these markings. My early efforts were not particularly successful but, with the acquisition of more material, the reproductions in Bulletin Nos. 121 and 122 were generally of a much higher standard. The work of the Editor and the printer also contributed to the clarity of the presentation. The selection of 'double rings' kindly sent to me by Col. Fred F. Siefert provided the material for the excellent reproductions in the Bulletin No. 126 and the above



illustrations are from the same source, which I gratefully acknowledge. KDC5-1 and KDC5-4 are strikes of greater clarity than those given in Bulletin No. 121. The others have not been illustrated previously.

The example of KDC5-4 clearly shows the dot-stops at sides have square corners. This point has not been mentioned previously. The stops may well have had a similar format throughout the set, the corners gradually wearing away with constant usage of the instruments. The example of KDC9-2 shows a new late date, JY 17 28.

Anthony W. Lewarn

NEVIS

KEY PLATES

In response to the order of September 28, 1883, De la Rue invoiced the Colony on November 6 for 4980 one penny rose and 5100 two pence half-penny blue, among other values.

Which of the KEY PLATES were used for this and subsequent orders? Was it plate 1 or plate 2? I have plate 1 on a 2½d stamp, and the one penny from the lower margin, with 2 at foot: in this stamp the 'I' in NEVIS is split at the bottom.

Although Nevis, like Montserrat, was charged for a share in Die II, neither Colony was supplied with stamps printed from plates from this Die.

(Note: Easton recorded D.L.R. invoices for six further deliveries of 1d stamps to Nevis between 1884 and 1890, and three deliveries of 2½d stamps in the case of Montserrat, he recorded four deliveries of various values during this period.

Peter Jaffe

ST. CHRISTOPHER

A12 CANCELLATION

With reference to Simon Goldblatt's note in Bulletin No.85, it does seem that the business of the A12 cancellation on the Antigua Q.V. 1d. stamp is not cleared up by his comment.

Peter Jaffe may well have been right in suggesting that the Antigua 1d provisional 'cannot exist as genuine with A12 vertical with widely spaced bars before and after number'.

If this obliterator with widely spaced bars exists only in the duplex form the crux of the matter is, when was the duplex issued? I have not been able to confirm that it was in 1892, the date I have heard given.

The item on piece that Simon refers to does not contain the year date and several similar pieces I have examined also do not have a clear year date in the c.d.s. I fear these were manufactured and that it is no coincidence that the year date is cut away, missing or obscured. As with all rarities on piece, I regard them as guilty until proved innocent.



The only assuredly genuine use of this provisional is with the obliterator with the narrow bars at the side as on this cover. I suspect this cover was posted with philatelic intent as the local rate, for which I assume the provisional was supplied, was 1d.

Peter Brooks

FORGERIES

The 1870 One Penny and the Sixpence

The One Penny

TYPE 1.

Lithographed by Spiro, in pale rose (only) the printing is quite creditable, the lines of shading on the face and behind the head are clear and well produced.

- PERFORATION on most copies is clean at p.13.
- CANCELLATION a barred oval of 6 bars 2.5mm apart.
- IDENTS
1. On the forgery the back part of the bust touches the circle but on the genuine stamp it is well clear.
 2. On the genuine stamp the chignon ends level with the hair band, on the forgery it ends well below it.
 3. On the genuine all of the trefoils in the corners have five leaves but on the forgery the bottom right has only three leaves.
 4. On the genuine stamp the first curl of the hair touches the eyelid but on the forgery the hair is drawn right back.

TYPE 2.

(The sixpence only) Litho, very heavy work, crude, the lines behind the head are very dirty. Perf.13.

- IDENTS
1. On the forgery the second letter H has a broken right upstroke with a dot below.
 2. The letter G of postage has a white flaw joining the lower curl and stop end to the circle.
 3. The chignon has a white flaw at the end.
 4. On the genuine stamp the shading extends over nearly all the face. On the forgery there is little or no shading on the face.

Forgery on the One Penny on 2½ of 1888.

The stamp is genuine (only one copy found so far) and a dull blue in colour.

CANCELLATION With an outline of bars 2.1.2.1 with the figures 12 (?) inside.

- IDENTS
1. The forgery is noticeably thinner especially the slanting lines of the two letters N.
 2. On the genuine stamp the front of the serif on the letter P turns upwards but on the forgery it is quite flat.
 3. The surcharge has been struck over the cancellation, also the letter Y appears to have been struck twice.

NOTE A comparison of the lengths of the surcharge is not possible owing to the applied cancellation.

Forgery of the 1882-90 Four pence blue stamp.

There are two major copies of this engraved forgery in the collection, one unused and the other cancelled by an oval of thick bars of which parts of only three are showing. Both are p.14½ and the unused copy has a large amount of cracked gum on the back whilst the used has a large blue letter A visible from the rear. Both copies are pale blue, one slightly paler than the other. No watermark can be detected.

- IDENTS
1. The lettering on the value tablet is longer on the forgery than that on the genuine stamp.
 2. The shading on the lower part of the face on the genuine stamp runs nearly up to the outer aspect but on the forgery more of the front is unshaded.

3. The underneath of the nostril on the genuine stamp is almost level whereas on the forgery it curves upwards.

COMMENT This stamp is by far the dearest in the series, a direct comparison study sheet has been made of this forgery. Copies are available at cost.

Al Branston

ST. LUCIA

1982 PITONS STAMP

It will be of interest to those who have not seen the Colour Trial of this stamp, to learn that Messrs. De La Rue printed it in two colours, namely, a vermillion frame containing a royal blue scene. I never tire of looking at it and am amazed that such an attractive item was printed as early as 1902.

However, this is in complete contrast to the actual postage stamp which was produced coloured brown and green, as was the 1903 2d. of Dominica, in keeping with the colour standards then prevailing.

Collectors who are able to obtain a dozen of this stamp will, as I have done, reward themselves by the discovery that St. Lucia SG.63 embodies six variations.

The frame, coloured brown, is found in both dark and pale brown. The Scene, coloured green, is found in three shades: (a) dark green, (b) green and (c) pale green.

The 3 greens and 2 browns produce a combination of mix colours each of which should be easy to identify.

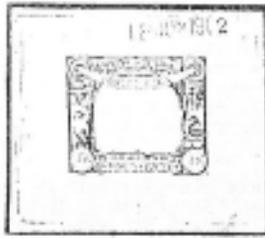
This article does not take into account any errors of design or flaws or plate scratches. About such, the writer welcomes information as nothing appears to have been recorded in existing articles or catalogues, other than the howler of 3700 feet which should have been 2619 and 1461 feet for the Big and Small Piton respectively.

All the postmarks I have observed bore the name Castries. Surely some must have been used in other post offices elsewhere in the island! For Soufriere opened in 1864 followed by Laborie, Micoud and Vieux Fort the following year, each having a separate date stamp.

Is there any justification for the possibility that the whole consignment, 250,000 copies of this stamp, never reached other post offices at all; being solely retained for use in Castries?

The late Dr. G.G. Ritchie on page 21 of the *Roses Handbook* on St Lucia wrote:

“Two designs were forwarded from the colony to the printer early in 1902, and after amendments, the design prepared by De La Rue from the information supplied was accepted in May and 250,000 copies ordered. These were despatched on 10th November 1902 and presumably the stamp was issued as soon as it arrived’.



ST LUCIA The Pitons
TWO Pence 1902
The engraver's progressive
die proof, taken from an
early stage in the
completion of the frame.
18 JUN 1902



Dark green inside dark
brown frame.
Overprinted SPECIMEN

A photostat of the engraver's progressive die proof date 18 JUN 1902 is illustrated, depicting the frame which was later coloured brown.

There being no reason for doubting that only one printing was involved. Neither have records survived of the quantity received, for if part of the consignment transhipped had been lost, then there would have been a request for a second printing and no such request is known.

With regard to the frame coloured brown it must be assumed that the sheet left the printers all in original hues of dark green - as found on stamps overprinted specimen - inside dark brown frames. Has anyone seen the specimen stamp inside a pale brown frame? Now, brown is not supposed to be fugitive but green certainly is.

Were the colours effected by the climate? Was the large quantity ordered too much for the old printing machine so that it ran out of ink? Was there a dearth of spare ink in stock at that time? If so there must be some explanation to account for the plate becoming worn.

Another solution as to why the frame comes in two shades, would be that one side of each sheet was printed darker than the other. This assumes that 125,000 of each dark and light brown frame might have been issued. Has anyone seen a pair, one of each shade?

Questions of this nature become necessary when it is remembered that each stamp had to be printed twice, once in each colour and half a million in those days was considered quite a large quantity.

With regard to the scene of the Pitons coloured green, this looked easy to print, but in practice, apparently, it proved difficult on several occasions.

For I have stamps with the Green shifted to the left, shifted to right, and bottom, of the 'Brown Frame' and no doubt somebody must have a stamp with the green shifted

upwards to the top of the stamp. This accounts for at least four sheets misprinted. Were there 60 on each sheet?

It has been suggested that this issue was printed on non-tropical treated paper. This would assist the theory that the colours faded on account of the humidity and for climatical reasons. Howbeit, this stamp was used extensively for ten years 1902/12 and as remarked on earlier, green is a fugitive colour.

I first sorted my copies of this stamp according to the frames, light or dark brown, then the greens - dark and pale. Thus discovering the intermediary shade of green, which is lighter than the dark green in colour and also has the waves of the sea intact.

Many questions remain unsolved due to the loss of records in the fire at Castries. See BWISC Bulletin 70 page 70 for dates of P.O.s (Sept 1971).

Lionel Ward

ST LUCIA FORGERIES.

TYPE 1(a)

Forged by Spiro. The following are all litho printed, generally fine and clear, the genuine stamps are recess printed.

The 1860 1d rose red, 4d blue and deep blue, 6d green.

The 1863 1d lake.

The 1864 1d black, 6d violet and pale lilac, 4d yellow with shades.

PERFORATIONS Nearly all are roughly torn but a fair proportion show perf.13.

CANCELLATIONS (a) an outline 4.2.4.2.,
(b) an oval of bars without an outline,
(c) an oval of indiscriminate dashes,
(d) an oval of 6 thin bars in an outline.

TYPE 1 (b)

As above but with two vertical bars of colour below the letter A of postage. On the 1860 4d blue and 6d green, 1863 rose-red, also the 1864 black.

IDENTS Applicable to both 1(a) and 1(b).

1. On the genuine stamp the end of the nose is pointed whereas on the forgery it is rounded.
2. The ornaments on top of the crown on the forgery are badly mis-shapen, on the genuine they are clear and well shaped.
3. On the genuine stamp, the upper half of the right hand side of the central ornament has clear ring at the lower outer end ornament, this is solid on the forgery.

TYPE 2

Forged by Fournier in very heavy crude litho suggests that it was made from a drawing initially and then photolitho.

The 1860 deep blue and shades 4d and the 6d green.

The 1863 1d rusty lake and the 4d yellow.

The collection contains a Fournier paper proof in deep blue with ident.

PERFORATION 12 where visible.

CANCELLATIONS A boot heel of 4 inner wedges with a ring of 8 wedges outside.

IDENT In the forgery all of the front of the face, most of the neck are devoid of the essential shading.
2. There is no stop under the letter T of ST.

TYPE 3(a)

THE PANELLI FORGERY (without surcharge)

Panelli forged a wide range of St Lucia stamps in litho. The work on the background both to the head and in the corners is quite careless. No attempt was made to copy the pattern of the engraving in these areas. The 1860 1d rose-red, deep blue shades of the 4d, the 6d green and deep green, and the 1d brownish lake, the 1864 1d black and the 4d chrome yellow. It may also exist on the lemon yellow 4d as this was used as well as the chrome yellow for his forged surcharges.

PERFORATIONS These are very good, p.12.

CANCELLATIONS (a) a bootheel of 4 inner wedges with 8 outer wedges,
(b) an oval of bars 3.3.3.3. with the figure 4 in the middle.

NOTE Some copies have no cancellation.

IDENTS 1. There is a lump in the neck at the front towards the tip of the bust.
2. In the genuine stamp the last curl of the hair is a small one but on the forgery it is the largest.
3. The pattern-less backgrounds.

TYPE 3 (b)

THE FORGERY WITH SURCHARGES.

The collection contains five examples

1. The 2½d. in black on the One Penny rose red (two copies) one cancelled with an outline of bars 3.3.3.3.
2. The Fourpence in black on the lemon yellow (4d).
3. The One shilling in chrome yellow (4d).
4. The One penny in red on the black stamp (1d).

TYPE 4 (A)

Litho printed definition good. The following values are in the collection, pale rose red, chrome yellow, dull blue, black and pale violet.

PERFORATIONS Most are imperforate or show signs of poor perforation and tearing. Some are perf.12.

CANCELLATIONS (1) six long black bars.
(2) a diamond of very short bars arranged to form the periphery of the diamond.

IDENTS 1. The forgery has two eyebrows.
2. The central vein on the upper ornament on the right hand side is missing on the forgery.
3. On the genuine stamp the chignon is indistinct because it is heavily shaded but the forgery lacks this heavy shading.

TYPE 5

Litho heavily and clumsily printed. In blue (shades) grey green and sepia.

PERFORATIONS Copies are either imperforate, badly torn or perf. 12.

CANCELLATIONS (1) an outline of bars 2.4.2.4.,
(2) 5 bars enclosed by semicircular ends.

- IDENTS
1. There is a long dark line at the back of the head.
 2. The black line extends down the back of the neck and round under the bust.

TYPE 6

Printed in heavy and rather clumsy lith. Yellow, rose and deep blue.

PERFORATION Cleanly at perf.12.

CANCELLATIONS Indistinct. Apparently (1) an outline of bars 2.3.2.3. with a number in the middle, (2) three bars, one very thick 3/32", one medium and one thin.

- IDENTS
1. There is a large white patch at the back end of the bust.
 2. The lines of shading on the face are arranged in an arc from left to right and not in straight lines as in the genuine.

TYPE 7

This group of 7 'imitations' are undoubtedly the poorest printed of the whole of the St. Lucia forgeries. In scarlet, red brown, grey, dull blue and blue grey. The backgrounds are just a heavy mass of colour. Total imperforate.

TYPE 8

Heavily printed in litho, the two backgrounds are very poorly represented. In red brown, lilac and pale rose.

PERFORATIONS Poorly perforated.

CANCELLATIONS (1) with square formation of 6 bars across diagonal corners and four bars in between,
(2) an oval of 4 bars along each side and the total space left filled with widely spaced bars.

- IDENT
1. The chignon is very long and hangs down like a pigtail.

TYPE 9

This is a problem forgery. In dead black, it appears to have been engraved in so far as the head is concerned. The whole stamp is however heavily over-inked. The whole of the face is covered with small dashes of equal density over the head and not lighter in intensity at the front of the face.

PERFORATIONS (p.12) Clear and well formed.

CANCELLATIONS Uncancelled.

- IDENTS
1. The two backgrounds are patternless.
 2. The serifs on the letter E of postage are closed.

TYPE 10

The collection contains a single copy in bright blue, litho printed, imperforate. The lower band of the crown is very poorly (raggedly) depicted.

CANCELLATION With part of a square of sides 4 bars 2 bars at right angles.

- IDENT
1. The top of the letter E of postage has no serif and is very thin.
 2. There is a dash instead of a dot under the T of St.

Two Phantoms attributed to Jeffryes.

1. On the 4d Indigo (a) SIX-pence vertically struck in black with the S and E partially outside the oval of the stamp, (b) struck as 6d with the letter d seriffed right at the top of the large figure 6.

2. On the 6D emerald green (a) a very large ½ with a thick bar, the front of the figure 2 bends downwards, (b) the (intended) letters Half-pence struck vertically. The letters HA have been 'mangled' to try to make them fall on the stamp. The letters CE also maltreated.

Both of these phantoms were seen in the collection of the late Dr. Lockie of Canada.

Al Branston

ST. VINCENT

FORGERIES.

TYPE 1

THE PANELLI FORGERIES.

Forged by lithography with the following values:

1d rose, 1d black, 4d deep blue, 4d yellow green, 6d deep green and deep yellow green, the 1/- indigo and 1/- slate grey with shades.

The printing on the head is not well done and the quality of the work is only average.

PERFORATION These are rather shallow with the result that many sides of singles were poorly separated. Basic perf.13.

CANCELLATION An outline of bars 2.4.2.4. which fall clear of the head in most cases.

- IDENTS**
1. On the forgery the dot under the letter T of St. is oblong on the forgery and square on the genuine stamp,
 2. The corner ornamentation on the genuine stamp is made up of engine work of intertwined arcs producing a regular series of almond shaped white dashes. On the forgery these areas are covered with cross hatching on which large white 'blobs' have been scattered.
 3. On the genuine stamp the shading on the face is made up of lines of dashes all of the same size but the forgery shading, which varies from one value to another, is made up of a scatter of large and small irregularly shaped dots.

TYPE 2

Litho very well produced, in deep rose red, green, yellow green and pale blue.

PERFORATION 11.

CANCELLATION An outline of bars 3.?. and presumably a repeat. Only parts showing.

- IDENTS**
1. The cross in the centre of the corner stars is too thick resulting in a reduction of the white area.
 2. The dot under the letter T of St. is a horizontal oblong and not square as in the genuine.
 3. On the genuine stamp the cross section of the bust is hatched with fine slanting lines but on the forgery this hatching is absent and the area is filled with two thick transverse lines.

4. The engine work of the background on the genuine stamp produces a regular pattern of elongated white dots. On the forgery these dots are irregularly positioned.

TYPE 3

This is a litho forgery of 6d green, not very accurately produced. Some copies are imperforate others show rough evidence of perforation.

CANCELLATION An outline of bars 2.4.2.4. with traces of ink (? figures).

IDENTS

1. The letters IN of Vincent are very close together
2. The two chains encircling the oval containing the head are very heavy, carelessly done and have insufficient loops.
3. On the genuine stamp the face is almost completely shaded with fine dots, but there is no shading whatsoever on the face of the forgery.

Al Branston

TRINIDAD

FORGERIES

COMMENT. The very poor printing (litho) on the early and therefore most easily forged issues makes the Typing rather difficult. They are therefore grouped, viz Group 1 no value and Group 2 value at the bottom

GROUP 1.

TYPE 1a.

Found in 3 colours, chocolate brown, violet, deep blue, all on white paper.

IDENTS

- (1) Feet showing
- (2) Large black blob just below left jaw
- (3) Shield shaded all over
- (4) Union Jack on shield just a few random scratches.

TYPE 1b.

Deep blue on white paper

IDENTS

- (1) No feet visible
- (2) Sails to ship very ragged.

TYPE 1c.

Violet, incl. block of 4 gummed, on tinted paper, very poorly printed, large blob for the sails.

IDENTS

- (1) No feet or any other details visible.

TYPE 1d

Blue and deep blue shield highly shaded, separate sails just visible.

IDENT

The left top(arc) on the letter T is very short .
*****???(arc) ???*****

GROUP 2. Value at bottom.

4d dull purple, 1/- blue, 1/- deep blue.

IDENTS

- (1) Details of the package very clear

- (2) Union Jack almost absent
- (3) 2nd finger of the left hand overlong.

Fournier proof cancellation.

Circular cancel 1" dia. with thin sans serif letters.

Trinidad in top arc within circle MY 27, 1851.

De Thuin forged cover.

The lower half of a double ringed cancellation on chrome yellow, One shilling stamp.

Trinidad at the top Au 24
 1876

Other strikes

(1) Fig.1 in a boxed diamond of bars (struck twice).

On reverse Boxed Paid, Ver Cruz Sept . . . partially struck indistinct in pair of joined boxes.

Signed in pencil R. Thuin.

There are some slight differences between this signature and that in the front of his book.

To be continued.

Al Branston

NEWS ROUNDUP

I am running short of 'copy' for future Bulletins yet again. Please send your contribution. The Bulletin is only as good as you make it.

David Atkinson, Hon. Editor

NEW ENGLAND STAMP CO.

Bob Topaz of New England North Inc. P.O. Box 216 , Waban, Ma.02168 0216, U.S.A writes:

It is with deep regret that we have to inform you of the unfortunate demise of our late associate, William G. Bogg, who passed away from a heart attack on June 16th, 1986. We will all miss Bill - his strong personality - his unsurpassed understanding of Postal History and his ever avid thirst for new knowledge.

New England North Inc, in which Bill was a major stockholder, will continue to operate as in the past. We expect to keep up our mail business and continue our regular attendance at the major shows around the world. We hope to be able to serve you in the future as we have in the past.

The New England Stamp co. of Naples, Florida was totally owned by Bill Bogg. The administrator of his estate has a herculean task trying to sort out the material on hand and to make the necessary appraisals, etc. They are fortunate enough to have the assistance of an extremely capable philatelist and friend, Bill Fox, which makes their task almost possible.

Meanwhile, the business will continue with Judy McDonough taking care of the office on a day to day basis, as she has for several years. We hope that we will have determined a more permanent set-up before the end of the year. In the interim, if you have any questions, call or write to Judy, and she will get the answers for you.

We know we can rely on your understanding during this trying period.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Section 1

A6B 1.6.2. KING GEORGE VI LARGE KEY TYPE STAMPS OF BERMUDA,
LEEWARD ISLANDS AND NYASALAND
Dickgieser & Yendall; Triad Publications; 1985

Section 2

A6A 2.19.1 AN INTERIM STUDY OF KING GEORGE VI KEY-TYPE
STAMPS OF ST. KITTS-NEVIS
Peter L. Baldwin; P.L.Baldwin; 1986

Section 10

A4B 10.43 POSTAL CANCELLATIONS IN MANUSCRIPT
Ray; - ; C. 1947

Section 11

AIA 11.8 THE WESTERN OCEAN PACKETS
Basil Lubbock; Brown Son & Ferguson; 1977 (Reprint)

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