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BULLETIN No. 170 SEPTEMBER 1996

BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE

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

MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTION

MEMBERSHIP - Is WORLD WIDE in scope and open to all whether they be new or advanced collectors.
SUBSCRIPTIONS - The ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION is £7.50 for members residing in the UK or Europe and £10 for members who reside elsewhere.

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

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PROGRAMME

1996

Saturday 14 Sept 10.30am-5.30pm. WIPEX.
Venue: The Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London. WC 1

Saturday 30 Nov ABPS - Newcastle '96.
Venue: Civic Centre, Newcase upon Tyne

1997

Saturday 26 April 2.15 p.m. AGM followed by annual Auction.
Venue: The Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London. WC 1

**MATERIAL WANTED PLEASE
FOR THE DECEMBER AND ALL FUTURE BULLETINS**

BOOK REVIEW

“POSTAL HISTORY OF BLOCKADE RUNNING THROUGH BERMUDA DURING THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR” - by M.H. Ludington.

The latest publication from the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group funded by the bequest from the late Ed Addiss Memorial Fund is a guide and history to Bermuda blockade postal history during the American Civil War.

As to be expected from this author, there is a wealth of research contained in the book. The period covers 1861-1865 during which time the Union (the North) Navy blockaded the ports of the Confederacy (the South). As a result the South relied on shipping agents in Bermuda and the Bahamas for its trade with the outside world. This book deals with the Bermuda location.

There is an over-review of the blockade mail with the role of the shipping agents and a description of some 15 blockade related letters/covers. Bermuda blockade mail is rare (and expensive!) to obtain but is highly desirable not only to Bermuda collectors but to U.S. collectors as well. The book does not unlike “The Bermuda Mails to 1865” book by Forand and Freeland attempt to list all the known items. What it does however is to point the reader as to the clues to help identify a blockade cover or letter. To achieve this the author has listed the relevant ships and sailing dates in a very comprehensive manner. The notes relating to each sailing are fascinating as items such as the cargo are mentioned. It is surprising how many of the ships were lost or captured by the North. There is no doubt the risks of blockade running were very high.

I found the book easy to read and to any postal historian an extremely interesting book. The black and white illustrations are clear and the book has a very good index unlike some philatelic publications. It is certainly a book to be recommended not only to Bermuda collectors and BWI postal historians but to anybody interested in the American Civil War period.

The 51 page soft cover book can be obtained from the BCPSG by contacting Cyril F. Bell of 4445 Riverside Drive, Lilburn GA 30247 U.S.A. For details of the price, see page 47 of the June 1996 Bulletin.

Dennis Mitton

“BERMUDA BY AIR” by Charles E. Cwiakala, edited by Robert W. Dickgiesser

The title has the added reference “A Handbook and Catalogue of Bermuda Aerophilately” but this really undervalues the publication as a better description would be that of an Encyclopaedia on the subject.

The book starts by chronologically listing all known flights involving Bermuda. It then subdivides these into four categories (i) Souvenir, Survey and Special Flights, (ii) Acceptance Flights, (iii) First Flights and (iv) Other Flights including those where delivery and despatch of covers at Bermuda has yet to be substantiated. There is also a section on Aerophilatelic Ephemera e.g. luggage labels, menus, ticket receipts and newspaper articles.

Where possible indication of prices have been given, but with the added comment that this is always a touchy subject particularly when prices can be dramatically affected by supply and demand.

To summarize, I found this book of 141 pages to be full of information and interesting details which I am sure will be of value to all Aerophilatelists and Bermuda Postal Historians.

For details on price and where to obtain a copy, see page 18 of the March 1996 Bulletin.

Don Butt

“SAINT LUCIA PAST: A PICTORIAL HISTORY” by Linda Molloy.

A book showing picture postcards of the island of St. Lucia along with a brief documentary of the scenes and description of the people portrayed. The cards selected cover the period from the 1890's up to the second World War.

The book starts with a brief description of the first inhabitants and early history. This is followed by cards showing the development of the sugar industry on the island as well as giving a history of sugar from ancient time, the earthquake of 1906, the great fire of 1927, military history, island scenes and early sporting events.

The author shows a deep knowledge of the history and people of St. Lucia and should be complemented on producing an interesting book which will please people who have an interest in viewing life as it was not only in St. Lucia but also generally in the West Indies.

This hardbound book (8" x 6") of about 80 pages can be obtained from Linda Molloy at 25 Institute Road, Swanage, Dorset, BH1 91 BT and costs £9.99.

Denis Charlesworth

MANUSCRIPT MARKINGS

Simon Goldblatt's comments "More Manuscript Markings" (Bulletin 167, December 1995) caused me to examine my own. The following (using his numeration) may serve as partial corroboration.

- (1) Three Antigua 1d's in the same hand, with minor variations of style, dated 17/1/88, 17/4/88 and 18/5/88.



Interesting that these cancellations and Simon's all fall within the space of seven months; English Harbour's A18 and circular datestamp are not known beyond 10 November 1886, so there is no connection (yet) to be made here.

This is one of five distinct hands known to me which inscribe the date alone, which I have yet to find in combination with either A02 obliterator or Antigua CDS. Apart from English Harbour, at least seven offices were open for a period before the introduction of village circular datestamps. Records are confusing, but I think these are:

All Saints:	opened 1878
St. Peter's:	opened 1881
St. Mary's:	opened 1878
Bolans:	opened 1881
St. James:	open 1881-84
Bethesda:	open 1886-1900
Freetown:	open 1881-84

Each of them is likely to have cancelled its stamps in pen until closure or until circular datestamps were introduced at the end of 1898.

(2)



This small, neat, slanting, spidery hand is familiar to me, and appears in my collection from 29/4/87 (in combination with A02-illustrated). It is one of three distinct hands that I have so far found overcancelled with Antigua postal markings.

(3) This hand is similar to the one we generally associated with Dieppe Bay, St. Kitts from the 1870's on. The writer seems to become less dashing and assured by the Leewards period, as the three examples dated 9/2/91, 11/11/91 and 12/11/91 testify.



(4)(5) Nevis, by its sheer lack of size, poses fewer problems, and the sprawling hand which Simon illustrates is clearly postal, and quite long lived. To his earlier date of 17/5/76, I can add, and illustrate,

11/10/79, with no postal marking
7/7/86, overlaid by Crown Circle
23/10/90, overlaid by A09 obliterator.

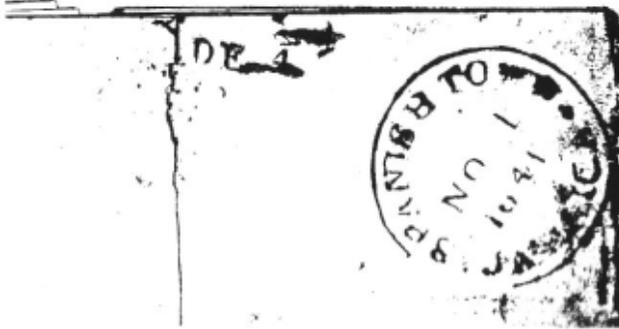


(6)(7)(8) St. Lucia and Trinidad will have to be the subject of a later riposte.

Michael Medicott

JAMAICA

I recently obtained the entire detailed as follows. It is from Spanish Town, and the letter is dated 1st November 1841. The letter is rated at 1/- and addressed to Liverpool where (in manuscript) the 1/- was paid. Owing to the addressee not being available, it was redirected to Bath. A 1d red stamp was added to cover the inland postage and the letter cancelled Liverpool 3rd December and Bath 4th December.



The interesting thing about this black Spanish Town cancellation, dated NO 1 1841, is that it the same overall diameter as the Foster Type P1 but is without the inner circle.



I have been in contact with Ken Watson and he has come up with another example, also in black and also without the inner circle, dated NO 13 1838. (cancel across flap)

On checking through various magazines, I note that in the December 1990 Issue of the BCP journal that examples have been recorded struck in blue between February 1840 and October 1841 with the inner circle missing (3 copies) or partially missing.

As the above two examples in black extend the period over which the missing inner circle has been recorded, I should like to put the theory to members that possibly as Spanish Town was of a size to warrant more than one cancel, a cancellor without inner circle did exist and that it was used (not frequently), during the same period as the Foster cancel Type P1 which is also recorded used in black and blue.

Would members please check to see if any more of the cancel without inner circle exist and what thoughts and comments they might have on the subject.

Denis Charlesworth

LEEWARD ISLANDS

A Constant Flaw on the Key Plate of the Plate 2 Printing of the Leeward Is. KGVI Issue.

The Key and Duty Plate flaws of the King George VI issues of the Leeward Islands have been very well researched and documented. It is, therefore, with some trepidation that I write to ask for information about a Key Plate flaw which I came across recently.

The original flaw was spotted on a single copy of the ¼d. It takes the form of a scratch through the frame of the top right flower of the design. I have enlarged the flaw and it can be seen quite clearly on the photo copy although one needs a glass to see it clearly on the stamp.



As I have some sheets of the lower values I tried to find its position and discovered it to be constant on Stamp 4 of Row 8 of the right pane of the Plate 2 printing. It is on three Plate 2 one farthing sheets which I have and also on the Plate 2 printing of the ¼d Green. It is not evident on the Plate 3 sheets of the ¼d and the ½d Grey.

Discussing it with Harold Green, we discovered that he had the flaw on the Plate 2 printing of the ¼d, ½d, 1½d and 2½d of Leeward Islands and also on the 2 cent Mauritius.

As it is so constant, I do not think it can be regarded as a "flyspec". Rather a minor printing flaw. It may be well known! I have no written information about it in the articles that I have on Leeward Islands flaws. I would be grateful for any comments or information from members.

Mike Spaven

ST. LUCIA- AN INTERESTING NEW ST. LUCIA POSTAGE DUE VARIETY

Much has been written before about the unique quality of the first postage due issues of St. Lucia (each stamp is individually numbered) and of the attraction of these issues over the years to a number of collectors. There were only two separate stamps - a 1d. and a 2d. - and only about 40800 were issued (24000 for the 1d. and 16,800 for the 2d.). These stamps were locally type-set and most of the used known were on mail to philatelic addressees. (Panton, Cutress, Doorly, and a few others); and being "back-of-the book" and, until recently, of limited catalogue value (excepting only the imperf between pairs variety of the 2d.). These issues have not attracted much general philatelic interests beyond the small group of loyal specialists. But the Gibbons catalogue has now begun to list some of the rarer varieties and to price these new listed varieties more highly, thereby eliciting increased general collector interest.

I have enjoyed collecting these issues for many years and have managed to find several pieces that have shown me that there are new discoveries yet to be made, and that these new items can combine a number of different "varieties" on one piece. I have been fortunate to have just purchased such an item, pictured below.



Used block of 4 (Castries 30 JA 31), including horizontal pair (10th row), large and small font "No" se-tenant; #1920 shows doubled number over partially erased number (error #192)9. There is also a small reversed watermark reading "AIN" in the margin at the base of #1910 (watermark measures 6mm high by 7mm across).

This block of the 2d. is numbered 1909, 1910, 1919 and 1920, and is cancelled with a central cds of Castries for 30 January, 1931. All numbers below 3000 are rare.

This block is on the yellow buff paper of the first printing (all 2d.'s numbered to 4800). This block is from the lower left corner of sheet 32, rows 9 and 10, stamps 1 and 2. For the first printing of the 2d. the lower-left corner stamps (R10/1) had the small font for "No," the only stamps in the 10th row for the 2d. to have this variety. There were potentially a total of only 80 of these stamps (one each on the first 80 sheets). Here, #1920 shows this variety (from sheet 32). This is the lowest number of this variety known to me. I have reference to only a total of four of the 2d. with small font "No" in the 10th row.

But this #1920 is even more unusual - it shows a doubled security number over a partially erased earlier impression (error: #1929) (S.G. D2d.). Doubled numbers are very rare for the 2d. and I know of only two on the 10th row (the row normally showing the large font "No"), this item and a double on #4670 (large font "No") which is in complete sheet number 78 (in Simon Goldblatt's collection) which also shows a horizontal pair se-tenant to #4680, R10/1, showing the small font "No" in the 10th row. This latter item is unused.

This block, of course, also shows the horizontal pair (10th row) showing large and small font of the 'No,' se-tenant.

The 2d. was printed on unwatermarked paper (the first printing of the 1d. on pale blue paper was printed on paper showing a watermark across part of the sheet with a crown surmounting "Kingsclere"). However, this block shows a watermark at the base of #1910 (in the lower margin) which reads "AIN" (watermark reversed, single lined letters). The letters are about 6mm. tall, the "N" is about 3mm. across, the total "AIN" watermark measures 7mm. across.

Can any reader identify this watermark or give information on the source of the paper? I find no reference to the source, nor can I explain the wording of the watermark.

I have one more comment on this block. I am unaware of any cover showing a 2d. multiple larger than a pair. I believe this item may well have been cancelled for a collector. I also have used blocks of 6 of the 2d. (4531, 4532, 4541, 4542, 4551, 4552, used 11 JA 32) and of the 1d. (6181, 6182, 6191, 6192, 6201, 6202, used 11 JA 32), but believe these, too, were cancelled by favour.

[For reference, only, the value of this item can be estimated as follows:

- 1). 1st printing of 2d., 8x.
 - 2). 10th row, small font "No," 20x+
 - 3). Used, especially 10th row, at least 3½x
 - 4). Multiples, 2x; with large and small font se-tenant, at least 5x (vertical pair), or 20 (horizontal pair)
 - 5). 2d. showing watermark, at least 50x.
 - 6). Double number, over erased other number at least 15x
 - 7). "Ditto," but used, at least 50x.
- S.G. lists double, over erased other number at £325, unused, but unpriced (#1920). S.G. shows large font "No" used at £75 (#1910). S.G. prices normal stamps, used at £32 (1909, 1919).]

Harry Whiten, through a friend

ST LUCIA

With regard to the St Lucia manuscript mark depicted in the Miscellaneous W.I. Queries by Leslie Goodwin in Bulletin 168 page 19.

This manuscript mark is a Revenue Cancellation, the 'CB' depicted stands for 'COLONIAL BANK'.

Cyril Bell

PANTON - St Lucia

I was fascinated to read Harold Green's article on the Panton covers in the last bulletin. Whilst I knew them to be fairly common to Panton from the Turks & Caicos Islands, I did not know about the tie-up with those addressed to St. Lucia. I also had no idea about their history. My own Panton cover is blue and has blue typing. I have two similar St Lucia destined covers, one being in lilac and the other in buff/manilla. I will be interested to see which other colonies are found to have been represented from other readers letters. But, thank you, Mr. Green for enlightening me and doubtless others.



1932 cover to St Lucia tied by boxed 'BUY TURKS ISLAND SALT NONE BETTER'. 'T' in circle with manuscript 6c. and St Lucia 1930 p.due 1d and 2d tied by Castries cds.

With regards to another matter from the last bulletin, I do not know if I shall be able to attend the meeting at the Bonnington Hotel in September, but thinking of Simon Goldblatt's expertisation service I recently bought two stamps through Warwick and Warwick. The catalogue described the stamps as having been expertised. I wrote to them to enquire whether there was a certificate (having already acquired them) and was told that both stamps carried the "Experts initials" on the reverse. I had always assumed any initials on the reverse of a stamp simply meant that it had come from a dealer (or perhaps collector) in the past and that no measure of expertisation is indicated. One is a slightly doubtful postmark and the other a slightly "iffy" provisional overprint so I have been uneasy since.

What are other members thoughts on the matter?

Peter Marshall

CAPEX - Some of the Awards

As a visitor to the above exhibition recently held in Canada, I can report that not a lot of BWI material was on show. I noticed that the following members should be congratulated on getting awards at the show.

Ben Ramkissoon - Trinidad 1802-1906 - F.I.P. Championship Class

John Griffiths - Leeward Islands 1757-1902 - Gold

David Springbett - Bermuda 1799-1932 - Gold

Trevor Davis - English Provincial P.H. 17th -19th Centuries - Gold

Paul Larson - German Togo - Large Vermeil

Darryl Fuller - Leeward Islands QV-KGVI - Large Vermeil

Derek Nathan - P.H. of British Guiana 1792-1 899 - Vermeil and
BCPSG special prize

Bob Wynstra - Leeward Islands Village mail 1734-1932 - Large Silver

Michel Forarid - BCPSG Journal - Large Silver

There may have been others, but these are the ones that I picked out of the Palmares.

Derek Nathan

MATERIAL URGENTLY REQUIRED FOR THE DECEMBER AND FUTURE ISSUES

ST LUCIA STEAM CONVEYANCE CV LTD

Circa 1872 - 1890 Steam Navigation Labels. The nine types of the 1 (penny) blue of the second and third issue.

Type 1 Large blob on front foremast stay.

Type 2 Break in inner frame under E of CONVEYANCE, E of LIMITED touches lower frame, small break on bottom of figure 1.

Type 3 Break in inner frame above E of LIMITED.

Type 4 Deformed right hand ray of star in N.W. corner, flag at top of foremast barely joined, the C of LUCIA is joined by line to inner frame.

Type 5 Horizontal line joins legs of N in CONVEYANCE, C of CONVEYANCE joined to inner frame.

Type 6 Both O and E of CONVEYANCE have bulges at top.

Type 7 Dot in sky below T of STEAM, O and N of CONVEYANCE are joined.

Type 8 Small dot in inside corner of outer frame line in N.E. corner.

Type 9 The Y of CONVEYANCE has blotchy fork which is flattened.

Types 1 2 3



Types 4 5 6



Types 7 8 9



Enlarged Type 4



Ian Jakes

Advert

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TRINIDAD

In Bulletin No. 154 (September 1991), (reported finding a copy of the £1 deep yellow-green and carmine of 1918, SG.156a, with an apparently fiscal cancellation of village origin. (Rio Claro/9 AUG 22/Trinidad).



No corroboration has come from other collectors in the meantime, but our own recent Study Circle auction yielded the illustrated CARONI J 6 PAID circular datestamp cancelling a copy of the five shillings dull purple FEE adhesive. The 21 millimetre cancellation is dated JA 16/97, and the stamp is also manuscript cancelled 25.1.93.

This raises the intriguing possibility that other, possibly all, earlier offices were issued with fiscal circular datestamps. The Caroni office was opened in 1880, and its PAID datestamp generally resembles the type II postmark, issued to villages in 1884. The Rio Claro office was opened on 1 October, 1914, and its apparently fiscal datestamp generally resembles the type VII postmark of much later date.

These village datestamps are the first to come to light among hundreds of high values examined, and are clearly scarce. May I ask fellow Trinidad collectors again to examine their holdings of revenue and higher value postage stamps for further examples?

Michael Medicott

NEWCASTLE '96

NEWCASTLE '96

NEWCASTLE '96

Further to the details given in the June Issue of the bulletin and to the fact that even MORE people can be accommodated in the spacious halls of Newcastle, the following information can now be passed on to members regarding the Study Circle plans for the Exhibition.

In addition to the table booked in the Main Hall, a meeting room has also been arranged for an hour from 3pm on Saturday 30th November. This room is at the Newcastle Personnel Training Centre, virtually next door to the Civic Centre, and members coming to the Circle's table in the Civic Centre will be given guidance.

Whilst displays have been arranged to support our table, the overall theme for the meeting will be decided when the collecting themes of the members attending have been analysed. Make a date in your diary and let me know that you will be attending.

SEE YOU AT NEWCASTLE IN NOVEMBER

Derek Nathan

Editors Note: The following article (The Red Cross Letter Seals of Grenada, 1914-1918 by Tony Shepherd) is reprinted from Stanley Gibbons Monthly and is another of the 40th Anniversary articles that we are reprinting for members who did not take that magazine.

THE RED CROSS LETTER SEALS OF GRENADA, 1914-1918

One of the facets of collecting the postage stamps and postal history of a country is the 'Cinderella' items that can be found to supplement a collection. The series of Red Cross Charity letter seals or labels issued by the island colony of Grenada during the First World War are a case in point.

The island of Grenada, the most southerly of the West Indian Windward group of islands, was one of the archipelago discovered by Columbus in 1498.

The island's history was a turbulent one of passing between Britain and France during the wars of Empire during the 17th and 18th centuries, being ceded to Great Britain in 1783 and remaining a British colony until gaining independence in 1966.

Grenada, one of the smaller West Indian islands, has a land area of some 133 square miles, with the island dependencies of Carriacou and some of the Grenadine islets. In 1914 the population of Grenada numbered around 50,000, with a white European resident population of 2500.

Patriotic Fervour

On the outbreak of hostilities with Germany in August 1914 and the invasion of Belgium by the German army, a great wave of patriotic fervour swept through Britain and her Empire; even in such small outposts as Grenada the citizens did all they could to aid the 'Mother Country'.

As with some of the other West Indian colonies, such as Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados, the charity workers in Grenada issued a letter seal or label, to gain funds for the Grenada Red Cross Society. The funds thus raised being forwarded to Britain to aid the victims of the conflict.

Also, besides issuing a series of labels for the Red Cross, the aid workers of Grenada sold a letter seal for the benefit of Belgium refugees who had fled their country after the invasion by the German Army.

Grenada issued four types of Red Cross letter seals and one in aid of Belgium Charity Relief. It was intended that they be affixed to the reverse of envelopes as a seal, though they can often be found placed alongside the postage stamps!

The Grenada labels never did postal duty, unlike the Trinidad Red Cross Society labels, which were allowed by the Trinidad postal authorities to be used to prepay mail for one day, the revenue being donated to the Red Cross.

On examination of the Grenada Red Cross seals one notes the similarity with those of Trinidad (Figs.1 and 2) this is not surprising as they were both printed by the same manufacturers, Yuilles Printerie, 13 Chacon Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

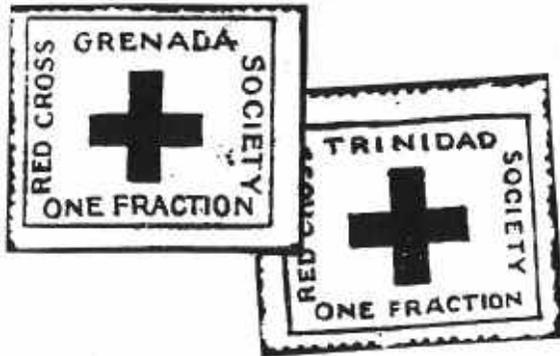


Fig.s 1 and 2

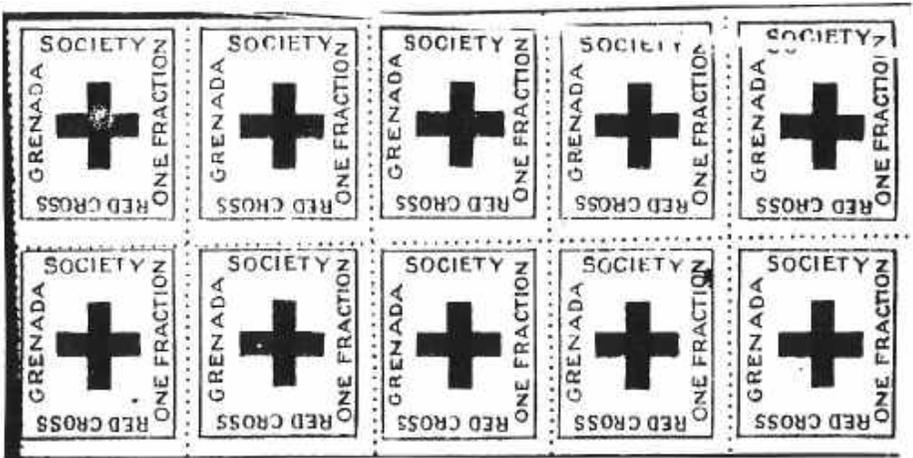


Fig .3

The first seals were typographically printed from a block in sheets of ten, perfoliated 11 (Fig.3), their value being expressed as 'one fraction'. It is interesting to note that later types had their value expressed as 'one farthing'. These seals, designated type 1, have the inscription 'Grenada, Red Cross Society' in red round the border in sans serif capitals, and the Red Cross emblem in the centre.

Few Records Exist

The first letter seal appears to have been placed on sale to the general public in St Georges, the island's capital, as early as September 1914, as with many of these early cinderella items few records, if any, exist of their dates of issue.

A second issue, type 2, would seem to have been placed on sale in December 1914 (Fig.4). Besides having the value expressed as 'one farthing', the years '1914' and '1915' were incorporated in the design. This issue was perforated by roulette 6, and was again printed in red on white paper in sheets of ten labels/seals by YUILLES Printerie. The third and fourth issues of Grenada Red Cross seals, designated types 3 and 4 (figs.5 and 6), were in a slightly different format and appear to have been typeset.



Fig .4



Figs.5 and 6

A Question of Printers

It has been suggested that another printer was used for the last two issues, namely Adamsons Printing Company, also of Port of Spain. Despite much research, however, hard evidence is not to hand, only the records that the first two issues were printed by YUILLES. The type 3 seal was placed on sale in Grenada in late November or early December 1916, this issue had the same lay-out as the first two, but included the years '1914/1915/1916/1917' in the design.

The final issue type 4, was of the same design but with the year '1918' added.

These two issues type 3 and type 4, printed in sheets of 10 on white and cream paper, were laid out with the right-hand vertical row of five labels being tête-bêche in relation to the left-hand row of five labels, a sheet of the last issue (Fig.7) depicts this formation. On the last two issues, although the seals themselves were perf 11, the margins were imperf.

All seals were sold ungummed and printed on white or cream paper, one sheet of type 3 being on paper watermarked, 'White-Hall, USA', the conclusion being that the printers used whatever paper was to hand.

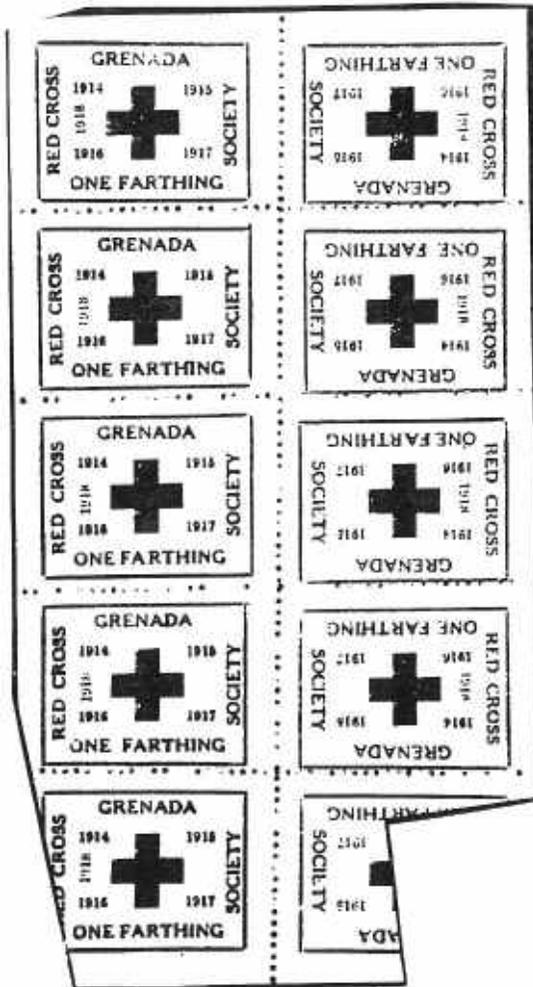


Fig.7

To find these seals in a used state is not easy, some are recorded used as intended on the reverse of the enveloped, while others were placed alongside the postage stamps. Fig.8 shows a type 1 label used thus and cancelled by the arrival strike of the place of the letter's destination.



Fig.8

Despite their low face value, the sale of these seals must have contributed enormously to the funds raised by the Red Cross Society of Grenada. Records show that in 1915 £250 was raised, but this had increased by June 1918 to £6070, no doubt assisted by the sales of letter seals. The Society gained not only directly, from the cash received, but also by the advertisement of a worthy cause.

The Belgium Relief Fund Seals

Letter seals for the Belgium Relief Fund were placed on sale in Grenada in October 1915. As they appear to be printed by the same process as the types 1 and 2 of the Red Cross seals, one assumes that they were also printed by YUILLES of Trinidad.

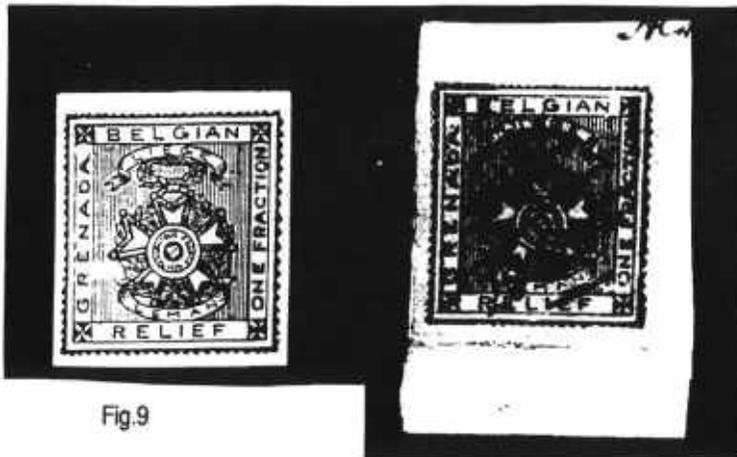


Fig.9

These sheets were printed in red on buff paper, with the legend 'Grenada Belgian Relief, One Fraction' in sans serif capitals round the border, they are to be found perforated and imperf. Fig.9 shows seals mint and 'used'. The central design depicts the Legion d'honneur and the names of the two cities devastated by the war, Liege and Lemane.

A record of funds raised for this charity in Grenada shows that in November 1915 a sum of £11 had been made. By the 31 January 1917, by all means of fund raising, a total of £139 was to hand, again the low value letter seals contributed towards raising this sum.

Tony Shepherd

ANGUILLA

Michael Wilson recently sent me a letter that he had received from the Postmaster General (Mrs. Lelia Richardson) of Anguilla. The letter stated that the Anguillian Postal Authority is currently undertaking a review of its Philatelic activities. Amongst the information was the statement that one of the first and major recommendations was that the Administration should adopt the UPU Philatelic Code of Ethics to ensure that all activities shall be based on the highest integrity.

Not knowing what the UPU Philatelic Code of Ethics contained, I wrote (on the Circles behalf) to enquire if a copy was available for the membership to see. I also enquired about other activities and stated the hope that the quantities of stamps issued by some of the other Caribbean countries on such subjects as Disney characters, pop stars and the like would not be followed by this administration.

I have received a letter back from the postmaster stating in part that Philately is an important revenue raising part of the islands postal income and that they are determined not to 'kill the golden goose'." Also enclosed was a copy of "The UPU Philatelic Code of Ethics" which is detailed below. From the contents of the letters we can only wish them well. Any future information received will be included in future bulletins.

Denis Charlesworth

UPU PHILATELIC CODE OF ETHICS

The UPU Philatelic Code of Ethics makes the following recommendations

- 1 Administrations shall not for philatelic purposes undertake activities involving postage stamps or other means of denoting payment of postage where this will lead to the existence of items which could not result from the exercise of their proper postal procedures.

(This article shall not be interpreted as precluding the provision, within the terms of this Code, of articles adding value to or incorporating postage stamps:

- Maximum cards
 - first day covers
 - presentation packs or albums
 - envelopes with embossed or preprinted stamps
 - items and cachets for special occasions and events
 - stamps with surcharges, in conformity with article 192 of the Convention, Detailed Regulations.)
- 2 Administrations shall not permit the use of cancellation dies, handstamps or other official informative or operating markings in such manner as to produce items which could not result from the exercise of their proper postal procedures. Nor shall they permit the use of such cancelling or marking devices by persons other than their employees, except where, by express permission of the administration concerned, under the direct supervision of such employees. If cancellation forms part of postal operations contracted out by an administration, the relative contract shall specify, and the administration concerned shall ensure, that the cancelling and marking devices shall specify, and the administration concerned shall ensure, that the cancelling and marking devices shall be used for operational purposes only and in strict accord with the proper postal procedures of the administration.
 - 3 In the provision for philatelic purposes of items incorporating postage stamps, administrations shall ensure that the handling of the postage stamp element of such items and the associated use of cancellation dies, handstamps, cachets and other marking devices is in conformity with their respective proper postal procedures.
 - 4 In issuing postage stamps, administrations shall ensure that these are printed in sufficient quantity to meet known and foreseeable operational and philatelic requirements. In employing cancellation dies, handstamps and cachets for special occasions or events, administrations shall ensure that the quantity of items thereby produced is sufficient to meet such requirements.
 - 5 Administrations shall not cause postage stamps, including stamps incorporated in items for philatelic marketing purpose, to be sold to the public in the territory of issue at other than face value. Nor shall they sell such postage stamps in territories other than the territory of issue below face value.
 - 6 Wherever possible, items incorporating postage stamps for philatelic purposes shall be produced in sufficient quantity to satisfy the requirements of all those wishing to purchase them.
 - 7 Whilst administrations have no control over postage stamps or posted items once they have been sold, whether for postage or philatelic purposes, nevertheless:

- 7.1 Administration shall not support nor acquiesce in any artifice intended, by means of indicating scarcity or potential scarcity, to enhance sales of their postage stamps or stamp-dependent items.
- 7.2 Administrations shall avoid any action which might be taken as declaring approval of or conferring official status on postage stamp-dependent items of unofficial origin.
- 7.3 Administrations appointing philatelic agents to market their philatelic products shall instruct such agents to observe the same procedures and practices as those of the appointing administration itself, Administrations shall not permit agents to operate or influence the administrations' proper postal procedures nor control any of their philatelic procedures.
- 7.4 Administrations shall specifically prohibit the sale or disposal by their agents of their postage stamps or stamp-dependent items below face value. In remunerating their agents, administrations shall obviate as far as possible any need for agents to sell postage stamps or those incorporated in stamp-dependent items above face value. Due allowance may be made for territorial variations in sales and other taxes which may be pertinent.

MEMBERSHIP LISTING

New Members

Davis, J.G.M.
 Harragin, A.V.
 Peck, P.C.
 Schmitt, F.P.
 Skinner, P.R.
 Smith, M.
 Stephenson, G.
 Wusteman, P.

Address Changes

Frederick, J.L.
 Hay, I.
 Horry, D.S.

Wilson, M.R.
 Wood, H.W.

Resigned Barflett, G. Schei, H.
Deceased Surtees, V.N.F. Williams, H.G.

Address Query

Would any member who knows the current address of Mr. P.R.L. Friedmann formerly of Old Broad Street, London EC2, please get in touch with the Hon. Membership Secretary.

AROUND THE CARIBBEAN

BERMUDA

New Stamp Booklet - Panorama of Hamilton and St. George's

Release date: 21st May 1996 Values: 10 stamps @ 60c - \$6.00

Commemorative Stamp Issue - Olympic Games

Release date: 21st May 1996

Values: 25c Track & Field

30c Cycling

65c Yachting

80c Equestrian

Design: Steve Noon

Printer: BDT Security Printers

Stamp size: 42.00 x 27.55mm



Commemorative Stamp Issue - Transportation in Transport

Release date: 7th June 1996

Values: 20c Somerset Express

60c Bermuda Railway

75c First Bus

\$2.00 Early Sightseeing Bus

Design: Bill Dare

Printer: Joh Enschede Security Printers

Stamp size: 28.45 x 42.58mm



Commemorative Stamp Issue - Lighthouses and Navigation

Release date: 15th August 1996

Values: 30c Hog Fish Beacon

80c St David's Lighthouse

Printer: Joh Enschede Security Printers

Design: Nick Shewring

65c Gibbs Hill Lighthouse

\$2.00 North Rock Beacon

Stamp size: 42.00 x 27.55mm

The dedication plaque at the base of the new tower of the North Rock Beacon most eloquently records the following:-

*Beware the raging foam that draws
upon the reef, no man should mock,
nor wild and treacherous waves ignore
the mean existence of North Rock
Ellie*

Commemorative Stamp Issue - Commonwealth Finance Ministers Meeting

Release date: 24th September 1996 Value: \$1.00 Design: Sheila Semos

Printer: Joh Enschede Security Printers Stamp size: 42.00 x 27.55mm

Note: The above four commemorate sets are all (i) Process - Lithography,
(ii) Stamps per sheet - 50 (2x25) and (iii) Paper - C.A. Spiral.

ANGUILLA - 1996 programme will include a new definitive issue and commemorative sets for the Olympic Games, the 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Anguilla and Christmas.

JAMAICA - Commemorative Stamp Issue

150th Anniversary of The East Indians arrival in Jamaica Games

Release date: 22nd May 1996

Values: \$2.50 - Aspects of Indian Culture \$10 - The Landing of the Indians

NEW POSTAL RATES - JAMAICA

With effect from 1st April, 1996, the following increases in Postal Rates were announced to the public by S.E. Stewart the Postmaster General.

SURFACE AIRLIFT LETTERS ALL COUNTRIES

<u>Letters</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Printed Papers</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>International Reply Coupons</u>	<u>Postcards</u>
30g up to	9.00		4.50	Sale Price \$25.00	\$5.00
30g-110g	21.00		10.00		
110g-230g	42.00		17.00		
230g-450g	81.00		31.50		
450g-1Kg	140.00		52.00		
1 Kg-2Kg	228.00		75.00		

Each additional 1Kg 27.00

Small Packets

Surface Airlift to all Countries

Up to 110g \$8.00

Over 110g-230g 14.00

Over 230g-450g 26.00

Over 450g up to 1Kg 43.00

Books and Pamphlets

Surface Airlift to all Countries

Over 1Kg-2Kg \$80.00

Over 2Kg-3Kg 106.50

Over 3Kg-4Kg 133.00

Over 4Kg-5Kg 160.00

AIRMAIL LETTERS

<u>Region</u>	<u>Letters</u>	<u>Postcards</u>	<u>Second Class</u>	<u>Aerogramme</u>
North, South, Central America and Caribbean territories	\$10.00 per 15g	\$8.00	\$4.50 per 15g	to all countries

U.K. and Europe except Cyprus and USSR \$12.50 per 15g \$8.00 \$5.00 per 15g \$2.50

Africa, Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Cyprus, USSR and Far East Countries \$16.00 per 15g \$8.00 \$6.00 per 15g

Parcels - Please enquire at the post office counter.

To be continued in the December Bulletin

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

All the following are available from Peter Ford, 28 Orchard Close, Hall Weston, St. Neots, Cambs. PE19 4LF

All orders must be prepaid. Prices quoted are retail and include postage and packaging.

Discounts to members are given in brackets and apply to STERLING prices only.

Unless stated otherwise ALL despatches will be sent by SURFACE MAIL.

Make sterling cheques/ P.O's payable to "B.W.I.S.C."

Note: U.S. members paying in U.S. dollar cheques MUST be made payable to "B.W.I.S.C." and sent with order to Clary Holt, P.O. Drawer 59, Burlington, NC27216.

PUBLICATIONS

"INDEX TO BULLETINS Nos. 1 - 100 of the BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE" compiled by E.V. Toeg. Softbound, 182mm x 120mm, 41 pp.

Price: UK, Europe (Air), and elsewhere overseas (printed paper rate) £5.50;

USA (Air printed paper rate) US - \$9.50; (NO Discount).

"BARBADOS POST OFFICE MARKINGS TO 1981" by Clarke, Redford and Cave. Hardbound, Qto. 71 pp profusely illustrated. A limited numbered Edition.

Price: UK - £17.00; Europe and Overseas - £18.00; US - \$30.00 (Members Discount £2.00).

"DOMINICA - Its Postal history, Stamps and Postal Stationery to 1935" by E.V. Toeg, F.R.P.S.L. Hardboard, A4, 216pp. Profusely Illustrated. A limited numbered Edition.

Price (including postage and packing - SURFACE mail for non-UK residents):

UK - £46.15; Europe & overseas - £46.68; US - \$81.69. (No discount)

"THE LEEWARD ISLANDS ADHESIVE FEES STAMPS" by E.V. Toeg, F.R.P.S.L.

Price (including postage and packing - SURFACE mail for non-UK residents):

Members of BWISC only - £14.00 (US \$25.00)

Non Members of BWISC - £16.00 (US \$30.00)

Trade terms provided on request.

BULLETINS AND BINDERS

BULLETINS - See separate fly sheet enclosed with the June 1995 Bulletin.

BINDERS - 'CORDEX' Instantaneous Self-binders, A5 size, each capable of holding 20 issues of the Bulletin, hard cover, blue, spine entitled in Gold.

Price: UK - £5.50; Europe and Overseas - £6.00; US - \$10.00 (All despatched Surface Mail). (NO Discounts).

PLEASE NOTE: Only the new A5 size Binder is now stocked. They will accept the old size Bulletin but old size Binders will only accept Bulletins up to and including Issue No.143.

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HARMERS of LONDON