

Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana



**CARIBBEANA**



**Roses Caribbean  
Philatelic Society**



**No 14** (over)

**April 1986**

# Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

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The Journal of the Roses	No. 14
Caribbean Philatelic Society	April 1986

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DR. GEOFFREY RITCHIE

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We remember

By Malcolm D. Watts

Dr. Geoffrey Ritchie B.Sc., Ph.D. (affectionately known as Geoff) was a very well known and most distinguished philatelist. He had friends all over the world and many collectors on both sides of the Atlantic had either visited or stayed at his home and received a warm welcome with 'Philatelic Sessions' often stretching into the early hours. Geoff simply loved to show off his fine collections. A former Senior Development Officer with ICI, he played an important role in the invention of Terylene, and served at Stevenston and Dumfries before moving to Harrogate in 1957.

He was a member of numerous societies having served as a former Trustee of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group: President and Competition Secretary of the Yorkshire Philatelic Association: President, Editor and Secretary of the Roses Caribbean P.S., President and Secretary of Harrogate P.S. of which he was an honorary life member since 1976. He also was a prominent member of the British West Indies Study Circle and the Helvetia P.S..

He wrote many articles for the BCPSG Journal and numerous other publications and was the Author/Editor of the Award winning St. Lucia Handbook, Editor of the Roses 'Caribbeana', Censor Books, and the 'Military Mail of Jamaica'. He formed prominent collections of St. Lucia, Switzerland, Liechtenstein & Postage Dues of the world; as well as fine collections of:- Norway, Holland, Chile, Early G.B., Scottish Postmarks, Peru, New Zealand, etc..

He travelled widely throughout Yorkshire, the North of England and Scotland. Geoff was rewarded for his services to Philately when he was invited to sign 'The Roll of Yorkshire Distinguished Philatelists' at the YPA Convention held at York in 1978. Just prior to his death he was made an Honorary Life Member of the Roses Caribbean P.S. and an engraved goblet was presented to his wife Mary, shortly after his death. After a long illness Geoff passed away on 30th November, 1985. leaving a

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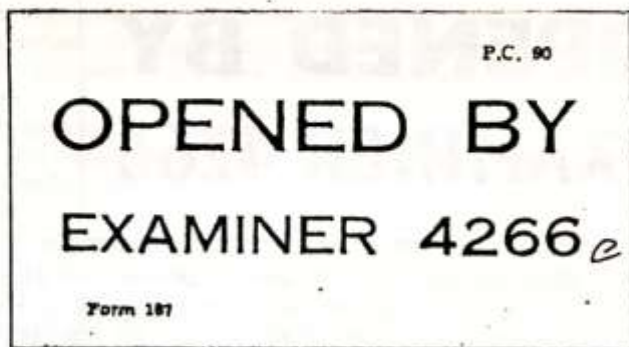
The Mystery of UK/Colonial Examiner 4266 Brian J.W.Rogers

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The first questions to ask are, where was this examiner stationed? Did he or she have a roving commission? Why does it appear that labels bearing this number were used both in Trinidad and in British Honduras? This article is not intended to answer them all out to provoke thought and hopefully response so that I may go some way towards this aim.

Initially recorded by Brian Renshaw in the Society's Handbook No 1 as having been used on intercepted mail handled in Trinidad sometime between 1941 and May 1944, this number also occurs on mail originating from British Honduras between April 4 and 23 May 1945. For the earlier period exact label types have not been defined, only that they were UK type PC 90's. During the latter period the following are known to have been used.

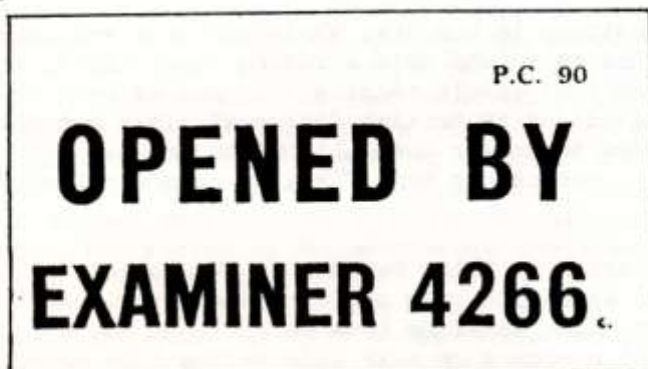
The first is the West Indies type Form 167 recorded by Trevor Bates in the Society's Handbook No 2.





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The second, previously unrecorded, is of the Torrance/  
Walker UK Type 1H



and the final, also unrecorded, is of the Torrance/  
Walker Type 1A



From some 240 plus covers that I have been able to record as having passed through the Censors Office at Belize only the following 7 bear the number 4266. Prior to the April it would appear that the Colony had run out of printed labels as the examiners were resealing mail with brown paper tape. By the 28th of May, however, a supply of an earlier style had been received and was then in use.

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Item	Pmk.Date	Datestamp Of Censor	Origin	Postal Destination	Postage Rate	Label Type
1]	4 AP 45	None	Belize	Tampa USA	6c	Form 167
2]	11 AP 45	11 or 14 AP 45	Belize	New York USA	21c	TW IH
3]	18 AP 45	None	Belize	Quirigua	21c air	Form 167
4]	22 AP 45		Belize	Guatemala?	air	Form 167
5]	5 MY 45	7 MY 45	Belize	Altamont USA	20c air	TW IA
6]	19 MY 45	21 MY 45	Belize	Manchester UK	40c air	TW IH
7]	23 MY 45	23 MY 45	Belize	Pensacola USA	64c air	TW IA

Item 4 is that recorded by Trevor Bates in Handbook No.2 upon which I have been unable to find any further information. Items 1 & 3 have the number suffixed with a manuscript C in red crayon; while 2, 5 & 6 bear the same suffix inscribed in black ink. This raises immediately the question, why was this letter C added? Normally it would have been used to indicate the Colony in which censorship took place but, in this case, I do not think this applies. the letter C was that allocated to Bermuda and a number of covers have been found so inscribed that were transit censored there during 1942-1943.

It is very probable that these covers of 1945 were treated in the same manner, as the approximate transmission time between the two Colonies was some 5 to 6 days. Trinidad may also be ruled out as transmission time in this instance was 6 to 7 days. If these items had been censored at either of these stations, then the Censor's date stamp would have to allow for a suitable timelapse between it and the relevant Belize postmark.

I believe the conclusion that must be drawn from these recorded examples is that the labels were applied in British Honduras during this period. The datestamp timelapse of up to 3 days, which was quite normal for the Colony, confirms this.

It would appear that sufficient items have yet to be recorded covering the earlier period to firmly establish that this

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examiner was either stationed, or the labels used, in Trinidad.

Unfortunately the original questions still remain unanswered and lead to others being asked, such as, were these labels supplied to British Honduras as a stopgap? The answer here is probably yes, but more intriguing is, did examiner 4266 actually visit the Colony ? And,if so, why?

To try and unravel this "Mystery", I would appreciate hearing from anybody who possesses cover or covers bearing this examiner's number irrespective of where it or they originate, giving as much detail as possible to

Brian J.W.Rogers, Norsemann, 5, Beeches Ave., WORTHING. BN14 9JE

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AN INTERESTING REGISTERED LETTER R 5368

George Blakey

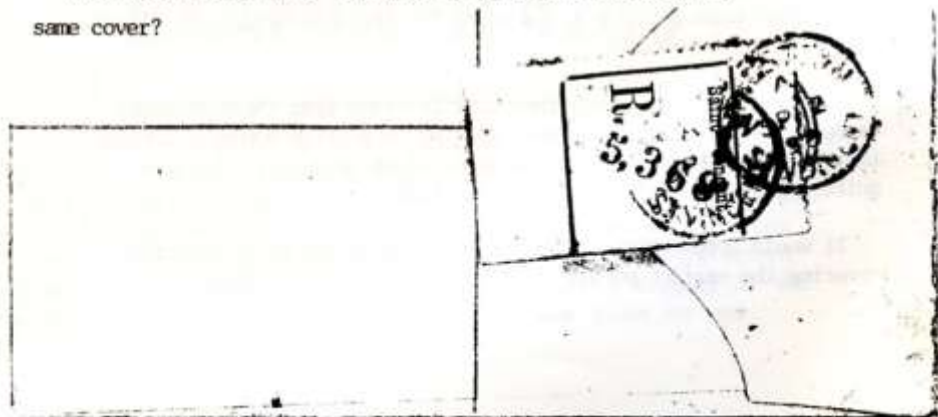
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ST. VINCENT's Kingstown c.d.s.

I have a printed stationery registered envelope used to the UK cancelled on the front by the Kingstown C code c.d.s. and cancelled on the back by the Kingstown A code c.d.s.(on the registration label) both dated SP 2 98.

I have not seen any examples of the A code used between May and September of this year(1898) nor any C code used after September.

Does anyone else have examples of these two codes on the same cover?







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My Visit to Israphil'85  
14th-22nd May at Tel Aviv.

Frank Deakin

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I flew from Heathrow at 5 p.m. on Sunday May 19th and landed safely and without incident at Ben Gurion Airport at 11.30 p.m., the actual flying time being 4 hours plus 2 hours for flying East. I was attending the last few days of Israphil'85.

Mr Gaston of Stamp Tours, London, met me, when I had completed the usual formalities, and several of us filled a Mercedes taxi which took us at a spanking pace to the Grand Beach Hotel in Tel Aviv.

Next morning after a very ample self-serve breakfast, I took a taxi to the Convention Centre in the Exhibition Grounds about four miles outside the city set among cool pine trees.

Here in the main building I soon passed through the security check and received an Exhibitor's Badge and an Exhibition Catalogue which contained all the relevant information about this particular exhibition with, of course, a full list of the international exhibitors and their exhibits and showing where they could be located among 3,500 frames, each holding 16 sheets.

After a brief search I found my eight frames of Barbados in the far left-hand corner of the very large modern hall, suitably air-conditioned and shuttered against the heat: the overall pleasing effect was unfortunately spoilt a little, because in my last frame I noticed that two sheets had been mounted upside down. I then paid a short visit to the large dealer's hall, where I met some familiar faces and drank some iced beer with my friends.

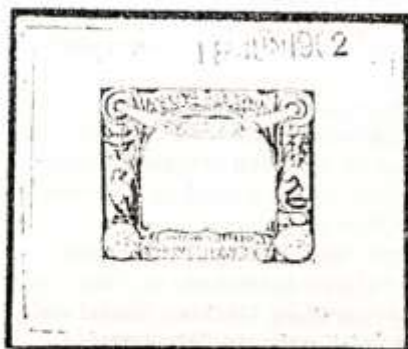
The Palmares Awards Banquet for over 500 guests started at about 8 p.m. the same evening at the Centre in the open air and, much to my surprise, I collected a Gold Medal. Each guest receiving a special stamp souvenir, connected with the exhibition, and the printed Palmares booklet with the awards. We enjoyed an excellent meal and were afterwards entertained by some delightful folk dancers with stirring Israeli songs and characteristic music.

On Tuesday I did the morning tour of Tel Aviv and quaint Old Jaffa and spent Wednesday again at the Exhibition, where I was able to order a few photos of the Medal Presentation and buy some nice covers at one of the stands. The exhibition closed the same afternoon at 3 p.m. and later on I was kindly invited to superintend the dismantling of my own exhibit under very tight security.

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9] The next day 15 collectors started our 4 days tour of the Holy Land by a comfortable EggedAirconditioned Touring Bus from our hotel base in Jerusalem; we saw remarkable scenery, much of it desolate and arid, but we were able to bathe in the Sea of Galilee and float in the Dead Sea and we took the cable car to that impressive fortress of Massada and saw the cave where the dead Sea Scrolls were discovered. On Monday I flew back to England in a very religious frame of mind without mishap; it had been a wonderful holiday.

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Dark green inside  
dark brown frame.  
Overprinted SPECIMEN

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

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 the year 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] Palegreen.

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

This article does not take in to 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 be 2619 feet and 2461 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 1884 followed by Laborie, Micoud and Vieux Fort the following year, each having a separate datestamp.

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 in early 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."

A photostat of the engraver's progressive die proof dated 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 sheets 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 affected 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, could 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 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.

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widow, three sons and a daughter. No doubt he will be long remembered by his Philatelic friends on both sides of the Atlantic.



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This document does not cover all of the West Indian countries. Further, that the data given here is not complete in many of the areas concerned. Information either about other forgeries or of those shown is most welcome. Write me at 11 Patching Hall Lane, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 4DH, England.

This paper is based on my collection as it is today. Although it is the result of some 25 years' work it certainly does not cover all of the W.I. forgeries which have been made. Also it is not good literary practice to include "bits and pieces" from the writings of others. The thinking behind this is - if it is in my collection it may well be hiding itself in yours !

The prime objective of this paper is to provide information.

Much historical information about the background of the forgers has already been written and Varro Tyler's " The Lives of the Forgers" looks after this aspect very nicely. There is very little hard core matter available especially that about positive identification of the forgeries. There is a very good reason for this.

There are two very substantial stumblingblocks:-

(a) The genuine stamps were made in pains made up of individual cliches. Account has to be taken of the varieties and flaws on the -se panes especially those which occur during printing, when the identification of a forgery is embarked upon. The other is (b) that the forger nearly always produced a pane of stamps often smaller than the genuine. Absence of knowledge about the complete pane(s) adds to the difficulty particularly when only a few copies of the forgery are available.

The Rev. Earee, in 1892, recognized these difficulties but nevertheless went on at extreme lengths to fill some hundreds of pages about them in his well known book *Album Weeds*. This book is sometimes very useful, at others annoying and disappointing, and all because of those two large areas of non-knowledge.

With this in mind, and right from the start, the collection was divided into two parts (1) the collection proper, in which only

forgeries classified as such on the support of sufficient information were included. The other (2), the Development collection, houses all of the forgeries lacking adequate identification process. This Paper is based on the first of these.

Invariably each value of every forgery is collected "in depth" on stock sheets. This process is continuous and thus, after a number of years provides some sort of evidence as to the possibility of it coming into the hands of other collectors.

Next to and parallel with the stock sheets is the information, illustrations, etc., about the genuine stamps. This area of work is very time consuming and often fragmentary and uncertain in character but neither of these is considered completely off-putting. Now for the work of identification.

The first step is to check the method of printing. The second concerns checking the perforation, paper, cancellation(s), and gum. Very few forgers made watermarks but produced used stamp with substantial cancellations on thick paper on which the clear detection of a watermark becomes a near impossibility. Most forgers used the easy litho process, easy to detect but very subject to wear during the printing work. It is considered to be essential to go through the same degree of examination and typing out irrespective of the method of printing employed by the forger. If we are going to put a label on a forgery it should be a good one. In other words, all of the forgeries where the wrong process has been used are not lumped together and labelled "forgeries". In one or two cases where an engraved forgery calls for a more complete comparison to be made, this is done from the stamps and the results illustrated by side-by-side enlarged photographs.

The next step is to detect three or four major differences between the genuine and the forged stamps in the execution of the design work on each. Those selected need to be proved up all copies of the forgery and as many of the genuine stamps as are available. Most of the genuine stamps are now very expensive or hard to come by. It is a matter of time, patience and opportunity. For the collection these differences are reproduced by hand drawings about 2" x 3" and reduced to album size photographically. These identification clues have been conveniently termed Idents.

Some Idents do not lend themselves readily to descriptive treatment as is needed in a Paper such as this one. In those cases alternative Idents have been located wherever possible.



Whenever possible the accepted attributions are given, the absence of an attribution indicates that the forger is unknown to me.

No one forger's work is exactly the same as any other and the Paper is therefore arranged in alphabetical order of country with types (1), (2), etc. under that country.

#### Explanatory Notes

1. Colours The colours given in this Paper are those of the forgeries. The dates are those of the genuine stamps which the forger tried to copy.

2. Descriptions of the cancellations used by the forgers

(a) An outline of bars A cancellation having short bars at each end and longer side bars thus forming an oval. these are described numerically. Thus 2.3.2.3. indicates that the cancellation has two short bars each end and three long bars each side. (See Diag.A)

(b) A barred oval refers to an oval filled with bars extending over the whole of the major axis. (See Diagram B).

(c) An oval of bars indicates an arrangement of parallel bars without a containing line. (See Diagram C).

(d) A square of bars or dots ( or a diamond) is self explanatory.

3. Spiro perforations

Spiro of Hamburg was a prolific forger and the perforations on his litho products are nearly all found either torn or cut off or just a short line of diamond shaped indentations. In fact, he used a line perf 12 or 13 machine but failed to clear the waste pieces of paper from the bottom plate of the machine. He had little or no control of the direction of perforating, hence his typical "perforations" so often met with.

4. Fournier

When Fournier died his massive "factory" in Geneva was closed. The stock of stamps and dies was ultimately sold to the Geneva Philatelic Society who employed students to cut them up and mount them into books (some 420 were made). A typical cream coloured paper with a deep blue border was used and pieces of these albums come on to the market occasionally and serve as positive identification of his works. There are notes in the Paper about these.

A personal note. It is likely that Members of the Group will have specialised interests and a wider and better knowledge of the forgeries they have encountered than I have. It is particularly desired that other collectors should also ultimately become aware of information not included in this Paper. All and any advices to me will

therefore be most welcome.

The Paper covers the following :-

<u>Part</u>	<u>Part</u>
1. Antigua	9. Leeward Is.
2. Bahamas	10. Nevis
3. Barbados	11. St. Christopher
4. Bermuda	12. St. Lucia
5. British Guiana	13. St. Vincent
6. British Honduras	14. Trinidad
7. Dominica	15. Turks Island
8. Grenada	16. Virgin Islands

### 1. ANTIGUA

Spiro forged the first issue of the 1d and the 6d by the litho process. The first in vermilion, dull rose and lake (1867, 1864 & 1870) whilst the 6d value in green has some copies tending to blue-green. The 1d forgeries are on pale yellow paper and the 6d on tinted paper. None of Spiro's emissions had gum or a watermark. Perforations The panes (5x5) of the 1d clearly show how poorly the perforating work was done. He used a line perforator (P.13). Singles reflect his neglect of the machine as described in the Explanatory Notes, item 3.

Cancellations Two types of cancellor were used (1) an oblong of black dots 8 x 9 and (2) an oval of bars 5.4.5.4. with the 5 bar ends extending almost to the middle of the cancellation.

Idents. Note the 1d and the 6d appear to have been made from the same stone and the following Idents apply to both values.

- [1] The genuine stamps are recess printed, the forgeries in litho.
- [2] On the genuine stamp all 13 pearls in the row below the ornaments in the Crown are clearly visible but only 5 or 6 are shown on the forgery.
- [3] On the genuine stamp the ornament on the front of the Crown and each alternate ornament has a pearl clearly shown whereas on the forgery these large ornaments and the pearls are very badly shown.



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BAHAMAS

The One Penny value of 1863-80

Type 1 These forgeries by Spiro of Hamburg are frequently, et. Made by the litho process, without gum and cancelled sheet by sheet. Pairs of panes (5x5) were made by the "work and turn" method.

Perforations Basically perf.13, line but so badly made that most singles are imperforate (cut off) or badly torn. They are described in the earlier Information notes.

Cancellation Only one type was applied, an oval of bars 5.4.5.4.

Idents

- [1] The genuine stamps are recess printed, the forgeries are litho.
- [2] The background to the Head on the forgery consists only of vertical lines whereas the genuine is cross hatched.
- [3] The right eye is unduly large and round.
- [4] The ear ring on the Queen's left ear is of the wrong shape.

Type 2 This forgery attributed to Panelli appears far less often than the Spiro. Printed in litho in a decidedly pink shade of lake, on white paper with work outside the Head circle very poor.

Perforations These are very clear, perf.11 line.

Cancellations An outline of bars 3.3.3.3. with a very heavy figure 1 in the middle.

Idents

- [1] The letter O of ONE is too large and the top projects above the other letters.
- [2] The row of pearls immediately above the Queen's right eyebrow is solid on the forgery whereas on the genuine stamp each pearl is clear.
- [3] The top of the letter S of "Interinsular" touches the line of the semicircular scroll.

The 1d Bahamas Goldner (?) orange forgery.

Interest centre on a single litho forgery of the 1d Interinsular design printed in bright orange, Imperf on all sides on buff paper. It carries a large clear cancellation of 4 rings, the outer ring is 20mm diameter and the smallest 5mm diameter. These rings look very much the same as Julius Goldner applied to the South African stamps which he "secured" and sold. He also forged the same S.A. stamps and applied this ring cancellation to them. It is likely therefore

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### 17 Bahamas(continued)

that he forged this wrongly coloured Bahamas.

#### The Four Pence value

Type 1 forged by Spiro.

Note The 4d and 6d (genuine) stamps are of the same basic design. Extensive examination of the Spiro panes for both values reveals that(a) there are two panes of the 6d and this forgery is found quite frequently, (b) only one pane of the 4d value has been found, it occurs less frequently and they show far more usage than the 6d value. It is accordingly suggested that Spiro made the 6d first of all and then altered one stone to produce the 4d and this became progressively unsatisfactory with usage.

The forgery is dull lake in colour but todate 4 examples of a dark brown lake have been found.

Perforations See Information item

Cancellations An outline of bars 5.4.5.4. as on the 1d value.

#### Idents

- [1] On the genuine stamp the centre pearl of the Queen's necklace has a dot in the middle. On the forgery this dot is missing.
- [2] The right side of the Queen's face is shaded right down to the chin whereas on the genuine stamp it is only lightly shaded.
- [3] The white of the Queen's white eye slants down towards the nose and there is also an absence of shading in this area making the eye appear too large.

Type 2 Although printed by litho the details of the background (the most difficult part to copy) are relatively clear. The colour, rose red, is constant over all of the 13 copies in the collection.

Perforations A line perforator P.13 was used but most copies are badly torn or cut off.

Cancellations All of these fall clear of the Head and are struck across a corner. (1) a large circle of four concentric rings basically thin but sometimes badly smudged (2) a barrel oval of eight or nine bars.

#### Idents

- [1] There is a spot of dark colour over the Queen's left eyebrow. This is constant on every copy suggesting that the printing stone was made up from a single impression stone transfer.
- [2] The word Four is spread over too much space, with the result

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18 Bahamas(continued)

[2] The word Four is spread over too much space, with the result that the word Pence impinges on the space available for the bottom stars which are badly malformed.

[3] The right eye is much larger than the left.

Type 3 This lithographed forgery is attributed to Fournier. It is consistently pale rose on a white paper.

Perforation. A very poor perforator was used at about P.13 but copies are either badly perforated, completely imperforate with wide margins or with perforations badly out of line with the margins.

Cancellations. These fall over the face or at odd angles suggesting that they come from sheets.(1) an outline of bars 3.4.3.4. with a very thick long bar in the middle (2) a circle with three concentric rings within.

Idents

[1] The rays on the corner star are very small.

[2] The letter G of Postage is more like a letter C.

[3] The ornament on the left of the central star of the crown is no more than a vertical smudge.

Type 4 This is an engraved forgery, the work is very good especially on the vertical columns of ornamentation at the sides. The ink stands out quite thickly and noticeably so on the hair over the left brow. The colour is outstanding and best described as a bright rose red. There are only two copies of this forgery in the collection and it is therefore only infrequently encountered.

Perforation. These are exceptionally well cut, with a distinctive round bottom. Comb cut at perf. 11.

Cancellation. There is no identifiable pattern to the small amount of ink falling indiscriminately and somewhat sparsely over the stamps. One copy carries three short thick parallel bars placed at an angle at about 45 degrees.

Note One copy carries Falsch in large capitals on the back, the paper is quite thick and not watermarked.

Idents

[1] The body of the corner stars is too thick and all of the rays touch the sides of the square.

[2] The two outside columns of vertical ornamentation is made up of 17 large central dots. On the genuine stamp these are linked by ovals of smaller dots. On the forgery they are linked by diamonds of small dots.



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### 19 Bahamas (continued)

Comments I have shown this forgery a number of times and at one stage received a suggestion that it was made by Oneglai in 1897. Further evidence is desired about this forgery.

#### The Six Pence value

Type 1 The spiro forgery. This was made by litho in panes of 25 (5x5). Pane 1 is in a deep violet but the stamps on pane 2 are materially lighter in colour. Singles have been collected varying from bright violet down to a muddy brown violet. It is of interest that genuine stamps also vary much in the intensity of the violet.

Perforations. Inspection of the sheets shows that a stamp type perforator was not used but one which had a blunt ended set of pins which did not pierce the thick paper used by Spiro. As a result single copies show the edges torn away.

Cancellation All of the copies in the collection show the Spiro oval of bars 5.4.5.4..

#### Idents

- [1] The litho process was used and not the recess as for the genuine stamps.
- [2] On the genuine stamp the centre pearl of the necklace has a dot in the middle, the forgery has no dot.
- [3] The right eye slopes to the left and is overlarge on that side.
- [4] The left hand end of the ribbon carrying the word Postage has two blunt ends. They should be pointed as on the right.

Type 2 This is also a litho made forgery attributed to Fournier. The collection contains no less than 7 shades from deep purple to pale pink. The definition of the printing especially that of the outer vertical columns of ornamentation varies considerably. On some copies it is quite good but on others lamentably poor.

Perforations Only on a few sides can the perforation be measured as P.13, the rest are either badly torn or cut off.

Cancellations.(1) an oval containing six thin bars, (2) an outline of bars 2.4.2.4. with an indistinct figure in the middle, (3) four parallel bars spaced 4.5mm apart, (4) an outline of bars 2.3.2.3. with figure 2 in the middle, (5) a large thick oval (part of) approximately 1.5mm thick.

#### Idents

- [1] The words SIX Pence have been placed too far to the right resulting in distortion of the right hand star which is very narrow. some copies show pieces of scribble between the letter E and the star.



## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

### 20 Bahamas (continued)

- [2] The upper edge of the scroll containing the word Postage is missing.
- [3] The two pointed ends of the left hand end of the scroll are not of the same size, the upper one being too thin and pointed.

### The One Shilling value of 1863

Type 1 Spiro produced two panes of this value which is quite frequently met. This is a characteristic litho production of his and the remarks in the Information section given earlier apply. The panes are consistent in colour (green) but the collection of singles shows light and dark shades. This suggests that he made a considerable number of these forgeries.

Cancellation An outline of bars 5.4.5.4.

Perforation It is noticeable that there are far fewer torn or cut off stamps in this forgery than on the three earlier values by Spiro. Many clearly show P.13.

### Idents

- [1] Litho instead of recess.
- [2] On the genuine stamp the ring under the second letter A of Bahamas but on the forgery this is filled in.
- [3] On the forgery the conch shell on the right hand side is in two halves vertically. This division does not appear on the genuine stamp.
- [4] The horizontal lines of shading behind the Head on the genuine stamp end evenly all round the oval. On the forgery the ends are very irregular.

Type 2 This is an engraved forgery excellently produced and attractive. The collection only contains one copy, unused and there is reason to think that it is a rare item. A direct comparison exercise, based on enlarged high quality photographs has been undertaken; and the differences between the forgery and the genuine stamp, large and small, illustrated.

[Photocopies of these two sheets can be supplied at cost]

Perforation Line 11, clean cut.

Paper, thin white, no watermark, gummed (slightly yellow).

### Idents

- [1] This is a massive omission. On the genuine stamp there is a ring under the second letter A of the Bahamas, this ring is completely omitted.

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

21 Bahamas (continued)

- [2] The chignon on the genuine stamp hangs down behind the neck but on the forgery it curls under towards the neck.
- [3] On the genuine stamp the ear is hidden under the hair but on the forgery it is completely exposed, plain and unshaded, i.e. the work at this point is unfinished.

### The Sperati Forgeries of the Bahamas

Sperati, of France, forged the £1 values of Queen Victoria and King Edward. He was a very clever man. He took the 1d value of Bahamas, erased the design and then printed the £1 in its place. His productions therefore have the correct watermark, paper, and perforation. They are well documented in the Sperati handbook by the B.P.A..

Cancellations These are also shown in this booklet.

### Idents

- [1] On both values there is a loss of white colour generally when viewed alongside a genuine stamp.
- [2] On the Queen Victoria forgery there is a small white spot on the 23/24th line of the shading below the chignon at the back of the Head.
- [3] The King Edward forgery had a small pip of colour on the inside margin behind the head and about  $\frac{1}{5}$  the way up. There is also a small flaw on the right hand side of the pineapple.

His trial and conviction in the Paris courts attracted considerable attention and valuable publicity.

### Forged "Specimen" perforations on the K.G.V 1½d and 3d values

During 1978 a number of Specimen cancellations of the perforated type were reported. Opportunity to examine a pair of Bahamas KGV 1½d and 3d with the wrong shape perforation design confirms this. In both cases the Bradbury Wilkinson type of perforation had been struck on the De La Rue issues for these values.

### The War Tax overprint forgeries

With one exception these forgeries are the most difficult to come to terms with. This exception is the well known Upturned R forgery. On the 1d Carmine of 1902 perf. 14, the letter R, on the genuine stamps has a clean horizontal foot to the right hand side, sans serif. The forgery R ending not only has no foot but it clearly and positively is upturned. The remainder of the forgeries, and there are quite a few, have been made the subject of a special treatment as set out in the following paragraphs.

- [1] The usual method of detection by transferring the eye from a genuine overprint to that suspect is too vague and indefinite to be relied upon. Similarly the measurement of the overprint length calls



## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

### 22 Bahamas (continued)

for the estimation of fractions of a millimetre. The measurement of height is even more unsatisfactory.

[2] The method adopted is rather expensive in application and is thoroughly justified because (1) the considerable value of these abnormal overprints, (2) the results obtained are considerably more positive, (3) the whole of the evidence upon which the decision is made remains "on file" for future use and and thought and (4) it has certain elements of flexibility.

It is essential, of course, to collect as much information, visual, scientific and philatelic, as possible about a suspected forgery, to make a subjective examination of it and then arrive at a reasoned decision. The genuine and forged overprinted stamps are photographed with a large lens professional precision camera onto a glass negative. The overprints are then enlarged slightly to produce prints about 6" x 4". It should be noted that the method used takes account of any small differences in the size of the enlargement. The sections of the prints containing the overprints are then trimmed to allow them to be mounted into the closest proximity possible. Thus, when they are mounted one above the other, the eye needs to move a minimal distance when locating letter shape differences and a considerable increase in objective accuracy results.

The overall length of the overprint needs to be taken into account. Direct measurement of this on the stamp easily lends itself to inaccuracy because (1) the distance is relatively small and (2) the terminal letter shapes give rise to difficulties. Measurements of the overprint are made on the enlargements, and with a first class camera, these can be quite accurate. To these is applied a reduction factor of the ratio of the stamp to the frame size of the print applied to the overprint enlargement length. Using the lines of the frames allows accurate measurements to be made.

This method of using a high quality enlargement was particularly valuable in one case where a stamp showed not only the overprint normal but also half left and half right in the upper part of the stamp. To make matters look worse but not really so, the split halves were inverted. In fact, a small rearrangement of the enlargement showed that both the normal and the split overprint were forged.

The following list gives details of the forgeries found so far:-



## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

### 23 Bahamas (continued) Forgeries

- [1] On the 1/2d green of 1918 type 10 with serifs.
  - (a) The o/p. struck twice, both forged
  - (b) Three copies of the o/p.inverted each from a different fount.
- [2] On the 1d carmine of 1918 type 10
  - (a) Overprint inverted.
  - (b) Struck twice
  - (c) Inverted and doubled in parts.
- [3] On the 1d Staircase black and red
  - (a) Overprint inverted
  - (b) O/p.struck twice, one genuine one forged
  - (c) With o/p. normal at the top of the stamp plus WAR TA invtd. on the lower left and x on the lower right.

The upper o/p. proved genuine, and the split o/p. a forgery.

Forgery of the Bahamas A05 cancellation It was the regular practice to have two cancellors made in London and to send them separately to the colony with a two week interval between the sendings. Such were the hazardous conditions in those days. Bahamas was allotted the A05 cancellor and the first was duly entered in the Proof Book of the G.P.O. on April 14th 1858 (page 157). The 2nd cancellor, slightly different from the first was Proof Book entered on April 28th (page 162). There were then only two cancellors and for ease of reference they are styled Type 1 and Type 2.

The major differences between them is that on Type 1, the knob on the end of the lower curl of the figure 5 is in line with the backstroke joining the top horizontal bar with the lower curved part. On Type 2 the knob projects to the left of the backstroke. A crude forgery of this cancellor is known on the 1d bluegreen of 1884-98 and also on the 1d venetian red.

#### Idents

- [1] The knob projects to the left of the backstroke, and it therefore identifies with Type 2.
- [2] The left and right hand sides of the figures 0 are considerably thicker than the rest of the figure and very much more so than in the genuine strike.
- [3] The A05 as a whole is much thicker on the forgery than on the genuine strike which is fine and delicately executed.
- [4] The genuine cancellor was made of metal but that for the forgery was undoubtedly made of rubber.
- [5] On the genuine strike the bars are clean and thin throughout their length, those on the forgery are very thick and spread out

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

- 24 Bahamas (continued).  
spread out towards the end.

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### 3] BARBADOS

Only one type of forgery has been identified so far. This is litho printed whereas the genuine stamps are recess.

In SG Type 1 (Barbados at the bottom) the 4d brownish red with a paler shade of 1855 This is on lightly blued paper, no watermark and imperforate as per catalogue.

In SG Type 2 (Barbados at the top) the 6d rose-red and pale rose-red of 1858. These also are correctly imperforate.

Comment The printing of the background on these forgeries, especially the two rose-red colours, is very indistinct. That on the 1s is markedly better which suggests that this value was printed first of all.

Idents

- [1] The first finger is overlong and there are only three fingers.
- [2] On the genuine stamp the ship on the right is going bow foremost with the waves clearly shown, but on the forgery the ship is no more than a white patch.
- [3] The ship on the genuine stamp has a triangular jib sail, but this is absent on the forgery.
- [4] The forgery does not show the tie on the smallest bale.

A Fournier proof cancellation In the collection is a piece of the Fournier book paper with a strike in black of a 1½" circle with Barbados in sans serif letters in a top arc.

Below are:- 1

JY 4 Note the figure 4 is a very large one.

59

It is particularly desired to know if forgeries exist with this cancellation and, if so, the details and Idents which apply.

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### 4] BERMUDA

Type 1 This forgery of the 1865-1903 issue was made by litho and is very interesting. The genuine stamps were typo made.

The following are in the collection:- 1d rose red, 1d pale rose, 2d bright blue, 2d dull blue, 6d mauve (shades) and 1s green (shades).

Note there is no 3d yellow in the collection, doubtless, this value was also forged.

In the genuine stamp the 5 values each have a separate design. This applies to the ornamentation in considerable detail, the Head also

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

### 25 Bermuda (continued)

differs in similar details. If allowance is made for printing pressure differences, wear and dirt, it appears that the forger used the same Head for all of the 5 values. This would be facilitated if the Head was copied (not from the genuine) but from the original stone by the photo-litho process. Fournier made use of this method for his massive printings. It may well be therefore that this forgery emanated from his factory in Geneva.

Perforations These are generally poor, roughly torn or cut. They can be measured on about 50% of the copies as P.13.

Cancellations All are similarly cancelled with an outline of bars 2.3.2.3. with the long side bars very closely set thus producing a large clear space in the middle.

#### Idents

- [1] On the genuine stamps the top curl of the hair projects well above the rest of the Head, but on the forgery it is only just above.
- [2] The second ornament from the front of the crown of the genuine stamp is a well defined thistle, on the forgery this is badly drawn and of an indefinite shape.
- [3] On this forgery the litho work is well done especially on the letters. It can be distinguished from Types 2 & 3 (which follow) where the lettering is poorly done.

Type 2 This is a lithographed forgery of the 6d & 1s values. The 6d is in a nice lavender colour and not purple as listed, the 1s is in green as per catalogue. On the whole the work is fairly well executed, the background lines are clear but the lettering of the value of the 1s is unevenly spaced and the final letter E of sixpence has an overlong top bar.

Perforation Basically 12½ but most edges are either badly torn or imperforate.

Cancellation this consists of 8 parallel bars 2mm apart with the inner bars progressively longer than the outer bars resulting in an oval shaped end.

#### Idents

- [1] The work is litho and not recess.
- [2] The cut off section of the bust rises too high at the back.
- [3] The bottom curl of the chignon is missing with the result that it is too short.
- [4] The horizontal lines of shading behind the Head on the forgery above the O&N of ONE finish short of the oval producing a



## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

### 26 Bermuda (continued)

white patch at that point. on the genuine stamp the lines finish equally clear all round.

Type 3 Litho produced, 1d roses-red. The lines of shading behind the Head are good and clear as is the rest of the work on the Head. The lettering both at the top and the bottom is very poor. For example, the letter A of Bermuda is almost filled, the letter M has a very thin left leg and the Y of Penny has the two slanting arms at the top almost filled.

Perforation This forgery is so roughly and poorly perforated that measurement is not possible.

#### Idents

- [1] This is litho instead of recess.
- [2] The hair at the back of the Head is topped by a massive complete curl which dominates the rest of the hair.
- [3] There is an extra thin red frame line  $\frac{1}{4}$ mm outside the proper frame lines and the torn perforations fall outside this extra frame.

Note Types 2 & 3 have been included as it may well be that other values than those listed were made.

Forgery of the Three Pence surcharge (diagonally) on the 1d roses-red. This is quite a valuable stamp and expert opinion is quoted here.

#### Idents

- [1] The letter P of pence has a fancy top similar to that used to surcharge the 1s green. It should have a plain top.
- [2] All genuine are centred downwards and to the left, this forgery is centred to the right.
- [3] All of the genuine are from the lower left pane of 60 which has a wing margin on the right. This forgery has a (trimmed) wing margin on the left.
- [4] The measurements of the surcharge are incorrect- even for the fancy type SG 6a. Comment Measured, the forgery is  $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm too long.

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### 5] BRITISH GUIANA

Type 1 The 1860 series. The R for P in Petimusque error.

This forgery is very well known to collectors of British Guiana. The following are held in the collection:-

1c black, 2c orange and deep orange, 4c pale blue, 8c pink and shades, 12c brownish grey (similar to that of the 1866 issue)  
24c green.

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

### 27 British Guiana (continued)

On thin white paper line perf.13, litho well printed.

Cancellations (1) an oval of bars 2.4.2.4., (2) an oval of bars 2.4.2.4. with A03 in the centre, (3) a circle 7/8ths" diameter containing an oval of bars 1.3.1.3. with an A03 in the centre.

#### Idents

- [1] The word Petimusquein the motto is shown as Retimusque.
- [2] The figures 1860 in the four corners are in oblong boxes on the forgery and square ones in the genuine.

Type 2 8c brownish pink (in the 1866 issues) of the 1860 design.

Litho well produced but the markings on the sails are inaccurate. There is only one example of this forgery in the collection. Perf.11 on two sides the others imperforated. On white paper.

Cancellation One corner only is marked with a single ring quarter circle arc.

#### Idents

- [1] On the genuine stamp the letter E of postage is quite flat on top with a serif. The forgery differs in that the top of this letter curves downwards and there is no serif.
- [2] The pattern of the ornamentation in the bottom left hand corner over the VIII of the forgery does not correspond to that of the genuine stamp.

Type 3 The 1860 1d black

The collection contains 10 copies of this forgery and no other values. Litho, very cleanly produced on thin white paper.

Cancellation An oval of bars 2.3.2.3. with the figures in the middle  
Perforation Very poor, the stamps are either imperf. or so badly torn that measurement is not possible.

#### Idents

- [1] On the genuine stamp the line of portholes on the side of the ship is very indistinct. On the forgery they are both clear and over-large.
- [2] The lines of the background of the ship are too coarse on the forgery
- [3] The detail of the rigging is far too distinct.
- [4] The top of the figure 8 is too small.

Forged OFFICIAL overprints on genuine stamps.

4c blue (two copies) and 8c rose of the 1876 issue.

The forged overprints are of the short letters type 2.

All three stamps show precisely the same forged letters.

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

28 British Guiana (continued)

### Idents

- [1] On the forgery the tops of the letters F F touch, but on the genuine they are quite separate.
- [2] On the genuine stamp the letter A has both legs equally thick. On the forged stamps the right hand leg is much thicker than the left.
- [3] The letter O on the genuine stamp is of equal thickness all round but the forgery letter O has a very thick top and left hand side.

The 1850 1c black/magenta forged by Fournier.

This is on a large piece of Fournier album paper, stuck down, marked FAUX by the Geneva students who made up the sheets.

The details of the printing work are very poor.

### Idents

- [1] On the genuine the hull of the ship is level whereas on the forgery it points upwards.
- [2] The lines of the rigging are totally incorrect.
- [3] On the forgery the first mast is higher than the third, instead of level as on the genuine stamp.
- [4] On the forgery the masts are upright, instead of sloping forward.
- [5] On the forgery the houses on the shore are scarcely visible.

The Fournier proof impressions of the "Ship" stamps of 1882

The collection contains a strip of 3 impressions in blue, on the Geneva album paper of the 3 masted ship, type SG.T 27. Each impression struck separately from a single die. The die for these impressions is very clear, all lines are clean and distinct.

No impressions of the 2 masted ship are held.

### Idents

- [1] Some of the genuine stamps have a break at each corner of the inner frame line, others have only the top corners open. The forgery proof, however, has no open corners at all.
- [2] The masthead flags on the forgery are too short and of the wrong shape.
- [3] The word CENTS is set too close to the inner frame line.

Note these are proofs only. Information is desired as to whether this die was used for actual production.

The 1862 Provisionals 1c, 2c, and 4c Fournier's forgery

The genuine stamps were typeset with a very simple design for the 1c rose, 2c yellow and the 4c blue and produced with a variation of six differing borders. To complicate matters the panes of 24 stamps with



## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

### 29 British Guiana (continued)

an almost patternless variety of settings. To the collector of forgeries they are therefore a real nightmare.

The only book of size on forgeries is the Rev. Earee's Album Weeds published in 1892. He saw only a limited number of each genuine stamp and his comments run to many thousands of words on the 1862 provisionals. In fact he describes in much detail some 27 forgeries of this set of stamps.

Fournier undoubtedly forged this issue some 20 years after the Earee book was printed and a strip of the Fournier Album pages shows, in addition to another stamp of British Guiana, the One Cent value cancelled with an A03 in an oval of bars 2.3.2.3.. There is also a proof strike on the strip. So far one other uncanceled 1c and 4c from his press have been added to the collection.

Note that the 1c are violet rose and the 4c a dull blue.

One of the original patterns, a quadra foil with 4 diagonal rays was used on both stamps where it was correct for the 4c but wrong for the 1c.

#### Idents

- [1] The genuine stamps were pen cancelled, the forgeries were cancelled with the A03 mentioned earlier or an arc of a double ring across one corner.
- [2] There are two significant breaks in the border at the top right hand corners shown on the diagram below.

Note the collection contains a number of the 2c yellow forgeries but none of these were made up by Fournier. It would be appreciated if other collectors of British Guiana would examine their 2c forgeries for the Fournier, as the catalogue of his wares shows that it was made.

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### 6] BRITISH HONDURAS

Type I The 1886 issue Forged by Spiro

1d dull blue, 6d pale rose, rose & dull rose, 1s green, all litho.

Cancellations (a) 4 concentric circles,

(b) a square of square dots 8 x 6.

Perforations As usual with Spiro most very ragged  
but where measureable Perf. 12.

#### Idents

- [1] The buckle holes are solid.
- [2] The front of the crown tilts backward to avoid cutting into the oval.

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

### 30 British Honduras (continued)

- [3] The top of the crown is cut off for the same reason as (2).
- [4] The rosettes are of an irregular shape and not corresponding to the genuine which is formed with 4 large solid semicircles and teeth between them.

#### The 1872 issued 3d also by Spiro

Light rose, red-brown and chocolate, other details as above.

#### Type 2 The 6d value pale rose and rose, litho

#### Perforations 12

Cancellations (a) an oval of bars 4.2.4.2. with a long thick bar in the middle, (b) a quadrant of a circle across one corner.

#### Idents

- [1] The nose is blunt and bridged and not sharp as on the genuine.
- [2] The upper lip is straight and not curved as in the genuine.
- [3] The junction of the lips is plain and not downwards curved as on the genuine.

#### Type 3 The 1s green of 1886.

Litho not very good work as this stamp is on very thin paper.

Shades of green, deep green, and blue green occur.

Perforations So poorly perforated and torn that measurement is not possible

Cancellation An oval of bars 3.4.3.4. with thick bar in the middle.

#### Idents

- [1] There is no shading between the end of the buckle and the letter E of ONE.
- [2] There is a clear dot of dark green in the horizontal shading behind the head.

#### Type 4 The 1s of 1886

The litho work on this forgery is very heavy and poor, the horizontal lines behind the head are scarcely discernable. Blue-green P.13.

Cancellation Two circles eccentrically struck.

#### Idents

- [1] The letter S of shilling is too small.
- [2] The letters LI of shilling are so close that they touch each other.

#### Type 5 The 1d, 4d and 1s of 1886

1d dull blue, 4d rose-red, 1s sage-green.

Perf. 11. The work is very clear but all over, thicker than usual.

Cancellation 6 or 8 heavy bars across the lesser diameter of an oval. There is no outline to the oval.

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

31 British Honduras (continued)

### Idents

[1] No shading between letter X of SIX and the end of the buckle.

[2] The eyebrows are very heavy and square at the front end.

### The 1888-89 3c on 3d chocolate surcharge

Genuine copies of this are expensive. Dangerous forgeries exist. (Quotes the SG catalogue). My Development collection contains items of all kinds awaiting attention, further evidence, etc. Surprising me was a fine unused copy of this surcharge demanding the attention of the Expert Committee in London. It has accordingly been sent there. If the result is received before the last day available to me it will be included in this paper.

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### 7] D O M I N I C A

Spiro forged the 1d lilac, the 6d green and the 1s dull magenta of the 1874 issue, by the lithographic process. The genuine stamps were engraved. As usual no gum was applied and he cancelled them all himself before getting rid of them. The lines to the background to the Head show many traces of dirt and carelessness.

Perforation A few of the forgeries show a clear p.13 but most are either cut close or torn during separation.

Cancellation Spiro applied a cancellor not used by any other forger. His outline of bars 5.4.5.4. covered the whole of the interior of the oval. Also an oval frame of irregular dashes.

### Idents

[1] On the genuine stamp all of the bust is shaded but with a high light towards the back. On the forgery there is a long unshaded area at the bottom of the bust.

[2] There is a round knob at the end of the ear on the genuine stamp but on the forgery it is no more than a slight swelling.

[3] The eyebrow is much overshadowed.

### Forged surcharges

(a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a half of the 1d lilac of 1882 This is a forgery of the type 2 surcharge. The surcharge is inverted on the right hand side of the uncanceled genuine stamp.

[1] On the genuine surcharge the figures 1 & 2 almost touch the horizontal separating bar. On the forgery they are well clear of the bar.

(b) The One Penny on the 6d green of 1882 This surcharge was applied to one pane of stamps with the usual value Six Pence struck through with a bar. On the bottom row of the sheet, the bar is much



## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

### 32 Dominica (continued)

thicker than all those above. A "Thick Bar" variety was thus produced. Genuine surcharges of the thick bar type are rare and costly. Only five copies are known. All are cancelled with an outline of bars 3.2.3.2.. The forgery which is very dangerous is no an uncancelled stamp.

#### Idents

- [1] Both letters E on the genuine stamp, the end of lower circular part almost touches the top circular part.  
On the forgery, however, there is a distinct opening between them.
- [2] On the genuine stamp the letter P has a short flat bar,  
On the forgery this foot bar is almost absent.

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### 8] G R E N A D A

#### The Spiro forgeries of the 1861-62 issue

The genuine stamps are recess printed. Spiro, as usual printed them by litho. The collection contains one copy of the 1d dark green and a number of copies of the 6d value in rose, dark-rose and pale-rose. The 1d value Note the forgery is in dark green and not bluish green as catalogued. The printing work on this stamp is very good, the side vertical columns are well reproduced. The single copy is imperforate with good margins on all sides on white paper.

Cancellation A hard clear arc across the bottom left and top right corners.

#### Idents

- [1] The right eye has a large circle around it.
- [2] All except the middle and fifth ornaments on the crown are totally unrecognizable as thistles. That on the extreme right is completely solid.
- [3] The three pearls next to the central pearl and on its right are misshapen.
- [4] On the genuine stamp the right earring is in the shade and scarcely visible. The forgery shows an imagined earring full and clear.

The 6d value The printing on this value is not so clear as on the 1d, there are signs of wear and dirt in the background lines to the head.

Perforations (1) an outline of bars 3./4.3.4. with a long thick line in the middle, (2) an outline of bars 2.3.2.3. with part of a figure resembling a 5 in the middle.

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

33 Grenada (continued)

### Idents

As for the 1d value.

Note On some of the copies there is a spot of colour over the left eye and on the neck. These spots also show on the Spiro Bahamas forgeries and the definition is poorer. These suggest that Spiro made the Grenada 1d and the 6d first, the spots occurring on the printing of this latter and were therefore present when he went on to do the Bahamas forgeries.

Forgery for the 1886 1d on 4d orange (postal fiscal) with the  $\frac{d}{1}$   
(Gibbons type 14 interposed).

This extraordinary effort is a total forgery, produced by lithography. The basic orange stamp, the green crown and Four Pence, the black postage overprint, the cancellation and the  $\frac{1}{d}$  are all forged.

The basic stamp The Queen's head is a crude forgery. The face is covered with "shading" which consists of horizontal lines of oblong dots, the left earring is long and pendulous without ornamentations, the right earring, normally not exposed is hanging detached by the neck. The vertical columns of ornamentation are clear but incorrect, the stamp is imperforate.

The Fourpence, in green is almost covered by the word Postage and no examination is possible.

Postage Two points are noted (a) There is no full stop after the word, this does not necessarily indicate a forgery. (b) The serifs on the letter E of the forgery are long and pointed thus almost closing the gap between the upper and lower parts, whereas on the genuine stamp these are blunt and the gap is therefore much wider than on the forgery.

The  $\frac{1}{d}$  forgery This is a reversal of the two parts d of SG37.  
Listed as SG37a is the surcharge  $\bar{1}$  inverted.

So far, I have not managed to see this variety, but considered that it indicated a complete reversal of the whole of the surcharge, not an interposition of the two parts. Perhaps, this is best recorded as a phantom surcharge.

Cancellation The forgery has been struck twice with a soft black box type cancellation (the box measures 14mm x 19mm.).

Two notes of importance (I) The forgery is backed with paper bearing Old German lettering. (b) The 1/d was (most likely) struck over the box cancellation.

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

34 Grenada (continued)

Comment This forgery must have called for a lot of work and it may well be that other collectors will have this rather surprising forgery in their collection. Knowledge about these would be welcome.

A faked variety on the 1886 1d on 1½d orange fiscal

THRE for THREE. The stamp, crown and surcharge are all genuine, there is a quarter circle "cancellation" across the vital corner showing the figures 11 and lower down a 6. These figures have been drawn in by hand to help hide the fake.

Comment Examination shows that the ink on the vertical stroke of the first letter E has been interfered with. Also that the missing bottom horizontal bar has been drawn down and lengthened the vertical stroke.

The Jeffryes forgeries and phantoms of the postal fiscals of 1883. During 1885-90 George Kirke Jeffryes of London E. forged the orange postal fiscal by engraving and made considerable use of it. He made the basic stamp, the green crown at the top and value at the foot, added the Postage overprint and then completed the job with a very clear postal cancellation.

This latter was a pure invention which was made to add to the attractiveness. Certainly his partners at a shop in the city did well on his productions. In the collection are (a) proofs, imperforate and partially perforated, (b) the 4d Postage on 2s, and (c) £1, £2, and £5 stamps all with forged postal cancellations. At that date the top value fiscal was 10s and the Jeffryes creation of the three values up to £5 are therefore properly classed as phantoms.

He used a single impression engraved plate, well made and used. The cancellations are also very good, in fact, far too good to be true.

Perforations These are clean and well cut, badly torn copies rarely happened. Two sizes were used. (1) on the 4d on 2s perf. 14 but (2) the proofs and the high value phantoms he used perf. 16.

Cancellations These are struck right across the forgery and thus give the stamps the appearance of having been commercially used.

- [1] On the 4d on 2s value Grenada in thin sans serif letters in an arc around the top of a 20mm circle, next to a large letter A with serifs, then 1888 split across the middle with one of the following dates in an arc around the bottom, MR22, AU26, JU19.
- [2] On the £1 phantom A large letter B in the middle, Grenada at the top in an arc, 18 88 split and 27 NO around the bottom.



## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

35 Grenada (continued)

- [3] The £2 phantom. This differs considerably from the other values. It has a 20mm circle, a small letter A sans serif, Grenada in a straight line under the A, then AU 29 centrally placed, finally 89 below also in the middle.
- [4] The £5 phantom. This is similar to the 4d on 2s but with the dates JU 26 or JU 28 at the bottom.

### Idents

- [1] The yellow of the basic stamp is too bright.
- [2] The parting of the hair on the bow starts too low.
- [3] On the genuine stamp the vertical side columns (outer) are made up of large diamonds linked by chains of smaller diamonds. On the forgery the diamonds are replaced by round dots linked by a series of arcs.
- [4] The pupil of the right eye, on the genuine stamp is clear but on the forged stamp it is obscured by heavy shading.
- [5] The letter E of Postage on the genuine stamp has blunt serifs whereas the forgery has sharp pointed serifs.
- [6] The serifs on the middle bar of the letter E, on the genuine stamp, curve outwards but on the forgery they are in line.

Note on the Grenada overprints and surcharges. The Development section of the collection contains a number of forged surcharges. At the moment there are insufficient number of each to allow a positive set of Idents to be made.

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### 9] LEEWARDS ISLANDS

#### The Fournier forgery of the Sexagenary Overprint

Type 1 The collection contains a piece of the Fournier album paper with the proofs, in deep blue of the two dies for this o.p.

#### Idents Type 1

- [1] The middle section of the letters connecting the upper and lower curves is very thick.
- [2] All of the letters are thicker than the genuine.
- [3] The top of the figure 8 in 1897 is solid and not open as on the genuine.
- [4] The feet of the large letter R in VRI end in a point. On the genuine o.p. the right foot is clearly shaped like a ball.
- [5] The ring at the bottom of the buckle flap is omitted.
- [6] The end of the buckle flap is plain on the forgery and not shedded as on the genuine.

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

### 36 Leewards Islands (continued)

#### Idents Type 1 Die 2

- [1] As in [3] of die 1
- [2] The end of the circle to the left of the buckle flap is heavily shaded and smudged.
- [3] The feet of the letters X and A are joined.
- [4] On the forgery the letters grow increasingly thicker as read from S to Y.

Type 2 This forgery is inverted on the ½d value. It much resembles the Fournier die 1. It can be recognized by:-

- [1] The two holes to the right of the central flap are very large and solid.
- [2] The top line of the letter R of VRI is indistinct.
- [3] the letter G is very thick and heavy.

#### A personal comment.

There are a considerable number (about 12) types of forged over-prints. A personal study was made of these from the British West Indies Study Circle Bulletin with full size diagrams. Unfortunately, this valuable dossier was loaned to a collector who has, so far, not returned it to me. I should much like to reconstruct these papers. Personal appreciation will be expressed to all who can help me in this matter. Please write to me.

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### 10) N E V I S

Note There are a number of varieties on the genuine stamps (The Rev. Earee reports 12 on each value) and this makes the cataloguing of the Idents very difficult. Those given in this Paper are considered to be the best possible in the circumstances.

#### The 1d, 4d, 6d, and 1s of 1861

The One Penny.

Type 1 forged by Spiro The genuine stamps were recess printed but Spiro only used the litho process. the shades range from orange-red on yellow paper to brown-red on white paper.

Perforations These are very poor, badly torn or cut close. Occasionally they can be measured as p.13.

Cancellations (1) an outline of bars 4.5.4.5. and (2) on the brown-red the part of a circular cancel with one or two heavy smudged letters inside (DO, W, and HC).

#### Idents

- [1] The 4 long rays of the corner stars on the genuine stamp touch

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

### 37. Nevis (continued)

the sides of the surrounding box. On the forgery most of them do not reach the box.

[2] The stream issuing from the rock has a bend in it immediately behind the arm of the kneeling figure on the genuine stamp, but on the forgery this bend is absent.

[3] On the genuine stamps the left and right vertical frame lines are single, clear and well defined.

On the forgery the frame has two thin lines closely spaced.

[4] On the genuine stamp the vertical columns consist of a pattern of 4 sets of 4 waves. On the forgery these waves are random in formation and in the point of start.

Type 2 This forgery, in orange-red and yellow-red is the product of very poor litho work. The central part details are scarcely distinguishable.

Imperforate.

Cancellations (1) the figures 4315 in large type, unframed. (2) the letters AN plus parts of other letters placed at random on the stamp.

Idents

[1] There is no frame line on the right hand side.

[2] The top right hand side star has a hook on the bottom right hand ray.

Type 3 Executed in litho of exceptional clarity in brown and light brown. Perf.12.

Cancellations (1) a thick circle containing 5 parallel thick bars, (2) 5 fine parallel lines 4mm apart not contained in an outline.

Idents

[1] The background rocks and the stream have been omitted.

[2] The corner stars are too small and badly formed.

[3] The standing figure is very badly delineated.

[4] The genuine stamp has a column each side made up of 2 sets of 4 interwoven lines. The forgery has only 3 interwoven lines with 4 thin wavy lines on the inner side.

Type 4

This is an engraved forgery, the quality of the work is very good, in brown-yellow on pale-yellow paper, and brown blued paper.

Perforation Perf.12. clean and well made, litho.

Cancellations (1) On the brown-yellow there is an outline of bars 3.3.3.3. with a large figure, (1) in the middle all very lightly struck, (2) On the brown forgery there is an arc or part of a large oval.

Idents



## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

38 Nevis (continued)

### Idents

- [1] All of the horizontal lines on the rocks are missing.
- [2] Only the upper part of the stream coming down the rocks is shown.
- [3] The heavy shading part of the figure sitting down is missing.
- [4] On the genuine stamp the rays on the stars are thicker at their base and taper. On the forgery they are straight lines.

### The Four Pence.

Spiro produced this stamp by litho in rose, pale-rose, orange and deep-orange. The work was not well done.

Perforation Basically P.13 but most copies are badly torn or cut away.

Cancellations (1) an outline of bars 4.5.4.5., (2) one or two quadrants of a circle, across the corners with heavily struck letters not forming any recognized word., (3) an outline of bars 2.3.2.3. with the figures 408 in the middle.

### Idents

- [1] On the genuine stamp there are no folds on the lower back part of the standing figure whereas on the forgery there are a number of them.
- [2] The corner crosses and the lettering are far too heavy.
- [3] The white outline of the central circle touches the white outline of the frame on the genuine stamp. On the forgery it is well clear.

### The Six Pence

Type 1 lithographed by Spiro in grey and dark-grey.

Perforation These are basically p.13 and this can be measured on a fair proportion of the copies.

Cancellations (1) an outline of bars 5.4.5.4., (2) parts of a single line circle with heavy letters (see earlier Idents), (3) an oblong of square dots 8 x 7, (4) five straight lines 4mm apart progressively cut off to form an oval.

### Idents

- [1] On the genuine stamps there is a pattern of arcs engine turned in the areas between the circle and the frame but on the forgery these areas have been filled with hand drawn vertical lines with interfill of "scribble".
- [2] On the genuine stamp the area immediately behind the upper part of the standing figure is filled with horizontal lines of shading. The forged stamp has only lines of very feint dashes.

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

39 Nevis (cintinued)

Type 2 Litho pale grey p.13, no cancellations.

Idents

- [1] The left leg of letter N of pence is short.
- [2] The cup is pointed.
- [3] There is no shading at all behind the standing figure.

Type 3 This is a recess printed forgery, perf. 10½.

Cancellation This appears to be 3.3.3.3. in a circle with a large figure 1(?) in the middle.

Idents

- [1] The outlines of the figures have been strengthened.
- [2] The letters at the top and bottom are very clear of the framework whereas they should be taller and touching the framework.
- [3] The engine work is a series of arcs and not of intertwined loops with a dot in the middle.
- [4] The right hand of the sitting figure has its fingers spread to the left.

Type 4 The Fournier forgery.

Note these notes are taken from two pieces of the Fournier album paper. One carries an unsevered pair, the other a single mark Faux in very small black type, also an unsevered pair. Also in this latter piece, an A09 cancel in an oval of bars 2.3.2.3. cut from a smaller piece of thin white paper.

Colours Lavender-grey, pale-lavender-grey.

No perforations or cancellations. This is the usual state for stamps on Fournier album pages.

Idents

- [1] Litho very poorly printed.
- [2] The ornament in the bottom right hand corner has suffered heavy damage.
- [3] The second letter E of Six Pence has a very small central bar.
- [4] The word Nevis is offset to the left.
- [5] There is no shading behind the upper left part of the standing figure.

Comment. It would be of considerable interest to know whether this forgery has been encountered "as issued" by Fournier. Also information about the cancellation would be welcomed.

The One Shilling value

Type 1 Lithographed by Spiro in green, blue green, & pale-blue-green.

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

40 Nevis (continued)

Perforation Many copies are totally imperforate but one or two measured p.13.

Cancellations see the Spiro 1d value.

### Idents

- [1] The cup or flask has a kink in it at the bottom.
- [2] The sitting figure has its fingers extended on the forgery but closed on the genuine stamp.
- [3] There is no black patch on the legs of the sitting figure.
- [4] On the genuine stamp the 4 corner patterns are made up of vertical columns of double diamonds but on the forgery these are produced by left and right hand diagonal lines.

Type 2 Litho by Fournier The printing is good, the lines are bold and clear. In dark green.

Cancellation An outline of bars 4.4.4.4..

### Idents

- [1] The descending stream is not shown.
- [2] The background rocks are not correctly depicted. The few transverse cracks of the genuine are not shown.
- [3] The cup is of an irregular shape.

Type 3 Engraved. The general appearance of this forgery suggests that it was made by the same forger who made the 6d engraved forgery (Type 3). It would be of interest to know whether he also made the 1d and 4d values.

Perforations 11½

Cancellation 4 concentric rings in black

### Idents

- [1] The outlines of the figures have been strengthened.
- [2] The corners are similar to those of the Fournier (Type 2).

Comment Fournier made two classes of forgery which he styled in his price lists as Class 1 and Class 2. The Indent 2 suggests that the engraved forgery for the 1s and the 6d values were also from his factory.

Type 4 Litho, very poorly printed in yellow green, p.14.

Cancellation An outline of bars 5.3.5.3. with the figures 56 inside.

### Idents

- [1] The lettering is very thin.
- [2] The rocks are very poorly printed and have only a few short lines of shading.



## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

41 Nevis (continued)

[3] The four corner areas, engine turned on the genuine, are shown as irregularly shaped areas on the forgery.

Type 5 The One Schilling forgery printed by litho in green with very poor definition in the rectangular frame of the One Penny. Also in order to accommodate the One Schilling the two corner stars have been omitted. Imperf. on coarse thick paper.

Cancellation A square of dots, large, 7x7 but spread over the whole of the stamp, struck twice in aparts.

Comment The use of the word Schilling suggests an Austrian or Barvarian origin. Georg Zechmeyer of Ansbuch made a number of "non-sense" forgeries and this may well be one of them.!

The Nevis 1892-90 and the 1879-90 forgeries

The genuine stamps were typo printed, the forgeries are litho with very heavy and thick lines.

In the 1882-90 Series(1) The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d dull green, p.12, cancelled a heavy outer ring with two lighter rings inside; (2) the 1d dull rose and the 1d carmine perf.12 cancelled as in (1); (3) the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d brown p.12 cancelled with an outline of bars 2(thick).3.2(thick).3.

In the 1879-90 Series the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d lilac-mauve perf.12 cancelled as in (1).

Ident

[1] On the genuine stamp the left hand leg of the letter N of Nevis is in line with the upright side of the triangle containing the ornament. On the forgery the letter N is displaced considerably to the right and in line with the pointed end of the ornament.

Note These forgeries are attributed to Jean Baptiste Moens and printed about 1888.

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11] ST CHRISTOPHER

The 1870 One Penny and the Sixpence

The One Penny

Type 1 Lithographed by Spiro, in pale-rose (only) . The printing work is quite creditable, the lines of shading on the face and behind the head being clear and well produced.

Perforation On most copies it is clean at perf. 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.

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

42 St.Christopher (continued)

### Idents

- [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 5 leaves But on the forgery the bottom right one has three leaves.
- [4] On the genuine stamp the first curl of the hair touches the eye -lid 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.

Cancellations (1)Part of a large thin ring with a smaller one(3mm less) within. (2) a crude proliferation of black marks, square and oblong.

### 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 of the face.

On the forgery there is little or no shading on the face.

### Forgery of the One Penny on 2½d of 1888

The stamp is genuine (only noe 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 FourPence blue stamp.

There are two copies of this engraved forgery in the collection, one unused and the other cancelled by an oval of thick bars of

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

43 St.Christopher (continued).

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 on the genuine stamp.
- [2]The shading on the lower aprt of the face on the genuine stamp runs very 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.

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## 12] ST. LUCIA

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### 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,6d pale-lilac, 4d yellow with shades.

Perforations Nearly all are roughly torn but a fair proportion hshow perf.13.

- Cancellations
- (a) an outline of 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 the 6d green, 1863 rose-red, also the 1864 black.

Idents applicable to both types 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 the top of the Crown on the forgery are badly mishapen.On the genuine they are clear and well shaped.
- [3] On the genuine stamp, the upper half of the right hand side of



## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

### 44 ST. LUCIA (continued)

the central ornament has a 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 in the first instance 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 the Ident.

Perforation 12 where visible.

Cancellations A boot heel of 4 inner wedges with a ring of eight wedges outside.

Ident

[1] On the forgery all of the front of the face and most of the neck are devoid of the essential shading.

[2] There is no stop under the letter T of St. Lucia.

Type 3 (a) The Panelli forgery (without surcharges)

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, perf. 12.

Cancellations (a) a boot heel 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

Ident

[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 Panelli 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..

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

45 St. Lucia (continued)

(2) The Fourpence in black on the lemon-yellow(4d)

(3) The One shilling on 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 4 (b) There are two prominent spots of dark colour, One on the neck, the other on the face, of the following stamps:- rose-red, blue, dull green, deep violet, grey-black.

In all other respects the forgeries are as type 4 (a) above.

Doubtless these are from the same position on a stone arranged to produce panes.

Type 5 Litho heavily and clumsily printed.

In blue(shades), grey-green, and sepia.

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

Cancellations (1) an outline of bars 2.4.2.4.(2) five 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 litho.

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

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

46 St. Lucia (continued)

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. All 7 are imperforate.

Type 8 Heavily printed in litho, the two backgrounds are very poorly represented. In red-brown, lilac, and pale rose.

Perforation Poorly perforated.

Cancellations (1) with a square formation of six bars across diagonal corners and four bars in between, (2) an oval of four bars along each long 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, however, is heavily overinked. 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.13) Clear and well formed. Uncancelled.

Idents

[1] The two backgrounds are almost 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, imperforated. 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. Lucia.

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  $\frac{1}{2}$  with a thick bar, the front of the figure 2 bends downwards,



## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

47 St. Lucia (continued)

(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 are also maltreated.

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

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### 13] ST. VINCENT

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Type 1 The Panelli forgeries Forged by litho with the values of 1d rose-red, 1d black, 4d deep blue, 4d yellow-green, 6d deep green and deep yellow-green, the 1s indigo and 1s slate grey with shades. The printing on the head is not well done and the quality of the work is only average.

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

Cancellations 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 whereas it is 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 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 of a horizontal oblong and not square as in the genuine.
- [3] On the genuine stamp the cross section of the bust is hatched

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

### 48 St. Vincent (continued)

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 very irregularly positioned.

Type 3 This is a litho forgery of the 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 inside (? 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.

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### 14] TRINIDAD

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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  
Group 2 Value at the bottom.

#### Group 1

Type 1a Found in three 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, including block of 4 gummed, on tinted paper.  
Very poorly printed, large blob for the sails.

#### Idents

- [1] No feet or any other details visible

## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

49 Trinidad (continued)

Type 1d Blue and deep blue shield highly shaded, separate sails

Ident

[1] The left top arc on the letter T is very short.

GROUP 2 Value at the bottom

4d dull purple, 1s blue, 1s 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" diameter 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  chrome-yellow, One Shilling stamp.

Trinidad at the top

Au 24

1876

Other strikes (I) 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.

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### 15] TURKS ISLANDS

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#### The Spiro forgeries of the 1867 issue

This comprises the 4d dull rose (shades), the 6d black and both the 1s blue and dull blue. The genuine stamps are recess printed, the forgery in litho, well produced.

Perforation 11 where not cut off.

Cancellation The Spiro outline of bars 5.4.5.4.

Idents

[1] On the genuine stamp the front end of the bottom of the bust is pointed but on the forgery it is rounded.

[2] The engine work outside the oval on the genuine stamp produces a regular pattern but on the forgery these areas are hand drawn.

[3] On the engine stamp the value arc is clear of the bottom of the oval. The forgery follows this, except for the 6d where the



## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

### 50 Turks Islands (continued)

where the value arc touches the oval.

Proof from the Fournier book This piece of paper shows two proofs of the 2½ (d) surcharge. These appear to be of the SG type 16 & 26. On the type 26 the ½ is placed far too high. It would be of interest to know whether these were in fact ever used by him.

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### 16] VIRGIN ISLANDS

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#### The 1846 1d green type 1

This forgery is poorly executed, litho, perf. 13 where this can be seen, otherwise cut off.

Cancellation with a square of dots suggesting the work of Spiro.

#### Idents

[1] The cords to the lamps are far too thick and distinct.

[2] The right arm of the Virgin is noticeably too thick.

The 1866 deep rose Litho, well and cleanly executed, p.13 where available.

Cancellation with a square of dots and an oval of bars.

#### Idents

[1] Toe touches the frame line

[2] The lamps on the right hand side touch the frame.

The 4d lake and maroon of 1867 both on pale rose paper, perf.13, litho very cleanly executed.

Cancellation square of dots

#### Idents

[1] There are 15 dots, not 14, above and below the letters Four pence.

[2] The 22 dots across the top are far too distinct.

[3] There are only 82 pearls in the ring and not 136 as in the genuine.

The 1s of 1867-8 Attributed to Fournier, with and without, the red border. On toned and white paper, litho, clean but lines too thick, perf.12, where not cut away.

Cancellations (a) Square of large square dot (2) 8 x 10,

(b) Square of small round dots 8 x 6, (c) Heavy single circle with meaningless characters at top and bottom, (d) Double circles 1½" approx. and 3" diam. also with indecipherable characters.

#### Idents

There are two major errors on this forgery.

51 Virgin Islands (continued)

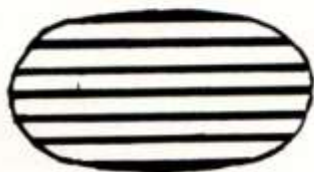
Idents

- [1] The "glory" emanating from behind the Virgin should be in the form of fine clear rays but on the forgery they have been depicted by a clear white area.
- [2] The whole of the figure, on the genuine stamp shows a number of fine red lines under the black colour. These have been completely omitted on the forgery.

A.) An Outline of Bars.



B.) A Barred Oval.



C.) An Oval of Bars



CARIBBEAN COLLECTORS CONVENTION

Please note the next Convention organised by the Roses will be held at the Old Swan Hotel, Harrogate from 7th to 9th November, 1986 with the main Convention Day on Saturday the 8th. Please make a note in your diary. This promises to be a grand event with many new and interesting features. Full details to follow via the Invitation Letter. This Convention has been arranged in response to wishes of the membership via the recent Questionnaire sent out by the Chairman - Mike Rego.