

## STEUDYCYRCLE

FOUNDED 1554

Firmader:
P. T. SALNDERS

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E. V, TOEG

W, A. TOWNSEND, ril $=4$
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## ARGYLL STAMP COMPANY LTD.



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## A. J. BRANSTON.

WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.
13 High Street., EVESHAM, Worcs.

1. TO promote interest in and the study of the stamps and postal history of:

ANTIGUA $\bullet \quad$ BAHAMAS $\quad \bullet \quad$| BARBADOS |
| ---: |
| BERMUDA |$\bullet \quad$ BRITISH GUIANA $\quad \bullet \quad$ BRITISH

2. TO issue a quarterly BULLETIN containing articles, items of interest and other features (including 'Opinions' Service and a 'Wants' Section) which it is hoped will widen the knowledge of members.
is WORLD-WIDE in scope and open to all interested in the stamps or postal history of the above mentioned colonies and dependencies whether they be advanced or new collectors. The ANNUAL subscription to be $£ 1$ ( $\$ 3.00$ nonsterling countries) due 1st FEBRUARY. Cheques and Postal Orders to be made payable to "B.W.I. STUDY CIRCLE".

## ANNIVERSARY MEETING

## TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

This will be held at the usual venue, 41 Devonshire Place, London, W.1, on Saturday, 23rd April, 1966, at 3 p.m. Please make every endeavour to attend and remember that any guest(s) you would like to accompany you will be very welcome. It will also be appreciated if you will bring a few pages for display and a note of any problem you would like to bring up for discussion. This will be followed by the customary Dinner (dress informal) at the Phoenix Restaurant, 37 Cavendish Square, London, W. 1 (7 for 7.30 p.m.). The charge will be 30/- per head (exclusive of wine but inclusive of gratuities). In order that arrangements can be completed in good time a note of the number of seats to be reserved, together with the appropriate remittance, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary to reach him not later than April 9th next.

## DISPLAY

The Circle gave a display to the Hounslow and District Philatelic Society on the 2nd December, 1965, the members participating being Messrs. E. K. Thompson, E. Shields Forshaw and E. V. Toeg.

Mr. E. K. Thompson commenced with Antigua.
The display commenced with the earliest recorded letter from Antigua, dated 1723, followed by a Kinsale Ship letter, a letter signed by Lord Nelson, examples of the straight line Antigua, large and small fleurons, an Antigua Ship letter in two lines and two Sailors letters.

The GB used in Antigua were represented by 1d. Pair and Single, 2d. (13) including strips of P. 6 and 7, 4d. on cover and another on cover with 2d., two covers with 6d. and three 6d., with A18 cancellation of English Harbour.

The 1d. and 6d. Die Proofs on India Paper and 6d. pulled from card were shown.

Commencing with 4 trial perforations the issue of 1862 was shown and represented by 13 copies of the 6 d . rough perf. 14 to 16 , including a pair and a block - 2 copies of P. 11 to 13 and a pair of P.14-16 x 11 to 13 . This was followed by 1d. rosy mauve mint and used in blocks, strips and a cover with nine copies, also the unique pair imperf. ex HIND collection, the 1d. dull rose was represented by a mint block of 40 and used blocks and strips, the 1d. vermilion mint and used strips, 2 covers to U.S.A., perf. and imperf. example with double print; the 6 d . green was shown in blocks mint and used and on cover; a mint example of the yellow green, believed the only one with original gum, was shown of the pale shade and an unused copy of a darker shade. Many examples of 1 d . and 6 d . were cancelled A 18 and the re-entries were well represented.

The display concluded with a few sheets of special interest up to the 188486 issue; they included a used block of 27 of the 1d. lake 1876, the $18822 \frac{1}{2}$ d. with slanting foot and the 1884 issue 7 Imprimateurs, 10 colour trials, a composite artist's drawing and a used block of 8 , being the largest known block of the $1 /$-.

This was followed by Mr. E. Shields Forshaw's display of British Guiana, (Most of the sheets shown have already been described in detail in Bulletin No. 47, pages 54-57, when Mr. E. Shields Forshaw displayed his collection to the circle and repetition has therefore been omitted - Editor).

Finally Mr. E. V. Toeg exhibited Leeward Islands. This commenced with Fiscal stamps and continued with Queen Victoria Die Proofs of the frame and of the name and value Tablet followed by the Diamond Jubilee set overprinted "ULTRAMAR". Varieties from the first three reigns were also shown. Postmarks of Antigua were displayed including village marks from ALL SAINTS, JOHNSONS POINT, PARHAM and ST. MARY'S. Next were shown covers believed to emanate from Dominica with manuscript cancellations in red of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's inter-island steamers "Eden", "Esk" and "Solent". Dominica marks then followed, comprising the duplex "A07" canceller used for only some few months and lastly village marks from COLIHAUT, DUBLANC, LAPLAINE and WESLEY.

The Hounslow and District Philatelic Society proved to be extremely hospitable and friendly with the result that our three members thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

## NOTES AND QUERIES

## BAHAMAS

(1) Further to the note in the December, 1965, issue about the scratch on No. 40 of the Interinsular issue, I have now been advised by S. Graham Hoey that he has this particular variety on the following stamps: SG. 2, SG. 4, which are on the Perkins Bacon issues. He also has this item on SG. 24, SG. 25, together with the De la Rue proof in the issued colour. These latter printers began with (our now) SG. 8 and finished up with SG. 42 in 1882. Has any member an example of this plate scratch on SG. 42 for the records? I should be most pleased to learn of the SG. numbers of other stamps showing the variety in question, especially SG. 1 or SG. 7 or SG. 40 as well as SG. 42 mentioned above.
(2) Bimini. A very nice "Fish" strike on the current Queen issue has just been received, thanks to the thought of a member who spotted it. This is a most attractive marking and the cover also carries the Bimini strike in the usual and in a 45 mm . circle. This item conveys nothing philatelic about it so should look well in the collection of modern strikes.

Alfred J. Branston.

## BERMUDA

## THE USE OF BERMUDA STAMPS FOR REVENUE PURPOSES

Following my note in Bulletin No. 45 (p. 25) on the use of a hand punch for revenue cancellations in Bermuda, I received a letter from Cdr. G. BridgmoreBrown commenting on this. In replying to him, I realised that perhaps there was more information on the subject of revenue cancellations in Bermuda which should be recorded for the benefit of the membership.

Since at least World War I, Bermuda stamps have been used fiscally as a simple means of tax collection. All receipted bills carry a 1d. stamp, while higher values up to and including the $£ 1$ are used on various types of documents. In most cases, the stamps are cancelled by means of the date written across them in ink, although sometimes an inked cross is used and on others a rubber stamp; all may be with or without initials. Relatively few of

## BERMUDA (contd.)

these fiscally used stamps leave the colony, as most old bills and other documents are apparently destroyed without removing the stamps; in addition, the ink-cancelled stamps are generally so badly disfigured that they do not merit collecting. The one exception to this is found among the stamps formerly used for the collection of the Bermuda Tax.

The Bermuda Tax is collected from all persons leaving the island, and since this tax was first introduced in 1920 until a few years ago, stamps were affixed to all steamship and airline tickets to mark the payment of this tax. As most of the stamps were stuck on the outside of the airline ticket folders, they have been widely disseminated and are to be found in many general collections. The Bermuda Tax has an interesting history. In 1920, the Stamp Duty Act of 1917 was amended to provide for the collection of a tax of 5/- on all passenger tickets for steamship passage from the island. This tax was increased to $10 /-$ the following year and to $12 / 6$ in 1932. This latter change is the main reason that a $12 / 6$ stamp was put into use in August of that year. With the introduction of air travel in the mid-1930s, the tax coverage was extended to airline tickets. In the pre-war period, this tax was the equivalent of $\$ 3.00$ and was often collected as such from American visitors. With the devaluation of sterling as a result of World War II, this tax was increased to $£ 1$ in 1952 to reestablish the earlier equivalence, and so it remains today.

Until the advent of air travel, the steamship agents in Bermuda were the main, if not the only, collectors of the Bermuda Tax and it was common practice to cancel the stamps affixed to tickets with a rubber stamp bearing the company name. The major part of this business was handled by Watlington and Conyers (Furness Bermuda Line), Harnett and Richardson (Royal Mail Steam Packet) and John S. Darrell and Co. (Canadian National Steamships). Their names are most commonly found on earlier stamps. Occasionally a stamp was cancelled in ink with a date and initials such as "W \& C". This presumably represents a rush period in the steamship office when extra staff were on duty and there were insufficient rubber stamps. Air travel introduced new cancellations, of which the Pan American Airways (P.A.A.) one is the most common. The other airlines do not appear to have used similar stamps, but instead to have used either a round or oval rubber stamp bearing the words "H.M. CUSTOMS BERMUDA AIRPORT" and the date.

In the middle 1950s, a special £1 Revenue stamp was issued. This was green with an upright design ( $30 \times 26 \mathrm{~mm}$.). The same profile of the Queen as was on the regular issue was on the right, with the Bermuda coat of arms on the
left and below. This stamp was used to collect the Bermuda Tax for some years, until the use of stamps as receipts for the payment of this tax appears to have been discontinued about five years ago.

Cdr. Bridgmore-Brown suggested that the punching of a hole in the KGVI $12 / 6$ stamps used for fiscal purposes might have been adopted as a means of preventing the subsequent misuse of such stamps by the removal of the fiscal cancellation and the forging of a postmark in its place. This was not the case, as I have adequate evidence that complete stamps were being used by Pan American Airways and others during the same period that the steamship agents, Watlington and Conyers, were using punched stamps. As the latter were not cancelled, it may have been a device adopted to speed up the processing of tickets during rush periods. The punched stamps were in use for some years, as I have examples with both early and late perforations. Two of these stamps are of the "lemon yellow" shade, which date them as 1947, and another one was attached to a piece of a ticket bearing a date of 1951.

With respect to the attempted removal of fiscal cancellations and the forging of postmarks on cleaned stamps, I believe the forgers were interested in one particular kind of cancellation. I have only a few such stamps in my possession, but all appear to have been originally cancelled with a horizontal line about 0.5 mm . thick across the stamp. The forged postmark is superimposed over this line, which can still be clearly seen, if one knows what to look for. Stamps treated with ink remover and the like are so badly deteriorated as a result that they would be of little value for such forging. Occasionally such a treated stamp is to be found in a collection, but it is so marred that it is little more than a curio of what people will do in their attempts to cheat others.

Although the fiscal use of stamps is generally considered outside normal philatelic interest, I believe members of our Circle have a need for some knowledge of the subject in order to recognise examples when they come to hand. If any member would like to correspond on the subject as it relates to Bermuda, my address is Dr. J. C. Arnell, 95 Carling Avenue, Ottawa 1, Ontario, Canada,

Dr. J. C. Arnell.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

Further to the notes submitted and published in Bulletin No. 42, with additional notes by Mr. Group in Bulletin No. 46 on aspects of the use of the obliterators; I have now received a photostat copy from G.P.O. Records, London, of handstamps supplied on 12th July, 1909, under reference 286256/09 from Volume 51 (Steel Impressions), page 140.

Details are:
Two single ring circular dated stamps each with Code A, differentiated apparently by the inclusion of a hyphen in the first strike BRITISHHONDURAS.

A straight line PAQUEBOT
A straight line MISSENT TO BELIZE
A straight line OFFICIAL PAID. BELIZE
Two Bag Seals with a Crown central POST OFFICE BELIZE.
Two upright oval obliterators BELIZE - two upright bars at each side, and 10 horizontal bars above and below.

The slight difference in these appears to be in the letter "Z". The base point in the first strike is nearer to the "I".

Two large letters "R" each in a single upright oval frame.
Boxed AR
Boxed AP
Two unframed letter T.
On the same page as the above a single copy of the letter "T" is shown as being sent to Montserrat on the 26th July, 1909, under reference 254,944.

Ronald Ward.

## BRITISH WEST INDIES

## MAIL BOAT SERVICES

(Continued from pages 62-64, Bulletin No. 47)
At the beginning of 1799 Demerara applied "to be included in the Schooner now taking the Mails from Barbados to Tobago, Grenada, etc." This request was refused on the ground that the Schooner would arrive "at St. Kitts too late for the Packet on her way to England." (Box File 21).
Two sketch maps in Box File 21 show the routes being taken at that time by the Packets and Mail Boats - see Maps 1 and 2.


Mop No, 1

BRITISH WEST INDIES (contd.)

COURSE OF THE SECOND DR
LEEWARD ISLAND PACKET
of TORTO


Packet
Schooner A - $\rightarrow-$
Schooner B - $\rightarrow$
nevis Dis antigua

MONTSERRAT


22 FEB. 1799

Early in 1800 further complaints were received regarding the conveyance of the Mails for Berbice, Essequibo, and Demerara; on 9 March Francis Freeling, the Secretary to the G.P.O., prepared a summary of the correspondence, etc., which had occurred in the preceding two years on this question. Among those quoted were the following:-

1) 15 Feb. 1798. Letter from Messrs. Gordon \& Mackay to have a Mail made up for Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice to be sent to Barbadoes by the usual Packet, and recommending Mr. Ogle as Postmaster for those places.
2) 27 Feb. 1798. Mr. Freeling advising that Letters may be sent to Barbadoes, the Postmaster there to seal a Bag and keep it until applied for by a person authorized by the Inhabitants of the places in question, but not to appoint a Postmaster to places to which there is no regular conveyance from the G.P.O.
3) 28 Feb. 1798. Merchants ask for a regular means of conveyance of Letters between Demerara and Barbadoes; suggest that the P.M.G. should establish at Barbadoes a Government vessel for that purpose.
4) 1 Mar. 1798. Mr. Freeling's report on above with account of Letters to these Colonies for three months.
5) 13 Mar. 1798. Mr. Freeling recommends a Bag for Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice to be enclosed in the Sack for Barbadoes; a nominal appointment of Postmaster be given to Mr. Ogle without Salary, and instructions sent to Barbadoes accordingly, until it could be ascertained whether the correspondence would justify the establishment of a Schooner to Berbice.
6) 29 Nov. 1798. From Mr. Beaujon, Governor of Essequibo and Demerara, to P.M.G.; Nominal appointment of Mr. Ogle without Salary; inconvenience due to lack of Mail Boats; if too expensive could the Tobago Mail Boat go that way?
7) 29 Nov. 1798. Letter from Governor Beaujon to the Duke of Portland requesting support for his letter to the P.M.G.
8) 13 Feb. 1799. Letter from Duke of Portland enclosing Nos. 6 and 7 and recommending adoption.
9) 21 Feb. 1799. Amount of letters for Demerara for the last nine months, £444.18.3.
10) 23 Feb. 1799. Freeling's report - scheme should not be adopted; small amount of postage. Re Governor's proposition, it would detain the departure of the Packet too much.
11) 4 Mar. 1800. Letter from Mr. Faulkner of the Council Office; enclosing Memorial from the Merchants of Surinam, Berbice, etc., for Two Mail Boats to convey the Letters from Barbadoes.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1965

| INCOME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1965 |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| £ | s. | d. |  | $£$ | s. | d. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 161 | 11 | 4 | Cash at Bank. | 219 | 4 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 170 | 5 | 0 | Advertisers | 183 | 15 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 10 | 0 | Dinner Account | 47 | 15 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 10 | 3 | Donations and Opinion Fees | 3 | 9 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | - | - | G.W. Collett Trophy per Gerald Collett, Esq. | 100 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 12 | 9 | Sale of back issues of. Bulletin | 19 | 6 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200 | 15 | 8 | Subscriptions | 202 | 8 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 0 | 0 | Subscriptions paid in advance | 6 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |

$£ 612 \quad 5 \quad 0$

| $£ 781 \quad 19 \quad 3$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

## PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT



I have examined the above Statement of Accounts and certify it to be correct and in accordance with the Books and Vouchers produced to me.

ALFRED J. BRANSTON, Hon. Auditor. 20.1.66

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1965

| 1964 |  |  | EXPENDITURE | 1965 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| £ | s. | d. |  | £ | s. | d. |
| 3 | 10 | 0 | Advertising | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 6 | 9 | 0 | Books, Catalogues, etc. | 11 | 6 | 10 |
|  | 10 | 0 | Cheque stamps |  | 10 | 0 |
| - | - | - | G.W. Collett Trophy (Tudor Dishes) | 100 | 2 | 0 |
| 70 | 15 | 6 | Dinner Account | 55 | 11 | 1 |
| - | - | - | Engraving G.W. Collett Trophy | 14 | 6 | 7 |
| 14 | 18 | 0 | Entertaining, Hire of Meeting Room etc. | 7 | 14 | 0 |
| 3 | 12 | 0 | Gratuities | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 32 | 0 | 3 | Postage | 36 | 16 | 1 |
| 182 | 16 | 10 | Printing and Blocks | 263 | 16 | 9 |
|  |  |  | Subscriptions: £ s. d. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | B.P.A. 330 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | British Caribbean P.S.G. 190 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Philatelic Congress of G.B. $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Philatelic Exhibition Fund 550 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Trinidad Philatelic Society $\begin{aligned} & 3 \quad 0 \quad 0\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 11 | 11 | 0 |  | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| - | - | - | Subscription (member) refunded | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | 14 | 10 | Stationery | 8 | 8 | 1 |
| 19 | 19 | 4 | Telephone and Travelling Expenses | 18 | 18 | 3 |
| - | - | - | Transfer to Publications A/c. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 8 | 4 | Typewriter (Repairs and maintenance) | - | - | - |
| 1 | 15 | 0 | Typing and Duplicating | - | - | - |
| 219 | 4 | 11 | Cash at Bank being surplus for year | 190 | 17 | 5 |
| £612 | 5 | 0 |  | £781 | 19 | 5 |

## PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

| £ | s. d. |  | £ | s. | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | - - | Binding | - | - | - |
| - | - - | Blocks and Drawings | - | - | - |
|  | 50 | Cheque Stamps | - | - | - |
| - | - - | Paper | 34 | 13 | 0 |
| - | - | Photography | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 75 | 156 | Printing | 53 | 0 | 0 |
| - | - - | Typing.. | 18 | 15 | 0 |
| 247 | 35 | Cash at Bank being surplus for year | 224 | 0 | 9 |
| £323 | $3 \quad 11$ |  | £332 | 12 | 9 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SAU } \\ & \text { Hon. } T \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NDE } \\ & \text { eas } \end{aligned}$ |  |

## BRITISH WEST INDIES (contd.)

This summary was followed by Comments from Freeling:
The main difficulty has always been expense. But it is for your Lordships and the Treasury to determine the merits, considering the quantity of mercantile interests and the value of the produce from these Colonies.

If decided, there is no difficulty in arranging for two Schooners from Barbadoes, and I should think at an expense short of $£ 2,000$ per annum, including Salaries of Postmaster. The expense of the two Schooners now employed between Barbadoes, Tobago, Grenada and St. Vincent is $£ 1,572$ per year on a War Establishment.

No exact idea of present Postage is possible because Letters for Trinidad have been charged with those for Grenada, and other Letters have been in some part included with those for Barbadoes. Estimate for Surinam, Essequibo, Berbice and Demerara, $£ 1,200$ per an.; Estimate for Trinidad, about $£ 200$ to $£ 300$ per an. This would certainly be increased and also by the rates of Postage on Letters between the Colonies.

The Course of the Schooners should be, from Barbadoes to Surinam - stay 48 hours for answers: to Berbice - stay 24 hours; to Demerara and Essequibo 48 hours; thence to Trinidad - 48 hours: and then make for St. Kitts to meet the second Packet of the Month.

The run from Barbadoes to Surinam may be made in 6 days, in 2 days from there to Berbice, in 2 days to Demerara, in 4 days to Trinidad, and perhaps 6 days from Trinidad to St. Kitts; therefore the whole course should take 25 days including stops.
L. E. Britnor.

## (To be continued)

## DOMINICA

Readers will recall that in my note (Bulletin No. 47, p. 65) I emphasised the difficulty in obtaining examples of many of the postmarks of this colony. In December, 1964, I wrote direct, by airmail, to the Postal Agent at BELL. In the absence of a reply I sent reminders on January 25th and February 23rd,

1965, to both of which there was no response. A few months later I mentioned the matter to another correspondent in the island who replied: 'What a pity you did not let me know about your difficulty before. We had a policeman on relief duty here for a while who told me he used to look after the post at BELL but he has now been transferred.' As a last resort and at the suggestion of a former Administrator of the island I made enquiries through another channel. A few days ago I received a reply that has now 'put me in the picture'. Apparently the Postal Agency at BELL was opened as a temporary measure in 1955 for the convenience of men in a work camp who were engaged on road construction. It was closed in January, 1965, and it is assumed that my letters had been lost when the camp buildings were dismantled. In my view few, if any, letters would have been sent out of the island and any member who has an example of this postmark can, indeed, regard it as a rarity.

P. T. Sounders.

## JAMAICA

The Jamaica Study Group's "Jamaica Bibliography: Postage Stamps and Postal History," published in Vol. 12 to 14 of the Philatelic Literature Association's "Philatelic Literature Review" in three parts, just completed with the last issue of the "Review" has attracted much attention and many comments from B.W.I. philatelists overseas.

There is on hand a limited supply of the complete set of all three issues, containing the complete bibliography of 18 pages, including a listing of all known (at press time) Auction Sales Catalogues which featured B.W.I. and Jamaican material - including those of the leading auction houses in U.S.A., England, France, Holland, etc. These "Reviews" are sold by the publishers for 50c. (3/6) each, plus postage. In appreciation of the past benefits I have derived from my membership in the B.W.I.S.C. over the years, I will supply any B.W.I.S.C. member with a complete set of all three issues for a ten (10/-) note, plus postage, which may be sent in the form of $1 /-$ for each issue, total of 3/- in all, in mint G.B. commemorative stamps of small denominations. As there are but 20 complete sets, it will be appreciated if no member asks for more than two sets maximum, hoping to see these go to a larger number of interested philatelists than if the bulk were sold to a dealer.

## JAMAICA (contd.)

Since a set was just sold in the U.S.A. at auction for $\$ 3.00$, this would seem to be an excellent opportunity for a bargain!

In addition to the Jamaican Bibliography, these issues also contain, as examples: "Centenary of the Philatelic Press" by L. N. and M. Williams; "Why Postal History," by C. M. Nichols: "Steinway Memorial Handbooks"; "Postal Saints and Sinners"; "The Story of Robson Lowe" by L. N. and M. Williams; "Bibliography of Postal Stationery of the World," by Dr. Rodney L. Mott; "The Philatelic Literature Clearinghouse" and many other fine articles.

Sterling remittances or U.S. Currency in the amount of $\$ 2.00$ in currency or $\$ 2.50$ if by cheque, or $\$ 2.00$ in International Postal Money Orders; may be sent directly to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Jamaica Study Group: Howard J. Gaston, College Highway, Granby, Conn. 06035, U.S.A.

Manchioneal. I have recently acquired an 1802 entire with "Manchioneal" Type P. 8, P. 13 (Foster T.3) in black, to Kingston. The cover also has "Iamaica" PF. P. 3a. This is the first time that Manchioneal has been recorded in this type. Strange, after so many years.

A38 used at Ewarton. Mr. Foster suggested that in view of the fact that Mr. Collett did not have and no one else has a cover with GB or Jamaican stamps cancelled A38 at Ewarton, that it was never used there and that mail was cancelled at Falmouth. He put a query in Gibbons Stamp Monthly asking for proof and merely got a forgery. At his request, I put a query in London Philatelist last July and have had no reply. This seems to confirm his view. If anyone can offer proof that it was used there will they please contact Mr. Foster or me.

QV. Wmk. CA P. 12 - see note after Gibbons No. 26.
I quote an extract from a letter from Messrs. De la Rue Co. to me: "On Aug. 28th, 1883, we submitted existing and proposed schemes of colours to the Crown Agents, to bring the Halfpenny and Penny into line with the altered $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. and 1d. stamp colours required by the International Postal Convention. This new scheme was approved by the Major Gen., who was at that time administrating the Colony, on the 27th Nov., ' 83 . The stamps were issued on the exhaustion of the stocks of the old colours, between 1885 and 1897.

All the proofs in the proposed colours in our file copy are perf. 12. I remember Sir John Wilson's comment about what he thought was an unique
set, when I showed them at our Stamp Centenary. The only copies that can exist are ours in the file and the set we sent to the Crown Agents, which was presumably sent on to Jamaica."

V. N. F. Surtees.

## N EVIS

Very little, if anything, has been written in past Bulletins on the postal markings of Nevis, and I propose to set out below all the information I have available at present. The postal markings illustrated are taken from my collection of the stamps of the Leeward Islands and therefore of necessity cover only the period 1890 to 1956. The postal markings are as follows:-

1. A horizontal oval-shaped obliterator with "A09" in its centre having three graduated bars at both the top and also at the bottom of the oval being approximately 17 mm . in height and 21 mm . in width, commonly called a "killer" presumably because it spoiled or disfigured most stamps which were unlucky enough to receive its impression. According to the Proof Book at the G.P.O. Records Office the obliterator "A09" was sent out with a number of other obliterators of a similar nature on the 14th April, 1858, to the West Indian Islands. It had a very long and useful life which continued into the early 1900s.

Although I have no definite proof to support my view, I consider that this same obliterator was unlikely to have been in use continuously for 45-50 years even in such a small island as Nevis. In all probability a second and even a third obliterator of this type was sent out at some time or times during the latter half of the last century.

From an examination of a number of examples of the obliterator "A09" on stamps and covers differences appear to exist, but of course some of these differences may be due to the obliterator becoming worn while other differences cannot be explained away easily like this and support the theory that there may have been two or more obliterators of this type in use.

Can anyone who has done any research on this point indicate whether or not two or more types of the obliterator "A09" were sent out at different times to the island?

Finally, it would appear that certainly from 1890 to 1905, and probably well before that period, this obliterator was applied to the adhesive stamp itself, and in the case of postal stationery directly on to the stamp printed on the item of postal stationery: no circular date stamp being used for this purpose until about early 1899 (see 2 overleaf).

## NEVIS (contd.)


2. The c.d.s. "NEVIS" with 'A' and date measuring 21 mm . in diameter. I have an example of this mark applied to a postcard in February, 1891, as a dater merely, with the obliterator "A09" impressed on the stamp printed on the postcard. I have also a cover sent in May, 1894, a front in July, 1897, and a one penny on 6d. provisional on large piece dated May, 1903, similarly treated. Probably some time in early 1899 the purpose of this c.d.s. changed and with the virtual demise of the obliterator "A09" shortly after that year, this c.d.s. took the place of the obliterator "A09" and was impressed on the stamp itself.

The examples of this c.d.s. in my collection range from February, 1891, to December, 1904.
3. A duplex stamp combining the c.d.s. "NEVIS" with 'A' and date measuring 21 mm . in diameter to the left of a vertical oval-shaped obliterator with "A09" in its centre having four graduated bars at both the top and also at the bottom of the oval being approximately 24 mm . in height and $181 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. in width. From about 1918 a second type of this duplex mark appears and replaces the first type, the chief difference being that the second type of vertical oval-shaped obliterator had a height of $23^{1 / 2 m m}$. and a width of 19 mm .

This is a comparatively common postmark having a longish life and my first clear example of the first type is dated in February 1900 and my latest example of the second type is dated in July, 1930.


No. 3
4. The c.d.s. "NEVIS" with 'A' and date measuring approximately $231 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. in diameter.

This postmark has only been seen by me very occasionally, my earliest example being dated in July, 1929, and my latest one being dated in August, 1931.


No. 4
No. 5
5. The double c.d.s. "NEVIS" with two thick curved bars and a cross in between with ' C ' and date measuring 17 mm . and 27 mm . in diameter respectively.

I have seen this postmark also infrequently and the earliest example I have is dated in May, 1936, the latest being in June, 1942.
6. The c.d.s. "NEVIS" with ' C ' and date measuring approximately 25 mm . in diameter.

Although this postmark was in use to my knowledge for 24 years, I have comparatively few examples of it during this lengthy period.

My earliest example of this postmark is in December, 1931, and my latest example is in August, 1955.


No. 6


No. 7

## NEVIS (contd.)

7. The c.d.s."CHARLESTOWN NEVIS" with star and date measuring 24 mm . in diameter.

My earliest example of this mark is on Leeward Islands SG. 68 5d. dull purple and olive-green on a small piece. Only the top two-thirds of the postmark is available and so although the month of posting is known the year is unknown; however, it is the only King George V stamp I have postmarked in this manner. The latest date for this mark in my collection is January, 1955, and it seems likely that it was in use up to the time the stamps of the Leeward Islands were withdrawn and invalidated on 1st July, 1956.
8. The c.d.s. "CHARLESTOWN NEVIS" with date measuring 25 mm . in diameter.

The main differences between this c.d.s. and that described in 7 above are as follows:-
(a) Here there is no star, and
(b) Here the date is in one line, and
(c) Here the lettering and figures are considerably larger and thicker to the naked eye, and
(d) Here the circle is about 1 mm . greater in diameter.

I have only one example of this c.d.s. which is by good fortune well centred on the stamp and legible.

9. The c.d.s. "GINGERLAND NEVIS" with star and date measuring 24 mm . in diameter.

My earliest record of this c.d.s. is in October 1944, and my latest in December, 1954, and it therefore seems likely that this mark outlasted the stamps of the Leeward Islands which were withdrawn and invalidated on 1st July, 1956.

Up to a few years ago it was assumed by Collectors that this postmark was bogus, i.e. that no village subpost office with this handstamp existed, but in recent years this view has been reversed and the postmark undoubtedly exists, although the examples of it are not numerous.

If anyone can give additional information on the above marks or if there are other marks of Nevis used during the period 1890 to 1956 and not mentioned by me, then I look forward to hearing about them in future Bulletins, thereby adding to the rather meagre information which I have been able to provide.
E. V. Toeg.

## OBITUARY

## Dr. HARRY M. DAGGETT, Jnr.

It is with great regret we have to record the passing of Dr. Harry M. Daggett, Jnr., of Vancouver, B.C., at the early age of 43. He had been a member for a number of years and was well known in Canadian philatelic circles. His main interest was concentrated in philatelic literature.

## MISCELLANEA

## WANTS

MONTSERRAT: S.G. 23, 48 and 77, very fine used. S.G. 71, 76, 77, 111 and 112, overprinted 'SPECIMEN'.

REGENT STAMP CATALOGUE 1938/39.
DOMINICA: S.G. 2 and 3 (MINT), S.G. 1, 22a, 26, 42, 53a and 70 (USED).

## BERMUDA

Ship type ${ }^{1 / 2 d}$. green Postcard Used. K.G.V type 1d. red Postcard Used. Ship type ${ }^{1 / 4 d}$ d. brown Wrapper Used. K.G.VI type 1d. red Wrapper Mint. (All whole items, not Cut-outs).

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

These were due on February 1st and reminder letters are included in the Bulletin in those cases where they remain unpaid. Many members effect payment by bankers' order and the appropriate form can be obtained upon application to the Hon. Secretary/Treasurer.

## PUBLICATIONS

The following paper just published by the Circle is available from the Hon. Secretary: Paper No. 4, "MONTSERRAT" by L. E. Britnor. Price 201 $\$ 3.15$ non-sterling countries) postfree.

BULLETINS: Copies of back issues are obtainable from the Hon. Secretary as follows:

Nos. 1-7 (reprinted in current format in one cover) 12s. 6d. (\$1.75) post free.

Nos. 8-47, 5s. (70c.) each post free.
NOTE: Issues including articles on any specific colony will be gladly supplied.

## OPINIONS SERVICE

Facilities are available for opinions to be given on most stamps of the B.W.I. Group. A fee of $2 / 6$ (35c.) per stamp or $5 /-(70 \mathrm{c}$.$) per cover is charged.$ Members wishing to avail themselves of this service should send the stamp(s) and/or cover(s) to the Hon. Secretary, enclosing the appropriate fee and an addressed envelope (stamped additionally for Registration or Recorded Delivery). Every endeavour will be made to return the item(s) within fourteen days.

## CUMULATIVE INDEX TO NOTES AND QUERIES, 1965

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B.W.I Mail Service, c. 1800: pp. 46/7, 62/4.

ANTIGUA: pp. 24/5, 36/7. BAHAMAS: pp. 37, 58/9. BARBADOS: pp. 38/9, 59/61. BERMUDA: pp. 25/6, 39/42. BRITISH GUIANA: pp. 26/7. BRITISH HONDURAS: pp. 42/5. CAYMAN ISLANDS: pp. 12/13. DOMINICA: p. 65. JAMAICA: p. 13. ST.KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA: pp. 65/6. TOBAGO: pp. 47/8. TURKS \& CAICOS ISLANDS: pp. 14, 27. VIRGIN ISLANDS: p. 66.

## HON. SECRETARY'S PARAGRAPH

DEAR MEMBER,

I am please to inform you that I am now able to supply copies of our Paper No. 4 - "Montserrat" by L. E. Britnor at 20/- post free. If you collect this colony or are a general collector of B.W.I. it would be most unwise not to secure your copy at once. Many members have had cause to regret that they did not acquire a copy of our Paper No. 3, the stock of which was exhausted within two months of publication.

As you are probably aware STAMPEX will this year be opened by the Postmaster General at the usual venue - Central Hall, Westminster - on Friday, March 18th, and it will remain open until March 26th. I always regard a visit well worthwhile since it affords an occasion when some of one's 'wants' are often obtainable at the dealers' stalls.

I take this opportunity to remind you that the 48th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain will be held at BRIGHTON from 14th-17th June. The usual arrangements will be made for Study Circle meetings and if you are going please remember to take one or two interesting sheets with you, also a note of any matter you might like to bring up for discussion. A varied programme has been arranged, both social and philatelic, and all who attend are assured of an enjoyable time.

In accordance with usual practice an up-to-date list of members will be included in the June Bulletin and if there have been any changes in your main or ancillary interests do please let me know not later than April 16th next so that the necessary amendments can be made.

In my paragraph in the September, 1965, Bulletin I mentioned the Special Series Publication on the Postal History of the British West Indies to be published by the Postal History Society. It was hoped that copies would be available by now but I have just been advised that owing to illness its production has been delayed. I understand that the first proof is now expected in a week or two but no definite date has been fixed for its publication. In the circumstances I would assure all those members who have already reserved a copy that it will be posted to them as soon as I receive a supply.

Elsewhere you will observe a notice in regard to our Twelfth Anniversary Meeting to be followed by the customary DINNER. It is hoped that this latter function will be well supported and if it is your intention to be there may I suggest you make every endeavour to bring a guest with you.

## HON. SECRETARY'S PARAGRAPH (contd.)

In conclusion I would like to welcome on your behalf the following new members: A. L. Beauchamp (Hampshire), Cdr. R. G. Carr, R.N., RET. (Surrey), S. W. Jeffery, M.C. (Sussex), C. W. Payne (Warwickshire) and D. W. Vooys (U.S.A.).
P.T.S.

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