



STUDY CIRCLE

FOUNDED
JANUARY 27th, 1954

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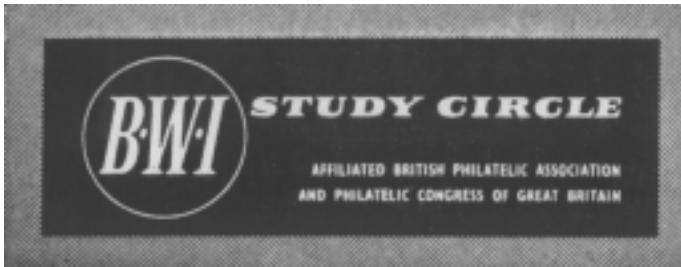
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OBJECTS

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

**ANTIGUA • BAHAMAS • BARBADOS
BERMUDA • BRITISH GUIANA • BRITISH
HONDURAS • CAYMAN ISLANDS • DOMINICA
GRENADA • JAMAICA • LEEWARD ISLANDS
MONTSERRAT • ST. KITTS-NEVIS • ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT • TRINIDAD and TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS • VIRGIN ISLANDS**

2. TO issue a quarterly BULLETIN containing articles, items of interest and other features.
3. To loan books from Circle library (home members only). Borrowers bear post both ways.
4. To publicise 'wants'.
5. To furnish opinions on stamp(s) and/or cover(s) for a nominal fee.

MEMBERSHIP

is WORLD-WIDE in scope and open to all whether they be advanced or new collectors. The ANNUAL subscription is £1.50 or the equivalent in local currency, due 15th February. If remitting in currency please add 40c to cover collection charges. Alternatively a draft for £1.50 DRAWN on London is acceptable. Cheques and Postal Orders to be made payable to "B.W.I. Study Circle".

FOR YOUR DIARY

1971

Sept. 18th Autumn Meeting 3 p.m.

Nov. 17th Evening Meeting 6 p.m.

1972

Apr. 15th Annual General Meeting 3.p.m

Meetings are held in the B.P.A. Board Room at 446 Strand,
London. WC2R ORA unless otherwise stated.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS

LONDON 28

PROVINCIAL 160

Berkshire	2	Northamptonshire	2
Buckinghamshire	5	Northumberland	2
Cambridgeshire	1	Nottinghamshire	3
Cheshire	2	Oxfordshire	1
Cornwall	2	Shropshire	2
Derbyshire	3	Somerset	1
Devonshire	5	Staffordshire	4
Co. Durham	3	Suffolk	2
Essex	8	Surrey	19
Gloucestershire	8	Sussex	11
Hampshire	10	Warwickshire	8
Herefordshire	2	Wiltshire	1
Hertfordshire	4	Worcestershire	1
Huntingdonshire	2	Yorkshire	4
Kent	6	Eire	1
Lancashire	7	Northern Ireland	1
Leicestershire	2	Scotland	13
Lincolnshire	3	Wales	2
Middlesex	7		

OVERSEAS 104

Australia	5	Peurto Rico	1
Bahrain	1	South Africa	2
B.W.I.	11	Spain	1
Canada	11	Sweden	1
Columbia S.A.	1	U.S.A.	61
Guyana	2	U.S. Virgin Islands	1
Hong Kong	1	Venezuela	1
Japan	1	Zambia	1
Netherlands	2		

Total Membership 292

DISPLAY

A mid-week meeting of the B.W.I. Study Circle was held on Wednesday, 12th May, 1971, at 6 p.m., in the Board Room of the British Philatelic Association.

The meeting was attended by fourteen members and one guest. Mr. E. V. Toeg welcomed all those attending.

Mr. F. D. Fitzgerald enquired at the outset whether it would be possible to have the mid-week meeting on a Thursday instead of on a Wednesday and the matter then was generally discussed. Ultimately it was unanimously decided that as an experiment there should be an additional mid-week meeting during the next twelve months making three in all, two of the meetings to be held on a Thursday and the third meeting on a Wednesday.

As the next mid-week meeting has already been fixed for Wednesday, 17th November, 1971, it is hoped to arrange two further mid-week meetings, both on a Thursday, during the first half of 1972.

Those present who had brought pages from their collections then displayed "nine sheets" in turn. A short summary of each display now follows.

Mr. D. J. Allan. Varieties on the name and value tablets of the Leeward Islands 1912-22 set and also the 3d plate 8 with inverted watermark.

Mr. A. Farmer. Three entires with the Leeward Island Falmouth Packet mark in green with and without date in centre and one entire also had the Falmouth Scottish ½ in green.

Mr. J. J. Challis. A sheet of the Turks Islands 1875 1d with small star watermark stamped on the reverse with the Turks Islands double broken circle canceller JA3 1878 and also a cover to Cincinatti with a strip of four of the same stamp.

Dr. D. Wolfson. A mixed bag of ship letters and packet letters with handstruck stamps from Barbados, British Guiana, Antigua, Grenada and Jamaica.

Mr. B. B. Benwell. A number of reprinted die proofs of the Britannia type from Barbados, also two covers showing "TOO LATE" marking's, the 1852 2d bisected on cover and the Barbados/ Ship Letter italic handstamp on cover and oval ship letter markings on two covers.

Mr. M. Sheppard. Another display of Barbados consisting of miscellaneous items with emphasis on the Crowned Circle canceller. Also a ship letter of 22nd March 1750 written on board the sloop "Tavistock" in Carlisle Bay Barbados by Frederick Maitland showing manuscript "per ship" and Bishop mark on the reverse.

Mr. L. E. Britnor. Postcards in 1893 from stamp dealers in France and Germany to the Postmaster at Turks Islands asking for provisional stamps and provisional post cards.

Mr. A. Latham. Forces letters from Jamaica including an example of the 1d rate on cover showing the Great Britain 1857 1d red. Later forces letters were shown with Jamaica adhesives including modern forces covers from American and Canadian service men during the Second World War.

Mr. J. L. Messenger. Early village cancellations (parish letters) of Grenada showing the A to G double ring types on the unwatermarked first issue with a few examples from 1872 onwards.

Mr. J. C. Loach. Miscellaneous postmarks ancient and modern from Antigua including a 1792 Codrington letter with a large fleuron and also a Crowned Circle Paid at Antigua. Modern covers included air mails and registered covers from sub post offices, such as All Saints, St. Mary's, Parham, New Winthorpes, Grays Farm, Bendals and Nelson's Dockyard.

Mr. E. V. Toeg. Mainly pre-adhesive entires of Antigua from the Codrington correspondence showing various types of handstruck stamps. The display also included what were thought to be the earliest and second earliest known entires from this island but although these had no Antigua postal markings, both had Bishop marks.

Will all members attending the next mid-week meeting on Wednesday, 17th November, 1971, please bring not more than nine pages for display.

The Study Circle visited the Society of Postal Historians on 25th May, 1971, and a most successful display was given by a team consisting of Messrs. J. L. Messenger. L. E. Britnor and E. V. Toeg.

Several other members of the Study Circle came to the meeting and gave moral support which was greatly appreciated by those showing.

Each of the three displays consisted of sixty pages and so much interesting material was on view that it is not possible to describe the displays in any detail in the space available.

Mr J. L. Messenger's items were drawn from the Windward Islands Group as constituted in the last century. There were pre-adhesive letters without postal markings from Barbados, Grenada and St. Vincent. These were followed by letters with examples of various handstamps from Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada and St. Lucia and continued with stamps of Great Britain on and off cover used in the Islands. Numerous covers with adhesives then followed with a fine array of differing postal rates chiefly to North America, the United Kingdom and France.

The main theme in Mr. L. E. Britnor's display was the "Conveyance of Mail," extending from an early letter from Barbados in 1657 to modern air mail items. Included were numerous ship letters and packet letters with one carried by a Dummer Packet: and letters carried by warship, distinction being made between those carried normally (ship letters) and those carried as packet letters when the warship had been hired by the Post Office during an emergency.

Mr. E. V. Toeg displayed a number of pre-adhesive letters from Antigua, the majority with examples of handstruck stamps mainly from the Codrington Correspondence which were then followed by adhesive stamps mostly on cover. He also showed examples of Leeward Islands stamps on cover with the manuscript markings of R.M.S.P. "Eden," "Esk" and "Solent" and a postcard from St. Thomas Danish West Indies with "Esk" in manuscript in blue-black ink. Finally he exhibited several types of handstruck stamps from Montserrat including the only known pre-adhesive soldier's letter from the island and followed by showing several early covers up to 1900 with adhesives.

DISPLAY (Cont.)

The Society of Postal Historians were most hospitably inclined towards the Study Circle's members and it was a very pleasant way to spend an evening.

Philatelic Congress of Great Britain

At the Study Circle meeting held at Congress in Norwich the following items were amongst those shown:-

Mr. W. E. Townsend showed cancellations of the North West Mobile Agency and various Postal Agencies of British Guiana including Arakaka for nearly all years from 1908-1933, Aruka River from 1956-1963, Baranni, Barana Mouth, Five Star, Mabaruma from 1928-1961, Matthews Ridge entires of 1961 and 1964, Morawhanna, Mount Everard (only opened from May 1948 - December 1951) cancellations for 1950 and 1951, Poineroy City and Kaituma.

This was followed by Mr. N. M. Parke who showed four postcards of Jamaica with additional adhesives 2d, 2½d and 3d postmarked Leighlands, Montego Bay and Jamaica Train, July 20th, 1955.

Lastly, Mr. A. J. Branston showed forgeries of Bahamas in singles and panes. Opinions were asked as to the purport of the side marginal markings 'I' and 'II' on the Spiro panes. Attention was also drawn to the similarity of a Spiro forgery cancelled with a "target" canceller resembling that used by Adolph Otto on his Transvaal forgeries. This canceller was authentic but used irregularly on Otto's forgeries of the Transvaal.

PHILYMPIA, 1970

Owing to a misunderstanding the Editor regrets that the summary of Mr. G. Moray Stephenson's display at Philympia 1970 on page 77 of Bulletin No. 67, December, 1970, was incorrect and should be ignored. The following is a correct summary of Mr. G. Moray Stephenson's display at Philympia, 1970:-

The four frames of this display were confined to the abbreviated cancellations of Kingstown and the village and island post offices.

Also shown were the full circular village and island cancellations up to 1910, including examples of all those opened before that date.

Covers illustrating "BAR" and "G" (two examples) were exhibited together with a "CH" arrival mark on a postal card mailed in Trinidad. Some eighteen covers illustrating the full circular village cancellations were on display also.

NOTES AND QUERIES

ANTIGUA

A recent addition to my collection is a pre-adhesive cover of 2nd March, 1833. Fleuron hand-struck stamp R.L. type P.G.1 Ab: the variety in which the date and year are inverted. It is illustrated in Robson Lowe's book, the Codrington Correspondence. It would be interesting to know how many of these are in existence, as it is obvious that this error occurred in one date only.

D. Woolfson

BARBADOS

I recently purchased an 1866 New Brunswick to Barbados cover that bears a very curious rate of 55 cents. The cover has a good pedigree being ex-Boyd Dale, Lichtenstein and Grant G. Simmons collections. It was reproduced in colour in the March edition of "The Philatelist" but for those members who did not see it the cover bears three copies of the 10 cent (S.G. 17) and two copies of the 12½ cent (S.G.18). My query is: Why the rate of 55 cents? The single rate from New Brunswick to Barbados at this time is known to be 22 cents and therefore the double rate would be 44 cents and the triple rate 66 cents. It was probably carried by Packet to St. Thomas and transhipped to a Feeder-packet where it arrived 17 days later on the 20th June, 1866. At Barbados a charge of 2s. (double packet rate) was erroneously charged and then corrected to 3d.

One possible explanation is that a 10 cent or possibly a 12½ cent has been removed from the cover and there is space in the top right-hand corner of the cover for such a stamp. However, there is a manuscript entry right through this space reading '1866/ Recd at St. John '.

Any further comments from members would be very much appreciated.

H. F. Deakin

BERMUDA

I have a cover addressed to Southampton, England, bearing a 6d mauve stamp (S.G. Type 4) tied by the "ST. GEORGES BERMUDA" duplex cancellation with numeral "2" dated DE 22 80. The cover bears a handstamp in black "REGISTERED" all caps. with an overall length of 50mm. the letters measuring nearly 6½mm. each. The 6d stamp would appear to pay the correct rate, viz. Postage 4d. Registration fee 2d for this period. The letter was routed via London and has the usual London Registered postmark, in red of 8 JA 81. The unusual feature of the item is that it also bears a 6d stamp of Great Britain (SG Type 43) which is tied by two strikes of the Southampton numerical canceller "723". The cover reached Southampton JA 8 81. The letter was sent per the 'SS Hamilton' via New Work; on the reverse of the cover is the Bermuda Forwarding Agent's cachet in red.

It has been suggested that the 6d G.B. stamp was presumably put on in transit possibly to ensure routing via New York instead of direct to London. This is possibly inconclusive as the stamp may not have been cancelled until it arrived in Southampton. This is not an unusual occurrence as only the other day I received some material from Africa with the stamps cancelled on arrival in Brighton.

E. W. Proud

DOMINICA

The excellent display at Philypia resolved, for me at any rate, several queries on village postmarks: but it raises others. In particular, I read that WESLEY closed on 1.8.1903, ST. JOSEPH in 1920, and LAPLAINE in 1923; which conflicts with some of the strikes in my possession. In WESLEY, I have clear dates in early and late 1905, and a part cancel, undated, on SG.33, which must be at least 5 years later. In both ST. JOSEPH and LAPLAINE, I have strikes for 1927, with later examples in the middle 1930's.

No doubt closures may have been temporary in the two latter cases: is there an explanation anywhere in Post Office records? Is the answer to the first query that MARIGOT, while amalgamating with, or taking over from, WESLEY in 1903, still continued at times to use the latter's date stamp?
S. Goldblatt

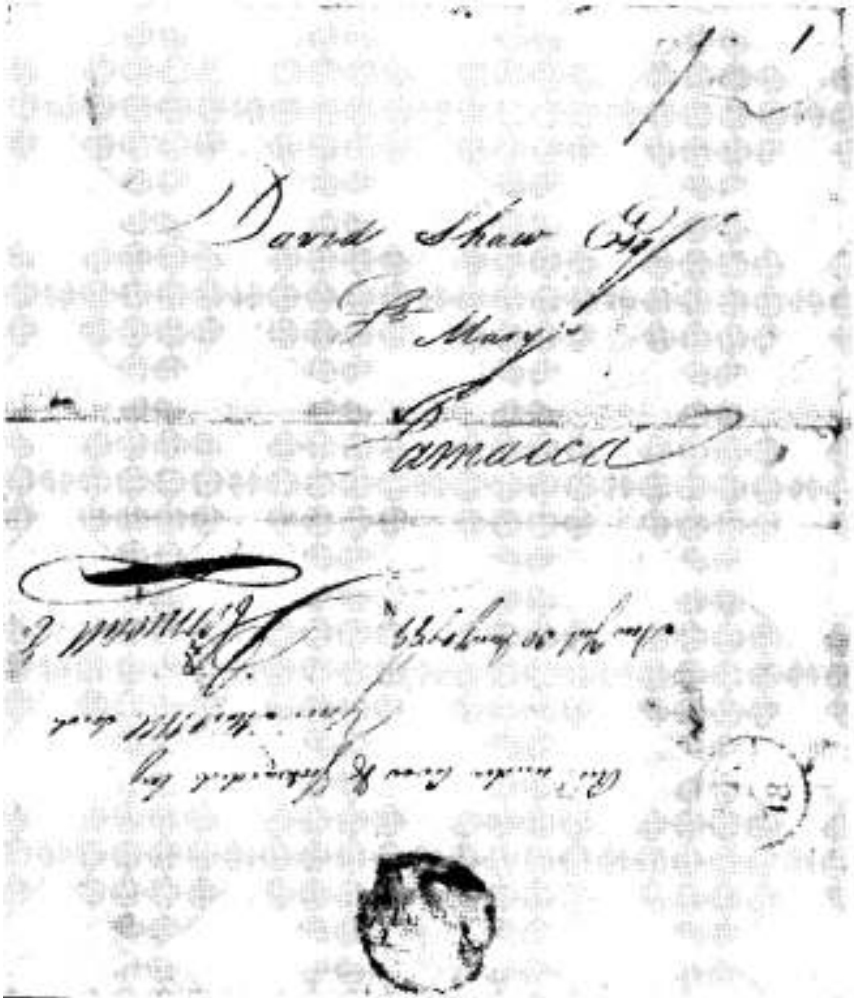
JAMAICA

Can any member state whether S.G. 291 exists with inverted watermark. Although mention has been made to it so far an example has not been seen in the colony,
S. A. Hopwood

A JAMAICAN BISHOP MARK

Some years ago I had the pleasure of examining a large quantity of original material, the property of Mr. S. W. Shelton, who at that time was just becoming interested in Postal History (he is now a very keen member of the P.H.S., but unfortunately for us, has moved to Ontario). Amongst some most interesting and unusual material the one which drew my attention was the Jamaican Bishop mark illustrated and I am hoping that this article may draw some comment from the West Indies experts. Since its discovery I am told it has been widely discussed. Mr. Latham wrote a note about it for the B.W.I. Study Circle Bulletin and Mr. Shelton has shown it many times in North America, all met with an unbelieving silence. If somebody has a better explanation, may I please have it, I am tired of being told it is English or American with no reasons given.

The letter was written at Saybrook, Connecticut, on January 18th, 1799, to St. Mary, Jamaica, and fortunately for students, Messrs. Cornwall & Co. endorsed on inside flap the date of arrival in New York, January 30th, 1799. The only postmark is a "Bishop" type of date-stamp MR/18, and the postal charge of 7½d was unpaid. I have no knowledge of New York-Jamaica carriage at this time but it does not arise as the 7½d (local currency) was the Jamaican inland rate so the letter must have been given to a member of a crew of a merchant ship and posted in Jamaica on arrival. Had this letter been in the February packet from New York to London arriving March 18th it must have had 2/- or 3/4 packet charge endorsed and surely would not have been sent to London anyway.



It therefore travelled direct and the March 18th stamp must have been struck in Jamaica. Six weeks seems a long time, but presumably it had to wait some time for a ship, January 30th being the date of its arrival in New York. Timing would be about right via London, as packets sailed on the first Wednesday of each month, but the losses had been heavy and frequently there was no packet. As a guide I have dates but not full details of other covers found by Mr. Shelton in the same correspondence, and between 1798 and 1800 those to London from Jamaica are 7 to 11 weeks before this letter, 7½ to

JAMAICA (Cont.)

8½ weeks after it. An interesting point is that of two letters presumably duplicates sent from Jamaica to London on October 30th, 1798, one endorsed per packet paid ¾ (double rate) arrived on January 21st, 1799, the other paid 1/8 (single packet rate) and arrived on December 21st, 1798. Something must have happened to the packet for it to have taken 81 days.

Apart from this, the verdict is equally proved by circumstantial evidence. The photograph does not do justice to the strike, but when one has seen 10,000 Bishop Marks, both Foreign Branch and inland, I can confirm that it is nothing like the English Bishop. Equally, can anyone show me an American Bishop with a dividing line in the middle (and if it was American why the time lag and why no sea charge if it was put in the American post?). Apart from this weight of evidence, London Bishop marks are unknown at this date. The Foreign Branch had used a large circular stamp (inwards or outwards) for 18 months and the Inland Branch stopped using them 11 years before. It might be added that Mr. Shelton's list of associated letters gives three other letters from Saybrook to Jamaica, but unfortunately all are earlier dates so there is no record of the date of arrival, and thus no transit time. Two have Falmouth town stamps and the third has the two line KING/STON, all forwarded via New York with no date-stamp (of London or elsewhere). To summarise the facts, then:-

- (1) The six weeks between arrival in New York and the Bishop could fit transit via England, but why should it be sent to London? I have never seen one shipped in this way, but would have expected the Falmouth Packet Agent to put it on a Jamaica packet unless in a sealed bag for London Foreign Branch.
- (2) London had ceased using this type of date-stamp 18 months or 11 years before this date.
- (3) All associated letters on the same route were posted on arrival in Jamaica, and from the postal rate this must have been treated the same. If it had been posted in London the 7½d charge could not have been less than 1/8, probably ¾, both plus 7½d inland postage. All travelled via a New York forwarding agent, who would probably send them the same way.
- (4) It bears little or no resemblance to English or American Bishop marks of the period.
- (5) Forwarding Agents normally sent letters by the fastest, safest and cheapest route, or the best possible combination of those factors. If there was any means of sending direct, this had every advantage on each of the three points. Via England would be much more risky with so many packets being lost, would cost ¾ or more, against probably 2d and take at least four months, possibly six months, compared with six weeks.

On the constructive side it is one of the very few cases in Postal History where the explanation was known first. Surely Mr. Britnor's discovery of the Lloyd's letter gives a perfect explanation for its use - this is one reason why I have been so surprised by continued refusal to accept it. Originally published in STAMP COLLECTING, January 11th, 1963, and reprinted by Foster on page 65. JAMAICA - The Postal History. 1662-1860, it has explained for me a number of problems. Briefly, a group at Lloyd's Coffee House insuring shipping wrote to Freeling on October 5th, 1798, requesting that Postmasters in the West Indies and America be

instructed to put a date-stamp on letters to prevent shipping insurance frauds. Freeling concurred, and the P.M.G.'s minuted "Very right - let the Postmasters in the W.I. Islands be directed to make use of a stamp specifying the day on which any letters may be put into their respective offices", What could more be desired: note the wording, this is a firm direction signed by both Postmasters General (which was not necessary but reinforced the instruction). This would be sent immediately to all postmasters, but as the new stamps were slow in arriving the Jamaica Postmaster copied the London date-stamps he knew as a temporary measure. It shows the importance attached to this order that not only was the new standard movable date-stamp issued immediately but the same type was also issued to major ports (and Manchester) in this country at the same time - the first movable type stamp issued to any provincial towns.

I have said Jamaica throughout assuming it was there, but all I can say is that it was used somewhere in the West Indies. Specialists on these routes could tell me much more about where it was likely to have been. These "Bishop" marks can exist from say December, 1798, to April. 1799 - surely some more examples must lie unrecognized in collections.

R. M. Willcocks

The above article was first published in the bulletin of The Postal History Society. The Circle is indebted to The Postal History Society and the Author for permission to reproduce the article.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

BY AIR MAIL FROM THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

(Continued from page 40 Bulletin No. 69)

The conveyance of air mail from the Leeward Islands to Barbados via Trinidad was announced on 16 March 1939: the air mail fee to Barbados was established at 1/- per half-ounce.

On 13 July 1939 the following Post Office notice was published:

"A change in the value of the gold franc necessitates alterations in the air mail rates to certain countries, and a new transatlantic service from New York to Europe now enables mails from Europe and the United Kingdom to be conveyed along the entire route, via Miami and New York."

The notice also published the following air rates, to be effective on 13 July 1939:

<i>Single Postcards</i>		<i>Letters, etc., per half-ounce</i>		<i>Destination</i>
<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
0	3	0	7½	Trinidad
0	3	0	8½	Guadelupe, Martinique
0	3	0	9½	Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands
0	4	1	1	Barbados
0	5	1	0	Europe (by sea from New York), United Kingdom (same)

LEEWARD ISLANDS (Cont.)

0	5	1	1	British Guiana, Jamaica
0	5	1	2	Dutch Guiana, French Guiana
0	6	1	0	Canada
0	6	1	1	Aruba, Canal Zone, Cuba, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama, United States, Venezuela
0	7	1	6	Bahamas
0	7	1	8	Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, El Salvador
0	7½	0	9½	Colombia
0	8	2	1	Brazil, Ecuador
0	8	2	1½	Peru
0	8½	1	10	Bermuda
0	9	2	2½	Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay
0	9½	2	3	Hawaii
0	10	2	5½	Bolivia, Chile
0	11	2	6	Europe (by air from New York), United Kingdom (same)
1	3	3	7½	Philippine Islands
1	5	3	2	Guam
1	6	4	6½	Australia, British India, Burma, China, Dutch East Indies, Hong Kong, Indochina, Japan, Macao, Malaya, New Zealand, Siam

On 7 December 1939 a single postcard air rate of 1/9 and air rate of 5/8 per half-ounce for letters were established for the following destinations: Australia, British India, Burma, Malaya, Netherlands Indies, and Siam (Thailand). This announcement appeared in the *Gazette* of the same date.

A sticky bog of confusion exists in the interpretation of whether the rates effective in 1938 and 1939 and specified in this article are air fees *only*, or are *combined* ordinary and air charges. In my files is a Leeward Islands SRO as late as 1943 (No. 10 of that year, dated 7 June) which lists the air fees only to certain destinations, and specifies that such fees are to be added to the ordinary postage. The 1 April 1938 and 13 July 1939 groups of rates, the 17 March 1938 Leewards-Baltimore-Bermuda rate, the 16 March 1939 Leewards-Trinidad-Barbados rate, and the 7 December 1939 rates to the Far East, are all extracted for this article from the *Gazette*, and no mention is made therein in any case whether the fees given are air charges only or combined charges. But Mr. Larsen, writing on Page 75 of BWISC Bulletin 31, reports that the *1939 Leeward Islands Post Office Guide* lists the combined rate to the United Kingdom as 1/- per half-ounce, and the combined rate to Trinidad as 7d per half-ounce. If we can assume that his U.K. rate specified a transatlantic crossing by sea, then the rates that he quotes compare favourably with those given in the 13 July 1939 *Gazette* notice. (The U.K. rate agrees exactly: the Trinidad rate disagrees by only ½d, but matches exactly the Trinidad rate for 1 April 1938).

(continued on page 64)

BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE

LIST OF MEMBERS 1971

KEY. – Names of colonies are given in a three-letter code, consisting in most cases of the first three letters of the name. "All" means all the colonies within the Circle's field of study. Meaning of symbols:-

C – Cancellations and postal markings; D – deals in material specified; M – Mint **only**; PH – Postal history or pre-adhesive material; PS – Postal stationery; U – Used **only**; x – Except.

* - Specialised collection, i.e., a collection including Postal history, Proofs, Specimens, Cancellations, Postal stationery, etc., unless otherwise indicated. The absence of this sign indicates a 'straight' collection of adhesives and catalogued varieties, † Overseas Member.

EXAMPLES.- "ANT, BAR & C" in col. 2 with "CAY" in col. 3 means the Member has straight collections of ANTIGUA and BARBADOS with the Cancellations of these colonies; as a secondary interest he also collects CAYMANS. "CAY: KGVI, M" would mean that his CAYMANS are limited to stamps of King George VI and only Mint.

"StL*, StV*, xPS" followed by "C of All xBrG, xBrH" means the Member has specialised collections (as defined above) of St. LUCIA and St. VINCENT but excluding Postal stationery; he also collects Cancellations of all colonies within the Circle's field except Br. Guiana and Br. Honduras.

NAME	MAIN INTEREST	Other Interests
Adams, D.A.	All x BAH and BER	
†Adams, J.M.G.	BAR*	
†Adelson, E. M.	BAH	
Alden, D.J.	JAM*	BAH, BAR, BER and TRI
†Aleong, J.C.	StV*	
Allan, D. J.	LEE* MONT*	Barbuda (1922)
American Philatelic Research Library		
†Arnell, Dr. J.C.	BER*	
Astridge, G. W.	LEE* BrG*	
Austin, R. H., M.B.E.	BAH*	BAR, BER, GRE, JAM, StK, StL, TRI
Bailey, J. M.	BAH*	
Baker, J. W.	StL*	
Baldwin,	VR*	
†Barrow, T.D.	LEE* WIN*	
†Bartlett, Edmund		All & C
Bartlett, G. C.	StL*	
†Bayley, C. H.	BAR*	All xBrH
†Bayley, K. H.	BAH*, BAR*, TRI	
Baynes, E.	BAR* BER*	Most & C
Beardwood, Dr. H. K.	GUY*	
Beauchamp, A. R.		All
Bennet, F. H.	TRI and TOB, BrG (before Independence)	BAR, BER
‡Benwell, B. B.	BAR*	
Berman, J.	BAR* LEE*	
Berridge, J. M.	All	
Bethel, J. F.	BAH*	Others to 1970
†Betts, E. C., Jr.		All & C
Bishop, C. W.	JAM*	
Black, H. Moreton	BAH*	BAR from 1892
Blackburn, Dr. R. H.	JAM*	
Blackmun, A. W.	DOM*	
Bodily, R.		D all
†Bogg, W. G.		D. All PH
†Bolling, R.	BAR*	DOM
Bolton, K.	JAM*	
Bowman, G. W.	ANT*	
†Box, H. E.		All
Bradley, A. J.	BAH*	TUR and CAI
Branston, A. J.	BAH*	
†Brassler, Norman		All xPH, xPS
Britnor, L. E.	BAR* xPS	PH & C of All xBrG, xBrH
Brooks, B.A.	StK*	
Brown, G. Bridgmore, M.B.E.	BER*	All C of BAR, StV
Brown, Dr. H. V.	DOM*	GRE (C), ANT, StK, StL (C & PS)

NAME	MAIN INTEREST	Other Interests
Brumby, G. R.	BAH* BER* LEE*	
Bullivant, B. A.	JAM*	ANT, BAH, CAY
Burdett, A.E.	BAR*	
Burns, T		1958 Federal Issues
Bush, Lt.-Cdr E. R. W.	BER*	
†Butler, W.	LEE	
Butt, D.G.	BER	C of BAR, JAM, TR1
†Cameron, Byron R.	JAM*	CAY, TUR
†Campe, G. C.	CAY*	D
Carlaw, B. D.	ANT*	CAY
Carr, Cdr. R. G.		All
Cassidy, Lt.-Col. M. M.		All xBrG, BrH
Cave, Major S. F.	BAR*	
Challis, J. J.	TUR*	
Chard, I.P.	BER*	
Chidley, A. H.	BAR* GRE* JAM	
†Churchill, J. C.	BAH* CAY* JAM	
Clements, R.	BAR*	
Coasby, L. R.	BAH* GRE	All xBER, xBrG, xBrH
†Coleman, Dr. R. C.	VIR*	
Collins, Cdr. F. W.		D All
Collinson, Miss B. J.	BAR*	
†Cornell, W. G	ANT*	C of All
†Craig, Dr. R. M.	JAM*	
†Creed, E. G.	BAR*	Canada
†Crider, Dr. D. B.	DOM*	
Cronin, J. A.	GRE* up to 1952	
Crow, W. H. H.	JAM*	C of all
Crowther, B		All x xBrG, xBrH
†Curtiss, J. T.	All x xBrG, xBrH	Cuba & Puerto Rico
†Cwiakala, C. E.	BER*, CAY&, JAM*	TUR & CAI
Day, S. J.	GRE*	ANT, BAH, MONT, StV
Deakin, H. F.	BAH* BAR* CAY* StV*	
†De Freitas, R. A.	BAR*, BrG*, GUY*	
Delingpole, M. H.	All	Ascension, Falkland Islands
Dickason, I. T.	GRE* to 1895	Haiti* to 1920
Dickson, I. W. D.	StL, StV & C	
Ditch, R. D.	BAH*	
†Doak, Dr. E.K.		
†Durnin, S. C.	LEE* (C)	
†Eden, O. K.	JAM*	
Edmondson, R.J.	CAY*	
Edwards, D. G.		
Eliel, K. W.	BrH* DOM* GRE* JAM* LEE* TRI and TOB	
Ely, R. V.		Chalon and Diedem Heads especially GRE*
†Ericson, Edwin M.	JAM*	
Evans, J.F.	BrH* StL* TUR & CAI*	All others
Fairhead, M.A.	BAH*	
Farmer, J. A. C.	LEE*	
†Fashingbauer, R	BAH*	
Fawcett, R. H. J.		Nevis (1861-83) St. Chris (1870-88)
Fitz-Gerald, F. D. , O.B.E.		All xBrG BrH
Forshaw, E. S.	BrG*	
†Fredrick, J. L.	VIR* to 1900	
Freeland, C. A.	BAH*	BER CAY
†Freeman, F. G.	JAM* xPS	
Garrard, Dr. N.	BAH*	All xBrG, xStV
†Gaston, Howard J.	JAM*	GB used in JAM, CUBA, DOM REP, HAITI, JAM used in CAY
Giffin, W. L.		All
†Giraldi, T. E.	BAH* CAY*	Ant, StL, Guyana
Giraud-Saunders, N.C.	ANT* BAR*	BER, DOM, GRE, StL & StV,
Goldblatt, S.	VIR*	
†Gosney, H. G.	BAR* LEE*	
Gott, A. M.	ANT*	
Grainger, B. F.	LEE* and WIN*	
†Gregson, J. M. A.	BAR* TRI*	D
†Grimble, R.W.	ANT* GRE* JAM*	
†Grinevicius, A.		
†Group, R. E.	C of BrG & BrH,	
Hale, A. B.		PH of ANT, BAR and LEE
Hall, W. ff. D.		All including PH & C
†Halliday, R. W.		D
†Hamilton, R. W.	MONT* VIR*	
Harper, M. C.		All mint (singles)
†Harris, Dr. Forest D.	BAR*	
Harris, Dr. H. C. A.	JAM*	
Harris, M. A.		D Pre-adhesives up to 1935
Hawkins, P. J., O.B.E.	LEE* DOM*	

NAME	MAIN INTEREST	Other Interests
Heap, J. L.	BrG	
Hellings, N. B. B.	All	
Herbert, J. A. C.	CAY*	
Hershman, R. E.	BAR*	
†Hicks, Dr. H. D.	BER*	
Higgins, A. H.		All
†Higgins, R. D.	ANT* BAH* BAR* BER* GRE*	
Hill, Dr. A. E.	TRI & TOB*	
Hirst, G. H.		PH and all key type 1890-1956
Hoey, S. Graham	BAH*	
†Hopwood, S. A.	JAM*	
Horton, A. G.		
Hutson, T. A. E.	StK*, StL* and StV*	
Irving, W.	Classics of All	
†Ishibara, M.	StV* (and PH)	
†Jaffe, Peter	StV*	GRE to 1901, PH of LEE, StL, C of BAR, BrG BrH, DOM, GRE All M & U
Jaillet, Mrs. C.		
James, H. A. H.	JAM*	
†Jenkins, P. H. R.	StV*	
Johnson, B. E.	GRE*	
Johnson, F. M.		All, particularly PH
Jones, C. E. R.	BER	
Jones, G. E.	BrH* CAY*	
†Jones, Russell	GRE*	
Kimber, H. E.	StL, StV	
†Kopf, Dr. K	TOB* TRI*	BAR, BER
Kyle, J., F.R.C.S.	BAH* CAY*	
Lane, S. N.	JAM* TUR and CAY*	
†Larsen, P. A.	BAR* LEE*	German East Africa
Latham, A. H.	JAM, BAR ©	
Lea, W. E.		D all
Ledger, D. E.	CAY*	MONT StV
Lee, R. A. G.	CAY*	StL
Leverton, A. M.		D All
Lewis, V		All
Lickfold, E. K.	StV	
Limrick, B		QEII & postmarks
Lisle, F. B.	BAR, BER, BrG, TRI & C	
Lloyd-Lowles, D. G. N., O.B.E.	CAY*	
Loach, J. C.	BAR* (& PH) StK* (& PH) TRI and C	ANT, BAH, BAR, BER, GRE, StV VIR
†Lockie, Dr. J. M.	StL* CAY* (up to 1968)	CAY (definitives only after 1968)
Lowe, Robson	BAH Chalons Heads	
†Ludington, M. H.	BER*	PH & C of BAR, TUR
†Lyman, R. W.		D All (Classics)
Lyons, Mrs. S.	TRI*	BAR, JAM
MacDonald, R.	StK*	
Macmillan, H. B.	JAM*	
†Malin, L. R.	BER, BrG, JAM, TUR & CAI	
Madgwick, D. A.	DOM*	
Marriott, J. B.	TRI* to 1910	
Marshall, L. M. W.	ANT* xPS	GRE LEE StV xPS BER
Mason, Dr. S.A.	JAM*	All others
†Mathews, W. H.	TOB* TRI* TRI & TOB*	All others & Venezuela
Meadley, Dr. R. G. S.	ANT*	StK StV StV
Messenger, J. L.	GRE* StV*	All others
Michael, J.M.	NEV*	
Mitchell, Hooton	BAR* TRI* xPS	All others except StL & TUR
Mitchell, Dr. T. J.		All, particularly C & PH
†Mosely, T.E.	JAM*	
†Mounsey, R. C., Jr.	BAR* BrG*	
Murray, Col. A.		D PH & C of all
Nabarro, F. J. N.	DOM* to 1935	
Neale, H. A.		All (KGV only)
Nissen, H.		D all
†O'Connor, Harvey	GRE*	All
Oliver, P. R. M.	BAR*	BrG JAM
†Osborn, G. A.	BER* to 1901	GRE to 1901
Oxley, H. M.	GRE	
Palmer, C	StL*	
Parker, C. Angus		D all, specially PH, C, Ps, Covers, Proofs, etc.,
Parslow, R. J.		All up to 1940
Partridge, R. F.	GRE & C	
†Paton, C. D.	LEE* JAM (War Stamps)*	
Paton, I. M.	LEE from 1937	All others from 1937
Pattiz, H. A.	BER* CAY*	JAM Inter Island Mails
Payne, C.M.	GRE*	
Peart, Brigadier A.G.	LEE*	

NAME	MAIN INTEREST	Other Interests
Pilkington, G. L.	GRE* to 1890	StC, LEE (C)
†Plass, Gilbert.N.	VIR*	LEE
Pratt, R. G.	StV	
Pritchett, G. C.	BAH, BAR, GRE, StL, StV, TRI	All from 1953 M xANT BrG & BrH
Proffitt, B.	JAM*, LEE*	
Proud, E. B.		D all & PH
Pullar, G. L.	MONT*	CAY, DOM, LEE
Pulley, G. F.	BAR*	
Pywell, J. G.	ANT, BAR, StV, C & PS	
Radford, R.	BAR*	
Ramkissoon, R. A.	TRI & TOB*	
Ransom, Mrs H. S.	TRI* TOB*	
Ransome, R.	TRI* TOB*	
†Raymond, Gale J.	BAH (PH) LEE (PH)	ANT, BrH, Anguilla, Barbuda (PH)
Renshaw, E. B.	ANT, BAH, BAR, BER, JAM, StL, TRI & TOB	
Richards, J. A.		D PH
†Ritchie, G. W. S.	BER* from 1953	BAH, BrG, BrH, CAY, DOM, JAM, LEE, StL, StV, TUR From 1953
Ritchie, J.M.		All (QEII)
Roberts, T. V.	ANT, DOM, GRE, StK,	StL, TRI & TOB
Robertson, K. J.	JAM*	
†Robinson, A. G.	BER* JAM* LEE*	
Rockett, R. C.	CAY*	All others (KG VI & QEII)
Samuel, M. F.J.		All (specimens & Revenue)
Sandford, P. D.	BAH*	TRI and TOB, VIR
Sargeant, K. S.		D PH of all
Saunders, P. T.		PH of Herefordshire and Wales
†Shaffner, P. H.	ANG* LEE*	StK
†Schut, H. J.	BAR*	
†Seifert, Col. Fred F.	JAM*	C & PS of all
Shaxted, J.	StL*	TRI & TOB
†Shepard, J.H.		All
Shephard, A.	BAR* StK* StL*	
Shephard, M.	BAR*	
†Shilstone, H. M. Jr.	BAR*	All others
†Shrine, R. G.	DOM* GRE*	All other LEE and Win Is
†Sibley, R. A.	BAH* MONT* StK* VIR*	
Silk, D.		
Smith, C Hardeman	ANT, GRE, MONT, StL, StV	
Smith, Lt.-Col. G. Saville	JAM*	
Spaven, J. M. L.	LEE*	
†Spelman, H.M. III		D all (C)
Spencer, E.	BAR*	
Spreckley, A. E.	BAR*, StV	
Stephenson, G. M.	StV*	
Storer, H. D.	StL*	
†Strachan, T. J.	LEE*	BAH, BER, BrG, BrH
†Stubsgaard, Dr. O.	DOM*	
Sugarman,	All	
Surtees, V. N. F.	JAM*	
Swarbrick, R. V.	JAM*	All others xBrC, xBrH
Swetland, M. W.	ANT*, BER*, JAM*	
Tatham, W.C.	JAM*	
Taylor, J.		D All P.B. issues & covers
†Taylor, Mrs. P. K.	BER*,	BAH (PH) BrG (PH)
†Tennison, P. J.	JAM*	
Terry, W.	CAY*	BER
†Thetford, Dr. N. D.	StK, LEE*, VIR*	
Thompson, A.	JAM*	
Thompson, B. E.	All (KGVI & QEII)	
Thompson, E. K.	ANT*, BAR*	D all
Thomson, A.	ANT*, BAR*, LEE used in ANT	
Titford, Rose		Canada (PH), PH of Herefordshire and Mid Wales
Todd, J. D.	DOM*	TUR
Toeg, E.V.	ANT*, LEE*, MONT*	
†Topaz, R.	JAM*	All
†Towers, Dr. R. P.	GRE*	All others
Townsend, W. A.	PH of all	
†Tse, T.H.		D Registered covers
†Tucker, Sir H. J.	BER*	BrH* GRE, StV
Turnbull, Miss S. J.	ANT*	CAY
†Van Ooijen, A. P.		DC
Vokins, M. D. J.	CAY*	JAM, TUR and CAI
Walker, B.	JAM*, TRI & TOB*	BAH, BAR, BER, StV
†Walker, W. D.		
Walsh, R.C.	LEE*	
Walter, S.		D all
Ward, R.	BrG from 1953	C of all
Ward, T. D.	JAM*	

NAME	MAIN INTEREST	Other Interests
Warren, Capt. D.C.	TRI & TOB* TO HERE	
Watson, W. K.	JAM*	NEV, StC, StK
†Weeks, C. A.	BAR* BER* BrG* GRE* JAM* StV* TRI* TRI & TOB*	
†Wellum, F.E.	TRI*	
†Whalen, J. B.	JAM*	
Whitfield, J.R.	'IMPERIUM' proofs	
Wilkins, S.	ANT* BAR* CAY*	PH
Willem, J. M.	ANT* MONT* StL*	BAR, DOM, GRE, StV, Anguilla CAY, JAM, TUR and CAI (QEII)
Wilson, M. R.		All M & on cover
Winters, F. A.		
Wood, Dr. P.J.	ANT*	
Woodhead, L.A.	BER*, GRE*, JAM*, StL*	
Woodward, R. G.	JAM*	
Woolfson, Dr. D.	DOM*	
Worner, R. P. T.	VIR*	
Wright, D. A.	ANT* BAR* GRE* MONT* TRI & TOB*	
Wright, G. S.	BrG*	
†Yarry, Dr. I. M.		PH & C of all xBrG * BrH
†Zambrini, V.	BAH, BAR, BER, TRI	
†Zell, L. E. Jr.	TUR from 1901	All from 1953

OPINIONS SERVICE

Facilities are available for opinions to be given on most stamps of the B.W.I. Group for which a fee of 40p (\$1.00) per stamp or cover is charged.* Members wishing to take advantage of this service should send the stamp(s) or cover(s) to the Hon. Secretary enclosing a remittance for the appropriate fee together with an addressed envelope (stamped additionally for Registration or Recorded Delivery). Every endeavour will be made to return the item(s) within fourteen days. **All stamps or covers submitted are accepted entirely at the senders' risk and neither the Circle nor any of its members, collectively or individually, can be held responsible for the loss or damage of any item or for any opinion expressed.**

**In instances where it is necessary in consult more than one specialist any additional postage will be charged to the sender.*

Congratulations are offered to the following members who gained awards at the International Stamp Shoe 'RSA 70' held at Cape Town in May.

Gold: F. J. N. Nabarro (Dominica)
Silver Gilt: J. R. Whitfield (Gold Coast)
Silver: J. R. Whitfield (Gambia)

LEEWARD ISLANDS (Cont.)

But yet, all of the 1938/1939 rates specified in this article, with the exception of the Leewards-Trinidad-Barbados notice of 16 March, 1939, are explained in the *Gazette* as being air mail fees fixed by the Governor "in pursuance of the Post Office Rules 1934 (SRO 1934, No. 35)." I happen to have a copy of that SRO, and in Paragraph 17 therein, titled "Air Mail," the following regulations appear:

- " (1) The rates of postage on postal packets transmitted by air mail or partly by air mail and partly by ordinary means shall be such amounts not exceeding five shillings for each half-ounce as may be prescribed by the Governor and published in the *Gazette*.
- " (3) (i) The air mail fee, that is to say, the excess over the ordinary postal charges in the rates of postage prescribed for air mail correspondence, must be fully prepaid."

Thus the question remains: Are the air rates in the 1939 *Guide* air fees only or combined fees? Who has more theories? For openers, would Dr. Lockie kindly report the total amount of postage appearing on his first flight cover to Bermuda? Or better yet, who has more air mail covers posted during that 1938/1939 period? Let me put forth my own thoughts:

(1) If they are indeed *combined* fees, then Mr. Toeg's Antigua-to-Trinidad cover bearing 1/2 postage, dated 29 April 1939, and mentioned on Page 12 of BWISC Bulletin 28, might be explained as a half-to one-ounce letter charged at double the 7d rate. (In this case I am utilizing 1 April 1938 *Gazette* data, since it makes no difference whether the "M 3/39" date appearing in Mr. Larsen's *Guide* signifies March or May - in either case the rates in his *Guide* precede those of the 13 July 1939 *Gazette*).

(2) If, however, they are air charges only, then Mr. Toeg's cover could conceivably be written off as follows: I have not seen the item, but it might have been sent to Trinidad on the "Barbados run" described by the *Gazette* notice of 16 March 1939, being charged the air fee of 1/- plus a 2d ordinary postage rate. (Per my records, a 2d per ounce ordinary postage fee from the Leewards to Great Britain and British Possessions was in effect at least until 1943; unfortunately, I have no knowledge concerning when this rate became effective).

Although not truly in the scope of this article (which is intended to cover only the 1929-1939 time period), I will offer the following comments:

To explain Mr. Toeg's 1943 cover beginning at the last paragraph on Page 12 of BWISC Bulletin 28, the rate of 10½ is correct per SRO 1943, No. 10. The air mail fee to the United Kingdom (with the letter going by air to the U.S. and from thence by sea) is specified as 10½d per half-ounce in the SRO; the ordinary postage is 2d per ounce. (The same cover, if sent by air to the U.S., and by air from there to England, would have required 2/4½ air fee plus 2d ordinary postage, for a total charge of 2/6½). I have an air mail cover from St. John's to Detroit, Michigan, dated 5 May 1943, and carrying a 1/1½ postage: since the ordinary fare from the Leewards to the U.S., per SRO 1943, No. 9, dated 22 April, 1943, was 3d per ounce, this cover confirms a 1943 air mail charge of 10½d to the U.S., and to England by sea from the U.S.

Mr. Toeg's St. Kitts-to-England cover, referred to at the top of Page 13 of BWISC Bulletin 28, is obviously in the same category as his Antigua-to-England example, making the transatlantic crossing by sea.

Furthermore, his July 1944 cover from Antigua to England, posted at 2/6½ is thus verified; this letter went "all the way" by air, as did Dr. B. de Burca's 2/6½ cover, St. Kitts-to-England, postmarked 4 October 1943 (Pages 25 and 26, BWISC Bulletin 25). However, Mr. Toeg's cover dated September 1944 and carrying only 2/6 presents a mystery.

It is not the purpose of this discussion to propose that I have accounted for all changes in air rates that took place during the decade of the 1930's. I have described only those changes where supporting documentation has been made available to me. It would be appreciated if readers possessing data not tabulated herein would offer their comments, so that the blanks may be filled in.

G. W. Bowman

ST. CHRISTOPHER & NEVIS

THE FISCAL AND POSTAL FISCAL STAMPS

No modern catalogue deals comprehensively with the postal fiscal stamps of Nevis and St. Christopher, nor is there much authoritative information as to which of the fiscal stamps were officially available for postal use.

This article will not do much to remedy the latter deficiency. Its purpose is to expand the rather cryptic references to postal fiscals in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue: to touch upon the fiscal issues not referred to there; and to invite research by others to fill the many gaps.

With one exception (the very last issue) it is to Nevis rather than St. Christopher that the basic stamps belong. The latter's role is largely parasitic, as we shall see, and the collector who favours St. Kitts will need to familiarise himself with the ordinary postal issues of Nevis, before the fiscal issues become familiar in their turn.

The embossed 'semi-adhesives.' This issue dates from about 1877 - all my dated copies are from late in that year - and is a purely local enterprise. There are four values: 1d, 3d, 6d and 1/-, which appear in words in the centre of the embossed design: at the top, appears NEVIS with a crown beneath it: at the bottom, there is STAMP DUTY, with the emblem of a rose above it. A different shaped border is used for each value: the 1d is a rectangle with a convex arc forming the centre of each side; the 3d is a rectangle with each corner cut off diagonally; the 6d is a rectangle, whose corners are cut by concave arcs; and the 1/- is basically circular, with the right and left sides forming concave arcs. Each design is approximately 1½in. by 1¼in. at its outside measurements.

ST. CHRISTOPHER & NEVIS (Cont.)

The paper is not very different from a poor quality writing paper. It may be white, pale blue, or blue, may be wove, laid horizontally, or laid vertically, and according to Morley is likely to be found with blue lines across it. Probably whatever paper was to hand was used for the issue, and it was pure chance which value was impressed on which type; it is quite uncertain, at least, whether each value is found on each type of paper, though the 3d is found on most.

The issue is reminiscent of the much earlier postage stamps of Natal: the embossing is crude and seldom wholly legible. The description 'semi-adhesive' is traditional, and may not be accurate: my unused examples show no clear indication of an adhesive, whereas my used copies are all somewhat damaged by adhesion to paper underneath.

The issue is the only one which is unequivocally fiscal: and thus - though the stamps are very scarce today - they may fairly be ignored by the conventional collector. Their importance lies in the inspiration they gave to the many Revenue issues of the following years.

The 1878 issues. For these issues local handstamps were prepared reading 'Revenue' with or without a full stop, and the current postage stamps were thus overprinted. Of the engraved issues it is said that one finds only the 1d and 6d values overprinted: each is very scarce. Of the lithographed stamps, the 1d and 4d and perhaps the 1/- value were overprinted: the 1d (without full stop) is common, the others again very scarce. The overprint is generally in black; very occasionally it seems to be blue-black.

Different transfers of the 1d were of course overprinted as above, but many of the panes so treated showed the catalogued 'Retouches,' and these are not too difficult to find. Other varieties are easier still: the handstamp was very casually applied, and is to be found at the top or bottom of the stamp, vertically, diagonally, inverted, doubled, trebled, and sometimes with a letter omitted or apparently the wrong letter used.

Each of the different 1d stamps mentioned above has to be classified under the catalogue reference F1: and the 4d, 6d and 1/- values (if and when found) must be treated as F3, F4 and F5; because it is clear that the Nevis postal authorities made no distinction between the 1878 issues and the 1879 consignment, to which I next come.

The March 1879 issues. The next issues were a professional production, specially printed and overprinted in London by De La Rue. The numbers consigned are

1d rose to rose-red	- 10,008 (F2)
4d orange	- 2,508 (F3)
6d grey	- 1,008 (F4)
1/- deep green	- 1,008 (F5)

Each pane of the 1/- value contained the 'Cross on Hill' flaw.

The 'Re-touches' are not of course found on the 1d stamps in this printing.

Stamps of S.G. type 5 (key-type)

There was heavy use, fiscally, of the 1879 1d and 6d values; and it is quite practicable to reconstruct the panes of 12 stamps from copies so used. By 1881 supplies of the former had run short and a small quantity of SG.23 was overprinted locally with 'Revenue.' A rare error reads 'Revnue.'

This was the last local effort. In the same year De La Rue sent out a new consignment: the stamps could be taken for F6 to F8, but are in fact on paper watermarked Crown CC. The 1d value is common; the 6d is scarce; and the 4d very scarce indeed.

The final consignment was a much larger one, sent from London on 31st January 1882. It comprised F6 (in probably the same quantity as the 1d CC), F7, F8 and a 1/- value in pale magenta.

Postal Validity. It is quite clear that, during the embarrassment caused by the need for a ½d value, and the absence of a ½d stamp, fiscal penny stamps were allowed to be bisected and used for postal purposes, side by side with the current postage stamps, without being specially surcharged - though some were surcharged, SG.35b and 36b. It will be found that the bisects are at least as often 1d CC as 1d CA. As a logical extension (and with 1d, 4d and 6d stamps all apparently running short) it is believed by the writer that the use of fiscal stamps of these values (of any printing) began to be accepted, whether or not officially sanctioned, for postal use. On the other hand the 1/- value was not in short supply in 1882 and 1883, and the writer has seen no evidence that its postal use was either sanctioned or accepted; in the absence of such evidence, F5 (attractive as it is, as a stamp) ought to be treated as a fiscal only; conversely the other printings mentioned should be promoted to postal fiscal status, in the writer's view.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER Issues.

In St. Kitts a very simple expedient was adopted. Whenever fiscal stamps were felt necessary a stock of Nevis stamps was appropriated and overprinted in some more or less suitable form. The following variations are known:-

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|
| (1) ST. CHRISTOPHER | (2) Saint | (3) Saint Chris- |
| (4) St. Christ- | Christopher. | topher |
| opher | (5) Saint | (6) Saint |
| | Christopher. | Christopher. |
| | | REVENUE |

Types (1) to (4) are executed in violet ink, the lettering being very crude and often partly unreadable; types (5) and (6) are in a smaller and neater setting, executed in black. Double overprints may be found of any type.

Of the earlier issues, only F3 and F5 of Nevis seem to have been overprinted, the former with types (1) and (2), the latter with type (2) only.

The 6d CC was the next to be overprinted; it is never common, but is known with types (1), (2), (3), and (7) to be mentioned later.

The principal raids were on the 1882 consignment. The following values are known: type (1), 1d, 6d and 1/-: type (2), 1d (R1), 6d (R2), and 1/-: type (3), 1d, 6d and 1/-; type (4) and (5), 4d and 1/-. In addition S.G.26 of Nevis was overprinted with type (6). Note that type (2) does in fact have a full stop, and that the catalogue is wrong in this respect.

Dates and Postal Validity. It is not recorded exactly when the above overprinting was carried out. Presumably most or all was done in 1882 and 1883: but the writer has no specific information as to when or why these issues were made available for postal use.

ST. CHRISTOPHER (Cont.)

What is reasonably plain is that if R1 and R2 were so available, then any of the 1d and 6d stamps overprinted with types (1) to (4) would have been acceptable also. It is only speculation whether the problems which produced the surcharges led to the use of the fiscals postally here; but if so one would have expected the 4d value too to be so used - apparently it was not. At any rate R3, R4, R5 and R6 were presumably available for postal purposes from the outset: this is the very last issue, to which I referred originally, and it is this overprint which I should classify as type (7). It was of course a familiar printing economy to use the plates current at the time for printing a new issue in new colours, and to apply a cheap type-set overprint to indicate the stamps' intended purpose. As well as the four values catalogued, there was a 5/- value in yellow, assumed not to have been available at all for postal purposes.

At this point postmarks must be mentioned. Of all the fiscal stamps of the two islands, only R3 to R6, together at times with the 5/- value, are at all easy to find with genuine postmarks; and genuine postmarks here do not betoken genuine postal use. Almost invariably the copies so cancelled have been cancelled to order, although the cancellations were put on during the currency of the stamps. Usually the stamp bears half or most of the A 12; the duplex c.d.s. is found beside it where the stamps are on piece; and sometimes a number of stamps so treated may be found tied to exercise book paper, or similar scraps.

Mention has been made previously in the Bulletin of R2, cancelled with A 09 - again probably genuine, but cancelled to order. Yet there are quantities of F1 and F2, and smaller quantities of F3 to F8 which also bear A 09 postmarks - what of these ?

Almost every such postmark is a forgery. In fact every 'used' postal fiscal (except R3 to R6, as described above) should be treated as faked, until the contrary is proved. If the disinterest of the catalogue and of the average collector in these issues is to be justified, it can only be because - whatever their theoretical availability - there was little practical demand for the unbisected fiscal stamps for postal use.

There is a corollary too. When the genuine postally used copy turns up, one should throw the catalogue and its pricings away. These go back in time and in history to the listings in Morley's catalogue of revenue stamps (last edition 1910). That was a scholarly work for its day, and its prices were comprehensive and fairly apt. There is but one snag: when Morley spoke of used stamps, he only had one condition in mind - fiscally used!

The seeker after West Indies rarities is recommended to gather in what postally used copies he can find, while to-day's prices and philosophies still last.

Simon Goldblatt

ST. LUCIA

The query raised by S. Goldblatt in Bulletin 69 (June, 1971) on the datestamps is most interesting. The code marks come first and I have:-

S (Soufriere): 28.9.89 to 6.6.14

M (Micoud): 5.2.89 to 12.11.18

L (Laborie): 15.12.93 to 23. - .95

VF (Vieux Fort): 13.4.93

D (Dennery): 8.7.06

C (Castries): 25.7.85 to 22.5.95

These were followed by the name in full at the top with the code mark immediately beneath. I have:-

Castries (C): 6.6.02
Canaries (C): 9.12.11 to 22.6.12
Gros Islet (G): 6.4.48
Ause La Raye (A): 19.4.09 to 12.12.3-

The Colonial type, with six-pointed star beneath the name, are found used at many post offices. I have:-

Ti Rocher: 22.1.59
Mabouya Valley: 2.12.57
Victoria: 27.1.59
LaPointe: 21.11.60
Fond St. Jacques: 7.12.57
Bexon: 26.--.--
Babonneaux: 6.12.57
Conway: 19.11.60
Anse La Raye: 20.11.50 to 26.11.64
Patience: 1.11.49
Choiseul: 2.10.26 to 3.4.51
Vieux Fort: 4.11.20 to 30.10.15
Soufriere: 26.10.64
Micoud: 29.9.22 to 15.5.44
Dennery: 21.5.18 to 30.11.57
LaClery: --.--.--
Monchy: 5.12.57
Delaide: --.--.--
Grace: 21.1.59
Marchand: 2.12.57
Roseau: 10.12.57
Leslie Land: 29.11.57
Desruisseaux: 5.12.57
Saltibus: 16.3.53
Millet: 1.7.55
La Croix Maingot: 9.12.--

I have also the above type but without the star:-

Canaries: 10.12.57
Soufriere: 12.8.18 to 1.9.56
Augier: 11.9.61
Banse: 14.11.59
Gros Islet: 12.10.57
Vieux Fort: 27.8.56
Laborie: 11.8.54

I obtained the following information from that great student, the late Percy Hosking:-

"in common with most of the British West Indian colonies, the Post Office in St. Lucia was originally under the control of the G.P.O., London.

ST. LUCIA (Cont.)

In 1858, the Postmaster at Castries was issued with obliterator All and British stamps of various values.

The Colony assumed control of the post office in 1860 and in the same year issued its first adhesives. The A11 obliterator continued to be used and was the normal cancellation used at Castries for the next 20 years or so.

With the opening up of an inland mail service in 1884, circular date stamps were issued to the Post of Castries and to the district post offices set up at Soufriere and Vieux Fort (both opened on 16th July, 1884), Dennery, Laborie and Micoud (all opened on 19th July, 1885).

These circular date stamps were of the "abbreviated name" type having code letters immediately below "St. Lucia" and above the date. In some cases this type of datestamp was in use for at least 30 years.

Gros Islet was opened on 1st January, 1891. Whether it was then issued with a datestamp is not clear, but the earliest recorded type is that which was still being used in 1948. The present day datestamp omits the letter G and the St. of St. Lucia is in modern form.

Anse la Raye was established on 31st October, 1905, and its first datestamp was mis-spelt Ause la Raye. This type was in use for over 30 years, and was replaced with a datestamp with the correct spelling.

It would not appear that abbreviated datestamps were issued to Choiseul or Canaries (both opened 19th January, 1885) although it is possible that the former used the Castries mark when that office was issued with a new type of datestamp sent from London on 15th February, 1899.

Two types can be recorded for Choiseul distinguished by the lettering and the St. of St. Lucia.

Similarly Canaries has used two recordable types of datestamp. The first has the index letter C below name of office. In the current type this is omitted.

From about 1915 the abbreviated type of datestamps used at Soufriere, Vieux Fort, Dennery and Laborie were superseded by types incorporating the name of the office with St. Lucia below the date. These were in use for varying periods up to about 25 years.

In the case of Micoud the abbreviated type was used until about 1920 when a named type was introduced having the name of the office and colony in a continuing line at the top and this mark was still in use in the 1960s.

Dennery was later issued with a similar type datestamp.

The Post Office at Patience was opened on 29th September, 1936, and was originally issued with a double ring datestamp now superseded by the normal single ring type.

Since the war a considerable number of offices have been established and these have been issued with the normal single ring type.

Dates of opening were:-

LaClery: 16.5.56
Monchy: 17.4.57
Marchand: 2.5.56
Roscan: 2.6.56
Delaide: 1.9.60
Grace: 1.9.58
Leslie Land: 8.4.57
La Croix Maingot: 1.6.57
Millet: 1.7.54
Patience: 29.9.36
Saltibus: 1.6.50
Desruisseaux: 16.5.56
Grand Riviere: 1.9.59
Babonneau: 1.7.54
Rocher: 16.8.58
Bexon: 2.5.55
Mabouya Valley: 1.6.50
Victoria: 1.9.58
La Pointe: 8.9.60

W. A. Townsend

ST. VINCENT

EL from St. Vincent to London postal rate 4/-. The Fleuron strike of ST. VINCENTS is on the reverse and is dated May 8 1811. It is interesting to note that this Fleuron has no apostrophe between the T and the S. The Fleuron hand stamp came into use in 1805. According to the literature I have seen, there were two hand stamps in use from this date until 1842. The first of the hand stamps had the final apostrophe S removed in 1815, the second was not amended until 1819 when the apostrophe S was removed leaving traces of the apostrophe.

In the one in my possession I cannot find any trace of the apostrophe and it is quite likely that this one is a third type. I would be grateful if members have any information about it.

Incidentally, the four shilling rate is explained in a very short letter "Sirs, I took the liberty of writing you a letter on 3rd inst. per ship S. Vincent, enclosing you a little of my hair to be applied as specified therein, in that we must now crave your excuse for sending you a further quantity for the purpose and hoping Mrs. Lucas self and family enjoy health." It leaves one to wonder why he was sending a lock of his hair to London . . . possibly for a new wig.

D. Woolfson

VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Tortola date stamp mentioned in Mr. Goldblatt's article on page 42 of the June Bulletin should have been described as being in a 20 mm. single ring.

AUCTION GLEANINGS

ROBSON LOWE LTD.

(Postal History Auction)

Sale of April 7th, 1971

Sale of October 15th-16th, 1970

Barbados: 1853 Cover to London with crowned circle "PAID / AT BARBADOES"; c.d.s. on reverse	£23.00
Bermuda: 1850 Cover to St. George's showing c.d.s. "HAMILTON / BERMUDA" in red.	£33.00
British Guiana: 1859, 4c pale blue) cancelled by an almost complete strike of the double ring "T.P.O. ESSEQUIBO STEAMER / B. GUIANA" with "AP" in centre	£36.00
Maritime; 1820 Entire from Barbuda (ex Codrington corresp.) showing the unframed c.d.s. "LEEWARD ISLAND / F" in green	£92.50
St. Kitts: 1790 E.L. to London (ex Codrington corresp.) endorsed "By Leeward Island Packet" and showing on rev. a double impression of the S/L "ST. KITTS"	£26.00
St. Vincent: 1859 Cover to London showing crowned circle "PAID / AT / ST. VINCENT" and c.d.s. on rev.	£24.00

ROBSON LOWE LTD

(The "Colonel J. R. Danson" Collection of British West Indies)

Sale of June 2nd, 1971

Antigua: G.B. 6d lilac, canc. "A 18" (English Harbour)	£52.50
do. 1884-86, 1/- mauve, marginal mint block of 4	£100.00
Bahamas: 1859, thin paper. 1d dull lake, complete mint sheet of 60.	£250.00
Barbados: 1897, Diamond Jubilee, proof in black on glazed card of the master die with blank value tablet dated "23 AUG. 97"	£27.50
British Guiana: 1858-59, imperf., 1c brownish red, S.G. type (B), lightly canc. strip of 3 dated "FE 2 60" (slight faults)	£100.00
do. 1935, Jubilee, 2c, 6c, 12c and 24c imperf. die proofs of the frames in black on thin paper; also a similar proof of an unissued 10c cancelled by two lines in ink	£105.00
Cayman islands	
1901, K.E. VII die proof of the master die, with name and value tablets blank, in black on glazed card marked "BEFORE HARDENING" and dated "29 OCT 01".	£195.00
1901, K.E. VII die proofs of the name and value tablets only, of the 1d, 2½d and 6d in black on glazed card, the first dated "5 JUL 00"; the other two dated "7 OCT 01"	£100.00
1901-02, CA 1/- orange and 1907 MCA 1/- violet and green, imperf. plate proofs, the first gummed: one with small faults	£100.00
1908, 2½d on 4d brown and blue; used	£185.00
1907, die proofs of the name and value tablets of the 3d and 10/- in black on glazed card; both dated "3 JAN 08".	£62.50
1912-20 proof of the master die, with name and value tablets blank, in black on glazed card, marked "BEFORE HARDENING" and signed "A. W. Bolton," undated	£90.00
do. die proofs in black on glazed card of the name and value tablets only, for the ¼d, 2d, 2/- and 3/-, the first dated "1 AUG. 12," the others dated "17 JAN 12"	£90.00
1917, War Stamp 1½d on 2½d, the rare type, S.G. 55, mint corner strip of 3 with plate number "5"	£250.00
1935, Jubilee, ½d to 1/-, the set of imperf. die proofs of the frames in black on thin white paper.	£290.00
Leeward Is.: 1921, die proof in black on glazed card of the key plate Die II with name and value tablets blank, marked "BEFORE HARDENING," dated "17/1/21".	£105.00
do. Postal Stationery: 1912 die proof in orange of the embossed registration envelope with head in circular red border inserted in the centre, mounted on large card and dated in ink "29 Nov. 1912"	£40.00
Montserrat: 1876, CC perf. 14, 6d blue green; superb mint	£80.00
do. 1884, CA pert. 12, 1d red, var. inverted "S" used	£90.00
St. Christopher: 1882-90, CA, ½d, 1d carm.-rose, 2½d ultra-m, 4d grey, 6d and 1/-, all var. imperf., all marginal except 1/- . Probably of proof status	£165.00
St. Lucia: 1935 Jubilee set ½d to 1/-, imperf. die proofs in black on thin paper of the frames only.	£160.00
Tobago: 1882-84, CA, 4d yellow-green, mint with malformed "CE," R.P.S. cert.	£130.00
Trinidad: 1876, CC perf. 14 x 12½, 6d yellow-green, c.d.s. "NO 26 1880." R.P.S.cert.	£380.00

Rose Tiford

HON. SECRETARY'S PARAGRAPH

Dear Member,

On more than one occasion in the past I have referred to the steady spate of new issues and there seems to be no signs of any easing up despite the adverse criticism that has appeared from time to time in the philatelic press. It would seem, however, that some of our new members have decided to do something about it. On a number of application forms for membership that have been returned to me this year phrases such as 'Except Commemoratives,' 'Not Special Issues,' 'Definitives only,' 'No Miniature sheets' have been included under the heading, "Main Interests in B.W.I." I feel sure you will agree that no comment is necessary. Now and again I find a few minutes to glance through philatelic journals and in particular the reports of meetings. I frequently see the name of one of our members as having given an individual display and I would like to think that on such occasions the opportunity is taken to mention our Circle and thus 'spread the gospel.' On your behalf it gives me great pleasure to welcome the following who have been enrolled as members since our last issue: G. R. Brumby (Lincolnshire), R. Clements (Wales), W. D. Cribbs (Surrey), J. A. Cronin (Suffolk), R. J. Edmondson (Wales), Andrews B. Hale (U.S.A.), G. A. Madgwick (Surrey), H. J. Schut (Netherlands), J. Taylor (Guyana), A. Thompson (Lincolnshire), J. R. Whitfield (Yorkshire).

P.T.S.

OBITUARY

KENRICK J. A. O. MANNING

It is with very deep regret that we record the death on May 27th, 1971, of Mr. Manning, a founder member of the Circle. Ken, as he was affectionately known to so many, was 78 and active in philately almost up to the time of his death. He was a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, which he joined in 1939 and was a member of many other philatelic societies. He was a valued supporter of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain of which he was Vice-Chairman at the Bristol gathering in 1969. An untiring 'displayer' and lecturer to countless societies both at home and abroad, his energies and travels in connection with his hobby remained unabated in his later years of retirement; in fact, if anything, his abundant enthusiasm seemed to grow rather than diminish, and it was this which evidently helped Ken to remain so young in heart.

He had long been a collector and student of practically everything philatelic appertaining to the West Indies and selections from his postal history collection had been seen and enjoyed by very many collectors.

The Circle's sympathies are extended to his wife Violet who supported her husband so generously in all his philatelic activities and commitments, and to his son and daughter.

Rose Titford

BULLETINS

Copies of back numbers - some being XEROX copies - are obtainable (subject to being in stock) from the Hon. Secretary as follows:

Nos. 1-7 (reprint in one cover), 75p (\$1.80). All others, 25p each (60c) each.

'CORDEX' instantaneous Self Binders each holding 20 issues can be supplied at 75p each (\$1.80).

POSTAGE is extra in all cases.

THE LIBRARY

The following has recently been added by presentation by the author, to whom the Circle's sincere thanks have been expressed - "HIGHWAY TRAVELLING POST OFFICES IN JAMAICA," by Thomas Foster. In addition, the following have been purchased for the Library: "THE STAMPS OF BRITISH HONDURAS," by B. W. H. Poole. "JAMAICAN OBLITERATION NUMBERS," by L. C. C. Nicholson (1949).

Rose Titford (Hon. Librarian)

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