



BRITISH GUIANA – DEMERARI PAQ. FR. C NO.1 MARK
BY DR. ERNST SCHLUNEGGER AND CHARLES FREELAND

FIGURE 1



Earliest Recorded Date (Page 19 #1)



BULLETIN No. 218 September 2008



Affiliated to the Association of British Philatelic Societies and the American Philatelic Society

ISSN 0953-8720

BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE

OBJECTS

- 1 TO promote interest in and the study of the stamps and postal history of the islands that comprise the British West Indies and in addition BERMUDA, BRITISH GUIANA (GUYANA) and BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE) and the Postal History and markings of all other Caribbean territories during any period that they were under British administration or control, and those British Post Offices which operated in the Caribbean, and Central or South America.
- 2 TO issue a quarterly BULLETIN containing articles, items of interest and other features.
- 3 TO loan books from the Circle library (home members only). Borrowers bear postage both ways.
- 4 TO publicise 'wants' and furnish opinions on stamp(s) and/or cover(s) for a nominal fee.
- 5 TO encourage, assist or sponsor the authorship and publication of definitive handbooks, monographs or other works of reference appropriate to the aim in paragraph 1 above.

**Opinions expressed in articles in this Bulletin are those of the authors
and not necessarily those of the BWISC, its Editor, or its Officers.**

OFFICERS & CONTACT DETAILS

Web Site: www.bwisc.org

Founder:	P.T. Saunders, FRPSL
President:	E.V. Toeg, FRPSL
Vice-Presidents:	Charles Freeland, FRPSL: Ob Batterieweg 45, CH-4059 Basel, Switzerland Tel. 0041 61 361 1205, e-mail: charles.freeland@hotmail.com Simon Goldblatt: 39 Essex Street, London, WC2R 3AT Tel. 0207 222 5828 (H) 0207 832 1132 (W) 0207 353 3978 (F) Derek M. Nathan, FRPSL: 7 Cromford Way, New Malden. Surrey. KT3 3BB Tel. 0208 942 3881, e-mail: derek@dmn.dircon.co.uk
Hon. Chairman:	Peter Ford: Box 665, Mail Boxes Etc., Ctra. Cabo la Nao (Pla) 124-6, 03730 Javea, Alicante, Spain Tel. 0034 966 472 158, e-mail: peterf@bwisc.org
Hon. Secretary:	Chas Gee: 32 Blagreaves Lane, Littleover, Derby, DE23 1FH. Tel. 01332 271564, e-mail: secretary@bwisc.org
Hon. Treasurer:	Ray Stanton: The Old Rectory, Salmonby, Lincs. LN9 6PX. Tel. 01507 533742, e-mail: rjstanton@tiscali.co.uk
Hon. Editor:	Steve Jarvis: 5 Redbridge Drive, Andover, Hants SP10 2LF. Tel. 01264 358065, e-mail: info@bwisc.org
Hon. Librarian:	Ian Jakes: 1 Sherwood Street, Market Warsop, Mansfield, Notts NG20 0JP DX 717390 Mansfield 7, Tel. 01623 842095 (H), 01623 860581 (W), e-mail: jakeslaw@hotmail.com
Hon. Publications Officer:	Peter Ford: – see above
Publications Sales:	David Druett: Pennymead Auctions, 1 Brewerton St. Knaresborough, HG5 8AZ Tel. 01423 865962, e-mail: pennymead@aol.com
Hon. Public Relations Officer:	Nigel Chandler FRPSL: 76 Spencers Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 2JG Tel. 01403 24 27 88, 07801 431 054 (M), e-mail: oesypum@aol.com
Committee:	Michael Hamilton, Peter Fernbank FRPSL
Hon. Auditor:	John Davis F.C.A. (not in practice)
North American Representative:	John Seidl: 4324 Granby Way Marietta GA 30062 USA, e-mail: jseidl@mindspring.com
Study Group Leaders:	Listed in December 2003 Bulletin and on the Web Site

Printed by Sarsen Press, Winchester

IN THIS ISSUE		Page
Programme of Events & Information		3
Message From the Chairman	Peter Ford	4
BWI Mail Carried By Royal Naval Vessels	Peter Brooks	6
	David Watson	
BWI Caribbean stamp mysteries 1953–1963	David Horry	7
Bahamas – Special Delivery Service 1916–17	Peter Fernbank	10
Barbuda – KGV 1922 Issue Watermark Varieties	Sir Geoffrey Palmer	15
British Guiana – ‘DEMERARI PAQ. FR. C No.1’ mark	Dr. Ernst Schlunegger and Charles Freeland	18
Grenada – 1934 Issue Varieties	Dickon Pollard	22
Jamaica – The Relative Absence of Philatelic Covers	Eric Bateson	23
Montserrat – Official Paid	Peter Tribe	28
St. Vincent – 1831 Hurricane	Michael Hamilton	29
BWI – RMSP	Ian Jakes / David Allen	29
St. Vincent – SG5 Issue Date	Michael Louka	31
Trinidad – Numeral Cancel ‘38’	Ed Barrow	32
Turks & Caicos Is. – The Early QE II Issues	Richard Foden	32
Book Review: Intercontinental Airmails (EB Proud)	David Crotty	35
Auction Update	Charles Freeland	36
Derek Sutcliffe Obituary	Steve Jarvis	37
Trevor Davis Obituary	Charles Freeland	38
Membership & Library		39

SOCIETY PROGRAMME OF EVENTS & INFORMATION

PHILATEX MEETING 2008

... is to be held on Saturday 1 November 2008 from 3pm to 5:30pm in Room 32 at the Horticultural Halls, Lawrence Hall, Greycoat & Elverton Street, London SW1.

Paul Wright will be displaying his JAMAICA and we have decided that the second half should be made up of smaller displays of a minimum of 16 sheets brought along by members on the day.

BATH PHILATELIC SOCIETY DISPLAY

Kevin Darcy and James Podger are to display at the Bath Philatelic Society, 'Cayman Islands – Once Upon A Time', on Wednesday 29 October.

Further details from James on Pee-j-aggie-boo@ntlworld.com

Editor's Note: Members are asked to let me know of other displays, so I can provide publicity.

POSTAL STATIONERY SPECIMEN PROJECT

Charles Freeland has had his arm twisted by James Bendon to help in the production of a handbook listing postal stationery specimens. As his collection is not complete he would appreciate offers of the following UPU specimens, or at least photostats/scans of same.

Wrappers:

- Grenada: 1948 ¼d brown HG10

Registered envelopes:

- Barbados: 1885 2d F size HG5, 1912 2d H2 size HG11b, 1923 2½d G size HG12a
- St. Lucia: 1912 2d H size HG3a and H2 size HG3b
- St. Vincent: 1938 3d H2 size HG6a, 1951 6c H2 size HG7a (not sure this exists as specimen)

CIVIL CENSORSHIP STUDY GROUP

Graham Mark is holding all of Chris Miller's research pages with updates for his book on West Indian censorship. He would like someone or some group to take this forward to produce a revised work. Anyone willing to volunteer to co-ordinate this work should contact the Editor.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

We have, with regret, to inform our members of the death of two of our most distinguished members. As will be seen from the two obituaries in this issue, Derek Sutcliffe and Trevor Davis have passed away. They will be missed both as individuals and as contributors to the Study Circle.

We have in prospect our meeting at PHILATEX in November (see Page 3), where we look forward to Paul Wright displaying his Jamaica. Also, for the second half of the afternoon, we are inviting members to bring along material to be displayed. I would encourage you to bring something, 16 pages or more, to let other members see what you collect and perhaps you will receive some advice from the more experienced collectors in the Study Circle as to how you might develop your collection. The Committee are looking forward to the event and hope it is successful and can be repeated.

A few years ago, the Committee decided to initiate a system of Group Leaders with the intention of perhaps encouraging collectors of a particular colony to collaborate in preparing articles for the Bulletin, and also to encourage research. We need to have volunteers as Leaders for several colonies viz. Antigua, Bahamas, Dominica and Turks and Caicos Islands. I will be approaching some members in the next couple of months to fill these vacancies. Please give it your earnest consideration, if approached.

We have been approached by the Cinderella Stamp Club to ask if we could have a joint meeting with them at the Royal Philatelic Society on Saturday 18 April next year. Would anyone interested in attending such a meeting please contact me as soon as possible.

FOR COLLECTORS**BERMUDA**

1943 2/- BK cw11c – A sheet of 60 £600 1952 £1 SG121e, BK cw26a Marg. Block 15 £2000
1947 A Prague cover BK cw15bb £3750

BRITISH COLUMBIA

1868 Reg cover Ex Wellburn, via San Francisco to Upper Canada (details available) £4000

MALTA

1965 QEII 1s/3d SG341c, a fine imperforate cylinder block of 6 £2500

NEW ZEALAND

1963 Railway error SG819a £1850

SUDAN

1897 ovpt on Egypt – fine range of panes & part sheets £950

1971 (27 JAN TO 10 MAR) SPECIAL COURIER MAIL

A postal service run by Government authority – Worldwide Covers @ £4 each

Also unused 1st issue (Sterling), 20 countries – £10

and unused 2nd issue (Decimal), 27 countries – £20

Some complete sheets available (14" by 19")

N.B. WE HAVE A GOOD RANGE OF 'TED PROUD' PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Subject Unsold, Plus Postage or Carriage



A.M.L.

Private Box 155 @ 89/91 Pall Mall, SW1Y 5HS
Tel 0208 998 9363 – Fax Phone First





SPINK

— F O U N D E D 1 6 6 6 —

BRITISH EMPIRE STAMPS & COVERS 13TH NOVEMBER 2008 LONDON

FEATURING AN OUTSTANDING SELECTION OF ST. LUCIA



For more information contact David Parsons

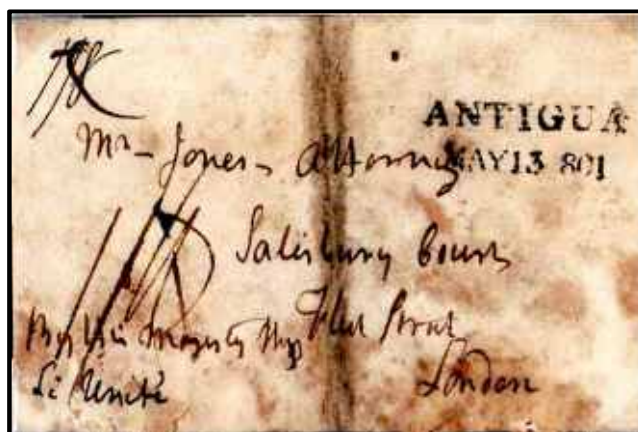
Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4072 Fax: +44 (0)20 7563 4085 email: dparsons@spink.com

THE TRADITION THE EXPERIENCE THE RESULTS

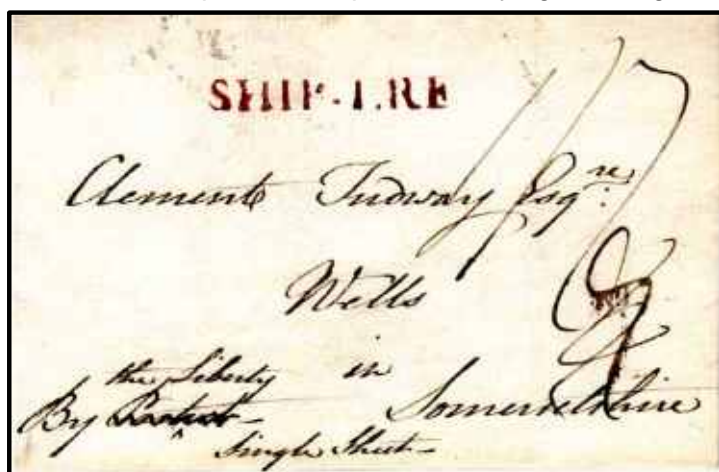
69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, London WC1B 4ET
www.spink.com

BWI**MAIL CARRIED BY ROYAL NAVAL VESSELS****BY PETER BROOKS**

Having no Jamaica material, I can add little to Paul Hancock's article in the June Bulletin. However, I have noticed that on early mail the endorsements are not always to be trusted. I illustrate a cover I have, which is clearly endorsed 'By His Majesty Ship Li Unite'. The Packet handstamp applied in Antigua and the rate confirm that this is a packet letter. This would appear to be an example of a Royal Navy vessel being pressed into service as a Post Office Packet. However it was not carried by HMS LI UNITE. The letter is an exact duplicate including the endorsement of the original letter which was sent by HMS LI UNITE and is marked with an Oval/Crown Deal Ship Letter handstamp on arrival. This was a normal case of a warship carrying ship letter mail. HMS LI UNITE sailed with the fleet that left Antigua on 27 April 1801. The duplicate letter, handstamped 13 May 1801, travelled later by Packet but the endorsement was not amended. The arrival marking is dated 3 July 1801.



Another example of a duplicate carrying the original endorsement is illustrated. In this case the



endorsement was amended. This is a letter of 1793, which interestingly has a 'twin' in the *Codrington Correspondence*. LL 162 (p.39) has the same markings with the additional information that the Liberty's captain was called Forster. The note below the Codrington book states that the Ship Lre handstamp is 6mm tall and in red (unrecorded), as is mine.

Are these the only two letters known carrying this handstamp in red? It would seem the single sheet endorsement was not accepted. Originally rated 9d (as was LL 162) it was uprated to 1/7d.

MAIL CARRIED BY ROYAL NAVAL VESSELS**BY DAVID WATSON**

I have another cover, carried by HM CUTTER CYGNET in 1799, to add to Paul Hancock's list in the June Bulletin. The 48 days it was in transit pale into insignificance when compared to another 1799 cover on the same album page – 174 days from Jamaica to Madeira!



BWI**CARIBBEAN STAMP MYSTERIES 1953–1963****BY DAVID HORRY**

Firstly I must apologise to Steve Jarvis for pulling the wool up his garden path! I was a bit surprised by the prominence of my last offering. I would also like to thank David Wright – the original author – who took my naughtiness in fine spirit and has even encouraged this latest response.

The stamps of the early QEII period are indeed a joy and delight and here, very firmly tongue in cheek, are the answers to all the mysteries (Bulletin #216, March 2008) from the Hedley Adams Mobbs Collection...

1 LEEWARD ISLANDS

This federal issue has been with us since 1890 and according to R. Courtney Cade, MBE of the Colonial Office, "...the 'federal' issue which is valid for use concurrently throughout the Colony; a convenience much prized by those whose business carries them frequently from one island to another".

The 8c 'holographic rainbow' design was never adopted and according to Cade was, "a significant attempt to jazz things up!" This copy is the only one remaining and is from the Hedley Mobbs collection as is the accompanying Windward Island stamp.

New designs by Hedley Mobbs himself were sadly rejected in 1956 when the Leewards finally stopped issuing the federal issue.

**2 ANTIGUA CONSTITUTION**

A special Issue for the New Constitution ran into time problems and had to be aborted at the last minute. Sir John Ruskington noted at the time, "Yet another cock-up on the Constitution front. The resulting pair of feeble overprints should never have seen light of day. Disaster – heads and more will roll!!!"

Shown is the unissued 30c design from the somewhat tardy J.V. Quarrington-Brown which was due to be printed by Waterlow and Sons.

For notes on overprint positioning see item 10.

**3 ST. KITTS REVENUE**

It was a powerful Treasury headed by Sir Cranwell Barefoot that originally intended this lovely set for revenue purposes only. All denominations showed the Treasury. A compromise with the PMG, Martin Timberland, was reached and the word 'POSTAGE' was eventually added to the design.

The 12c Warner Tomb design was originally designed with the legend, "Sir Thomas Warner's Tomb, in the Grounds of St. Thomas Church Old Road, Basseterre, Middle Island). He was Governor in 1625". But it was necessary to trim it a bit in order to include the words 'POSTAGE & REVENUE' – at Sir Cranwell's insistence.



4 BARBADOS COLOURS

I have already covered the colour issues in my previous article and there is only one further colour trial from the QEII period within the Hedley Mobbs collection the 8c in pink – Cade notes; *“methink too much pink gin down at B.W.!”*

5 BERMUDA – WINDWARDS

Four of the original Bermuda QEII designs the 1d, 1½d, 2½d and 1s were the handiwork of antipodean designer James Berry. He was also commissioned to design stamps for the Windward Islands – only the 2½d Boatswain Bird design survives; sadly it was never issued. It came to the Hedley Mobbs collection via his great friend Sir Edmund Hillary, an avid collector and sometime mountaineer.

6 DOMINICA 1953 PRINTING QUALITY

There is a note from Courtney Cade to Hedley Mobbs regarding the difference between the printing qualities of the KGVI and QEII stamps dated 12 December 1954: – *“Hedley, thanks for the note – 4th inst. – I truly believe that the larger format of the recent Dominica issue makes them appear to be more ‘open’ than their predecessors and to some this may invariably equate to a lack of quality. I cannot concur”.*

Illustrated is the unique, unissued, smaller 48c Boiling Lake QEII definitive which Hedley Mobbs bought at Harmers Auction 1961 for \$22,500!



7 ST. VINCENT PICTORIAL DEFINITIVES

There were pictorials but they were too expensive for this cash-strapped island, according to the Crown Agents. Shown are the 1c carmine and purple – Aeroplane approaching Arnos Vale and the \$2.50 green and black – Sunrise over St. Vincent. These are the only



two surviving stamps that were proofed. According to Hedley Mobbs this was probably the finest set of its period, designed by Arthur Spanby-Dock a well-known local landscape artist.

8 TRINIDAD & TOBAGO PICTORIAL DEFINITIVES

Similarly these lovely stamps were prepared but never issued as there was a rush to be the first colony to issue QEII stamps.

The outstanding work of Welby Kyme, a Canadian artist who lived at Parlatuvier in Tobago for many years. The 1c grey-green shows The Enterprise Zone at Valencia.

The 1½c dark heliotrope, Canoes at Caroni Village. The 2c slate brown shows The Rainforest in Tobago. The 3c dreary purple, Fishermen at Point Gourde. The 4c slightly warm lilac-blue, Stollmeyers Castle on the Queen's Park Savannah, Port of Spain. The 6c bottle green depicts a suburban scene at Woodbrook, Port of Spain. The 15c Cadbury brown shows the Cocoa Mines outside Speyside, Tobago. The \$1 palish olive shows the Sugar Cane Train at Arima and the \$2 indigoish depicts Donkeys at Mason Hall, Tobago. This is the only surviving set which came to Hedley Mobbs through the John G. Diefenbaker Foundation, Toronto.

According to Courtney Cade in his book *British Colonial Stamps in Current Use*, Second Edition 1955 H.M.S.O., *“The First Boca or ‘Boca de Monos’ is the Channel separating Trinidad from Monos, the first of the three islands between Trinidad and Venezuela. Collectively the four channels are known as ‘The Dragon’s Mouth’; they connect the North Atlantic with the Gulf of Paria”.*



9 BRITISH GUIANA MAP

Courtney Cade's note from the same publication is interesting:

"...this map is intended to show its (British Guiana's) location and to dispel the common error of confusing it with New Guinea. So it appears that a Job-well-done sticker is warranted!" Especially after the first attempt! – illustrated here.

10 HURRICANES – HARRY – HATTIE – IMELDA

Overprints were prepared by De la Rue for more than one British Honduran hurricane in 1961 – happily Harry and Imelda caused much less destruction than Hattie which killed over 400 residents and caused some \$350 million of damage. The date was 31 October 1961 but the overprints for Hattie were not released until 15 January 1962. Winds roared in at 140mph gusting to 180mph! The ensuing Tsunami rose to 12ft and hit Stann Creek, which was completely destroyed and later rebuilt as Hattieville.

The UPU is very clear on the positioning of overprints containing information – in Section 193-23a-Ov-2 – *"The overprint legend shall be positioned centrally within each stamp – both horizontally and vertically. An identical legend shall be applied to every stamp within the sheet – without exception"*.

It is noticeable on the Hurricane Harry stamp that the image of the airport is actually blurred by the high winds.



BAHAMAS

SPECIAL DELIVERY SERVICE 1916–17

BY PETER FERNBANK

The recent articles on the Kamloops cover by Ian Jakes, with a response from Charles Freeland, coincided with my own attempts to dig a little deeper into the Special Delivery issue of 1916. Until now Ludington's study *Bahamas: the Locally Overprinted Special Delivery Stamps of 1916–17* has been the foundation on which much of our current knowledge on the subject is based, for which Ian and Charles provided a synopsis in Bulletins 215 to 217.

In order to better understand the background to this issue I decided to see if the Canadian Post Office archives could shed any further light on the subject. I was particularly fortunate here in that member Eric Yendall lives only a few miles from the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa and he very generously offered to go there on my behalf and gather in the information on the Special Delivery agreement between Bahamas and Canada. This he has sent on to me, and what he has turned up will force us to revise what we all thought we knew about this issue. Although my efforts are far from complete sufficient new information has been uncovered to undermine some of the basic tenets of Ludington's interpretation of events.

THE SPECIAL DELIVERY SERVICE

The Special Delivery service as operated within Canada speeded delivery of mail at the destination only. Mail was sent by normal first class delivery, but any Special Delivery items were wrapped in a Special Delivery Facing Slip. Care was taken to segregate the special delivery mail such that it was the first to be encountered upon opening the mail bag at the destination office. It was then delivered to the addressee by a special messenger service (which we must assume had been set up by the postal authorities in Nassau at the inception of the agreement).

THE CANADIAN POST OFFICE ARCHIVE

The archive contained correspondence from various Canadian Post Office departments, from the Postmasters of the four post offices which operated the Special Delivery service with the Bahamas, and also with the Postmaster of the Bahamas. In addition there are a number of Official Post Office Guides that provide important background information. It is too voluminous to detail in this article but I hope to publish it in full at a later date. The following is a brief summary of points extracted from the correspondence, and also from further study of the stamps and covers.

1. On 15 December 1915 a total of 600 Special Delivery stamps were sent to Ottawa for subsequent distribution to post offices that requisitioned for them. Under a reciprocal arrangement a similar quantity of Canadian 10c Special Delivery stamps were sent to Nassau
2. The Special Delivery agreement started on 1 January 1916.
3. The Special Delivery stamps were not sold over the counter but were affixed to the letter by the Post Office clerk, who then posted the letter. It was thus not possible to buy mint stamps at the Post Office (until August 1917, see later).
4. A handwritten record of the subsequent distribution and quantities issued of the 600 Bahamas Special Delivery stamps sent to Canada was maintained by the Postage Stamp Branch of the Canadian Post Office (Fig.1). In addition to recording quantities issued to the four post offices participating in the scheme, the record notes that in October 1916 100 were issued at Ottawa "for Dy. PMG. For Use of Dept.", although for what purpose is unclear. The balance of 170 was held by the Postage Stamp Branch.

A total of 330 stamps were thus issued to post offices as follows:–

Toronto	140	Westmount	5	Ottawa	10	Winnipeg	175
---------	-----	-----------	---	--------	----	----------	-----

It should be noted that any Postmaster within Canada could have applied for Bahamas Special Delivery stamps, but only the above four post offices elected to do so.

FIGURE 1.

Issue of Special Delivery Stamps, Bahamas Is.

Name of Office	Date 1916	Number Issued	Amount
Toronto - Ont.	Feb'y 15	10	1 .
Westmount. P.2.	" 16	5	50
Winnipeg - Man.	" 22	10	1 .
Winnipeg - "	March 20	40	4 .
Winnipeg - "	April 1	25	2 50
Toronto - Ont.	June 20	20	2 .
Toronto - "	August 19	20	2 .
Winnipeg - Man.	September 2	25	2 50
Ottawa - Ont.	" 13	5	50
Ottawa - "	October 2 (For Reg. P. 9)	100	10
Toronto - "	Nov. 21	20	2 .
Winnipeg - Man.	" 27	25	2 50
Ottawa - Ont.	Dec. 26 1916	5	50
Winnipeg - Man.	Jan'y 8 1917	25	2 50
Toronto - Ont.	" 20	20	2 .
Winnipeg - Man.	Feb'y 6	25	2 50
Toronto - Ont.	" 15	30	3 .
			430

The handwritten list recording Special Delivery stamps issued in Canada

5. Ludington states that the usually agreed date of issue was 1 May 1916, but the stamps were available for use at three of the post offices by late February 1916.
6. From an analysis of covers seen Ludington noted that on all those dated before 14 December 1916 the Special Delivery stamp received a Canadian cancellation whereas on all those dated later the Special Delivery stamp was cancelled in Nassau. From this he concluded that the agreement had been terminated at sometime in December 1916. This was not the case. The Canadian postal authorities continued to implement the terms of the agreement until August 1917. At no time was the agreement formally terminated. However, the Canadian Official Post Office Guide for 1917 stated that "No British stamp or postage stamp of a foreign country, or bill or law stamp, can be received as prepayment for postage in Canada". The change in cancellation policy may therefore have been a belated recognition that the Bahamas stamp was a foreign stamp as far as Canadian postal regulations were concerned, and its use would be contrary to regulations if it paid for a Canadian postal service. Its function was to perform a postal service in the Bahamas and therefore it was up to the Bahamas postal authorities to cancel it. It does appear that in a few cases the change in cancelling policy was not strictly adhered to since a small number of covers are known with Canadian cancellations in 1917.

7. A further printing of the original type was placed on sale in Nassau on 27 January (*Ewen's Weekly Stamp New*, 28 July 1917 and H.E. Huber¹) or 1 March 1917 (Ludington and others), the former date being more probable, but none of these were officially sent to the Canadian postal authorities.
8. In March 1917 the Superintendent of the Postage Stamp Branch requested confirmation from each of the four Postmasters of the branches operating the Bahamas Special Delivery service that "...the regulations of the Department have been lived up to in all cases, viz. the use of such stamps for the sole purpose for which they were issued, that is to say, the actual prepayment of special delivery charges as letters posted at your office and addressed to Nassau". He duly received these assurances. This clearly shows that Canada had not terminated the agreement and was not selling Special Delivery stamps over the counter.
9. In August 1917 multiple covers addressed to Rev. C. Schreiner and J. A. Galbraith, and bearing a different type of Special Delivery stamp (type S.2 rather than the original Type S.1 as supplied to Canada) were intercepted by the Canadian authorities. Realising that another source of Special Delivery stamps was available, the Canadian authorities queried the matter with the Postmaster of Nassau. They were informed that due to demand from philatelists a further 6,000 stamps had been printed and sold, mainly to dealers in the UK and the USA.

However, it was not divulged that these 6,000 comprised a 2nd and 3rd overprinting on the original Crown CC watermark 5d value, virtually indistinguishable from the original 600 supplied to Canada. They admitted only to the new type S.2, printed and overprinted in London, with a different font style of the overprint. At no time do the Canadian authorities seem to have been aware that additional quantities of the original type had been printed that were indistinguishable from the original type.



It was at this point, not December 1916 as Ludington claimed, that Canada decided to sell off the remaining stocks of the Bahamas Special Delivery stamps. In doing so they effectively brought the Special Delivery arrangement to an end since there were no longer any stamps available to service mail at Canadian post offices. No formal announcement was made, either to the Bahamas authorities or to the public, because of the desire of the Canadian authorities not to criticize the postal administration of another country.

10. Until August 1917 the Canadian authorities maintained a strict control over the issue of the Bahamas Special Delivery stamps. It can therefore be surmised that only Special Delivery covers sent from the post offices at Ottawa, Toronto, Westmount and Winnipeg, with Canadian postmarks dated before August 1917, were subject to the special delivery service within Canada. Covers with postmarks from other Canadian post offices may not have received special delivery treatment and were sent as normal mail. However, they would probably still have been delivered by special messenger on arrival in Nassau.
11. The majority of mint stamps existing from the first printing of 600 must have emanated from the small remaining stock held by the four post offices in August 1917, the balance of 170 sent to the Postmaster at Ottawa to be sold, and from the further 100 retained by the deputy Postmaster-General. It would be a fair approximation to estimate that about 300 were postally used prior to August 1917. Of the remainder sold off, some may also have been subsequently affixed to letters and postally used² and thus less than 300 mint copies can exist.
12. After August 1917 it is likely that letters bearing a Bahamas Special Delivery stamp were sent as normal mail, the Special Delivery stamp being treated merely as a label, but again, they may still have been delivered by special messenger on arrival in Nassau.
13. Covers exist posted from St. Louis in the United States with a Bahamas Special Delivery stamp affixed, as mentioned by Ian Jakes. A letter of 23 August 1917 from the Nassau Postmaster to the Deputy Postmaster of Canada clearly stated "...that the Bahamas Special Delivery stamp will only be recognized in the postal service for sending letters from

Canada to Nassau ...” These USA covers were purely philatelic contrivances and would not have received special delivery treatment on arrival in Nassau.

14. In March 1929 the Acting Postmaster at Nassau requested that 550 of the 600 Canadian 10c Special Delivery stamps be replaced since “... *(they) are so badly stuck together as to be useless*”. The Deputy Postmaster General of Canada replied:–

“... none of the stamps issued by your administration are now available. Little, if any, use was made of the facilities offered by our two administrations for a Special Delivery service, no doubt because of the inevitable elapsed time between posting in one country and the delivery in the other.

In the circumstances we see no object in establishing a special delivery service such as you propose and would suggest that the service shall be terminated”.

Thus Ludington’s interpretation of events must be called into question. He was correct in stating that the discovery by the Canadian postal authorities that Special Delivery stamps were on sale in Nassau resulted in the remaining stock held by the Canadian P.O. being sold off. He was wrong in connecting this with the change in cancellation policy in December 1916. The two events were unconnected and separated by eight months. His assertion that the date of issue of the second overprinting was “... *perhaps at the beginning of December 1916.*” was based on the assumption that it was this printing which caused the revocation of the agreement.

Covers sent from post offices other than Toronto, Westmount, Ottawa and Winnipeg must have used stamps sent out to individuals (philatelists) from the Bahamas, and these would have been from either the 2nd or 3rd overprinting, since all the stamps officially held by the Canadian post office were from the first. Conversely, letters posted from the above four post offices up to August 1917 would have had stamps from the 1st overprinting affixed.

Some re-evaluation of the relative value of Special Delivery covers is therefore called for. At present any cover where the Special Delivery stamp has a Canadian cancellation is valued at three to four times that of those which received only a Nassau cancellation. The St. Louis covers are on a par with, or slightly more expensive than those from Canada with a Nassau cancellation.

I would suggest reappraising their value as follows:–

1. Covers posted at the above four post offices up to August 1917 would have received the full special delivery service, both in Canada and Bahamas (despite a large proportion of them being sent, quite legitimately, for philatelic purposes). These should receive the highest valuation, regardless of whether the Special Delivery stamp was cancelled in Canada or Nassau, with perhaps a slight premium for Canadian cancellations in 1916.
2. Mail from Canadian post offices, other than the above four, would not have been specially segregated for onward transmission within Canada, but would have been delivered by special messenger in Nassau. This would also apply to all covers sent after August 1917. These should be rated at less than those of 1) above.
3. The St. Louis covers would not have been subject to a special delivery service either in the USA or Bahamas. They are purely philatelic and the Special Delivery stamp was just a label, performing no postal function whatsoever. They should be valued at considerably less than 2 above.

The implications of this new information on the identification of the three different settings of the overprint will be dealt with in a separate article.

My sincere thanks are due to Eric Yendall for all his efforts in gathering in the archive information. Although initially knowing nothing about the Bahamas Special Delivery issues he has rapidly become something of an expert in interpreting the significance of the contents of the archive. My thanks also to Charles Freeland for commenting on this article and for information on Special Delivery covers.

NOTES

1. *Bahamas Special Delivery 1916–18*, Harry E. Huber, The Stamp Lover, Nov. 1930.
2. Lot 1460 in the sale of Ludington’s collection (Spink 9 Nov. 1999) was a cover from Toronto dated ‘9 Nov 1917’ and was identified by Ludington as “*1st printing, No.31*”.

Philatelic Auctions...

The Grosvenor team offers a friendly and flexible approach for both buyers and sellers. Andrew Claridge, James Crist, Nick Mansell, David Boyd, Stuart Billington, Glyn Page and Tristan Britain provide the wealth of experience that you require to bring the very best results.

Our high-quality catalogues and extensive international mailing are backed by full exposure of lots on the internet and worldwide advertising. Prompt payment after auction is guaranteed.

Stamps of the West Indies are featured regularly.

Please contact us to find out more about our exceptionally competitive terms which contain no hidden "extra charges".



GROSVENOR
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS

399-401 Strand Third Floor London WC2R 0ET

Telephone: +44 (0)20 7379 8789 Fax: +44 (0)20 7379 9737

Email: info@grosvenor-auctions.co.uk Website: www.grosvenorauctions.com

BARBUDA

KGV 1922 ISSUE WATERMARK VARIETIES

BY SIR GEOFFREY PALMER

On page 93 of Michael Oliver's book 'The Leeward Is – Notes for Philatelists', referring to the 1922 set, he states *"One sheet of the 2½d was printed with the watermark inverted; The 1d and 2d are known printed with the watermark reversed"*.

Gibbons catalogue as follows:–

- 1d – SG 2x – Rev wmk at £700 mint / £800 used
- 2d – SG 3x – Rev wmk at £70 mint / not priced used
- 2½d – SG 4w – Inv wmk at £30 mint / £90 used

If only one sheet of the 2½d was printed, I am very surprised Gibbons catalogue it at such a relatively low price. Of course it totally depends on how many have survived. Would any member know roughly how many copies of these three watermark varieties still exist and why is the 1d SG 2x considered so rare (x10 value of others).



I ask this, being a very keen Falklands collector. In the 1921–28 Falkland Is. script set only 2 or 3 copies survive from the original sheet of 60 of the 2d reddish purple, wmk inverted, used (none known mint) and the same stamp 2d reddish purple, wmk reversed, 2 mint (none known used).

The same applies to the Falklands 1/- 1920 war stamp, wmk reversed from original sheet of 60, there is only 1 copy known mint and 2 copies used.

Phoebe at Victoria Stamp Co. had a fine used block of 4 of the Barbuda 1d bright scarlet, wmk reversed, SG 2x with a Barbuda '21 AU 1922' cds in her auction on 7 June (Lot 170); it achieved \$3,500 plus premium.

COMMENT FROM MICHAEL OLIVER

I cannot comment on the Falkland Islands but as I am sure the same system of supplies to London dealers from 1921 applied, the following may be of some help or interest.

Barbuda, 1922 & 23 printings:

2½d inverted watermark (SG4w).

Issued 13 July 1922 –

- 53 sheets to Colony,
- 65 sheets to London dealers and
- A second printing dispatched February 1923 of 30 sheets to the Colony.

At the time of writing the book, almost ten years ago, I had recorded one example unused and one used (no date), from which I concluded one of the 83 sheets sent to Colony had the watermark inverted. Had one or more been included in the London dealers consignment, surely this variety would have quickly been noticed, unless because SG did not list them there was little incentive to sell then at a premium.

1d (SG2x) and 2d (SG3x).

Again, due to their rarity I think one can surmise that only one sheet of each was printed and that the 1d was in the 97 sheets sent to the Colony.

The Manager (latterly The Warden) administered the island including being Postmaster. From 13 July 1922 with Barbuda postage stamps, CDS & Official postmarks and registration labels he was busy servicing philatelic mail with little from his 900 inhabitants, of which 10 were Europeans and probably no more than 10% letter writers. Clearly neither he nor any of his customers would have been aware of watermark varieties and of those supplied I suggest most still rest undetected on philatelic covers dispatched by him.

I think that the Barbuda issue was quite popular, with no record of unsold London dealers supplies sent to the Colony and a second printing of ½d, 2½d & 3d in February 1923. It is recorded that the stock was sold out at Barbuda P.O. in 1923, although examples dated up to 20 years later exist.

I have not taken much interest in watermark varieties when they have no effect on the printed stamp and are invisible to it.

COMMENT FROM CHARLES FREELAND

The 2½d was printed in sheets of 120 (2 panes of 60) with Plate No. 10 appearing twice, only in the bottom margin (under 10/2L and 10/5R).

There were at least TWO sheets with inverted watermark – I have a bottom left corner pair and have seen two others with plate numbers, which are identifiably different. I believe nearly all the surviving copies are unused but have a used one and have seen a couple more.

My read of this is that there was one sheet of 120 broken up by a dealer and a second sold over the counter. The stamp is often offered as a single u/m and I have recorded three blocks and several pairs, so I suspect one sheet fell into dealers' hands.

The 2d reversed is scarcer but by no means rare – I have photostats of only 6 unused, one of which is upper left corner of the left pane and another with bottom plug. I don't recall seeing a used example but have seen offers of several other mint ones without photos.

The 1d on the other hand is like hen's teeth, I have photographic records of two mint and two used singles (one mine), plus now the Victoria block.

The 1d (reversed) sheet was obviously sold over the PO counter.

I think Gibbons has got the pricing right!

Members are requested to send in details, especially plate numbers and the positions (with photos / scans) to advance this census.

Local Commercial Mail

Available from many of the Caribbean Islands including:
Anguilla, Belize, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana,
Jamaica, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Trinidad

Includes inter island, governmental stampless, registered, meters,

Earlier material available as well.

**Also available are the Michel listed St. Vincent provisionals
From 1999 to 2004.**

Steven Zirinsky, APS, PTS, NZSDA

PO Box 49 Ansonia Station, NY, NY 10023 USA
fax 718 706 0619 email: szirinsky@cs.com

Cheques accepted in any currency



Stanley Gibbons

Commonwealth Department

Since 1856 our unrivalled experience and expertise have been at the service of philatelists throughout the world.

An item recently offered from our ever changing stock.



TRINIDAD 1883 SG 106s/12s

1883-94 ½d, 1d, 2½d, 4d, 1s, five values opt 'SPECIMEN' (type D12), each from pos. 41 of the setting showing the constant variety 'Broken M', with the set completed by a 6d with type D11 opt (similar, but applied by handstamp), brilliant part o.g.

Mostly with slight faults (trimmed perfs, 6d with small thin, 1s with missing corner), but lovely fresh colours and a quite extraordinary group, ex Marriott (except 6d).

For the purposes of UPU distribution (100 examples required) in Aug 1884 just two panes of 60 of each value will have been overprinted with type D12, meaning that only two of each broken 'M' ever existed. One of these must have been sent to Berne, but it was often the case that the second was retained by De La Rue (being stamp 41 +60 = 101). We therefore suggest that this 'set' (completed by the 6d with the unrecorded D11 opt) emanated from De La Rue some years after 1884.

Do you receive our illustrated list?

To register your interests, simply call 020 7836 8444 and ask to speak to

Pauline MacBroom

Email: pmacbroom@stanleygibbons.co.uk

or

Brian Lucas

Email: blucas@stanleygibbons.co.uk

STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED, 399 STRAND LONDON WC2R 0LX

TEL: 020 7557 4450 FAX: 020 7557 4499

BRITISH GUIANA**DEMERARI PAQ. FR. C No.1 MARK****BY DR. ERNST SCHLUNEGGER AND CHARLES FREELAND**

Raymond Salles¹ classified the French mailboat marking 'DEMERARI PAQ. FR. No.1' as RR and numbered it 1531 in his numeral classification with a period of usage from 1875 to 1881. The mark was applied aboard French packets that serviced several islands in the Caribbean as well as on the mainland of South America.

W. A. Townsend and F. G. Howe², neither of whom owned an example, wrote that Salles knew of only five covers bearing this stamp, one in red and the rest in black. They also noted that Peter Jaffé had recorded an additional example on a cover from Georgetown to Scotland.

One of us (Schlunegger) has published two papers^{3,4} with new information, but a further updating is now justified by the appearance of additional examples at auction.

Three of the 16 items we list below have the handstamp in red and 13 in black. We have found no evidence of the usage of red and black ink having any significance, nor are there any hints from the colours used for the companion St. Lucie and Trinité marks, but contrary views are invited.

Fort-de-France, formerly Port Royal, capital of the island of Martinique, was selected as the centre of the French postal services in the Caribbean. The feeder line C from Fort-de France to Cayenne in French Guiana was inaugurated after some delay in September 1865. Four ships sailed in turn once a month: CARAIBE, GUYANE, DARIEN and CACIQUE. This feeder line for Cayenne is reported to have been the only one to have a permanent postal agent on board, titled 'Contrôleur des Services Maritimes Postaux' from 1902 onwards, the other feeder lines being served by the ship's captain or an auxiliary commissioner.

Figures 1 (front cover) and 2 show covers bearing the earliest and latest dates recorded, and Figure 3 one of the three covers showing the handstamp in red ink. These are numbers 1, 15 and 8 in the attached list.

Cover 1 bears the endorsement 'p Guyane' for carriage on this vessel. From what can be read from the itinerary shown in Salles, the GUYANE⁵ left Cayenne on 1 May 1867 (after having advanced the departure by two days as scheduled since 1865), docking in Surinam and then Demerara (the former name of Georgetown, British Guiana). The cover was taken on board there, where it was backstamped with the Demerari postmark of 3 May 1867.

The postage was prepaid with two British Guiana stamps, a 1863 4 cents blue (perforated 12½) and 24 cents green corresponding to a double rate letter of between one and 2 ounces carried by a French ship to France; the GPO packet rate to Great Britain at this date was 24 cents per ounce.

The GUYANE called afterwards at Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia, before it reached Fort-de France on 8 May 1867. The cover was transferred to the French paquebot (packet) LAFAYETTE of ligne A (in service from 1865 to 1932 between St. Nazaire, France, and Colon, Aspinwall Panama).

The LAFAYETTE⁶ left Colon on 2 May 1867 and called at Fort-de-France on 9 May. She continued her voyage to St. Nazaire, the outer harbour of Nantes, situated 50 km from the Atlantic mouth of the Loire, where a Nantes backstamp of 24 May was applied. It was then carried overland, between Lyon and Marseille by rail, via Pont St. Esprit, arriving at St. Péray (Ardèche) on 26 May 1867. The whole journey lasted 24 days (21 days by ship).

Below is a list of all covers bearing the 'DEMERARI' cancel known to the two authors. Members are invited to report any additional examples to the editor or to either of us.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Michael Rego for additional information on the Lafayette and Guyane.

Sources as cited in the footnotes.

ABBREVIATIONS:

ES = Ernst Schlunegger; CF = Charles Freeland; GT = Georgetown; BG = British Guiana;
F = France; G = Germany.

Nr. Coll.	Mark Date colour	Departure Destination/Arrival	Postage	Description
1 ES	03 May 67 Black on rev	Demerara To St.Péray (F)	BG 1863 (1867?) 4c+24c	'Pr GUYANE' and 'LAFAYETTE' Part of reverse of cover missing Ex-Soler, Lugdunum 2/97
2	04 Jul 67 Black on rev	N Amsterdam 2.07.67 GT 2.07.67 To Paris/Houel (F)	BG 12c pair + 8c Canc A04	Ex-Bollen, Köhler Sale 2/83
3	08 Oct 72 Black on rev	Demerara 7.10.72 To St.Péray (F)	BG 1870 pair 8c (SG 95 or 96)	Front of cover slightly shortened and lower part of reverse missing. Ligne A cbs on face. Ex-Lugdunum 6/96
4	26 Mar 75 ?black	Guadeloupe To Cayenne	French stamps	Carried from Guadeloupe on the British packet EBRO to Georgetown where it transferred to a French mailboat to Cayenne. Ex-Salles, described in Townsend and Howe p228.
5 ES	06 Nov 76 Red on obv	GT To Anquetil in Rouen (F)	BG pair 8c (SG95)	WASHINGTON Ex-Roberts
6 ES	05 Dec 79 Black on obv	Demerara To Lanyer in Bordeaux (F)	F Sage 35c	VENEZUELA Ex-Roberts
7	05 Dec 79 Black on obv	Demerara To Lanyer in Bordeaux (F)	F Pair Sage 35c	Ex-Schatzkes, Robineau sale 1978
8 ES	05 Dec 79 Red on obv	GT 4.12.79 To Maida Vale, London	BG 1876 8c	By French Mail via St. Nazaire. Ex-Shields Forshaw (RL14/11/79)
9 ES	05 Jan 80 Black on obv	Nieuw Rotterdam 3.1.80 To London	Unfranked, taxed 8d	Year inverted.
10 ES	05 Jan 80 black on obv	GT 5.1. To Liverpool	BG Postcard 2c	Year inverted.
11 CF	05 Jan 80 Black on obv	GT 5.1. To London	BG 1876 8c	Fort-de-France 10.1.80, per LAFAYETTE, 25.1.80, London 26.1.80 Paid mark; Ex-Jaffé
12	06? Feb 80 Black on rev	GT 4.2.80 To Funchal, Madeira	BG Postcard 3c	Ligne A 6.2.80 on obverse. Ex-Nathan Cavendish sale 17-8/6/2004
13 CF	05 Oct 82 red on rev	Belfield, BG To Huntly (UK)	BG 1876 2c+8c	Part back and part front of cover. Demerara railway & Ligne A on reverse, transit marks
14 ES	05 Feb 84 Black on obv	To Hamburg (G)	BG Wrapper 2c	Per Mail French (by SAINT DOMINGUE)
15 CF	21 Mar 86 Black on rev	GT 20.3.86 Biebrich (G)	BG 1884 Wrapper 1c green + 1876 1c stamp	Lugdunum 12/96, Ex-Nathan
16 CF	21 Mar 86 Black on rev	GT 20.3.86 to Dresden (G) 13.4.86	BG 1879 3c postcard	Mark stamped over message 'via England' Ex-Harmers sale 7/01

FIGURE 2



Latest Recorded Date (#15)

FIGURE 3



One of the three covers showing the handstamp in red ink (#8)

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Raymond Salles: La Poste Maritime Française, Tome IV, page 155.
- ² W. A. Townsend and F. G. Howe, The Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana, Royal Philatelic Society, London 1970, page 228.
- ³ Berner Briefmarken-Zeitung Nr. 3/1991: Die französische Schiffspostlinie 'C' by Dr. Ernst Schlunegger.
- ⁴ Navicula, Bulletin of Motivgruppe Schiffe & Schifffahrt, p 3371-3373: Die französische Schiffspostlinie C.
- ⁵ GUYANE, paddle steamer, 940 gross tons, 300 chx.nom (800 PS). Built in 1865 by J & G Thompson, Glasgow. Between December 1865 and April 1878 she undertook 80 voyages on Ligne C and 37 on Lignes D, E, G and M. In 1880 she was sold for local trading to Mexico. She sank in 1889 after grounding in the Caribbean Sea.
- ⁶ LAFAYETTE, paddle steamer, 3,375 gross tons, 850 chx.nom (2,000 PS). Built in 1863–64 by John Scott & Co, Greenock. In service on the line to New York 1864–66 and 1869–71. 6 journeys for Ligne A 1866–68 (first departure 8 October 1866). Re-built as a screw steamer in 1868 and resumed service 23 April 1869. On 23 September 1871 she was damaged by fire at Le Havre and in 1873 was given new engines, now 3,300 PS. Between 1873 and 1905 she made 131 journeys for Lignes A and B before being broken up at Brest.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

A few Members have still not paid their subscriptions for 2008

Please check the address sheet for status.

If a blue reminder form is included with the Bulletin our records indicate your subscription has NOT been paid and future Bulletins will not be sent.

Victoria Stamp Company

PUBLIC AUCTION #25 ~ NOVEMBER, 2008



Our November Public Auction features the Paul A. Larsen Gold Medal exhibit of Leeward Islands, 1890-1911 and the Duane A. Larson award winning collection of Jamaica. In addition we offer a specialized collection of Antigua, a comprehensive General British Commonwealth collection and much, much more!



*Request your complimentary copy of the catalogue today or
In October view the sale on our website: www.VictoriaStampCo.com*

PHOEBE A. MACGILLIVARY

P. O. Box 745

Ridgewood, NJ 07451 USA

Phone: 201 653 7283 Fax: 201 612 0024 Email: VictoriaStampCo@aol.com



GRENADA**1934 ISSUE VARIETIES****BY DICKON POLLARD**

Among various KG VI items sent to Murray Payne Ltd for their house magazine Sixth Sense by their customer David Tallett were two Grenada KG V stamps, each showing a notable and identical re-entry. The stamps were the 1d and 3d of the 1934 Pictorial set. The vertical lines of the vignette are affected. Richard Lockyer kindly drew the appearance of the motto, where the re-entry shows best. Other vertical lines are also affected, with clear doubling to the left of the mast, especially at the top. This is quite a strong re-entry and it would be nice to know a position for it.



David Tallett also identified a flaw on the ½d value – I have established that it is from Row 3. Amazing that it hasn't been spotted before in almost 70 years!

Consignments Needed

My last stamp auction on June 12 was very successful with the British Honduras collection and the Grenada pre stamp covers attracting much interest.

For my next sale I am in desperate need of consignments, large or small. Once sufficient material is received I will be able to announce a sale date.

If sending material from outside the E.E.C.
please write my 'V.A.T. Reg. No. 387 9262 94'
clearly below the address panel.

www.pennymead.com

Pennymead Auctions

1 Brewerton St. Knaresborough, HG5 8AZ

E Mail: Pennymead@aol.com

Tel: 01423 865962 Fax: 01423 547057



JAMAICA

THE RELATIVE ABSENCE OF PHILATELIC COVERS FROM JAMAICA

BY ERIC BATESON

This article presents a comparison with those of the other British West Indian Colonies of the Empire period (Victoria, Edward VII and George V).

An analysis of thousands of illustrations and descriptions of philatelic covers in auction catalogues and a review of over 800 in a personal collection bearing stamps of the Empire period of the British West Indies revealed a remarkable absence of philatelic covers of Jamaica.

Before discussing this observation it is essential to distinguish between the different features of philatelic covers of which there are two main types 'Typical' and 'Incidental'.

Typical ones are created primarily as covers and may be regarded as the most philatelic in appearance. They may feature sets, part sets, high denomination or special stamps. They are identified by the names and addresses (the providers) on the envelopes who are well-known commercial philatelic dealers¹ or private philatelists. Typical providers are Wilson, Iremonger, Kiderlen, Kinze, Cliquet, Forbin Bickel, Herbst, Jackson, Metz, Naumann, Voigt, Zissler et al.

Incidental are less classical in appearance bearing only a few uninteresting stamps. They result from correspondence between dealers and colonial post offices to purchase stamps and other philatelic material rather than deliberately to produce covers.

The majority originate from dealers in the USA² and to a lesser extent from the UK and Continental Europe. They are useful to fill the gaps in the stamps in collections of philatelic covers³. They must be differentiated from commercial covers not associated with the philatelic trade.

The issues of Jamaica are discussed in the order listed in the Stanley Gibbons catalogues.

QUEEN VICTORIA LAUREATED HEAD CROWN CA WATERMARK

Typical philatelic covers of Jamaica first appeared with this issue and although examples can be found with part sets (Figure 1), or relatively high denomination stamps they are much less common than the equivalent stamps on typical philatelic covers of Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Grenada, Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, the Turks and the Virgin Islands.

THE TWO PENCE HALF-PENNY SURCHARGE

In a certificate of genuineness Peter Holcome stated that this is 'a scarce stamp on a letter'. Unlike most of the other issues of Jamaica, covers bearing this stamp, multiples of the stamp or different settings are relatively common.

QUEEN VICTORIA KEY & DUTY PLATE ISSUE

There appears to have been little attempt by providers to produce covers with the set of three stamps and they are usually of incidental type.

THE EDWARD VII ARMS OF JAMAICA

Philatelic covers with only the four values of the Crown CA watermark or the nine values of the Multiple Crown CA do not appear to exist. Some with a combination of some values from both series are known (Figure 2). The 5d and 6d values are quite uncommon and the 5s value does not appear to have been recorded on any type of cover which is in contrast to similar issues (arms, devices, badges etc.) of other colonies which are common.

The set ½d and 1d values of both watermarks are found on covers which may be difficult to identify as typical or incidental. The 2½d value is uncommon and the 5d values of either watermark are rare on covers.

THE LLANDOVERY FALLS

The red and the slate black and red stamp may be found alone or combined with Victorian stamps. on incidental but are rare on typical philatelic covers.

QUEEN VICTORIA LAUREATED HEAD WATERMARK MULTIPLE CROWN CA

The Victorian stamps in use in conjunction with the arms issue are also rarely seen as sets or part sets on typical but some of the lower values exist on incidental philatelic covers. The two shilling values are rarely found on any type of cover.

EDWARDIAN 2D STAMP

The Edwardian issues of the BWI Colonies appear to have been of great interest to the providers of that time resulting in a plethora of philatelic covers. The fact that Jamaica issued only a single stamp with the King's portrait was probably responsible for the lack of interest of the providers and hence philatelic covers with this stamp are rare. They are usually found in combination with other stamps on incidental philatelic covers.

GEORGE V NYASALAND HEAD

Typical philatelic covers with the portrait of George V are common from all of the British West Indian colonies but it has not been possible to find any from Jamaica which may be due to the continued lack of interest on the part of the providers following the issue of only a single Edwardian stamp. Only incidental covers are available.

THE WAR STAMPS

Covers bearing these stamps are also incidental in type and bear only a small number (usually one or two) of these overprints. They are also addressed to providers who are not normally responsible for producing typical philatelic covers, for example, Montgomery Ward, Toledo, Fennel, Huber etc.. Only those covers with blocks of four and sometimes with additional stamps can be regarded as typically philatelic (Figure 4). Covers with war stamps are rarely seen addressed to the well known providers including Wilson, The Reverend Iremonger, Kiderlen and Kinze⁴, whose names are often seen on the equivalent covers of Trinidad, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the other Territories.

THE GEORGE V PICTORIAL ISSUES

The series of pictorial stamps of Bermuda, Br. Guiana, Cayman Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago which appeared between 1934 and 1936 are relatively common as sets, part sets or high denomination stamps on typical philatelic covers. Presumably the attractive appearance of these stamps stimulated the interest of the current providers. However, this was not so in the first (Multiple Crown CA watermark issue) of the pictorial issue of Jamaica, possibly due to their early appearance in 1919 combined with the persistence of the flow on effect of the single Edwardian stamp. Any covers that do exist are of incidental type. In 1921 the reissue of these stamps with the Multiple Script CA watermark must have caught the interest of providers because typical philatelic covers bearing these stamps are not uncommon. The Jamaican Philatelic Society also distributed typical philatelic covers with mainly one or two stamps. Examples with high denomination or sets of stamps (Figure 5) are rare.

THE CHILD WELFARE STAMPS

Interest in these stamps on covers was shown but complete sets on typical philatelic covers are uncommon (Figure 6).

THE LATER GEORGE V AND PICTORIAL ISSUES

These issues of 1929 and 1932 respectively are common on commercial covers usually with stamps of other issues or on first flight covers. The set of the three pictorials are occasionally seen on a typical philatelic cover.

THE SILVER JUBILEE ISSUE OF 1935

First Day Covers of the previous stamp issues are uncommon but became very popular following the release of this omnibus series throughout the British Commonwealth. Jamaica was no exception (Figure 7).

THE POSTAL FISCALS

The 1d pineapple watermark fiscal stamps are rare but the later Crown CC and CA over Crown watermarks are common on covers.

Many of these are addressed in the same characteristic hand writing to John Gunter, c/o CG Gunter, Solicitors of Duke St. Kingston (Figure 8) and are typically philatelic as are those addressed to Oscar Fuertado, P and W Stores also of Kingston. The 1s value is uncommon especially if addressed to an overseas destination. The 5s value is extremely rare and the author has never been seen the 10s value on a cover.

THE OFFICIALS

Covers bearing these stamps are usually official rather than philatelic. Examples addressed to the Postmistress, Port Royal, The Treasury, Jamaica and the High Commissioner for the Turks islands are known.

CONCLUSION

Several factors appear to be responsible for the lack of interest of the dealers (providers) to commission typical philatelic covers of the post 1900 stamp issues.

- a) The failure of the postal authorities of Jamaica to replace the Victorian stamps.
- b) The issue of relatively uninteresting arms stamps which compared poorly with the equivalent issues of the other British West Indian Colonies.
- c) A single rather than a set of Edwardian stamps, which was issued after the end of the King's reign.
- d) The subsequent issue of also rather uninteresting stamps of George V in 1912.

Confirming this lack of interest is the observation that typical philatelic covers bearing the stamps of Jamaica originating from the four great providers (Kiderlen, Kinze, Reverend Iremonger and Wilson) have not been seen. It took the second (not the first) Multiple Script CA watermark issue of the pictorial stamps in 1922 to rekindle the interest of the current providers, mainly British and in particular McMichael of Scotland.

REERENCES

1. Bateson E.M. The Providers of Philatelic Covers of the British West Indies in the Empire Period, Victoria, Edward VII and George V. British West Indies Study Circle Bulletin #210, Sept 2006.
2. Bateson E.M. The American and Canadian Providers of Philatelic Covers of the Empire Period of the British West Indies. British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. Journal #46/4, Oct 2006.
3. Bateson E.M. The Evolution of Philatelic Covers of the British West Indies, 1880–1935. British West Indies Study Circle Bulletin #205, Jun 2005.
4. Bateson E.M. The Four Great Providers. An Analysis of their Philatelic Covers of the Empire Period (1890–1935) of the British West Indies. British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group Journal. #43/3, p.17, 2005.



peter singer



Specializing in British Commonwealth

**B.W.I. Covers, Cancells, Blocks
& varieties are always available**

Post Office Box 25249

Portland, Oregon 97225

Phone: (503) 293-1038

Fax: (503) 293-1062

WANT LISTS ACCEPTED

MEMBER PTS, ASDA,

CSDA, APS, ETC.

FIGURE 1



1933 cover to Meyer Handwritten with various CCA
& other stamps with values from 1/2d to 1s.
Not entirely typical due to the mixture of different issues.

FIGURE 2



1908 cover to Berlin
with a mixture of arms and Victorian stamps.
The appearance makes the cover typically philatelic
but less so because of the stamp variation.

FIGURE 3.



1916 handwritten cover to Clarke.
He is recognised as an American provider of covers with
war tax stamps, usually bearing blocks of four as in this
case (SG 72) and as a result this item is typically philatelic.

FIGURE 4



1927 McMichael cover.
Handwritten with a block of four of the 6d MSCA pictorial
stamps (SG 98a).
Like most of his covers this is typically philatelic.

FIGURE 6



One item from a trio of 1926 covers each with a block of
four of the different values of the Child Welfare Stamps
The covers are obviously typically philatelic but as they are
addressed to a farmer in Wisconsin they are of personal
rather than commercial in origin.

FIGURE 5



A later Jamaica Philatelic Exhibition cover (1929) with a series of values from 1/2d to 1s (MSCA watermark stamps) and a faint but legible cancellation A set like this is rare on a philatelic cover. The only similar cover which I have recorded was a Zeppelin Flight Cover offered in a Harmer's Auction Catalogue.

FIGURE 7.



1935 Westminster Silver Jubilee first day cover.

FIGURE 8.



1895 cover to John Gunter. Hand addressed in his characteristic style with two fiscal stamps (SG4b and F5c) one of a pair of matching covers the other (SG F4 and F6) making them like most of his covers typically philatelic.

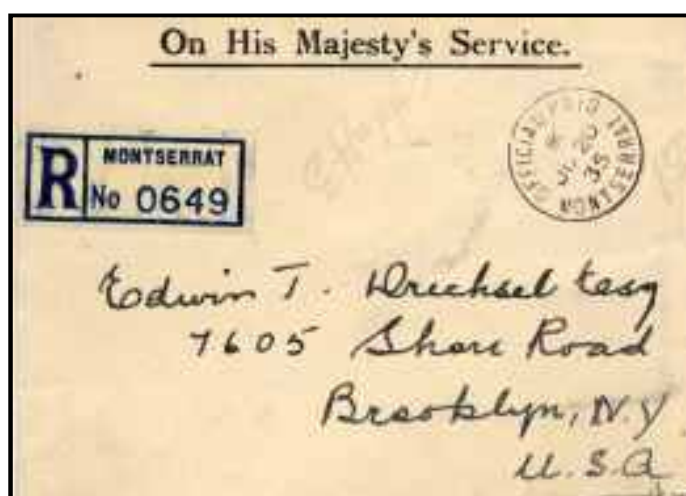
STEAMSHIPS LINES TO THE CARIBBEAN VOLUME 2

by Michael R. Rego

The second volume of this three volume set covers the United Fruit Company, Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Imperial Direct West India Mail, Fyffes Line and the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company. As before the format details the history of each line, advertisements of the time, route structure, listings of offices and agents, any local stamps used, agents markings and ship markings, together with illustrations of some of the ships themselves and a Fleet List. This softbacked book of over 300 pages contains many colour plates.

PRICE: £30.00 BWISC Members' Discount – £3.00

This book will be available soon and can be ordered from:—David Druett, Pennymead Auctions, 1, Brewerton St., Knaresborough, N. YORKS. HG5 8AZ Tel:—01423 865962 or Fax:—01423 547057 or E-mail: Pennymead@aol.com. N.B. Postage and packing is extra. Orders will be despatched with invoice and prompt payment is requested. Payment may be made by Sterling or US or Canadian dollar cheque or by credit card but not AMEX. Payment may also be made in Euros in cash only. All other books published by the BWISC are displayed on www.bwisc.org and on www.pennymead.com.

MONTSERRAT**OFFICIAL PAID****BY PETER TRIBE**

I believe the cover illustrated above shows a different Montserrat Official Paid date stamp to the one illustrated by Britnor/Freeland P7, Proud OPD 12 and Oliver M15. All of these three reference publications appear to show the same example (seen here above dated 3 Dec 1940).

The date stamp is 23mm in diameter and I have three other examples dated 7 June 1935, 14 November 1936 and 10 March 1939. In all these the letters are more widely separated than the reference picture and the gap on the left between the 'O' of Official and the 'M' of Montserrat is fractionally less than 3mm as opposed to the very nearly 5mm shown on the reference picture.

I would be grateful if members could check their own examples to see if the earliest and last known dates can be ascertained. (ptribe@tiscali.co.uk).









The World's leading dealer in the Stamps of the reign of King George VI

www.murraypayne.com

For all things KGV visit our fully illustrated Online Shop
 In excess of 5000 British Commonwealth items for sale
 Downloadable Expertising Applications
 Articles and Information





Email: info@murraypayne.com Tel: (+44)01934 732511 Fax: (+44)01934 733498
 P. O. Box 1135, Axbridge, Somerset, England, BS26 2EW



ST. VINCENT

1831 HURRICANE

BY MICHAEL HAMILTON

Please see the entire below which gives an account of the 1831 hurricane which affected Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent (three or four words still need verification).

If anyone has a detailed account of the damage on St. Lucia a copy of same would be greatly appreciated.

Contemporary account of the 10–11 August 1831 hurricane which killed thousands in Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent: entire headed *"Fort Charlotte, St. Vincent 26th Sept 1831"* from office and affectionate brother H. Hardy to the Rev. John Hardy, Kilcullin, Ireland rated 1/3 unpaid, showing 'NO 14' and 'NO 16 1831' arrival marks on upper flap.

Contents mention the *"return home of poor William Wheatley, quite blind"*; the *"stay or departure of the French Corps in Belgium"* and *"We have had a hurricane – as it is called – in the W. Indies. It only assailed Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and, particularly, St. Lucia. It fell upon Barbadoes at mid night of the 10th of last month, and before day light had (seen) a hour throughout that island, with a population of 120,000 souls, had no roof on. Several thousand have been killed by the general crush. Here we were more fortunate. It arose on us at six in the morning of the 11th & near over at one, with us it blew from N W, and this Garrison & Kingstown, being on the southern coast, the range of hills which cross the island from E to W, received the shock of the tempest before it reached us, and we did not suffer much; everything beyond the hills, along the N & NE coast is desolation – at 11 o'clock the wind shifted to the SW. blew into the harbour, & sent 21 vessels ashore, but its fierceness was somewhat short, & houses withstood it from that quarter – Barbadoes, which is a comparatively flat island, had not our advantage of shelter on any side, and the hand of destruction had a full swing – the Garrison of St. Arms lost 41 men killed, & 240 wounded by the fate of the Barracks & Hospital"*.



Note: Burns Page 645 states *"A severe hurricane devastated Barbados in 1831 causing the death of at least 1,500 persons. A grant of £100,000 was made by Parliament to relieve distress in Barbados and neighbouring islands of St. Vincent and St. Lucia which had also suffered. Contributions to the relief fund were also sent from British Guiana, Trinidad and the Leeward Islands"*.

Note: Burns Page 645 states *"A severe hurricane devastated Barbados in 1831 causing the death of at least 1,500 persons. A grant of £100,000 was made by Parliament to relieve distress in Barbados and neighbouring islands of St. Vincent and St. Lucia which had also suffered. Contributions to the relief fund were also sent from British Guiana, Trinidad and the Leeward Islands"*.

BWI

RMSP

BY IAN JAKES / DAVID ALLEN

Ian Jakes forwarded information on the following item of ephemera from non-member David Allen

1875 10c stamp in small blue presentation case, brass inlay affixed to inside of lid reads *"Postage Stamp Issued for Local use on letters carried by the Company's ships in the West Indies"*.



Quality British Commonwealth POSTAL HISTORY

Catering to the discriminating collector
Specialising in pre-1953, non-FDC material
We stock all Commonwealth areas except B.N.A.
 If you are not already on our Wants Register, please
 drop us a line and let us know your requirements.
 We shall be pleased to send photocopies of available material.

ALWAYS KEEN BUYERS OF CHOICE POSTAL HISTORY

Willard S. Allman

828 Arrow Lane, Ridgewood
 NJ 07450, U.S.A.
 Tel: 0101-201-848-8823
 Fax: 0101-201-847-8481



INSURE Your Collection

It costs less than you think !
 ALL RISKS – NO EXCESS

Stamps & Postcards:

£ 5,000 cover for £21 pa*
 £10,000 cover for £37 pa*

All other Collectables:

£ 4,000 cover for £25 pa*
 £10,000 cover for £55 pa*

*plus government Insurance Premium Tax,
 Includes Exhibition & Accompanied cover in Western Europe

CIRCULATING PACKETS: CUPS & TROPHIES:
AUCTIONS: EXHIBITIONS etc.

SPECIAL SCHEME for SOCIETIES
 (Includes Public & Employers Liability)

PUBLIC LIABILITY for COLLECTOR SOCIETIES
 Premiums from £20. pa for £5,000,000 cover

DEALERS COMBINED POLICY

Please write or telephone or fax for a quotation and a
 Prospectus/Proposal form.

STAMP INSURANCE SERVICES

C G I Services Limited (dept 33)

29 Bowhay Lane EXETER EX4 1 PE

tel: 01392 433 949 fax: 01392 427 632

Authorised & Regulated by the Financial Services Authority

BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP

RECENT MONOGRAPHS
 (All prices include surface postage)

Leeward Islands: A Postal History Anthology
 (Pub-1997) 74p. £10

Ludington.
 Postal History of Blockade Running Through Bermuda,
 1861 –1865 (Pub 1996) 51p £12

Forand & Freeland
 Bermuda Mails to 1865 (Pub-1995) 124p. £13.50

Devaux
 Early Air Mails of Saint Lucia (Pub-1993)
 26p. £4.50

For details, please contact:
 David Druett, Pennymead Auctions, 1 Brewerton Street,
 Knaresborough, England HG5 8AZ
 (www.pennymead@aol.com)

ST. VINCENT

SG5 ISSUE DATE

MICHAEL LOUKA

CONFIRMATION THAT THE 1D ROSE-RED PERF 11–13 WAS ISSUED IN 1862 AND NOT 1863

In the earliest stamp catalogues of the nineteenth century, the 1d rose-red stamp perforated 11–13 was listed as issued in 1869. The 'B' machine used to perforate this stamp was purchased by Perkins Bacon in late May 1862, however Miss Steward, who operated the machine, had told Napier and Bacon, while researching their 1895 handbook on St. Vincent, that she could not recollect using it before 1866. Nevertheless, Napier and Bacon were sceptical, and listed the stamp as 1863–66, believing that it was probably in the third (28 May 1863), fourth (1 March 1865), or fifth (14 March 1866) printings.

The latest Stanley Gibbons catalogue lists the 1d rose-red perforated 11–13 as an 1863 issue, with '3.63' in brackets. This is presumably a reference to an example, noted in the St. Vincent handbook by Pierce, Messenger and Lowe, which is dated 24 March 1863 and was in Pierce's collection. Pierce wrote that this stamp clearly indicates that



sheets of the perf. B stamp must have been included in the second 1d rose-red issue, printed in September 1862. In fact, two examples are known dated 24 March 1863, and another two are known cancelled a month later, both with 'St-Vincent A / AP 24 /63' strikes. The latter were in the Glossop and Jaffé collections.

As no 1d printing has been recorded by Perkins Bacon between September 1862 and May 1863, there appears to be little doubt that this variety must have been issued in 1862, and not 1863. Last year, I found an interesting example that not only confirms this but also brings the earliest recorded date forward by three months, into 1862. My example is dated 21 December 1862, and has been struck by a Jamaican Kingston datestamp.

Michael Hamilton has been of assistance in determining that the cancel was most likely struck using a Jamaican Type K9a datestamp. K9 is a distinctive set of datestamps that originally had the word 'PAID' inscribed under the year digits, but 'PAID' had been carelessly removed before it was taken into service. The K9 instruments were never actually used as 'PAID' stamps, but are generally found on covers and were used both as receiving marks and in conjunction with the 'A01' obliterations of Jamaica. K9a is a K9 datestamp without an 'A' code letter, and is the state of the K9 that was in use from 2 July 1859 to 30 August 1864. With the assistance of Steve Jarvis, scans of the proofs of the three original K9 instruments were obtained, and I have been able to confirm that the strike on my 1d rose-red matches the second of the three K9 instruments, so the strike appears to be genuine.

So why does this stamp have a Jamaican datestamp strike? Michael Hamilton has suggested the following explanation:

At that time the half ounce rate between the islands was 1d to port, 4d sea-mail, 1d delivery. Initially only the 1d to port was paid by adhesive and the 4d sea plus 1d delivery collected from the recipient.

During the early 1860s the islands started making individual reciprocal agreements with each other to put the full 6d on letters by way of adhesives so that the collection of cash could be phased out.

I would assume that the STV 1d stamp was uncanceled by the STV GPO for some reason, or more likely that the letter was late mail and carried 'loose' outside the sealed bag in which case the adhesive would most definitely be rendered invaluable at the receiving office.

According to the sailing records for vessels carrying mail to Kingston, given in 'Early Routings of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company 1842–1879' by Kenton and Parsons, the DERWENT arrived in Jamaica on 21 December 1862, from St. Thomas where it had exchanged mail with The TRENT. The TRENT left St. Vincent on 10 December 1862.

Many thanks are due to Michael Hamilton and Steve Jarvis, for assistance in researching and explaining this interesting item.

Editors note: Charles Freeland has added that the Nathanson collection contained an example dated 2 Dec 1862.

TRINIDAD**NUMERAL CANCEL '38'****BY ED BARROW**

There are still a few mysteries remaining in Trinidad postal history. One intriguing patch is that of reallocated numeral cancels. Some are known only on stamps and without a full cover it is impossible to pin down the date of use or location. Some, such as the '28' (Marriott Type 0.4), have been definitely assigned, in this case to Chacachacare, but many more remain unallocated and only with approximate dates of use.

One mysterious numeral is the '38' (Marriott Type 0.6). However, I recently sifted through an accumulation of 1d Britannias from the early 1900's that can shed some light on the date of use and maybe the location also.

- First, it contained two stamps with '38' numerals with partial date stamps; these allow the cancel to be definitely dated (see image). The dates are '24 OC 1905' and 'MY 1906'.
- Second, the accumulation consisted of 1d black on reds (SG 127 and 134) which had an uncharacteristically large number of '38's, and 1d reds (SG 135) which had a similar concentration of Matelot cds.

From this I think it's a credible inference to say that the '38' cancel was used at Matelot up to late 1906 – early 1907, when the new Matelot CDS was introduced. It might even be the case that the new Matelot CDS was delivered to the post office with a fresh batch of the new 1d red stamps (SG 135 was also introduced around early 1907). This would explain why I have never seen a '38' numeral on a 1d red (mostly on 1d black on reds) and why I have never seen a Matelot cds on a 1d black on red (mostly on 1d reds).

I would be interested to hear from anyone who has a '38' on a post-1906 stamp issue or a Matelot cds which dates earlier than 1907. Either would of course leave my theory in tatters.

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS**THE EARLY QE II ISSUES – AN INSIGHT****BY RICHARD FODEN**

The rather innocuous-looking standard-type Air Mail wrapper illustrated in Figure 1 was sent on 31 December 1953 by Lewis W. Bealer, stamp dealer at Grand Turk, to the well-known Jamaica dealer E.F. Aguilar. Its contents however, give a very good insight into the practices for First Day Covers and the timing of the early QE II Turks & Caicos issues:

"Dear Mr. Aguilar,

Can you give me a rough idea (a) of what you yourself would order in Air Letter first days for T. & C. (b) what you'd guess others would.

Point is this: Acting Postmaster is definitely inclined towards a Turks & Caicos Air Letter, and plans "to recommend". I should like to be able to fortify him with an informed estimate.

It seems definite that, though no date has been set, the QE II 5d and 8d will come out "about 1 April". The lack of definite date is, I believe, deliberate. Fiscal year ends 31 March and it looks as though budget will more or less balance. What I suspect is that they're waiting to see how things shape up. Then unless this year's receipts indicate a falling off, the issue will be launched in next Fiscal !! In short, it looks as though there will be short notice when definite date is out.

As for balance of QE definitives, present outlook is for after April 1955.

If you are planning on sending me covers for servicing, I'd appreciate your letting me know and giving me an estimate of how many. In this connection please note that proper quality envelopes are not normally available here.

As for duty on envelopes for FDC's, I have made some inquiries. Answer is this: "Strictly speaking" they probably would be dutiable, BUT very definitely P.O. Customs would not want to put obstacles in the way. As I gather it, a parcel clearly marked as "First Day Cover envelopes" or something to that effect would not be assessed customs duty, only the courtage tax (6d) which each parcel is liable to. I intend to make further inquiries in this matter.

What has happened to the Royal Visit stamps ? I have seen only one on any non-philatelic mail. I "arranged" (so I thought) for a sheet to be sent me. Instead, my contact had "a friend within P.O." put the entire amount on FDC's, awkward-shaped envelopes of several sizes – and sent them under cover with ordinary stamps for postage !

Hastily,

Lewis W. Bealer"

So what actually happened ?

DEFINITIVES

The QE II 5d & 8d values were only issued on 1 February 1955 and the first full QEII definitive set not until 25 November 1957.

The reasons appear to have been purely financial: 1953 was a prosperous year as it saw the establishment of the American military bases on the main island. The Guided Missile Observer Station was completed in 1953, and construction of the Naval Facility at the north end of Grand Turk began in mid-1954.

But the effects were short-lived: the American base, which had been constructed by a civilian contractor employing local labour, brought a good deal of money and full employment for some 12 months, but then it was nearly fully shut down and the residuary employment at the Base was reduced to about 20 people, including women and boys. The Naval Facility was constructed almost entirely by a U.S. Naval Construction Battalion, although after representations had been made, between 20 and 30 local men were employed.

The staple industry of the islands – salt production by solar evaporation – was already under great pressure and struggled on at a low ebb, salt exports being about 20% of full local capacity. In 1954, salt work was stopped at Grand Turk and it only continued on a care-and-maintenance basis at South Caicos. The local salt proprietors had struck a deal in 1951 (see **APPENDIX**) to sell their interests to a Government-owned salt company in exchange for preference shares in the new entity and so, perhaps, were less concerned than they would have been in the past; the problem had become very much a financial one, and one that was now in the hands of the local government.

To make matters even worse, in 1953 the Royal Netherland Steamship Company ('K.N.S.M.') – who called regularly upon the islands – changed their staffing policies so that all crew members were to be sourced in future from Holland. This had previously been a good source of (temporary) employment but once the new policy had been put in place, many islanders had to return home.

These factors combined brought a severe economic depression to the islands during 1954.

Hence, presumably, the arrival of the 5d & 8d in early 1955. The 5d showed the mailship 'M.V. KIRKSONS', belonging to R.B. Kirkconnell & Bros., which plied her way between Kingston and Grand Turk; the 8d's vignette pictured 'Flamingoes on North Caicos' (see Figures 2, 3 & 4).

FIGURE 1



Airmail Letter dated 31 December 1953 between stamp dealers. Carried by the new regular monthly British West Indian Airways mail service which was to be discontinued at the end of 1954

FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3



Blocks of twenty of the new 5d & 8d Stamps

FIGURE 4



Postal card sent by R.B. Kirkconnell & Bro., owners of the 300-ton *M.V. Kirksons* which proved to be the most consistent offeror of monthly mail services between Turks Islands and Jamaica on either side of WW II. She was replaced by the faster *M.V. Kirkland* in April 1955

FIGURE 5



Bahama Airways First Flight Cover, again addressed to Mr. Aguilar – note 'Turk Island'; subsidised by the Turks Islands government, initially weekly service, increased to twice weekly in late 1962

AIRMAIL ENVELOPES

In November 1954, the weekly airmail service with Nassau, courtesy of the U.S. Air Force, ceased as a result of an alteration in its schedules; no satisfactory substitute was found immediately and so the idea of producing their own Turks & Caicos Islands air letters was put to one side.

In March 1956, a new air mail (and passenger) service was launched by Bahamas Airways Ltd. Figure 5 illustrates a First Flight cover, again sent to Mr. Aguilar (pre-arranged through Mr. Bealer?), suitably bearing the new 8d definitive.

ROYAL VISIT STAMPS

The stamp referred to has to be the Jamaica 2d Royal Visit issue, SG 154, which was issued on 25 November 1953, just over a month before Mr. Bealer's letter.

What seems curious is the fact that the dealers were having such difficulty obtaining copies – at least 'non-philatelic' used examples – of a stamp that over 50 years later still catalogues at less than £1!

APPENDIX RE SALT INDUSTRY

The original deal made by the Government-owned Turks Islands Salt Company (TISC) in 1951 paid out the larger private salt proprietors one-third of an independent valuation of their properties in cash, with the balance of two-thirds in 5½% £1 Cumulative Preference shares; for small properties valued at £ 200 or less, the offer could be taken wholly in cash.

The preference shares would be redeemable – at par – any time after 31 December 1960 until 31 December 1980 (and if unredeemed at that date, then at 21s. per 20s. share) – but could only be redeemed out of the profits of the company.

Unfortunately the TISC never did manage to make a yearly profit – so, ten years later, the Government made a revised redemption offer of 8s per 20s. share, payable on 31 December 1961, the calculation being that 8s would be equivalent to 21s by 1980 at 5% compound annual interest. The offer was taken up in full and so the company became wholly government owned.

The TISC's fortunes did not improve thereafter: an offer by an American corporation to buy the company in 1963 fell through, and there were not sufficient funds available for the investment required (notably for a deep-water harbour on South Caicos) to make the small-scale production economically viable against their bigger and more efficient competitors in the Bahamas. Operations at Grand Turk and Cockburn Harbour were finally closed – after 300 years – at the end of 1964; even at Salt Cay, where there is truly no alternative possible means of employment, production could only continue on for a few more years.

INTERCONTINENTAL AIRMAILS BOOK REVIEW**BY DAVID CROTTY****INTERCONTINENTAL AIRMAILS VOLUME ONE TRANSATLANTIC AND PACIFIC BY EDWARD B. PROUD**

Extract from a review in the Airpost Journal, the journal of the American Airmail Society.

Proud Publications Ltd., East Sussex, UK Hardcover, 163 pages, Approx £68 / \$127.

This writer has stated previously that, while the early part of the 20th century might have been the golden age of airmail development, the last 20 years has been the golden age of information. The newest book from Edward (Ted) Proud fits well into this category. This book is Volume One of a planned set of three and provides details of flights that carried civilian air mail across the Atlantic and Pacific from about 1928 to 1945. Volume Two will cover Asia and Australia and Volume Three will cover Africa. Volume One consists of 14 chapters covering civilian airmail operations.

- 1 North Atlantic–Pioneer Transatlantic Flights
- 2 North Atlantic–The German Airship Flights
- 3 North Atlantic Service–1939–1945
- 4 North Atlantic–Imperial Airways (BOAC from 1 April 1940) Service
- 5 North Atlantic–Pan American Timetables
- 6 North Atlantic–Trans Canada Air Lines
- 7 French South Atlantic Service Mail
- 8 Lufthansa South Atlantic Service
- 9 Italian South Atlantic Service
- 10 P.A.A. South Atlantic Service 1942–1945 Between Brazil and Lisbon
- 11 P.A.A. South Atlantic Service (FAM22)
- 12 P.A.A. Transpacific Routes

13	New Zealand to Australia Service by Tasman Empire Airways Ltd (TEAL)
14	European Link and Shuttle Services 1939–1945
Appendix 1	The List of P.A.A Clippers on the Atlantic and Pacific Routes
Appendix 2	Notes on Censorship

The chapter contains complete flight tables of the service discussed from its inauguration until the end of service or until 1945. Mr. Proud provided postal rate data in most of his books and the chapters of this book also contain very detailed listings of postal rates for letters, postcards and printed matter of a wide range of countries. The chapters efficiently collate data from many sources bringing the results to one place. The flight tables are restatements of tables from original sources and usually contain data and notes that are sometimes not easy to find in earlier works. Some of the table reconstruction began with Mr. Proud's *The Postal History of British Airmails* published in 1991. In some cases long missing data appear miraculously to complete our understanding of the era. The book does not attempt to include all known information, but focuses on flight data and postal rates. It should be noted that the book is richly illustrated with aircraft, airmail covers, advertising brochures and similar material. Historical notes in most chapters include copies of letters from major participants describing aviation operations or needs.

AUCTION UPDATE

BY CHARLES FREELAND

Another thin quarter in what has so far been a thin year.

VICTORIA STAMP COMPANY 7 JUNE

My notice on the website and in the March bulletin said there would not be much BWI, maybe members thought I had some ulterior motive as there were in the end a few enticing items. One was the Barbuda 1922 1d with watermark reversed, a very scarce stamp and in a used block as here almost certainly unique....this went for \$3,500 as noted elsewhere (all prices hammer, subject to 15% BP). Another useful watermark variety was the Br Guiana 1876 1 cent inverted, where a used copy was well bid to \$275. Among much useful Cayman Islands was the only recorded used copy of the 1d/5/- with double overprint. Although fiscally cancelled, this fetched \$3k. A Turks Is 1900 2/- imperf between stamp and margin was \$2,250 and for the really big hitters an imperf between pair of Virgin Is 1899 1/2d pair, one stamp thinned, \$15,000.

SPINK 12 JUNE AND 10 JULY

The 'positively final' sections of Derek Nathan's British Guiana were split over two Spink sales, the 'big' items in a rarities sale. His four cut-square cotton-reels were gobbled up for £75k, an excellent return on his buying prices. The rest of the rare classics were mostly close to estimate, though the rare 4c on pelure paper was double estimate. In the later, rather unbalanced, sale five study circle members were in the room and a few more bid from a distance. Simon Greenwood was in decisive mood so few good items went cheaply. The 1888 set overprinted Specimen on archive pieces was £1,400 and the positional block of the 1881 2/24c with two italic overprints was £1,700. On a more modest scale the 1876–82 values with specimen perforations seemed cheap, but their quality was mixed. In the same sale the unsolds from the outstanding collections of Bermuda and Dominica offered last November reappeared at lower reserves, but the market was not keen to bid up items it had already rejected.

The good news is that Spink's internet bidding program seems to have sorted out its bugs and has become more reliable, although my sound still cuts out from time to time and there is still the possibility of one's own server playing up, so again my advice is not to rely on it if you are keen on something.

COMING EVENTS

What looks to be the highlight of the next few months is the Victoria Stamp Company auction, which is usually scheduled for end-November. In addition to Duane Larson's Jamaica and Paul Larsen's Leeward Is, there will be an outstanding collection of Antigua. On 12 November Cavendish will offer the Thorstan Collection of Bermuda KGV High Values including extensive shades and varieties and on the same day Spink is offering an outstanding collection of Trinidad and Tobago which features many items from the Sir John Marriott and Ben Ramkissoon collections, including early letters and handstamps, proof material, issued stamps and covers. The following day Spink will have a nice small group of St. Lucia. In addition, we hear that Harmers may have some good BWI in an upcoming sale.

DEREK SUTCLIFFE, FR SPL (1927 TO 2008)
A GOOD FRIEND REMEMBERED, BY STEVE JARVIS

It is with great sadness that I report the death of my friend and co-author Derek Sutcliffe after a lengthy battle against Multiple-Sclerosis.

I first met Derek at one of the BWISC Conventions about 20 years ago and we immediately developed a rapport, not just because of our mutual interest in all aspects of Jamaica but due to his friendliness and eagerness to share information with everyone.

Derek rarely spoke about himself and I am grateful to his youngest son, Peter, and Michael Rego for providing me with earlier information.

Derek was born in Cambridge in 1927. He went on to study at Cambridge, graduated in History from Clare College, then in Law, before accepting his first job as an articled clerk in Lincoln.

In his spare time he helped his father write a number of books, and the 'Stories From Science' series they co-authored were standard texts in many schools, and were widely translated.

Despite, or perhaps because of surgery, Derek always had his trademark limp and it often singled him out for special attention. But he never felt sorry for himself, he just saw it as an excuse for an easy life. In the Civil Defence in the 50s whilst his comrades exhausted themselves running in and out of burning buildings practising their trade, he always got to play the victim, the one strapped to the stretcher, being lowered from smoke filled windows, the one being rescued.

In Lincoln he met his wife to be, Eugenie and shortly after their marriage, they moved to Huddersfield where he started work for Huddersfield Council. He held a number of positions, including court prosecutor, before he rose to become Chief Conveyancing Solicitor responsible for buying and selling all the council's land.

Derek was a founder member of the 'Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society', based freely in the Yorkshire and Lancashire areas reflecting its main membership. The first meeting of what was to become the 'Roses' was held in a private home in Leeds on 13 July 1957, with Caribbean philatelic specialists from Wakefield, Bradford and Leeds. On the formation of the society Derek became the 'Roses' Chairman in 1970–71, President 1972–73, Treasurer 1984–85.

His son remembers:

"Away from work, dad had one great passion – stamps. Every Sunday night the stamp collectors of Huddersfield would gather round at our house. There must have been twenty of them crammed round one little table, every one of them smoking for Britain. And we'd be sent in with huge plates of sandwiches and we literally couldn't see where to put the plates for all the smoke. Dad always claimed it wasn't just a social club, that they were doing stamps (whatever that means). But every few minutes a huge roar of laughter would break out and practically shake the foundations of the house. And somehow, I don't think stamps were ever quite that funny".

In the 1980s Derek took early retirement and much to the family's amazement he agreed to give up his comfortable life in Huddersfield, sell the family home and head off with his wife abroad. The year they spent in Spain and Portugal, living in a series of cheap guest houses and low dives, was a happy time for them. Upon his return to England, and with characteristic good fortune he found himself in the only cheap flat in London within spitting distance of the Royal Philatelic Society. He made the short journey there on a daily basis where he helped re-catalogue their library and was honoured with Fellowship of the Society. Meanwhile, Eugenie soaked up the culture touring the capital's libraries, theatres and museums.

Derek was never more happy than when meeting serious Jamaica collectors from all over the World, many of whom he had influenced with his articles, talks and letter writing. Tom Foster,



Bob Swarbrick, Bob Topaz, to name but a few, would pay Derek a visit prior to them publishing major works. His wealth of knowledge and material was profound.

Derek will be best remembered, in the Philatelic world, for his Jamaica but he also formed collections of many other countries, including Martinique, Turkey, Morocco ...

In 1982 he had published through the Roses Society 'The Military Mail of Jamaica' upon which subject he was the acknowledged world expert, building up the definitive collection before and after. Derek was a prodigious cataloguer and over the last 15 years he had also been working with me on the Encyclopaedia of Jamaican Philately, of which three volumes have so far been published, with others in the pipeline.

Derek's disability progressed considerably in the last few years and he and his wife moved into a care home near Chelmsford. Paul Wright and I visited them regularly – sadly Eugenie died in January and Derek passed away soon after.

His many friends will miss his generosity, helpfulness and above all perpetual cheerfulness; it is a great loss to philately, his friends and his family. Our sympathy is extended to Derek and Eugenie's three sons, Nick, John and Peter and their families.

**TREVOR DAVIS
BY CHARLES FREELAND**

One of our distinguished dealer members, Trevor Davis, died on 23 April 2008 after a long and brave battle against cancer. He will have been best known to members through his role, in collaboration with Chris Rainey, in organising the monthly Strand Stamp Fair, the semi-annual Philatex and the Annual York Coin and Stamp Fair. An apparently indefatigable organizer, he was also heavily involved in the last three London International exhibitions, the Philatelic Traders Society, Stampex in its early days and the Postal History Society. The fact that he was the third trade member to be invited to join the Royal Philatelic Society after Robson Lowe and Ritchie Bodily speaks of the high regard in which he was held, and when the Royal became fully open he joined its Council as the trade representative. He was also an experienced international exhibitor and juror.

All these roles concealed a gentle and generous man who was a keen collector and a shrewd postal history dealer (although in recent years he thinned his stock and offered very little BWI). It was typical of his modesty that the obituaries that have appeared in the philatelic press, based on notes he supplied, failed to mention his greatest distinction, winning the Grand Prix International for his Australian States postal history exhibit at the 2000 London International. More relevant to the BWISC, he also won Gold for his Bahamas postal history exhibit at the Paris International in 1989. This collection was subsequently acquired by Hugh Wood and formed the basis for the outstanding Bahamas in the Christies auction of 27 October 1992, with the blockade and US-related mail being sold a week later in New York. Trevor built up these collections very quietly, being aware as a dealer how disadvantageous it would be if his competitors became aware of his interests.

My own first contact with him was when he joined Desmond Chamberlain in their shop in Wimbledon and I used to go there in the early 70s and look through their stock. I well recall an awkward moment when I bought something only to find when I got home that I already had it, but Trevor was happy to take it back without a murmur. Meantime he was building up an outstanding collection of cancellations of the BWI and Empire (reputedly 30 volumes). I traded with him some Bermuda and St. Vincent abbreviates in the 1970s and so far as I am aware he never disposed of them. He also retained the better Bahamas cancellations, among them a Whale Cay cover he was justifiably proud of.

Trevor was never an active member of the BWISC, but he was the only member to contact me about my listing of international medals for BWI exhibits on our website, so he was patently active in accessing the information we put out, presumably read our Bulletin and may have participated in our auction. Our sympathies go to his wife Helen, who was always present on his stand, and his daughters. They will apparently continue to collaborate with Chris Rainey in running the regular fairs.

MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTION**CHAS GEE**

MEMBERSHIP – is WORLD WIDE in scope and open to all whether they be new or advanced collectors.

SUBSCRIPTION – The ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION is £10.00 for members residing in the UK or Europe and £14 / \$25 for members who reside elsewhere.

Subscriptions (dues) are payable on 1 January each year and, subject to what is mentioned below, in sterling – by personal cheque or standing ORDER drawn on a UK Bank, a Banker's Draft, International Money Order, Postal Order or local currency notes – no coins will be accepted – e.g. dollars, euros etc. (but Ray may be persuaded to accept gold sovereigns or pieces of eight!). Standing Orders (for UK) should be sent to Alliance & Leicester, Sort Code 72–00–04 Account Number 75233905.

Members residing in North America (Canada, USA and the Caribbean) who do not pay their subscription (dues) in sterling should pay by sending to the North American Representative (see address inside front cover) a cheque for USA \$25 made payable to 'BWISC'. Other overseas members who pay their subscription by cheque drawn in a foreign currency or on a foreign bank MUST add the equivalent of £3 sterling partially to cover exchange and bank charges. The overseas rates quoted include an element to cover postage of the Bulletin by Air Mail.

Revisions to contact details should be provided to the Hon. Secretary, Charles Gee, address inside front cover.

In this issue and in future, membership updates will be issued as loose booklet style inserts for the membership booklet. An up-to-date Membership Booklet can be download from www.bwisc.org (please e-mail the Editor, info@bwisc.org, for access details).

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT**IAN JAKES**

Library lists can be supplied upon application to Hon. Librarian accompanied by an S.A.E. (9" x 6½") – 2nd Class postage for 150 gm rate required.

If any member has a book which is not already in the library and which is surplus to requirements, perhaps that member will consider donating it to the library.

EDITOR & WEB-MASTER'S REPORT**STEVE JARVIS**

Peter Fernbank has completed scanning early editions of the Bulletin, which are all now on our web site. Peter has also brought the Index of Bulletins up-to-date (Bulletin #215). An updated listing is now available for download from the web site or printed copy by application to the Hon. Editor at £2.00 or \$US4.00.

Please view Charles Freeland regular updates to his 'Auction Alert' article.

The proposed publication schedule for 2008 is as follows:

Edition	December
Distribute	Mon 8 Dec
From Printer	Fri 28 Nov
To Printer	Fri 7 Nov
Final Bulletin Revisions	Fri 31 Oct
Advert Final copy	Fri 31 Oct
Article copy deadline	Fri 24 Oct
Advert book space	Fri 17 Oct

CURRENT RATES FOR ADVERTISING PER BULLETIN:

One full page b/w	£30.00
One half page b/w	£18.75
One quarter page b/w	£12.50

Colour	£50 per page
The back page (only colour)	£50.00

Please submit any enquiry re advertising to the editor.

HARMERS

ESTABLISHED 1918
Philatelic Auctioneers, Experts and Valuers

B.W.I. at Auction October 2008



Bahamas: 1918 War Tax, overprint inverted, large part o.g., with BPA (2008) certificate. (SG 94b)



Anguilla: 1968 air letter, unused.

Interesting and unusual British West Indies material
always features in our All World auctions.

**If you have a collection, portfolio, or single rarity, contact us to see
how we can help you to achieve the maximum for your collection.**



Harmers, No. 11, 111 Power Road, Chiswick, London W4 5PY
Tel: 020 8747 6100 Fax: 020 8996 0649
auctions@harmers.demon.co.uk www.harmers.com

