

TRINIDAD CENSORSHIP – MANUSCRIPT MARKINGS

BY EDWARD BARROW

FIGURE 1



Outgoing terminal censored registered mail with manuscript markings highlighted.



BULLETIN No. 220 March 2009



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)
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 242788, 07801 431054 (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
BWISC at Philatex		4
Disposal of Collections	Peter Ford	5
BWISC Auction		5
Derek Nathan – A Personal Reminiscence	Peter Ford	6
BWI PO Report 1957 – British Honduras	Michael Rego	7
Bahamas – Special Delivery	Eric Yendall	8
Barbados – Victory Plate Nos.	Michael Medicott	9
Barbados – St. Lawrence SO	David Horry	11
British Guiana – Lost Post Office Found	Edward Proud	12
Jamaica – 1889–91 – Display at BWISC Philatex	Paul Wright	13
Leeward Is. – 1921 KGV 10s Frame Variety	Roger West	18
Trinidad – Censorship – Manuscript Markings	Edward Barrow	21
British West Indies – 100 Rarest KG VI Postmarks	David Horry	32
Auction Update	Charles Freeland	37
Membership & Library		39

SOCIETY PROGRAMME OF EVENTS & INFORMATION**BWISC – CINDERELLA STAMP CLUB MEETING – SATURDAY 18 APRIL 2009**

The Cinderella Stamp Club is holding a joint meeting with the BWISC on Saturday, 18 April at the Royal Philatelic Society London, 41 Devonshire Place, London, W1G 6JY. There will be a number of dealers present at the meeting with a wide range of material available for purchase. Any dealers (full time or part time) would be welcome to have a table – for which contact should be made with their Hon. Secretary, Don Millington, 1 Keystone Gardens, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 1LE (e-mail Donmillington2@aol.com). The meeting will start at about 10.00am and finish at about 4.00pm. Formal displays start at 11.00am and 2.30pm. We use 10 of the Frames owned by the Royal are used, which are free-standing and take 12 sheets in three rows of four. It is suggested that BWISC members should show in the morning and the Cinderella Stamp Club in the afternoon. Members will find a welcome for all sorts of obscure and less obscure aspects of their collecting areas. They may also see material previously unknown to them. If there is anything additional that you wish to know about this meeting then please contact Chris Harman on 01394–385326 or e-mail him at Chris.Harman@ymail.com.

BWISC AGM & AUCTION – SATURDAY 2 MAY 2009

... is to be held at Spink, 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, London, WC1B 4ET.

Auction viewing from 12:15 (Note – entry before this time may not be allowed) with AGM at 1:15 followed by auction at 2:15.

PLEASE NOTE REVISED TIMING.

BWISC CONVENTION – SUNDAY 18 OCT 2009

... is to be held at the Charlecote Pheasant Hotel, 5 miles from Stratford-upon-Avon with a National Trust House & Garden next door (<http://www.foliohotels.com/charlecotepheasant/>).

The Committee have decided to vary the location and timing of this year's Convention to provide some variety and we feel the location may provide more convenience for our better halves.

The wine & cheese reception will be held on the Saturday evening (17th).

Two formal displays have been arranged:

- Chris Harman will be displaying 'The Story of Perkins Bacon – with a focus on the British West Indies'.
- David Cordon from Bermuda will be showing his collection of that Colony. 'Bermuda KGV and others'.

BWISC AT PHILATEX NOV 2008

The autumn meeting at Philatex was well-attended with the main Jamaica display provided by Paul Wright – see the description later.

Peter Ford introduced the final session asking Members to set up and limit their descriptions to 5 minutes.

John Davis initiated the displays with a foretaste of his book on the War Stamp / Tax issues of the BWI, showing a selection of adhesives and covers from most territories. He reminded us that although many covers were philatelic, every War Stamp sold made a contribution to the war effort.

Several unusual destination covers were shown, including: Jamaica to Japan with use of the Red Cross labels; and Jamaica to Finland, cancelled in the three official languages at the time of Finnish, Swedish & Russian.

Other notable items were:

- A multiple franking on a British Honduras cover with one of the errors of the spelling in the blue registered Handstamp 'Brstish' for 'British'.
- Jamaica first setting War Stamp double ovpt that only appeared on rows 4 to 8 on the bottom 2 panes of 60. It started on row 4 as a thick double and progressed to give complete separation on the 8th row.
- St. Kitts-Nevis second setting War Tax block of 1½d dated '26 Jul 1918' – which resulted in SG revising the issue date.

Michael Medlicott showed three frames of early Trinidad.

He commenced with a Lady McLeod on cover of which there are probably about 30. He commented that they command a high price relative to rarity because they are also targeted by those that collect SG:1s, Ships on Stamps etc.

Unfortunately, the Britannia issues are not listed in SG in chronological order and this hides the story of the development of the issue. The assembly shown sought to redress the matter by interleaving the Perkins Bacon printings with the local provisional printings.

To list all the interesting items would take too long but items of particular note were:

- Perkins Bacon plate proofs.
- The 1851 (1d) issue in all colours / shades (including the grey on cover).
- The Charles Petit provisional first issue was represented with a fine example on part cover.
- Subsequent Perkins Bacon and Provisional printings were all shown, including the last issue of lithographs in a complete sheet and a single used copy in red, which is very difficult, this one also with a 'Too Late' Handstamp.

The Postmaster mandated prepayment of postage before the higher value adhesives were available and so it was necessary to use the Crowned Circle 'Paid at Trinidad' Handstamp. Two covers were shown, one from each period of use.

James Podger showed a few pages of Cayman Is. WW1 & WW2 censorship including: his only WW1 censor, on a PSC sent to the USA; a Type CL4 to Radio Station WRUL in the US, a radio station taken over by the British, and reverted back to the US Govt. after the war; a 'Loose type' of which only 3 are recorded; Tombstone censors; labels; and several items with marks where censored outside the island.

David Watson entertained us with 10 West Indian Packet letters prior to 1841 from various islands, providing informative descriptions of the letter contents.

Charles Freeland brought along the 'missing frame' from his display to the Royal last year – Sperati Forgeries & Die Proofs for nine WI countries.

He briefly described the background to these forgeries – they are very difficult to tell apart from the genuine stamp due to the sophisticated method employed, which involved bleaching out the design on a genuine stamp and then using photographic techniques to reapply the image.

The BPA and Robson Lowe organized the procurement of the stock from Sperati, and the most keenly sought have the BPA number applied on the reverse. The coloured Die Proofs are especially attractive. Sperati examples were initially not particularly sought after but more recently they have increased in demand and now attain high prices, often higher than the original.

Kevin Darcy showed a selection of Bermuda Boer War items (but his description was so brief, the Editor didn't have time to switch on his sound recorder to take notes!).

Peter Ford closed the afternoon with a selection of British Guiana Ship types (1889 – 1912). The display included a Duty Plate Proof, specimens, Plate blocks (from 1 to 4) and examples of usage, mostly with village postmarks, concluding with a 'Private Bag Mail' for post within Georgetown.

DISPOSAL OF COLLECTIONS

BY PETER FORD

A little while ago, I congratulated one of our members on the birth of his first child. In reply, he said that it had been a long time coming, as both he and his wife were nearer 40 than 30. It occurred to me that most of our members were nearer 40 than 30, usually by a number of years not less than 10 (think about it!). Whatever age we are, we are always encouraged to make a will in order that our bequests are distributed in accordance with our wishes, and to save our families distress once we have shaken off our mortal coil.

Usually, our collecting hobby is a rather personal one, which other members of our family normally do not understand. However, most of us are not likely to leave instructions to our families as to the disposal of our collections. Now our members cover a diverse spectrum of collecting, from the very basic to the most advanced. That is one of the virtues of our Study Circle. However, it behoves us to make sure that once we have gone, our families are not burdened with the disposal of a collection of which they have little knowledge or expertise. We could, as some have done previously, dispose of our collections ourselves. This might be too much of a wrench for some. If we are not able or willing to do that, I would suggest that we consider leaving instructions with at least one member of our family (or indeed a friend) as to the way in which we would like our philatelic collection to be sold. Perhaps specifying the name of a fellow collector who could help would be appropriate.

The real risk is that a collector may well not have told his wife/partner how much he has spent over the years and she may be tempted to offer it at the next car-boot sale. It is said that a certain dealer of old kept tabs on all the big collectors and as soon as one died, he would show up on the doorstep with a large condolence card and piles of cash. One problem is that if the 'senior partner' suddenly dies, the better half may be strapped for cash as credit cards etc. are cancelled.

A morbid subject perhaps, but no more so than discussing wills.

BWISC AUCTION

This year's offering will be the largest, the most diverse and hopefully the most valuable (except of course for our 2004 Golden Jubilee auction) in the Circle's history. Throughout the sale you will find scarce and desirable specialist items. The highlights include varieties of the staircase issues of Bahamas; the best showing of Bermuda we have had for years; plating studies and cancellations of British Guiana; elusive plate number pieces of Bahamas, Leeward Is. and St. Lucia; another splendid range of St. Vincent; our usual strong section of Trinidad; and for once a specialised collection of Tobago highlighted by two extremely scarce overprint settings. While on this occasion we cannot promise much in the way of die or plate proof material, we can as ever provide interesting usages on cover and village or parish cancellations across the range. We are also extremely privileged to have been chosen by the executors of the sadly missed Derek Sutcliffe to offer an initial selection of items from his important Jamaica KGV 5s collection. The bulk of lots offered this time consist of middle of the 20th century covers and pieces with many TRDs, from a multitude of towns and villages but there is also a smattering of earlier cancellations. Also included are rare Revenues and Telegraph forms.

INFORMATION WANTED – JAMAICA KGV 5s

Eric Yendall (eric_yendall@yahoo.com) writes:

I have a very extensive study collection of the Jamaica KGV 5s 'Isle of Wood and Water' definitive stamp, including sheets, blocks, plate flaws and commercial covers. I would like to gather as much research information as I can, including images, of proof material.

Could anyone who has items or scans of material please contact me for information exchange.

DEREK NATHAN, FRPSL

(1929–2008)

A Personal Reminiscence

It is my sad duty to report to the membership the passing of Derek Nathan on 11 November last. Derek had been an active member of the Study Circle for some 26 years and had served as the Circle Librarian from 1989 until 2002, as Chairman from 1999 to 2003, and finally as Vice-President. Derek's interest in philately had been born at an early age as both his father and grandfather had been keen collectors. As we all know, his collecting interest was British Guiana. Despite his renown as a specialist collector in the very highest circles of the hobby, he spent much time visiting Stamp Fairs, large and small, in search of as-yet-undiscovered postmarks pertaining to the Colony. Derek, and his wife Mary attended many Study Circle functions and when he displayed his collection, we were all struck by its breadth and quality.



My first recollection of Derek was when I first joined the Study Circle, he asked what my collecting interest was; I replied that it was Trinidad. He recovered very quickly from this reply and suggested that my time would be much better spent collecting British Guiana. I took his advice, which I have never regretted, only to discover later that he had been looking for someone to whom he could divest himself of his surplus material! We spent much time at his home in New Malden poring over his latest acquisitions and examining my (more modest) purchases. We tried not to get in each other's way bidding at auction. However, on one occasion this didn't work. Derek had informed me some time before that he had ceased dealing with a certain auction house due to some argument that he had with them. It so happened that they had a rather appealing proof for sale and I decided to attend the auction in person. Unfortunately, there was a book bidder who seemed more keen (more moneyed?) than I, and I failed to win the lot. A few weeks later, whilst visiting Derek, he was keen to show me a new purchase. Imagine my surprise when he brought out the self-same proof that I had been bidding on. When I remonstrated with him that I was the under-bidder and had probably made him pay much more than he needed to, he said that a certain auctioneer friend had joined that auction house and that he trusted him!

One area where he was most helpful to both the Study Circle and your Publications Officer was in his proof reading of our publications. Both he and Mary spent much time on this and could spot not only errors in spelling and grammar, but also many factual impossibilities! Derek was always supportive of the Circle's publication ambitions.

Derek fell ill in 2002 and was not much seen for a while, but when we held our 50th anniversary celebrations in 2004, we were all pleased and surprised to find, on our arrival at the restaurant where we were to have dinner that evening, Derek standing, yes standing, at the bar offering to buy us a drink. I am sure that his recovery was subsequently helped when, the following day, his lot at our auction (est. £5,000–£5,500) sold for £20,000! This, I am sure, is a record for a specialist society auction, a record which is unlikely to be broken for many a year. It is witness to the quality of his material.

After being employed by several firms, Derek went into the printing business for himself and made a great success of it. Early on, he used to deliver the printing himself throughout London; this gave him an almost unrivalled knowledge of the city, as those of us who have been driven there by Derek can attest.

Derek leaves his wife, Mary and children, Timothy and Sara, as well as four grandchildren; he was immensely proud of all of them, and to them we extend our condolences and sympathy.

Peter Ford

BWI**BWI POST OFFICES REPORT MARCH TO AUGUST 1957****EDITED BY MICHAEL REGO**

Continued from Bulletin 215, Dec 2007.

BRITISH HONDURAS (4 PAGES)

- Outside Belize, the capital, the Postal Services, like those of other Government Departments, are organised in districts. The colony is divided into five districts; Belize, Toledo, Stann Creek, Corozal, Orange Walk and Cayo. At the main town in each district is stationed a District Commissioner, and his office provides the Postal Service for the town. Subordinate Post Offices are provided at smaller towns and villages within each district, postal service being given by the police, or where there is no police station, by the local schoolmaster. There are 35 offices transacting postal business.
- Mails, air and surface for the colony are centred on Belize. Surface mails are conveyed by contract motor vessel via Puerto Cortez (Republic of Honduras) for New Orleans and beyond, and a direct mail to New Orleans is provided by ships of the United Fruit Company. The Harrison Line provides a parcel service between the colony and Great Britain, and other vessels plying between Belize and Jamaica are used as opportunity offers.
- Air Mails are carried by TAN via Miami for USA and beyond by TACA for USA, Great Britain and Europe, Mexico and Central America, and by BWIA via Jamaica, for the West Indies and Great Britain and beyond. TAN and TACA planes provide twice weekly and BWIA planes provide once weekly services.
- Internal Mails are provided between Belize and the country by contract bus, contract motor vessel and BHA (the colony's own air service). These mails operate three times weekly in both directions. It was noticed that the plane makes regular twice weekly trips to Corozal, but is not used for mails, the mails being carried by the thrice weekly bus. It might be possible to make use of the plane on these two days. Connection is made with the Air Services so that a letter is at a country office generally on the day following its receipt in Belize. There is a part-time house to house delivery in Belize of ordinary and registered letters, elsewhere the public call for their letters.
- Parcel delivery is made over the counter at Belize and the five District Offices. Customs charges and examination is carried out there. A parcel may be posted at these offices only.
- Money Orders and Postal Order services are such that encashment is only possible at a District Post Office but Postal Orders can be purchased both at these and a few small offices.
- Stamps can be purchased and letters posted at each post office and the system of pillar boxes and nearby licensed stamp vendors is being extended.
- The Report gives a suggested organisational chart with duties and responsibilities.
- Accommodation – So far as space is concerned this seems adequate for many years ... but a number of improvements were considered necessary and suggestions are given.
- Sorting is by process of elimination, letters which are not collected, and so are required next day to be delivered by postmen, are examined and handled five times. Most letters are examined three or four times. The rate of work is, therefore, slow. It is recommended therefore, stop delivering letters over the counter, deliver them to house and replace the two sorters by two extra postmen. The aim should be to deliver each mail on its arrival day or by 9.15 am next morning. A van for use between the airport and Belize and for delivering packets, etc, is recommended.
- Provide primary and secondary sorting with 48 box fitting and drop bag fittings. A detail drawing and a selection scheme for these fittings have been worked out and left with the PMG. The purpose of the new scheme is to sort the bulk of the letters by examining them once only, and to have a system of working which can be quickly learned by newcomers.
- It is suggested to increase the number of private boxes. A rough plan showing a new layout of the office, incorporating these proposals has been left with the PMG.

To be continued.

BAHAMAS

SPECIAL DELIVERY

BY ERIC YENDALL

I have followed closely the very interesting recent Journal articles by Ian Jakes, Charles Freeland, and Peter Fernbank concerning the Bahamas Special Delivery overprinted stamps originally produced in connection with the reciprocal arrangement with Canada. Being neither a collector nor student of these stamps, I know nothing about the plate positions and distinguishing characteristics of the stamps themselves, but my interest in the postal history aspects has definitely been aroused by the information uncovered in the Canadian National Archives.

Peter, being the thorough and cautious person he is, quite properly declined to allow speculations to enter into his account: I will be less constrained. It seems to me that the arrangement with the Canadian Post Office Department and the issue of specially over-printed stamps was a totally philatelic enterprise serving no valid postal purpose. The inspiration appears to have come from the Bahamas with the primary promoter most likely Dr. Hess, the Colony's Chief Surgeon; but the complicity of some in the Canadian Post Office Department, Ottawa, cannot be totally ruled-out.

The most obvious question to be asked is 'Did the Bahamas Post Office operate a local Special Delivery service from Nassau during the period in question, independent of the arrangement with Canada?' I have asked this question of several Bahamas specialists none of whom has been able to respond definitively in the affirmative. I pose the question now to BWISC members: 'Does anyone have a local cover bearing the over-printed special delivery stamp clearly paying for local special delivery service during the period in question?' I would assume that such covers would bear a regular first class stamp plus the overprinted 5d stamp paying the special delivery surcharge. If no such service existed, then clearly the whole scheme was a philatelic scam as the over-printed stamp would serve no postal duty in the Bahamas. A further question I have is: 'Of the known special delivery covers from Canada bearing the over-printed Bahamas stamp, do any show clear evidence of special handling at Nassau?'

I would like to re-emphasise one point in Peter Fernbank's paper: Special Delivery mail posted in Canada was handled as regular first class mail up to the destination city where it would be delivered (to Canadian addresses) by special messenger. Therefore, special delivery mail addressed to the Bahamas did not arrive in Nassau any faster than other first class mail for having the Bahamas special delivery stamp affixed. Assuming local delivery in Nassau was efficient and most likely same or next day service, why would anyone pay extra for special delivery?

Unless the authorities explicitly wanted to avoid having the recipient in the Bahamas pay the special delivery fee, there was no need for any special stamp to be affixed in Canada. It was sufficient simply to mark the envelope 'Special Delivery' or 'Express' and it would be so handled at the Nassau post office which would collect the extra fee from the addressee. This in fact was the method used at the time for treating special delivery/express mail between Canada and the UK.

Finally, a comment about the role of the Canadian Post Office Department. Of the 600 over-printed stamps provided to the Canadian Post office Department, 100 stamps were set aside for "for the Deputy Postmaster General for the use of the Department". These in fact were given to the Deputy Postmaster General to dispose of as he saw fit. They were not carried on the books of the Stamp Department and were never officially accounted for. The archives contain evidence of at least one distribution by favour of unused stamps by the Deputy PMG from this supply. Many of the existing unused stamps from the first over-printing most likely came from this source. Subsequent official post office memoranda alluded to this highly irregular and possibly scandalous situation, and basically took the position of 'the less said the better'. There was indeed a feeling within the Post Office that it had been taken advantage of by the Bahamian authorities and made complicit in a philatelic enterprise. No doubt the reticence of the Canadian Post Office to confront the Bahamas postal authorities on the issue of additional over-printed stamps for philatelic purposes was in part the desire not to open this can of worms.

One verified commercially used local special delivery cover from the period in question would debunk my speculations. I would welcome such a result.

BARBADOS

VICTORY PLATE NOS.

BY MICHAEL MEDLICOTT

Inspired by a boyhood friend, whose family had lived for generations in Barbados and collected its stamps as new issues at least since late Victorian times, I began a collection myself in the late 1940s. In the intervening years, the collection has been extended without ever acquiring any sort of distinction as it bowed to the temptations of Trinidad, St. Vincent and British Guiana.

In his admirable book (Reference 1) Bayley makes little or nothing of plate numbers after the Perkins Bacon era, perhaps deciding that De La Rue's methodical approach to plate production yielded nothing of interest to students.

The Victory Issue of 1920–21 is, however, surely an exception to De La Rue's rules and, by its eccentricities begs some questions which proper Barbados collectors can surely answer.

The 'Pence' issues (¼d to 6d) were (op.cit. p.119) printed in sheets of 60 (12 x 5) and some values – perhaps some sheets of some values – show a plate number or numbers in the left-hand selvedge opposite the third row. Inspection of large multiples of the Shilling values has shown no such marginal numbers.

In case space or lack of colour prevent the editor printing the illustrations in toto, I list the plate blocks in my possession:–

- | | | |
|-----|----------|--|
| ¼d | Plate1: | numeral in duty plate colour either side of double outer frame lines. |
| | Plate2: | numeral in duty plate colour inside double outer frame line (outer numeral may have been guillotined). |
| 1d | Plate1: | smaller numeral in duty plate colour inside double outer frame line: larger numeral in vignette plate colour outside double outer frame lines. |
| | Plate2: | (Script Watermark) numeral in duty plate colour inside double outer frame lines: an outer numeral may have been guillotined. |
| 2d | Plate1: | larger numeral in vignette plate colour outside double outer frame lines: no inner numeral. |
| 2½d | Plate1: | larger numeral in vignette plate colour outside double outer frame lines: no inner numeral. |
| 3d | Plate 1: | larger numeral in vignette plate colour outside double outer frame lines: no inner numeral. |

Corresponding positional blocks of the four pence and six pence values show no plate numbers at all. For the record, the outer frame lines are always in the colours of the duty plate, and the cruciform register marks always appear in the margin beside stamp 3/1, alongside the plate numbers, if any.

Can some kindly light make method of this most un-De La Ruevian madness?

REFERENCES

- 1 Bayley, Edmund A: *The Stamps of Barbados*. Pub. 1989.

Subscriptions Reminder

If a blue A5 sheet is included with your Bulletin, our records indicate that we have not received your subscription for 2009.

Please send to our Treasurer asap.



BARBADOS

ST. LAWRENCE SO

BY DAVID HORRY

I was doing my regular BWI postmark article on Barbados for Hugh Jeffries at GSM –

I re-checked St. Lawrence SO and found, to my surprise, that the strike used after the war is different to the one used pre-war – so something did happen to this SO Birmingham after the issue of the BO Birmingham! (See BWISC Bulletin #213 June 2007).

How this has escaped me, Proud, Bayley, Britnor and Benwell, Clarke, Radford and Cave I'm not sure!

Here's the rub:–

St. Lawrence S.O. B(1) with time.
ISS & ERD (29 May 33) Bayley.
LRD 3 Jan 38 Horry.
Rare.



St. Lawrence S.O. B(1a) refurbished –
different spacing on the right-hand
side.

ERD 23 Apr 47 Bayley.
LRD (12 Oct 73) Bayley.
Common. CL (12 Oct 73).



St. Lawrence B.O B(2) with time.
ERD Aug 38 Benwell. LRD (12 Oct 73) Bayley. *Unusual.*

So, there must have been a refurbishment – as the type is identical but just repositioned. This is an unusual occurrence – my guess is the right-hand side came loose and was fixed back so it could be re-used. Still no idea why it was re-introduced as B(2) was working throughout, without a problem.

The image provided by Bayley shows B(1a) in its entirety. The one illustrated is the best I have!

The ERD should be 23 Apr 47 (as per Bayley) and I have the latest date for B1 at 3 Jan 38 (the first day of use of the new KGVI definitives), although I can only read the 'J' it might be June or July – but highly unlikely.

Benwell's B(2) ERD Aug 38 fits well with this. The question now is when did this happen and why?

BRITISH GUIANA

LOST POST OFFICE FOUND

BY EDWARD PROUD

Regarding the article by Michael Medlicott in the latest Bulletin (December 2008):

- i. I would point out that, if he refers to my previous letter, I had corrected the allocation of the ECB/2 code, one of the many corrections and additions to my book published eight years ago.
- ii. I notice that in the allocation of code marks he has New Amsterdam as ECB/1. Is there the slightest evidence for this?
- iii. He has No. 6 plantation as a separate office to Fyrish, which presumably is based on the evidence of the letter which he described in 'Lost Office Found'. We know Fyrish was opened during this period up to the time it was transferred on 30 November 1877. We also know that it was a short distance from Fyrish Post Office, so I can see not the slightest reason to think that there was also a Post Office at No. 6 Plantation. Each of the ECB Post Offices served about ten plantations so in allocating date stamps, etc., one should look at where the Post Offices are in relation to the plantation.

Turning to the reason for having the Crown type of code stamps, undoubtedly a complete set of these would have been ordered at about the same time as the ECB date stamps, circa 1871. I have never come across any evidence that the Post Office was associated with Customs.

Another explanation, albeit a less likely one, is that when ordering these instruments, a sketch was attached. The intention was for them to be seals but the manufacturer had copied them literally, not realising it should have been intaglio. Undoubtedly they were used as a 'relief' cancellation if the date stamp was lost or had been sent for repair, hence their scarcity; also that the logical allocation of the ECB/1 Crown is at Fyrish initially after redesignation of CCB/1, last recorded date 1869. The new date stamp should have arrived in 1871 so if it was lost or damaged ECB/1 Crown may have been used there from 1871 onwards.

To sum up, there is no evidence to contradict the allocation in my previous letter and that to allocate CCB/1 to No. 6 and ECB/1 to New Amsterdam is wrong.



Contact us to register for our next
Auction Catalogue, containing a very fine
collection of Leeward Is. KG VI
Low Values and other
B.W.I. specialities

To receive a free copy of our latest
28-page
British West Indies list
contact us using the details below






The 19th Edition of the KG VI
Commonwealth Catalogue is available
now from Murray Payne Ltd -
£39.95 + P&P*

*P&P UK - £3.55, Europe - £6.50, Rest of World - £11.50



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



JAMAICA – BWISC MEETING AT PHILATEX

1889–91: THE KEY PLATES, OFFICIALS AND VENDRYES PROVISIONALS BY PAUL WRIGHT

This Jamaica display [summarised, from the BWISC meeting at Philatex, November 2008] presents more than 100 pages on the narrow subject matter of the 1889–91 key plates and officials and their associated provisional overprints. These altogether occupy Stanley Gibbons' Part I for only nine SG numbers, but fill three chapters of the BWISC's *Encyclopaedia of Jamaican Philately*. Those three chapters are the best published introduction, but they are by no means the last word.

Present knowledge and continuing research rests, as ever, on the efforts of past collectors and researchers. Notable are Dr. Taylor, who first researched the provisionals at the beginning of the last century, Bob Swarbrick, who built the finest collection of the 1890 provisional, and the late Mike Vokins, whose research on the key plates was especially meticulous. Many items from both the Swarbrick and Vokins collections are in this display. Above all, tribute is owed to Philippe Camille Vendryes, the printer who did an excellent job in difficult circumstances and left philatelists two provisionals of great interest and complexity to unravel.

This display is a research collection, not a competitive entry. As such it is unfinished, and shows places where work is still in progress and questions remain. Anyone with material, knowledge or questions is invited to weigh in.

The display is in five parts:

- the De La Rue key plates of 1889–91 (SG:27, 28 and 29);
- the De La Rue Official overprints of 1890–91 (SG:O3, O4 and O5);
- Vendryes and Co – the printer, his background and his work;
- the Vendryes Official overprint of 1890 (SG:O1 and O2); and
- the Vendryes provisional of 1890 (SG:30).

[This report gives illustrated examples as a taster of the full display to be seen on the BWISC website].

THE DE LA RUE KEY PLATES OF 1889–91 (SG:27, 28 AND 29) (FIGURE 1)

De La Rue produced key plate issues for Jamaica in 1889–91 to replace worn plates of the first, 1860 issue. The display includes die proofs and plate pieces.

Much fun is to be had assigning 1d stamps to printings. 32 million were printed in 15 printings using all four key plates, three different duty plates, each in different states of wear, two different inks, (one single fugitive, one double fugitive) and innumerable shades, even within each printing. The display includes Dr. Simpson's original study collection of the 1889 1d, based on an examination of 11,000 dated copies, formed in 1927 and kept intact, on which the listing in the 1928 *Jamaica Handbook* was based.

One page of the display shows several examples of the 1d with blue duty plate, whose existence was reported in the *Jamaica Handbook*. [There was some discussion at the meeting which tended to support the view, shared by the speaker, that these were colour changelings rather than authentic shades].

THE DE LA RUE OFFICIAL OVERPRINTS OF 1890–91 (SG:O3, O4 AND O5) (FIGURE 2)

In 1890–91 De La Rue overprinted 'OFFICIAL' on three of the values that they were then printing for Jamaica, the ½d green laureated head and the 1d and 2d keyplate designs printed in distinctive colours. On top of differences of plate wear and shade, especially in the 1d, the overprint shows varieties, some constant.

Using varieties, the display proves, it is thought for the first time, that the overprint was produced using a stereotype of a single typeset row of six overprints. From the stereotype DLR produced an overprint forme of 60 impressions, overprinting one pane at a time. Plate varieties appearing once in each pane may be distinguished from stereotype varieties repeated down each column.

VENDRYES AND CO – THE PRINTER, HIS BACKGROUND AND HIS WORK

The majority of the display is devoted to the two provisionals produced in 1890 by Vendryes and Co. The display gives some of the background – on the Vendryes family, on what is known about

Philippe Camille Vendryes himself and his printing firm ('Vendryes and Co, Job Printers etc'), and the equipment he used, a Golding Jobber No 6 letterpress platen press. The Vendryes family background may have been significant – his father was a newspaper editor and, at one time, a printer himself.

Of particular interest are the possibilities that Vendryes and Co. produced three other postal items:

- the provisional overprinted ½d on 1d post card of 1890 (by the date and appearance);
- the Cayman Islands essays last seen in the Maisel sale (by the evidence of the type almost certain); and
- the Official FREE franks of 1898 (by the account of Dr. Taylor).

A good knowledge of the printing process used to produce the provisional overprints helps greatly in understanding varieties such as double overprints and missing letters. The sheets of 240 stamps were cut into four panes of 60 to fit the press. There were not enough letters to print a complete pane of 60 stamps at one impression so the type was set up in settings of between 3 and 20 clichés for each printing. All panes were passed through the press once, each receiving a single strike of a setting. Then the lay was moved along and all the panes passed through the press again, and so on repeatedly until all 60 impressions were made. The type was dispersed after each printing and reassembled in a fresh setting whenever a fresh supply was required. The result is that each pane shows a cross-section of the progress of each printing, with early impressions on one side and late impressions on the other. Complete panes are therefore revealing, but are rare.

THE VENDRYES OFFICIAL OVERPRINT OF 1890 (SG:01 AND 02) (FIGURE 3)

The Vendryes Official is a neglected field of study compared with the attention given to the 2½d on 4d provisional of 1890. The speaker joins a distinguished list of predecessors who have worked on the plating of the five settings, but to date no full guide has been published allowing the plating of single copies. Watch this space.

The display shows the five settings, including two complete panes, and the varieties and errors. The Vendryes Official produced errors including inverted and double overprints, compounds of doubles and inversions, and overprints double, one vertical.

The missing letter errors are controversial. It is technically possible that letters fell out during printing, but there is a worrying lack of correspondence between the configuration of some of the overprints that miss letters and any known position in any setting.

THE VENDRYES PROVISIONAL OF 1890 (SG:30) (FIGURE 4)

The 2½d on 4d provisional of 1890 is better researched than the Vendryes Official, not least because it is simpler, with only three settings, each composed of distinctive varieties that make plating easier.

This display includes the only known complete pane of the first setting of the 2½d on 4d provisional. The display shows how, in the first setting, early and late printing characteristics were produced from left to right across each pane as printing proceeded. This enables individual copies to be tentatively plated by column as well as row. Research is continuing on the equivalent progression in the second setting.

Overprinted stamps in pair with unoverprinted are shown. These come from a single defective pane of printer's waste in which the overprinting stopped after the first two columns, so that Column 2 is overprinted and the adjacent Column 3 not. The pane was defaced in the press, accidentally or deliberately, to produce overall irregular speckled ink. The column of the error was salvaged from destruction, producing ten pairs, these are three of the ten pairs, one other is in the Royal collection.

The display shows many double overprints. These were mostly caused by slipping paper and the correction of errors with a second strike. The display also shows the only recorded examples of double overprints in the scarce third setting – a single and two in a block of four.

Other highlights include the unique J5 Specimen overprint on the provisional (the only Specimen in the absence of any having been produced for the Postal Union).

The display concludes with the postal history of the 2½d on 4d provisional of 1890, a progression of covers showing why and when it was introduced. This includes the earliest known date of use cover, 4 June 1890, thought to be the date of issue.

FIGURE 1 – DLR KEY & DUTY PLATE

Extract from the De La Rue striking book with die proof of key plate 3.

A new plate was authorised on 15 August 1893. August 23 is probably the date when the die was approved and entered in the book. 120 leads were struck for the plate and six spares to replace any damage during printing. The plate and the first printing from it were invoiced on 30 December 1893.



'Blue' Duty Plate.

FIGURE 2 – DLR 'OFFICIAL' OVERPRINT

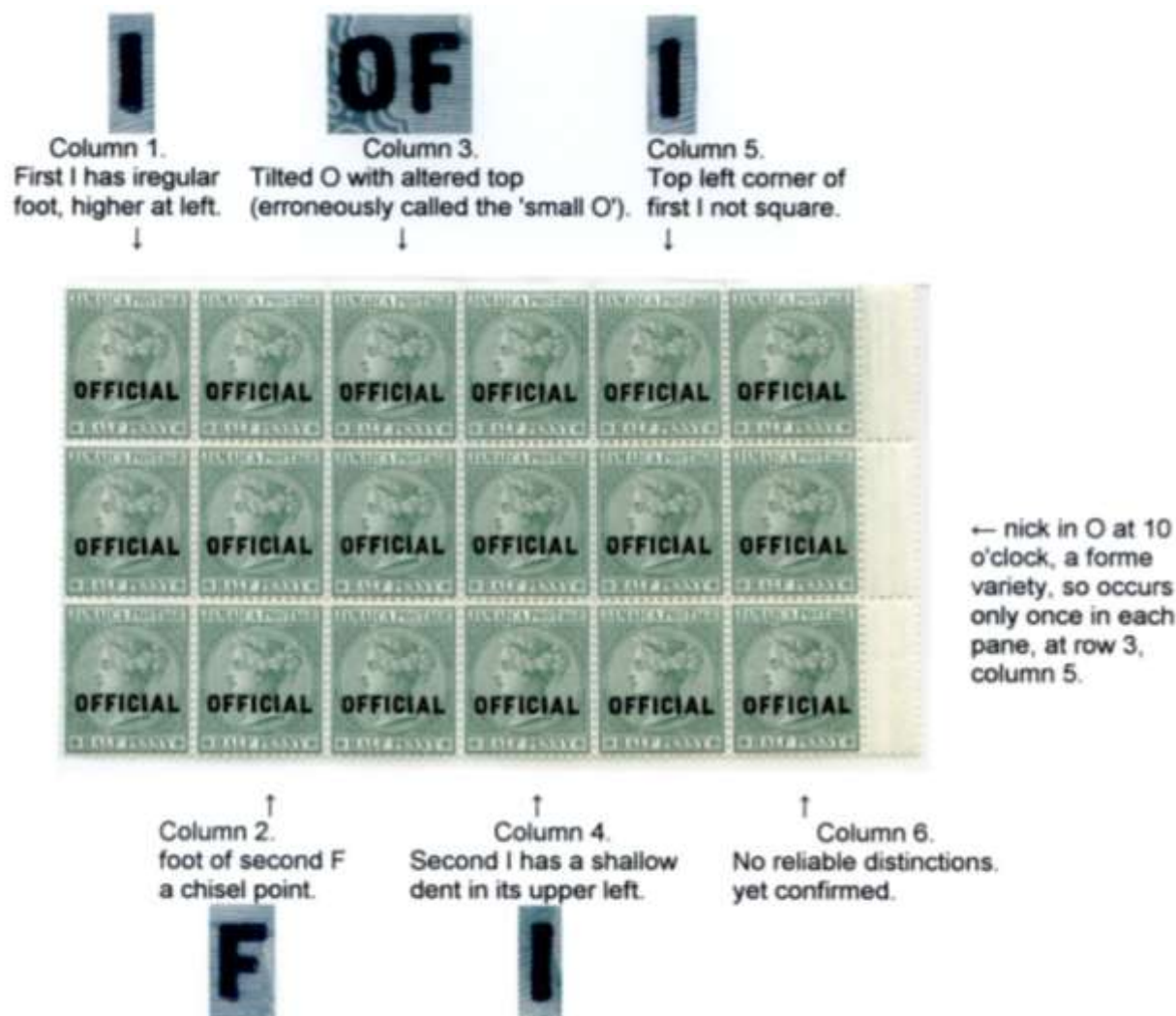


FIGURE 3 – VENDRYES OFFICIAL

Both Is omitted.



This strip cannot be fitted to the characteristics of any three consecutive positions in any setting.

Pair: L omitted and both Is omitted.



This pair must come from a different occurrence of the error, both Is omitted, as the characteristics do not match the example above.

Without being definitely plated, the measurements suggest that this is from the first setting. The left-hand overprint, fractionally longer, would be from an odd, left-hand row, and the shorter right-hand overprint from an even, right-hand row.

Overprint double, one vertical.

Few copies are known. According to the *Jamaica Handbook*, all from the second setting. This example is from the fourth setting.

The horizontal corrective strike is position 1, so this stamp is from the left-hand column, suggesting that the error occurred on the first pass of the pane through the press. This makes sense, as attempting to print a second column at right angles to a first would be very noticeable.

Setting 4, position 4 misplaced.



Setting 4, position 1, correction →



Setting 4, position 5 misplaced.

Third setting, overprint double.

The third setting, which Vendryes recalled he composed and machined himself, was nearly free of errors. Only double overprints exist, and few of those.

Position 4,
struck twice.Position 5,
struck twice.

FIGURE 4 – VENDRYES PROVISIONALOVERPRINT DOUBLE FROM DIFFERENT SETTINGS

The upper overprint is
setting 2, position 10.

The lower overprint is
setting 1, position (row) 2.

OVERPRINT SHIFT

Top marginal block , columns 1 and 2.

The top strike, which should cover rows 1 and 2, is a stamp too high, so positions 1 and 2 are into the margin. An isolated stamp from this block would appear to show a slight shift down, not up.

1 2
7 8
1 2

THIRD SETTING DOUBLE IMPRESSION

Block, setting 3, positions:

2 3 double →

2 3 normal →

OVERPRINT OMITTED IN PAIR (COLUMNS 2 AND 3)

Row 1



Row 5



Row 9

LEEWARD ISLANDS**1921 KGV 10s FRAME VARIETY****BY ROGER B WEST**

Readers may be interested in a variety I came across recently on the duty plate of the Leewards KGV 10s value, appearing as a break below the first 'I' in 'Shillings'. I'm not aware if it has previously been recorded although I can't believe a flaw so large could have escaped being undetected for so long. It appears on a Specimen stamp so is obviously from the first printing (if indeed there was more than one). I would love to know if anyone else is aware of this flaw and perhaps is able to give the sheet position.



Variety.



Normal.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE**For Winter Reading!**

- | | |
|--|---|
| GB Irish Duty Stamps (BK 1924) @ £10 | Burma Japanese Occ. – Smythies (1945) @ £18 |
| Bermuda – Ulrich Auction Cat (1989) @ £12 | Bermuda Key Plates – Yendall (1985) @ £40 |
| KGVI BK 1948 List (AML) @ £10 | BK KGVI (1991) @ £15 |
| BK Five Reigns (1980) @ £15 | Potter Shelton reprint (BK 1997) @ £35 |
| Pims NZ (1962) @ £10 | Australia Airmails – Eustis (1997) @ £30 |
| De La Rue Vol I (BK 1984) @ £45 | De La Rue Vol II (SG 1990) @ £60 |
| Postal Agencies – Donaldson (BK 1994) @ £11 | Newfoundland – J Walsh (2002) @ £38 |
| Queen Mother Centenary – Jennings (2000) @ £14 | British Stamp Exhibitions – Morgan @ £15 |

The Ted Proud Books – A List Available

St. Lucia 1929 Lindbergh Flight 'Castries' 1st Airmail – special cancel,
small range of singles £10 each on piece

Prices Plus Postage – Subject Unsold,



A.L.

A.M.L.

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



A.L.

Philatelic Auctions...

The Grosvenor team offers a friendly and flexible approach for both buyers and sellers. Andrew Claridge, James Grist, Nick Mansell, Richard Watkins, David Boyd, Stuart Billington, Glyn Page, Tristan Brittain and Charles Napper 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 0LT

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

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



SPINK

— FOUNDED 1666 —

THE WORLD'S LEADING STAMP AUCTIONEERS



NOW ACCEPTING CONSIGNMENTS
FOR OUR 2009 AUCTION CALENDAR

For more information on buying or selling with Spink
please 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

TRINIDAD

Ed Barrow has provided two articles on Trinidad censorship, the first appears below. The second, substantial, paper will be published in later editions.

CENSORSHIP – MANUSCRIPT MARKINGS

BY EDWARD BARROW

One aspect missed by both leading references on Trinidad Censorship, Wike and Miller, is the coded pencil markings applied to both registered mail and watch list mail. It's easy to see why these pencil notations could be overlooked; they could be easily mistaken for notes made by the sender, the post office, the recipient or of course postal history dealers. However if you see enough registered mail that was censored in Trinidad, it is apparent that the marks have a clear pattern and that the only common feature the covers share is their passage through the Trinidad censorship department.

With registered mail these were likely a reference to notes made about the contents of that particular envelope. Registered mail often contained valuable contents hence it would be necessary for the censor who opened the mail to record its contents in case of a claim by the recipient. Similarly for a watch list to work there must be some record keeping either of the contents of mail or the persons involved in the communication.

REGISTERED MAIL MARKINGS

Looking first at registered markings, there seems to have been two separate numbering systems, one used by the terminal mail censor department (see FIGURES 1 on front cover, 2 and 3) and one for transit mail (FIGURES 4 and 5). The manuscript markings by the terminal department followed the format of 'T no./no./no.'; however sometimes the 'T /no.' is separate from the other two numbers (as in FIGURE 1 and 3). Note that these markings were only applied to mail that was actually censored and not mail that was merely handled by the censorship department and received undated IC TRI handstamps. It is not clear if both incoming and outgoing terminal mail shared the same system or if they had parallel systems. With the examples I've seen, incoming mail has a much higher first number than those on outgoing mail of the same time period. This leads me to believe that it was a separate numbering system.



peter singer



Specializing in British Commonwealth

**B.W.I. Covers, Cancels, 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.

It is not clear if this system predated the expansion of censorship in August 1940. I suspect so, although the earliest terminal censored registered cover I've seen is dated 21 June 1941. The cover in FIGURE 2 supports this view. It was sent from Dominica to New Zealand in 1943 and was censored in Trinidad. The manuscript markings on the reverse correspond to those seen on terminal censored mail (T83/582/4). Non-BWI mail in transit was subject to censorship from the days when there was only a terminal censorship department (i.e. pre 16 August 1940). So the fact that this cover received this type of mark suggests that the numbering system predated the expansion of censorship in August 1940¹. This cover also indicates that upon merging the terminal and transit censorship departments they decided to keep a pre-existing system of recording BWI mail in transit as terminal mail.

FIGURE 2



Dominica Transit Censored in Trinidad but with Terminal markings.

¹ Because if the numbering system was invented in August 1940 then it would seem logical that BWI transit mail would have been treated as regular transit mail and thus receive a manuscript marking of the transit censorship department (see later in this article).

FIGURE 3



Incoming terminal censored registered mail with manuscript marking highlighted.

The latest registered terminal censored cover I've seen is 21 April 1945. This had the appropriate markings and so I believe the system ran up to the end of censorship.

A similar number system was used on transit registered mail. Circa 1941 it was 'no./no./no. R'. Later the R was dropped and it became just 'no./no./no.'.

	Terminal Censorship Outgoing	Terminal Censorship Incoming	Transit Censorship
Earliest Recorded Date	21 June 1941	11 Dec 1943	10 Jan 1941
Latest Recorded Date	21 Apr 1945	21 Apr 1945	26 June 1945
Highest 1st Number	T193	T1426	1249
Highest 2nd Number	1016	34	50
Highest 3rd Number	18	1	103

FIGURE 4



Transit Censored mail showing registered marking partially under label.

WHAT THE NUMBERS MEAN

I was lucky enough to find two 1941 registered covers from Brazil and Paraguay that were censored on the same day by the same censor (judging by the date stamps they probably arrived and left on the same flight). The numbers are '230/1/18R' and '230/10/5R' and suggest that the first number perhaps represents a particular flight and/or ledger where details were recorded. However the number does not appear to be strictly chronological; some later covers have lower first numbers than earlier ones. Perhaps multiple ledgers were in used at the same time. The second and the third numbers are usually low (rarely above 20). If I had to guess I would think that respectively they represent a batch or sack of mail and the particular letter within that batch.

WATCH LIST MARKINGS

Another stroke of luck was to purchase an intact group of mail monitored by the Trinidad watch list. The earliest cover in the group still had the original correspondence addressed to Germany. This was in an addressed but unstamped envelope that was folded at the top. This envelope was then enclosed in another envelope and sent to a relative in Argentina for forwarding to Germany (see FIGURES 7 and 8). This was clearly an attempt to evade British censors by using direct air routes from Argentina to Europe and the censors were not appreciative. It might have been an earlier case of this that got the addressee on the watch list.

From the letters we gather that the sender, E. Rappard, was a recent migrant to Venezuela who left Germany as the clouds of war were gathering over Europe. He was involved with the brewing industry and had worked with the US arm of Pfaudler— a German company that made specialized chemical tanks and is still in business today. The letters are addressed to the German parent company. In them he expresses sunny optimism that the war will be over quickly and 'Germany will be the only winner', then Germany can export once more. At this time he wanted to be considered for the position of Pfaudler company representative in Venezuela.

FIGURE 5



Two registered covers censored by the same examiner on the same day. Manuscript markings are highlighted.

FIGURE 6



Outer Envelope of Condemned Mail.

FIGURE 7



Enclosed envelope, folded at top.

BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP (BCPSG)



This collector group, based in the USA, was founded in 1961 to promote and study the stamps and postal history of the British Caribbean basin countries (including nearby countries of Bermuda, the Bahamas and the Turks & Caicos Islands). From its beginning, the group has emphasized friendship and fellowship among its members, and many of its activities are geared toward those goals. Membership is worldwide, totaling about 350 in more than two dozen countries. The group publishes an award-winning quarterly journal as well as specialized monographs and handbooks, holds annual auctions, maintains a library, and offers prestigious awards. Annual meetings are held at various U.S. national philatelic exhibitions. Every fifth year, the group meets in one of the Caribbean islands, most recently on the island of St. Vincent. The BCPSG is Affiliate #27 of the American Philatelic Society. Membership is open to any collector interested in the philately of the area, and who adheres to the American Philatelic Society Code of Ethics.

For further information, visit the group website at www.bcpsg.com
or contact Membership Director
Bob Stewart, 7 West Dune Lane, Beach Haven NJ 08008, USA.

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

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

EXPERTIZATION

WORLD CLASSICS

by
SISMONDO EXPERTS



Fast - Reliable - Competitively Priced
 High-Quality Certificates
 Detailed, Complete & Accurate Descriptions



ACT NOW!

Our current estimated
 turnaround time is **FOUR WEEKS!**



For more information, terms and prices, visit our website:
www.SismondoStamps.com

Liane & Sergio Sismondo

Philatelic Experts

10035 Carousel Center Drive
 Syracuse, NY 13290-0001
 U.S.A.

Tel. (315) 422-2331

Fax (315) 422-2956

sismondo@dreamscape.com





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.



BERMUDA 1928 SG 79 Proof

1928 1d 'Caravel' type III, imperforate plate proof from pre-retouched state of plate IV (from re-engraved die), in deep blue on thick slightly surfaced wove, block of 8 (4x2) from foot of sheet with marginal engine-turning. Pos. 99-102/111-114 from the one sheet that existed. Ex Ludington.

Characteristic creasing but an important and beautiful piece.

Only six other units from the bottom row showed the engine-turning.

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

The first cover in the group was sent on the 18 of September 1940, placing it in the early days of transit censorship. There is no Trinidad label; perhaps the addressee was already on the watch list and all his mail was automatically sent to Bermuda. Nevertheless it received the a similar 'no./no./no.' marking found on registered mail and was sent to Bermuda. Both the outer envelope and enclosed envelope have Bermuda censor labels and were condemned. They were released after the war and arrived on the 6 March 1946. Later covers from this correspondence also have similar manuscript markings but the other condemned cover from November 1940 shows no sign of forwarding to Bermuda – perhaps a sign of the growing competence and responsibility of the Trinidad censors (see FIGURE 8).

FIGURE 8



Other condemned cover from the watch list correspondence.

Some of the later covers were not sent by E. Rappard but by other German sounding residents (see FIGURE 10). It is not certain if these contained letters for forwarding to Germany, but if they did, it indicates that the forwarding service was not just a family affair. The pencil marking disappear from later covers but all were still censored in Trinidad.

FIGURE 9



Watch List Markings which were found on the correspondence from September 1940 to January 1941.

FIGURE 10



Other Watch List cover addressed to G. Rappard but seemingly not from a relative.

Besides their inherent interest these manuscript markings are also useful for identifying registered covers that were censored in Trinidad, especially when there are no definitive markings such as an 'IE' handstamp to tie it directly to Trinidad. This is particularly true when identifying covers with censor numbers that were used in other colonies such as Jamaica.

I would like to hear from any members that have any censored pre–August 1940 Trinidad & Tobago registered mail. Please e-mail me at; e.barrow1@verizon.net.

I would like to thank Hap Pattiz and Charles LaBlonde for helping with translating the letters and unselfishly providing information.

REFERENCES:

- 1 Miller, Christopher: *British Empire Civil Censorship Devices, World War II, Canada and Colonies in the Caribbean and North and South America*. Pub. The Civil Censorship Study Group. 2006.
- 2 Wike, Ron: *British Empire Civil Censorship Devices, World War II, Trinidad & Tobago*. Pub. Chavril Press. 1993.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

THE HUNDRED RAREST POSTMARKS OF THE KING GEORGE VI PERIOD BY DAVID HORRY

In compiling my new book *The Encyclopaedia of British West Indies Postmarks King George VI* (Murray Payne) I decided that a definitive scarcity rating should be applied to each and every postmark. This was not done in isolation but with two decades of consultation with other collectors and dealers.

The period covered includes a World War which affected the Caribbean badly as German submarines were marauding the area and hundreds of ships plying their trade between Europe and North America. At least one batch of urgently needed postmarks bound for Jamaica went to the bottom. The remoteness of some post offices and the low levels of literacy and thus a need to write letters meant that some post offices were used fairly infrequently, particularly in British Guiana, British Honduras, The Bahamas and Jamaica. The use of Temporary Rubber Datestamps and Skeleton Postmarks gives lie to this.

The period lasts from 12 May 1937 to up to whenever the QEII definitives were fully released – as early as April 1953 for Trinidad & Tobago and as late as August 1956 in Jamaica!

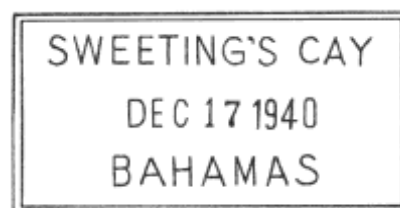
I have chosen, what in my opinion are, the hundred rarest items – you may not agree with this and have your own candidates or feel my choice is wayward. I would love to hear from you. They are laid out in alphabetical order by Colony. By *rare* my definition is that five or less are recorded. In most cases only one or two exist, – *very rare*.

I welcome any further correspondence either through this journal or horry@talk21.com

[Editors note: This article is to be published progressively.]

There are ten from **BAHAMAS**; there are plenty of other very scarce TRDs from the remote out islands and the elusive manuscripts are hardly recorded within the KGV period.

- 1 **Sweetings Cay TRB** Bahamas. 1939 Proud –1942?
Office Closed 10 June 1944.



- 2 **Cornwall TRC(1)** Bahamas. A lumber camp on Abaco Island. Used until November 1937. TRC(2) which is slightly larger is also very difficult to find.



- 3 **Mayaguana 2L** Bahamas Only Recorded Date
1 May 48 Gavalek.

I have never seen this postmark.

- 4 **Old Bight TRC** Bahamas. Used at this remote office
on Cat Island between 1942 and 1947 Ludington.



- 5 **Pine Ridge LTRC** Bahamas. This was a lumber camp on Grand Bahama that operated a mail service between March 1945 and April 1957 Ludington. Three different postmarks are recorded. This one ran from October 1949 to February 1950.
- 6 **Sweetings Cay TRC(2)** Bahamas. This is the first time this postmark has ever been illustrated, Horry. Used from July 1951 to March 1954. All of Sweetings Cay's postmarks are difficult to find as it was a remote office.
- 7 **Cornwall TRO** Bahamas. The last of the Cornwall's three postmarks used from February 1942 to February 1943, Ludington.
- 8 **Industrious Hill TRO(1)** Bahamas. A sub-post office on Cat Island with a population of around 120! Opened September 1939 but only found in 1942, Ludington. May be there is an earlier manuscript mark?
- 9 **Deadman's Cay mSC(1)** Bahamas. This postmark is only recorded by Morris Ludington and Michael Hamilton. Used from May 1936 to May 1938.
- 10 **Moss Town m/s** Bahamas. Manuscript used after the mSC was temporarily lost after a hurricane ORD 13 July 51 Ludington.



Not seen.

Not seen.

BARBADOS has just one postmark

- 11 **St. Lawrence RO** Barbados. Widely recorded but seldom seen. Used July 1933 to February 1939, Proud.



There are two from **BERMUDA** – both offices that merged.

- 12 **Southampton East mSC+(2)** Bermuda. Both from Southampton East and West mSCs are rare, but this is only found up to the end of 1941 Ludington. By 1943 Southampton East and Southampton West were merged.



- 13 **Warwick West mSC+** Bermuda. Warwick West has an even shorter shelf-life.
Last recorded in January 1938, Ludington.



There are nineteen **BRITISH GUIANA** postmarks most at extremely remote locations such as little gold mines.

- 14 **Mara sSC*** British Guiana. At Mara Plantation South of New Amsterdam near Shepmoed. Used between October 1940 and July 1941, Howe.



- 15 **Providence sSC(4)** British Guiana. Small, close-set type ORD 8 May 1951, Proud.



- 16 **Emergency No.2 sSC*(2)** British Guiana. Probably used at Issano 13 Miles, Nathan. May 1942 to July 1943. Emergency No. 1 probably used at Issano 51 Miles May 1942 to July 1943 and Emergency No. 3 probably used at 39 ½ Miles Issano Road August 1942 to July 1943 and later at Honey Camp 35 miles September to December 1950, are also rare. Nathan.



- 17 **Hyde Park sSC*(2)** British Guiana. ERD June 1926 to June 1942, Stanton. Used at Hyde Park, East Bank, Demerara. It was used at Soesdyke for January to March 1943 and may be found up to March 1944 when Soesdyke's *Birmingham* canceller was introduced.



- 18 **Postal Agency No. 19** British Guiana. The only recorded date is 6 6 42 but the allocation is simply unknown! Other rare PAs are No. 1 used at Jacob Constantia; No. 2 used initially at Kurupukari and later at Kamakusa.; No. 4 used at Kendals; No. 6 used at Canal Polder; No. 9 Lower Eping Creek, Proud. But this may not be so, initially, Nathan; No.14 is not recorded. No. 15 TPA Cuyuni River; No. 16 Ida Sabina Proud; No.18 Garraway Stream and No. 20's early placement 1942 is unknown.



- 19 **Coomacka Sk(1)** British Guiana. ORD 29 7 48, Proud and was closed in September 1948 – reopening October 1949 with a revised setting Sk(2) which is scarce.



- 20 **PA Dukwarri Sk(1)** British Guiana. This office opened in September 1952 being moved from Aikawong. The LRD is 18 Dec 53, Horry. It closed in July 1955 but reopened in October 1956 with a revised setting Sk*(2) which is very rare!



- 21 **Imbaimadai Sk** British Guiana. Opened in March 1948 on the Upper Mazaruni River and was closed by February 1950. ORD 20 Apr 48, Howe.



- 22 **Marudi Mts Sk** British Guiana. Opened in April 1947 and was gone in July 1949, Howe.



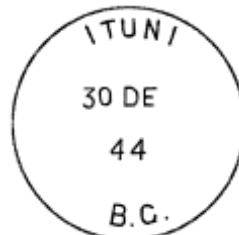
- 23 **Wichabai Sk(1)** British Guiana. Known as an Honorary Post Office! It may have had Pau included after Wichabai. First recorded September 1948 until April 1949 (with its date inverted), Howe.



- 24 **TPO Upper Dem Riv Sk*** British Guiana. You don't get many of these to the pound! Only a couple noted within the period from September 1952, Howe.



- 25 **Ituni Sk(1)** British Guiana. Not even Howe recorded this one! Used from December 1944 to January 1945, Proud.



- 26 **Apaiqua Sk(2)** British Guiana. Re-opened from February 1950 and used April 1951 (actually set as 61 in error) until July 1951, Howe. Notice the month is set in two letters *and* numeric!



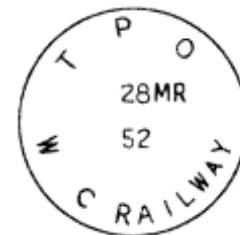
- 27 **Cuyuni River P A Sk** British Guiana. A monthly travelling post office from Bartica to the Cuyuni Goldfields. The service was resumed in June 1951. This postmark is noted from January 1953 – the boat sank in October 1953! Howe. However a cancel is noted for October of that year. From 1958 it appears with an asterisk.



- 28 **Dartmouth PA Sk** British Guiana. Noted from February 1943 to October 1944, Howe.



- 29 **T P O W C Railway** British Guiana. Only two dates recorded in March 1952, Howe.



- 30 **Mt Everard PA Sk** British Guiana. Opened July 1949 up in the remote north-west this postmark was last used in December 1951. It closed by 1 January 1952, Howe.



- 31 **TPA Potts Fall Sk** British Guiana. This reconstruction is as per Howe's description. Opened 1 August 1947. Only two strikes recorded. Howe / Proud.



- 32 **Wichabai Rup Sk** British Guiana. Wichabai Rupununi ORD 11 November 1952.



For exact dates and more information see *The Encyclopaedia of British West Indies Postmarks King George VI* by David Horry which is published by Murray Payne at £39.95+pp. 368 pages – over 2,500 postmarks from 21 colonies (with maps positioning all the post offices) – shipping lines – paquebots and airmails. Over 50 previously unrecorded postmarks. Colour.

Available from Murray Payne Ltd., PO Box 1135, Axbridge, Somerset BS26 2EW UK.

Tel. +44(0) 1934 732511 Fax. +44(0) 1934 733498 e-mail info@murraypayne.com

AUCTION UPDATE**BY CHARLES FREELAND**

As the world economy collapses, strains are appearing on the philatelic scene. Already Western Auctions has closed (ostensibly for age reasons), Bonhams is closing its stamp department and Harmers appears set to leave Chiswick shortly. I expect more casualties, especially among recently established dealers. But the collapse of sterling should act to support the UK market with yen or hard currency earners the big gainers....for example, a US bidder is as I write able to pay two thirds more in £s than at the beginning of 2008 for the same amount of dollars. However, the more run of the mill items whose prices are governed by Gibbons catalogue pricing are not necessarily worth much more, unlike the items that rarely appear, where global demand rules. Cayman Is. and Bermuda may keep closer to their previous \$ prices as they are popular in the US, but for how long will the dollar hold its value?

Recent sales demonstrate that there are still serious COLLECTORS (especially those intending to compete in 2010) and specialist dealers bidding up for the truly rare stuff but little interest in stock-building by dealers and investors who are presumably feeling the financial pinch. At the same time, there is support from collectors and eBay traders for specialist middle of the range material, but this too must suffer eventually if the recession drags on as now seems likely.

SPINK 12–13 NOVEMBER

The main interest for us, with at least four members active, was a 'nice little collection' of St. Lucia as David Parsons described it. The highest price was for a block of 6 6d green ex-Booth and Snowden, which fetched £1.1k despite having a straight bottom edge. The mint Thompson flaw on the 1886 3d (unpriced by Gibbons) fetched £550 against a low estimate, as did also a specialised collection of the 1912–20 issue containing a splendid assembly of the many plate plugs. The five cancellation lots were split among BWISC members, who bought about half the St. Lucia lots sold. The main interest in the rest of the sale was a strong range of soldiers' letters at far lower reserves than when unsold in the Sattin sale. The most important was the 1797 Tobago bearing a straight line Tobago in red. This fetched £2,100, £300 more than two 1796 St. Vincent letters. A few **British** Guiana rarities went for good prices, notably the 4c blue sugar paper coloured through at £15,000, but throughout the sale those items often seen were usually unsold or sold at reserve. Indeed the sale went so fast that I logged on too late for a couple of lots.

SPINK 14 NOVEMBER

The outstanding collection of Trinidad and Tobago formed by one of our notoriously reclusive members consisted almost entirely of rare items cherry-picked from the Marriott, Frazer and Ramkissoon collections. In a very sparse room (as empty as he had ever seen it, said my spy), it was nonetheless a success in volume terms with most of the lots selling around or above high estimates. However, several of the most expensive lots were passed so in the end about £300k was sold out of a collection worth half a million. The Lady McLeod cover sold for \$15k, 50% more than its two less elegant companions at Harmers earlier in the week. The strongest demand was for specialised pockets in the Trinidad section, such as the 1869 5s pieces, the 1898 commemorative series and the postage dues. The Tobago also sold fairly well, although the two most valuable items were unsold. One bidder, represented by John Michael, took around a quarter of the spoils, shortly followed by John Taylor and another bidder who bought the Lady McLeod cover and the most valuable Britannia material. Six other buyers spent between £5–10k. Certainly a more successful sale than the previous day, but the material was far superior.

GROSVENOR 20–1 NOVEMBER

Another catalogue full of goodies from this thriving auction house brought less aggressive bidding than normal. Much of Brian Cartwright's outstanding study of Mme Joseph forgeries was unsold, although I thought the estimates were not attractive. The Bermuda keyplates were lacklustre, as has been the case with many others currently on the market. The two **British** Honduras lots, however, roused passions, the block of 1d SG:5 quadrupling estimate at £500 and the rare SG:37 with inverted watermark at £320. The Cayman Is. Tercentenary set in blocks was £2,200 and a straight line 'Iamaica' of 1776 with Pensacola straight line receiver a multiple of estimate at £2,100.

MURRAY PAYNE 4 DECEMBER

If you collect 20th century material and particularly GVI, you will have quickly cottoned on to what our friends in the west country are up to. This was their fourth sale and it lived up to the previous ones, with much choice GVI CW supported by a spattering of desirable earlier material. The two

big St. Lucia GVI rarities, the 4c perf 14 and a pair the 6c imperf between stamp and margin on cover each exceeded estimate of £10k and the Grenada 2½d perf variety was £7.5k. This is a postal bid sale where the strong bidding reflects enormous faith in the integrity of the co-owners, whose refusal to levy any buyers' premium seems fully justified... it will be interesting to see how their competitors react.

VICTORIA STAMP COMPANY 6 DECEMBER

This was another richly endowed sale with many lots of interest to members. The Larsen Leeward Is. did not disappoint, with the KE master die proof setting the room alight at \$11k, while the spectacular plate block of the 1d QV duty plate shift was bid to \$7.5k. The two covers to Rylands with manuscript RMSP marks were \$2.5k each but the same marks on stationery envelopes and the splendid range of covers seemed mostly good value. Almost every lot sold except for some over-reserved proof material. By contrast Duane Larson's Jamaica was rather quiet, with the inverted frame and the 1901 Llandovery essay unsold, the latter apparently reserved way too high at three times its \$2k estimate. However, there were few other unsolds and some 'ordinary' lots fetched high prices. The third specialised offering, Bob Hill's Antigua, also went pretty well with strong prices for its nice range of varieties. The detached triangle on a poor copy of the 2½d specimen that sold for £420 in our 2007 BWISC auction, was \$750 and the 'sloping 2' on a nice copy of the same stamp seemed cheap at \$425. But Bob will have been most pleased to see his nice GV set of SG:62–80 (priced by Gibbons at £167) sell for \$850...but then they were all u/m with bottom margin plate plugs. Even 'straight' plate 1s are in demand it seems. As usual there was also plenty of Bermuda, but while the small section of military postal history was mostly over-reserved and failed to sell, most of Denis Porterfield's many keyplates found buyers, Phoebe's meticulous allocation to individual printings again enabling her to sell into a currently over-supplied market. The top price was \$5k for the bottom right plate block of the GVI 2s6d line perf.

SPINK 22 JANUARY

This **British** Empire sale was in effect a rarity sale as far as the BWI was concerned, with many lots recently seen in the stock of Paris dealer Behr. Pos. 1 of the Dominica thick bar variety (the one not in the book) went for £9k and lovely examples of Bahamas SG:11 unused and **British** Guiana 4c orange cotton reel used fetched £7k and £26k. Nevertheless, about a third of the BWI lots did not sell, despite the cheap £.

CAVENDISH AUCTIONS 28 JANUARY

The Geoff Osborn sale that was eagerly awaited by collectors of Bermuda Postal History was at the same time a bellwether for the market. Despite a £ rate below \$1.40, most prices seemed reasonable for items that were nearly all in choice condition and overseas buyers in particular will have been pleased. Members present included Graham Booth, David Druett, Mike Hamilton, Chris Rainey and Richard Watkins, but there were few mixed lots for dealers to break down profitably and the heavy hitters were on the phone or bidding through agents. In all, 21 items fetched four figures in a sale total of close to £100k (estimates £80k), with only a few lots unsold. Surprisingly, many of the better items had been acquired within recent memory and this will have deterred bidders' enthusiasm. About 15 lots were ex-Ludington and in total they sold for the same as in 1999, with the exception of the 1726 letter that fetched £3.4k compared with £1k in 1999. Among several choice military rates, the 1½d sailor's rate researched by Geoff fetched £3.25k, while the 2d rate from the same correspondence fetched its estimated £2k. The fine blockade cover with a P4 handstamp was £4.6k, £200 less than the lovely 1865 1s cover with a red 'H Paid' mark. An 1858 newspaper struck with Hamilton PM4 was bid to £700 and the equally rare large piece of 1899 newspaper addressed to Sheffield at the ½d printed matter rate was £170. An outstanding accumulation of inward mail sold well, especially the Canadian origins, and the only true surprise was the prices paid for the almanacs, £100 each for the cheapest running to £440 for the oldest one despite often variable condition.

COMING EVENTS

The highlight of the next 3 months is likely to be the Cavendish sale on 19 March of Joan Harper's **British** Honduras, which has some truly choice items. Sothebys is selling David Barton's rather sterile mint collection on 6 March, but much of it has been on the market recently and a 25% BP will be a turn-off for some; still, collectors of Bahamas, Bermuda and Virgin Is. should check Sotheby's website.

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 2009 is as follows:

Edition	March	June	September	December
Distribute	Mon 16 Mar	Mon 15 June	Mon 7 Sept	Mon 7 Dec
From Printer	Mon 9 Mar	Mon 8 June	Tue 1 Sept	Mon 30 Nov
To Printer	Wed 18 Feb	Tue 26 May	Mon 17 Aug	Mon 9 Nov
Final Bulletin Revisions	Sun 15 Feb	Sat 23 May	Fri 14 Aug	Fri 30 Oct
Advert Final copy	Fri 6 Feb	Fri 8 May	Fri 31 July	Fri 30 Oct
Article copy deadline	Sat 31 Jan	Sat 2 May	Fri 31 July	Sat 24 Oct
Advert book space	Fri 17 Jan	Fri 17 Apr	Fri 17 July	Sat 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 March 2009



*British Guiana: 1850-51 12c. pale blue "Cotton Reel",
initialled "E.D.W.", with "Royal" certificate (1946) (7)*



*Montserrat: 1876-83 1d. red with variety
"Inverted S", used, with B.P.A. certificate (1965) (1b)*



*St. Lucia: 1949-50 12c. claret,
perforated 14½ x 14, u.m. (153a.)*

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

Since 1918 Harmers have been at the forefront of International philately,
offering many of the world's greatest collections.

Should you wish to dispose of your valued and treasured stamps, whether it be
a collection or single item, please consult us. Whether you wish to sell by auction,
private treaty, or would prefer an immediate outright sale we can help you.



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

