



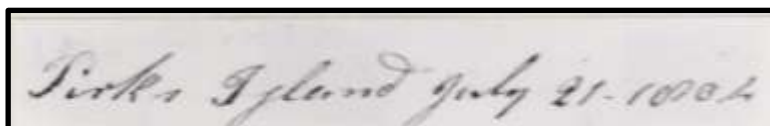
STUDY CIRCLE

EARLIEST RECORDED COVER FROM TURKS ISLANDS BY RICHARD FODEN

FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2



Dated 21 July 1804



BULLETIN No. 224 March 2010



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.**

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SOCIETY PROGRAMME OF EVENTS & INFORMATION

PHILATEX EXTRA 2010 – ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALLS

Wednesday 5 (11am to 7pm) and Thursday 6 May 2010 (10am to 6pm).

Where: Greycoat & Elverton Street – London, SW1P 2QD.

BWISC/BCPSG LONDON 2010

The BWISC and BCPSG will be holding joint meetings to coincide with LONDON 2010.

The programme information / booking form is enclosed with the Bulletin but in summary:

- Friday 7 May 2010 – Joint auction to be held at the Crypt on the Green, Clerkenwell.
- Sat 8 May daytime – The International Exhibition opens.
- Sat 8 May evening – Social meal to include partners at Ciao Bella (Italian restaurant).
Early booking advised, as numbers may be limited.
- Sun 9 May – Displays, Bourse & BWISC AGM, at Spink.
Richard Foden will display Turks Islands and Graham Booth Maritime Mails.

In addition, if there is sufficient interest, a short partners' tour of London will be organised for the Friday or Saturday.

Peter Fernbank is still looking volunteers to bring along informal displays (of up to 30 sheets) for viewing on the Sunday. We would like to present a representative sample of the different colonies comprising the BWI, together with a suitable mix of stamp and postal history displays.

Peter Fernbank, Tel. 01295 250083, Email: pferbank@tiscali.co.uk.

LONDON 2010 INTERNATIONAL.

Saturday 8 to 15 May from 10am to 6pm

Note: Admission charge: £10 on 8 May. Free on all other days.

Exhibits are shown in two phases:

- First Phase 8–11 May – Traditional, Postal Stationery, Revenue and One Frame.
- Second Phase 12–15 May – Postal History, Aerophilately and Thematic.

Noted BWI exhibits are as follows:

Traditional

- John Davis (Turks and Caicos Islands War Tax)
- Ernst Schlunegger (British Guiana)
- Federico Borromeo (Nevis)
- Russell Boylan (St. Vincent De La Rue issues)

Postal History

- Stefan Heijtz (Barbados)
- Federico Borromeo (French Mail in the WI)
- Graham Booth (Cayman Islands)
- David Lethbridge (Falmouth Packets 1698–1874)

Postal Stationery

- Darryll Fuller (Leeward Islands)

Single frame

- Denis Littlewort (Plate Flaws on GV large Nyasaland type keyplates)
- Alan Rigby (St. Kitts-Nevis the 1920-1929 issue)
- Dan Walker (Grenada War Tax)
- Ben Ramkissoon (Trinidad Red Cross)
- Darrell Ertzberger (British Honduras GV Postal Stationery)

Literature

- Edmund Bayley (Barbados Postal History)
- John Davis (BWI War Tax)

Exhibits at the 2010 International show (with frame numbers and further details) can be viewed at:
http://london2010.org.uk/images/stories/london2010/partners/pdf_exhibits.pdf



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WANT LISTS ACCEPTED

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A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN**BY PETER FORD**

Sometimes, when I have a moment, I glance through the list of members, trying to put faces to names. I meet so many members at our events, it is difficult to remember them all, so I remind myself by looking at that list. We have many regular attendees at our organized events; some are less regular, but many never seem to come along. This year sees the big LONDON 2010 show at the Business Design Centre and we are holding joint meetings with our sister society, the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group (BCPSG). There will be quite a few of our North American friends attending, and it will be a great pleasure to welcome them all. But what always surprises me is how many of our members, resident in the UK, never seem to come to our organized events. I would appeal to those of you who haven't attended previously, seriously to consider coming along in May. Many of you will be visiting the show anyway, so why not come along and meet some of your fellow West Indian collectors. These occasions are always enjoyable and there will be people there who collect the same colonies as you who would love to exchange information and views. And, until you view the displays we are always privileged to see, you are missing out on a treat. Details are at the front of this Bulletin. I look forward to meeting you all there.

On the Friday, we will be having our joint auction; those attending the function will have the opportunity to view all the auction lots and make their bids accordingly. For those of you unable to come, don't forget to place your postal bids in good time. The auction team, headed by Simon Goldblatt, have worked hard to produce a catalogue listing all lots and illustrating as many as space will allow. Remember you can bid with confidence; our auction team are scrupulous in making sure that any bids placed are treated fairly and discreetly.

At our Joint event in May, we will, as usual, be holding our AGM. It would be refreshing to have the members who attend coming up with some novel ideas as to how we could improve the Circle. Is there anything you want to have us do? We used to have small informal meetings in London every so often; would you like to see these resurrected? We have, in the past, attended the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain and had a stall; this way we meet collectors from other parts of the UK. Should we try to arrange this again? Maybe you would like to have our biennial Convention somewhere else other than in the Midlands, let us know. Perhaps you might like something different included in our Bulletin; we are willing to consider any suggestion. In November, we will be having a meeting at PHILATEX on the Saturday the 6th; we intend having members providing small displays of up to 30 sheets. So now is the time to think about it and start preparing your display.

Steve Jarvis has now put the latest listing of Trinidad covers onto our website, this time with images of as many as we could get hold of; of the 430 odd covers listed, we have 218 images. Now, if you possess any cover pre-1860 that is not listed, we would be only too glad to add it to the list. Also, if you hold any cover listed, but where we only have a poor image, we would very much like a better scan. So, all you Trinidad collectors, plough through your collections and help us improve the listing.

I look forward to seeing as many of you as can make it on the 7th, 8th, 9th of May.

MEMBER NEWS**PETER MCCANN**

Member Peter McCann RDP, has been awarded the Alfred Lichtenstein medal.

The Lichtenstein Medal was established by the Collector's Club of New York in 1952.

It is awarded annually, to a living individual, for distinguished service to philately.

<http://www.collectorsclub.org/Awards.shtml>.

SALE OF MY BWI WAR TAX COLLECTION BY JOHN DAVIS.

I have decided that as I cannot take my collection much further, it is now time to dispose of it.

A difficult decision, but it is time to move on and concentrate on the next book, *The War Tax Stamps from the Rest of the World*. My plan is to sell at auction in London in the Autumn. However, if any members would be interested in private treaty deals for complete country collections, please let me know. I have not actually made a final decision about going along this route as it will all depend on the interest shown.

Please let me know, by the end of April, if you might be seriously interested.

BOOK REVIEW

WAR TAX STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE – FIRST WORLD WAR – THE WEST INDIES, BY JOHN DAVIS **BY STEVE JARVIS**

John has been an avid collector of the War tax issues for the past 15 years and this book is a culmination of his extensive study into them.

The book encompasses the 17 colonies in the British West Indies who issued these stamps and we can perhaps look forward to a second volume dealing with the other 10 countries.

The book, with just over 400 pages, and fully illustrated in colour, is an extensive and detailed illustrated study of the history of the War Tax overprinted stamps of the British West Indies that were issued as a result of the First World War, from their origins through to the repeal of the enacting legislation. But it is not just about War Tax overprinted stamps. It is a story about their creation and the important role they played in world history.

For each colony you are introduced to the reasons why the stamps were required, the details of the Laws and Ordinances, the dates when the War Tax legislation was introduced and repealed, the number of stamps sold, revenue generated, and how the revenue was applied to meet the costs of the war to help defeat “the common enemy”. Illustrated in colour are all the basic stamps and many of the listed and unlisted varieties, together with examples of covers, essays, die proofs, imperforate proofs and specimens.

Also for each colony there is a listing, with illustrations of the War Tax overprinted stamps in the Royal Philatelic Collection, and complete details of the extensive records of the De La Rue archives.

Information has been collected widely and original research from source documents has been undertaken to support (or otherwise) earlier philatelic writings. Previously reported material, some of which is not correct, or conflicting, has now been expanded, developed, enhanced, corrected and extended to provide the reader with a fuller picture.

Substantially more information is now available, and many new varieties have been discovered. Research has been drawn from many publications, journals, magazines, specialist collectors and societies, De La Rue Archives, National Archives, Royal Philatelic Collection and Philatelic and National Libraries.

The book includes the social aspect concerning the stamps, with extracts and references from both the national and philatelic press including comments from the general public. There are many such examples in the book. For instance, in Jamaica, a letter was sent to *The Daily Gleaner* in April 1916 suggesting that as a War Tax stamp had to be stuck on an envelope in addition to the normal postage stamp, one stamp should be stuck on the front and the other on the back, to give the Post Office a little more work to do.

This is the most comprehensive and definitive work ever produced on the War Tax overprinted stamps of the British West Indies. As well as complete details about the stamps themselves, it includes as much information as possible about the background to the tax, the legislation that brought them into existence, quotations from colonial meetings, public opinion published in local newspapers and in the philatelic press, social aspects of the hobby, and the contribution made to the war effort.

An essential addition to the philatelic library of all BWI collectors.

War Tax Stamps Of The British Empire – First World War – The West Indies by John Davis

- The book is published by the Royal Philatelic Society London, 41 Devonshire Place, London. W1G 6JY. Price £60.
- Members of the Society and of the British West Indies Study Circle can obtain copies for £55. Postage extra – UK £7, Europe £10, World £20.
- Copies are also available in the United States from Phoebe A. MacGillivray, Victoria Stamp Co, PO Box 745, Ridgewood, NJ 07451. Email: VictoriaStampCo@aol.com.

ANGUILLA

IN TRANSITION

BY DAVID WATSON

Following my review of the effects of the transition to independence in Belize, I have drawn together accounts of the postal history of Anguilla from 1967 to 1980, a period of considerable transition for this island. I have been helped in particular by the recent full indexing of BWISC Bulletins. The social, philatelic and postal history of Anguilla up to 1967 has been well described (e.g. in references 1 and 2). To add a couple of important details:

- From 1932 to 1957 mail from the island was routed via either Antigua or St. Kitts. Transit times were quite variable (e.g. 1 to 8 days in 1951–6). The reason was reliance on a sloop once or twice a week (Ref. 3, 4 & 5).
- By 1957 the Post Office building in Anguilla needed replacing and the one Postman needed a motorbike to replace his pedal cycle. Clearly a young man with a future – he bought one himself. He became Postmaster in 1974 (Ref. 5).

After many years of feeling a poor relation to Saint Christopher-Nevis, the Anguillan populus unilaterally withdrew from the relationship on 16 June 1967 (Ref. 6). A referendum supported separation. Independence was proclaimed on 12 July, but was not recognized by the UK. Anguillan mail was sent via St. Maarten/St. Martin in the Netherlands/French Antilles respectively, or St. Thomas in the U.S. Virgin Islands (Ref. 1). Post was carried twice weekly throughout the 'troubles' (Ref. 5). There was limited usage of stamps with the 1st independence overprint (from 4 September to 25 November). These stamps were not supplied to the trade (Ref. 7) – hence their rating by some as the rarest of QEII Commonwealth definitives. A 15 cents formula air letter with the first independence overprint was also used, certainly in November 1967. The first group of definitives without overprints (1, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 40 cents) was issued on 27 November 1967. Oliver AN4/Proud D4 cds was in use on stamps throughout 1967. A possible shortage of stamps over the Christmas period may explain usage of a boxed cancel: 'VALLEY POSTAGE/W.I./ANGUILLA' (Figure 1).

The rollercoaster continued for several years:

- 1968** Further definitives were issued (3, 4, 15 & 60 cents and \$1 & \$5 on 10 February 1968; 2 cents, 6 cents & \$2.50 on 21 March 1968) along with commemoratives and thematics.
- 1969** *9 January*: Stamps with the 2nd independence overprint were issued – this time mainly to the trade. Some of them were used on commercial mail (Ref. 8 & Figure 2). *6 February*: Republic of Anguilla proclaimed (not recognized). *12 February*: mail services to Anguilla suspended (Ref. 9 & 10). *19 March*: British rule restored when British paratroops landed on Anguilla. Flashes around the beach proved to be from journalists' cameras rather than hostile fire. British Forces' mail was sent to the UK from BFPO 1046 which, by December, was apparently based in Antigua (Figure 3). British troops left on 14 September (Ref. 11). Policing was provided by the Metropolitan Police in suitably tropical gear & peaked caps rather than helmets (Ref. 12). They stayed until 1972 when the Royal Anguilla Police Force was established. *7 July*: mail services to Anguilla resumed (Ref. 9). *15 September*: Anguilla re-united with St. Kitts-Nevis. There was direct British administration.
- 1970** Anguillan mail was recognized by St. Kitts-Nevis. Anguilla/Valley large cds used (Figure 4). This cancel was not described by Proud or Oliver. It was still in use in 1998.
- 1971** Formal separation from St. Kitts-Nevis. Administration by British Commission – 'H.M. Commissioner in' inserted above 'Anguilla' in stamp designs. Anguilla Post Office Travelling Branch introduced (Ref. 5) with new cds (Ref. 7). The Commissioner was appointed following the Anguilla Act 1971 and the Anguilla (Administration) Order 1971.
- 1973** Mail being sent via Antigua again.
- 1976** *10 February*: Autonomy – rule by Executive Council, as a result of the Anguilla (Constitution) Order 1976. Mail routed via Antigua cost more: rate doubled in 3 years.
- 1977** *26 October*: HM The Queen met with the Anguillan authorities at Port Purcell in the British Virgin Islands.
- 1980** *19 December*: Anguilla became a British Dependent Territory. 'H.M. Commissioner in' was removed from above 'Anguilla' in the dependency's stamp designs, from 30 March 1981 (Walt Disney set). (Figure 5)

Anguilla is now a British Overseas Territory. To complete the postal history, most of the departmental cancels from 1971 to 1996 have already been recorded (Ref. 14). I can only add an earlier type of 'COTTAGE HOSPITAL/ANGUILLA' oval cancel.

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Figure 1

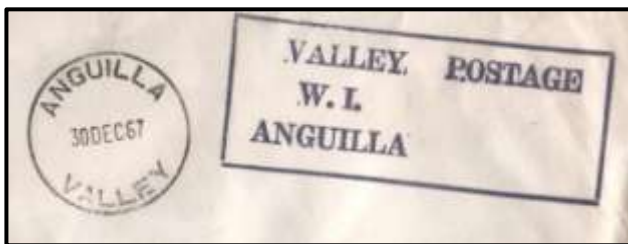


Figure 3



Figure 2



Figure 4



Figure 5



Images at 75%

COMMONWEALTH REPLY COUPON USED IN ANGUILLA**BY MICHAEL REGO**

It is always exciting to view for the first time some postmark you have never seen before, especially from the British West Indies. I picked up (paid for) this Commonwealth Reply Coupon at a local Stamp Fair this month and having first seen the two stamps with a Valley postmark of '15 Aug 66' and the ink manuscript 'Box 13 / Nevis' I thought this was something different. On the face of the Reply Coupon was the initiating postmark 'Western District / W.I. / * 21 JA 59' which I immediately took to be applied in the West Indies; but where?



Having studied the item again at home, it would appear the initiating postmark was applied in the UK, and the 'W.1' was probably London West 1. But why had it taken over six years for the Coupon to be used and why a Nevis address without name? Any thoughts on the initiating postmark and its address would be gratefully received via our Editor.

CANCELLATIONS ON ST. VINCENT STAMPS 1861-97**by Michael N. Louka**

This is the second in our series of Study Papers; it investigates the use of obliterators and St. Vincent and Kingstown datestamps on contemporary adhesives. By the use of modern computer technology, the author expands on the original work by Pierce, Messenger and Lowe, and presents statistical evidence of the likelihood of the appearance of the various marks on particular adhesives. Illustrated in colour throughout, this is a must for all St. Vincent collectors as well as those interested in West Indian philately generally.

Price: £15.00. BWISC Members' Discount – £2.00

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 books published by the BWISC are displayed on www.bwisc.org as well as on www.pennymead.com, where they can be ordered online with secure credit card check out facilities (see list of publications under 'Philatelic Books').

BAHAMAS

YAHOO GROUP

BY PHIL MACMURDIE

I have set up a Bahamas yahoo group with the aim of sharing information etc.

The group email address is as follows: bahamas-stamps@yahoogroups.co.uk

I have set it up for anyone interested in sharing information or who may have questions re anything relating to Bahamas philately. It is set up such that I would have to approve any new members in order to filter out the potential spammers etc.

For those interested follow the following steps to join. Yahoo.co.uk.

Click on groups and search for Bahamas stamps, this should be enough to find the group, then click join group. Once I receive the notification I can then approve the new member. It's all free. We can also publish a periodic update on the summary information arising.

AIRMAIL

BY STEVE JARVIS

I have been undertaking research on Jamaica airmails and have found the following articles in the *Jamaica Gleaner*:

NOTICE (*Gleaner* 14 July 1931).

The air service to Nassau has been discontinued. In future and until further notice air mails for Nassau will be sent via Miami (U.S.A.) for transmission thence by Steamer.

The rate of postage on Air Mail letters for Nassau will be 8d for the first ½ ounce.

R. H. FLETCHER,

G.P.O.

11 July 1931

AIR MAIL SUSPENDED (*Gleaner* 30 July 1931).

LONDON, July 15 1931.—The Postmaster-General announces that the air mail – service between New York and the Bahamas has been suspended. There is now no air mail service available for correspondence for the Bahamas posted in this country.

I can find no other reference to such air services in 1931 (connecting?) in Jamaica literature nor AAMC Can any Bahamas collector shed any light on the matter?

BARBADOS

NEW CANCELLER

BY STEVE ZIRINSKY

It seems that Barbados is now using a new canceller...I think from at least early 2009. It looks more like some office receiving stamp than anything else?



BERMUDA

DAVID CORDON FORMAL DISPLAY AT BWISC CONVENTION 2009

David introduced himself by telling us that he was born in Bermuda and that this collection was his first love; he is now living there again. His main focus is a comprehensive collection of the stamps with printings and flaws but he had also brought along some postal history.

Scans from his collection are provided in the gallery on the BWISC web site.

The Postal History encompassed both incoming and outgoing mail and commenced with Bermuda local mails of St. Georges and Hamilton, followed by covers to and from various islands in the West Indies, including an 1874 cover from Puerto Rico with a GB 1d. A cover to Nova Scotia showed the earliest known Bermuda fleuron (31 Jan 1829) and an 1851 cover to Halifax with a Crown Paid at Hamilton mark. US interest maintained the high standard with a 1756 cover forwarded to Philadelphia, early 19th century ship mail and a 1861 cover from Ireland Island to New York with handstruck 6d (excised) and 4d. The section concluded with UK material with various superb markings. David's descriptions of the rates and markings demonstrated his expertise in this field.

The next section showed the Queen Victoria issues, mainly mint but also several pages with bar cancels and duplex cancels and several covers, a cover from Bugler Booth to Nova Scotia at the 1d soldier's rate being the highlight.

The various printings were demonstrated through specimens, shades and gutter margins (that existed for pre-1877 due to use of the Somerset House perforation machines). Plate blocks and watermark varieties were fully represented.

The 1874–75 provisional was well represented, including the trial 'THREE PENCE' on 1d red, a used pair of the 3d on 1s, the unique cover with both types of 'P' / 'R' and a full front cover bearing a 1d on 2d.

The 1880 ½d with inverted watermark was shown in used condition and David explained that all known examples are used at St. Georges and are dated 'JU 11 89'. A detailed study of the CA watermarked issue printings included several pages of flaws on the 1d denomination.

The 'Docks' issue was particularly strong with proof material, opening with an 1896 photographic essay, followed by die proofs of the vignette and duty frame plates and colour trials of the 1d with plate numbers and appendix sheets for approval. Mint stamps, blocks, panes and covers of the CA and MCA issues completed the KEVII period.

For KGV, the low value 'Caravelle' issue provided the hors d'œuvre for the high value keyplates.

The display of this issue demonstrated the depth of research undertaken, with a study of the paper types and ink shades, and progression of the various flaws to take one's breath away. Taking the MCA £1 as an example, a sheet consisting of five singles, a block of four and an inverted wmk illustrated the shades; and scattered amongst the many pages of flaws could be found 20 singles and three further blocks of four!

David concluded with his work in progress research on the 1962 issue which included colour shifts, missing colours, flaws and watermark varieties.

Sir Geoffrey Palmer then took up the baton and displayed his excellent collection of the KGV keyplate issues with narrative describing the more difficult items to find.

BWISC SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 2010 NOW DUE

PLEASE PAY PROMPTLY

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION STATUS IS ON THE MAILING COVER SHEET

A BLUE RENEWAL FORM IS ENCLOSED FOR THOSE WITH SUBSCRIPTION DUE

**Dock Issue****COLOUR TRIALS**

On watermarked Crown and CA paper.



20 examples are recorded with plate numbers

Note: Sheet layout adjusted for Bulletin presentation.

Position

55

A

B

C

D

E

F


Nov 1917


Nov 1917


Nov 1917


July 1924


April 1927


April 1927


March 1920


March 1920


July 1920


Feb 1917


April 1927


Nov 1917


Sep 1928


Mar 1930


Aug 1930


Sep 1931


Nov 1917


June 1924


Aug 1930


July 1932


Feb 1937

2s July 1931

10s Aug 1930

L1 Feb 1930







RPSL SEARCH FACILITY

RPSL SPECIALIST SOCIETY CUMULATIVE INDEX

BY STEVE JARVIS

The Royal Philatelic Society, London have now extended their web site by including (amongst other things) the cumulative indexes from several specialist societies. Anyone who has got access to the internet can go to <http://www.rpslcatalogue.org.uk> and try out this new powerful tool. If you go to this site, click on the 'search' tab.

As a small test, try searching for 'Br Guiana' (with the synonym box ticked), this throws up 365 results, many of which are entries in the BWISC index (click on the 'Index' tab to view the index entries). However, by also entering NOT 'BWISC' in the second search box this reduces to 59 results – all of these being in other journals, which you can look out for at some point in the future.

The search also identifies other matching items in their archives, some of these are only available to view by members of the RPSL.

BRITISH GUIANA

1865 SHIP REPRINT PERFORATED SPECIMEN

BY JOHN BERRIDGE

I wonder if any of member can help me with a British Guiana query?

I have a mint copy of a reprint of SG:11 which is referred to in Gibbons just before SG:21: "The 1c and 4c stamps were printed in 1865 from fresh transfers of five varieties. These are on thin paper and perf 12.5 (Price £16 each unused)".

However, the stamp has been **perforated** 'Specimen'. I have referred it to John Cruttenden, an expert on Specimen stamps, who is unable to throw any light on the matter other than to confirm that perforated Specimen stamps were not around until much later and that the perforation would appear to be very like Bradbury Type 1 in use from 1890 to 1920.

Gibbons does not say why the 1865 stamps were printed or by whom (Waterlow?). Could it be similar to the Mauritius SG:30/1 (1858–62) – prepared for use but not issued and later overprinted and sold as souvenirs at the 1890 London Philatelic Exhibition but why perforate 'Specimen'?

Any comments would be greatly appreciated (via the Editor).



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The Encyclopaedia of British West Indies Postmarks King George VI

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BRITISH GUIANA

1860s/70s 48c LATE USAGE

BY MICHAEL HAMILTON

The illustration of the Waterlow 48c red Perf.10 4th Setting Type B is clearly dated Georgetown 'JA 25 82', which is clearly well beyond its normal period of use.

Being post UPU, 48c would represent six times the 8c half ounce rate, and if a 48c adhesive was required there perhaps would still be stocks of the later DLR 1876 48c red-brown CC on hand.

The 'JA 25 82' date, places this 48c within the correct period of use of the '1' on 48c provisional issued 28 Dec 1881, and as this copy appears to be top marginal, the possibility exists, as with all overprints, that an outer marginal row failed to receive the '1' overprint and therefore no ink line was applied through value (an ink line through value would necessitate a hand-surcharged '1' in theory).

Can anyone show further 48c reds cancelled at this period?

Any additional thoughts most appreciated.

Simon Greenwood comments: I can't match your date, but have one (also P10 4th setting) dated 5 Feb 1879.



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	SG 173a	1942 3/- Landfall variety – STOP AFTER COLUMBUS. Fine mint, Brandon Cert.	£1250
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	SG 77	1875 4d Carmine, fine mint	£110
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	SG 117a	1941 2/6 Blk & Red on grey-blue LINE PERF. 14 1/4 fine mint-	£220
	SG 118a	1939 5/- Dull yellow-green & red on yellow, fine mint blk of 4 with HPF	£600
BRITISH HONDURAS		11,12A,23,24, lower pair u/m, rare multiple. Includes unlisted plate scratch	
	SG 37w	1888-91 2c ON 1d Carmine U/M with WMK INVERTED, listed but not priced by SG. Rare.	£350
	SG 49b	1891 5c ON 3c Variety 'FIVE' AND BAR DOUBLE, large part OG. A rare error, only one sheet printed	£325
DOMINICA	SG 7a	1877 SG 7a 4d blue DEFORMED CE in PENCE,	£800
LEEWARD ISLANDS	SG 24	1902 3d Crown CA. Complete right pane of 60 from the difficult plate 2. Several plate flaws noted.	£220
ST. VINCENT	SG 114	£1 Deep purple & black on crimson, perfect centering, lightly mounted	£135
	SG 50	1885 4d Red-brown, Large part Original gum, RPS Certificate 2008, a fine example.	£550

MARITIME

US & BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

BY MICHAEL REGO

In response to Michael Medlicott's article in Bulletin No. 223, page 24. It is almost certain the straight-line handstamp 'PER U.S. & BRAZIL MAIL STEAMER' was applied by their agent in Barbados, T. Allan Laurie.

Our member, Mr. Neil, many years ago kindly forwarded to me a photocopy of a Newspaper Wrapper Barbados to Rio de Janeiro dated Bridgetown FE 27, 1886 with handstamp 'Per US & BM ss FINANCE / T. ALLAN LAURIE / Ship-Broker & Agent / Barbados W I'.

Laurie & Co as they became to be known operated as shipbrokers, steamship agents and general commission merchants out of Bridgetown. They were steamship agents for the US & Brazil Mail Steamship Company, Booth Steamship Company, CGT (French Line) and had a Consul Office for France, Belgium, Brazil and Uruguay. In May 1895 the firm was converted into a limited liability company. In the early 1900s the concern was engaged as agents and contractors in the coaling

trade, when the firm was governed by James Crawford, who had spent most of his business life in shipping in United States.

The steamship *Californian* could not have come from the Leyland Line (1902–15) as it was torpedoed and sunk 9 Nov 1915 off Cape Matapan in the Mediterranean.

The only other active *Californian* at this time was the American–Hawaiian Steamship Co. cargo-ship, who in 1916 moved from the Hawaii trade to capture the high freight rates in the North Atlantic due to WWI.



Laurie & Co Ltd stationery envelope
1d rate, 23 June 1916, Barbados to USA.

FIRST PERIOD

For nearly three decades (1865–1893) there were three separate shipping operators employing the title 'United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company'.

The British operated by far the most reliable and regular mail communication between New York and Brazil via Britain in the mid-1860s, having negotiated mail contracts with both the US and Brazilian governments. The most prominent firm was the Lamport & Holt Line, which in 1869 began a direct link New York – Brazil service.

In 1865, the US Congress placed an Act for ocean mail services to Brazil with an annual subsidy worth \$150,000; this was awarded to the lowest bidder, Jose Navarro. He made the first sailing under Captain L. Timmerman on 16 October 1865 in the wooden paddle-steamer **North America** of 2,085 gross tons, built 1862 by J. Simonson at New York, a former Union blockade runner named **Fort Jackson**. She was followed a month later by **South America** of 2,150 gross tons, built 1860 by Webb & Co at New York, another ex-US naval vessel. Much to the annoyance of the US government the vessels placed on the New York – St. Thomas – Para – Pernambuco – Rio de Janeiro route did not meet contract requirements, they were too small in size not offering enough passenger accommodation and were far too slow. Consequently the controlling interest in the firm was acquired by Messrs. Garrison & Allen, under the charge of William Garrison.

Two more wooden paddle steamers were added to the fleet, **Morning Star** and **Guilding Star** making their maiden voyages for the company during 1866. In March 1867 **Guilding Star** was exchanged for a screw steamer **Merrimack** of 2,031 gross tons, built 1862, and placed under Captain Timmerman. Later that year her sister-ship **Mississippi** of 1,960 gross tons, built 1862 at New York, joined the fleet.

The **Mississippi** was lost en route in May 1869 when she went aground in fog on a reef off Martinique and the replacement vessel **North America** was brought out of reserve as her replacement. Bringing the old ship back into service had a detrimental effect on the company, with profits from the concern being below expectations and in January 1872 a request for greater US

federal subsidy was refused. Consequently, private funding was sought and two wooden screw steamers of 2,900 gross tons, named **Erie** and **Ontario** entered service; having originally been built for the transatlantic service of the American Steamship Company based at Boston. On 1 January 1873, on her maiden voyage **Erie** caught fire after sailing from Pernambuco and was abandoned. The service continued with **Ontario**, **Merrimack** and **South America** until the US mail subsidy ran out in October 1875. The failure of this venture was put down to being too slow, inefficient ships for service, and infrequent sailings with few intermediate stops. As a result of this venture C. K. Garrison went bankrupt in 1875.

SECOND PERIOD

The New York and Brazil Steamship Company started up again in May 1878 for another three years. Earlier in 1876 John Roach, a leading US shipbuilder, decided to re-establish the steamship line, by challenging the British steamship company of Lamport & Holt, who now traded from New York to Brazil.

Roach was not content with simply owning the largest shipbuilding empire in the United States. He had visions of transforming John Roach & Sons into a vast global transportation empire, and as the first step toward this goal, he re-established the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company in 1876. Roach hoped to break into the Brazilian import market with his new shipping line.

John Roach (1815–87), was an American industrialist who rose from humble origins as an Irish immigrant labourer to found the largest and most productive shipbuilding empire in the United States. Roach emigrated to the United States in 1832 at the age of 16, eventually finding employment at the Howell Works of James P. Allaire in New Jersey, where he learned the ironmolder's trade. After 20 years of intermittent employment at Allaire, Roach at the age of 37 together with three partners purchased a small New York ironworks which had fallen into receivership, the Etna Iron Works, in 1852. Roach soon became sole proprietor, and during the American Civil War transformed the Etna Works into a major manufacturer of marine engines. He continued to prosper after the civil war, diversifying, and in 1867 he purchased the Morgan Iron Works on New York's East River, and relocated his ship business there. In 1871 Roach purchased the shipyard at Chester, Pennsylvania, this then became his main facility for ship building.

Roach built two steamers **Niagara** and **Saratoga** of 2,265 gross tons during the winter of 1876–77 in anticipation of being awarded the mail contract, but competitor Lamport & Holt offered their service without subsidy. The two ships were then placed on the Ward Line service to Havana. However it was not long before the British firm refused to carry the mails New York to Rio de Janeiro and Roach was then induced to supply two new steamers. On 5 April 1880, the steamer **City of Rio de Janeiro** of 3,548 gross tons departed New York for St. Thomas and Rio de Janeiro, arriving there on 2 May 1880. The sister-ship **City of Para** was then placed on this schedule; both vessels were built by J. Roach & Sons at Chester, Philadelphia.

The US and Brazil Mail Steamship Company service had not been functioning for long when both the Brazilian and US governments ultimately rejected his application for subsidies, and his steamship mail company struggled on for a number of years before eventually failing. Forced to compete with subsidized British shipping lines for the Brazil trade without a subsidy of its own, Roach's Brazil Line steadily lost money. On 5 May 1881 the **City of Para** made the last trip from New York and on her return, John Roach & Sons sold the fleet ships to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

THIRD PERIOD

Roach was not an easy man to beat. In May 1882 he joined forces with other investors to form a third US & Brazil Steamship Company. He was to be the largest investor and made president for the new firm, but insisted he took no part in the company's management. Three new steamers were built at his shipbuilding yard in 1883, these were: **Finance**; **Advance**; and **Reliance**, each 1,905 gross tons. The first to sail was **Finance** in January 1883. It is here that the schedule was amended to include Barbados as a regular port of call; New York – St. Thomas – Barbados – Para – Pernambuco – Rio de Janeiro. The third of the trio **Reliance** was lost off the coast of Brazil on 12 April 1884. **Merrimack** was brought out of retirement as her replacement. A new larger ship **Allianca** of 2,985 gross tons was completed and placed into service during 1886.

Joan Roach died aged 71, on 10 January 1887, during which his firm was in receivership. His sons paid off the debts and continued for the next 20 years building ships at Chester, Pa.

It became evident from this 'new' enterprise over a four year period of operations that the shipping line had lost \$250,000. Even so two new ships were ordered and **Seguranca** of 2,933 gross tons and **Vigilancia** of 2,934 gross tons were placed in service in 1890. The latter two ships had passenger accommodation as 100 1st class and 22 2nd class, and it proved to be too large and too luxurious for the NY to Rio trade.



18 Dec 1886, 1d stationery envelope to USA,
Per *Advance* on homeward route to USA.

On 22 February 1893 *The New York Times* reported that while in port the **Advance** had been seized by the US Authorities, on the grounds that Solomon Sayles, a provisions dealer in New York, had not been paid for circa \$7,000 for supplies, he had provided to the steamship line over previous months. The officers of the company admitted the steamship line had not been paying its way for many months. The president of the company, William M. Irvine, had been in Brazil for several months, trying to secure valuable concessions from the Brazilian government but these proved too costly. Later that year the steamship company passed into receivership.

John Roach lost almost a million dollars in his Brazilian shipping line venture, leading to capital shortage for his business that would eventually contribute to its financial failure. The steamers **Finance**, **Advance** and **Allianca** were eventually chartered to the Panama Railroad Company, while **Seguranca** and **Vigilancia** were purchased by the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company (Ward Line). This Line would make regular calls to The Bahamas en route to Cuba.



24 Oct 1890, 8d double UPU letter rate,
Per *Seguranca* on homeward route to USA. Backstamp, New York Nov 1.

SOURCES

- Frederick E. Emmons, *American Passenger Ships 1873–1973*, University of Delaware Press.
- *Mystic Seaport, ship register 1857–1900*.
- US Philatelic Classics Society website.

Illustrations all at 75% size

BRITISH HONDURAS

THE MALFORMED AND REPAIRED 'S' FLAWS ON THE QV LOW VALUES

BY ROBIN DAVIS AND CHARLES FREELAND

For some time Charles was intrigued by the apparently random occurrence of the Malformed and Repaired 'S' flaws that can be found on a few values of the British Honduras 1891–9 definitives, as well as on the revenue overprints that appear on three of them. It became clear that it would only be possible to determine the precise sequence of events by studying also the equivalent flaws that appear on the stamps printed from the same keyplate. So he approached Robin Davis, who was good enough to carry out extensive research at the National Postal Museum (NPM) archives into the printing records of the four countries (British Honduras, Gambia, Straits Settlements and Seychelles) whose stamps exhibit one or other of the flaws. The findings, which enabled Robin and Charles to identify the date at which the Malformed 'S' flaw first appeared and also the date of its repair, were written up in the April 2009 edition of *The London Philatelist*.

The British Honduras 1891–9 set printed stamps from two different keyplates. The initial printings of low values from 1c to 24c used the design with the Queen's head in a circle (known as the Universal Keyplate, which is inscribed Postage/Postage at either side, see Figure 1). The 25c first printed in 1898 used the same keyplate but the 50c and three dollar values issued in 1898–9 used what is known as the general keyplate, as this catered for higher value revenue usage being inscribed Postage/Revenue at either side. The Malformed 'S' flaw only appears on the printings from the Postage/Postage keyplate.

Three plates were produced from the Postage/Postage die. The first plate introduced in 1890 was withdrawn around the end of that year for a reason that we have been unable to discover. The second plate was in use from mid-1891 to 1900, when heavy wear meant it needed to be replaced by Plate 3 (Figure 2). Plate 3 had a relatively short life owing to the death of Queen Victoria on 22 January 1901 and only one British Honduras stamp, the 1c, was printed from this plate. British Honduras specialists have known for some time that the Malformed and Repaired 'S' flaws only appear on stamps from Plate 2. They are rarely offered for sale, and there were no examples (or at least none were so listed) in the recent dispersal of Joan Harper's collection and only one in the 2005 Simon Richards auction.

The stamps from each plate were printed in sheets of 120 consisting of two panes of 60 separated by a central gutter. One unit in Plate 2, position Row 7 unit 3 on the left hand pane, received heavy damage during the latter part of its life to the 'S' in 'POSTAGE' which appears on the right hand side of the stamp. This has been described in the past as the battered 'S' but it is now described in Gibbons' current catalogue as the Malformed 'S'. It takes the form of substantial thinning in the middle of the curve and a jagged right loop (Figure 3). The damage was fairly quickly corrected but not perfectly, so the repair remains visible to the naked eye, even though it is easy to miss unless one knows what to look for. The repair to the base of the 'S' is quite well done but the overall impression is thinner than the normal stamp and now the left hand loop is slightly jagged (Figure 4). Gibbons lists this as the Repaired 'S' and illustrates enlarged sketches of the two flaw states on the Gambia and Seychelles pages of its Commonwealth and Empire catalogue. The repair appears on all the sheets subsequently printed from Plate 2 until Plate 3 was introduced in 1900.

The NPM archives record 48 different invoices for stamps which can be identified as emanating from Plate 2. Without going into the details, which are recorded in the *LP*, we were able to establish that the first 28 of these invoices, up to the invoice dated 18 December 1896, were for stamps printed from the undamaged plate (e.g. the British Honduras 10c, see Figure 5). The first printing on which the Malformed 'S' flaw can be confirmed is that of the British Honduras 1c and 2c values invoiced on 25 June 1897. The date of the repair can be established by another British Honduras stamp, the 25c, whose only printing was invoiced on 16 February 1898, as the repair has been recorded on the stamp overprinted 'REVENUE' (as in Figure 3). So these two British Honduras printings are critical for establishing the dates of damage and repair to the plate.

FIGURE 1



Imperf British Honduras colour trials in the universal keyplate design (ex-De La Rue).

FIGURE 2



Die proof for Plate 3 that replaced Plate 2 in 1900 (Courtesy Spink).

FIGURE 3



Malformed 'S' on 5c revenue.

FIGURE 4



Repaired 'S' on 25c revenue.

FIGURE 5



Positional block of British Honduras 10c 'REVENUE' invoiced in 1895 before the flaw developed.

TABLE 1

Invoice / Despatch Date	Dull Green 1c	Carmine Rose 2c	Brown 3c	Blue 5c	Blue 6c	Mauve & Green 10c	Lilac & Green 12c	Yellow & Blue 24c	Brown & Green 25c
PLATE 2									
16 Jun 1891		30,360 s	30,600 s		60,000 s		12,000 s	6,000 s	s = 400 Specimens
6 Oct 1891		30,600	30,600		30,360				
7 Apr 1892		61,440	61,440				24,600	12,000	
10 Aug 1893					60,000				
20 Oct 1893			60,480						
23 Feb 1895	121,440 s	123,360		72,480 s		36,000 s			s = 750 Specimens
17 Apr 1896				121,680					
25 Jun 1897	121,200	121,920							
6 Oct 1897				120,960					
16 Feb 1898								120,000 s	s = 750 Specimens
3 Feb 1899		365,760			61,200				

PLATE 3

3 Sep 1901 122,160

July 1899 O/P

5c o/p REVENUE	[45,000]		
10c o/p REVENUE		{30,000}	
25c o/p REVENUE			[72,000]

Table 1 Notes

	Gibbons lists with Malformed 'S'
	Gibbons lists with Repaired 'S'
	Should exist with Repaired 'S' but is not listed in Gibbons
12,000 s	Equals a printing of 12,000 stamps + SPECIMEN overprints for UPU Distribution
[45,000]	Equals the number of stamps overprinted

TABLE 2

BRITISH HONDURAS	Malformed 'S'	Repaired 'S'	
1c	1,010		
2c	1,016	3,048	
5c	633		see Note 1
5c overprinted 'REVENUE'	375		see Note 2
6c		510	
25c		400 + S	see Note 1
25c overprinted 'REVENUE'		600	see Note 2

Table 2 Notes

- Based on the number of stamps printed less those Robson Lowe quotes as having been overprinted 'REVENUE'.
- Based on the number of stamps Robson Lowe quotes as having been overprinted 'REVENUE'.

Robin's research presents other important findings for British Honduras collectors. Table 1 sets out the invoice dates and numbers of sheets (all 120-set) for each printing of the British Honduras stamps printed from the Postage/Postage keyplate. An 'S' in the table signifies that specimens were provided for the first printings of each value (i.e. the relevant flaws can be found on the specimens too). Despite the relatively short period during which the flaws occurred, there were eight separate printings of British Honduras stamps exhibiting one or other state of the flaw. The numbers given for the three revenue values are based on the figures given by Robson Lowe in his *Encyclopaedia* page 681. It is also worth bearing in mind Robson Lowe's note on the same page that 360 sheets (i.e. 43,200 stamps) of unsold 25c revenues were offered to the trade in 1909 (this would explain its relatively low SG price).

However, what collectors really need to know is the number of flaws that can appear on each stamp, which are set out in Table 2. These calculations are based on the assumption that the damage to the plate, and its repair, occurred in between print runs, but even if it occurred during a print run the numbers would hardly change.

The principal conclusion for collectors of British Honduras is that there are two Repaired 'S' flaws that to our knowledge are still to be reported: on the unoverprinted 25c, which **MUST** exist as there was only the single printing covering both the regular issues and the revenue overprints; and on the 6c. In passing one may add that neither stamp is a common one, especially the 25c. In addition, there was no printing of the 5c during the repaired S state so this flaw **CANNOT** appear on the 5c revenue, even though it is so listed by Gibbons as SG:66c.

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- De La Rue Correspondence & Day Book records held in the National Postal Museum & Archive, London.
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Steve Ellis, Peter Fernbank, Mark Harvey, Hugh Jeffries, Dr. Philip Kinns, Dr. Richard Maisel, Dr. Ian Matheson, Michael Oliver, James Podger and Spink.

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DOMINICA

SLOGAN CANCEL

BY FRED SCHMITT

To answer Bruce Walker's question in the previous Bulletin, this slogan postmark was used in major US post offices in 1936/7 to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Parcel Post Service. Most likely this stamp franked a piece of paquebot /ship's mail.

JAMAICA

'ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF JAMAICAN PHILATELY' WEB PROJECT

BY STEVE JARVIS

My Christmas gift from my wife this year was a subscription to the (Jamaica) *Gleaner* on-line archive. The archive holds pdf copies of this newspaper going back to 1834 (not complete). It is quite difficult to find specific information but perseverance can bring rewards.

My first project was to try to update Tom Foster's list of Jamaica Postmasters-General after 1868. My research efforts can be viewed at www.JamaicaPhilately.info/bwisc and I have provided links to any biographical information that I came across. There were some interesting insights into the activities and personalities of some of the individuals, particularly, Reginald Fletcher, Postmaster from 1925 to 1938, who seems to have been a remarkable man, he became Government Chief Censor and remained active well into his 80s. George White, Postmaster 1949 to 1953, was later tried for murder (acquitted)! The commencement and termination dates mostly fit together but there are one or two entries for which exact dates have not yet been established.

Paul Wright has been extracting Post Office information from early Jamaica Almanacs and these are also now on the web site. These mostly consist of lists of Post Offices and Postmasters, and provide some new information. For instance in 1776 a Post office existed at Jack's Bay, with PM Mr. William Galloway. I'm not aware of this office being recorded previously. Foster records Lambeth opening in 1810 but it is also included in the 1776 Almanac.

Stamps For Collectors

Bermuda: – 1956 50 th Anniversary sheet each value	£30
Bermuda: – KGVI Specimen set, 1d to £1, 15 values	£1,250
Grenada: – 1934 Pictorial 1d, 1½d, each in sheet of 60	£80
Leeward Is: – SG 113a l/m	£325
N.S.W.: – 1851–59 a range of 9 covers, local and UK, SG 47, 66, 73, 75, 112 etc, fair/fine	£850
Nyasaland: – 1938–44 KGVI ½d to £1 (20 values) all listed single lightly mounted	£600
Nyasaland: – 1938–44 KGVI 5/- SG141a	£50
The Postal Stationery and Air Letters: 235 items plus cut-outs from 58 territories, UK & Foreign, plus 1981 Australia postcards by 42 and article	£950
The Grenada – Associate Islands: Philatelic Covers 1973/74 from Bequia, Canouan, Carriacou, Mayreau, Mustique, Prune Island, Petit Martinique, Union Island, Set of 8	£75

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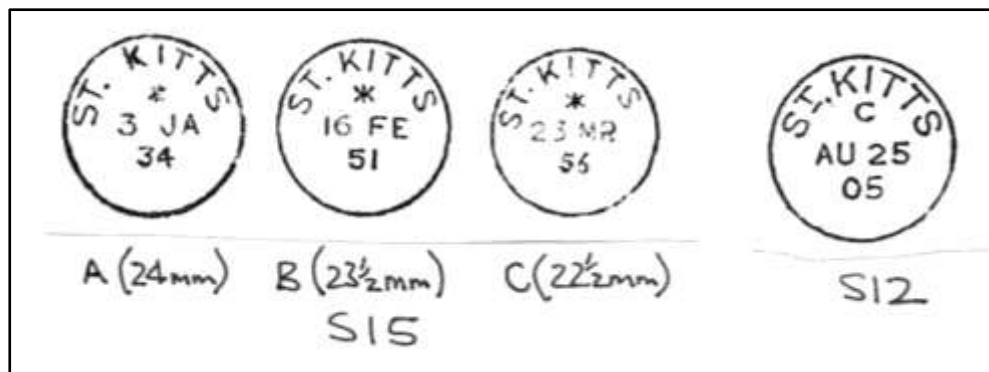
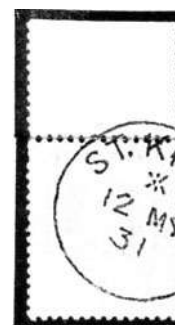
LEEWARD IS

LEEWARD ISLANDS – FORGED POSTMARK

BY MICHAEL OLIVER

The SG:66 (2½d Amber) with a St. Kitts CDS sent in by Dickon Pollard in Bulletin No. 223 does, I think, raise the question – is it a forgery?

A CDS with the same letter formation (S15) was in continuous use by 1930 until mid-1956. I have recorded three different 'versions' of it and due to its longevity at a busy island GPO, I expect more to have been made. Is the example when not corresponding to S15A, B or C, a fourth? Hopefully, our St. Kitts experts can help here and also confirm whether other examples are dated 12 May 1931.



Of the eight different St. Kitts CDSs only S15 has a capital 'T'. The others all have a short 'T' with a combination of dots or dashes below and before the 'K', similar to S12. Madame Joseph made five CDSs with a capital 'T', but all are dated between 1935 and 1948.

There was only one printing of SG:66 – 100 sheets, of which 70 were retained in London to supply dealers and 30 despatched to Montserrat in June 1923. In 1926 the presidencies returned surplus stocks to Antigua for re-distribution to others if needed prior to all requisitions being raised by and sent to the Federal Treasurer in Antigua from November. From the information I have no 2½d duties were returned by Montserrat. Nevertheless, SG:66 exists postmarked in the other Presidencies, presumably available from private exchange or purchase from dealers.

The SG catalogue prices in 1940 and 1956 were only 1.5 times more used than unused, hardly an incentive for a forger to convert unused to used. That SG:66 was only issued in Montserrat was published by Huber in the philatelic press in 1924. Between February 1922 and April 1926 the 2½d was a redundant duty, hence the only printing in this period was in a different colour. In April 1926 the foreign letter rate reverted to 2½d when it was obligatory for members of the UPU to print that duty in blue, the first printing despatched in August. Except for a short period to permit pre-purchased stamps to be used, the 2½d Amber would have been withdrawn when very few could still be available for use. If other examples of the same date come to light it must be a fairly recent bogus CDS made to convert those of the 70 sheets that never left London.

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ST. KITTS-NEVIS**CONVENTION INFORMAL DISPLAY (EXTRACT)****BY ALAN RIGBY****NEVIS**

1861 Recess- printed by Nissen & Parker on unwatermarked greyish wove paper.
Examples of Plate Proofs and Colour Trials.



1d in green on card



4d in grey blue on card



6d in orange on card



1s in pale rose on card



4d value in issued orange on medium wove paper



6d value in bluish slate on thinner wove paper



An example of an 1861 colour trial of the 1/- value in rose on white card



Block of 6 of the 1 shilling value in deep lilac rose.



Plate proof of the 1861 1/- in deep blue green on thinner wove paper from position 8

Nissen and Parker produced four steel plates, each with 12 subjects, 3x4. Each subject was individually engraved by hand, and minute variations therefore enable sheets to be reconstructed. In 1931 50 numbered sets containing one sheet each of the four values were printed. The 4d plate had had been previously defaced. After this printing, all the plates were defaced and presented to The Royal Philatelic Society's Museum. Examples of full sheets of 2 values from set 5 of this series can be seen on sheets 26 and 27 of this display.



Examples of the 1931 reprinted proofs from position 12, the lower right hand corner. Printed in black on wove paper. The 4d from the defaced plate showing chisel cuts through the design.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

WAS IT LAWFUL?

BY SIMON GOLDBLATT

Every so often, preparation of our annual auction throws up topics that appear to have been inadequately researched. This gives out a challenge to our membership and it is in this context that I draw attention to the Nevis stamp illustrated, now processed for sale in May 2010.

The date '20/1/82', written boldly and diagonally across the stamp, is characteristic of the way in which the village offices in St. Kitts, and Anguilla (and, where identifiable, in Antigua) cancelled their mail, in the absence of date stamps; the same practice in Nevis is authenticated by the occasional finding of the Crown Circle 'PAID AT NEVIS' super-imposed. Therefore, I have no doubt that the manuscript date in this instance proclaims postal usage.

I do not have to remind our readers, of course, that the date alone tells us that the Revenue stamp on which it appears was a London printing on CC watermark paper whose ostensible use was intended for fiscal purposes. From the front, obviously, it can be confused



with the same stamp on CA paper which, be it said, was also printed specifically for fiscal use.

We are all at least peripherally aware of the imprecision over what fiscal stamps were made available in either St. Kitts or Nevis for postal usage, a topic on which our SG catalogues give limited and – dare I say it? – rather misleading guidance. Thus, if we look at the listings for St. Kitts we find these notes:–

- (1) "1883 Nos. F6 and F8 of Nevis optd. With Type R1, in violet, Wmk Crown CA. P14".
- (2) "Other fiscal stamps with overprints as above also exist, but none of these were" (sic, for was) "ever available for postal purposes".

'overprints as above' also refers to the Type R2 on 5s value, which will not be further considered here.

The notes on Nevis will be considered shortly. The only overprint similar to R1 reads (also in two lines) Saint Chris-/topher, but those familiar with the fiscals will be familiar also with typeset overprints in differing styles, all on stamps of Nevis. It is not my present purpose to describe these in detail. However, the two R1 Type overprints are found on the 1d and 6d values in both CC and CA watermarks. Furthermore, killer cancels, either of St. Kitts or, just as likely, of Nevis, are found with stamps of either watermark.

Thus I presume that SG use the word 'available' in the sense of being authorised.

When we turn to Nevis, there are the following annotations:–

- (1) "1882 (a) Stamps of 1876–78 optd. With Type F1 by Nissen & Parker, London".
- (2) "(b) Nos. 26, 30 and 32 optd. with Type F2 by D.L.R."
- (3) "Nos. F1/5 were produced from fresh transfers. Similar 'REVENUE' handstamps, both with and without stop, were also applied to postage issues".

Let us try to put the record a little straighter. The illustrated Type F1 is much closer to the local 'Revenue' (not 'REVENUE') handstamps which converted stamps issued for postal purposes to fiscal use, than to the much neater typeset overprint which was put on by Nissen & Parker.

Thus the production of Revenue stamps from fresh transfers on stamps printed in a bright pinkish shade of rose did not increase the number of postage stamps in issue, whereas the imparting of a Revenue handstamp to a postage stamp did reduce that number. Or else, did possibly reduce that number, because I shall be considering whether stamps so treated nevertheless remained available, in the sense of authorised, for postal use.

Frankly, I regard the classification of F1 '1d bright red' as a nonsensical listing compromise. For me, the two listings must be taken to refer as follows:–

- F1 to stamps held at Nevis, which received a local Revenue handstamp.
- F2 to the fresh printing by Nissen & Parker.

I must now pose my first question:–

If one is able (in 2010) to trace the administrative sources of the authority to use (and/or continue to use) fiscal stamps for postal purposes, how could the user distinguish between stamps of London issue, or of local overprint, for that purpose?

We have not finished with SG notes, because Note (2) is wrong to inform us that SG:26, 30, 32 were overprinted in London. These were quite specific printings for fiscal purposes, and I remember a keen fiscal collector of some 100 years ago pointing out in his specialist magazine the absurdity of thinking that SG:32, with its admittedly low number issued, could possibly have spawned all the REVENUE 6d green that were in current circulation.

By this circuitous route, I come to the real purpose of my introduction of a 1d Revenue stamp used postally in Nevis on '20/1/82'. How can we check whether this stamp was, or was not, authorised for postal usage?

If the SG date of 1882 is meaningful, we can get a bit excited about a date as early as 20 Jan. The constable who handled the item of mail to which the stamp must have been applied may have known no more than that one could now use Revenue stamps to pay postage (assuming that there was some kind of Ukase sanctioning the practice from January 1882). I refer to the constable, because there was only the one post office in Nevis at that time, and the local bobby dealt with the reception of mail as part of his daily rounds.

I must revert, too, to the local Revenue handstamp. What was the authority for converting postage stamps to fiscal usage? Did that serve to exclude postal use thereafter?

We might be tempted to suppose that formal authority did not matter. That would be to ignore the accounting implications, insofar as it was necessary (or was it?) for a postal official to account separately for stamps paying postage, and those paying tax.

My purpose is to pose questions, not to answer them. I have long wondered why we should unquestioningly accept the dictat of SG or other catalogue authorities over what we should or should not collect as postage stamps etc.

One has to be aware of course, of the need for local or central government to supervise and, to a degree, control those entrusted with the receipt of public money, including the collection of tax. When one reads, for example, that the small-size 'GUINE' overprints, to make Portuguese colonial stamps available for use in Guinea, amounted to a wholly unauthorised local exercise in private enterprise; or when, by contrast, one meets a Latin American cover on which a local postal official records "No hay estampillos" and collects an appropriate postal charge; I can sympathise with both sides of the question.

At the end of the day, we are a specialist society, and we carry out research. So please, PLEASE, will some member better qualified than I try to find out when, by whom, and in what documented form, authority was given (or withheld) for the use in the 19th century in either Nevis or St. Kitts for postal purposes of stamps apparently designated for fiscal use.

I am conscious that research may not be easy; for it must be uncertain at what level of command decision was made and promulgated.

The availability of stamps for use was a subject that occasionally troubled the very high and mighty. So, for example, the thorny question of whether the individual issues of Antigua etc. could still be used for postage once the Leeward Island general issues came on stream in 1890, was duly resolved late in 1893, in a statement in the House of Commons by the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Joseph Chamberlain. Thus the authorisation about which I am hoping eventually to be informed lies somewhere between a local sub-postmistress, and the Prime Minister. Or else – but let us hope not – it has been lost in the mists of time.

ST. LUCIA**CONVENTION INFORMAL DISPLAY (EXTRACT)****BY ALISTER KINNON****First Flight from Montserrat**

Delayed air mail from Montserrat.

20th June 1930.

A flight by NYRBA line from Montserrat was scheduled for June 1930
but due to bad weather it did not take place.

The covers which had been prepared for the flight were then held over
at the G.P.O. in Plymouth.



On 24th February 1931 H.M.S. Dorsetshire called at Montserrat
and the Captain was persuaded to allow his Fairey F III floatplane
to carry the held over mail to the ship's next port of call at St. Kitts.

The mail was then forwarded from St. Kitts.

Only 19 items are thought to have been addressed to St. Lucia
very few of which were registered covers.

ST. LUCIA**THE UGLY DUCKLING****BY ALISTER KINNON**

I am enclosing a copy of a cover that I thought I would call 'The Ugly Duckling'.

I acquired this scruffy cover some long time ago when I was looking for covers from the first airmail flight to Saint Lucia. It has lain dormant and forgotten in my collection as over the years I have managed to get much more presentable examples from the first FAM 6 extension flight.

However, a few weeks ago while browsing e-Bay I saw a cover from this FAM 6 flight, not addressed to Saint Lucia, but which was scorched, so

I checked my cover and found that it was posted from the same place as the e-Bay cover. This set me looking through my books.

The covers were posted in Winchester, Mass. on or about 12 September 1929 to be carried on the FAM 6 extension flight, were picked up at Winchester on 13 September by the southbound CAM 19 flight from New York to Atlanta. This aeroplane subsequently hit a radio mast at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and crashed. About one third of the mail on board was salvaged, much of which was damaged by fire. Any rescued covers addressed for the FAM 6 flight were forwarded to Miami and thence to their intended destinations.

It is not known how many of the southbound FAM 6 covers came from the ill-fated New York to Atlanta flight nor how many of these were addressed to Saint Lucia but now I think that I have one of very few Saint Lucian first flight crash covers.

My Ugly Duckling has turned into a Swan.



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TRINIDAD

1907 1D ROSE-RED

BY BRUCE WALKER

I have just had confirmation from Stanley Gibbons that the 1907 1d rose-red (SG:135) with inverted watermark will be included in the next edition of the catalogue.

EARLY TRINIDAD COVERS

BY PETER FORD

When the BWISC published the book *TRINIDAD – A Philatelic History to 1913* by Marriott, Medlicott and Ramkissoon, the final Appendix listed all early covers known to us at the time. The listing included all covers bearing imperforate adhesives up to and including 1860. A new list has been published on our website with links to the images that we have in our possession. Please review and let me have additional covers, images (or improved images).

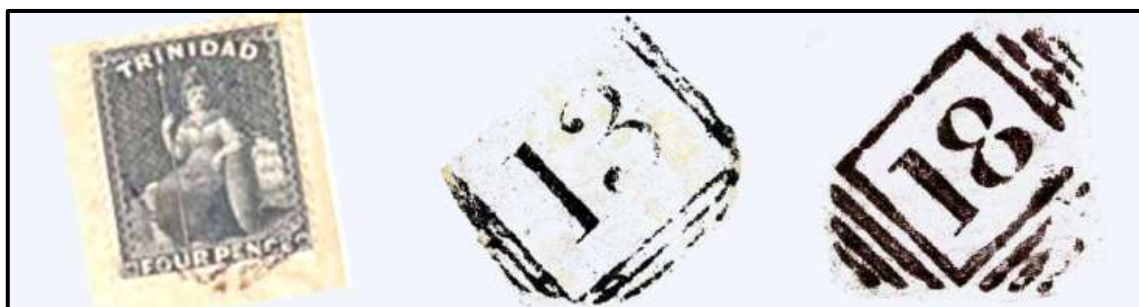
CARONI POST OFFICE: LOST POSTMARK FOUND?

BY ED BARROW

In Bulletin No 223 Michael Medlicott floated the interesting possibility of there being a Type 0.4 '31' numeral used at Caroni. The evidence being a cover with faint numeral tying a 4d Britannia (SG76) with probable type Type 0.7 '31' dated 30 Nov 1880 alongside. I thought I would share two observations:

1. To my eyes the numeral looks more like a Type 0.2 (see Figure 1). If this is the case and assuming it is genuine then this would make it a reallocated numeral.
2. One possible way to test the validity of the cancel is to see if there are stamps cancelled with the Type 0.7 '31' prior to 30 Nov 1880. If this does prove to be the case, I would think it unlikely that the Type 0.7 '31' would be used to cancel stamps prior to 30 Nov 1880, then replaced by an older cancellation device (while still functioning as a dating device), only to return a short time later to its former purpose of cancelling stamps. Proud does give an earlier recorded date of '2 JY 1880' for the Type 0.7 '31', but does not specify if this was taken from a stamp or a strike on cover. Perhaps another member can answer this? Is there a Type 0.7 '31' cancel on a stamp with a date earlier than 30 Nov 1880 in your collection?

Figure1:



The cancel in question alongside a Type 0.2 '13' and a Type 0.4 '18'

REFERENCES

Marriott, John. *The Philatelic History of Trinidad to 1862*.

Aleong, Joe Chin and Proud, Edward. *The Postal History of Trinidad & Tobago*.

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Leeward Islands

SG 26/a



1902 1s green and carmine, wmk CA, upper left corner horizontal pair with plate number '2', the left stamp variety 'Dropped R in LEEWARD' (R1/1), very fresh o.g. (variety unmounted).

Light marginal bends but a rare positional piece from the July 1902 first printing.

Only 26 sheets printed (Keyplate 240-set, duty plate 60-set), so that only 26 such plate number pairs ever existed, plus 78 further examples of the variety without plate number, from the other panes.

SG 45



1907-11 5s green and red/yellow, upper marginal with plate number '1', fresh o.g.

Rare, from the July 1910 first printing of just NINE sheets, whereas 126 sheets were printed later from plate '2'.

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TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

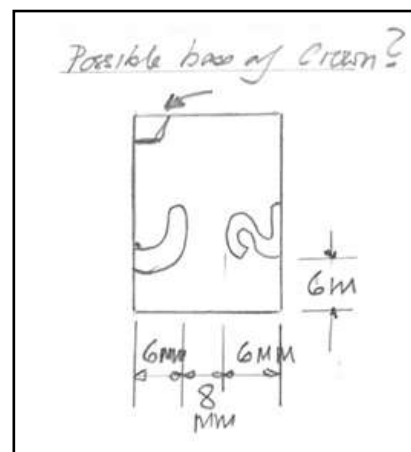
1900–08 SHIP ISSUE ADDITIONAL WATERMARK

BY ARCHIE HUNTER

I have a query regarding a Turks and Caicos Islands stamp. The stamp in question being SG:103 2d sepia from the 1900–1904 set to 3s. I have the set in mint condition. The values up to 1s should have watermark Crown CA, but my stamp appears on paper having two watermarks!

The stamp has full gum but toned, as would be expected I think, and viewing the stamp from the back, there is a very clear additional watermark(?) sideways. This appears to be a double lined 'C' above '2'. I can vaguely make out, in addition, the correct watermark.

I would be grateful if anyone in the Study Circle could comment.



1900–08 SHIP ISSUE WATERMARK

BY RICHARD FODEN

The printers of the 1900–08 'Badge of the Colony' or 'Ship' Issue were Messrs. De la Rue & Co. in London. Large sheets of blank paper were impressed with the Crown CA watermark using a cylindrical 'Dandy Roller' supplied by Messrs. Turner & Co. of Ridgeway Mills (in 1881).

One complete watermark arrangement comprised of 240 Crown CA impressions, arranged in four panes (2 x 2) with lettering 'CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES' in the side margins and a larger font-size 'CROWN AGENTS' across the central bar. A horizontal strip of four complete watermark arrangements could be produced off the cylinder at any one time.

The large sheets would then be cut down to size to accommodate the printing of the stamps. The 'Ship' Issue was printed in single sheets of 60 stamps with sheet margins all round.

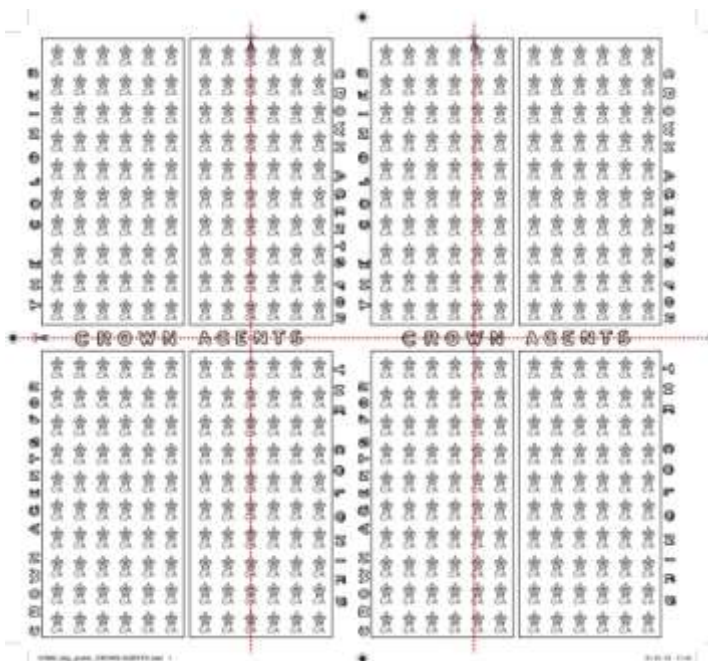
This is demonstrated in the illustration in Figure 1, the red lines showing how the watermarked sheets had to be cut down for the printing of each sheet of 'Ship' Issue stamps. As the large sheets came off a cylindrical roller, the process could begin at any point and hence there would be frequent misalignment of the watermark impressions to individual stamps.

Archie's example thus comes from the bottom of the lower central pane with part of the 'C' of 'CROWN' from the inscription reading upwards and part of the 'S' of 'COLONIES' from the inscription reading downwards.

As illustrated in Figures 2 through 5, this format also explains the existence of other letter combinations (and/or marginal lines) in the watermark, as well as the possibility of finding pairs with & without watermark adjacent to each other.

My thanks are extended to Peter Fernbank and Charles Freeland for their help in resolving many of the technical details in the printing process, and to Sandor Szabados for assistance in the production of the illustrations.

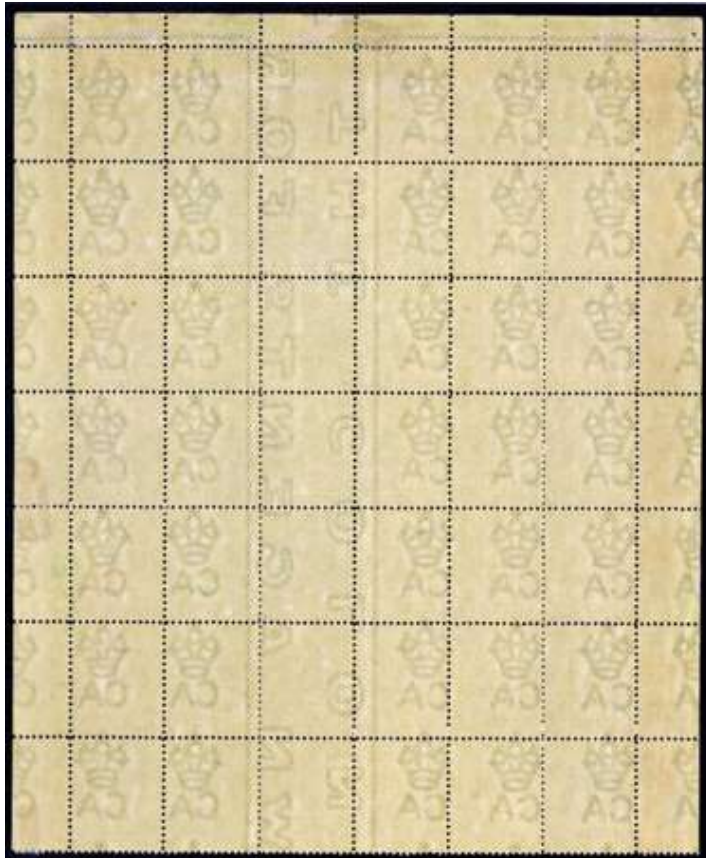
Figure 1



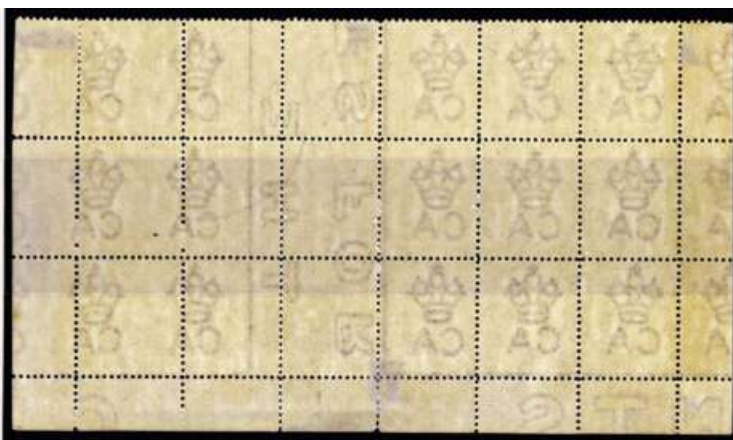
Half of a large sheet showing two complete watermark arrangements

REFERENCE.

- Easton, John, *The De La Rue History of British & Foreign Postage Stamps 1855 to 1901*, Faber & Faber, 1958, p.344–5.

Figure 2

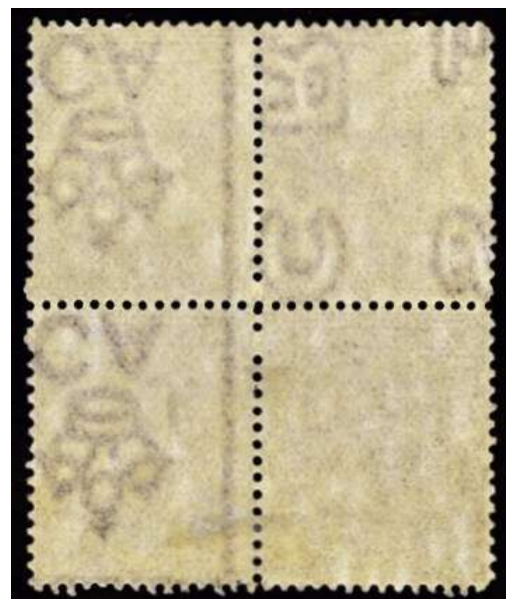
2d Sepia
Block of 42 from top of 2nd (or 4th) row of panes.

Figure 4

6d Dull Mauve
Block of 18 showing parts of both vertical & horizontal inscriptions.

Figure 3

1s Purple-Brown Block of 6 with central
inscriptions clearly visible from front.

Figure 5

2½d Greyish-Blue
Block of four showing with & without
watermark se-tenant.



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TURKS ISLANDS

EARLIEST RECORDED COVERS FROM

BY RICHARD FODEN

The previously unrecorded Entire Letter (EL) illustrated in Figure 1 (Front Cover) can lay claim to be the earliest known EL with any sort of postal marking to emanate from the Turks Islands.

The letter was written by the Captain – one Samuel Freeman – of a vessel calling at Turks Islands to Mr. John Quinby, Merchant, in Portland, Maine, and is clearly datelined 21 July 1804 (Figure 2).

The letter – uncorrected for its original spelling – reads:

“ Sir I ariv^d hear this morning all well.
 I came ashore to try the Marqut but
 find I can sell No part of the Carg hear
 to advantage & shall proceed on for Jamacia
 your Hum^{le} Serv^t
 Sam^l Freeman ”

The manuscript note from the recipient on the front right edge gives details of the sender but dates the letter 1805; given the scarcely literate nature of the writer's text, it is difficult to know which to believe.

In any event, this is five (or six) years earlier than the previously earliest recorded EL – currently in Peter McCann's collection – sent 5 November 1810 to Philadelphia with a rate mark of 'Sh 19'.

Both of these ELs were landed at New London, Connecticut (as per the 3 August circular mark on the front of the new discovery) and then carried by domestic post and charged 17 cents for a distance of between 150 and 300 miles from the port of entry. The 1804/5 letter has this '17' in the top right, whilst the 'Sh 19' mark on the McCann cover is made up of 2 cents non-contract ship fee (only introduced in 1810) plus the domestic charge.

After these dates, the next three ELs I record are as follows:

1. EL sent by Gabriel Darrell on 8 August 1811 to William Astwood, Merchant in Port Royal, Bermuda by the Schooner 'Hussar', Captain Whitney (Figure 3) – the earliest letter in the Morris Ludington collection sold at Spink, London in November 1999 (Lot 1603, incorrectly described as being from 1817 – with the cover in one's hand, it is evident that the last figure is definitely a '1' and not a '7' even though a small mark between the tops of the two '1's excuses the error of description) – no postal markings as carried privately.
2. EL sent by Joseph Frith Jnr. on 30 March 1812 to Messrs. Watkins & Hubbard in Middletown, Connecticut (also in the McCann Collection), with fine oval 'NEW HAVEN CT.' transit cds for 21 April and rated 'Sh 10' (2 cents ship fee + 8 cents domestic postage for a distance of less than 40 miles from New Haven to Middletown).
3. EL sent by David Patch at Salt Key in October 1815 to Mr. Moses Brown, Merchant in Newburyport, Massachusetts, landed at Beverly on 5 November (Figure 4) and rated 'Ship 26' being made up of 2c ship fee + 24c double weight domestic postage (up to 40 miles) including the 50% surcharge levied between 1 February 1815 and 31 March 1816 to help defray the costs of the War of 1812–1814 (i.e. 8 x 2 = 16 cents + 50% = 24 cents).

I would, of course, be interested to learn of any other letters from this period – and, indeed, am trying to put together a census of all known letters up to the introduction of the (abortive) RMSP service in 1842.

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FIGURE 3



Sticks Islands August 8 1811

EL sent by Gabriel Darrell on 8 August 1811
to William Astwood, Merchant in Port Royal, Bermuda by the Schooner 'Hussar', Captain Whitney.

FIGURE 4



Grand my Pikes Islands

EL sent by David Patch at Salt Key in October 1815
to Mr. Moses Brown, Merchant in Newburyport, Massachusetts, landed at Beverly on 5 November.

AUCTION UPDATE**BY CHARLES FREELAND****Grosvenor 9–10 December (BP 17%)**

Grosvenor offered three important sections of BWI here. First up was a specialized holding of Bermuda GVI keyplates rumoured to originate from the Channel Islands and hence subject to the 5% import tax. An interesting aspect was that most of the single stamps were mounted. As a result, the ordinary stamps did not on the whole sell well, but mounting did not seem to affect demand for the many rare varieties. The 5s bronze-green with #60 flaw fetched £3k and the line perf 5s showing flaw 22a was £1.3k. The two 1943 #1 blank scroll flaws (neither with margin) were £950 for the 2s and £1,150 for the £1. There was an outstanding range of gash in chin flaws that mostly sold around half Gibbons, with the plum being the 12s6d at £2.2k. A small section of Leeward Is contained two stamps that aroused fierce competition, a double overprint on SG:17 that I have never seen before, which went for £5k, and a GVI 10s with gash in chin flaw that fetched £2.7k. In Montserrat, not a single one of the 50 odd lots failed to sell and many went for double estimate. A perf 12 bisect with the stamp embellished with a small black '½' soared to £580 and two blocks of the CC watermark 4d blue were £480 and £520. Bidding became even more spirited when the Edward Arms were reached, with some nice lots of plate plugs going for about 50% above Gibbons (and as some are now among Gibbons offers you can imagine their prices). In the rest of the sale a postally used St. Lucia SG F1b was £350 and the Nevis 1s with Thompson flaw £820.

Victoria Stamp Co. 30 January (BP 15%)

This eagerly awaited sale (the first exciting BWI since Peter Jaffé's) did not disappoint. Several of our members fought bitterly over Rob Wynstra's extraordinary collection of Leeward Is. village mail and he was rewarded with a hammer of close to \$115k. All the manuscripts and most of the TRDs fetched record prices, not surprising since nothing quite like this had been offered before. As anticipated, the pick was the Grand Bay m/s cover at \$8k, bought by a phone bidder who cleaned up most of the important Dominica manuscripts, including \$1.2k for Felicite, \$650 for Soufriere, \$900 for Colihaut, \$800 for Rosalie and \$4.25k for the Wesley cover. A decent Yare handstamp on a faulty ½d Views was \$250. In Anguilla, the rare TRD covers were in demand, with \$1.1k for the commercial Forest and \$750 for the philatelic East End, though Blowing Point seemed a bargain at \$350. Bidders in our annual auction will have been amazed at seeing the fine early 'AN' and 'A' codes on single stamps go for \$350 each. The Antigua PD3 from Barbuda was \$1.4k and the English Harbour cover \$6k, but the most surprising Antigua item was the \$1k paid for the 1929 St. Peters cover with a Parham reg. label. By contrast, fine strikes of Barnes Hill (\$190), St. Stephens (\$275) and St. James (\$140) look cheap. Each of the two Montserrat TRDs with airmail labels was \$2.75k but the Virgin Is. TRDs were distinctly cheaper, one West End a bargain at \$700. In the large St. Kitts section, the commercial Cayon TRD on cover was \$1.5k and the Old Road TRD on philatelic cover \$900. But the rare early manuscripts seemed useful buys, the 'DB' and 'OR' for \$180 each and the 'SP' for \$275. But the 1880 cover with 1d tied in ms was \$3.75k and the provisional usage of Antigua 1d used from Dieppe Bay \$2.5k.

David Herendeen's dues were also keenly contested. A good range of BWI die proofs sold in the range \$550–700 and the Barbados inverted centre did not disappoint at \$25k, one pip above the Larson example. The highlights for me were the Grenada overprints, where the two tête bêche pairs sold for \$3,000 (1d) and \$3,500 (2d) and the single 1d/8d and 2d/8d, each with short perfs, for \$1.9k and \$2k. The St. Lucia 1d local typesets were predictably dear, the triple overprint \$1.5k and the two numbers on the same stamp \$1.4k. The relatively few commercial due covers were not overpriced, the best being the 1901 cover to a passenger on the Esk, c/o RMPS, Trinidad with 2d and 1s dues at \$1.9k.

The rest of the sale was rather bland by comparison but Tom McMahon's Bermuda stamps (his outstanding postal history was dispersed privately) sold well in a difficult market. The most extraordinary price was \$3k against a \$140 estimate for a plate plug example of the 12s6d proving the 1938 printing, but the rare 2s Oct 1940 reprint used with proving plug was only \$225, presumably because the colour had run slightly. The first used example I have recorded of the GV £1 inverted watermark fetched \$1.6k and a used 12s6d revenue-revenue with #9 flaw \$4.5k, despite having a 31 January philatelic postmark.

Roundup of other auctions

The only lot that interested me in the extraordinary Risvold collection of historical documents, sold by **Spink Shreves** for \$7mn, was the 1814 Codrington letter bearing a St. Thomas fleuron, but this went for \$1.7k. At the **Spink** sale on 14 January, an imperf corner block of 12 of the Barbados 1d blue SG:23a with guide marks identifying it as from Plate 2 fetched £7,500, leaving one of our members happy. And on 27 January at **Cavendish** (where BP has been increased to 17%) a scruffy Dominica 1882 double rate letter with a pair of 4d blue went for £550.

FUTURE EVENTS

Spink on 11 March have a small but choice offering of Antigua and Cayman Islands. The latter in particular contains some choice and expensive provisional varieties including a missing ½d on 5s overprint in pair with normal. The main Antigua item is the imperf between 1d pair ex-Victor Toeg.

Buyers Premia

More bad news for bidders. Not much time has passed since Grosvenor raised their BP to 17%, and now Cavendish have followed suit. While Spink retains its two tier system, the threshold has been raised to £3,000, above which the BP drops from 20 to 15%. David Parsons has pointed out that for high value lots Spink is cheaper than the competition. That's true, but you need to buy a lot for more than £7.5k to benefit. To be fair, the seller charges are being cut to the bone with important consignors able to negotiate very low commissions and at the end of the day the total take is much the same. In the US the line seems to be holding at 15%, but on the continent the BP is usually 20% and there are often lotting charges.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

BY IAN JAKES

Two books have been donated to the Library by our Member Chris Southgate. The first is *'British Colonial Stamps in Current use'* (Second Edition) by R Courtney Cade MBE (Colonial Office) published in 1955 by the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations. The purpose of the Booklet is to describe very briefly the subjects depicted on the stamps of the First Queen Elizabeth II regular issues of each of the Colonies Protected States and Trusteeship Territories with which the Colonial Office is concerned. The opportunity has been taken to add such particulars of each Country as are usually of interest to collectors of postage stamps, including where space permits postal markings and the names of the Post Offices at which Stamps are normally on sale. The Booklet does of course contain all the first QE issues of the British West Indies. The second is *'Virgin Islands'* by R E R Dalwick, published in USA by Mekeel-Severn-Wylie Co. It deals with all the British Virgin Islands Stamp Issues commencing with a first issue in 1866 and ending with the First King George Issue of 1913 and includes details of remainders, forgeries and bogus stamps proofs and colour trails and a short extract on postmarks.

The second donation is by our Member David King being St. Kitts Postcards Volumes 1 to 6 inclusive. Most of the postcards issued in St. Kitts and Nevis are illustrated both front and rear, including a history of postcards and photographs by Agustin Moure Losada, by Nevis photographers C E Evered-Browne, Paxette Photo Studio, C M Howell, Jose Anjo Photo Studio, St. Johns, Antigua, A H Lawrence, and Rev. Dr. Thomas. This is an excellent Sixth Volume Collection of postcards by David King and published by him between 2006 and 2009. A complete history and geography of St. Kitts and Nevis can be gleaned from these excellent books.

The third donation is by Curtis Rawson Limited Stamp Dealers, 3 Wollaton Street, Nottingham who have donated the catalogue of the outstanding 'Sir Henry Tucker' Collection of Bermuda sold by Harmers at Public Auction on 17 October 1978.

The fourth donation is by the Reverend Matthew Jakes of Burton-on-Trent. He has donated two bookcases to the Library which are greatly needed to house the increasing collection of Books donated to the Study Circle.

I am mindful of the fact that the Library list has not been updated since 1997, to include Books donated since this time. An updated Library list is now necessary and I will attend to this as soon as I am able to do so, taking into account my busy work schedule. In the meantime, members requiring books published since 1997 which do not appear on the current Library list are encouraged to telephone me with their requirements.

MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTION**CHAS GEE**

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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's regular updates to his Auction Alert under 'Auction/Dealers'.

The proposed publication schedule for 2010 is as follows:

Edition 2010		June	September	December
Distribute		Mon 14 Jun	Mon 6 Sep	Tue 7 Dec
From Printer		Tue 8 Jun	Tue 31 Aug	Tue 30 Nov
To Printer		Mon 17 May	Mon 9 Aug	Mon 8 Nov
Final Bulletin Revisions		Sat 15 May	Sat 7 Aug	Sat 6 Nov
Advert Final copy		Sat 1 May	Sat 31 Jul	Sat 30 Oct
Article copy deadline		Sat 1 May	Sat 31 Jul	Sat 30 Oct
Advert book space		Sat 17 Apr	Sat 17 Jul	Sat 16 Oct

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One full page b/w	£30.00	Colour	£50 per page
One half page b/w	£18.75	The back page (only colour)	£50.00
One quarter page b/w	£12.50		

Please submit any enquiry re advertising to the editor.

Philatelic Auctions...

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