

Trinidad – Early St. Anns Cancels



Version 1



Version 2



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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
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SOCIETY PROGRAMME OF EVENTS & INFORMATION**MEETINGS**

- Saturday and Sunday 8/9 October – Convention:
Chris Harman will hold a seminar on how to present a competitive exhibit.
Simon Goldblatt will display Virgin Islands and Peter Tribe will display his Montserrat.
- 28 April 2012 – provisional date for AGM & Auction.
- Saturday 3 November 2012 – Meeting at Philatex.

STUDY GROUP LEADERS

- Charles Kennard is taking on Guyana as well as British Guiana.
- Peter Ford is taking on Tobago.

RPSL GAZETTES

As reported in the last Bulletin, the RPSL are disposing of their Colonial Gazettes.

A few volunteers have stepped up to the plate but the following are still available to claim:

- Leewards (2 metres of shelf space)
- St. Vincent (2 metres of shelf space)
- Grenada (2 metres of shelf space)
- Trinidad (16 metres of shelf space)

Mike Rego has agreed to collect all of these from the RPSL and can deliver them at the Convention in October. Please contact him on 01924 863 824 or email at Michaelrrego@aol.com, if you wish to take possession at the Convention (also let the Editor know).



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MEMBER INFORMATION

Displays: Please supply details of any other Exhibits and Displays to the Editor.

- Paul Green is displaying Jamaica to the Chelmsford (Essex) PS on Tuesday 13th December. The meeting is held in Room 1 Christ Church United Reform Church, New London Road, Chelmsford, starting at 19:30.
- John Keegan has been invited to display his St. Lucia (1837–1951) collection on the evening of 1st November at the Woking & District Philatelic Society starting at 19:45. The address of the meeting room is: Christ Church Centre, Town Centre, Woking GU21 6YG.
- Steve Jarvis is displaying Jamaica to Swindon PS on 24th November at 19:30 (Western Community Centre, Somerset Road, Rodbourne Cheney, Swindon) and to the North Herts. Stamp Club on 3rd November at 14:00 (at Baldock).
- Graham Booth is displaying Cayman Island to the Portsmouth & District P.S. (St. Peter & St. Paul Church Hall, Old Wymering Lane, Wymering, PO6 3NH) on 31st October at 19:30.

Awards

- Michael Oliver was awarded a Gold and Best in Class at ABPS Sheffield 2011 for his De La Rue's Colonial Key Plates exhibit.
- See also the President's Message.

Charles Freeland reports:

- Our member Richard Watkins has joined Gibbons in order to reinvigorate their auctions after his term at Grosvenor expired. After about ten years in which the auctions seemed to be dying, it will be good to have another player in central London after the withdrawal of Bonhams and Harmers. Richard says it is his intention to keep the BP at 15%.

WEB SITE

- Mike Rego has also taken scans of the Roses Caribbean Study Group Journal *Caribbeana*. These are now loaded with an index to the BWISC web site (under gallery > BWI Generic) and the RPSL Cumulative index database.
- Steve Zirinsky is providing ongoing updates to his BWI Meter Marks document.
- A Forum facility has been added to the web site which enables anyone to post information / requests / questions. Please register and make use for any BWI topics.

Study Paper No. 4

THE LOCALLY OVERPRINTED SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS OF BAHAMAS, 1916–17

by Peter Fernbank, FRPSL

This Study Paper examines in detail the Special Delivery agreement made between Canada and Bahamas in 1916. National Archive sources in both Canada and the UK have been investigated to provide an in-depth review of the Canadian and Bahamas Post Office procedures for dealing with such mail. There has been some misunderstanding regarding the full validity of Canadian covers with a Bahamas Special Delivery stamp affixed, and a grading system is provided for assessing such covers. Further sections define the three settings of the overprint for each position in the sheet, and go on to examine in detail the major errors that exist on this issue. This work sheds much new light on the subject and reveals that in the past there have been a number of misconceptions regarding this issue. 74pp, Softbound, colour illustrations. **Price:– £19.00. BWISC Members' Discount:– £ 3.00.**

This book and others published by the BWISC can be ordered from:– David Druett, Pennymead Books, 1 Brewerton St., Knaresborough, N. YORKS. HG5 8AZ, UK. Tel:– 01423 865962 or E-mail: Pennymead@aol.com. N.B. Postage and packing is extra. Orders will be dispatched with invoice and prompt payment is requested. Payment may be made by Sterling or US or Canadian dollar cheque or by PayPal. Payment may also be made in Euros in cash only. All books published by the BWISC are displayed on www.bwisc.org and on www.pennymead.com.



STANLEY GIBBONS



Commonwealth Department

JAMAICA 'ATHLETE' ERRORS



Left:
SG 226/a

1964-68 1s black and light brown 'NATIONAL STADIUM', vertical strip of 5 from the lower left corner of a sheet, the bottom pair ERROR LIGHT BROWN OMITTED, with the third (normal) and fourth (error) stamps cancelled by central strikes of 'KINGSTON/JAMAICA' cds, dated 'AP 12 65', unmounted o.g. The strip therefore comprises both unused AND used examples of this extraordinary error, of which less than 12 apparently existed, from a single sheet. Some toning on the gum but a truly spectacular item, one of the great pieces of QEII Commonwealth.

Right:
SG 226/b/ba

1964-68 1s black and light brown 'NATIONAL STADIUM', vertical strip of 5 from column 5 of a sheet with plate numbers '1A2A' at foot, the bottom stamp normal, the stamp above with partial omission of black and showing the listed error 'NATIONAL STADIUM omitted', the top three stamps ERROR BLACK OMITTED, unmounted o.g. Top stamp with unobtrusive horizontal crease, otherwise fresh and fine. A unique and spectacular positional multiple with this combination of errors.



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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT, CHARLES FREELAND

Steve Jarvis and I were present at the AGM of the RPS in late June to witness Brian Brookes and Peter Fernbank receive their Tilleard and Tapling medals for the best RPS display and best *London Philatelist* article of 2010. I doubt there has been a previous year when Circle members have carried off two of the Royal's three most prestigious Awards, and I am told we were also in the final running for the Crawford medal with the Trinidad book by Marriott, Medlicott and Ramkissoon, but were beaten by the outstanding book on New Zealand by Bob Odenweller. For Peter, this was the second grand award after the Crawford he won some years ago, but unless they invite him to display he will never have the change of a golden triple. Winning all three in the same year would surely have been a unique feat for any society other than the Royal itself. However, there was some consolation as the Trinidad book won the Charles Peterson Grand Award for literature at the US Napex show in Washington in early June, and a second Gold Medal after Chicagopex. And as we go to press comes news that it also won Gold in the PhilaNippon International, a big award for a book. Congratulations to the authors and editor, as well as to the many other members who participated in the best book the Circle has published to date.

Nor has our prodigiously energetic Publications Officer Peter Ford been idle over the summer. At the Honiley Convention in October he will be offering for sale another in our Classic collections series, *St. Kitts Postal History* by Brian Brookes (members' price £12) and a fascinating study paper *The Locally Overprinted Special Delivery Stamps of Bahamas, 1916–17* by Peter Fernbank at £16. He also hopes to have available *The Leeward Islands: Notes for Philatelists* by Michael Oliver at £36. This is a revised and extended version of Michael's previous edition that the Circle published in 2000, and that has been out of print for some time. Michael has taken the opportunity to bring it up to date, add a new chapter on registration marks and give the text a thorough reworking. Given the heavy financing costs arising from our many current publications, we had hoped that the BPA would finance the production of this book, but negotiations fell through at a late stage, so Michael has generously agreed to advance the bulk of the printing costs which will be repaid to him from sales revenue. All this has inevitably delayed the printing of the book. We always aimed for a Honiley release and we still hope this can be achieved, but as ever we are in the hands of the printers.

It has been a bad period for what our US cousins rather gruesomely call 'necrology'. Dennis Mitton has written about Geoff Osborn elsewhere but we were also distressed to learn of the deaths of Mary Green, Mike Nethersole and Bob Towers. I first met Mary at a BCPSG meeting which she organised many years ago in Barbados and was immediately drawn to her strong and generous character. She was extremely knowledgeable about the island and its history, working as she did in the garrison library where many historical books were held. Mary assembled perhaps the most comprehensive collection of Barbados postcards in existence. Mike was a gentle soul who was born in the UK, spent much of his engineering career in South Africa and moved later to the US. In all three he was active in the philatelic field, ending as a US national judge. His collections ranged widely and he exhibited Barbados, St. Vincent and Trinidad, all at national gold level. I only met Bob Towers once when his collection of Grenada was sold at Phillips, but I do recall being mightily impressed by his Gold Medal display at the 1990 International and his residual collection of used Empire fetched good money at Spink recently.

To our regret, Chas Gee has decided to resign his post as Secretary following the Honiley Convention. Chas has done sterling work to keep us on the straight and narrow and we all owe him a vote of thanks. No one has rushed to volunteer to replace Chas but we have persuaded Peter Fernbank to fill his shoes for the next year and we believe we may have a candidate to take over after that. Thanks Peter.

Let me take the opportunity to encourage any undecided members to make the journey to Honiley for the 8–9 October weekend. You can be assured of a friendly welcome, plenty of opportunity to make new friends in your collecting area, two outstanding displays that have never been shown, a range of informal displays in which you can participate, an explanation of how to win a gold medal by an experienced judge and of course a great opportunity to add to your collection offered by our specialist dealer members. And don't forget our own 'bring and buy' approvals table where the larger the turnover, the longer we can keep our subs at £10. Thanks to Chas and Ray, very favourable room rates have been negotiated with the hotel, which having hosted us before fully expects to make a bundle on their bar profits. I hope to see you all there.

GEOFFREY OSBORN

GEOFFREY OSBORN GM

BY DENNIS MITTON

Geoffrey Alan Osborn GM the eminent Bermuda Postal Historian sadly passed away on 16th June 2011.

Geoff was born in Woolston, Southampton, England on 24th Jan 1922. At the age of 7 years his family moved to Bermuda. He had a love of flying.

At the age of 18 years he qualified as a pilot becoming the fourth person in Bermuda to receive his flying licence. He went back to England and received his 'wings' as a bomber pilot flying Whitney and Halifax bombers into Occupied Europe. He also flew dangerous missions dropping agents including 'Odette Samson' who was the subject of a 1950 film 'Odette'.

He was involved in two separate crashes where he was badly burnt rescuing crew members from a blazing plane. He told me about the second crash.

He was flying back from a raid with a damaged plane which crash landed. With the aircraft on fire Geoff got out then returned into the plane to rescue a crew member. When I asked as to why he went back he replied "I did it without thinking". As a result of his efforts he received the George Medal.

The pleasant outcome of this act of bravery was meeting his wife, Beatrice better known as 'Bobbi'. They married in London in 1944.

He went back to Bermuda in Transport Command at Darrell's Island. After the war he joined Pan Am then returned to the UK becoming an air traffic controller. He worked in Germany and Northern Rhodesia. Returning to Bermuda he became Director of Civil Aviation and finally Permanent Secretary for Transport.

He retired to Dorset in 1985 until 2009, when he went to live with his daughter in Columbia, South Carolina. He became an American citizen.

Geoff started as a stamp collector but soon became interested in postal history. He loved investigating cancels, rates and the routes involved. His discovery of the 1½d sailor's rate was the result of typically exhaustive research. Apart from Bermuda, Geoff collected Gibraltar where he amassed a superb collection. This was exhibited at London International 1980 and was awarded a Gold Medal.

After his Gibraltar was sold he concentrated on his Bermuda collection. He displayed a sample to us at the RPS as part of our 50 year celebration. Many members were happy to add some of Geoff's postal history to their collections following the Cavendish sale in early 2009. The quality was exceptional, it was meticulously written up and the prices in most cases not unreasonable. Geoff retained his collection of mail to North America, local mail, postal stationery and postmarks. I anticipate that these items will be coming up for sale in the not too distant future. They will be eagerly sought by many collectors for their rarity and quality.

Geoff was a great friend of Morris Ludington and Robson Lowe. He acted as "man on the spot" on the series of Robson Lowe auctions in Bermuda between 1975 and 1979, when many important De La Rue archive pieces were sold. He contributed to Ludington's book *The Postal History and Stamps of Bermuda* and they co-authored the 1971 book *The Royal Mail Steam Packets to Bermuda & Bahamas*. He wrote *Gibraltar: The Postal History* as well as *Naval Officers Letters*. He also wrote several articles for *Bermuda Post*, although sadly too few.

It is much to my regret that I did not meet Geoff until the 1990s. We met at the viewing of auction lots at the BWISC auction. As a result we became friends.

Geoff was a true gentleman in every respect. He gave me help and advice whenever I needed it. I started to receive items. He would write "you might be interested in this" which I was! When he went to America he was unable to find items which he would have found at stamp fairs. I would send him covers and cards and in return I would receive "something I found in my Junk Box" Some junk box!

I knew Geoff's eyesight was failing and he had received open heart surgery around the turn of the millennium which affected his strength. But I was shocked and saddened to receive the news that he had suffered a fatal heart attack. A very brave and exceedingly kind and generous man. Bermuda philately has suffered a great loss.

Our condolences go to Bobbi, his brother Jack, daughter Wendy and his son Michael.

BWI**FLAWS ON THE D12 SPECIMEN OVERPRINT FORME****BY CHARLES FREELAND**

Thanks are due to Roger West for his fine diagram of the positions of many of the minor flaws in the June Bulletin. I had the privilege of meeting Marcus Samuel in the 70s and recall his great enthusiasm for specimens though at the time he wrote his book (1976) positioning the flaws was in its early days and he only commented that the position of the 'broken M' flaw had not yet been established to his satisfaction. I also recall corresponding with Don Vernon and his pioneering work was taken forward by others, in particular the Malaya Study Circle if I correctly recall, but I have not been as diligent as Roger in taking note of all the detail.

I would add a note of caution on the images in the diagram. First, the flaw on the right of the 'P' (#42) is further round the loop to the right than the diagram shows. Second, the diagram suggests that the two 'spur to M' flaws on #17 and #47 and the four 'spot inside M' flaws on #5, 23, 53 and 59 are identical but strong magnification reveals that is not the case and I have not been able to work out which is which.

The diagram is helpful in explaining why some of the flaws are much more often seen than others. But unfortunately Roger does not really answer the query I posed. I am ready to accept his evidence that the 'short N' flaws occur on KE as well as on later issues, but why are they comparatively rare? I have a couple of plated examples from #30 and #54 where the 'N' is quite normal, for example the illustration of the Grenada 1895 8d shows a full-sized 'N' on #54 (the strip can be positioned as #36, 42, 48, 54 by the #42 'spot on P' flaw).

So what is the explanation? Might some deterioration have occurred after 1895, or a damaged unit in the forme been replaced by a defective unit? Or might there have been two overprint formes for the D12 overprint, a suggestion I have never heard before? Comments please.

**D12 SPECIMEN FORGERIES****BY CHARLES FREELAND**

It has been known for some time that there are forgeries of the D12 specimen overprints in circulation, although the Expert Committees have to date not seen fit to publish any details. Thanks to the sharp eyes of our auctioneer I am now able to illustrate two of them on St. Lucia stamps. The give-away that Simon noticed is that they are on Die 2 stamps, not Die 1s. If Steve is able to illustrate them clearly you will notice that the 'E' is rounded at lower left, the 'N' has a bubble at top right and the 'S' a straight edge at left. Experts say that the 'S' is the most difficult letter to reproduce satisfactorily. The perpetrator is not known but these came from a Canadian source.

As a keen collector of specimens it is frustrating to find that these relatively cheap stamps have become worthy of the forgers' attention. They are rarely valuable enough to justify expert certificates, so the answer is to share knowledge and apply caveat emptor. The better known forged perforated specimens can be identified with sufficient knowledge and care, so why not these?



BELIZE

1976 5c ON 15c DOUBLE OVERPRINT

BY DAVID WATSON

The scan shown below has been submitted to the SG catalogue Editor which shows normal postal usage of a double overprint variety for Belize SG:448.
The other cover shows a partial dry print of the overprint.



Double Overprint







Partial Dry Print

BRITISH GUIANA

PROVISIONAL ISSUE OF 1882: QUANTITIES PRINTED

BY RICHARD MAISEL

The British Guiana Provisional Issue of 1882 consisted of 1c and 2c postage stamps (Figure 1), hastily produced by a local printer to relieve a shortage of these frequently used adhesives. The primitive equipment used in printing them created an issue with over 24 constant varieties for each denomination. This article provides estimates of the number of stamps printed for these varieties based on an analysis of official data reported by Townsend and Howe [Note 1].

FIGURE 1. The British Guiana 1d and 2d Provisionals of 1882			
1c		2c	
Three Masts	Two masts	Three Masts	Two Masts
			
SG:162	SG:164	SG:163	SG:165

The remainder of the article is divided into eight sections beginning with some background on the issue followed by three sections that present and analyse the data. Next are four sections that provide estimates of the number printed for each variety and a description of how these estimates were generated. The characteristics needed to identify the varieties will be found in Townsend and Howe and in somewhat more detail in a Table produced by Ernst Schlunegger [Note 2].

BACKGROUND

In August 1881 British Guiana placed a reorder for its 1876 issue with the Crown Agents in London. There was a delay in the delivery of these stamps and by January 1882 the colony had exhausted its supply of 1c stamps and almost exhausted its supply of 2c stamps. In early January 1882 the Authorities authorized Baldwin and Company, a local concern, to print a provisional issue of these two denominations. They specified that the total volume printed should not exceed 100,000 stamps, divided into quotas of 60,000 1c and 40,000 2c stamps. Further they directed that each stamp should be perforated 'SPECIMEN' before it was distributed.

Baldwin created 12 clichés for printing the stamps, each centred by a small woodblock of a sailing ship. Half of the clichés were centred by a two masted ship and the remainder by a three masted ship. An empty space was left at the bottom of each cliché for a plug specifying the denomination. This made it possible to use the same twelve clichés for printing both the 1c and 2c stamps.

The clichés were then organized into a setting of four rows and three columns. Three printings were made from this setting. After the third printing the clichés were reorganized into a second setting that had six rows and two columns. Four printings were then made from the second setting. Table 1 summarizes the information on the two settings and seven printings. The procedure for estimating the 'Quantities Printed' is explained in the next three sections.

TABLE 1 British Guiana 1882 Provisional Issue, Settings and Printings				
Setting	Sheet	Printings	Denomination	Qty Printed
I	3 by 4 = 12	1 st	2c	4,080 ¹
I	3 by 4 = 12	2 nd	1c	6,072 ¹
I	3 by 4 = 12	3 rd	2c	8,052 ¹
II	6 by 2 = 12	4 th	2c	12,000 ¹
II	6 by 2 = 12	5 th	1c	12,324 ¹
II	6 by 2 = 12	6 th	2c	24,000 ²
II	6 by 2 = 12	7 th	1c	24,000 ³
1. Official Report cited by Townsend, W.A. and Howe, F.G. The Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana. The Royal Philatelic Society London: 1970, p.104. 2. 12,000 of these were destroyed. The numbers printed and destroyed were estimated as described in the text of this article. 3. The number printed from a Official Report cited by Townsend, W.A. and Howe, F.G. The Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana. The Royal Philatelic Society London: 1970, p.104. 12,000 of those printed were destroyed as described in the text of this article.				

DATA

On 23rd January the long awaited shipment of the 1876 stamps arrived and on 27th January the 1c and 2c stamps from this shipment replaced the 1882 Provisional Issue. On that day (27th January) the Receiver General of the colony sent a report to the Government Secretary listing the number of 1882 provisional stamps printed. This list is given below:

	<u>1 cent</u>	<u>2 cents</u>
	6,072	4,080
	12,324	8,052
	24,000	12,000
Printed	42,396	24,132
On Hand	12,000	12,000

ANALYSIS

The quantities reported for the printings are listed on three lines under each denomination with a total on the fourth line. It seems likely these entries were for the individual printings, ordered from the earlier to the later printings. Thus the quantities reported on the first line for each denomination (6,072 and 4,080) were for the first printing of each denomination, those on the second row for the second printing etc. There is some evidence to support this assumption. On 6th January shortly before the first printings of the two denominations, the Acting Post Master General sent a note to the Assistant Colonial Receiver-General in which he refers to the quantity of 1c and 2c stamps about to be printed as 10,000. This is very close to the total of 10,152 for the entries listed on the first line under the two denominations in the list above [Note 3].

There are two problems with the data provided by the listing. First it contains only three lines for the four printings of the 2c stamp, so the count for the last printing of this denomination, the 6th Printing, is omitted from the Report. There is no fully adequate way to account for this printing but a plausible estimate can be generated as described in the next section.

The second problem concerns the 12,000 'On Hand' stamps posted on the bottom of the list that probably came from the last printing of each denomination. The initial plan was to destroy these remainders but this decision was revoked on 30th January and there is no record of their fate. Some may have been sold at a later time to dealers and collectors while others may have been destroyed in accordance with the initial plan.

SIXTH PRINTING

The missing datum on the number of 2c stamps produced in the 6th Printing can be estimated using the data from the Receiver General's list and the assumption that the demand for the Provisional 2c stamp relative to the Provisional 1c stamp was about equal to the relative demand for these two denominations in the 1876 issue. This seems like a reasonable assumption since the provisionals both replaced the 1876 issue and in turn were replaced by it. The relative demand of the 2c to the 1c for the 1876 issue, measured by the ratio of the quantities printed is 1.2 to 1 that is there were 1.2 2c stamps printed for each 1c stamp printed. Assuming this ratio for the 1882 Provisionals, the number of 2c stamps produced in the 6th Printing is estimated as follows:

1. According to the Receiver-General's list 42,396 1c provisional stamps were printed but 12,000 of these were not distributed. This means the demand for the 1c stamp consumed 30,396 1c provisional stamps.
2. Given the 1.2 ratio of 2c to 1c stamps would suggest that $1.2 \times 30,396 = 36,475$ 2c stamps were consumed.
3. These 36,475 2c stamps and 12,000 On Hand would give a total of 48,475 2c stamps printed.
4. Of these 24,132 were produced prior to the Sixth printing which leaves an estimated $48,475 - 24,132 = 24,343$ 2c stamps produced in the Sixth Printing.
5. The actual number was probably closer to 24,000 which seems to fit the rounded off quantities produced in the Setting II printings.

The 24,000 estimate for the last printing of the 2c is a reasonable estimate but it generates a total of 48,132 2c stamps printed, which exceeds the quota of 40,000 2c stamps established in the initial plan for the Issue. This over run may not have been serious, as the important number is the total quota of 100,000 stamps, which fixes the maximum cost of the issue. The total number of provisionals printed including the estimate for the 6th Printing is 90,528 stamps, which falls well short of 100,000, so 2c stamps printed over the quota would have had no serious consequences.

ESTIMATED QUANTITIES FOR PRINTINGS

The estimated quantities produced in each printing of the issue, given the data and analysis above, will be found in the last column of Table 1.

ESTIMATED QUANTITIES FOR SETTINGS, AND POSITIONS

The data for the printings in Table 1 can be used to generate estimates of the number of stamps printed for each denomination including: (1) its total; (2) those printed from each setting; and (3) those printed in each position in each printing and setting. These estimates will be found in Table 2. The results show far more stamps of each denomination came from Setting II then from Setting I which is consistent with fact that currently Setting II stamps are much easier to find.

TABLE 2				
Quantities Printed and Remainders; Total, Settings, and Positions				
	1c		2c	
	Printed	Remainders	Printed	Remainders
Total	42,396	12,000	48,132	12,000
Setting I (Total)	6,072	0	12,132	0
Each position Setting I	506	0	1,011	0
Setting II (Total)	36,324	12,000	36,000	12,000
Each position Setting II	3,027	1,000	3,000	1,000
Printing 1 each position ¹	0	0	340	0
Printing 2 each position ¹	506	0	0	0
Printing 3 each position ¹	0	0	671	0
Printing 4 each position ¹	0	0	1,000	0
Printing 5 each position ¹	1,027	0	0	0
Printing 6 each position ¹	0	0	2,000	1,000
Printing 7 each position ¹	2,000	1,000	0	0

The estimates in Table 2 were calculated from the numbers reported for the printings in Table 1 as follows:

1. **Total** – the 1c was produced in Printings 2, 5 and 7 so the total printed is the sum of these three printing. The 2c was produced in Printings 1, 3, 4 and 6 so the total produced is the sum of these four printings but 12,000 of each denomination were Remainders.
2. **Settings** – Setting I was used for the first three printings, Printing 2 for the 1c and Printings 1 and 3 for the 2c. So the total 1c produced from Setting I is simply those produced in Printing 2 while total 2c produced is the sum of Printings 1 and 3. The number produced for each denomination from the Setting II can be obtained by subtracting those produced from Setting I for each denomination from its Total. All Remainders were printed from Setting II.
3. **Positions in a Setting and a printing** – There were 12 positions in each setting and the estimated number of stamps produced in each printing according to the Official Report is divisible by 12. This indicates that all Provisionals were produced in whole sheets. Therefore, the quantity produced in each position is 1/12th of those produced in each setting and in each printing. Half of those produced in each position in the 6th and 7th printings were Remainders.

ESTIMATED QUANTITIES FOR OTHER CONSTANT VARIETIES

There are a number of constant varieties that were produced by variations in the design, other than those associated with Settings, and Positions. Descriptions of these varieties are given in the list below. The estimated numbers of each variety printed are given in Tables 3 and 4. Four of the sub-varieties were printed in small quantities of about 1,000 or less and should be difficult to find. These subvarieties include: 1c Three Mast ship stamp with serif at base of 1 (506 printed); 2c Two Mast ship stamp with a Double Dot (1,000 printed); 1c stamp with a small 'H' in "BRITISH" (1,012 printed); and a 1c Two Mast ship stamp with Serif at the base of '1' (1,027 printed).

TABLE 3				
Quantities printed and Remainders; Two and Three Mast Ship Varieties				
	1c		2c	
	Printed	Remainders	Printed	Remainders
Two Mast Ship (Total)	21,198	6,000	24,066	6,000
Setting I	3,036	0	6,066	0
Printing 1	0	0	2,040	0
Printing 2	3,036	0	0	0
Printing 3	0	0	4,026	0
Setting II	18,162	6,000	18,000	6,000
Printing 4	0	0	6,000	0
Printing 5	6,162	0	0	0
Printing 6	0	0	12,000	6,000
Printing 7	12,000	6,000	0	0
Three Mast Ship (Total)	21,198	6,000	24,066	6,000
Setting I	3,036	0	6,066	0
Printing 1	0	0	2,040	0
Printing 2	3,036	0	0	0
Printing 3	0	0	4,026	0
Setting II	18,162	6,000	18,000	6,000
Printing 4	0	0	6,000	0
Printing 5	6,162	0	0	0
Printing 6	0	0	12,000	6,000
Printing 7	12,000	6,000	0	0

1. **The Two and Three Mast Ship varieties** – Half the clichés were centered by the image of a two mast ship (SG:162 and 163) and the remaining half by a three mast ship (SG:164 and 165). Therefore half the stamps produced and half of the Remainders were of the Two Mast variety and the remaining half of the Three Mast variety. The same logic can be applied to estimating the number of Two and Three Mast ship varieties produced in each Setting and Printing
2. **The '1' varieties (1c only)** – In all three printings of the 1c, the denomination '1' had no serif in 11 of the 12 positions. In the 2nd and 5th printings, the denomination '1' had a serif in one position. In the 7th printing the denomination '1' was smaller in size in one position. Thus: 11/12's of the total 1c stamps printed had a No Serif '1'; 1/12 the total of the 2nd and 5th printing had the Serf '1'; and 1/12th of the 7th printing had the Small '1'. Half of each variety produced in the 7th printing became Remainders.

3. **The large and small 2 varieties** (2c only) – In 8 of the 12 positions in each printing of the 2c stamp, the denomination '2' was large and in the other four positions it was small. Therefore 2/3 of the 2c stamps were of the Large '2' variety and the other 1/3 were of the Small '2' variety. Half of those produced for each variety in the 6th printing were remainders.
4. **The Short 'H' in 'BRITISH' variety** (Setting I only) – The 'H' in 'BRITISH' printed on the left side of the 1882 provisionals was shortened in the fifth and sixth positions in the first three printings. Therefore 1/6th of the total stamps printed from Setting I for the each denomination were the Short 'H' variety. None of the Short 'H' stamps were Remainders.
5. **The Double Dot variety** – The double dot variety contains two dots in the space between the XXXs on the right side of the stamp. It occurs in: Positions 1 and 2 in Printings 1–3; Positions 2 and 5 in the 4th Printing; and Position 2 in the 5th through 7th Printing. The quantities printed for this variety can be obtained by adding the stamps printed in the positions in which the variety was printed. Half of those produced in the 6th and 7th printings were Remainders.

ESTIMATING QUANTITIES PRINTED FOR OTHER SUB VARIETIES

Quantities printed for many sub-varieties can be calculated from the data in Tables 1–4 that were not reported in this article. For example Table 4 reports 2,022 copies were printed of the 2c Small 'H' in 'BRITISH' variety. These stamps were produced from Positions 1 and 2 in printings 1 and 3. Using the information in Table 2 on stamps per position per printing it is possible to calculate the number of these 2c Small 'H' in "BRITISH" stamps that came from each printing. These estimates are $2 \times 340 = 680$ for the 1st printing and $2 \times 621 = 1,342$ for the 3rd printing.

TABLE 4.				
Quantities Printed and Remainders; Various Varieties				
Variety	1c Stamps		2c Stamps	
	Printed	Remainders	Printed	Remainders
Total	42,396	12,000	48,132	12,000
No Serif at base of '1' (Total)	38,863	11,000	0	0
Two Masted Variety	18,171	5,000	0	0
Three Masted Variety	20,692	6,000	0	0
Small '1' ¹	2,000	1,000	0	0
Serif at base of '1' (Total)	1,533	0	0	0
Two Masted Variety	1,027	0	0	0
Three Masted Variety	506	0	0	0
Small '2' (Total)	0	0	16,044	4,000
Two Masted Variety	0	0	12,373	3,000
Three Masted Variety	0	0	3,671	1,000
Large '2'	0	0	32,088	8,000
Two Masted Variety	0	0	11,693	3,000
Three Masted Variety	0	0	20,395	5,000
Small 'H' in 'British' ¹	1,012	0	2,022	0
Double Dot (Total)	4,039	1,000	6,022	1,000
Two Masted Variety	0	0	1,000	0
Three Masted Variety	4,039	1,000	5,022	1,000
1. Two Masted Variety				

NOTES

- Note 1 Unless otherwise indicated all information reported in this article concerning British Guiana stamps were taken from Townsend, W.A. and Howe, F.G. *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana*. The Royal Philatelic Society London: 1970, pp. 100–7 and 111–2. Similar information concerning the Provisional Issue will be found in Ferguson, Arthur D. 'The Provisional Issue of January 7, 1882' *The London Philatelist*, Volume 52, pp. 89–94.
- Note 2 Ernst Schlunegger private correspondence, 8 March 2010.
- Note 3 Ferguson Arthur D. Op .Cit. presents the same ordering of the printings as that given in the text.

BRITISH GUIANA**UNRECORDED PARCEL POST MARKING**

BY JOHN WYNNS

This one cent 1898 Jubilee stamp has a partial 'PARCEL POST' marking that is not recorded in the Townsend & Howe book *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana* or the E. B. Proud book *Postal History of British Guiana*. My guess is that this postal marking has not come to light until now is because the marking was lost or damaged and not replaced after a very short life.

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BOOK REVIEW

CCSG CIVIL CENSORSHIP BWI

BY CHARLES FREELAND

British Empire Civil Censorship Devices, World War II: Section 6: British West Indies and Falkland Islands, edited by Peter Burrows. Published by the Civil Censorship Study Group, 2010. Available from David Druett (£16 plus postage).

This new book is an update of the book by Chris Miller released in 2006. That edition proved popular, particularly among general collectors, postal history dealers and auctioneers, because it brought together a lot of scattered information in one volume and provided scarcity ratings. The specialists were more critical.

The reason for this update is that the original has sold out and it was thought preferable to incorporate more recent information and correct errors. Following Chris' untimely death, this new edition is edited by Peter Burrows. The appearance and content is similar with outer covers unchanged apart from the title and again in a ring binder, but the new edition omits the 80 pages of Canada and Newfoundland so is more manageable at about 260 pages. Where there were previous spaces or blank pages there are now some black and white illustrations, mostly of rather bland covers.

The starting point was evidently the two Roses books published in the 70s, which of course are now very much out of date and there have been many articles and a few books published that materially expand on the Roses. Most of those have been in the BCPJ, especially the four by Tim Tweddell that won him repeated Durnin awards for best journal article. But at least three are acknowledged to come directly from BWISC sources, those on Barbados, Jamaica and Montserrat. It is thus disappointing to find our name omitted from the list of specialist societies mentioned in the frontispiece, although the BCPSG is included. Moreover, the book amazingly fails to mention the BWISC in relation to Ron Wike's Trinidad, which we published.

For those who bought the previous edition the question will be what is different. Well, some of the chapters have been extensively revised, for example the British Guiana where I put the editor in touch with Eric Yendall and the Jamaica section where the changes seem numerous, although there is a rather odd reference to Derek Sutcliffe's work. Bermuda has been extended to add some information from Peter Flynn's book *Intercepted in Bermuda* and I personally provided updates for Montserrat and St. Lucia, but they were little more than extensions of dates and numbers. There are some useful additions, such as the allocation of the St. Kitts number 5 to Nevis and 6 to Anguilla, but the St. Vincent allocation of the PC90 labels was a mess last time and I am still not confident they are correct; it will be interesting to see that the specialists think.

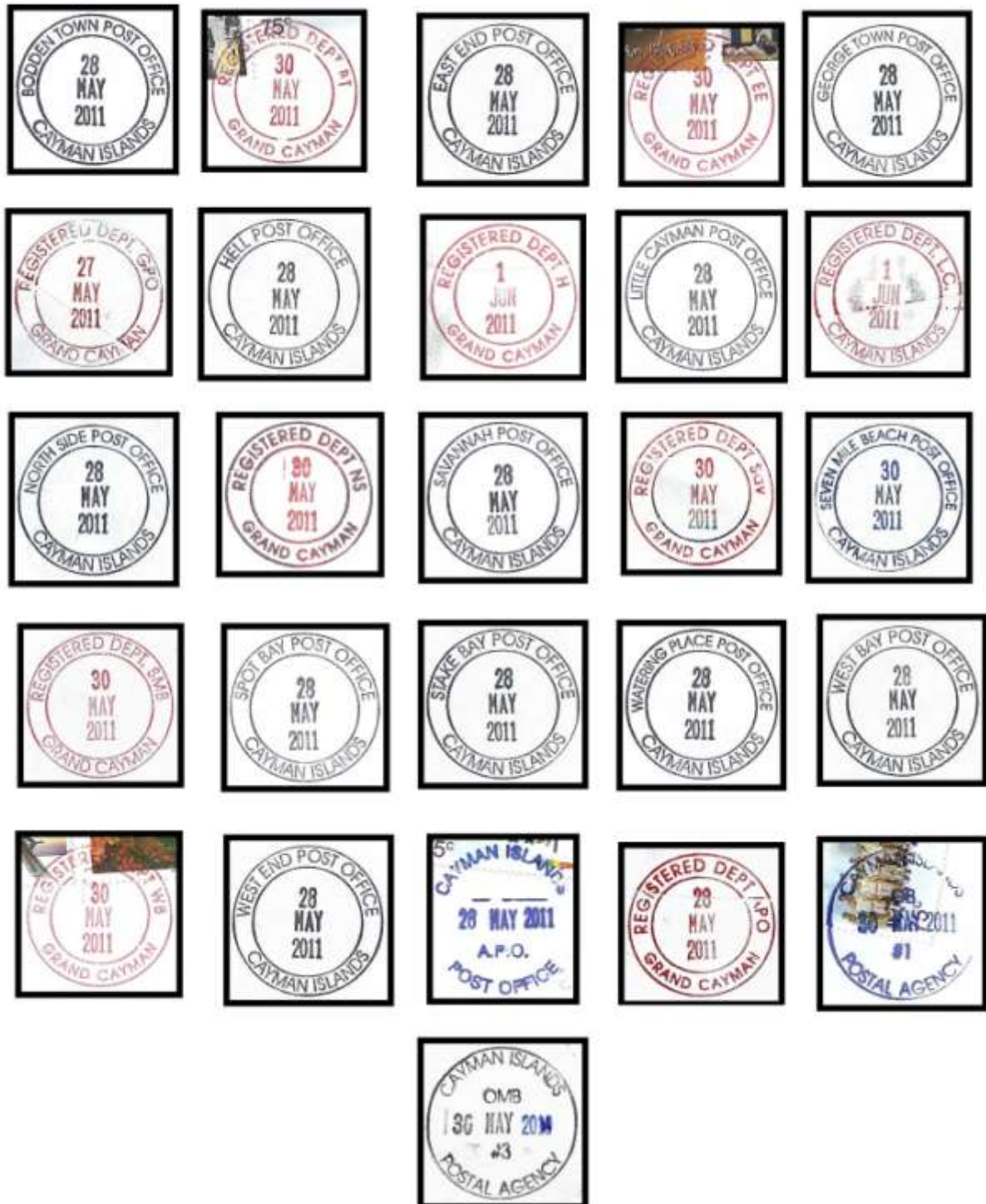
There were a number of issues I had with the first edition which have not been corrected. The most important is that the size of the illustrations of the many marks is not true, in most cases they are a few mm too small. I pointed this out to the new editor and he said it was impossible to get them correct as they were taken from scans that did not 'size' correctly. Instead, the measurements in mm have been extended to more marks, supplemented by useful notes here and there (eg P over N). But in the St. Lucia labels the measurements that I provided after a lot of hard work are accompanied by question marks. This and some other loose ends give me the impression that this was rushed to publication.

Another issue I had was with the scarcity ratings, which while broadly acceptable within each territory bear no consistency across the spectrum. There are nine British Guiana marks rated a 10, and these actually include 20 different listed markings, but I have most of them without really trying, how come? By contrast there are only three British Honduras marks with a 10 but two 1s, whereas British Guiana has only two ratings below 7. But most of the British Honduras are scarcer and more valuable. Having recently seen a dealer's price list for British Guiana, these numbers are skewing the market. There is a note in the introduction about the relevance of the rating to scarcity and value which says the scale used is 'geometric' so a 10 is worth 40 times a 1, but it is not clear how that works, try it. Finally, some of the 'conjectural' marks in Miller have been removed but quite a number remain (eg St. Lucia CH2a). It is not helpful to dealers to have collectors' wants lists containing items that do not exist.

Despite these criticisms this is a useful production and one which I sure will sell well to dealers and specialist censor collectors. But as the reference numbers have thankfully been kept the same, single country specialists may not feel they need this second edition.

CAYMAN ISLANDS**2011 CDS****BY STEVE ZIRINSKY**

These are all the current cds in use in the Caymans....

Cayman Markings

JAMAICA

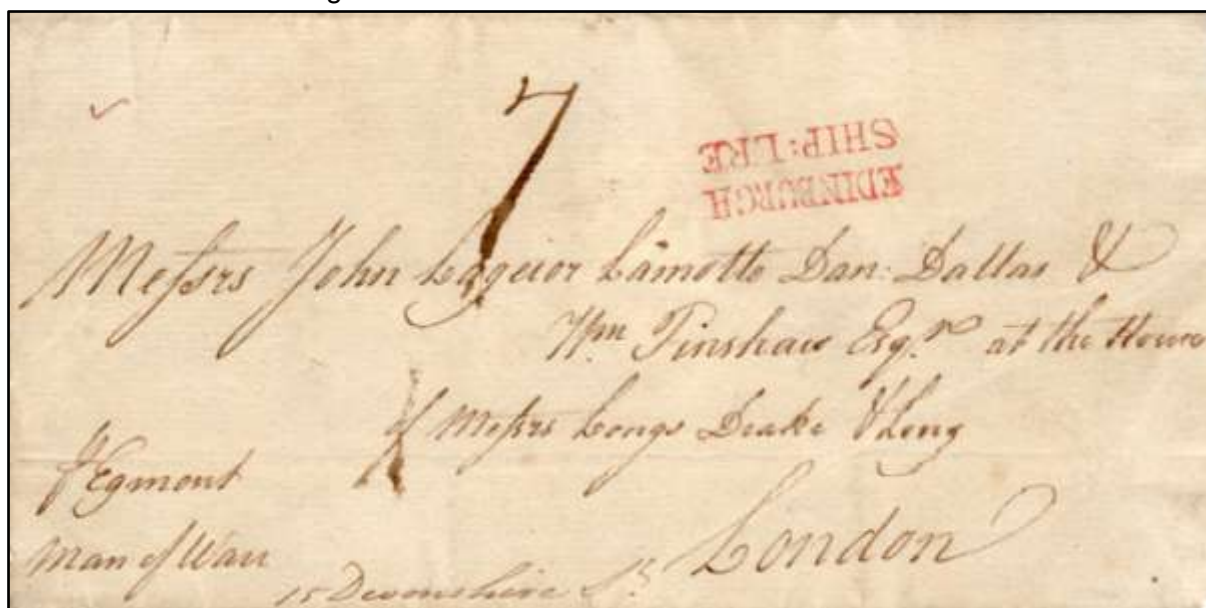
SHIP LETTERS IN THE 18TH CENTURY

BY RICHARD FODEN

The letter shown below was illustrated in Robertson's *The Maritime Postal History of the British Isles* (page E.78/A) and underneath it reads the following caption:

"The date of the letter is 1787 but its place of origin is not revealed. It was landed from the Man of War *Egmont* at the port of Edinburgh (Leith). EDINBURGH SHIP LRE handstamp S.1 in red ink. At this date the name of Leith had not yet appeared in the form of a ship-letter handstamp. On the reverse Edinburgh Bishop Mark 'JU/25' in red, and London Bishop Mark 27/IU in black. The inland rate from Edinburgh to London was 6d. to which was added the 1d gratuity in respect of the ship letter, a total of 7d due from the addressee."

This relatively detailed text looks like it should cover it all but I would suggest that the true date is in fact 1781 – the '1' being quite easy to confuse with a '7' – and, if this is the case, then it adds considerable interest and significance. I examine the evidence below.



THE SHIP: H.M.S. EGMONT

The Navy Board Records tell us that the *Egmont* was a 51-metre long 74-gun third rate Ship of the Line, gross weight 1648 tons, designed by Sir Thomas Slade, built at a cost of £31,097 at Deptford dockyard and launched from there on 29th August 1768. She initially served in the European arena and in 1778 saw action at the (First) Battle of Ushant in the English Channel off the French coast. The following year she was sent in for a refit at Portsmouth and after the repairs were finished (at a cost of £7,637) she was undocked on 22nd February 1780 and set sail for the West Indies, under Captain Robert Devereux Fanshawe, on 13th March.

She got caught up in the great Hurricane and arrived, demasted, at Port Royal, Jamaica, in November 1780. She did not stay there long and had returned to England and been paid off by August 1781. She was again re-fitted, this time at Plymouth (at a cost of £21,338), and re-commissioned in July 1782. She joined Admiral Lord Howe's Fleet for the relief of Gibraltar and took part in the Battle of Cape Spartel on 20th October 1782.

In April 1783, she was paid off again and remained out of service for the following 7 years: a so-called 'Great Repair' (at a cost of £33,938) was begun in 1788 and she was re-commissioned in May 1790 to serve in the Mediterranean where she was again involved in battle, both near Hyères in 1795 and at the Second Battle of Cape St. Vincent in 1797.

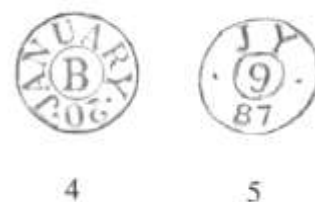
She was finally broken up at Chatham dockyard in November 1799.



Bishopmarks on reverse

THE MARKS (NOTE 1)

1. The inverted 'EDINBURGH / SHIP LRE' mark's range of use is currently recorded as 1770 to 1799, and so could accommodate either of the possible dates. It is the only mark known for Edinburgh from the 18th century. More significant is to consider why (most unusually) a letter for London was landed so far north, and indeed why it had been carried by a Man of War rather than a packet. Both could be a consequence of the havoc wreaked on shipping caused by the American War of Independence: between 1779 and 1782, four of the six West Indian packets were taken and a fifth was damaged. **The War, of course, ended in 1783.**
2. The Ship's Log in the Public Records Office confirms that the Egmont had arrived at Leith by the 28th June 1781. This ties in almost exactly with the 25th June Scottish Bishop Mark (and as the mark is indistinct, conceivably the figure is actually '28' and not '25' as Robertson stated).
3. The London Bishop Mark on the reverse is dated 27th June. This style of mark (Type 3 with the abbreviated month in the bottom segment and with diameters varying from 14mm to 20mm) had been introduced as far back as 1713, but was replaced in 1787. From January through April, an experimental mark (Type 4) with the month in full and a central code letter was tried out but this was then definitively superseded on **1st May 1787** by Type 5 with the month reverting to two letters, the day in a central circle and the year in the lower part of the outer circle (Note 2). Given the fact that the Type 3 boxwood handstamps were most probably cut new every day, it seems unlikely that such a type would have been used in late June 1787.
4. The inland rate from Edinburgh to London was increased from 6d to 7d in **1784**. Hence if, as Robertson suggests, the '7' mark on this EL shows the inland rate PLUS the 1d Captain's Gratuity, then the letter must come from prior to 1784 – otherwise it would be an '8' (7d + 1d).



Combining all of these pieces of evidence, I believe that the case is overwhelming for the true date to be 1781. The importance of this needs to be put into context.

DISEASE IN THE CARIBBEAN IN THE 1780S

In 1851 Professor William A. Guy, Dean of the Medical Department of King's College, Cambridge, noted during one of his lectures on Public Health that "in 1779, out of nearly 30,000 men voted for the service of the Navy, nearly 1 in 2 was sick in hospital, of whom 1 in 42 died" (Note 3). And Jamaica was one of the worst affected places of all: as an example, in that same year Nelson had been a victim of severe fever there and lost two thirds of his men and very nearly succumbed himself before he left Port Royal the following year.

Indeed, matters were getting worse: the young naval surgeon Gilbert Blane, accompanying Admiral Rodney as his personal physician, recorded that in 1780 "one in seven seamen died from disease in the West India station" (Note 4). Blane urged immediate changes to the air, diet and cleanliness aboard ships, including recommendations that seamen be supplied with fruit and other vegetables for the cure of scurvy and that wine be substituted for the daily allowance of rum. He published memorials to the Admiralty; Rodney promoted him to Physician to the Fleet and he started to enforce the changes he had proposed, with considerable success. Within a year the mortality rate had dropped to 1 in 20. After returning to take up a post at St. Thomas's Hospital in London in 1783, Blane continued his campaign for reform, which the Admiralty finally accepted in full in 1795 and scurvy was effectively eradicated from the British Navy.

Unfortunately, all this came just too late for H.M.S. *Egmont*. On her voyage home from the West Indies, scurvy took the lives of one third of her crew (Note 5). This probably explains why she was landed in Scotland rather than in England. The Naval Records list a grim catalogue of posthumous wills drawn up for the seamen aboard her. Captain Fanshawe, however, was not amongst the victims as he had stayed on in Jamaica to take command of the 90-gun H.M.S. *Namur* which took part in the Battle of the Saintes in April 1782, during which six of her crew perished and a further 25 were wounded.

Thanks to Blane's initiatives, this was to be one of the very last such tragedies.

NOTES

- Note 1: Much of the original research on the dating of this letter was done some years ago by the team at Argyll Etkin, to whom I extend my thanks.
- Note 2: The Type numbers quoted have been taken from the catalogue listings in *Bishop Marks* by Allan Oliver which can be found on the Internet at www.philatelicsannex.org/reference/bishop_marks_updated.pdf
- Note 3: For the full text of Guy's particular lecture on scurvy see www.freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~cmtilbury/scurvy.html . His opening remarks paint a vivid portrait of life at sea at the time:
"Some three quarters of a century ago [i.e. in the 1780s], a ship of war was a scene of the most disgraceful negligence. The diet consisted of very salt beef, biscuits mouldy with long-keeping, and puddings made of salt suet and flour. The water was so putrid, often so thick and green from decomposition and vegetable growth, and emitting so strongly the fetor of rotten eggs, as to disgust sight, smell and taste. The ship was damp, filthy, and ill-ventilated, and the air of the wells so polluted that fatal asphyxia was by no means of rare occurrence. Personal cleanliness was neglected; the clothing was insufficient; little effort was made to amuse the mind, and none to instruct it; the sailors' only luxury, an exorbitant quantity of spiritous liquors, at sea, as on land, the fruitful source of disease, misery, insubordination, and crime in all its shapes; add to all these privations and discomforts, a discipline not merely strict but severe, and punishment too often inflicted at the instigation of momentary passion, and we have a faithful picture of the naval service at the period to which I have referred."
- Note 4: In 1780 Blane published at his own expense his notes on naval hygiene: *On the most effective means for preserving the health of seamen, particularly in the Royal Navy*. For further information on Blane, see Mary Wharton's article in the Annals of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (1984), Volume 66, celebrating the sesquicentenary of his death. He was created baronet in 1812, and in 1829 founded a prize medal for Medical Officers of the Royal Navy which is still awarded annually by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.
- Note 5: Passing reference was made to this tragedy in the recent BBC documentary 'Captain Cook and the Scourge of Scurvy'. Researchers vary in their estimates of the total global death toll due to scurvy between 1500 and 1800, but most agree that it was at least one million seamen.

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JAMAICA

'ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF JAMAICAN PHILATELY' WEB PROJECT

BY STEVE JARVIS

Items mentioned in the Bulletin can be accessed using this link:

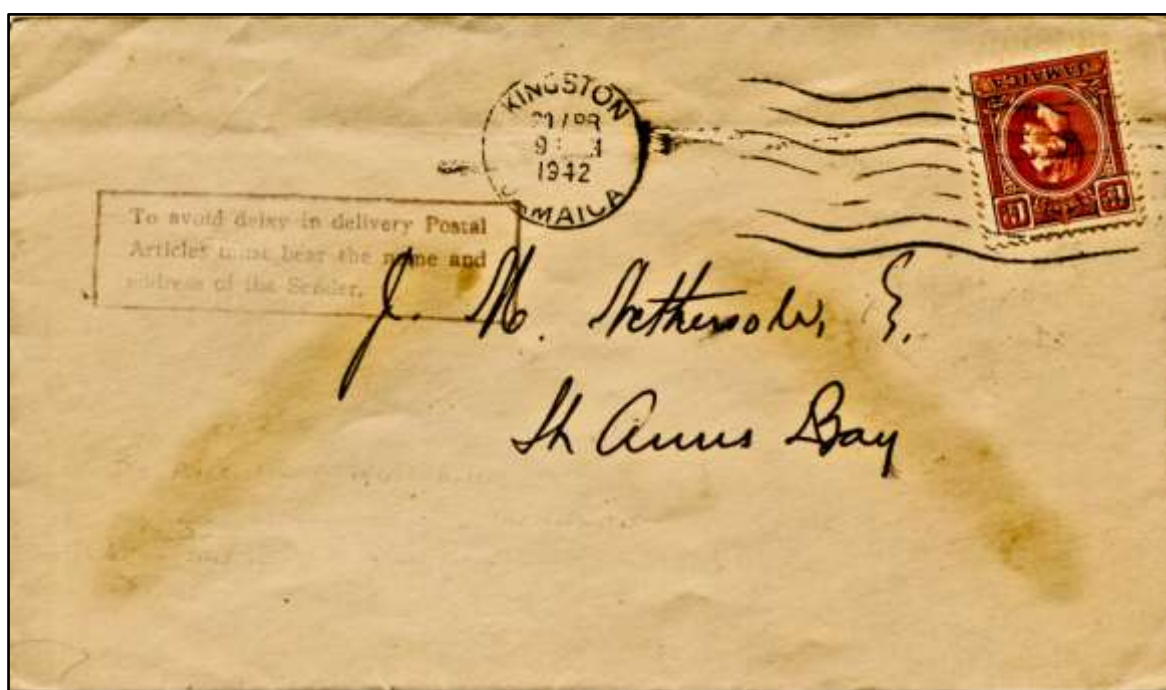
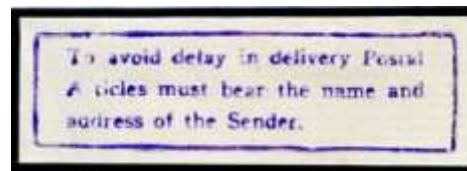
<http://www.jamaicaphilately.info/bwisc>.

Extracts from the Jamaica Gazettes are progressively being loaded to the web site, of particular interest are the 19th century Post Office reports (see the Post Office Notices section).

Recently offered at Derek Lilley's Caribbean Philatelic Auctions was the following cover with informational handstamp.

Previously, (according to my records) it had only been recorded as a courtesy strike.

From the wording it seems the mark was applied to the cover, for the information of the addressee, rather than the cover being sent back to the writer. Despatched 20 April 1942 and received 22 April (on reverse).



For Sale by Private Treaty

The following two reference collections from the estate of Derek Sutcliffe are offered for Private Treaty sale:

- **Meter Marks:** The collection consists of circa 750 covers dating from the 1940s through to the 1980s.
- **Free Marks:** The collection consists of circa 500 covers dating from the late 1890s through to the 1980s. These are available for viewing on the web (<http://www.jamaicaphilately.info/Philatelic/Collections/Sutcliffe-Derek/Free/Menu.html>).

Each collection is stored in a wine box, hence bulky to transport. Therefore the collections are being offered for Private Treaty Sale by sealed bids, through Simon Goldblatt, prior to the Convention (Close for bids 30 September 2011) and the winning bidder will be able to collect at the Convention (otherwise collection arrangements will need to be negotiated).

Guide estimates are £300 to £400 for the Meter Marks and £500 for the Free Marks.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

GVI, 6D GREY & YELLOW – A STRANGER!

I picked this item up a few moons ago from a popular on-line auction site but as yet not found an answer to the colour change variation. I passed an image to Michael Oliver who quoted in part "The yellow is very faint but it appears to be a printed, not handpainted duty plate. I have not heard of this colour combination but suspect that it may be connected with handpainted essays produced for proposed 5d and 8d duties in 1945 but not approved."

It is unmounted mint full gum and well centred, the yellow is quite clear however, the scan lightens the colour further. The stamp shows no sign of bleaching, water or sun damage!

Views would be appreciated.

BY DAVID THORNTON



Colour Chart to accompany the 2nd Edition of The LEEWARD ISLANDS – NOTES FOR PHILATELISTS

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W.P. PEARCE POSTMASTER AND PHILATELIC DEALER

BY ERIC BATESON

In his fascinating article Alan Rigby (Note 1) produced irrefutable evidence that W.P. Pearce was the Postmaster of St. Kitts and together with his wife Alice were supplying details of available stamps and taking orders for stamps from philatelic dealers in Budapest and London. This activity would have been acceptable as part of a Postmaster's duties in addition to supervising general postal services for the island colony. Items from my collection of philatelic covers may throw further light on the philatelic activities of Pearce.

I have two interesting Book Post covers bearing bisected stamps of Nevis. The first is addressed to W.P. Pearce with a 1d lilac mauve bisected stamp (SG:26a) a barred 'A09' and circular date cancel of 'Nevis JU 4 83' (Figure 1). The second also with: a bisected 1d lilac mauve stamp which is probably surcharged vertically with NEVIS ½d (SG:35) [The barred cancel makes it difficult to see if the bisected stamp had a NEVIS ½d surcharge. When purchased at auction the description stated that there was a surcharge in violet a feature identifying the bisect as SG:35]. There are three cancels. A barred 'A09' and two circular date cancels of 'Nevis NO 7 83' and 'St. Kitts NO 10 83' similar to the cancels shown on Rigby's first illustration. My cover (Figure 2) has the prefix 'Mr' which would have been unusual in Victorian times unless self addressed and as the handwriting is the same on Rigby's and both my covers then either himself, his wife or his daughter would have been responsible for the Book Post covers bearing the bisected stamps.

Nevis was at that time a separate colony with its own stamps and presumably had a Postmaster or Postmistress (I will confirm this later) in Charlestown who must have sent all these three covers with solitary bisected stamps to the Postmaster in Basseterre. This could have been nothing more than mail from one post office to another but could have been a contrived arrangement to provide the Pearces with covers they could send under separate cover; together with stamps to dealers overseas. Evidence for this is shown in Rigby's first illustration.

The more usual method was for overseas dealers to send their self-addressed printed blank covers enclosed in an outer envelope to post offices concerned with instructions to apply stamps. The covers were returned by mail, the attached stamps paying the postage possibly with more enclosed stamps to the philatelic dealer. Two examples of matching covers bearing series of Victorian stamps were addressed to Stefan Hellmich of Bohemia a well-known dealer with circular date cancels of 1913. One cover with stamps of Nevis (Figure 3) and the other with the stamps of St. Christopher including a bisect (Figure 4) would have been processed by the Postmaster (or postmistress) of Nevis and the other by the Postmaster of St. Kitts possibly still Pearce.

It is more likely that by 1913 the stamps may have been obtained from the Crown Agents in London (Note 2) and affixed to the covers by Hellmich before he sent them under separate cover to Nevis and St. Kitts for cancelling and return. The registration labels must have been applied locally. It is also interesting to note that both covers were cancelled with the same date probably as they were part of a consignment.

I have also an unremarkable cover bearing the low values of the 1920–22 issue of St. Kitts-Nevis addressed to a dealer in Kimberley South Africa. The cover contained a note from the Postmaster of St. Kitts (no longer Pearce) with a direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that orders for stamps accompanied by remittances should no longer be sent to the Postmaster of St. Kitts or the Postmistress of Nevis. These should be sent to a local stamp vendor and a Miss L. Todd was recommended (Figure 5). This confirms that the postal officers of the colonies were vendors supplying philatelic material to overseas dealers for resale. A question also raised is who was the post officer of Nevis when W.P. Pearce was the Postmaster of St. Kitts?

The evidence is fairly conclusive that W.P. Pearce was both Postmaster and Philatelic Dealer in supplying stamps and covers to overseas dealers.

With reference to Rigby's comment about the Konecke's of London I remember guava jelly very well and also the value of English razor blades when I was an Associate Dean in the Faculty of Medicine of the West Indies in the 1970s.

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Figure 1



60%

Book Post cover to W.P. Pearce with a bisected Nevis stamp (SG:26a) and a barred 'A09' and circular date cancel of 'Nevis JU 4 83'

Figure 2



Book Post cover to 'Mr. W.P. Pearce' with a bisected Nevis stamp (SG:35), a barred 'A09' and circular date cancels of 'Nevis NO 7 83' and 'St. Kitts NO 10 83'.

FIGURE 3



75%

Philatelic cover to Stephan Hellmich a dealer of Bohemia bearing a series of stamps of Nevis (SG:27, 31, 34, 29 and 25) and a St. Kitts-Nevis stamp (SG:14) with a circular date cancel of 'OC 15 13' and Nevis registration label.

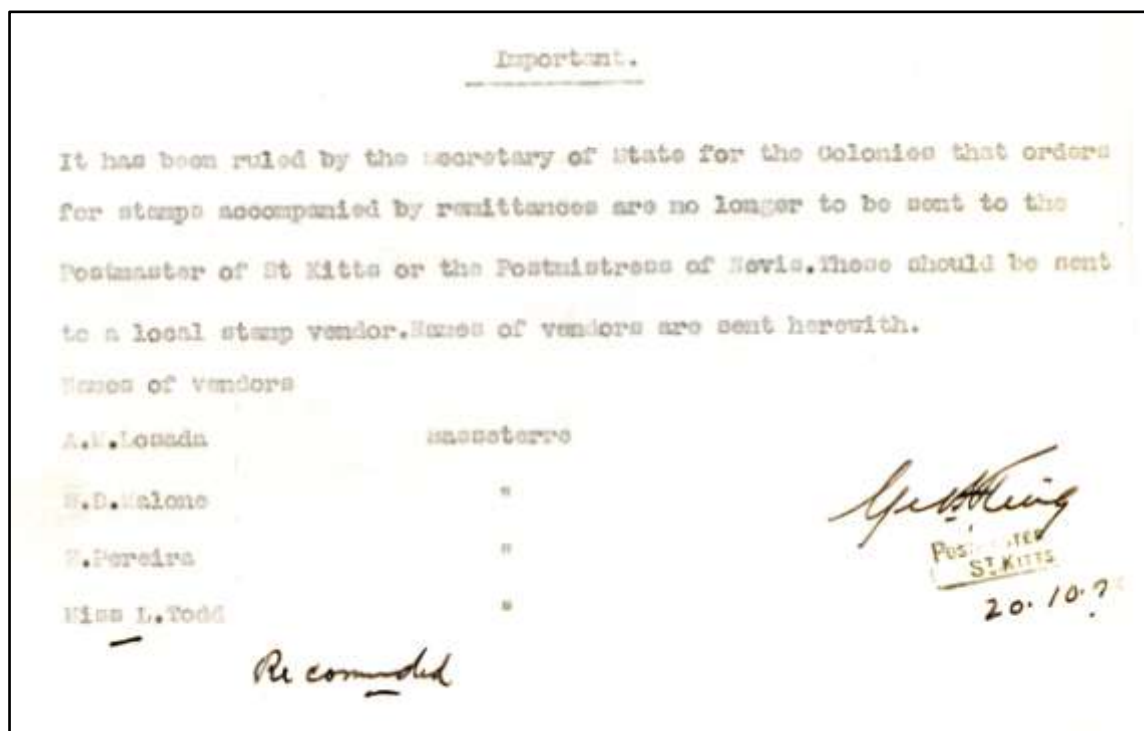
FIGURE 4



75%

A matching philatelic cover bearing St. Christopher stamps (bisected 1d SG:25a, 21, 17 and 24) and also the St. Kitts-Nevis/stamp (SG:14) and with same date cancels as Figure 3 but with a St. Kitts registration label.

FIGURE 5



A note dated '20.10.20' enclosed in a cover to Robins philatelic dealer of Kimberley South Africa instructing the Postmaster of St. Kitts and Postmistress of Nevis that orders for stamps and remittances are to be sent to a local stamp vendor.

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ST. LUCIA**METER MARKS****BY STEVE ZIRINSKY**

I have these two meter covers which I put aside. The meter imprint is printed on the envelope (w/o value). One time with a typical cds and the other with an added meter.

Very odd I think. Comments would be interesting.



Images at 75%

ST. LUCIA**REGISTRATION****BY ALISTER KINNON**

I have recently acquired the cover illustrated, which I what I believe to be an unreported registration handstamp. It was posted at Vieux Fort on the first day of issue of the King George VI definitives in 1938.

I would be interested to hear of any earlier sightings.



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TOBAGO

'½ PENNY' ON 6D STONE

BY NIGEL CHANDLER

It has long been accepted wisdom that there were two settings used in applying this surcharge. Setting is possibly not the best chosen word, and 'state' in the sense of condition is perhaps more accurate, however to conform with received knowledge setting will be used here. This article demonstrates quite clearly that there are at least three settings.

- The 1st setting is defined as having no anomalies, and a block of 15 (5 x 3) is in Ian Jakes' collection.
- The 2nd setting has a wider spacing between '½' and 'PENNY' at Position 10 of the form. This is constant.
- The 3rd setting has a wider spacing as above at both Position 10 and additionally at Position 3. Again constant. Also occurring at Position 7 of the setting is a 'bent' fraction bar in association with a damaged 'E' of 'PENNY'. All are constant.

FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4



- Figure 1 illustrates a normal.
- Figure 2 the wider spacing (constant).
- Figure 3 the wider spacing with raised 'P' (constant?) (It would appear that the raised 'P' developed after the wider spacing, with these generally being from the 3rd setting).
- Figure 4 the 'bent' fraction bar with its accompanying damaged 'E' of 'PENNY' (constant).

Positions 7 & 9 of the forme are recorded with a raised 'P' (see below).

Figure 5 clearly demonstrates the wider spacing at bottom right, and the 'P' is fractionally raised.

FIGURE 5



FIGURE 6



FIGURE 7



Figures 6 & 7 were purchased from the same source, and at one stage quite possibly were from the same counter sheet.

FIGURE 8



FIGURE 9



Figures 8 and 9 sadly again separated before purchase, though clearly coming from the same sheet. But admirably showing the 2nd setting with the wider spacing at Position 10, the 'P' being fractionally raised.

Of note is the poor state of the inking, and the letters themselves appear to have suffered.

FIGURE 10



Figure 10 The 3rd setting with wider spacing at Positions 3 and 10, the latter again having a 'P' that is nearer ground zero than leaping with joy. Also the 'bent' fraction bar at Position 7. Row 8/3 shows clearly the 'G' of 'POSTAGE' joined to outer circle.

FIGURE 11



FIGURE 12



FIGURE 13



Figures 11 & 12 can be ascribed to the 3rd setting.

The apparent blotch is a mark in the paper caused by the papermaker's daisy.

It is suggested the form was 'rocked' onto the sheet, it being too large to apply in the way a canceller would be, and that any 'doubling' is due to the letters not being a snug fit in the forme housing.

FIGURE 14



FIGURE 15



Figure 14 is from Position 5/3 and has the recorded broken final 'O' of 'TOBAGO' (Position 3 of setting).

Figure 15 has the flaw 'G' of 'POSTAGE' joined to outer circle (Position 9 of setting). It also paramountly portrays the raised 'P' recorded in this forme position.

It would be interesting to learn of the 'bent' fraction bar being found on the other surcharged stamps.

FIGURE 16



a



b



c



d

Used examples are far from plentiful, with Figure 16c having been used in the local post, numbering among B.W.I. rarities. The surcharge on Figure 16d is completely missing the upper half.

Could others please view their holdings of the surcharged issues, and add to our collective knowledge. There are many minor anomalies whose causes lie with the construction of the form, and undoubtedly some in part by the tedium of having to apply the surcharge to a huge number of sheets.

TOBAGO

JANUARY 1886 ½D ON 6D STONE, THE SETTING WITH NO WIDE SPACES

BY CHARLES FREELAND

My first reaction on reading Nigel Chandler's article in the June Bulletin, and then later seeing his extended version in this Bulletin, is that we desperately need a Tobago Handbook with a proper bibliography. Nigel is incorrect in thinking that Ian Jakes' block of 15 of the rare setting without any wide spaces (which I first saw about 30 years ago in Hong Kong when I met up with Mike Webster) is a new discovery. In fact, there was an article by Alexander Sefi in the June 1931 PJGB, exactly 80 years ago as I write, which contains an illustration of a block of 18 (6x3) with no wide spaces. The rare setting was also mentioned in notes by Arthur Beach on his display to the RPS on 16 November 1961 (although he was unable to display one) and by Mike Webster in a note in the December 1979 Bulletin.

Sefi's illustration confirms that this was a setting of 12 (five settings per pane of 60) as with all the other overprinted provisionals. But what it also shows is that there is a **NARROWER** space at # 7 (2.75 not 3.25mm). This is of course not present on Ian's block (illustrated in the auction catalogue for our May 2010 auction) whose three rows of five omit the left hand column, but it is present on the scarce setting with wide spaces at #3 and 10 that Nigel illustrates as his Figure 10, as well as his Figure 4.

The illustration below (my Figure 1) allows us to examine the rare setting which, as Sefi's, also shows a narrow space at #7. But wait, #7 also shows the upturned fraction bar that Nigel mentions at the same position on his block of the scarce setting with two wide spaces at #3 and #10 (so Nigel's Figures. 11 and 12 could be from either of the scarcer settings). In Sefi's block, however, the fraction bar is perfectly straight; how come?

FIGURE 1



I believe the explanation is that it is easy to imagine a unit in the chase breaking down and having to be replaced. There was a fair chance of things going wrong in the process of local overprints (several of the provisionals are known with double or inverted overprints) and it was easy for a figure to get damaged. Consider the 'P' in 'Pence' that has an alarming tendency to bounce up and down as some of Nigel's pictures show. The chase was clearly loose for more than one unit, because the 'P' can be found raised on #7 and #9 as well as its more usual appearance on #10. However, the chase had worked even looser by the time the 1/2d on 2 1/2d was overprinted so if you want some more spectacular examples, that is where to look (my Figure 2 shows the foot of the 'P' level with the central bar of the 'E').

FIGURE 2



I feel that more reflection is needed before we jump to conclusions about the sequence of the three settings, and indeed there may be more yet to be identified. Nigel seems to assume that the first setting was the one with no wide spaces and that the chase became loose over time creating first one and then a second wide space. I think it more likely that the setting that is easily the commonest, with one wide space at #10, was the first – remember that this was a locally produced provisional and all the dealers and collectors of the day knew full well that local provisionals were a good bet for capital appreciation. This setting was the one that was likely to be bought by speculators in quantity, whereas they may not have been so observant as to notice the later subtle changes. I leave it to the experts to determine how and why the spacing changes occurred.

Support for this opinion is that the fraction bar on #7 of the regular setting with one space at #10 is not damaged. Given Sefi's evidence, the damage that caused the upturned fraction bar would likely have taken place during the print run of the rare setting. On this evidence I believe that the sequence could have been:

- A. The common setting with a wide space at pos 10, bought up by speculators.
- B. The rare setting with no wide spaces (in the course of which a new #7 showing a narrower space and bent fraction bar was inserted in the overprint forme) explaining Sefi's block with the bar straight and my Figure 1 with the bar crooked).
- C. The scarce setting with wide spaces at both #3 and #10, showing damage to #7.

I must admit that this sequence poses an additional problem as the subsequent ½d on 2½d overprinted three months later in April 1886 has only been seen with setting A, and this would suggest that it was the last one in the sequence. So Nigel and I may both be wrong. But if so, why is the #7 unit regular?

Peter Ford drew my attention to an image of a lot in the Gärtner sale of June 6–10 that contained two apparently major varieties of this stamp, one with ½ (but NOT Penny) double and the other with an extra E at the end (ie PENNYE). There was also a ½ on 2½d with an extra P inserted inside a wide space variety (ie ½ PPENNY). The pedigree gave it away – they were all ex Ferrari who had a habit of paying good money for outright fakes, as these must surely be.

Yes, we do need that Tobago handbook!

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TRINIDAD**EARLY ST. ANNS CANCELS****BY ED BARROW**VERSION 1VERSION 2

Early St. Anns cancels are scarce and it has been assumed that only one cancel was used throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s. For example, Proud¹ illustrates the cancel shown as Version 2 above and gives a range of use from 10 Nov 1887 to 29 Jul 1907. But are these two impressions really from the same instrument? When superimposed the spacing of the letters is a close match and so is the positioning of the date in the centre. Both outer rings also measure 23.5mm. However, the size and shape of the letters are noticeably different, in some cases a full 1 mm smaller. I don't think this could be explained by normal wear and tear as this usually expands the size of the lettering, not shrink it.

From my observations Version 1 is from the early years of use and Version 2 from the later years. Was Version 1 run over by a tram and subsequently repaired? Or were there two different instruments? The latest date I have for Version 1 is '11 OC 1890'. The earliest date I have with Version 2 is '8 JY 1897'. Can anyone narrow these dates or offer an alternative explanation?

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TRINIDAD

THE LAST CHAPTER IN TRINIDAD STEEL CANCELS

BY ED BARROW

The management of Trinidad & Tobago's postal service was privatised in 1999 and with it the long era of steel cancels drew to a close, making way for locally made rubber cancels. The last comprehensive study of modern Trinidad & Tobago cancels was the Addiss et al Monograph¹ which covered cancels up to 1980. Between these two bookends, 1980 to 1999, a number of new steel cancels entered service. These are known to collectors but were never comprehensively studied. This article is an attempt to get the ball rolling.



Type 15



Type 16

The new cancels introduced during this period are all single ring circular date stamps. These can be grouped into 2 types which in a previous article I had named Type 15 and 16. This carried on from the numbering system developed by Addiss et al which ended at Type 14. These new cancels were introduced in the mid to late 1980s and many were issued as replacements for earlier temporary Type 10 skeletons.

The main difference between the two Types are the spacing lines found on the Type 16. Both Types are oddly small with diameters of approximately 23mm. The rationale for such a small difficult-to-read format is hard to fathom. The tiny spaces in between the letters were also prone to clogging with ink pad debris and hard to clean. This might explain why many saw short service and were retired long before privatisation.

The list below is probably not complete: for example I have heard rumours of cancels being issued to Reform and Cedros but have yet to see examples. If anyone has any to add please let me know, with a scan if possible. Any new entries will be added on future lists.

<u>Type 15</u>	<u>Type 16</u>	<u>Type 16</u>
Balthazar Street	Arouca	Moruga
Brasso Venado	Calcutta Settlement	Newtown
Frederick St.	Chaguanas	Plum Road
Golden Lane	Claxton Bay	Registration GPO
Grande Riviere	Cocorite	Roxborough
Guaico Tamana	Couva	Santa Flora
Hope	Cross Crossing	Santa Maria
Morvant	Cunupia	Siparia Junction Rd
Paramin	Curepe	St. Anns
Princes Town	EMS GPO	St. James
Roxborough	Erin	St. Johns
San Fernando	Gasparillo	Valencia
Scarborough	La Horquetta	Vega De Oropouche
Tabaquite Post Office	L'anse Fourmi	Williamsville
Talparo	Laventille	
Windsor Park	Maloney	
Woodland	Matelot	

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VIRGIN ISLANDS

THE 1D GREEN 'UNCOMPOUND PERF.' – PART 2

BY SIMON GOLDBLATT

Members will recollect my enthusiasm for the 1866 1d green 'uncompound perf.' which had been found unused with perf 15 all round, but trimmed in several places. Mild scepticism has not been an unusual reaction; for if there was one such, there must have been others; and where are they? Out there somewhere ...

In a previous article (Bulletin #216, March 2008) I suggested possible reasons why such others as may have once existed need not have survived, and I thought it unlikely that any others would now be found. I have a confession to make. I was wrong. One of our Circle members owned one.

I speak of the late Dr. Ronnie Straus, an avid and perceptive collector, whose affection for classic issues around the world, flair for postmarks, and instinct for rarities, saw him assemble a momentous philatelic holding. When the first part of his collection was put on the market by Grosvenor in May 2011, it was an eye-opener, with some very large realisations, and much more still to come.

Yet it became clear that there had been nowhere near enough time for Ronnie Straus to sort through, and give full honours to, all the treasure that he had acquired. There were many albums with their valuables still untouched.

In one such 19th century album, replete with stamps stuck to pages, reposed a Virgin Islands 1d green, sending out its message to the initiated, "please look at me. I was born in 1866": to which the informed philatelist would silently respond, "you can't have been – your perfs are 15 all round".

These silent exchanges must have taken place; for why otherwise would it have been left to me to ensure that the stamp in question was given the chance to be introduced to its siblings? – and thus, to find its long-lost twin.

The result can be seen in the illustration. No need to rely simply on the weakness at top tight corner, common to both stamps, or the heavy slightly blurred printing of the upper rosettes. Simply treat the base of each as carrying a bar code, and the message is clear: "We are twins".

Plate position is Row 2/4. There of course, is the slight inhibitor for identifying the next example to turn up (if there is one).



Perf 15



Perf 12

One has to be able to plate the stamp in order to assign positively to the 1866 printing, but even here the path has been smoothed. With the original work by Yardley and Brown in the London Philatelist, the catalogue produced by Migliavacca (with Downing) more recently, and the fair proportion of a printing of 880 sheets still in existence, among these some quite large multiples, including the odd sheet still intact, the research material is easily available. Time for me to climb down from my hobby horse, and leave further discovery to others.

A concluding note of caution is needed. There were plate proofs for the 1d green, some in shades close enough to the issued stamp and some – but not all – from the issued setting. So it is at least theoretically possible to attempt to convert an imperf. Proof to perf. 15 all round. There would have been no incentive to do so in the past. The faker's aim would have been to produce the 15x12 compound variant. One meets these from time to time, and not every certified compound perf. would necessarily be considered genuine today.

No need, then, to be unduly anxious when you start your hunt for the next example of the uncompound perf. Be patient, rather than optimistic. Yes, we know now of one which was, indeed, out there. There cannot be many more. The variety must be at least as rare as the compound variety. And of commensurate value? Time will show.

AUCTION UPDATE**BY CHARLES FREELAND****SPINK 28 JUNE 2011 (BP 20% UP TO £3K AND 17% ABOVE THAT)**

There was an undeniable feeling of tension at the first of the eight parts of the 'Chartwell' (Sir Humphrey Cripps) collection, with TV cameras, a battery of phones and the most packed audience I have seen in the Spink rooms since Marriott's Trinidad. While quite a number had plainly come to watch the chase for the Post Office Mauritius (which for the record went for £900k after a tense phone battle), two mini collections of Bermuda and Virgin Islands, including several great rarities, attracted a number of our members, including John Hallam from Guernsey, Simon Richards, Stephen Sugarman and Mark Taylor. The bidders included distinguished Europeans Guido Craveri, David Feldman and German agent Jochen Heddergott as well as the regular London dealers and agents.

Bermuda started off things and the phones were immediately active. Of the three Postmasters, the Thies cover was apparently cheap at £55k but then it was rather unattractive, having fetched only £25k at the Tucker sale in 1978. The red Perot off cover was nice and went for £95k, just over full Gibbons after the add-ons. The second Perot made from the Hamilton crowned circle was a nice 1861 cover and this seemed a fair buy at £110k (Tucker £36k). But if there was a real surprise it was the QV 1d imperfs. The mint was the finest known and fetched no less than £45k (Tucker £9.5k), way above Gibbons, even though the description hinted that it might have been a proof. The used was £14k (Tucker £4.2k). The fine mint block of the 3d on 1d provisional was a mere £52k, an excellent return on the Tucker £8.5k. The 1d on 1s with inverted overprint, although defective, went for over three times estimate at £10k. Of those seven Bermuda rarities, only two had the same buyer so there were six bidders who that fetched five or six figures...and that is not counting the many underbidders who pushed the prices to their final levels.

The remainder of the Bermuda was by no means mundane, with several blocks and fine pieces. Two pretty Hamilton and St. Georges crowned circles to the US went to the same buyer at £4k and £7.5k. A lovely block of the 1d on 3d at £8.5k seemed dear but it was as much as £3.1 in Tucker, while the slightly faulty block of 9 of the 1d on 1s went to the same buyer for £5.5k. Other blocks of four of the 6d dull purple and 1d/1s were well above Gibbons at £5.2k and £3k. From the numbers announced by the auctioneer, at least 15 bidders secured one or more Bermuda lots.

The most interesting lot in the **Virgin Islands** section was the finer of the two known examples of the Tortola Crowned Circle, which went for £17k, presumably to a crowned circle collector. This was followed by three very fine GB used in Tortola at £8k, two of them bought by John Taylor. I am not one of those enthused by the unissued Missing Virgin, but plainly others are as it soared to £120k, a decent return on the £24k achieved in 1981. The lovely double overprint of the 4d/1s was £6.5k, the current Gibbons price, without taking the music into account. Finally there were four **Turks** provisional rarities that were held back from the important Turks collection sold by Spink in 2005. The same buyer gobbled up all four for £37.5k, as well as some of the Virgin Islands.

MURRAY PAYNE 17 JULY (NO BP)

There were some spectacular GVI rarities in this sale. In **Bahamas** the double value tablet on 2½d was £3.8k and 3d Columbus 'Rence' flaw in bottom marginal block of 12 £3.1k, not to mention stop after Columbus on 2s for £4k and Coiumbus flaw on a partly foxed 8d mint sheet at £5.3k. The **Bermuda** was even better, the highlights for me the bronze-green 5s shade Pos. 60 flaw u/m at £5.3k and a block including the #17 chin flaw at £8.5k. In the Williams Lea line perfs, the rare 22a broken tail flaw on 2s, 2s6d and 5s each went for £2k+ and the rarest of the scroll flaw blocks, on the 2s, for £3.7k. **Leeward Islands** chipped in with the two scroll flaws on the 1942 10s (£4.1k each) and the sideways watermark on the £1 a remarkable £5.2k (not that I recall seeing one recently, though most of the sheet survives). For ordinary mortals the **Bahamas** 1942 1s on thin paper was £210 but the 1938 **Br. Guiana** 36c booklet went out of our reach at £700. There were plenty of other specialist pieces and there is more to come from this collection in the next sale.

FUTURE EVENTS

Lord Lenny Steinberg's collection of blocks at Sotheby's on 7–9 September has plenty of fine BWI material, especially the Saints, though be warned that you need a lot of patience to surf the Sothebys website and comply with their AML procedures, so be sure to register early if you wish to bid online. Far more user-friendly will be the Grosvenor sale on 28–9 September which will include Mike Rego's steamships, and Victoria on 3 December, which will include Bob Hill's Barbados.

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Revisions to contact details should be provided to the Editor, Steve Jarvis, 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 the 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 #221). An updated listing is now available for download from the web site or printed copy by application to the 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 the rest of 2011 is as follows:

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