



## STUDY CIRCLE

### British Guiana – Medicine Duty

BY MICHAEL MEDLICOTT



**BULLETIN No. 231 December 2011**



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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 28 April 2012 – AGM & Auction at Spink.
- Saturday 3 November 2012 – Meeting at Philatex.

**STUDY GROUP LEADERS**

- Michael Medlicott is taking on Revenues.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS:**

The PayPal facility is now available for subscription renewals. In order to cover our costs, the fees are slightly higher but it is hoped the convenience to Members will make it worthwhile. We are also offering a paperless facility, where the printed journal is not provided but it can be downloaded from the web (usually available about four weeks earlier). At the moment this facility is targeted at Rest of the World Members who can benefit from lower subs and the Society saves on printing and postage costs. A blue subscription reminder is enclosed with the Bulletin for those who need to pay their 2012 subs.

	Cheque etc GB£	US\$	Paypal	Paperless
UK	£10		£10.60	£10
Europe	£10		£10.60	£10
Rest of World	£16	\$25	£17	£10

Note: Payment through PayPal to BWISC is always in GBP£, this will be converted to your local currency by PayPal or your Credit Card company. Initially, we are restricting payment of subscriptions through PayPal to a maximum of two years (five years by cheque etc).

**MEMBER INFORMATION**

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

- Steve Jarvis displaying Jamaica at Chippenham on 3 April 2012.
- Graham Booth providing standing display of *West Indies Mail and Banana Boats* at the RPSL from 13 to 25 January 2012.

**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.

**WEB SITE**

- 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.

**BWISC CONVENTION**

The Convention at Honiley was well attended by about 50 members and a dozen spouses.

Saturday saw the introduction of short informal presentations by about 20 members with a wide range of material that covered many of the 15 or so BWI territories. Scans of many of these are on the web site and selected pages will feature over the next few Bulletins. The day concluded with a presentation on competitive exhibiting by Chris Harman. This proved to be a lively affair with much discussion, Chris emphasised that mounting for competitive exhibiting was only one style for collectors to follow and that displays to Societies and collecting for personal pleasure may / should adopt different approaches.

The two formal displays (on the Sunday): by Peter Tribe on Montserrat; and by Simon Goldblatt on Virgin Islands were hugely enjoyed, a summary of Peter's display can be read later in the journal and one for Simon's will appear next time (Simon's display can be viewed already on the web site).

There were also half a dozen dealers who took tables and the members table, in particular, did a roaring trade with over £4,000 of members' material sold. Sales of the Circle's own publications, of which there have been almost a dozen over the past two years, including the two most recent on Bahamas and the Leeward Islands, were also lively, with buyers happy to avoid the increasingly heavy postage costs.

Informal displays were as follows:

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| • Perkins Bacon   | Chris Harman      |
| • BWI Maritime Mail (Historical letters)                      | Graham Booth      |
| • BWI Cinderellas   | Ian Jakes         |
| • Anguilla Postal History                                     | Brian Brookes     |
| • Bahamas: First Air Mail                                     | Peter Fernbank    |
| • Barbados: Miscellany  | Richard Stupples  |
| • Cayman Islands: The Key Penny                               | Kevin Darcy       |
| • Cayman Islands:   | James Podger      |
| • Dominica: 1776 to 1890                                      | Simon Richards    |
| • Grenada: King Edward VII                                    | Charles Freeland  |
| • Grenada: Postal Stationery card (Display not yet available) | Simon Kelly       |
| • Jamaica: WW2 PoW Mail                                       | Paul Farrimond    |
| • Jamaica: Duncans  | Anthony Wilkinson |
| • Jamaica: Air Mail rates                                     | Steve Jarvis      |
| • Trinidad: Britannia Plate Flaws                             | Michael Medlicott |

Extracts can be seen on centre pages 17 to 24, more to follow next time.





Peter Ford opening the Convention



Charles Freeland addressing the evening dinner



Simon Goldblatt



Peter Tribe



Simon Richards



Simon Kelly



Paul Farrimond



Graham Booth



James Podger



Peter Fernbank

## PUBLIC AUCTION #30 ~ LATE JANUARY 2012



Our January Public Auction features the outstanding R. B. ("Bob") Hill Gold Medal Collection of Barbados, replete with select postal history and rare and unusual stamps. Other collections include The Jonathan Wadleigh Collection of British Commonwealth, The Robert J. Frascati Collection of British Commonwealth Specimens, the final portion of the Winter Postage Dues, strong sections of Malaya, Hong Kong, Canada Silver Jubilee issue, Turks Island, Revenues, Rhodesia Double Heads, Orange Free State, an interesting offering of Lots & Collections and much, much more!



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## BRITISH GUIANA

### MEDICINE DUTY

BY MICHAEL MEDLICOTT

With Charles Freeland's help, I have recently acquired a small stock of British Guiana Medicine Duty stamps, about which little is known, and less recorded.

Barefoot's *British Commonwealth Revenues* (8<sup>th</sup> edition, 2008) lists just two denominations in black and green, and ascribes a date of issue of c.1900. The reality is more interesting.

Two sets of these issues may be made, one in bright green and black, one in scarlet and black, printed by Waterlow & Sons in London to a high standard. Waterlow had lost their contract for printing British Guiana postage stamps to De La Rue in 1875, and hung on to their contract for the Summary Jurisdiction revenue issue until 1882. It is probable, however, that they retained certain minor contracts until at least the turn of the century, Medicine Duty included.

No dated, or otherwise cancelled copy, is known to the writer, but the fact that the omniscient Morley makes no reference to Medicine Duties in his catalogue or his printed album is significant, and implies an initial issue date no earlier than 1900.

Inland Revenue duty was levied in British Guiana, as in the mother country, on an ad valorem basis related to the value of the package of medicine. Two rates of duty can be recorded; the green stamps were used to seal packets or bottles and recorded payment of duty of not less than one eighth the value of the contents; the scarlet stamps recorded payment of duty of not less than one quarter of the value. Why two scales? One can surmise that the lower rate was levied on routine nostrums such as boracic powder, whilst the higher rate applied to dangerous drugs like opium and its derivative, laudanum.

As indicated on the G.B. equivalent label "This stamp must be affixed so that it is destroyed in removing contents of inclosure", the intention was to avoid adulteration of the medication as well as to record payment of duty. The rare surviving examples are likely therefore to have been unused, as the absence of cancellations of any kind bears out.

The labels are always imperforate on one side, and usually rouletted at top and/or bottom, indicating that the sheets were laid out in horizontal pairs with an indeterminate number of rows.

The paper is toned, probably by climate and age, and is of a stout wove type with no watermark.

A total of six values are so far recorded, and it is probable that the methodical taxman provided at least two more.

### CHECK LIST

Ad Valorem Medicine Duty: Date of issue: c.1900?

Printer: Waterlow & Sons

No Watermark

Perf. Rouletted x Imperf.

a) Black & Bright Green

- Duty 4c on value 32c and under
- Duty 8c on value 64c and under
- Duty 12c on value 96c and under
- Duty 16c on value 128c and under



b) Black & Scarlet

- Duty 8c on value 32c and under
- Duty 16c on value 64c and under
- Duty 24c on value 96c and under
- Duty 32c on value 128c and under



The third and 8<sup>th</sup> have yet to be confirmed and may not (still) exist.

All values are of considerable rarity, and fully justify Barefoot's 2008 pricing of £75 each.



**POSTAL AGENCY No. 3****BY MICHAEL MEDLICOTT**

Establishing the whereabouts at any given time of the often peripatetic numbered Postal Agency datestamps is a baffling task. Ted Proud (Note 1) has solved a number of the puzzles that had defeated Townsend & Howe (Note 2) 40 or so years earlier, but a number remain still.

Red Hill (or Red Hill Bay) on the upper Mazaruni below Enachu is known by just one cover (see Figure 1) which proves the whereabouts of the Postal Agency No. 12 datestamp on 9 August 1929; the cover was sold by the late Derek Nathan through Cavendish in June 2004 realising £300 plus premium. According to Ted Proud (op.cit. p.241), the Agency opened at the shop of Mr.L. McGilloroy (sic, which may be a misprint) at least as early as 12 November 1928, and was closed by 1936.

The cover at Figure 2 was included in a lot of British Guiana covers in Grosvenor's sale of October last. The 2 cent postal stationery envelope was uprated by the addition of a similar cutout to 4 cents and clumsily addressed to England, both indicia being neatly cancelled by strikes of POSTAL AGENCY No. 3 datestamps, dated '25 AU/31'. The stationery envelope is personalised by the by-line 'LESTER MacGILLIVRAY,/BRITISH GUIANA', who looks suspiciously like our Postal Agent at Red Hill of three years earlier. In the absence of home deliveries on the Mazaruni, the sender's name, a Mr. De Silva whose initials appear on a seal on the reverse, has been added in m/s above the Storekeeper/Postal Agents name, inviting reply c/o MacGillivray. No. 3 according to both T&H and Proud, belonged to an unknown office at this date, before being transferred to Garraway Stream around the middle of 1933.

Can anyone corroborate or refute the supposition that No. 3 replaced No. 12 at Red Hill at some point before 25 August 1931?

As a footnote to those interested in Guiana infrastructure, there is wonderful local colour in one of Evelyn Waugh's less known works, *92 Days – Travels in Guiana and Brazil* (Note 3), his description of a journey in 1933–4 into the Rupunui and on into Brasil. Of particular interest is his account of the latter stages of his return journey from Bon Success (now renamed Lethem after the Governor who opened up the interior with air services to Georgetown by way of Tumatumari, Rockstone and Wismar by mail-boat and light railway.

Note 1 Edward B Proud, *The Postal History of British Guiana*, pub Proud Bailey Co. Ltd.

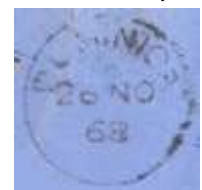
Note 2 W.A.Townsend and F.G.Howe, *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana*, pub RPSL, 1970

Note 3 Evelyn Waugh, *92 Days – Travels in Guiana and Brazil*, first published by Duckworth, 1934, now available in paperback by Serif.

**DOMINICA****1868 DATESTAMP****BY SIMON RICHARDS**

In the 2010 Study Circle Auction I acquired an entire with a nice strike of the Crowned Circle paid at Dominica, one of the many such strikes on letters from the Melville correspondence in the 1860s.

Recently I turned it over and was rather surprised to see the datestamp was not the Dominica double arc (Proud Type D1). Checking with my copy of Proud I find that he has 11 July 1867 as the LKD for that strike. The next datestamp he illustrates is given Type D3 which is a circle enclosing the word Dominica and the month and day with a reported EKD of 12 March 1869.



This begs the question as to what happened in 1868 and may explain why there is no Type D2 illustrated. Unfortunately my strike is right across the two ends of the letter.

The dimensions are the same as Type D3 and I suspect it is the same handstamp but with the year plugs still in use. Much of the Melville correspondence has survived and there were two covers in the Jaffé sale (10 April 1868 and 10 February 1869) that could help shed light on the matter. So if you have a letter from this period, please do look at the back as well as the Crowned Circle on the front.



FIGURE 1



Proving cover for whereabouts of the Postal Agency No. 12.  
Red Hill (or Red Hill Bay) dated '9 AU 29'.

FIGURE 2



POSTAL AGENCY No. 3 dated '25 AU/31'.



# Stanley Gibbons

Commonwealth Department

**DOMINICA 1886 SG26**



**1886-90 1s dull magenta,  
wmk CA, upper left corner block of 6 (3x2) with current number '1',  
brilliant o.g. (stamps unmounted).  
Trivial gum wrinkles (and insignificant crease in left margin) mentioned for accuracy,  
but a superb and rare positional multiple.  
Only 20 sheets were printed. Ex William Frazer.**

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**BWI****'SPECIMEN' OVERPRINT VALUES****BY MICHAEL OLIVER.**

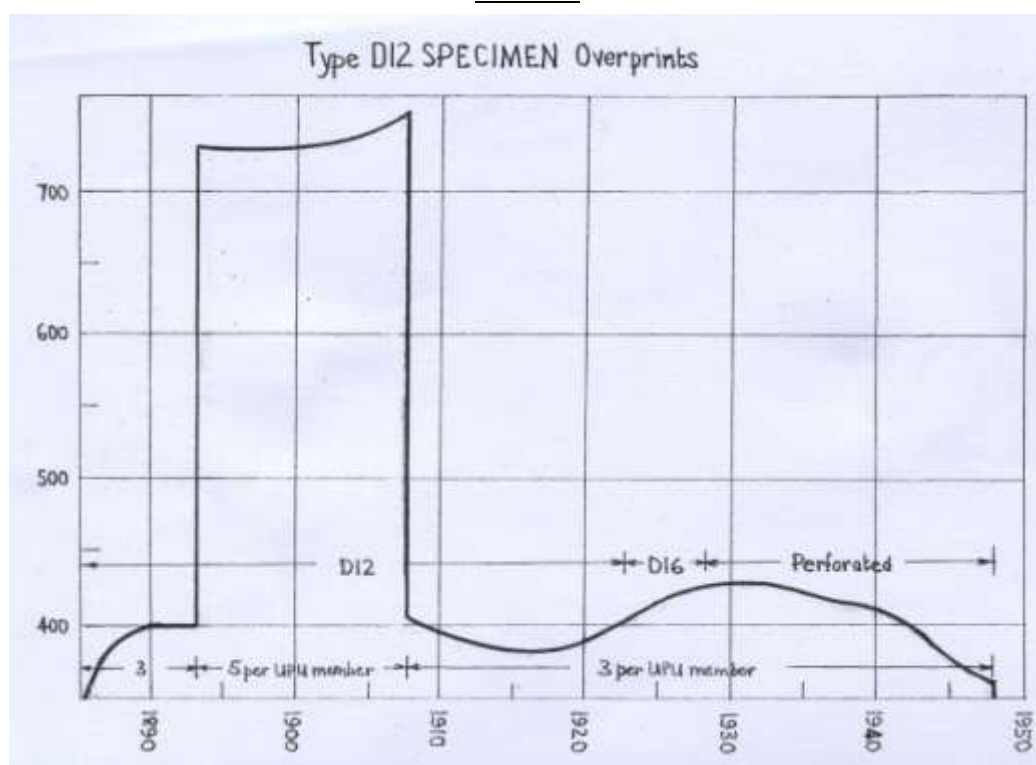
Charles Freeland's comments in the September Bulletin, "*that relatively cheap stamps have become worthy of the forger's attention*" and "*they are rarely valuable enough to justify expert certificates.*" I presume that he is referring to Stanley Gibbons catalogue prices. This begs the questions, which are relatively cheap stamps and, moreover, what should be the price (value) of a 'SPECIMEN' relative to its corresponding stamp? Figure 1 shows that for more than half the life of D12 the numbers of stamps overprinted 'SPECIMEN' was within a few of 400 for every set or issue irrespective of the value of the duty, be it ¼d or £100. SG price sets of specimens up to £1 (or equivalent in Dollars or Rupees). Those having higher duties are each priced individually.

I selected at random from Stanley Gibbons catalogue 60 sets totalling 599 specimens from 32 colonies, excluding the period 1893–1908. This produces an average price per specimen of £33. However, the difference between a set of specimens and its corresponding set of unused stamps varies very widely between – 2.4 to + 10.0 times, yet every stamp of every set had the same number overprinted. If the prices of the sets of stamps and their corresponding specimens is, as one would expect, an indication of different scarcity, how can it be possible for specimen sets to be priced less than the stamps? I am not aware of any set in this period which had more specimens than stamps.

The most striking example of a set with duty values higher than £1 is the 1922, Kenya & Uganda issue comprising 30 duties, 1c – £100. The specimen set of 20 duties 1c – £1 is priced £600 or £30 each. The ten duties £2 – £100 are priced individually from the £2 at £225 increasing incrementally to the £100 at £1,600. All 30 duties would have had approximately 400 overprinted 'SPECIMEN'. With the £100 stamp priced £110,000 unused, this suggests that there should be about 70 specimens per stamp or that no more than six stamps exist. Perhaps when to purchase one at the time would have cost about seven years salary of a Colonial Officer, the above may not seem as unlikely as it first appears.

There is a general acceptance that the prices of specimens in sets to £1 increase according to the duty value. The forger can purchase numerous postage rate stamps for less than £1 to overprint for a good return with no questions asked about their provenance.

Clearly, many prices of sets of specimens vary widely between each other and also in relation to their corresponding stamps.

**FIGURE 1**

## Local Commercial Mail

Available from many of the Caribbean Islands including:

Anguilla, Antigua, Belize, Barbados, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad.

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**BWI****ROBERTSON GLADSTONE 2<sup>ND</sup> BARONET (1805–1875)****BY MICHAEL REGO**

Robertson Gladstone became an English merchant and politician. He was born on 15 November 1805, the second son, and third child of Sir John Gladstone and the brother of William Ewart Gladstone who was Prime Minister of the UK four times.



Robertson, along with his siblings was bought up in Liverpool at the Gladstone house in Rodney Street and then at Seaforth House from 1813. He studied at Eton College along with his older brothers Thomas and William. He was moved by his father to Glasgow Academy at the age of sixteen, where he was keen on mathematics, which he judged would be of use in his intended future career as a merchant. He then returned to Liverpool to work in the offices of his father's company.

On 28 September 1827 he travelled with his elder brother Thomas to spend the winter in Naples. On his return to England he proposed to his father that he should visit the family estates in the West Indies with his father accepting the proposal. Leaving on 12 October 1828 he travelled to Demerara, British Guiana, arriving in November and remained for three months until March 1829. Robertson made a record of this journey in his *Journal of a Voyage & Residence in the Colony of Demerara* which is held in the library of the Liverpool Athenaeum. He travelled back to England via the USA where he stopped in Philadelphia.

**FAMILY**

Robertson was engaged at the age of 30 to Mary Ellen Jones (d. 1865), daughter of a notable local banker, Hugh Jones. They married on 28 January 1836 in St. George's Church, Liverpool. The marriage caused disagreements within the Gladstone family because of the religious beliefs of the Jones family who were Unitarians, a faith which was considered to be divergent from the evangelical Church of England beliefs of the Gladstone family. After the marriage a mansion house called Court Hey Hall was built in the same year as their family home.

They had eight children; (1) John Gladstone (1838–1852), (2) Mary Ellen Gladstone (1840–1895), (3) Arthur Robertson Gladstone, Capt (1841–1896), (4) Hugh Jones Gladstone (1843–1874), (5) Robertson Gladstone (1844–1893), (6) Walter Longueville Gladstone (1846–1919), (7) Anna Maria Heywood Gladstone (1848–1901), (8) Richard Francis Gladstone (1849–1909).

He was also the owner of 24 Abercromby Square which later became part of the University of Liverpool.

Robertson purchased the patronage of St. Andrew's Church in Renshaw Street, Liverpool, a church which was built by his father.

**POLITICS**

In 1833 he became a freemason in Liverpool. Active in radical Liverpool politics, he was elected as one of the councillors in Liverpool's Abercromby ward as part of the 1838 Municipal Elections. This was his third attempt at taking the seat, and this was noted as a "The scene of a great Tory triumph, however it was achieved." He served as mayor of the city between 1842 and 1843. In 1846 he was one of the 'gentlemen' present during the visit of Prince Albert to the Liverpool Sailors' Home. As a measure of his continued importance he was still a member of seven of the thirteen town council committees in 1859. In 1862 he unsuccessfully supported Charles Mozley as candidate for mayor. In Nov 1863 he again proposed him for mayor, and with a majority of five Mozley became the first Jewish mayor of Liverpool.

Robertson was also a Justice of the Peace (J.P.) for Lancashire, a Trustee of the Liverpool Union Mill and Bread Company and a member of the Health Committee.

**BUSINESS**

In the fullness of time after his marriage, Robertson obtained a partnership in Heywood's Bank, where his father-in-law was a partner.

In August 1845 he was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Grand Junction Railway and was also on the committee of the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway. He was the first President of the

Liverpool Financial Reform Association after it was instituted in Liverpool on 20 April 1848, – a body which was noted as “the most persistent and single-minded free trade body England had ever known.”

Robertson inherited his father's Liverpool firm after John Gladstone's death on 3 December 1851.



Reduced size

Letter-front from Demerara addressed to Robertson Gladstone Esquire, Liverpool.

Endorsed 'per Packet'

Rate 1s 0d, carried by RMSP Severn

Demerara large arc '5 Oct 1843'

London transit '7 Nov'

Liverpool arrival '8 Nov'

See *British GPO Notice to the Public and Instructions to All Postmasters* informing them of the new scheme for West India Mail Packet service of June 1843, UK to West Indies.

All mails to be made up in London on 1<sup>st</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> each month.

Homeward route; local steamer:

Demerara – Tobago – Grenada – then main line steamer:

Grenada – St. Thomas

– (Falmouth) – Southampton.

[*Early Routings of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company 1842–1879, Kenton and Parsons, PHSoc, 1999*]

## **BRITISH GUIANA**

In 1860 Robertson is recorded owning the Wales sugar plantation, on the West Bank of the Demerara River, and by the 1890s Belle Vue estate was merged with Wales. Another estate was Gladstone Hall, which was also known as Gladstoneville village, situated on the Arabian Coast, Essequibo.

It was Robertson's father John Gladstone who suggested in 1837 that East Indian indentured labour was a solution to the Africans drifting from the plantations to the towns, and was later given permission from government to bring Calcutta 'Coolies' for his two plantations. Out of the 396 that landed on May 1838, 101 East Indian labourers were sent to the Vreed-en-hoop and Vreed-en-stein plantations. At the height of his career Sir John Gladstone was trading from Liverpool with worldwide interests, including a portfolio of plantations in Demerara, which he never visited. The Demerara estates he owned were at Success, Wales, Covenden, Hampton Court, Vreed-en-hoop (peace and hope) and Vreed-en-stein. Some of these have become popular names for postmark collectors.

## **HIS ESTATE**

Later in life he lost around £6,000 of his brother William's share of the Seaforth estate. He died on 23 September 1875 at Court Hey. Much of his extensive property portfolio was sold at a Liverpool auction the following year between 7–9 February. This included dozens of homes on Liverpool's most prestigious streets including a row of townhouses in Rodney Street and stables, workshops and homes in Dale Street and Hope Street.

The executors of his estate were his sons Robertson and Arthur. His will was “proved in the Liverpool District Court of Probate. The personality was sworn under £120,000. A sum of £500 was bequeathed to local charities and schools.” [Wikipedia]

**DOMINICA****RATE ALTERATION****BY SIMON RICHARDS**

I recently acquired the letter illustrated below which shows the Dominica undated fleuron on a letter to the Royal Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh of 15 November 1813. The letter was initially rated at 2s5d but in London an Inspector has decided that it should have been charged the double rate and has applied his Inspectors Crown in red over the 2s5d and marked the letter 4s9d with the additional ½d wheel tax. The letter enclosed a Bill of Exchange and presumably this was the reason for the decision – incidentally the 8s4½d marked refers to the total amount of postage to be collected from the Bank that day.



The Inspectors Crown is rare on West Indies mail, and whilst I have the mark on a letter from Trinidad I have no record of it on any other cover from Dominica – do other members have this mark hidden away in their collections?





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## 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.**

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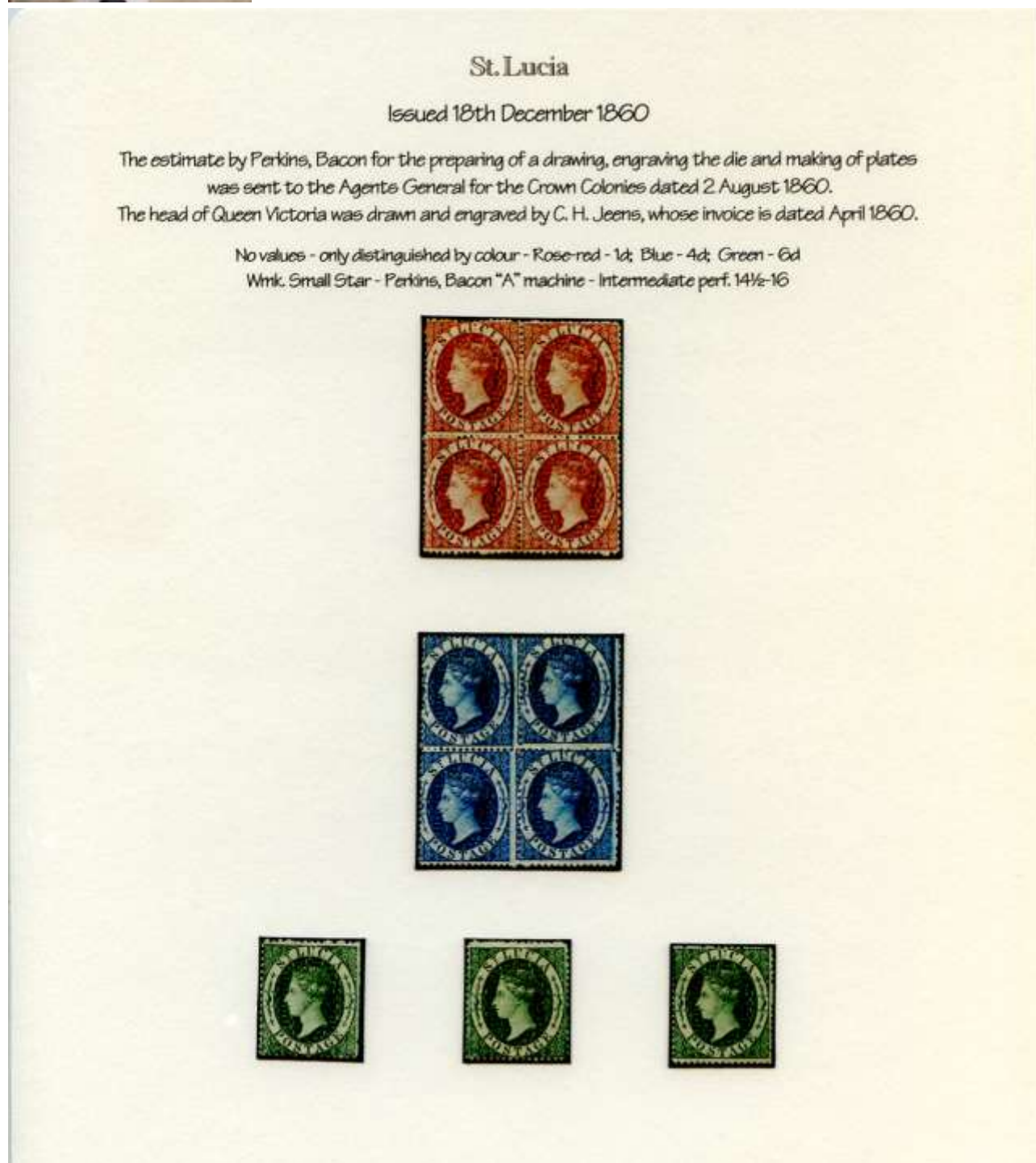


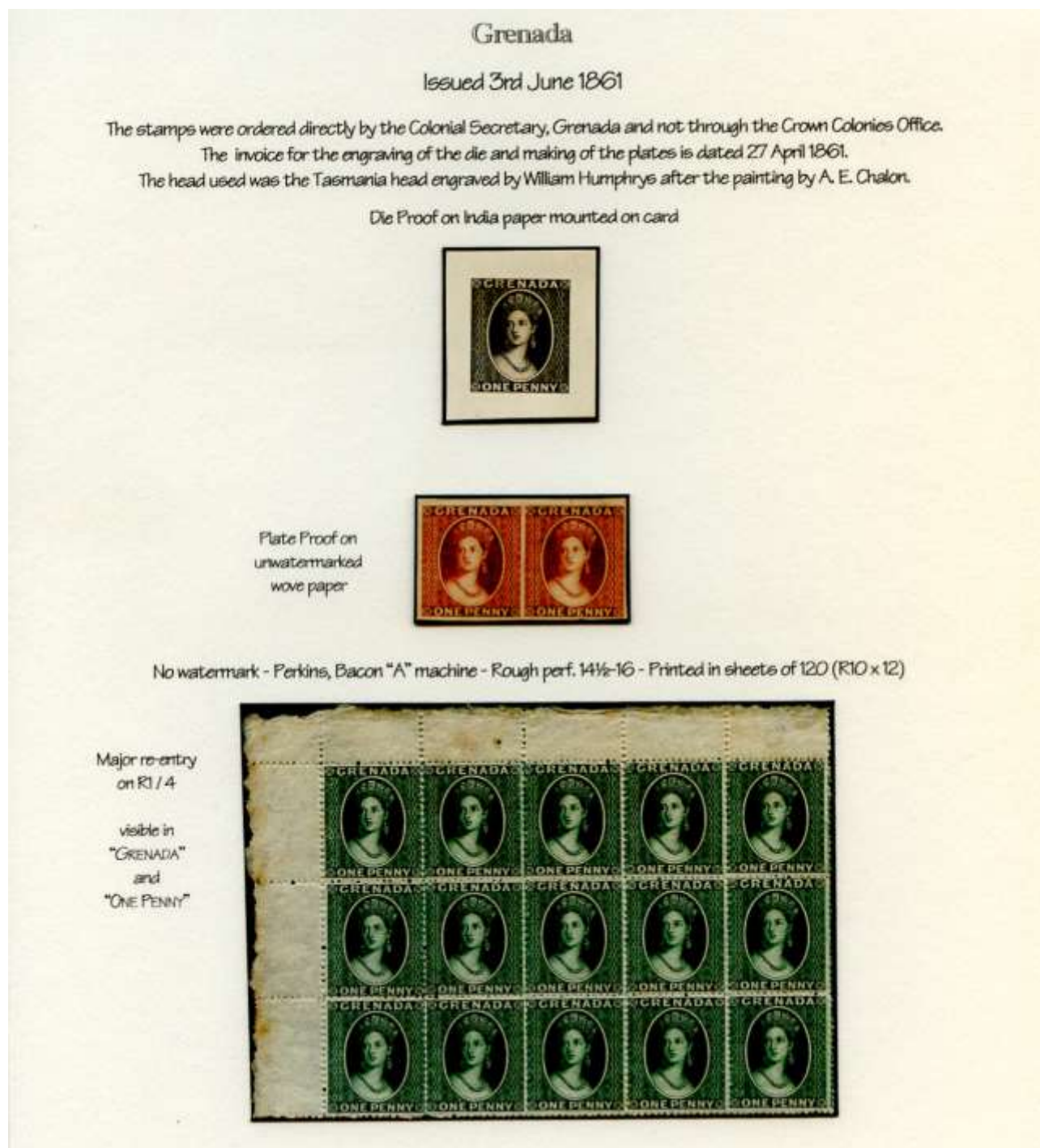
## BWISC CONVENTION INFORMAL DISPLAYS

The following three pages are extracted from the Chris Harman, Perkins Bacon display.



Scans of the whole display will be available on the web site after MonacoPhil (late December).





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## Turks Islands

Issued 4th April 1867

This contract was not ordered through the Crown Colonies Office. A letter to Perkins, Bacon dated 16 June 1866 from R. J. Darrell, Postmaster of the Turks Islands, asked them to quote to supply postage stamps. The stamps arrived in the Turks Islands in early April 1867.

No wmk. - Perkins, Bacon "B" machine - Line perf. 11-12 - Printed in sheets of 30 (R3 x 10)



The usage of stamps was very small and, when the Turks Islands joined the U.P.U. on 1st January 1881, stocks of the early issues were overprinted in order to provide the values necessary for membership.

Cover to  
Bridgeport,  
Connecticut dated  
4th July 1881

4d U.P.U. rate (2½d  
plus 1½d Maritime  
Surcharge)

Only known use of the  
4d surcharge on  
cover





**Extract from the Brian Brookes, Anguilla display.**

All pages are on the web site.



'ANGUILLA/ROAD' T.R.D. 29mm. diameter single circle used from 1928 until 1931 on a airmail cover dated 15 July, 1930 sent via St. Kitts on 17 July, 1930. Flown from Antigua on 19 July, 1930 to St. Thomas arriving same day and arrived Tortola on 22 January, 1930 Returned from Tortola on 28 July, 1930 back to Anguilla. Re-addressed to the U.S.A. and Posted at the Anguilla Forest post office on 29 September, 1930.

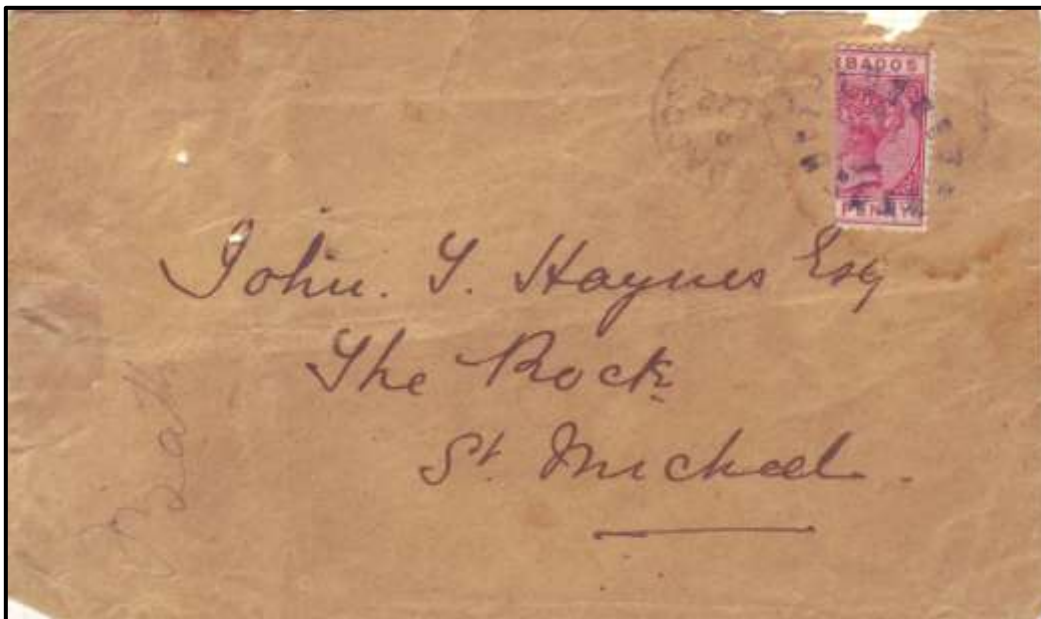


First Airmail from Anguilla to the U.S.A. via Antigua. Cover dated 14 February, 1930 from Anguilla sent via St. Kitts on 20 February, 1930 to Antigua from there it was sent by air to the U.S.A. arriving on the 2 March, 1930. Charged 1s1d.



**Extract from Richard Stupples, Barbados display.**

All pages are on the web site.



SG:91a 1d Rose bisected



Albino impression



1d bisect.  
Authorised for use between  
March 1934 and Feb 1935

**Extract from Kevin Darcy, Caymans Key Penny display.**

All pages are on the web site.

**Cayman Islands****Inter Island Mail**

Until the new local postage rates were approved in February and enacted in June 1908 the local inter island letter rate was 1<sup>d</sup> - the same as to England and colonies.



February 14<sup>th</sup> 1908 valentine cover to Magnus Bodden,  
Master Mariner, South Hole, Little Cayman (pop. 100)



**Extract from Simon Richards, Dominica display.**

All pages are on the web site.

The cover to Barbados below of March 1883 shows all three types of overprint on the one cover. It is the correct rate and the use of two blocks of four of the later two overprints and a single of the first could reflect what was available rather than any philatelic purpose.



16 March 1883 envelope to Barbados showing the 4½d rate, 2½d postage and 2d registration fee.



10 August 1883 cover to St Kitts also showing the 4½d rate, 2½d postage and 2d late fee. This is the first known use of this instructional marking.



**Extract from Paul Farrimond, Jamaica WW2 PoW display.**

All pages are on the web site.

# WWII Prisoner of War Mail

## Camp Censorship Marks

A further Camp Censorship mark (POWC5) is similar to the previous type, but reads "CENSORED" instead of "CHECKED", and seems to have been applied to incoming mail.

**1941 (26<sup>th</sup> February)**  
**Incoming cover from Nordenham, Germany**

Items of incoming mail to the camp are extremely rare.

This cover was mailed from Nordenham in Germany to Otto Kase (N<sup>o</sup>.86), and was opened by the German Censor. The German censor tape has been handstamped with German censor handstamps in red, on the reverse (believed to have been applied in Cologne). The cover is endorsed "Interniertenpost", and was sent without payment of postage.



Ex. Sutcliffe collection

Illustrated in Figure 5.19 in Sutcliffe (2003)

On arrival in Jamaica the contents were censored by the Jamaican Postal Censorship Service, receiving two different censor handstamps (PC1, N<sup>o</sup>.4 [a weak strike] and N<sup>o</sup>.5).

Further checking of the contents was performed at the Internment Camp, and the cover received a strike of the POWC5 Camp Censorship handstamp in purple ink.

POWC5

EKD: 1941

LKD:



## GRENADA

### 1906–11 BADGE OF THE COLONY ISSUES

BY CHARLES FREELAND

A glance at the Gibbons catalogue or at any CW dealer's price list will suggest that this set of eleven values is just that, a set. But a closer look at Gibbons' listing reveals some more interesting facets. One's first impression is why were the stamps printed on a mix of CA and MCA paper? Well, those who attended our meeting at Philatex last November will know. It is because, as Peter Fernbank explained in relation to the Antigua 1921–9 Arms issue, the white (and in this case yellow and blue paper) with CA watermark had run out, but the green paper had not. Peter has drawn my attention to the Colonial Office Journal of April 1908 that contained a reference to the green paper. Apparently its only use prior to 1908 had been for the 25c stamp of Mauritius. The COJ went on to say that "... as the green paper has been so little used, no fresh supply has been required since the introduction of the new multiple watermark ...". That explains why the Grenada 1s and 10s, both printed on green paper, appeared on the old stocks of CA watermarked paper.

That is not all. If you look more carefully at Gibbons listing you will notice that the four low values ½d to 2½d, all issued in 1906, were printed from the recess (ie line-engraved) process while the higher values issued in 1908 were surface printed (or typographed). This is in itself unusual as changing the printing process would have incurred extra costs. But it does have the benefit of enabling the printers to use two colours and make the stamps more attractive.

In the past two years a number of articles have appeared in the Bulletin explaining the differences between these two processes. Most easily visible is the absence of the familiar plate plugs in the recess printing process and the presence of guidelines at the centre of each row and column to assist in registration. There are also significant differences in the amount and characteristics of the archive material available to collectors. The purpose of this article is to summarise the consequences for this Grenada 1906–11 issue.

### FORERUNNERS

The story of this issue actually starts way back in 1894 when Grenada asked De La Rue for an 'Arms of the Colony' design. The result is a very strange image of natives at work on what looks like a granary and it is no surprise that Grenada rejected it in favour of the conservative (and cheaper) Queen Victoria keyplate. For the 1898 stamp issued to celebrate the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Columbus sighting the island, a design was produced showing Columbus' flagship. This was evidently popular, as when a need arose for a high value revenue stamp in mid-1903, a very similar design to the flagship was chosen, with the addition of the colony motto 'Clarior e tenebris' (light out of darkness). The earliest representation appeared in the form of an essay dated 11 September 1903 (Figure 1). This was not approved but a subsequent essay dated 24 June 1904 based on the same vignette but without the ornate laurel leaves was accepted.

On 25 June 1904 a De La Rue artist produced a drawing of the familiar 1906 vignette (i.e. the sailing ship and motto) in black ink and Chinese white (Figure 2). The catalogue for the sale of Dan Walker's Large Gold collection stated that this was ex the De La Rue archives, but I have found no evidence of it ever being offered in one of the archive sales managed by Robson Lowe.

It has previously been assumed that this drawing was commissioned for the 1906 postage series but, as mentioned, the initial need was for a revenue stamp. A die proof for the vignette the same size as the revenue £1 and dated '1.9.04' (Figure 3), ex the private collection formed by De La Rue's engraver L V Phillips, was sold in December 1975 in Robson Lowe's first auction in Bermuda. This was a couple of weeks before a composite die proof in the issued colours for the £1 revenue stamp was struck (Figure 4). This is dated 'Sept 16 1904'. All these are in a size somewhat larger than the 1906

postage series and we know from annotated archival pieces that the revenue stamp was printed in November 1904, so it seems beyond doubt that all the essay and proof material illustrated in Figs 1–4 was for the revenue stamp and NOT the 1906 postage issues.

FIGURE 2



Artist's drawing of the vignette  
dated '25 June 1904'  
(courtesy Spink Shreves)

FIGURE 1



Unapproved essay for the £1 revenue stamp dated 'Sept 11 03'

FIGURE 5



Essay with two extra hand-painted value tablets dated '6 April 1905'

FIGURE 3



Die proof of the 1904 Vignette dated '1-9-04' (courtesy Spink Shreves)

FIGURE 4



Die proof in issued colours of the Revenue £1 dated '16 Sept 1904'

FIGURE 6



Master die proof for the 1906 low values dated '12.5.05'

FIGURE 7



Approved colour trials of the 1/2d and 1d on a piece of the appendix sheet

FIGURE 8



Block of plate proofs for the 1906 1/2d

There is one other proof that I believe belongs in the same category. It was offered in Dr. Robert Towers' Grenada collection at Phillips in 1995 as a 1938 die proof of the vignette. It was the same size as Figure 3 and did not include a circular frame around the vignette that is present in the much more common die proof of the vignette dated 2 December 1907. As it was undated its size must have persuaded the Phillips describers that it belonged to the GVI issue.

### **THE RECESS-PRINTED LOW VALUES**

The earliest dated impression of the design for the low values was an essay dated 6 April 1905 (Figure 5). This was essentially an imperf 2½d stamp with additional hand-painted value tablets of the ½d and 1d alongside, each in their issued colours. Two examples of this exist, one stamp size in a sunk frame and initialled 'W H Mercer 8/4/05' and the illustrated example also stamp size mounted on thick card and with 'duplicate' in the lower left corner. The shades of the imperf 2½d differ somewhat although both are blue.

Shortly after this essay was approved, the engraver, L V Phillips, ran off a die proof dated by hand '12.5.1905' (Figure 6). Note the design has elements of a keyplate in that all is generic, including the colony name, except for the small value tablets which would have been separately engraved later. One other example of this die proof for the recess printed stamp, cut down and in deep blue, survives.

The next process was to establish the colours for each low value. In the De La Rue archives sale held by Robson Lowe in Bermuda in December 1976 there was a series of five perforated colour trials in the ½d design mounted on a piece from the De la Rue archives. Three of the five colours were adopted for the issued ½d, 1d and 2d stamps. The other two (in mauve and purple black) were not. Mercer marked a trial in deep blue on a separate piece 'more like the colour of the English stamp 10/7/05'. On 12 July 1905 the trials in the accepted colours for the four stamps were attached to an Appendix sheet, which sadly has been broken up. Mercer initialled, dated and annotated each stamp with the allocated value (Figure 7). A number of examples of the colour trials as individual items have also been recorded. Single imperf blocks of six of the ½d green and 1d carmine were also made, and blocks of these (Figure 8) survive plus two singles of each. An imperf example of the 2d in an unissued grey was in the Walker collection.

The 1d stamp was printed in sheets of 120 but the three other low values were in panes of 60. It is worth mentioning that the specimen 'set' was issued in two distributions, the four low values in 1906 when the UPU was circulating five per member country, and the high values in 1908 when the numbers circulated had fallen to three per member.

### **THE TYPOGRAPHED HIGH VALUES**

In 1907 the decision was taken to extend the series to the high values and to print them by typography. The first job was to develop an essay and this was based on the 10s value. Two examples exist as with the earlier 2½d essays, one in a sunken card frame hand-stamped 15 September 1907, re-dated and approved by Mercer (Figure 9), whereas the other is marked duplicate on thick card. Both are in red and green, close to the issued colour.

Next we find a series of die proofs that are relatively easy to obtain, though they fetch their price. First, on 23 October 1907, a composite progress proof was struck to test the overall design (Figure 10). This proof exists in an uncleared state only, and all the examples I have seen are Before Hardening. Black patches have been added to the sails. Several states of this are known, one showing a white line through the hull and another has a major flaw in the value tablet.

In early December proofs were struck from the dies needed for the keyplate process. The six frame dies consisted of the surrounds and of course the duty tablet.

**FIGURE 10**



Composite progress proof for the 1908 values dated '23 OCT 1907'



The frame die proofs that have survived on glazed card are all dated '26 NOV 1907' and marked Before Hardening (Figure 11). The 'master' die is limited to the vignette only dated '2 DEC 1907' (Figure 12), accompanied by its inner circle. This again I have only seen Before Hardening, although Charlton also records it After Hardening. Cut down die proofs of the six separate duties together with the vignette were mounted in De La Rue's striking book dated 'Jan 17<sup>th</sup> 1908'.

FIGURE 11



Frame die proof for the 1908 10s  
dated '26 NOV 1907'

FIGURE 12



Vignette die proof for the 1908 values  
dated '2 DEC 1907'

The only colour trials for the typo printed stamps are on the 5s denomination. The 1976 archives sale in Bermuda illustrates six of these trials in the issued colours attached to an Appendix sheet and approved by Mercer on '6.1.08'. Another lot contained 12 of these trials in unadopted bicolours and it is probable some 20 more exist (Figure 13).

The six high values were printed in panes of 60 with Plate 1 at each of the four corners (Figure 14).

### **THE VISIBLE DIFFERENCES**

At first sight the two designs for the recess and typo stamps are the same, apart from the background colour of the value tablets that start out white but change to a coloured background for the six high values. But this is not correct. In the 1908 high values there is a prominent white circle round the vignette and the cloud detail is far less defined. The details of the ship's rigging, stays and masts as well as the colour of the waves also differ in minor respects. Perhaps the most discernible difference is the shape of the right and left ends of the value tablets. On the 1906 series they are rounded whereas in the high values they are distinctly squarer.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

My thanks to Dan Walker for providing me with a copy of his Large Gold exhibit and to Tim Pearce for drawing my attention to the link with the 1904 Revenue issues. Thanks also to Spink Shreves for permitting me to reproduce images from their catalogues and to Peter Fernbank for helpful 'tech' comments on recess and typo processes.

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- Shreves Philatelic Galleries Inc: Auction catalogue, 27 June 2003, including the W D Walker collection
- Phillips Auction catalogue 20 April 1995 (R P Towers collection)

FIGURE 9

Hand-painted essay for the 1908 issue  
using the 10s design

FIGURE 13



1908 5s colour trial

FIGURE 14



Plate block of the 1908 10s

## 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>.

Nothing substantial to report this period, extracts from the Jamaica Gazette continue to be uploaded, particularly Post Office Annual Reports.

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## JAMAICA

### LITTLE RIVER TYPE FOSTER P2B IN BLUE INK

BY DICK HEMMINGS

I have had in my possession, for some time, correspondence from the Success Estate, St. James to Adam Cliff and Sons, Liverpool. The correspondence comprises of 13 letters, all of which display a strike of Foster Type P2b of Little River.

The first ten letters are postmarked from the 12 February 1840 to 10 December 1840. There is then a gap of over two years and the last three letters range from 21 March 1843 to 2 May 1843. These last three letters are unusual in so far as the Little River handstamps are in blue ink (somewhat watery) and to the best of my knowledge, this type has not been previously recorded. Additionally, they are all partially completed in manuscript and in the case of the cover dated 21 March 1843, the year slug is over the day and month slug.

I give below a schedule of the letters.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. 'FE 12 1840'                                | 8. 'OC 31 1840' (four in date slug inverted)                       |
| 2. 'MR 2 1840'                                 | 9. 'NO 23 1840'  |
| 3. 'MR 17 1840'                                | 10. 'DE 29 1840'   |
| 4. 'JU 4 1840'                                 | 11. 'MR 21 1843' (blue, part manuscript, year slug over date slug) |
| 5. 'JU 10 1840' (date partially in manuscript) | 12. 'AP 18 1843' (blue, part manuscript)                           |
| 6. 'JY 21 1840'                                | 13. 'MY 2 1843' (blue, part manuscript)                            |
| 7. 'AU 29 1840'                                |  |

I hope that some members will find the above interesting and, of course, if any further examples of Little River c.d.s. in blue are known, I will be pleased to hear of them.



## LEEWARD ISLANDS

### ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR PHILATELISTS

BY PETER BROOKS

#### THE STRENGTHENED OR SOLID TOP LEFT ROSETTE. KGVII PLATE 2 9/3LP 1943–1945

Previously published articles in magazines have incorrectly suggested this key plate variety came about because of a 'substituted cliché'. The revised *Notes for Philatelists* by Michael Oliver (p.86) suggests it may be the result of dirt embedded in the rosette which is again incorrect.

The solid rosette with the reworked frame lines above is a result of the repair of major damage to the key plate which is evident on the Gibbons listed 'broken frame' flaw at 9/3LP on some values of the November 1942 printing of Mauritius. The repair was undertaken immediately creating the solid rosette which remained on Plate 2 for the remainder of its life.

On the 1943 printing, Reqn 976/1, the top petal of the rosette touches the frame above (Figure 1). On the 1944 printing, Reqn 984/1, the petal has been shaved to give a gap (Figure 2). The final printing from Plate 2, Reqn 1006/1, for the 1d only, shows the frame of the rosette beginning to break up (Figure 3). Repairs were inclined to fail over a period.

FIGURE 1



1943

FIGURE 2



1944

FIGURE 3



1945

More additional notes are needed as many of the errors, omissions and inconsistencies in the first edition of *Notes for Philatelists* remain in the revised edition and some new ones have crept in.

I have supplied a listing of corrections concerning the stamps, which can be downloaded from the BWISC web site.

For example the 1938–51 definitive listing should be amended as follows:–

D77a	Add	Kd	Solid rosette (9/3L) 1943
	Add	d	Dent in tablet (6/1L)
D77b	Add	d	Dent in tablet
D78	Amend		Roll join 1938, 43 and 44
D81	Alter		1941 to 1940
	Amend	d	Roll join 1940
D81b	Alter		May 1944 to November 1942
	Add	e	1947
	Add	g	Roll join 1943 and 44
D85a	Add		August 1942
	Add	d	and damage to tablet.
	N.B.		The illustration on the facing page is wrong. The upright of the L slopes to the RIGHT (not left)
	Add	f	Short 'l' (9/2R)
	Add	h	Dented tablet (10/6R)
D87	Amend	a	1938–42
	Amend	b	1942 (KP 2 and 3)
D91a	Add	Kd	Solid rosette(1943)
D91c	Amend		Sliced first 'L' - not all sheets.
D91d	Delete	c	Sliced first 'L'
D92	Add	c	Short 'l' (C) 1/4R and 3/1R
	Add	g	Dent in tablet (D) 2/1L and 4/1R
D92x	Add		Greyish black and black March 1942 (KP3) Ordinary paper
	Add	d	Base of 'D' (1/6R)
D93	Add	a	Base of 'SL' (1/5R)
D93a	Add	a	Base of 'SL'
D94	Add	ca	Handpainted repair (3/5L)
D94a	Delete	c	Handpainted repair (3/5L)
	Substitute	c	Plate repair deformed 'E' of 'FIVE' (3/5L)

## MONTSERRAT

### BWISC CONVENTION FORMAL DISPLAY

BY PETER TRIBE

Peter introduced his display by describing the historical background to settlement from 1632. The island was initially used as a refuge for Catholics from Virginia and later Cromwell decided to put Irish political prisoners there. Through the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries Britain and France fought over possession. The island is only nine miles long by about four miles wide and there have never been more than about 12,000 people living there, so the island is the equivalent of a large UK village.

Peter explained that very little early material for Montserrat exists, and his material commences with two letters of 1773 and 1775 with interesting contents. The first Montserrat markings appeared in 1790 with straight line types, followed in 1799–1802 by three-line dated markings; only five of the latter are known and Peter was disappointed to not own any of these. However, a cache of correspondence had been discovered in a French bank in about 2000 and this contained several examples of a horseshoe type with dates ranging from 1804–9 (Figure 1).

For some reason, no postal markings from Montserrat have been seen between 1810 and 1836, but Peter was able to show us some other letters from the period, without local markings.

The Montserrat fleuron appeared in 1836, and there are a few examples known (one of 1838 shown). This mark lasted about four years. This was followed by the familiar circular date stamps of the 1840–50 period.

GB stamps were used in the island from 1858 to 1860 and an important 6d on cover was shown (Figure 2). For the next 15 years the island used the Montserrat 'Paid' handstamps.

The first adhesive stamps for the island were revenues, issued from 1866, several printings being exhibited (Figure 3) and these can be found used later for postage.

The number of letters written in the island was low and revenue achieved was only circa £100 pa, which was considerably less than the cost of sending the packet to the island (£500 pa). As a consequence, when Montserrat got around to having their own stamps in 1876 they were those of Antigua overprinted 'MONTSERRAT' (Figure 4). In 1883–84 the Postmaster authorised bisection and trisection of the adhesives. Peter showed an example of a 2½d rate consisting of a 6d trisected and a 1d bisected (Figure 5) plus a fine array of other bisects on cover. The 2<sup>nd</sup> issue exists on CC and CA paper and are rare on cover but Peter showed us two (Figure 6).

From 1890, the Leeward Islands Federal issue were used and Peter showed us 'Specimen' and used on cover examples including one from the small off-shore island of Redonda to Nova Scotia. 'One penny' overprinted issues were displayed together with sexagenary examples, including one on cover.

In 1903, Montserrat issued their own adhesives again and several pages of the Edwardian issue were displayed with many die proofs, colour trials and examples on cover (Figure 7). Peter added that the emphasis of his collection was demonstration of the postal rates and the usage of the various denominations. Peter requested further information regarding the dumb cancels (Figure 8) which may have been used on inter-island mail.

A fine selection of used and unused Postal Stationery from the Victorian / Edwardian eras was presented, including an 1883 Die Proof impression of the 1½d + 1½d reply paid card (Figure 9).

All aspects of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century were included:

- Official mail from 1904 to 1941 was shown before returning to the 1908 issue.
- The George V period was treated similarly with examples of all the issued stamps and proofs plus covers.
- Village cancels from the ten sub post offices. Three of the sub offices, Harris, Salem and Cudjoe Head, had temporary rubber registration labels.
- Registration and Tax markings
- WW2 censor labels
- Airmail NYRBA experimental flight 1929/30
- Ship cancels from the 1920s

Charles Freeland gave the vote of thanks and highlighted several rare items that Peter had modestly glossed over.



FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4



FIGURE 5



FIGURE 6



FIGURE 7



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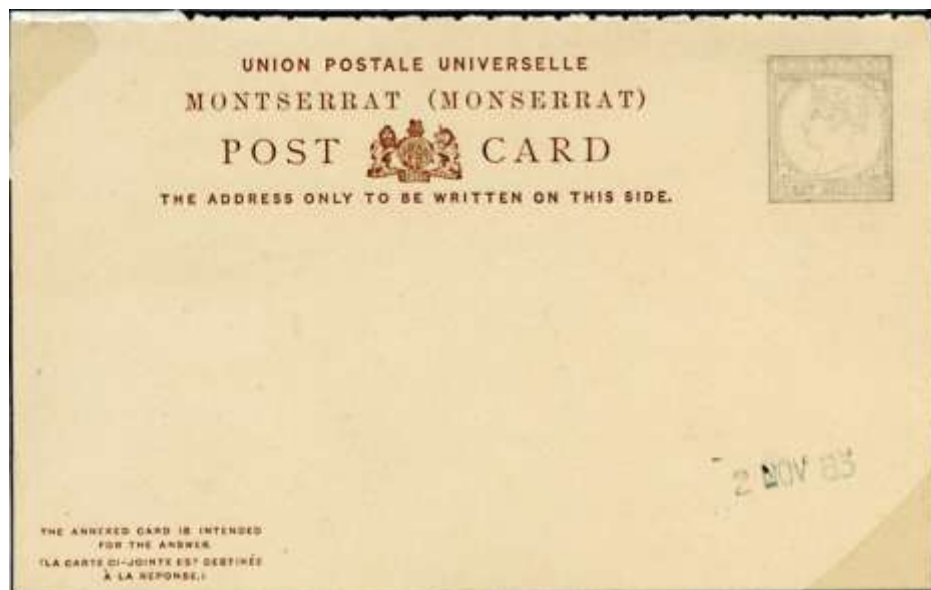
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FIGURE 8



FIGURE 9





## NEVIS

### POSTMASTER OF NEVIS

BY MICHAEL OLIVER

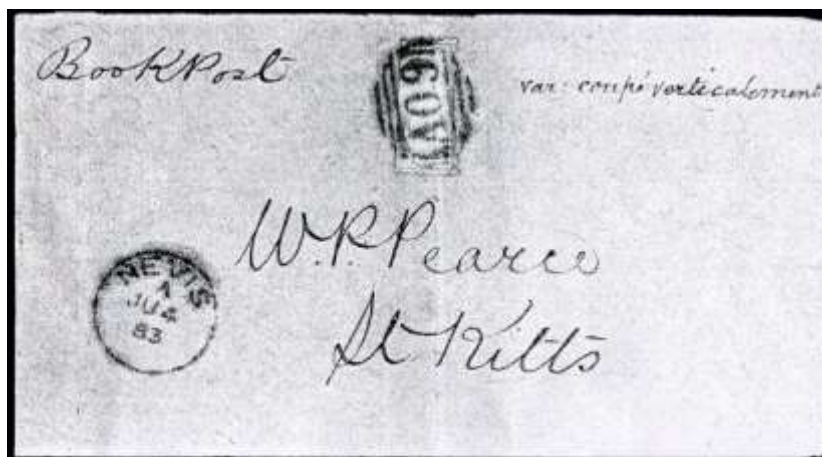
In the September Bulletin (No. 230), Eric Bateson asks who was the Postmaster of Nevis when W.P. Pearce was sending himself covers with bisected Nevis stamps in 1883.

Sometime in 1882 – I do not have the exact date – the two Federal Colony Presidencies of St. Christopher and Nevis combined into one. The new Presidency of St. Kitts-Nevis had its GPO at Basseterre and the former Nevis GPO at Charlestown was relegated to a Branch Office. Hence, Mr. Pearce became the Postmaster of both Islands.

Figure 1 is the illustration of a bisect in F.J. Mellville's 'Nevis'. Posted the same day as Eric Bateson's Figure 1 they appear to be the two halves of the same stamp, with Mellville's half noting a variety, 'coupe verticalement' cut vertically.

There is a very good example of Mr. Pearce's philatelic activities in 1897 recorded in *The Leeward Islands – Notes for Philatelists*, Pages 98 & 100.

FIGURE 1



## TOBAGO

### INVERTED WATERMARKS

BY NIGEL CHANDLER

SG list five stamps from Tobago as having inverted watermarks, to wit; SG:3 & 7, 6d and the surcharged bisect, SG:10, 4d., SG:12, 1s, and SG:20, ½d.

With the sole exception of SG:10 I have examples in my collection, and here's the nub, I have never seen nor heard of SG:10's existence save the listing in SG. I do have examples of CC over Crown, and wonder whether this has erroneously been listed as being inverted when in fact its root cause lies with misregistration of the sheet prior to printing. I do suspect the examples of the 4d green without watermark are SG:10 rather than SG:18.

Would members please look at their holdings and report back.

### ½ PENNY ON 6D STONE

BY NIGEL CHANDLER

Having seen Charles Freeland's article I would revise things as follows:

- State 1: No imperfections to the forme.
- State 2: Raised 'P' at Position 3 develops.
- State 3: Raised 'P' at Position 10 develops, these then run contiguous with each other.
- State 4: Broken fraction bar Position 7 plus the two raised 'P's.
- State 5: 'P's are reset in the forme leaving the broken fraction bar.

By trade a mechanical engineer I have witnessed the effect of mechanical wear on numerous objects and occasions. The above is sympathetic to this progression with the addition of a repair being effected prior to state 5 existing.

I would also highlight my use of the words unique, scarce, and rare, are just that, rare!

This further demonstrates the need for a handbook for Tobago, and singularly makes it clear that no one person can be sole author, despite only issuing a few stamps, the story is far from clear cut or simple.

**AUCTION UPDATE****BY CHARLES FREELAND****SOTHEBYS 6–8 SEPTEMBER (BP 20%)**

One of the highlights of the philatelic year for some, but irrelevant for postal historians, the late Lord Lenny Steinberg's collection of mint blocks was offered by the less than user-friendly Sothebys. This was a pretty bizarre assembly which, at least as far as the BWI is concerned, had plenty of duplication but some surprisingly bland material among a few great rarities. Indeed apart from the large blocks that were out of my financial reach, there were no items that really got me going. Indeed, bidding for the QV period was feeble, partly because nearly all the lots on offer had been acquired at public auction over the past 15 years and 'stale' material does not excite. Added to that, Steinberg had been up against Brandon's Russian diamond merchant for much of that period and had often overpaid, especially for the St Vincent acquired in the Jaffé sale after a battle royal. As the describer plainly knew what had been paid, the estimates for some items were over the top and failed to sell. One thing one can say for certain, his Lordship lost out as did, presumably, most of the punters in his betting shops and casinos.

The much vaunted Sothebys internet system, which our member Richard Ashton persuaded us to promote on the BWISC website, was down for the whole of the first day, which made for many unsolds and quite a few bargains for those present. Others quick on the draw were able to buy at reserve but it was a rather tortuous process as this is something Sothebys does not normally do and the estate lawyers had to approve each such purchase. As I have mentioned before, if you really need something, the internet is too prone to operational risk.

There were almost 400 lots of BWI and most of the gems were in the St. Lucia and St. Vincent sections, nearly all ex Jaffé. The largest BWI section by far was Bermuda, with some 120 lots: prices here were mostly in the ballpark, although the 1d/1s provisional was £3k compared with its £2.1 in Baillie. The most expensive BWI item was in the otherwise meagre British Guiana section, a corner block of the GV 4c imperf horizontally (also ex Baillie for £11k), a healthy £18k. Indeed the GV period, a poor relation for too long, witnessed strong demand, especially for the many u/m plate blocks. Our Chairman was trumped on the Antigua GV MCA values to 5s that fetched well over double the Gibbons price after BP. The £1 from the same set, u/m with a light gum bend, did not have the plug but after BP still fetched in excess of Gibbons at £850. Corner blocks of the Cayman 1932 set were \$4k. The pattern was the same elsewhere with Dominica a notable exception (in fact only four of the 16 Dominica lots sold). There was relatively little GVI on offer, with the exception of Bermuda, but the Montserrat, for example, was £500 for the 1938 set and £260 for the 1951.

Of the earlier material, the lovely block of 16 of the chrome 4d that graced the front cover of Jaffé's St. Lucia catalogue was £6.5k, against £8.5k last time and the block of 12 of the 1882 4d overprint seemed a steal at £1.6k. There were many Barbados Britannia blocks to choose from and most found buyers at decent prices, but Antigua and the Bahamas were weak, suffering from the absence of frustrated internet bidders.

**MURRAY PAYNE 22 SEPTEMBER (NO BP)**

A couple of very interesting watermark varieties here – an Antigua UPU 1s with the 'A' of 'CA' omitted, went for £550 while a block of 30 of the Bahamas ½d purple with missing crown fetched an astonishing £13.5k, way above SG's current £10k. The less spectacular St. Edwards Crown in a similar block was a mere £3.6k.

**GROSVENOR 28–9 SEPTEMBER (BP 17%)**

Mike Rego's fine collection of Steamship mail, broken down into 20 lots, surprisingly excited little interest. Most of the eleven lots sold were bought by Graham Booth at the opening bid, and only the Dutch Line generated competitive bidding. The Eden and Esk RMSP covers were unsold at estimates of £1.5k. The sale also contained member Ronnie Strauss's all world collection. Our dealer member Michael Hamilton paid £11.5k for the big lot of commonwealth cancels estimated at £1–1.5k with much useful BWI. Lotted separately, a fine British Honduras Cuthbert Bros. label (off cover) was £1.2k and a lovely Peruvian Vale of St. Vincent £750. Among many watermark varieties the Bermuda 1962 buildings 5s and 10s, both used with inverted watermarks, were £130 and £380 but a Barbados 1920 2d with 'C' of 'CA' omitted seemed a bargain at £110. The rare #60 scroll flaw on a Leeward Islands GVI 10s, this time the genuine article after a couple of proxies in recent sales, was only £3k, but it was marginless.

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**Revisions to member's details should be provided to the Editor, Steve Jarvis, contact details inside front cover.**

Membership updates are issued as loose booklet style inserts for the membership booklet. An up-to-date Membership Booklet can be download from [www.bwisc.org](http://www.bwisc.org) (please e-mail the Editor, [info@bwisc.org](mailto: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") – 2<sup>nd</sup> 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**

All editions of the Bulletin are available on our web site. Peter Fernbank 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:

Edition 2012	March	June	September	December
Distribute	Mon 19 Mar	Mon 11 Jun	Mon 3 Sep	Mon 3 Dec
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Advert Final copy	Sat 4 Feb	Sat 5 May	Sat 28 Jul	Sat 27 Oct
Article copy deadline	Sun 29 Jan	Sun 29 Apr	Sat 28 Jul	Sat 27 Oct
Advert book space	Sat 21 Jan	Sat 21 Apr	Sat 23 Jul	Sat 20 Oct

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