

The West Africa Study Circle

Saint Helena Supplement No. 2

Edited by Roger B West



FEATURES ON
FORGERIES

FREE FACSIMILE
OFFER - PAGE 9

NEWS AND VIEWS



Edited by Roger R West

Distributed with CAMEO January 1984

It was nice to receive your comments on Supplement No. 1 - I hope this the second edition will inspire even more of you to write. Contributions on ANY aspect of St Helena philately are welcomed from anybody. All information received will be published, either in the Supplement, or in Cameo in the case of a more serious article. Now down to business...

WW2 CENSOR COVER

I have received a comment on the Censor Cover illustrated on page 11 of Supplement No 1 from Cameo Editor Jeremy Martin. He writes .."VV was allocated in 1942 to St Helena as part of the British Empire Double Letter Censorship Code. Your cover is unusual in that it is 'On Active Service' with a military censor cachet plus VV struck separately and (I think) a civilian 'Opened by Censor' label".

FORGERIES - SPIRO BROTHERS

Of the many types of forgeries of the first issues, those attributed to the Spiro Brothers are the most common (note 1). Litho printed in sheets of 25 (5 x 5) seven values were thus produced - 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/- and 5/- (note 2). It was stated in an earlier article that single copies may be plated by comparing the cancellations with those on a complete sheet - the cancels (lines and dots) and surcharges being applied in one operation. It is now apparent that a second method of plating is also possible.

Four plates (a, b, c and d) were used for printing each value, and each plate abounds in varieties offering a reliable method of plating. The flaws are shown in figs 1 to 4. The flaws on plate 'b' (fig 2) have been taken from a sheet of the 2d value and are subject to verification.

Note 1. Philip Spiro was head of 'Spiro Brothers', a firm of lithographic printers in Hamburg. Their prolific output was between 1864 and 1880, during which time they produced about 500 different forgeries.

Note 2. A 6d green and 6d yellow/orange exist without surcharge - these were probably produced intentionally to represent 'surcharge omitted' errors. Because they were not surcharged (and therefore not cancelled), they can only be plated using the method stated here. There is also a second printing of the 6d blue where the cancellations take on a different format (the lines being vertical). They do not seem to have been produced in such large quantities and again this method of plating is more suitable.



PLATE 'a'

- 1/1 Dots in white circle
Flaw over eye
White flaw at 3 o'clock
- 1/2 Top frame broken
- 1/3 Right frame broken
- 1/5 White dot in 'N'
Right frame broken
- 2/1 Dots in white circle
Distorted 'E'
- 2/2 White dot in R rosette
- 2/4 Left frame broken
- 3/1 White dot between X P
- 3/2 Left square broken
- 3/4 Left frame broken
- 3/5 Whit flaw at 10 o'clock
- 4/1 Right frame weak
- 4/4 White dot in R rosette
- 4/5 Flaw on Left rosette
- 5/2 White line at 3 o'clock
- 5/5 White flaw at 8 o'clock

FIG 1

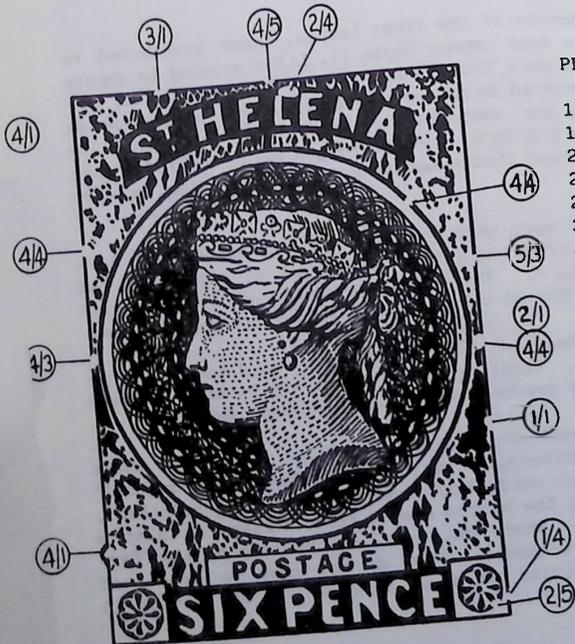


PLATE 'b'

- 1/1 Right frame broken
- 1/4 Right square broken
- 2/1 White flaw at 3 o'clock
- 2/4 Flaw above 'L'
- 2/5 Right rosette broken
- 3/1 Top frame weak
- 4/1 Left frame dented out
Left frame weak at top
- 4/3 Left frame broken
- 4/4 Left frame broken
Outer ring broken at
2 o'clock
- 4/5 Top frame broken
- 5/3 Right frame broken

FIG 2



PLATE 'c'

- 1/3 White flaw between 'EC'
- 1/5 Left frame nicked
- 2/2 Line through 'X'
- 2/3 Right frame broken
Weak 'A' of postage
- 2/4 Line at 8 o'clock
Right square nicked
- 2/5 Flaw on 'X'
- 3/1 Flaw on 'H'
Flaw by 't' of St
Dot on left frame line
- 3/2 Flaw by 'P'
- 3/3 Flaw at 11 o'clock
Right frame broken
- 3/4 Flaw at 1 o'clock
Flaw between 'XP'
- 3/5 Flaw at 1 o'clock
Left square broken
- 4/4 Flaw on left frame
Right frame broken
- 4/5 Flaw on neck
- 5/2 Top frame broken

FIG 3



PLATE 'd'

- 1/2 Right frame broken
Flaw by chignon
- 1/3 Line through 'H'
- 1/5 Bottom frame extended
- 2/1 Right frame broken
- 2/5 Right frame broken
- 3/2 Flaw on 'X'
- 3/5 Break below 'C'
- 4/2 Flaw at 11 o'clock
White flaw behind 'E'
- 4/3 Flaw at 10 o'clock
Flaw on left rosette
- 4/5 Right frame broken (x2)
Break in right rosette
- 5/1 Flaw below 'EN'
Weak upper frame line
- 5/2 Right frame line nicked
- 5/3 Flaw between 'PE'
- 5/4 Left frame damaged
Top frame weak
- 5/5 Right frame broken

FIG 4

THE PERKINS, BACON 6d PLATE

Although the first issues from St Helena have been reasonably well documented, there are some interesting points which may be worth reflecting upon. I will confine my notes to the Perkins, Bacon printings only, and this in essence relates to SG1, 2 and 2a. The printing details are:

CONSIGNMENT NUMBER	SG NO.	DATE OF INVOICE	NO. OF STAMPS	NO. OF SHEETS	REMARKS
1	1	1 Sept 1855	2 000	8.333	
2	1	6 Dec 1858	500	2.08	Imperf
3	1	1 Apr 1859	2 000	8.333	Imperf
4	1	4 July 1860	2 000	8.333	Imperf
5	2	3 Dec 1860	6 000	25	Intermediate perfs
6	1	4 Sept 1862	10 000	41.66	Imperf
7	1	5 Sept 1863	12 000	50	Imperf
8	2a	2 Jan 1864	24 000	100	Rough cut perfs

All stamps recess printed - sheets 240 (12x20) - Watermarked large star

The decision to have stamps produced in the first place must have been a difficult and controversial one - even though it was only the 1/2oz rate to England that was considered. A look at the invoice for the first consignment will show some amusing points:

For preparing flat and circular dies and hardening them, and engraving a folio plate of 240 Queen's Head for 6d postage label stamps	£152 10 0
Paper, Printing and gumming 2,000 labels @ 9d	1 6
Tin case for ditto.. .. .	2 6
	<hr/>
	£152 14 0
	<hr/>

Such was the proportion of this humble order that the total sale at face value would not have covered one third of the invoice. Indeed, it is significant that the tin case was of greater value than its contents. The Authorities no doubt were fully aware of the expectant usage and perhaps even considered that ten years might elapse before the initial costs would be recouped. The irony of this 'long term investment' is well appreciated today when the Island is solely dependent upon the sale of Postage Stamps for its revenue.

The period between the first and second invoice dates is just over three years. As there is no record of any shortage of stamps, it can be assumed that the 2,000 stamps lasted out - the demand averaging out to two stamps per day. The requisition in 1858 for the second consignment (500 stamps) may well have been based upon this minimal usage. The printers however mistook the requirement of 500 stamps to be 500 sheets. Such an error must have been easy to make even though the cost of 2/- had been quoted and the quantity had been expressed in words and figures. It should be noted that 500 stamps represent two complete sheets and two rows from a third.

With 500 sheets thus printed, the excess stock was retained by Perkins, Bacon to be called upon for future orders. Consequently there were just

two printings by Perkins, Bacon. Had the Authorities accepted the 500 sheets, they would still be using them today, 126 years later, based on the two a day rate.

The third and fourth consignments were executed without incident, but the fifth consignment was notable - containing the first perforated stamps. The machine used for perforating these twenty five sheets was the Griffiths machine. John Marriott refers to the Perkins, Bacon records, stating that in December 1860, the Griffiths machine was producing perforations classified as 'intermediate between clean-cut and rough'.

On 28 January 1862, the die, roller and plate were handed over to the Agent-General for the Crown Colonies and the contract for printing Saint Helena stamps (and other Colonies) was transferred to Messrs De La Rue. On 25 June of the same year, the remaining 456 imperforate sheets were also handed over. The sixth and seventh consignments were supplied by the Agent-General from this stock and were thus imperforate. At this time, cancellations were usually in black, distinguishing them from stamps from the first four consignments which were cancelled in red.

The 24,000 stamps invoiced on 2 January 1864 and representing the eighth and final P.B. consignment had been sent to Perkins, Bacon for perforating. By now the Griffiths machine was in poor shape and produced rough cut perfs, and these may readily be identified from the intermediate perfs from the fifth consignment. The remaining 250 sheets (by now also perforated) were never to be required.

The importance of the 6d plate is fully realised during the De La Rue period which immediately follows. Using the same plate but printed in different colours and appropriately surcharged, eight other values were introduced. These incorporated two new watermarked papers, four extra perforation types and four styles of surcharging. This one plate was to prove an exciting one for the philatelist offering interest in surcharge errors and varieties, transfer roller flaws, plate and watermark varieties, numerous shades, 17 different types of forgery and the controversial cancelled remainders.

From its humble beginning of eight sheets, nearly two and a half million stamps were to be produced from the one plate - its life span being almost forty years.

THE LONG PENNY AND THE SHORT POUND

Although the SG catalogue is widely recognised as a price guide, there are some amazing variations in the scarcity/price ratio. A good example is to be found by comparing the 'Penny Black' (cat £2750 m £150 u) with the humble St Helena £1 Badge (SG 96 £500 m £800 u). If all the Penny Blacks that were printed were laid out side by side, that line would be 868 miles long. The equivalent line of £1 Badges would be 184 yards!!!

NEW BOER WAR CENSOR CACHET

Edward Hibbert sent me details of a new Boer War Censor cachet first reported in The Anglo-Boer War Philatelist of Spring 1983. The cachet, illustrated in Fig 5 appears on a postcard addressed to Germany and dated St. Helena JA 20 02. The ABWP notes that this is only the second censor cachet that has St. Helena in the wording. The copy I received was not particularly clear so my illustration involves a little guess-work.

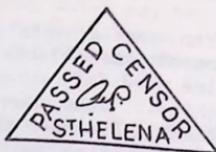


FIG 5



FIG 6

Another item of interest also from the ABWP is the censor mark shown in Fig 6. This has the initials C.D.N.S. This initial is not recorded by Hibbert and therefore probably not known by most collectors.

EARLIEST AND LATEST DATES

I would like to compile a check list of all St Helena handstamps with the earliest and latest dates of use. I appeal to all members to let me have details of any item they think may be significant. All that is required is a description and date. eg OFF 6 - 14 Apr 1934.

SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD

The solution to my wife's crossword was not as easy as she and I thought. Of-course having the answers to hand does make things a little different. Anyway, we hope you enjoyed doing it and our thanks go out to those of you who commented on it.

L	O	T		B	A	D	G	E		W	A	R	
O		O		L		E		A	R	M		O	
C	I	R	C	U	L	A	R	S		K	F	Y	
A		N		E		D	U	T	Y			A	
L	A			H	O	W	E			P	A	L	
			S	P	I	R	O			R			
N	A	P	O	L	E	O	N	S	T	O	M	B	
O		E		L		D		T		O		L	
R	O	C	K				C	A		F	W	A	
M		I		T		C	O	R	P	S		C	
A		M		O	V	A	L		O			K	
L	E	E	U	W		M			S				
			N		N		P	O	S	T	A	G	E

CROSSWORD NO 2 - PAGE 14

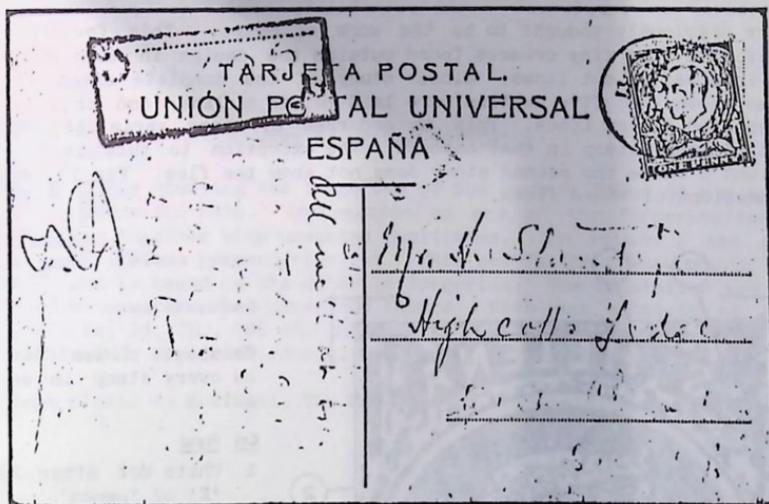


FIG 7



FIG 8

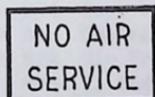


FIG 9

Fig 7 shows a new (?) type of Tax mark previously unrecorded. It would appear to be a cross between Tax 2 and Tax 3, the confusion being due to the poor definition. The mark is the size of Tax 3, but has a dotted line stopping short of the 'C' as Tax 2. The postcard has a GB 1d stamp cancelled with a St Helena cds dated NO 5 11 - presumably posted at sea. Tax 3 was introduced in 1926.

Fig 8 shows a new Official Paid mark which judging by the cds is still likely to be in use. The handstamp shown in Fig 9 is applied to covers sent th St Helena 'By Air'. I do not know whether this mark is applied on St Helena or South Sfrica. Any information on any of these cachets would be most welcomed.

I mentioned in Supplement 1 the possibility that Cohn produced the forgery previously thought to be the work of Spiro. This forgery is identified by the tiny crosses found outside the design in each corner as if intended as cut lines. Closer study of the complete sheet (5 x 12) has shown that five masters were laid out in a line, and this line was repeated eleven times. This is endorsed by minor varieties which repeat on every stamp in that column. The exception to this is found in column 5 where the second stamp does not show the flaw. Fig 10 shows the locations of these flaws.



Constant flaws found on every stamp in each column

Col Flaw

- 1 White dot after 2nd 'E' of 'pence'.
- 2 Right hand frame nicked.
White spot to left of St Helena tablet.
Flaw at 3 o'clock.
- 3 White spot between 't' and 'H'.
White flaw on nose.
- 4 White spot above 'C'.
- 5 White spot behind hair at 4 o'clock.

FIG 10

For a good comparison between the work of Spiro and Cohn, compare this illustration with Figs 1 to 4. Apart from the obvious differences in background and facial detail, there are of course obvious similarities. Note the dot by ear, line in circle at 3 o'clock, dot in left square and the triangular solid on the left.

RMS ST HELENA CIRCULAR DATE STAMP

Following its recent rise to fame by being commissioned into the Task Force, RMS St Helena now has its own cds. The official first day of use was 25th August 1982. There would appear to be at least two cancellers

currently in use as covers seen are dated 25 AU 82 or AU 25 82. I am sure the introduction of this handstamp will inspire the manufacture of numerous special event covers.

FREE ST HELENA FACSIMILE

I am currently studying the forgeries of the Perkins Bacon 6d and appeal to all readers for help. Information on any of the forgeries/forgers is required together with unwanted duplicates. In return I can offer a unique St Helena presentation set. This set is the 'Seventeenth Facsimile' and is based on the other 16 forgeries. The facsimiles are typographically printed on unwatermarked paper and imperfect. Each set consists of seven values - 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 1/- and 5/-. These facsimiles are not available from any other source. See Fig 16 for illustration.

Letters please to R B West, The Corner Shop, Binfield, Bracknell, Berks.

HARMERS SELL STAMPS

This slogan was certainly the case at the BC sale on November 8th. At least they weren't giving them away as some of the prices realised will show. The afternoon session included 130 lots of St Helena, representing the first significant St Helena sale for some time. Outstanding items included: (First price Estimate/Second price Realised)

Lot 820	Early Specimens	£120 - £480
Lot 824	½d Green Complete sheet	£200 - £400
Lot 825	½d Green Spaced NY (SG34a)	£50 - £200
Lot 826	½d Green study colln	£750 - £2500
Lot 827	ditto	£250 - £800
Lot 843	Roer War cover to Paris	£50 - £170
Lot 848	Collection of plate flaws	£100 - £420
Lot 879	Die Proof Badge Vignette	£200 - £420
Lot 895	1/- Badge with Torn Flag	£700 - £900
Lot 904	1½d Dp carmine blk 6 inc Mast	£370 - £575
Lot 923	15/- Torn Flag	£1500 - £1250
Lot 940	24 Forgeries	£20 - £70

All prices realised subject to 10% buyers premium

HARRIS FORGED CORONATION FDC

I mentioned in Supplement 1 a 1937 Coronation fdc with forged cancel. I have since found out that the addressee, J D Harris, a stamp dealer from Birmingham working with a George Whitehurst, produced thousands of forged first day cancellations on Coronation Day covers from many of the Colonies. Their scheme was exposed by Robson Lowe through a series of articles, and both men were subsequently jailed.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH - ULTRA-VIOLET LAMPS

Collectors of St Helena stamps are very fortunate in their choice of specialised country as there is so much scope for original research. This is not quite the case however in the G.B. field where it seems, every other collector is busily writing articles on phosphors, PVAD and Type 3 Machins.

The basic necessity for the modern G.B. collector is the UV lamp, without which PCP2, blue after-gloWS and the like would be meaningless. It may seem strange that the UV lamp could prove just as important to Saint Helena collectors.

My initial results from using this lamp are not conclusive but are at least encouraging, and I hope might inspire further research from somebody. It is very difficult to describe the different reactions from UV lamps, but I would urge anybody in possession of one to spend an evening 'seeing the light'.

Initial Results

There are interesting differences between similar values in the GV 1912 series - particularly on the ½d, 1½d and 8d values.

Most of the GV Badge Issue low values look to be of interest but toned copies really must be ignored - the ½d grey appearing as a yellow just like the 4d value. Specimen stamps must also be treated with contempt, particularly if the gum has been washed off.

The GVI def's also look interesting under UV, particularly the ½d, 1½d, 3d, 8d and 1/- values.

The most amazing differences so far recorded are on the GV War Tax One Penny, where two otherwise identical stamps appear as totally different. The War Tax 1d show little variation.

FORGED CANCELLATIONS

In keeping with the main theme of this supplement, I must make reference to the forged cds mentioned as a foot-note in Gibbons. This cds, illustrated in Fig 11 (AP 4 01) has been recorded in red and black. I have only seen examples in red on the 2½d value, the cancellation always being placed over the diamond remainder cancel. It would appear that no attempt was made to remove the violet cancel on this value - unlike the corresponding cds in black, which is frequently seen struck centrally on the stamp. On these examples tell-tale signs of the original violet cancel may still be seen. Another forged cancel of this period is shown in Fig 12 (MY 6 96). This cancel does not seem to be quite so common and I have so far only recorded it on the 6d Plate remainders.



AP 4 01
FIG 11



MY 6 96
FIG 12

It would be most interesting if there are any other forged cancels on any of the early issues, or if either of these two have been forged on cover.

Looking through a selection of CA 4d, several anomalies came to light. These concern the two catalogued shades, the two lengths of surcharge, the relative catalogue values and the relationship between all these points and the cancelled remainders.

Fig 13 shows the quantities printed and the invoice dates, taken from the De La Rue records. The shaded area represents the proportion cancelled and sold as remainders (68,216) in 1904. The information found in the SG Part 1 catalogue is:

SG43 Pale brown (words 16½mm) 1890
 SG43a Sepia (words 17mm) 1894

I then checked through my stock of these stamps trying to sort them out into two groups by surcharge lengths. This produced two anomalies - firstly an intermediate surcharge was found (16⅓mm) and secondly, the two shades were to be found on all three groups. The full results are tabulated in Fig 14. A similar situation arose from the cancelled remainders - the three lengths of surcharge each having two shades. The significant point was that of the normals, the majority had 17mm words, while from the remainders the opposite was found.

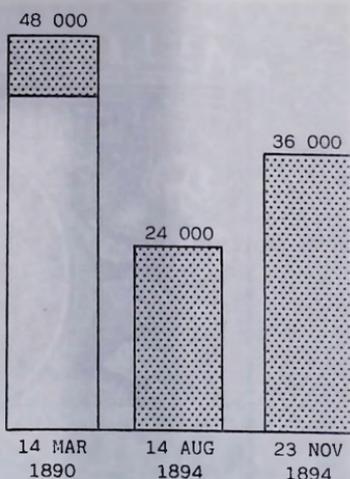


FIG 13 Invoice Dates and Quantities Printed

	16½	16⅓	17
NORMALS	6	5	38
REMAINDERS	9	8	4

FIG 14 Table of Results

In trying to establish what proportion of each printing was remaindered, the most logical conclusion was that all of the second and third printings, and part of the first were so treated. It is known that during the 1890's stamps were being re-ordered before existing stocks were exhausted, and this is substantiated by the third order following the second by only three months. It is likely therefore that throughout this period, the entire second and third printings were untouched.

The next problem is to explain how each length of surcharge exists both as a normal and a remainder. The only conclusion drawn here is that the three settings are to be found within one sheet. A large multiple would be very useful for verifying this. However, this does not explain why so many normals have 17mm words (78%) while this was only found on four out of the 21 remainders.

The final query is the relative catalogue values. From my results, the 17mm is far more common but has a higher catalogue value. Also in doubt is the 16½mm being worth 50% more used, while the 17mm has the same premium for being mint.

Clearly there is considerable scope for further research, and maybe a larger batch of specimens may yield different results.

THE BADGE ISSUE - FRAME VARIETIES

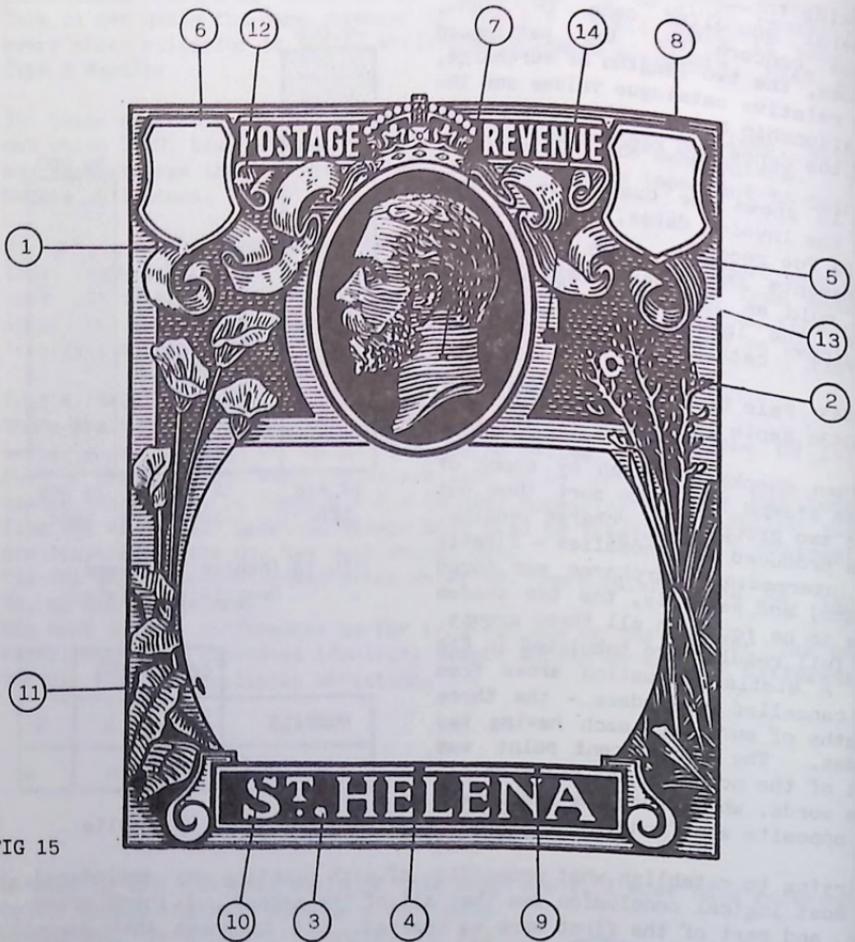


FIG 15

The above frame varieties are all believed to be constant but need verification and in most cases require plating.

- 1 ½d value - White flaw on bottom of value tablet
- 2 1½d value - Coloured flaw in flax (position 47)
- 3 5d value - Extra dot after 'St'
- 4 6d value - Coloured mark above 'EL'
- 5 6d value - Line in right hand value tablet
- 6 1/- value - Break in top of left hand value tablet
- 7 1/- value - Dot on King's neck
- 8 1/- value - Large flaw above right hand value tablet
- 9 1/- value - Coloured mark above 'N' of HELENA
- 10 1/- value - Dot in 'S' of St
- 11 1/- value - Mark to right of leaves inside frame
- 12 1/- value - Horizontal line through scroll below 'P'
- 13 1/6 value - Diagonal white flaw at top right
- 14 2/- value - Large blue flaw behind King's head

Flaw number 2 was reported by Alan Berman (of David Brandon), who has it in a positional corner block from the 1937 printing.



FIG 16

SEE PAGE 9 FOR
FREE FACSIMILE



FIG 17



FIG 18



FIG 19

FIG 16 The 17th Facsimile - enlarged illustration of basic design - see free offer on page 9.

FIG 17 Unbelievably this is an accurate drawing of an actual forgery to be designated as type 14. Nothing at all is known of this forgery.

FIG 18 Sixpenny red by Fournier - usually handstamped FAUX in purple. To be designated type 9.

FIG 19 Identified by the additional outer frame line. Surcharged values come in two settings. To be type 8 and 8a.

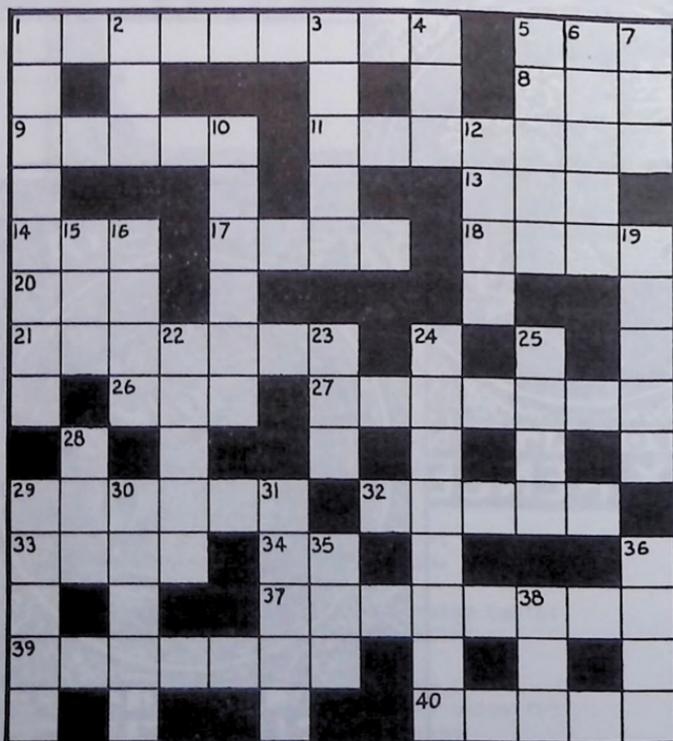
Front Cover top illustration. The genuine stamp.

Front Cover lower illustration. The famous 'no ear' forgery (type 16). Could this be the work of Van Gogh?

Information on these and other St Helena forgeries, plus unwanted duplicates urgently required. See page 9 for my unique offer.

CROSSWORD

Once again I am grateful to my wife Sue for supplying another crossword.



CLUES ACROSS

- 1 Such a surcharge enhances the value - and moves it (9)
- 5 Abuse without a sailor and employ (3)
- 8 Get your own back from a cover in short (3)
- 9 It slopes in Gambia (5)
- 11 Including all parts, boiler suit as well (7)
- 13 Time for bit of a lager (3)
- 14 The typewriter key returned from the British Antarctic Territory (3)
- 17 Phosphor orchestra? (4)
- 18 Examination in date stamps (4)
- 20 The boxer from California (3)
- 21 The illustration had to be done again (7)
- 26 The District Attorney left the Sudan for a hotter place (3)
- 27 Faster mail helps to make a daily newspaper (7)
- 29 Slower mail strictly for the birds (6)
- 32 Rated but upset by the philatelic profession (5)
- 33 In charge of a school, they put him in the frame (4)
- 34 Reversed watermark? (2)
- 37 The Falklands - Yes and no (8)
- 39 One is not much good for lifting stamps (7)
- 40 African capital with stamps (5)

CLUES DOWN

- 1 Mail I try to send to the forces (8)
- 2 The postmaster is not above board (3)
- 3 Before the agent and above a Queen (5)
- 4 The duel lost 50 and still owed on postage (3)
- 5 We are before our time for an established custom (5)
- 6 Do the auction houses have them at Christmas? (5)
- 7 Slippery character from the elbow down (3)
- 10 Frequently found overprinted on North Borneo (6)
- 12 A strange tear gives the correct amount (4)
- 15 A drink from a postal exchange (3)
- 16 6 across need them (4)
- 19 Put your faith in it - Nationally (5)
- 22 Reigned in a straight line? (5)
- 23 In one way this issue can't be old (3)
- 24 Stamps so sent for your inspection (8)
- 25 Unwanted in the philatelic garden - maybe (4)
- 28 As proof it won't live, it's stamped on a card (3)
- 29 A short, snappy printing process? (5)
- 30 Stamped out for the Olympics (5)
- 31 Nominated and in a medal position (5)
- 35 Transport from a philatelic artist (3)
- 36 Employs American with two points (4)
- 38 Complain in a Synagogue (3)

INVERTED 'C' SLUG

Longwood inverted 'C' slug has been recorded for AP 23 79.

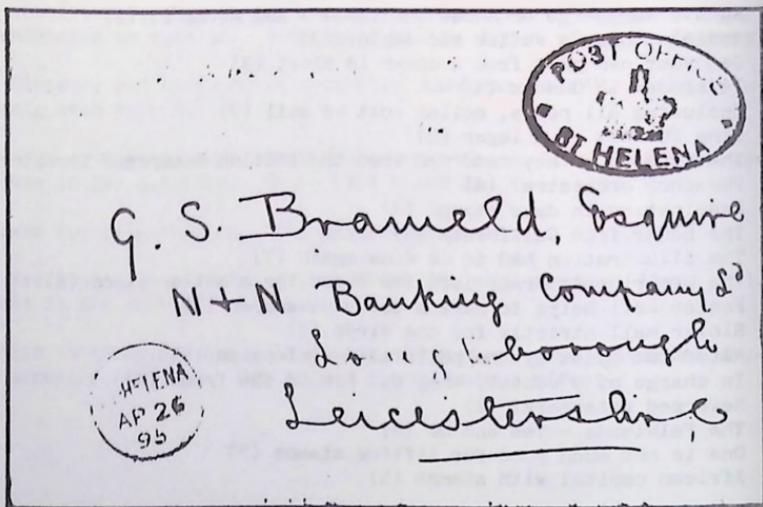
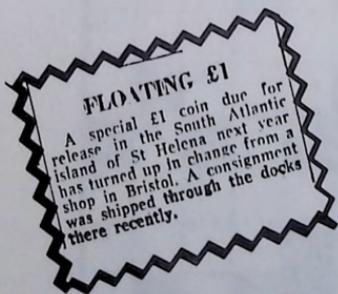


FIG 20

Although introduced in 1887, I gather from Edward Hibbert that there are not many examples of P02 used prior to 1900. Fig 20 shows a nice cover of 1895 purchased recently from a junk shop.

MISCELLANEA

For those of you who collect newspaper cuttings and the like, you may have missed these. The 'Floating £1' comes from the Daily Telegraph of 17 November 1983, and 'Mint Condition' from the Guardian of the same date.



The Sunday Times featured a fine article in the colour supplement of July 17 1983. Entitled 'The Lonliest Outpost' by Simon Winchester, it is an interesting and moving account of the St Helenians' attitude to remaining British. 7 pages including colour photographs.

THE LAST WORD ON FORGERIES

My final not on forgeries (at least in this issue) concerns the work of François Fournier. He was probably as famous as any of the early forgers, although he was neither the best nor the most prolific. He did boast over 3600 different forgeries, although the majority were probably the work of others. The only stamp from St Helena attributed to him is shown in Fig 18.

Following his death. L'Union Philatélique de Genève purchased the entire Fournier stock and overprinted each stamp 'Faux'. Students were employed to mount selections of them in 480 special albums which were sold in 1928 for \$25 each. All specimens of St Helena seen are mounted on thin card, sometimes with the words 'par la Mais' and come from these albums. Fig 21 shows part of the particular page where these stamps come from.



FIG 21

WANTED

There's no need to repeat my interest in obtaining information on forgeries or buying your duplicates. I am also interested in blocks of the 6d surcharges.

AND FINALLY CYRIL

That's the second Supplement finished giving me three or four months to think about number 3. If you have anything to contribute, please let me know - no matter how trivial. I would also like to hear your opinion of the Supplement, any ideas for improving it, details of unusual items you might have, and of course any queries. There is also space for your 'Wants' and 'Items for Sale'.

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