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BULLETIN NO. 6 JULY 1955

BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE

OBJECTS: TO promote interest in and the study of the stamps and postal history of the British West Indies.

TO establish contact with correspondents throughout the British West Indies comprising the following colonies

ANTIGUA	JAMAICA
BAHAMAS	LEeward ISLANDS
BARBADOS	MONTserrat
BERMUDA	ST. KITTS-NEVIS
BRITISH GUIANA	ST. LUCIA
BRITISH HONDURUS	ST. VINCENT
CAYMAN ISLANDS	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
DOMINICA	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
GRENADA	VIRGIN ISLANDS

TO issue a quarterly Bulletin embodying articles, items of interest and other features (including a wants' section) which it is hoped will widen the knowledge of members (NOTE: It will be appreciated that every member will always be 'in the picture' no matter where he (or she) resides.

MEMBERSHIP: TO be WORLD-WIDE in scope and open to all who are interested in the stamps or postal history of the abovementioned colonies.

The ANNUAL subscription on to be 10/6d (\$1.50 non-sterling countries) due on the 1st FEBRUARY. (NOTE: Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to "B.W.I. Study Circle" and it will be appreciated if remittances for non-sterling countries are made by draft drawn on LONDON or International Money Order.).

OUR PRESIDENT'S PARAGRAPH:

My few remarks about the squared circle postmarks, of Jamaica in our last Bulletin have brought information from many quarters as far apart as: Canada and Jamaica and I feel that it is dealing with little problems like this that our Study, Circle can be of such real help to many collectors. As you will observe in the brief report by our Hon. Secretary of the Norwich Congress on page 70 we had other problems to try and solve at our Circle meeting: The pages brought along by a number of our members were most varied and interesting. Last year Mr Sinton's ST. VINCENT provided the major attraction and on this occasion Mr Ainger's display of the many rarities in his collection of the CAYMAN ISLANDS was equally outstanding. I understand he first started collecting the stamps of this dependency as a boy and should he ever decide to dispose of them there will be without doubt, many collectors who will wish to possess some of the unique items. Many members will recall the special notice that was issued by our Circle on April 27th 1954 concerning the copy of the Jamaica Gorge VI ½d blue-green with SIDEWAYS watermark which through the efforts of our Hon. Secretary was accorded catalogue status by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. under No. 121a. I see that this was disposed of at auction by H. R. Harmer Ltd. on May 10th for the sum of Fifty Guineas. Although many thousands of this stamp in Jamaica and elsewhere have been carefully examined no other copy has yet come to light.

G. W. COLLETT.

Dear Member

In our last Bulletin we referred to the satisfaction and pride we felt in being invited to give no less than three displays during 'our first year. A tentative request has already been received to give another to one of the oldest Philatelic Societies in the spring of 1956. As will be readily appreciated these joint displays call for quite a bit of organisation as it has been our aim to exhibit, as far as possible, material from every colony and dependency and of various periods. Furthermore it has been our policy, wherever practicable, to call on different member's on each occasion to loan page's as it was considered it would be unfair to always include material lent by a

member who possessed the outstanding collection of any particular colony. Your Committee have now decided to restrict such displays to not more than one a year. As an alternative it is thought that a number of personal displays by up to six members will not only be welcome to many societies but will also be the means of bringing to the notice of many' collectors the wide field of our activities. In future, therefore, the majority of the displays will be given on these lines and our Hon. Secretary will always get in touch first with those members who reside conveniently near to the headquarters of the inviting Society.

MEMBERSHIP.

We are pleased to say that most of the outstanding subscriptions have now been received and the remainder must be regarded as lapsed. We welcome our first member from Australia and together with a few other newcomers our membership now totals 109. The various changes in the geographical distribution are indicated below and it will be observed that our London representation has increased to 23.

LON DON (23)
PROVINCIAL (68)

Cornwall 1	Lancashire 2	Staffordshire 1
Derbyshire 4	Lincolnshire 1	Suffolk 3
Devon 4	Middlesex 5	Surrey 9
Essex 3	Norfolk 2	Sussex 3
Hampshire 4	Northants 2	Warwickshire 2
Herts 3	Northumberland 2	Wiltshire 2
Kent 2	Shropshire 2	Yorkshire 3
N. Ireland 1	Scotland 5	Wales 1

OVERSEAS (19)

B.W.I. 4	Canada 2	U.S.A. 11	Australia 1
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MISCELLANEA

A number of new members have placed orders for copies of Bulletins Nos.1 & 2 which are being reprinted and will be available @ 1/- each post free. If there are any others who would like copies it will be appreciated if they will apply to the Hon.Secretary and enclose the appropriate remittance.

PUBLICITY.

Those members who are also members of the Junior Philatelic Society will have observed the generous reference in the May 1955 issue of "The Stamp Lover" to our display given to that Society on 2nd April for which we are most grateful. We, are also once more indebted to Mr. L.J. Gilbert-Lodge, Hon.Secretary of the "Royal" for his reference to the CIRCLE in the May 1955 issue of "The London Philatelist".

37th PHILATELIC C CONGRESS of GREAT BRITAIN

held at NORWICH 17th-20th May 1955

As will have been observed in the philatelic press this event, despite the unfavourable weather, was an outstanding success. The Norfolk & Norwich Philatelic Society, who were hosts, merit the highest praise for the way in which everything was organised. They are also to be congratulated on their choice of Chairman The Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, D.S.O., J.P. who carried out his duties with the utmost efficiency coupled with great charm and humour in full measure. In accordance with custom the mornings were devoted to business sessions and the reading of three papers none of which provoked any serious comments. our Study Circle meeting held on the Thursday evening was attended by 10 members and 17 visitors our. President taking the chair. The following brought, or sent pages from their collections which were studied with interest; E.E.Ainger (Cayman Islands), G.W.Collett (Jamaica), J.D. Fielding (Jamaica -T.R.D.s),, Dr. N . Garrard (Bahamas), G.W. Groves (Antigua & paquebots), P.T. Saunders (Cayman Islands), J. H. Sinton (Trinidad), Miss R.Titford (Bahamas & St.Kitts). A number of interesting queries arose many of which were explained by our President and others.

NOTES and QUERIES.

It will be appreciated that our Bulletin constitutes the vital link between us and is MAINLY dependent upon a steady flow of contributions from members. These may either afford information or raise points upon which enlightenment is sought and are welcome from advanced collectors or beginners. Please note that ALL contributions should be sent direct to the Hon.Secretary.

BAHAMAS A damaged postmark

Early in the 1920's one of the hand cancellations used at NASSAU became damaged but remained in use until 1926 at least. Obviously it was not the only one in use there at the time because during the same period of years the normal undamaged mark can also be found. The actual damage consisted of:

1. Breaks in the outer circle:-

(a) Between the two 'S's of Nassau,

(b) Between the 2nd 'S' and the 2nd 'A' of NASSAU,

(c) Under the 1st 'A' of BAHAMAS and the first portion of the 'H'.

2. The lower part of the 1st vertical stroke of the 'N' of NASSAU is missing.

3. The right foot of the 1st 'A' of NASSAU is missing.

4. The upper part of the left vertical stroke of the 'H' of BAHAMAS is missing.

I have several copies of specimens of these defects the earliest being 24th October 1921 and the latest 2nd January 1926.

(Contributed by Mr.L.E. Britnor)

BARBADOS

Some years ago I bought at auction a small lot of Barbados which included a block of four of S.G.3, a single of S.G.5 and a strip of three of S.G. 10, all showing a marked colour flaw on the lowest sail of the ship. The note with the lot was 'Colour flaw on sail occurs on the fourth stamp from the left in the bottom row of Plate 1, it does not occur on Plate 11'. The block of four and the strip are certainly from the bottom row each showing one stamp with flaw. Since then I have seen no other copies nor have I heard of it. I should be very interested to hear of other specimens which any members may have.

(Contributed by Dr. R. H. Urwick, F.R.P.S.L.)

DOMINICA.

Some ago I read an article referring to the puzzle of the ½d. blue-green (S.G.56) local WAR TAX in black with an albino impression of the word HALFPENNY as in the setting for the ½d. on ½d. blue-green (S.G.55) in red. This same item has intrigued me for some time and I have been awaiting more learned opinions but none

seem to be forthcoming. As was pointed out in the article the setting is identical on both stamps but for the absence of the word halfpenny on S.G.56. It is my opinion that the albino impression is present on all copies of S.G.56. Irrespective of the actual-position of the overprint on the stamp unless it is placed so low when the impression would fall on the stamp immediately below in a vertical row but to be seen clearly a stamp in pristine condition is required. Pressure in albums and the average care in handling stamps soon destroys this impression in the same way as with Gambia Cameos though these latter are, of course, much older.

I suggest that both those overprints S.G.55 and 56 were made from one and the same forme and that in the second-type the word halfpenny was not inked. This could easily be accomplished by 'ringing the inker' whereby annular sections are removed from the roller that applies ink to the type face opposite the word half penny in the forme. As the inking rollers are made up of a soft composition this is a relatively simple expedient and I am assured by a working printer far simpler and quicker to effect than removing every halfpenny from the forme with the resultant resetting and re-spacing of the type. The final procedure is that the overprinting would be carried out with the forme on its side and the stamp sheets fed in the sideways position to the machine and so producing continuous inked lines of WAR TAX and uninked impressions of HALFPENNY. Has anyone any other explanation?

(Contributed by Dr.H.V.Brown)

JAMAICA Notes on recent Postmarks.

In recent years Jamaica has been living in a turbulent era so far as postmarks are concerned. The unsightly Birmingham types came in after World War II to replace gradually the various double rings which had been characteristic of the first half of the century. Fortunately these abominations which defaced stamps in a manner recalling the 19th Century obliterations visited upon British stamps, began to give way in the 1950's to new types. One type is similar to the R-8 registration postmark; obviously these were provisional and soon gave way to either the pleasant wide double

ring (5mm between rings), or the neat new single ring. I have named the registration type "R", the new wide double ring "N" and the new single ring "Z". Mr.E.F. Aguilar noted, in the "British West Indian Philatelist" of June 1951, the names of the towns that were using the three Birmingham types. I have added towns not listed by him which I have seen and also various oddities. I have also listed the new "R", "N" and "Z" marks according to towns, varieties, oddities such as the use of violet ink (usually when a new type is first used with ink formerly used for the TRD), outstanding variations in the printers' type used, and such chance happenings as reversals of various kinds in dating. The listing has no pretention to being complete or even up-to-date; it is hoped others will help in this never-ending job.

BIRMINGHAM TYPES.

Not listed in BWIP, June 1951: COPSE, DISCOVERY BAY, FALMOUTH, KINGSTON, PLEASANT VALLEY - all B1; and ROCK SPRING - B2.

B1 type with no star: CLOVER HILL, PERTH TOWN, PETERSFIELD;
B2 type: FAITH'S PEN, LINTON PARK, LYDFORD and WHITFIELD TOWN.

Other oddities (all B1), BONNY GATE; ROWLANDSFIELD (day and month reversed), CASTLETON (very heavy type), DEVON (no year), JACKS RIVER, LIME TREE GARDEN, MAIN RIDGE, PORTLAND COTTAGE, SAMUEL PROSPECT (date upside down); KINGSTON (an 'F' or sideways 'T' instead of star), MAGGOTTY (small printers' type), PEDRO (large printers' type) . PORTLAND COTTAGE also has the year where the star belongs and the day and month reversed. In B2 FAITHS PEN appears in very heavy printers' type and LYDFORD with year above and star below the month and day. The earliest Birmingham type I have seen is November 30th 1946 but undoubtedly it appears much earlier. QUERY: Is WHITFIELD TOWN, listed as B3, really a separate type or just type 2 with the date reversed? Incidentally it has no star."

(To be continued) (Contributed by Mr.Harvey O'Connor)

ST. LUCIA.

May I put forward three queries relating to the following stamps? First S.G.8a and 8b. I believe that the existence of those surcharges was known and commented

on soon after the date of their issue as given in the catalogue. If so, where can this be found and how were they described? Has anything further ever been discovered about them? Incidentally S.G.8b 6d. on 4d. indigo must be one of the major rarities in British West Indian stamps and I can only suppose its "unissued" status accounts for its comparatively low catalogue value.

Secondly S.G.50, the 1/- dull mauve and red (Die 2) of De La Rue Key Type issue. I have a copy of this stamp with the name and value in orange. The Colour is exactly the same as in the 5/- value and though one is tempted to say the colour of the 1/- has faded or changed in some way, I am sure this is not so. Has anyone a similar specimen and if so is he equally convinced this is a genuine variety or error of colour?

Thirdly S.G.55. The surcharge here has always been unsatisfactory; smudges and so-called 'doubles' are common and all too easily capable of misrepresentation. Nor is this all, a page in my album shows a number of stamps with both damaged and completely missing letters the surcharge in one case reading "ON PENN" with not a trace of the "E" or "Y". Feeling that there must be some reason for this I showed the page to a wise and knowledgeable philatelist who not only evinced no surprise but claimed that without great difficulty the rest of the letters could be completely removed or perhaps it would be better to leave one letter intact just to show which stamp it was. It is obvious that either the ink of the surcharge or the surface of the stamp or both make this operation possible and I would be grateful if someone could divulge the complete answer to why this particular surcharge is such a bad sticker. Fortunately the genuine double which must, of course be well apart, and the rare inverted surcharge remain unaffected."

(Contributed by Mr.- O.G.Bowlby, F.R..P.S.L.)

ST. VINCENT

"As a collector of the stamps of St. Vincent I have read with interest the articles by Mr. Adams which appeared in Bulletins Nos. 3., 4 & 5. I would, however, like to call attention to what appear to be possibly typographical errors and in doing so I refer to the pages on which they appear:

Page 37: Reference is made in the fourth paragraph

to the second delivery of stamps to the island in August 1861. According to Perkins Bacon records the second delivery was made in July 1862.

Page 18: Here information is given with regard to the provisional Overprints of 1880/81. In respect of the "One Penny" on Sixpence the number of stamps given as surcharged is 630. As the 6d plate was of 60 stamps, 630 would be 10½ sheets, and it is difficult to accept that a half sheet was ever printed. In the handbook referred to above the number surcharged is given as 1620; which is correct? In respect of the 4d. on the One Shilling Mr. Adams gives the number surcharged as 720 whilst in the handbook it is given as 630: this again poses the question. On this page also reference is made to the number of impressions of the 1d. on Half Sixpence, where the number is given as 1800 which is consistent with, the handbook but in the case of the ½d, on Half Sixpence the number is given as 1400 impressions which is not consistent with twelve sheets. In the handbook the number is given as 1440 which would appear to be correct.

Page 60: Here reference is made to the watermark Star paper which had been, in use since 1877. According to the Perkins Bacon records this paper was first used in 1871. In the same paragraph reference is made to the ½d, 1d and 4d. stamps on Star watermark paper which reached the island in 1881 as being the earliest De La Rue printings. This seems in direct contradiction to the Perkins Bacon records which show that these three particular stamps were printed by Perkins Bacon and not by De La Rue. It further appears on the authority of Napier and Bacon that all De La Rue stamps were on paper watermarked "Crown C. A."

I am at present writing up my collection of this colony and wonder if Mr. Adams could give any information in regard to SG 17b, c and d and 23. These stamps are all perforated clean cut about 15 and the inference from the aforementioned handbook is that they were perforated by machine A, but in the light of the earlier work from this machine, unless it had been materially altered or overhauled since it was first used in 1861, it is a little difficult to accept those stamps as having been perforated by that particular machine. Is

there a possibility that the four stamps in question were perforated by the machine ultimately designated by Napier and Bacon as "AI" which was used for S. G. 1 and 2? If any light could be thrown on this, it might resolve a point which has for so long been in doubt."

(Contributed by Mr H. D Bessemer R.R.P.S.L.)

ST VINCENT.

I must say that I am glad that one of our members has pointed, out the silly and obvious mistakes made in my articles in the early issues of the Bulletin. I will answer them in the order in which they are dealt with:

Page 37: The date 1861 should be, of course, 1862. The dispatch of the issue was in August as stated but it is generally understood that the actual issue of this second dispatch was not made before September of that year.

Page 48: The figures given for the "One Penny" on Sixpence were taken from a publication, later than the Napier & Bacon book. Anyway the number given by either is questionable as the surcharge was done locally. I believe, when the records were somewhat haphazard. I do agree, however, that realising the number that come up for sale that the higher figure is the more likely one. With regard to the 4d. on One Shilling a similar explanation may apply. In the case of the ½d on Half Sixpence the number 1440 is correct.

Page 60: The date for the Star watermarked paper used was 1871. The stamps which reached the island in 1881 were undoubtedly Perkins Bacon work. I feel sure my mis-statement was due to carelessness perhaps owing to Stanley Gibbons catalogue inserting De La Rue's name just below that issue. I know too that the former firm employed Ridgeway to design the Halfpenny stamp. All the De La Rue printings, I agree, are on "Crown C. A." watermarked paper.

Now concerning the perforation of S.G. 17b, c & d & 23 I have no actual information. The machine first used was in a poor state and the operation none too skillful hence the difficulty in distinguishing the first and second delivery unless on a dated piece which fetches a high price today. If, as is likely, the same machine was used on occasions later on when the usual

ones were fully employed it unquestionably had been renovated in the meantime hence, the varied description from 14 to 16 to about 15 . In conclusion I must say that I appreciate the opportunity, of correcting the various errors and thank the member who made them known.

(Contribued by H.C.V. Adams, R.D.P., F.R.F.S.L.)

THE DE LA RUE STAMP CENTENARY EXHIBITION

held at 41 Devonshire Place, London W1, 6th-18th June 1955

By courtesy of Mr. G. Leslie Newman, Archivist to Thomas De La Rue & Co Ltd., we are privileged to reproduce the captions of the items covering the British West Indies which we are sure will interest our members overseas and those who were not able to attend personally to view this outstanding exhibition.

ANTIGUA. Specimens overprinted "Specimen" of the 1d. and 6d recess and 2½d. and 4d. letter press, submitted on April 11th, 1882, with the remark that the 6d is from a recessed plate, and that the green proposed for the ½d. would be of a very different shade.

BAHAMAS Essays submitted on August 17, 1883, a die proof of a 1/- of 1863 being employed for the 5/- with the bottom tablet painted in and over-painted in white. In the case of the £1 an entirely new design was submitted. On August 22nd 1883, the Crown Agents called for prices if existing key-plates were used and the blank duty die Proofs shown were painted in and submitted on September 3, 1883. The Company was then asked to prepare sketches similar to the existing 1/- stamp, and again utilised proofs struck from the blank duty die as shown, which were submitted on September 5, 1883. These were approved on November 15th subject to change of colour of 5/- and the sage-green suggested on November 20th was 'approved, 5/- and £1. In a requisition dated November 14, 1887, from the Colonial. Secretary, Nassau, 250 sheets, each of 60 stamps, were ordered, Printed by the new surface system in a light blue as "A", but in other respect like their 1d, save that the words ONE PENNY were to be, replaced by "37, 2½d..87" as shown on "B" Blank duty die Proof "A" submitted on

December 7, 1887, complying with this request drawn by hand on a blank duty die proof, accompanied by the Company's orthodox design "B" showing "2½ PENNY" drawn thereon. The latter was approved on December 14th.

March 1 1920. Peace Celebration Issue. Designs submitted on August 22nd 1919:- A. For letterpress reproduction in two colours, which was rejected. B. For recess printing in one colour, which was approved by the Colonial Office on the 25th. Design submitted by the Government of Bahamas to the Crown Agents for a proposed air mail stamp. "To have ready pending the carrying of mails by aircraft being placed on a permanent basis". The Company was asked by the Crown Agents on August 27, 1930, to prepare designs embodying a head of the King, and quote for processes other than lithography. Rough design with notes covering reproduction by D.P. (recess) and letterpress. Submissions of September 17th, "A" by recess and "B" by letterpress. They were not successful.

BARBADOS May 4 1881

When reporting that the Perkins-Bacon 1d plate was worn out, the Key-Plate essay shown was submitted as a suggestion for replacing such copper-plate printing for all values. Die proof of the Hong Kong 5 cents submitted with a report on May 11th to show the perfection and superiority of the letterpress printing. June 14 1897. A sketch for a proposed Jubilee issue was submitted to the Company on June 3, 1897, for the preparation of a design to cover nine denominations. This submission was approved on July 6th. 1906 Tercentenary Essay "A" submitted on March 1, 1906 in the colours shown for recess printing from a design submitted, modified for better printing. Essay "B" submitted to show the effect of reproduction in two colours. The original essay of "B" is also shown. On March 3rd the designs were returned with a tracing showing the landward direction of the ship more emphasised, and the essay of March 7th, following these instructions was submitted and approved on March 9th. This is the first three-colour recess stamp De La Rue printed. It was engraved by Z. V. Phillips . 1953 Coronation Issue. Rough essays by C. Meronti for producing the 4 cents by recess in black and red.

BERMUDA. 1879.

Essays submitted on October 1, 1879 with tablets showing the colours proposed, and both approved

issue being made on March 23rd 1880. On July 3 1883 the Government of Bermuda requested a design for the new 2½d value they proposed issuing, which had to conform with the colour requirements of the International Postal Convention, Advantage was taken of this opportunity to submit a proposed scheme of colours for all values, with the hand-painted essay of the 2½d denomination. This design and colour scheme were approved, by the Governor on October 11th 1883. All proofs of the proposed colours are perf 12. 1896 The Colonial Secretary, Bermuda, requisitioned a new 5d. value on October 22, 1896, leaving the design and colour to the Crown Agents and De La Rue. The Crown Agents forwarded wood-cuts of the Arms and Badge of the Colony, asking the Company to submit designs embodying it. Essays for key-plate production, "A" with the duty overprinted, and "B" with the border and duty plate in one, but with the duty-tablet left blank so that it was available for all values. Approval of "B" was received on September 3 1901 but for 1d. and ¼d. duty plates only. Sheets of the 1d. were ordered on April 3, 1902, and a colour scheme is also shown for the ¼d. and 1d. with twelve alternatives, the two originals being initialled and approved on June 3rd, 1902. This also shows one of the alternatives approved, for the 3d. on April 6, 1903, and the ¼d. colours approved on July 14, 1905: This ¼d. denomination in these colours was not issued until 1908, the design "B", approved on September 3 1901 being used for newspaper Wrappers. On November 10, 1900, the Government Cabled for 1/- stamps of the current issue to be supplied in grey, surcharged one farthing. The appendix shown was submitted, with alternatives pointing out a grey 3d was in use. The Crown Agents, however, to comply with the Government's wishes, initialled and returned the appendix approving the grey in the form shown on the right. In a confirmation dated December 4th, the Crown Agents forwarded a letter from the Government requesting designs for a permanent issue. Alternatives "A" and "B" were submitted on December 10 1900, but owing to the death of the Queen they were never adopted and were returned to the Company.

Tercentenary Commemorative. Duplicate essay, based on a design by the Governor of Bermuda, submitted on May 18, 1920, in response to telegraphic instructions from the Governor for a

two colour letterpress stamp. It was approved by Telegraph on June 18, 1920. On July 1, 1920, instructions were received to reverse the vignette and the stamp so transposed was first Issued in the 1d. and 2½d. denominations on November 11 1920.

[To be continued.](#)

THE HONORARY SECRETARY'S PARAGRAPH

It was a great pleasure, to renew acquaintance with a number of our members at the 37th Philatelic Congress at Norwich and I would like to express my thanks once again to all those who so kindly responded to my request to bring some pages from their respective collections to pass round. I was also most grateful to those who raised various points upon which they sought some enlightenment. The submission of queries is, after all, one of the major reasons for our Circle's existence and I look forward to an even greater number being raised at future Congress meetings. A resolution put forward at one of the business, sessions of Congress was to the effect that Study Circles should publish programmes, of the matters that were to be discussed. Whilst I am in agreement I am of the opinion that this is only practicable in the case of those Study Circles whose interest is confined to One country. Since our Circle covers eighteen colonies or dependencies, to arrange for discussions to be made on two or three of the group would limit the interest and in consequence the number who would attend.

Probably no greater tribute to the importance of Study Circles has been made than that which appeared in the May 1955 issue of The London Philatelist in the Hon. Secretary's page. Mr. Gilbert-Lodge in the course of his remarks states:-

A Study Study Circle is a good example, of the modern tendency for team research and to meet in association with common interests. It is essential for the members to specialise and encourage others by disseminating their knowledge ...

With regard to the proposed autumn meeting mentioned in my paragraph in the April Bulletin will members please make a note. that this will now be held in the meeting room of the Royal Philatelic Society at 41,

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Devonshire Place W1 at 2.30 pm on Saturday October 22nd. The choice of this date will enable the chair to be taken by our President. Furthermore, it is thought that some members may be on holiday in September. Will all those members who hope to attend please let me know as soon as possible.

P.T.S.

WANTS.

ALL B.W.I.GROUP: Postal stationery of ALL reigns.

ANTIGUA: S.G. 32a (1d. on blued-paper.), 100a (1½d lake-brown)

GRENADA: S.G. 135a (used)

JAMAICA: S.G. 31 used in Cayman Islands.

MONTserrat: S.G. 43 mint

ST. CHRISTOPHER: First issues on cover.

ST. VINCENT: Type 1 cancelled MAYREAY, UNION 1893 only, also code C 1890 to 1894 inclusive.

NOTE: Members who are able to supply any of these should send them (stating price asked) to the Hon. Secretary for onward transmission. If the member requiring them wishes to purchase a remittance should be sent to the Hon. Secretary in favour of "B.W.I. STUDY CIRCLE" and the amount (less 10% and postage) will be remitted to the Owner.

[Link to Next Bulletin](#)