



STUDY CIRCLE

FOUNDED
JANUARY 27th, 1954

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BULLETIN No. 111 DECEMBER 1981

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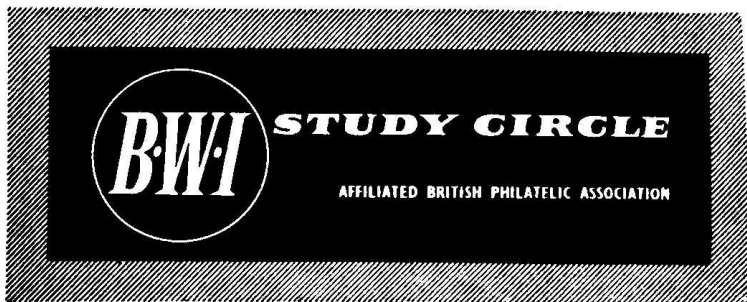
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OBJECTS

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.**
2. TO issue a quarterly BULLETIN containing articles, items of interest and other features.
3. To loan books from Circle library (home members only). Borrowers bear post both ways. List supplied on application.
4. To publicise 'wants'.
5. To furnish opinions on stamp(s) and/or cover(s) for a nominal fee.

MEMBERSHIP

is WORLD-WIDE in scope and open to all whether they be **advanced** or **new** collectors. The ANNUAL subscription is **£3.00** or **\$8.00** USA due **1st January**. The latter rate includes airmail postage of bulletins and collection charges and is subject to changes from time to time as determined by the Hon. Treasurer. An International Money Order or Draft drawn on LONDON is acceptable. Cheques and Postal Orders to be made payable to "B.W.I. Study Circle".

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PROGRAMME 1982

Wed., Feb. 3rd, 6.00 p.m. Vincent Duggleby. St. Vincent.
Thurs., March 4th, 6.00 p.m. Anthony Reesby. Jamaica.
Sat., April 24th, 2.30 p.m. AGM. and Auction.

The two evening meetings will be held in Committee Room A, The Law Society Building, 113, Chancery Lane, London, WC1 1PL. The A.G.M. and Auction will be held at the Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London, WC1 4BH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members are reminded that subscriptions are due on 1st January 1982 and for those who do not pay by bankers order early payment would be appreciated. The Treasurer hopes that he will not have to send out 137 reminders next year!

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The two publications in which the Study Circle is currently engaged, namely; DOMINICA by the late P.T. Saunders and BARBADOS POST OFFICE MARKINGS TO 1981 by Messrs. G.L.W. Clarke, S. Cave and R. Radford are now in the final stages of being edited, but will not be ready by the end of 1981 as had been hoped. BARBADOS POST OFFICE MARKINGS TO 1981 will be printed first and should be ready by the spring of 1982. It fully illustrates and describes the postal markings in use in Barbados up to 1981 and will consist of approximately 84pp size 10 x 8 bound with hardback covers. Price £15 each plus packing and postage £1 per copy U.K. and abroad. Despatch to places outside the U.K. will be by reduced rate surface mail. The Circle propose to offer the book to members at the pre-publication price of £13 plus packing and postage £1 per copy up to the 31st March 1982. Thereafter the price will be £15 plus packing and postage £1 per copy. Orders on the accompanying form together with payment should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer: Stephen Papworth at Tir Nan Og, Pembroke Road, Manorbier, Dyfed. SA70 7SX. U.K.

B.W.I.S.C. CONVENTION

In conjunction with the Roses Caribbean Society the British West Indies Study Circle held its first convention at the Regent Hotel, Royal Leamington Spa, on 17 October 1981. Mr. E. V. Toeg, Convention Chairman and President of the B.W.I.S.C., declared the convention open at 10.15 am.

The highlights of the convention were the formal displays given by Mr. John De Vries and Mr. S. Graham Hoey. In his display of the stamps of Trinidad and Tobago at noon Mr. De Vries described his work in the plate arrangements by starting with the War Tax period. Although this was the mid-point of the time period covered by his display, it provided the background and basis for his conclusion that these issues might have been printed in two panes, each of 120 stamps, rather than a single pane of 120. He noted in his talk how unusual it was to omit postal history from a display to a group of B.W.I.S.C. members.

Following a brief period for members to look at the display Mr. De Vries answered questions from the members. Mr. Toeg then called on Mr. Bobby Messenger to express the appreciation of the members. Among his remarks Mr. Messenger stated how nice it was to see a display of stamps of the middle period of a country which he felt was a period generally neglected.

The luncheon was attended by a total of 58 members and wives. Mr. Toeg spoke briefly at the end and Mr. Bill Hall on behalf of the members expressed the appreciation felt by everyone for Mr. Toeg's efforts in planning and organising the convention.

At 3.00 p.m. Mr. Hoey gave a display of Bahamas stamps showing progressive die proofs, postal stationery, Specimens with special emphasis on his favourites, the Staircase and Peace issues; again no postal history was included.

At the conclusion of the question period Mr. Toeg called on Mr. Bruce Walker to express the appreciation of the members. Mr. Bruce Walker started by noting that after such a display his primary feeling was that he was speechless. Words could not do justice to the display and the talk. It is certain that all of the members shared this feeling.

Six dealers had tables at the convention and all of the members appeared to spend part of the day looking through the material on hand. The members table was also active throughout the day with sales of approximately £400.00.

A large number of members gave informal displays but the numbers giving displays made the time available to view them too short for all of those attending to have the opportunity to view them. Throughout the day there were small groups actively discussing their favourite subject or examining an unusual item from another island. The only regret felt at the end of the afternoon when Mr. Toeg declared the convention closed was that one day was not long enough to see everything and talk to everyone.

At least one non-member of either society and two overseas members were among those who registered. A major topic of discussion that evening was how to obtain and ensure the participation of the local societies in future conventions. It was assumed by all that this convention was the first and it will be followed by others. From Friday

afternoon when members first arrived until Sunday morning when the last departed the atmosphere was one of friendship and good will. The Regent Hotel proved to be admirably suited to this convention.

Mark Swetland

At the risk of being repetitive may I endorse the sentiments expressed by Mark Swetland in his convention report. From the time that many of us renewed old friendships on the Friday afternoon and until the last of us left on Sunday morning a splendid time was had by all. It was a pleasure to be at the Regent Hotel, who looked after us very well, and I am sure that we shall all look forward to a return visit in the not too distant future. I hope to include a number of photographs, taken at the convention in the next issue of the Bulletin.

Editor

*Bruce Walker Frank Deakin
 Richard Heap*



*L. to R.
? David Wolfson*



*L. to R.
Tony Farmer
Charles Freeland*



*(centre)
Mrs. Geoffrey Ritchie
(outside)
Basil and Jean Benwell*



Michael Sheppard



Ian Chard



Leonard Britnor



Letty Toeg



M.N. Oliver

Graham Hoey



*L. to R.
Mark
Swetland
William
Hall
Michael
Hamilton*

FROM THE SALE ROOM

STANLEY GIBBONS B.W.I. SALE 1st day, 10th Sept, 1981.

BARBADOS

1855-57 ½d. green, horiz. pair, large part o.g., strong colour, good margins, narrow left.	£ 280
1d. deep blue S.G.10, irregular block of 23 showing part of paper-maker's wmk., minor creases e.g., ex. Lees-Jones.	£ 280
1d. deep blue S.G.15, horiz. pair in combination with pair of imperf. 4d. brownish red on 19 April 1860 env. to Demerara, m/s red "8" alongside, Demerara arrival of 23 April; one of two known imperf. and pin-perf, mixed franking covers with this combination and a great showpiece of Barbados philately.	£3500
1d. blue S.G.16a, a few perf. tones, very fresh bright colour, unused.	£ 775
½d. blue-green, variety imperf. S.G.21ab block of four, touched to large margins, rare e.g.	£ 850
1d. blue S.G.37, variety: perf. 11 to 12, faint crease, fresh unused, BPA. Cert.	£1400
1/- blue S.G.38 error of colour, faint tone at foot, the usual pen cancel has been removed, very fresh with part o.g.	£7500
1873 5/- die proof on India paper on card, showing dot in exact centre made by a compass point in transfer from master die.	£ 900
1d. deep blue S.G.66 bottom block of 15, extremely fine e.g. ex. Charlton Henry.	£ 675
1875-78 Crown CC. Handstamped Specimen (Samuel type BAR 1) ½d. (red and black), 1d. and 4d. (black), 3d. and 6d. (greenish blue), unused to part o.g.	£ 575
6d. yellow S.G.80, block of four, a few perf. thins at foot on one stamp, extremely fine o.g., ex. Charlton Henry	£700

BAHAMAS

On page 25, Bulletin No.100 Michael Medlicott reported two strikes of circular datestamps, one for each department, of the Post Office Savings Bank and Money Order Department and asked for reports of other dates. I have in my collection a P.O.S.B. 23.5mm. c.d.s. dated OC 12 1897 struck on S.G.52 - the 2½d value.

E. Baynes

I have recently acquired a De La Rue 4d, adhesive perf. 12½ and cancelled JA? 1865 with the Nassau New Providence c.d.s., made in London circa 1844. Can other members report similar late use as cancel, please?

Peter Jaffe

BARBADOS

BARBADOS 1912-1916 ISSUE OVERPRINTED "REVENUE"

SOURCES:- (a) "The Stamp Act 1916"

- (b) "A Price check list of the Revenue Stamps of Barbados" by Adolph Koeppel in the American Revenuer dated January 1958.
- (c) Article in the BCPJ by Colin H. Bayley dated 1980.
- (d) Letter written to the accountant general by the postmaster general dated 23.7.55.

The letter in source (d) reads as follows:-

"Revenue stamps are used in this Island in accordance with the provisions of the Barbados Stamp Act which was passed in March 1916. Generally speaking they are used for the purposes set out in paragraph 5 of Mr. Koeppel's letter to the U.S. Consulate. (Note:- Chief uses are for stamp duties on contracts, documents and stock transfers etc).

As the Act became effective from 31st March 1916 there was a provisional issue (overprinted postage stamps) between that date and the 22nd June 1916, when the first regular revenues were issued. Subsequent issues were in 1925 and 1952".

The list which follows is made up of the list given by the Postmaster General plus other stamps owned by Mr. Bayley. It seems that in some instances the colour of the overprint may have been varied on a somewhat arbitrary basis. However, as this issue was an emergency and lasted less than three months, this is perhaps possible.

BABBABOS REVENUE STAMPS

31 March 1916 - 22 June 1916. Provisional issue.

Postage stamps of 1912 overprinted "Revenue" in script (13½mm. long) across centre of stamp. The colour of the overprint is in brackets.

1d. Scarlet (black)

(a) Same with bottom half of "Rev" missing

1d. Scarlet (blue)

(a) Same with "Reve" missing

2d. Grey (carmin/brown)

3d. Violet on yellow (black)

3d. Violet on yellow (gold)

4d. Black and Scarlet on yellow (gold - silver)

4d. Black and Scarlet on yellow (red-brown)

4d. Black and Scarlet on yellow (black)

6d. Violet and Scarlet on yellow (black)

1/- Violet and Red Violet (black)

2/- Violet and Blue (carmin/brown)

3/- Green and Violet (carmin/brown)

31st March 1916 - 22nd June 1916. Provisional issue. Postage stamps of 1912 overprinted "Revenue" in script (16½mm long). Usually found at top of stamp. No full stop after "Revenue". The colour of the overprint is in brackets.

1d. Scarlet (black)

2d. Grey (black)

2½d Blue. Overprinted "One Penny" in two lines (black)

(a) error. One "Penny"

(b) "One Penny" in one line (black)

(c) "One Penny" in two lines (violet)

(d) "One Penny" (violet)

3d. Violet on yellow (black)

4d. Black and Scarlet on yellow (gold)

4d. Black and Scarlet on yellow (black)

3/- Green and Violet (carmine)

(a) Overprinted "2 shillings" in violet.

31st March 1916 - 22nd June 1916. Definitive issue. Design as on 1912 issue. Overprinted "Revenue" in sans-serif capitals in black (new colour).

1d. Lilac

31st March 1916 - 22nd June 1916. Provisional issue. Postage stamps of 1912 Overprinted "Revenue only" in black.

2d. grey (two lines of black seriffed type)

3/- Green and Violet (overprint Revenue only 2/- in three lines of black seriffed capitals).

The first regular issue was made on 22nd June 1916 with its own design and overprinted BARBADOS in black sans-serif capitals. These are hard to find, and are the subject of a different series of issues.

Robert Ellis

Mr. Ellis would very much like to obtain any of this issue. Would members, who have any of these overprints for disposal, please consult membership list for address.

BRITISH GUIANA

1899 Surcharges

Townsend and Howe (p.138-142) mention two settings of the surcharges on the 15c., the second of which involved only 100 sheets. They further state that the second setting is incompletely known, and the best-known variety, the missing stop, may or may not occur.

In this variety on the first setting (stamp 50), the bases of the T and W of TWO are both defective; this is very distinctive, particularly the broken first V of W. Now, I have a single without stop which has the T and W undamaged. Unfortunately, as it is a single, I cannot say what its position in the setting was.

However, I would suggest this is either a very early state of the first setting, or else comes from the second setting, possibly a partial correction of stamp 44. Can anyone help?

1882 Perforated Specimen

The Fifth and Seventh printings of the 1 cent are very similar, but no.12 in the setting differs; the Fifth printing has 5/7 crosses on the right hand side, whereas the Seventh printing has 5/6/1 (Townsend's notation). Additionally, Townsend says that in Printing 7.12, the 2 of the date is further away from the border than in 5.12. I have three complete sheets of the Fifth printing, and two blocks of four from the bottom of the sheet, all of which show the 2 of the date squeezed right up against the right hand border. But I also have a block of 6, the bottom half of the sheet, which, while showing

the distinctive 1 with foot on stamp 7, and the 5/7 crosses on the right of stamp 12, has the 2 of the date on 12 vertically below the stop after GUIANA, i.e. well (text missing)

A block from this position from Printing Seven to compare, but from Townsend's description it would seem likely that the 2 is in the position he describes for 7.12. What is this block? An intermediate printing? Or is Townsend's division into printings an over-simplification, and Printings 5 and 7 are in fact states of the setting, rather than separate printings; therefore other intermediates might be found? From the numbers printed (Townsend page 104), it seems that the numbers of each printing are known, but not how many of each printing were destroyed, if they ever were. This draws attention to another anomaly; the numbers printed of 7 were double those of Printing 5, so the two printings should be equally as common, or 7 more so. On the contrary, 5 is much commoner, in my experience, at least in indentifiable blocks (singtetons can often be of either printing). Similarly, one would have expected the bulk of Printing 6 of the 2 cents to have been destroyed, but this seems not to have been so.

Michael Webster

The articles by Simon Goldblatt and Charles Freeland on the British Guiana 1878-81 provisionals in bulletins No. 107 and 109 sent me back to my own collection of these issues to see if I could answer any of the queries. Firstly, I should point out that, living as I do in this relatively distant outpost I rarely get near a dealer's shop, and build up my collection by buying auction lots unseen. While this method is full of pleasant surprises, it seems that chance can distort any conclusions I draw, and there are no British Guiana collectors here with whom I can compare notes. Having suitably established my mala fides, I can go on.

The first group, S.G.138-148, presents few problems (except getting hold of presentable copies). They are all much commoner used than mint, and the cancellations are mainly A03 and A04 killers, corks (horrid), village codes (I have 5 on S.G.140 alone), and Mahaica type 1a. I have used copies of all these, and none of them give cause for suspicion. Dates, where visible, range from November 4, 1878 on S.G. 139 to January 22, 1879 on S.G.140, and include clear dates on S.G.142, 144, 145 and 146. This is all as it should be.

You will notice I have omitted the very first of these provisionals, S.G.137. According to Townsend and Howe, this was issued on April 17, 1878; the total quantity was 4,500, or about 4 - 5 week's supply (T & H page 95). It was 18 days before the next shipment arrived from England, so in very rough figures, you would expect 2,500 to have been used. As most BG collectors have found out, this stamp is virtually unobtainable used; Simon Goldblatt, who has one (I don't), mentions this fact, and then draws the conclusion, from the relative abundance of the stamp in mint condition, that they were all snapped up (by speculators). This doesn't seem very logical, as the rest of the bar provisionals evaded the clutches of the said speculators, who apparently went to sleep for three years, and then returned to the attack in late 1881. But if they weren't bought up by speculators, what happened to them? Why weren't they issued at the next shortage, at the end of August 1878? From those who are lucky enough to have used copies of this stamp I should be interested to know the dates of the cancellations. I question whether the stamps were ever issued to the public at all.

The number of provisionals, S.G.149-159, present a completely different picture. According to Townsend, S.G.154 and 159 were snapped up by a postal official, and therefore were not, in the proper sense, issued stamps. I have apparently proper used copies of 150, 155, 157 and 158 and all bear dates in 1882 ... as would be expected. Three are used in New Amsterdam, which is a fair guarantee of genuine use?

The rest are positively riotous. Most are evidently 'processed', and dates run as late as June 29, 1885 (on the unissued 154), and an unspecified date the same year on 159. I have a block of four S.G.152 on a May 1884 cover, and so on. For good measure, I have a copy of 149 with a faked 'number between bars' cancel, such as British Guiana never knew.

Apart from the 'unissued' 154 and 159, the worst offenders in Simon's 'processed' category are 149-151 and 152 and 153. Watch out for very late dates, and also January 28, 1882 and March 31, 1882. Maybe other collectors can add to this.

Regarding the settings of 149-51 and 155-58, I am grateful to Charles Freeland for at least a partial clarification. In the catalogue of the sale of the Townsend collection, it mentions a strip of four S.G.151, but doesn't say whether horizontal or vertical. Are there any records of this and the other blocks in Mr. Townsend's collection (apart from the corner block of four S.G. 157 which Charles now has!) ? I have no multiples bigger than pairs, so cannot help.

Out of about 15 S.G.155-6 in collections I have bought, I have found two of 156; out of about 25 of 157-8, I found none of 158 (my only copy was bought as an individual stamp). This may simply reflect the tendency of dealers to extract high value items from collections for separate sale; S.G.158 was catalogued well above the other three for many years, and has now sunk, as Simon observed, quite absurdly low.

One last point on these fascinating stamps. Townsend and Howe say that, in each case, only one setting of the Waterlow issues was used for the provisionals. Can anyone confirm (difficult) or contradict? My own collection tends to support this, as follows:-

S.G. 138 Setting 4, four identifiable copies.

141	4, one	“	“
148	3, one	“	“
152	4, 16	“	“
154	3, one	“	“
159	5, one	“	“

Only 138 and 152 show sufficient evidence to support T & H; most of my copies of the others I cannot identify as to setting. I would however find it surprising if it was quite as clearcut as it seems (one doesn't imagine the BG post office of those days as being very well organised).

A few comments about the red bars, single bars, missing bars, etc. In producing the number of provisionals involved, which in total is quite considerable, postal clerks would undoubtedly have made mistakes, either intentional (cf. the Mauritius surcharge varieties of 1891) or unintentional. I therefore feel them to be of little significance, though attractive items for a display of these issues. Giving them catalogue status seems to invest them with more significance than they deserve.

G.P.O.COUNTER. Surely these are effectively for the same purpose as the later VENDOR marks, making allowance for the changes in duties of stamp vendors/counter clerks. VENDOR marks were used on registered mail, and perhaps on other mail handed in at the counters. On checking my own collection, I found three GPO Counter marks, on 2c, 5c, and 24c. The earliest date is 7 June, 1913, a year earlier than T & R record.

Michael Webster

BRITISH WEST INDIES

B.W.I. "SPECIMENS" CANCELLED BY THE RECEIVING AUTHORITIES.

In the past few years a number of U.P.U. specimens have come on to the market looking as if they have gone through the post. That is not of course impossible, but the examples I am referring to emanate from Gabon, whose authorities probably mounted them in reference books and "cancelled" them with their own security device. At least two different cancellers seem to have been used, both sharing the characteristics of a double-ring c.d.s. I have never seen a full strike, but from piecing together part strikes I think that the one with smaller lettering reads round the top half of the circle "Gabon du Congo Francais" and round the bottom half "Direction de l'Interieur", and the one with larger lettering "Colonie de Gabon" and "Secretariat-General" respectively. Neither canceller incorporates a datestamp (unfortunately, since the dates would be revealing), but the smaller one reads "1er Bureau" in the centre and the larger one "Bureau". Since I have seen these two strikes on different copies of the same basic stamp, I suspect that Gabon received at least two full sets from the U.P.U. which were allotted to different departments of its administration.

It was not only in Gabon, of course, that the receiving authority saw fit to apply its own security device to U.P.U. specimens. Probably the best known examples, because they have been on record for longest, are the "Ultramar" copies, which were written up by Simon Goldblatt in Bulletin No.79. Similar cases are the scarcer "Muestra" and "Colonies" handstamps. In the past few years, however, other U.P.U. specimens have appeared on the market additionally handstamped "Specimen" and often further defaced with crayon marks. Such items cannot easily be allocated to a particular receiving authority, but since they are generally unique items and have been subject to bona fide use by postal officials, I believe they are valid collectors' items and add variety to a specialist collection. It should be noted that such cancelling devices applied to stamps which have already been overprinted "Specimen" by the printers, are in a different category from local handstamps applied in the colony of issue to straightforward stamps, usually because extra copies are needed for official reference purposes or for presentation sets. Most of these are also rare although some, such as the Barbados George VI issues, can with perseverance be found.

The application of a receiving authority is particularly instructive when applied to an ordinary stamp, and not a specimen. Such cases between 1881 and 1948 (the period when the U.P.U. distributed the issues of its members in specimen form) are few and far between, but they exist.

Our President has on several occasions drawn our attention to the set of Leeward Islands 1897 Jubilee's hand-stamped "ultramar" which he once owned. I can report a "Specimen" handstamp on two copies of the Barbados Kingston Relief Fund issue (one each with the surcharge upright and inverted), on the British Guiana 1890 surcharges (curiously the \$2, \$3, and \$4 stamp, but not the \$1), on four British Honduras War Tax (S.G.114, 116, 116a and 118), on three Tobago surcharges (namely S.G.30, 31 and 33) and on Trinidad 1894 "Official" set. The existence of these items confirms that they were circulated by the U.P.U. Why were they not first overprinted Specimen? It is obvious when one thinks of it; they were all locally-produced surcharges or overprints applied to stocks of existing stamps and not obtained in that form from the printers, who were the normal source of Specimens. Yet they were clearly worth passing to the U.P.U. in order that other countries might be aware that they were valid for postage. In only one case as far as I am aware, namely that of the Grenada local War Tax issue of June 1916, were the authorities diligent enough to apply a "Specimen" handstamp to the copies they sent to the U.P.U.

Having reached this stage, all sorts of questions arise because I begin to wonder why certain issues were distributed by the U.P.U. and others not (it is quite easy to check which items were, whether "Specimen" or not, by looking through the collection in the National Postal Museum). Why, then, were the British Honduras local War Tax issues distributed, and the Bahamas, Turks and Caicos, Caymans, Bermuda and several others not? Who can find a receiving authority cancel on the St. Vincent War Tax local Issues, which was distributed? Why were the Grenada 1892 and 1906 postage dues not issued as Specimens, when the provisional postage dues 1d/6d and 2d/6d were sent to the U.P.U.? Finally, let me close with a provocative statement: although I have not seen any, there must be some post-1948 stamps sent to the U.P.U. for distribution which received a receiving authority cancellation of some kind and such items are, in my view, much more desirable than the modern "Specimens" issued by philatelic bureaux and the like.

Charles A. Freeland

I would like to hear from any members who has, on cover, Leeward Islands definitives 1890-1921 cancelled by four concentric circles, with the outer circle 13mm. diameter. Also a similar cancellation, but with six concentric circles on a Dominica ½d, and with the outer circle 14½mm. diameter.

Robert W. Stein

Robert A. Mason would be interested to hear from members who have B.W.I. revenue stamps they no longer require. Exchange or trade.

COLLECTING POSTMARKS

Members who have paid serious money for single stamps with interesting postmarks can take heart. There are others (whose interests, to be sure, lie outside the West Indies) who have paid more.

The latest phenomenon comes from Hong Kong. For a 16 cent yellow stamp showing a full-blooded strike of 'D30' (a killer in use in Kobe, Japan, in the 1870's) the hammer price in the Ishikawa Sale no. 2 (7th July 1981) was £2,500. Given the ill-starred 10%, premium and VAT, the buyer faced a bill for £2,787.50.

Obviously the strike was a beauty, the background colour ideal, and the item a great rarity by Hong Kong standards. Not so by B.W.I. standards, be it said: for the particular killer survives on at least one cover, and there must be all of two dozen known copies in private hands.

The paradox is that postmarks have to be common enough to be found by several major collectors, before they acquire a real rarity value. That is probably why postmarks of St. Vincent fetch consistently good prices, and those of British Honduras do not. You may find three D30's for every PERUVIAN VALE: but you will also find four PERUVIAN VALE'S for every BIG FALLS.

Actually the B.W.I. collector has the best of both worlds. He has the satisfaction of knowing how much his postmark collection would be worth, if only everyone else knew as much as he himself knows about it. He has the equal satisfaction of knowing he will never have to pay through the nose to expand it.

By the way, has anyone get a spare Jamaica 'D'!!

Simon Goldblatt

DOMINICA

I have an example of S.G.7 - 4d. blue with a 20.5mm. c.d.s. struck in red and dated FE 21 83. I shall be pleased if someone can tell me the purpose and period of use in this colour.

E. Baynes

In Bulletin No.108, page 9 H. Vivian Brown queried use of a c.d.s. SEA POST OFFICE/DOMINICA. This is of course GEN (not SEA) for General. Roseau is the mark (with space bars).

Peter Jaffe

GRENADA

THE GRENADA TETE-BECHE ISSUE OF 1883.

(continued from page 54, Bulletin No. 110)

THE "GRENADA POSTAGE" STRIPS

Six strips were required of which the first and the last carried only a single line of lettering. A number of constant flaws can be found. These flaws show that the same strips were used for all values, and apparently for all four panes. Some are missing in the 1883 printings, the 6d. was not reprinted and 8d. sheets used for the 1881 surcharges and for the Postage Dues were from the 1883 printing.

TABLE 1 "GRENADA POSTAGE" FLAWS.

The sheet positions are those found on 1/2d Pane A.

1. 1/1 Round top of P of Postage.

2. 1/2 Broken tail of G of Postage.
4. 1/4 Weakness of base of GRENADA POST.
5. 1/5 White nick on inside of upper curve of D of Grenada.
Irregularity of bases of OST of Postage.
6. 1/6 Weak E of Postage.
16. 3/4 Irregularity of inside of right vertical of N of Grenada.
18. 3/6 Notch in outside of base of O of Postage.
19. 4/1 Deformed S of Postage, end of foot is bifid.
23. 4/5 Flat base of G of Grenada.
24. 4/6 Thin left upright of A of Postage
25. 5/1 Cut in outside of top of R of Grenada.
30. 5/6 Thickening of end of top limb of E of Postage.
33. 6/3 Oblique cut across loop of P of Postage
34. 6/4 Short lower limb of E of Grenada.
43. 8/1 Weakness of upper and middle limbs of E of Postage.
46. 8/4 White flaw in G of Postage.
49. 9/1 White notch on inside of loop of R of Grenada.
55. 10/1 Weakness of the bases of all letters and in particular the end of the lower limb of the E of Postage is curved down. The weakness of the letters is variable in degree and is most marked on the 8d.
Even in heavily inked stamps pointing of the P and the deformity of the E are characteristic.
58. 10/4 Weak foot of E of Grenada.

With regard to the occurrence of these flaws on 1883 printings:-

Definitely present:- 2, 4, 5, 18, 23, 24, 33 (8d. & 1/- but not 6d.), 34, 43, 55.
Absent on 6d.: 6, 33, 49.

In general it is found that the strips bearing "GRENADA POSTAGE" are constant in position in the forms for all values and are related to the head plate units as in table 2. However, the strip with the flaws 'flat O' and 'thin A', described in Table 2 in association with units 23, and 24 on 1/2d. pane A does vary in position. This is proof that the "GRENADA POSTAGE" strips as well as the duty strips were moveable on the forme. On 1/2d. pane B (A & B are both lower right pane) the strip has been reversed so that 'flat base of G' is now unit 26 (row 5/2) and the 'broken A' is unit 25 (row 3/1). Flaws 19 and 30 on pane A are reversed to unit a 30 and 19.

To complicate the situation still further I have two positional blocks of 1/2d. from the upper right pane in which the 'flat G' is on unit 11 in one case, and unit 26 in the other. Therefore in the 1/2d. the 'flat G' can occur in at least three positions and two in both upper and lower right panes. In the case of the 6d. the strip is in the same position as in 1/2d. pane A. (i.e. 'flat G' of unit 23 and 'thin A' on unit 24).

Therefore it is quite certain that a single "VALUE" or "GRENADA POSTAGE" strip can be reversed independently of the other strips of the same type. Charlton pointed out that the strips were 'double' strips i.e. bore an upright and inverted legend because the centering of the strips on the head plate varied, it was always a variation of the alignment of the strip as a whole. It can also be shown that a value strip can vary in alignment on the head plate independently of the "GRENADA POSTAGE, &

REVENUE” strips. I have a pair of 1887 1d. nos. 18/24 from the upper right pane which can be compared with the corresponding pair on the lower right pane. The centering of the “GRENADA POSTAGE & REVENUE” strips is identical but the ONE PENNY” strip shows considerable lateral variation. It is the same strip on both panes showing a deformed “Y” of “PENNY”. The exact significance of this and similar observations will only be clear after the examination of more material from the same and the other panes.

TABLE 2 HEAD PLATE FLAWS

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| 1. | 1/1 | Nick in the outside of the right frame 12.5mm. from top. |
| 4. | 1/4 | Shallow notch in right frame 3.5mm. from base with a small spur of colour at the top of the notch. |
| 5. | 1/5 | Very shallow notch in top frame 8mm. from N.W. corner. |
| 6. | 1/6 | Break in the 8th. line of shading below the ear. |
| 7. | 2/1 | <u>First state</u> :- Blunt N.E. & S.E. corners.
<u>Second state</u> :- Curved scratch through the lower 10 lines of shading behind the neck into the S.E. corner. |
| 8. | 2/2 | Notch in outside of left ornamental border 0.25mm. from top. |
| 9. | 2/3 | Fine break in 8th. line of shading above point of bust. |
| 12. | 2/6 | Oblique cut on the inside of the left frame 0.75mm. from base. Probably late damage, found on 1887 1d. only. |
| 13. | 3/1 | Break in 1st. line of shading below the chignon and a larger break in the 3rd. and 4th. lines. |
| 14. | 3/2 | Flaw on the crown between 2nd. and 3rd. ornaments.
Flaw in shading on neck.
Flaws in shading before head 4 & 5.75mm. from top of stamp. |
| 18. | 3/6 | Square indentation in N.E. corner. |
| 19. | 4/1 | Blunt N.E. & S.E. corners.
Oblique cut in right frame 1.5mm. from top. |
| 21. | 4/3 | Breaks in 3 lines of shading behind neck 7mm. from bottom, with another break closer to neck and 4.25mm. from bottom. Notch on outside of inner left frame opposite eye. |
| 23. | 4/5 | Flaw in two lines of shading immediately before neck and 3mm. from bottom of stamp. |
| 24. | 4/6 | Notch in the upper surface of the oblique frame in the N.E. corner 1.0mm. from right end. |
| 25. | 5/1 | Break in left frame at junction with the top frame.
Break in shading at left 4.5mm. from top.
Break in shading on neck below the angle of the jaw. |
| 26. | 5/2 | Break in the bottom frame at junction with the left frame. Minute nick in the left frame 0.5mm. from top. |
| 27. | 5/3 | Break in shading before chin 5.75mm from base. Constant? |
| 28. | 5/4 | Fine break in shading behind neck 5.75mm. from base. |
| 30. | 5/6 | <u>First state</u> :- Break in bottom frame 6.5mm. from S.W. corner.
<u>Second state</u> : Top frame absent for 1.5mm. from N.E. corner. |
| 31. | 6/1 | <u>First state</u> : Rounded N.E. and S.E. corners. |

Scratch from crown, across forehead and down nose to nostril. Shallow notch in S.E. oblique frame 2mm. from left end.

Second state:- Oblique white flaw in right ornamental panel between 7th. and 8th. diamonds from bottom.

32. 6/2 Breaks in shading before eye and in 5th. & 6th. lines under neck.
37. 7/1 Thinning of bottom frame at junction with right ornamental panel. Fine oblique out in left frame about 1mm. from bottom. Three minute breaks in shading before head.
38. 7/2 Small white spot in hair behind lobe of ear. Constant?
39. 7/3 Notched lower surface of N.E. oblique frame 1.75mm. from right end.
42. 7/6 Break in shading above and 1mm. before the tip of the nose.
43. 8/1 First state:- Fine oblique scratch on hair between ear and coif. Cut in upper surface of N.E. oblique frame.
Second state:- Irregular white flaw in shading on the neck. Irregular scratch in shading on the cheek.
Notch in the bottom frame 1mm. from S.W. corner.
44. 8/2 Two small breaks in shading near 6th. diamond from bottom on right side.
45. 8/3 Cut in left frame opposite tip of the nose.
47. 8/5 Break in shading at level of eye and 0.75mm. from frame.
48. 8/6 Bottom frame bevelled at left end.
Break in top frame 1mm. from N.W. corner.
49. 9/1 Fine breaks in 8th., 9th., 11th. and 12th. lines of shading from bottom near front of the neck.
50. 9/2 Fine break about midpoint of a line of shading behind neck and opposite 6th. diamond from base.
55. 10/1 First state:- Break in two lines of shading almost at left ends and opposite midpoint of the oblique S.W. frame. Irregularity of the upper surface of top frame for 2.5mm. from N.E. corner.
Second state:- White flaw in right frame 6mm. from top.
58. 10/4 White flaw on hair behind 4th. rose of crown. Constant?
60. 10/6 Break in oblique N.W. frame 1.5mm. from top. Small White dot in right ornamental panel between 6th. and 7th diamond from bottom.

ANALYSIS OF FLAWS - ACCORDING TO POSITION ON THE STAMP.

Frames Top: 5, 30, 48, 55

Right: 1, 4, 19, 55.

Bottom: 26, 30, 37, 43, 48.

Left: 12, 21, 26, 37, 45.

Corners: 7, 18, 19, 25, 31.

Oblique frames: 24, 31, 39, 43, 60.

Ornamental panels: Left 8.

Right: 31, 60.

Shading: 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 32, 37, 42, 44, 47, 49, 50, 55.

Head and Neck: 14, 25, 31, 38, 43, 58.

Units 7, 31 and 55 are of special interest and are discussed in the text.

(to be continued).

Russell Jones

JAMAICA

THE DOUBLE-RINGED CIRCULAR DATE STAMPS OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA

Fourth supplement to the check list.

(continued from page 56, Bulletin no.110)

I now continue the specialised review of individual instruments in the various types on the lines followed in previous supplements to the original check-list. Where applicable the information supplied by Major Jefferson is incorporated in the study.

TYPE KDC 4

Datestamps 2 and 3. To clarify the listing of small-year plugs in the main check-list and in the first supplement, the instruments should be divided into two states:

- (i) "Normal" year-plugs. 3mm. high.
- (ii) Small year-plugs. About 2.25mm. high. Very rounded "O".

A similar sub-division of Datestamp 5 was made in the first supplement.

TYPES KDC4 and KDC5

To assist identification of the two types, which are very similar on first inspection, characteristics are listed in tabular form. The measurements below have been carefully re-checked and replace all others previously quoted.

"KINGSTON/JAMAICA" is in sans-serif capitals throughout. The rings are well spaced, about 1mm. apart, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED. Strikes are found in blue ink in KDC4, but have not been seen in KDC5.

KDC4

- D** (i) Measurements: A 27.0, B 2.5, C 16.0,
A D 13.25, E and F 8.5, G 3.0, H 3.0.
T
E All letters are narrower than in KDC5 and are
S about equally spaced in both words.
T The "O" is as upright oval
A
M Index 1 is seriffed.
P Small dot-stops at sides, placed 4.5mm.
below inner edges of "KINGSTON".
1 (ii) Measurements and characteristics as for
(i) above, but index 1 is SANS-SERIF.
- D** Measurements: A 27.0, B 2.5/2.75, C 16.75,
A D 13.5, E 7.5, F 8.0, G 3.0, H (i) 3.0,
T H (ii) 3.0 – 2.5
E The instrument is noticeably SMALLER in
S diameter than KDC5.
T While almost identical in height, the letters
A are narrower than in KDC5. Although well
M rounded, the "O" forms an upright oval.
P Index 2 is seriffed.
Small dot-stops at sides, placed 3.5 and
2 4.0mm. respectively below inner edges of
"KINGSTON"

KDC5

- Measurements: A 27.0, B 2.75, C 17.25, D 14.5,
E 7.5, F 8.0, G 3.0, H 3.0.
- All letters are broader and fractionally taller than
in KDC4.
"JAMAICA" is somewhat more closely spaced
than "KINGSTON". The "O" is almost circular
and the "C" is very rounded.
- Index 1 is seriffed
Small dot-stops at sides, placed about 4.0mm.
below inner edges of "KINGSTON"
- Measurements: A 28.0, B 2.5, C 18.25, D 14.25,
E 8.5, F 8.75, G 3.0, H 3.0
- Diameter larger than KDC4.
- Letters broader and more "square" than in
KDC4. The "O" is almost circular.
- Index 2 is seriffed. The figure is more square-cut
and is bolder in appearance. Small dot-stops at
sides, Placed 4.5mm. below inner edges of
"KINGSTON"

KDC 4

D Measurements: A 27.0, B 2.5, C 16.5, D 14.0,
A E and F 9.0, G 2.5, H (i) 3.0, H (ii) 3 – 2.25
T Very similar in appearance to KDC4,
E Datestamp 2, but lettering appears slightly
S less tall. Also, in Datestamp 3 there are NO
T stops at sides, this being an infallible guide
A to identification.
M Index 3 is seriffed with a straight top bar and
P a large ball at end of lower curve. It is
noticeably less tall than the index letter
beside it.

D Measurements: A 27.5, B 2.25/2.5, C 18.5,
A D 16.0, E 9.0, F 7.5, G 2.75, H 3.0.
T The rings are relatively close-set being only
E slightly over 0.5mm apart.
S Diameter appears somewhat smaller than in
T KDC5
A All letters are broad. “KINGSTON”
M appearing slightly less tall than in KDC5.
P

4 The “O” forms a circle.

Letters of “JAMAICA” relatively wide-
spaced
Index 4 is sans-serif and of the same height
as the alpha-index.
Small dot-stops at sides, placed 4.5 and
4.0mm. respectively below the inner edges
of “KINGSTON”.

D Measurements: A 27.5, B 2.25, C 18.0,
A D 15.5, E and F 8.5, G 3.25, H (i) 3.0 – 2.25
T H (ii) 3.0
E All letters are broad and well spaced, the “O”
S forming a circle.
T
A Index 5 has no serif at end of top stroke, but
M bottom curve terminates in a ball.
P
Small dot-stops at sides, placed 4.5mm.
5 below the inner edges of “KINGSTON”.

D Measurements: A 28.0, B 2.25, C 19.25,
A D 16.0, E 8.0, F 8.5, G 3.25, H 3.0
T
E All letters are broad the “O” forming a circle.
S Both “KINGSTON” and “JAMAICA” are
T much more widely spaced than in KDC5.
A Index 6 has a ball at end of top curve. Small
M dot-stops at side placed 4.0mm. below the
P inner edges of “KINGSTON”.

6

KDC 5

NOT YET IDENTIFIED

Measurements: A 28.0, B 2.25/2.5, C 18.0,
D 14.0, E 9.0, F 8.5, G 3.5, H 3.0.

The rings are well spaced, somewhat over
1mm. apart.

Diameter appears somewhat larger than in
KDC4.

Letters even broader, the last “N” being
particularly striking; it is also LARGER than in
KDC4 and spaced further from the “O” of
“KINGSTON”

The “O” is very broad, forming a transverse oval.

Letters of “JAMAICA” relatively close-
spaced.

Index 4 has a serif at foot and is strikingly taller
than the alpha-index.

Small dot-stops at sides, placed 4.0mm.
respectively below the inner edges of
“KINGSTON”.

NOT YET IDENTIFIED

(see following text)

Measurements: A 28.0, B 2.25/2.5, C 17.5,
D 14.5, E and F 8.5, G 3.25, H 3.0

Letters are broad but appear slightly taller
than in KDC4, and both words are more
closely spaced.

Index 6 has a ball at end of top curve. Small
Dot-stops placed 4.5mm. below the inner edges
of “KINGSTON”.

Close study of individual characteristics produced the “KDC5” listings to the original check-list. Further examination of my material in the preparation of the present article confirms my original view that for Datestamp 1, 2, 4 and 6 the variances from KDC4 are sufficiently pronounced to merit the separation. Indeed, I am practically convinced that for each of these four indices, TWO separate instruments are involved; the differences appear more pronounced than those which could have been created by the re-cutting of the relative “KDC3” dies.

However, for Datestamp 5, I now have grave doubts that two instruments are involved. Differences between my KDC4 and “KDC5” examples are minimal: they are probably due to extraneous factors, such as dirt, wear, degree of inking and force of striking, etc. Accordingly, all previous references to KDC5, Datestamp 5, should be deleted. With its disappearance, the alpha-indices seen for KDC4, Datestamp 5 became: A, D, F, G, H, I, M, R. Its date-range extends to 8 Sept 09. At present the early and late dates recorded for KDC4/5 are as follows.

	KDC4		KDC5		KDC6
	EARLY DATE	LATE DATE	EARLY DATE	LATE DATE	EARLY DATE
Datestamp 1	17 MAR 02	15 SEP 05	16 JUL 06	4 JUL 08	Ø
Datestamp 2	*28 NOV 01	22 AUG 05	11 AUG 06	6 JAN 08	31 OCT 11
Datestamp 3	12 JAN 03	27 JUL 05	NOT YET IDENTIFIED		1911
Datestamp 4	9 APR 04	29 JAN 05	21 AUG 06	28 NOV 07	16 DEC 08
Datestamp 5	7 OCT 03	8 SEP 09	SEE TEXT ABOVE		23 SEP 11
Datestamp 6	8 AUG 04	5 JUL 06	22 SEP 06	9 APR 08	23 AUG 08

*Early date originally reported was an error.

Ø Instrument not recorded.

With no indication of contemporaneous usage, it seems a fair assumption that Datestamps 1, 2, 4 and 6 in KDC5 replace the corresponding instruments in KDC4 during 1905/06. The reason is obscure. Many late examples of the relative KDC4 datestamps do not show a degree of deterioration which would merit their withdrawal. Indeed, their life was quite short. Datestamp 3 remains a mystery. When dates are found to fill the gap between 27 Jul 05 and the introduction of KDC6, will a “KDC5” instrument appear? Or did the KDC4 Datestamp continue in service as seems to be the case with Datestamp 5?

Relative Scarcity

Type KDC4 I have merged my own examples with the details of this collection kindly supplied by Major Jefferson to produce a sample of 123 strikes.

- A. Numeral Indices. Datestamp 1-5 inclusive were extensively used and are very common. Placed in reducing scale of frequency the order becomes: 2, 5 (with its much longer date-range), 3, 1, 4. With only seven recorded examples, Datestamp 6 is relatively uncommon.
- B. Alpha-Indices. The following ratings are tentative. Common to very common (eight or more examples): A, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M. Uncommon: R (4 examples). Scarce to rare (one or two examples): J, N, O.

Type KDC5. My own collection comprises 18 examples. Adding the four new alpha-indices reported by Major Jefferson brings the total to 22 only. With only two reported examples of Datestamp 1, I think that its use was mainly for non-postal business (in

KDC6 and later types the absence or scarcity of Datestamp 1 leads me to a similar conclusion). But in KDC5, surely Datestamp 2, 4 and 6 (and possibly 3) must have been extensively used within the approximate date-ranges shown in table of usage given earlier. I should be most grateful if other interested members could help to solve the mystery by supplying the number of examples they hold. At the time of writing I know of only: Datestamp 1, two examples. Datestamp 2, eight examples. Datestamp 4, five examples and Datestamp 6, seven examples. I have no knowledge of cancellers of any other type being used during the period under consideration.

Anthony S. Lewarn

TOBAGO

A few words on Peter Jaffe's note. John de Vries has suggested P may be Parcel Post or Pembroke; no evidence. I have normal A for Dec 31, 1896; curious, because it is a ½d/4d. fiscal, and many CTO on the same date have the inverted A, Otherwise all dateable copies for 1896-7 have the A inverted.

Michael Webster

I have the following Tobago c.d.s. :- A SEP 10 90 - JY 29 92, A inverted DE 9 96 - FE 16 98, A sideways, apex to right FE 8 93, B JY 10 94, B facing downwards AP 1 96, C facing downwards AU 16 95, C reversed OC 25 86.

I hope we can discover when the Tobago broken circle c.d.s. was used to cancel adhesives.

Peter Jaffe

ST. VINCENT

While delighted to read Vincent Duggleby on S.G.18 onepenny black, I feel a gloss is needed. First, A 10 vertical in red is almost certainly of village origin, probably Georgetown, and not Kingstown. Secondly, hand made Rush Mills paper had not the uniformity noted in the papers used by De La Rue, where it is easy to identify light weight company purchases of CC paper from paper supplied by Crown Agents for the Colonies (St. Christopher is an example). One of the problems of Rush Mails paper is that the "life" can be washed out to reduce

Could members be invited to examine copies of S.G.24 one shilling for perforated 15 on three sides, or even four. Minoru Ishihara illustrates his copy and I believe I have one, from the middle row of the sheet. A possible explanation is that one or more sheets were left with horizontal line imperforate - but such is odd because Miss Stewart normally did horizontal lines first. One difficulty is the rough condition of both machines by this date.

Peter Jaffe

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members are again reminded that subscriptions are due on 1st January 1982 and for those who do not pay by bankers order early payment would be appreciated. The Treasurer hopes that he will not have to send out 137 reminders next year!

B.W.I. AUCTION - No. 10

Material accepted for inclusion in the Auction will be offered for sale on the following terms:

1. All lots may be sold with or without reserve and the seller may participate in the bidding either himself or by an agent.

2. The buyer to be the highest bidder.

3. Wherever possible the description of a lot will include an estimate by the Circle of the price which it is expected to realise, and the lot will not be sold without the consent of the seller at substantially below 75% of estimate.

4. The Auctioneer will be appointed by the Auctions Sub-Committee designated by the Circle to organise the Auction Sale. The bidding shall be under the control and at the sole discretion of the Auctioneer, who shall have power to settle all disputes and to re-open the bidding in the event of dispute. He may withdraw lots or group two or more lots together without assigning a reason.

5. The auctioneer reserves the right to bid on behalf of sellers and prospective buyers but shall not be liable for any errors or omissions in executing instructions to bid.

6. Lots will be sold with all faults, imperfections and errors of description and the Circle cannot be held responsible for the genuineness of any lot or of an individual item therein. Where however the buyer within 14 days after receipt of a lot (or such further time as the Auctions Sub-Committee may allow) satisfies the Auctions Sub-Committee that there is a substantial inaccuracy in the description and returns the lot in unaltered condition, the sale of that lot will be rescinded and the purchase price refunded to the buyer less any costs and expenses incurred by the Circle in connection with the sale.

7. The Circle will have a lien for all charges on all lots sold or unsold. Payment for lots purchased (including collection charges where payment is made in local currency) shall be made by the buyer before delivery, which shall be at the risk of the buyer and shall include cost of postage and registration where sent by post. If the buyer does not pay for any lot within such period as the Auctions Sub-Committee (in their sole discretion) may consider reasonable the lot may be re-sold by the Circle in any manner the Circle see fit and the buyer shall pay the difference between his bid price and the net realisation on re-sale (after deduction of commission and other attendant expenses) but the buyer shall not be entitled to any surplus arising on re-sale. A buyer resident in the dollar area must pay for lots bought either in dollars at the controlled rate of exchange with the addition of 50 cents to cover collection charges or by draft drawn on London.

8. Sale commission charged to the seller will be:

On each lot sold: 10p on the first £1 or lower realisation. thereafter 10%.

On each lot unsold, 10p.

On each lot withdrawn by the seller, sale commission on 75% of estimated value.

On each lot unsold through failing to reach the seller's reserve sale commission on the reserve price.

These conditions apply as between buyer and or seller and every officer member and agent of the Circle concerned on behalf of the Circle with any aspect of the Auction Sale.

FURTHER INFORMATION

1. All correspondence please to Michael Sheppard at 6 Copsleigh Close, Salfords, Redhill, Surrey RH1 5BH. England, Telephone 91 63936.

2. Do not send any material for sale UNLESS it can be sent as an ordinary letter. For all bulkier items write or telephone Michael Sheppard first to find out whether these can be accepted.

3. Stamps and postal history items are equally welcome but, in the interests of both buyers and sellers, the Sub-Committee will not be accepting material for sale unless it has in their opinion some potential interest to members of the Circle.

4. MATERIAL TO BE INCLUDED IN THE CATALOGUE FOR PUBLICATION IN THE MARCH, 1982 BULLETIN MUST REACH MICHAEL SHEPPARD BY 9th JANUARY, 1982 AT LATEST.

5. The Auctions Sub-Committee will be grateful for any specialised information which you include with your material for sale and for any personal assessment of its value, although no undertaking can be given that the Auction estimate will coincide with your own assessment. Remember that the more care you yourself take with the selection of items for sale, the better the realisation to be expected.

6. The Auctions Sub-Committee will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to items in their custody but unless you instruct to the contrary your material for sale will, if practicable, be held insured while in the hands of the Sub-Committee and the small cost will be divided rateably between the sellers.

7. Please *do not* write asking for lots to be sent for viewing by post, as the Auctions Sub-Committee are not equipped to offer this service! However, a "xerox" copy could be sent to you provided that with your request you enclose an S.A.E. together with an additional 10p stamp to cover cost.

NEWS ROUNDUP

May we remind members that the 1982 Auction will soon be here and that if you have any suitable material would you send it to Michael Sheppard as soon as possible. This year we experienced some difficulty in handling the flood of late lots, and so to save disappointment would intending vendors please ensure items are despatched well in advance of our deadline of 9th January 1982.

In noting appointments and resignations at the Bath Postal Museum, reported in Stamp Collecting Weekly, we read that one of our members, Maurice Hewlett, has resigned as a Trustee of the Board and that another member, Frank Deakin, is one of two new trustees appointed.

Richard Heap requests that if any member has copies of the following Bermuda censor marks would they please get in touch with him. The information required is for eventual publication:-

CM 11 initials C.S.R.

CM 21 number – 5, 10, 18, 32, 34, 42.

CM 22 on mail from or to Bermuda

Judging by the sale of "Cordex" binders of late, it would appear that many members realise this to be an ideal way to store and preserve their bulletins, However, we would

point out that our stock of binders is now very low and that when we reorder, the cost is likely to be more than double the existing price of £1.60.

Our Librarian, Stephen Papworth, has now taken charge of all stocks of binders, back issues of the Bulletin and "B.W.I. Postal Rates up to 1900". In future, would members please send all orders for the above, and including "The History of the Sailing Packets to the W. Indies", to the Librarian.

In spite of the depressed state of the stamp market the recent sale of the H.R. Holmes Bechuanaland collection realised the staggering total of £135,436 against a pre-sale estimate of £52,125; this confirms the fact that genuine collections are still at a premium.

Mr. Bill Heather of 325 - 54th St., Delta, British Columbia, V4M 3G6, Canada, would welcome the opportunity to exchange his modern Canada for used Caribbean stamps. Interested members please get in touch.

Michael Sheppard

NEW MEMBERS

FLAMANK, R.A., 166, Boldmere Rd., Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, B73 5UD.

Interest: Barbados, Bermuda, Leeward Islands.

Mainly covers and postal history.

JAY, Philip, 13, Whitehall Park, London, N19 3TS.

Interest: St. Kitts and Nevis.

SMITH, Ian D., 25, East Kilbride Rd., Burnside, Glasgow, G73 5EA. Scotland.

Interest: Anguilla, Nevis, St. Kitts.

SMITH, F., 24, Westhall Park, Warlingham, Surry, CR3 9HS.

Interest: Grenada.

WONG, Wilson, 3rd Floor, 379 Queens Street East, Hong Kong.

Interest: Bermuda, Geo. VI.

YATES, Rev. J.M.C., Rectory, Mells, Frome, Somerset, BA11 3PT

Interest: Montserrat, St. Kitts.

DECEASED

TODD, J.D.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

STEIN, Robert R., 2848, Summit Ave., Highland Park, Ill. 60035, U.S.A.

WATTS, Malcolm D, P.O. Box 91, Harrogate, South Yorkshire, HG2 0AB.

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