



STUDY CIRCLE

FOUNDED
JANUARY 27th, 1954

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BULLETIN No. 113 JUNE 1982

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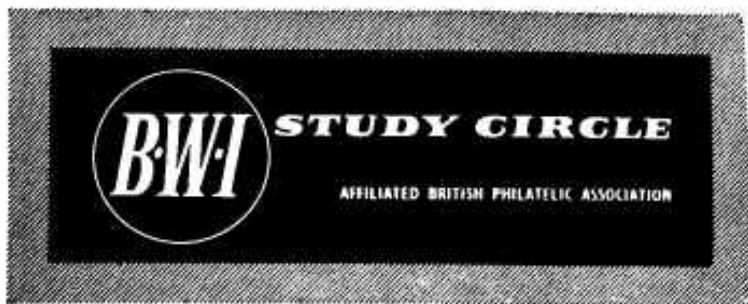
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OBJECTS

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

Oct. Date to be arranged. Meeting at B.P.E.
Thur., Nov. 25th 6.00 p.m. 3 person display.

1983

Wed., Feb. 16th 6.00 p.m. 9 page display.
Thur., March 24th 6.00 p.m. Display to be arranged.
Sat., April 23rd 2.15 p.m. A.G.M. and Auction.

Evening meetings will be held in Committee Room A, The Law Society Building, 113 Chancery Lane, London.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

MINUTES OF THE 28TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the British West Indies Study Circle held at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday 24th. April 1982 at the Margaret Room of the Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row WC1B 4BH.

The chair was taken by Mr E.V.Toeg, the President, who extended a warm welcome to all.

Apologies for absence were received from: Mr. Michael Wilson and John Marriott. The minutes of the 27th Annual General Meeting were published in the June 1981 issue of the Circles Quarterly Bulletin pp 18 et seq. These were taken as read and, with the approval of the meeting, were signed as correct by the Chairman.

Report of the Hon. Secretary.

This is my 11th report as Hon Secretary of the Study Circle. Membership stands at present at about 354 though some members are late in paying their subscriptions.

Very limited use of the 'Opinions Service' was made this year.

The Circle held a very successful Convention at the Regent hotel, Royal Leamington Spa, on the 17th. October, 1981.

Other meetings were:

3rd Feb 1982 St Vincent display by Mr Vincent Duggleby

4th Mar 1982 Jamaica display by Mr Anthony Reesby.

Report of the Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

March 1977 saw my predecessor, Stirling Baker, elected as your Treasurer and the years he spent in your interest are worthy of your appreciation which I trust you will show later in these proceedings.

The Treasurer's tasks on this occasion is to account for his stewardship, to draw attention to outstanding or abnormal items in the Accounts and give some indication of what the future may hold.

In the period under review there are three items to which I would draw your attention. First, the sum received as a result of the Auction - the credit for which must be given to Simon Goldblatt and Mike Sheppard for the hard work they did - and, of course, to the bidders. In 1977 we received £135 in Auction Commission and this rose steadily each year with £294 being received in 1980. To find receipts virtually doubled again in 1981 was most pleasing. However, I must treat this with some caution for similar results in the future cannot be taken for granted.

Second, the costs of issuing an updated List of Members. This is not an annual event and the costs should be borne over a period of time equivalent to the frequency of issue. I am of the opinion that as the costs involve account for almost a third of a years Subscription income even a biennial List is not containable.

Third, and last, the Leamington Convention did not quite pay for itself due to the costs of producing the initial booklet for the event. There is no doubt everyone who attended thoroughly enjoyed themselves and the organisers are to be congratulated for discovering such pleasant surroundings. I am quite convinced that the ends justified the means and I, for one, look forward to the next event and would encourage many more members to participate.

Looking forward I find it disturbing that the costs of printing and distributing the 'BULLETIN' are only marginally covered by Subscription income even after taking into account advertising revenue. That costs will continue to rise is certain and action will have to be taken to offset them. We cannot afford to wait for expenditure to increase before making the provision for the funding required. The largest single source of income which we best control is that from Subscriptions and these must be the first to be reviewed especially if there is any reduction of income from other revenue sources, or if operating costs rise abnormally.

Risks and costs of publishing books are high and the return of capital employed slows down after initial sales. To continue in this field a healthy bank balance is essential to permit funds to be tied-up for what might be a considerable, not to say uncertain, period of time. I have taken action to put to work monies not immediately

required to provide some increase in available capital. A Building Society Account was selected as it produces an above average return whilst still permitting quick access to funds.

I estimate a small surplus at the end of 1982 but much will depend on today's Auction and sale of publications. Meanwhile cash flow will come under some strain until the full costs of publishing 'BARBABOS POST OFFICE MABKINGS TO 1981' are re-couped. With a further publication planned for early next year it will be essential for Subscriptions to be paid when due to ensure we can meet our commitments as they arise.

For all my possible pessimism your Circle is in a healthy financial state but we cannot afford to be complacent.

I am, of course, prepared to answer any questions you may have on the Accounts as presented.

Mr E. V. Toeg proposed a vote of thanks to Mr S.A. Baker for his work as Hon Treasurer in the past. He also proposed a welcome to Mr Papworth as acting Hon Treasurer.

This vote of thanks was passed.

Report of the Hon. Auditor.

Mr Alfred Branston's report has been published in the March 1982 issue of the Circle's Bulletin on pages 5-6. He states:

"I have examined the books and documents containing the Circle's accounts and in my opinion the Statements of Income and Expenditure and the Balance Sheet with the notes thereto give a true and fair picture of the Circle's affairs as at December 31st. 1981. During the examination of the books, accounts and papers I was much impressed by the commendable care with which they had been set up and maintained and they reflect considerable credit to the Acting Hon. Treasurer. In my opinion, the change in the method of presentation from a simple Receipts and Payments method to that of Statements and Balance Sheets allows a wider, more detailed and accurate picture to be obtained as to the position of the Circle's position and activities."

Report of Hon. Editor

If is now two years since I last gave a report to the A.G.M. and during that time we have had a steady flow of articles, notes and queries for the Bulletin. New contributors have appeared on the scene whilst older contributors are perhaps resting on their laurels. It is indeed gratifying to be able to complete so many issues without having to appeal for contributions and my thanks are due to all those members and others who have made this possible. Inevitably some of you will have to wait a little while before you see your article in print, but it has not been forgotten and it will appear as soon as possible.

Report of the Hon. Librarian.

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen.

My previous reports have covered the period between Annual General Meetings, but as this meeting is primarily concerned with the year ending 31st. December I propose to change the base time scale to that of a calendar year.

During 1981 fourteen loans were made to 13 members of 45 different items. The total postal costs amounted to £28-60 or about £2 per loan or borrowing member. This does represent a usage increase on the previous calendar year and the hope which I expressed in my last report has been satisfied.

This increase has continued into 1982. So far this year there have been 15 loans to 13 members of 28 different items and if this continues 1982 will be a very good year for Library usage.

The main activity period is October to May when the majority of loans are made and when a few items are sometimes required by more than one member so that a 'waiting period' takes place. As this is seldom more than six weeks I trust members will accept some odd delays in meeting their requests. No matter how the costs are viewed - whether per member, per loan or per item, very good value for money is available to all.

May I conclude with a request? I am sometimes asked if such and such an item or subject is dealt with in the scrapbooks and without spending some time in reading through the scrapbook I cannot answer the query. If members who borrow scrapbooks could produce a brief index of subject matter covered it would be most useful to me and probably of interest and use to other borrowers. Although I could do this - in time - as I am a non expert in the majority of cases I am likely to miss the essential point of some items and so omit it from the index. It is the experts who borrow and use the scrapbooks and it is to them that I make this request.

Report of the Chairman of the Committee.

This has been an unusually busy year in which the Study Circle for the first time on its own organised the Caribbean Collectors Convention at Leamington Spa about which I will refer again later in this Report.

There have been two meetings of the Committee since the last Annual General Meeting on 25th. April, 1981. The first one took place on 16th. October last year at Leamington Spa. Apart from the usual routine business, the Meeting appointed Mr. S. E. Papworth, who had volunteered for the office, as Acting Hon. Treasurer, consequent on the resignation of Mr. Stirling A. Baker. The meeting also considered Mr Papworth's suggestions for the presentation of the Study Circle's accounts in the future and these suggestions were adopted and the Accounts in March, 1982 bulletin are the first accounts which have been 'traditional' accounts prepared for the Study Circle.

The second meeting took place earlier today, i.e. 24th April 1982 and the award of the Gilbert W. Collett Memorial Trophy was considered. The Hon. Secretary reported on the forthcoming Programme of Meetings for 1982/83. Mr Papworth's two recent memoranda presented to members of the Committee on Subscription Rates and B.W.I.S.C. literature Selling Prices respectively and his recommendations thereon were discussed at some considerable length. Both these matters require to be watched continuously under present inflationary conditions.

I conclude with a reference to the Caribbean Collectors' Convention. All the soundings I have taken both at and subsequent to the Convention seem to indicate that those who came to the Convention, in many cases with their wives, considered it to be eminently successful. I would like to take this opportunity to pay a sincere tribute to all my fellow officers, also to numerous members and to their wives who willingly undertook the many tasks which go to make a function of this kind a pleasure and a benefit to all who attend. The Caribbean Collectors' Convention enabled all those interested in British West Indies philately to meet and discuss their common interests. An opportunity like this does not come about very often and it may be that the Study Circle will decide to undertake the responsibility of another Convention in a year or two.

The Gilbert W. Collett Trophy Award.

Mr. Toeg announced that following a meeting of the Committee, it had been decided to award the Gilbert W. Collett Trophy for published material in the years 1980-1981 to Mr. Russell Jones for his article on the Tete beche Issues of Grenada. Mr. Toeg also announced that the Committee wished to commend Mr. A. Lewarn for his articles on the Double Ringed Circular Datestamps of Jamaica.

Circle Meetings.

Subject to the following dates being available, meetings of the Circle will be held as follows:

On a date to be arranged in October at B.P.E.

Thursday 25th Nov. '82 at 8 p.m. 3 person display.

Wednesday 18th Feb. '83 at 8 p.m. 9 page display.

Thursday 24th March '83 at 8 p.m. display to be arranged.

Saturday 23rd April '83 at 2.15 p.m. A.G.M. & Auction Sale.

Election of Officers and Committee.

Mr. S. Papworth has been acting as Hon. Treasurer since the resignation of Mr. S.A. Baker. He is prepared to continue to combine this post with his Librarianship. Proposed by: E. V. Toeg.

Seconded by: Ian Chard.

The other of officers of the Circle are willing to continue in their offices, they are:

President Mr. E. V. Toeg

Vice Presidents Mr. J. B. Marriott

Mr. W. A. Townsend

Hon. Secretary Mr. I. P. Chard

Hon. Editor Mr. M. Sheppard

Hon. Librarian Mr. S. Papworth

Mr. Michael Hamilton had been co-opted as a member of the Committee. He is willing to continue to act as a Committee member.

Proposed by: E. V. Toeg.

Seconded by: Simon Goldblatt.

Committee members are Messrs . B.B. Benwell, S. Goldblatt and M.R. Wilson. They are willing to continue in office.

The Officers and Committee were elected en block.

Election of Hon. Auditor.

Mr. A. Branston is willing to continue as Hon. Auditor.

Proposed by: Mr. E. V. Toeg

Seconded by: Mr. M. Sheppard

Carried unanimously.

Annual Subscription.

Mr. Papworth announced that at the meeting of the Committee it had been decided to recommend that subscriptions be increased to £4 for U.K. members and to £6 for members living elsewhere. This increase should be sufficient to cover costs until 1985.

Mr. Toeg proposed to move that the annual subscriptions be as follows:

£4 per annum for persons living in the U.K.

£6 per annum for persons living elsewhere in the world.

This to be effective from 1st January 1983.

Seconded by Mr. Michael Hamilton and passed unanimously.

Vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. Chard proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Toeg for his valuable work on behalf of the Circle and for chairing the meeting.

Passed unanimously.

We understand that Bridger & Kay are the official London agent for Morris Ludington's book "Bahamas Early Mail Services & Postal Markings". This book, which is hardbacked, runs to 210p., is profusely illustrated and is available at £30 plus p & p.

NOTES and QUERIES

BARBADOS

An item of information recently sent in by Edmund Bayley may well be of interest to members, for it is often in the course of every day collecting that these minor facts are overlooked.

Mr. Bayley says that "You may recall that the Post Office on September 1st 1981, issued three provisionals and a new value, (55c) to the definitive issue. The provisionals consisted of 15c on 28c; 40c on 45c; and 60c on 70c.

On March 1, 1982 the Post Office issued three values viz:

15c in the design of 28c; 40c in the design of the 50c; and

60c in the design of the 70c. It is interesting to note that

the 40c stamp is not in the design of the 45c but of the

50c. The provisional issued in September last year will

remain on sale, but the Post Office has withdrawn the 28c,

45c, 50c, and 70c as from the close of business on Friday afternoon, i.e. February 26, 1982".



Mr. Bayley also enclosed a photo-copy of the two new date stamps used by the Post Office at the Grantley Adams International Airport, which was opened on November 2, 1981.

BERMUDA

A BERMUDA WW I CENSOR MYSTERY

The first type of Bermuda WW I censor mark, Ludington CM 11, was only in use between August and November 1914. It is recorded in “Ludington” with the following initials: JKD, JPH, CSR, HW and WRW. The question I ask is: does, or did CSR exist?

Mr. Ludington included these initials on the basis of information given to him by the late Commander Bridgemore-Brown, but has never seen one himself. Nor has any collector who has provided me with information - some 60 in all. All the other initials have now been identified as prominent Bermudian citizens: John H. Darrell, John P. Hand, Henry Watlington and Lt. Col. W. R. Winter, who was chief censor throughout the war. Col. Winter in his report after the war, wrote of the initial difficulties encountered in obtaining censors of undoubted integrity who were not prominent in the business community. The other three certainly were, but were probably replaced about the beginning of December 1914. Despite enquiries in Bermuda, there is no record of anyone with the initials CSR prominent in Bermuda society, or in the garrison, naval or military, at that time.



An examination of the catalogue of the Bridgemore-Brown collection, and enquiries of dealers who bought the relevant lots, have proved equally negative, except for one cover, whose pedigree has not been fully documented, but may have come from the Bridgemore-Brown collection, in which the only clear letters of the word Censor are CSR. Is this the origin, or does there exist somewhere a cover with the initials CSR, and if so, who was he?

Richard Heap

I have found an interesting little piece of information which could provide some amusement for B.W.I. collectors. Illustrated are photo-copies of two plate blocks of the Bermuda 12/6 “lemon” shade. At position 59, in both cases, there is an oval grey spot, the same colour as the head plate, right under the “6” of the left value tablet. As such, it must have been picked up during the printing of the head plate, which for this particular stamp was printed after the frame plate. It was most likely to have been caused by a small stray piece of metal adhering to that “hollow” part of the head plate at sheet position 59. The “standing” height of this small piece of metal was probably the same as the raised portions of the cliché, which resulted in an impression being picked up during inking and printing (Typography). After printing when the plates were cleaned

the small piece of metal was removed and therefore did not appear on subsequent printings of other values as well as the 12/6 (since the head plate is common to all).



I have also seen this grey spot on another plate block of the “lemon” shade, so this would appear to be a case of a piece of metal providing firm identification for this shade.

Wilson C.K. Wong

BRITISH GUIANA

THE 1878-81 PROVISIONALS

Since my notes on these provisionals in Bulletin No.111 I have obtained a few more copies, and the consequent reorganisation has revealed a few more facts (or hypotheses).

1c/4c SG. 144

All copies I have come from the 1877 indent of OFFICIAL overprints, with the overprint near the base of the stamp. The scarce variety with only one horizontal bar instead of two, seems to come from a sheet or part sheet from the 1876 indent, with the overprint OFFICIAL across the middle (my evidence for this is the illustrations in the Great and Townsend Auction catalogues). Now, at the same time, the postal clerks in Georgetown were preparing SG. 148, which also has the overprint across the middle, and does not have it ruled out. This strengthens Simon’s contention that there was a logical or functional reason for not obliterating the word OFFICIAL.

2/96c SG.150/151

Charles Freeland’s suggestion that all stamps in the last vertical column in the sheet had the 2 with straight foot is supported by the fact that both my copies of this has the bar crossing out 96 cents not extending as far as the right hand margin of the stamp; therefore they must logically come from the right hand side of the sheet.

Many copies of 149-151 have a sort of brownish bar across the old value, which might well be what red would fade to after a hundred years. Others have a bar which is more greyish, presumably faded black ink.

On the scarcity of some values, I agree that 138-148 are extremely difficult in unused condition, and 137 is difficult used.

Michael Webster

GRENADA

Correction to author's error. Bulletin No.112 p.13 Table 3. Against 1/- transpose '6000' and '100'.

JAMAICA

THE DOUBLE RINGED CIRCULAR DATE STAMPS OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA FIFTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHECK-LIST

The following additions/corrections can be made to the check-list.

TYPE KDC10.

Datestamp 2. Late date now 12 OCT 36.

I continue the specialised review of individual instruments in the various types on the lines followed in previous supplements. Where applicable, the information kindly supplied by Major Jefferson is incorporated in the study.

TYPE KDC 6

KINGSTON/JAMAICA is in relatively narrow sans-serif capitals throughout, the "O" forming an upright oval. Letters are closely spaced as compared with KDC4 and 5, and somewhat resemble KDC1 and 3 in lay-out and type-face. However, the letters and figures of the index and date-lines are in a "square" format, smaller than the circular wording. The index number is sans-serif. There are no stops at sides. The rings are widely spaced, about 1mm. apart. The instruments are extremely well matched, there being only minor differences in the measurements listed below, which replace those in the original check-list.

DATESTAMP	MEASUREMENTS								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
2	28.0	2.75	16.0	13.0	9.5	9.0	2.25	2.25	
3			16.0	13.0	9.5	9.0	2.25	2.25/2.5	
4			16.0	13.5	10.0	8.25	2.5	2.25/2.5	
5			3.0	16.0	13.25	9.0	8.0	2.25	2.25
6			16.0	13.75	10.0	8.0	2.75	2.25	

Noteworthy peculiarities of individual instruments include:

1. In Datestamp 2, my example dated 1913 has the second digit "3" noticeably TALLER than the corresponding digit for other years.
2. Index 3 has a straight horizontal bar at top.
3. In Datestamp 4, the last "N" of KINGSTON is noticeably NARROWER than in the other instruments.
4. In Datestamp 6, the numeral index is fractionally taller than the alpha index beside it. Also the last "N" of KINGSTON is very



K.D.C. 6
Fig. 1

distorted. In strikes from the re-cut die (KDC 6A), this “N” has a much more normal appearance, making a useful guide to identification of the two states of the instrument (see figure 2).

I am not aware of any strikes in blue ink for this type.

TYPE KDC 6A (see figure 2)

This listing covers the presumed re-cut state, which at present I have identified only in Datestamp 6. I have four examples, with a date range 7 SEP 12 to 7 JUN 13. All have fine, clear lettering even better defined than early examples of the relative “KDC 6” instruments, strikes of which show pronounced signs of wear by 1911.



K.D.C. 6A
Datestamp 6

Relative Scarcity

KDC6 and KDC6A. Datestamp 1 may well have had a non-postal function, but I do not exclude the possibility of its occasional use as canceller and/or back-stamp. Of the other instruments, the number of known examples (45), does not enable any definitive conclusion to be drawn. Surprisingly, Datestamp 6 with 25 examples is the most prolific, followed by Datestamp 2 with 12 examples. It appears that these were fairly extensively used. I can see no reason why Datestamp 3 (4 examples) and Datestamps 4/5 (2 examples each) should not be at least equally common. The help of other collectors in letting me know the extent of their holdings would be much appreciated, as would any information on Datestamp 1.

The known alpha-indices show the following pattern: Six examples: E. Five examples each: D, I. Four examples: F. Three examples each: A, G, H, J, L. Two examples: M. One example each: B, C, K, M, N, R, U, W.

TYPE KDC7A (formerly KDC7)

Further close study of my examples suggests that the theory put forward in the original check-list, namely that KDC7A was produced by deliberately excising the numeral index from one of the KDC6 instruments and possibly re-cutting the die, was wrong. Three facts emerge:

1. The present early date for KDC7A (1 OCT 10) is in most cases PRIOR to the late dates of the KDC6 set. On the general principle that the numeral index was “fixed” the plug could certainly be removed with the aid of pliers or a file, but it could not then be replaced.
2. While KDC6 and KDC7A have a striking resemblance, I find no KDC7A examples in which my standard measurements tally EXACTLY with the tabulation of KDC6 measurements given earlier.
3. In my KDC7A examples there are noticeable variations in the width of the letters, particularly the “N”, “O” and “N”s of KINGSTON.

The logical conclusion is that KDC7A strikes are not from mutilated KDC6 instrument(s) but are from a different die or dies, of which there may have been at least two.

It is interesting to note that the STREET LETTER BOX KINGSTON handstamps originally had a number-letter combination but an instrument was later issued with index letter only. This is type SLB6 in Foster’s article on these marks published in “Caribbean” December 1976. The date-range is quoted as 19 SEP 10

- 5 DEC 10, strikingly close to the present range of KDC7A 1 OCT 10 - 1920. Could the KDC7A instrument(s) have been used to supplement SLB6 for the cancelling of mail ex Pillar Boxes? (The present early date for Type KDC8, which has a combined index, is 14 SEP 15). There is scope for much more research on both KDC7A and KDC7B, the latter being represented by the unique example reported by Major Jefferson in the fourth supplement and which is probably from yet another die.

Relative Scarcity

Thirteen examples are known to me. For a period of usage covering about ten years, strikes seem to be uncommon. Alpha-indices known in the latter part of the alphabet are R and W. These are likely to be scarce. Assuming KDC7B was restricted to “special usage”, examples may well be rare.

TYPE KDC8

This is an easily distinguishable type, KINGSTON/JAMAICA being in sans-serif capitals, smaller than in KDC7A/7B and very square-cut. The “O” forms a circle. In Datestamps 3 and 5, the index number is sans-serif and strikingly taller than the very broad index letter beside it. Index 3 has a flat top. There are no stops at sides. The rings are widely spaced, about 1mm. apart. I do not know of any examples struck in blue ink.

MEASUREMENTS

DATESTAMP	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
3	27.5	2.5	16.25	12.5	9.5	9.5	3.5	2.25
5	27.5	2.5/2.75	17.0	12.0	10.0	9.5	3.5	2.25/2.5

Datestamp 1 The strike described in the original check-list remains the only example known to me. While a complete set of measurements cannot be made from the somewhat blurred impression, it can be seen that the lettering of KINGSTON/JAMAICA is nearly 3mm high, noticeably taller than in Datestamp 3 and 5.

Datestamp 3 and 5 Datestamp 5 is at present represented by a single example. Making the logical assumption that the type comprised a set of six instruments, it seems that only Datestamp 3 (sixteen known examples) was allocated to postal duty, the others probably being used wholly, or at least mainly, for some non-postal function.

Relative Scarcity Examples of Datestamp 3 are fairly common; the others are almost certainly scarce.

General Note At this point it is appropriate to mention the introduction of machine cancellers at Kingston. Thanks to information supplied by Robert Topaz I can give the probable date of introduction as 27 FEB 1912. The advent of War certainly slowed down the progress of mechanisation and probably caused problems in keeping the existing equipment in service. But from early 1920 the steadily increasing use of machines at the GPO is very striking. Their use was not limited to cancelling outward mail, but they were also extensively employed as date-indicators on inward mail. Apart possibly from the War years, the volume of mail passing through the GPO must have increased enormously during the currency of the double-ring daters, but in considering the availability of handstruck postmarks to present day collectors from the two periods up to 1919 and 1920 onwards, the increasing effect of mechanisation with the progress of the latter era should always be borne in mind.

TYPE KDC9

This type is strikingly different from KDC8. The diameter is larger, KINGSTON/JAMAICA is in sans-serif capitals, tall and well-spaced. The “O” forms an upright oval. There are no stops at sides. The index letter and date lines are smaller than the other lettering and the symbols are square-cut, the index number being sans-serif. Index 3 has a horizontal top bar. The outer rings are set very close together, many strikes having the appearance of a heavy single ring. Examples in blue ink are not known to me for this or for any of the subsequent KDC types.

Measurements have been carefully re-checked, mainly from better strikes. The following details replace those given in the original check-list.

MEASUREMENTS								
DATESTAMP	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	28.5	3.0/3.25	18.0	13.75	9.5	8.25	2.75	2.5
3	28.5	3.5	17.25	14.0	7.5	8.25	2.75	2.5
5	28.0/28.5	3.0/3.25	18.0	14.0	9.0	8.50	2.75	2.5

Datestamp 2 and 5 are well matched; in Datestamp 3 the taller lettering is quite distinctive (Measurement B).

Relative Scarcity Numeral indices. The reported examples of Datestamp 2 (ten) and 3 (twelve) indicate that these instruments were fairly extensively used and are reasonably common. With only three examples of Datestamp 5 known to me (all without index letter), I tentatively suggest that its function was non-postal. Strikes are certainly hard to find. Assuming a set of six in this type, which is probably the ease, Datestamps 1, 4 and 6 presumably also had a non-postal usage.

Alpha-indices. These known at present are: Four examples each: B, E, H. Two examples each: I, J. One example each: D, F, G, M, T, O. A much larger sample is needed to establish a scarcity rating.

Anthony Lewarn

(to be continued)

Bulletin No.111, p.62. In the last line of the first paragraph “KDC 3 dies” should read “KDC 4 dies”.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

I was fortunate in recently finding and acquiring an entire with Leeward Islands ‘F’ dated 3 AP 1810 which was the same date as Victor Toeg’s - earliest known to-date!

I was also shown something which could interest members - a Q.V. ½d. Leeward Islands (S.G.1) somewhat rubbed, but watermarked with full gum, overprinted FARTHING in bold type capital letters 4mm. high and 14mm. long over the value tablet, and underlined 1½mm. below with a line 18mm. long stretching almost to the edges of the stamp. Has anybody heard of or seen anything similar, or know anything about this item?

Victor Toeg thinks it is bogus, but after all Barbados produced a ¼d. stamp in 1896 for internal newspaper mail, I believe, so perhaps Leewards thought they may have to do the same, and had a trial produced!

Tony Farmer

TRINIDAD

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE DE LA RUE PLATES FOR LOWER VALUES 1883-1909.

A search of the literature reveals that very little has been written about the surface printed stamps of De La Rue, so some thoughts on the subject may not come amiss.

Material for study purposes of this period is very difficult to find, and the scarcity of even plate blocks adds to the problems

On the 3rd May 1882 De La Rue informed the Crown Agents that the Perkins Bacon plates, that they had been using for the past twenty years, were “so worn as to render printing there from exceedingly difficult, and owing to the sheets having to be damped it is impossible to perforate them properly”. The printers recommended that surface printed stamps be used for the future, and on July 25th of that year they were informed that the Colony not only agreed to this but also confirmed the new design (Q.V. head) which De La Rue had sent to the Colony via the Crown Agents.

The keyplate for the 1883-1896 issues were one of 120 units and the duty overprint plate one of 60. There were six duty plates i.e. ½d., 1d, 2½d, 4d, 6d and 1/-. The first consignment was invoiced on 8th December 1882. So much we know from information extracted from the De La Rue Archives by John Easton and which was recorded in the London Philatelist.

As mentioned, the keyplate consisted of a setting of 120 units and this was divided into two horizontal panes, each 6 x 10, by a vertical gutter 10mm wide. The Plate number is above the second and eleventh cliches in the top row, and below the second and eleventh cliches in the bottom row. There were, at different times, two key plates used. Plate 1 for all six values, but there was no 4d. value printed from Plate 2. Jubilee lines first made their appearance in 1887 i.e. the 50th Anniversary of Q.V. ascension to the throne - hence why they were so called “Jubilee”. For the 1883 issue Plate 1 was laid down in 1882 and no alterations would have been required until a new plate was needed in 1892 when the Printers reported that “the key plate had yielded 76,228 impressions and was unfit for further use”. The first supply from Plate 2 was invoiced in June 1893. It will be seen then that Plate 1 had no Jubilee lines, but for Plate 2 a single continuous line around each pane was introduced.

It may be of interest here to mention that prior to 1882, the setting had been one of 240 units arranged in four panes of 60, and the single Crown CA watermarked paper was large enough to take the whole of the impression as well as including the words “Crown Agents for the Colonies” up the left-hand side of the sheet and down on the right, with “Crown Agents” appearing in the gap between the top and lower halves of the sheet, all in double lined capitals. The latter lettering is rather larger in size. The 1883-1896 keyplate was one of 120 units, and it is evident that the previously used watermarked paper was guillotined in two. I have been unable to draw any definite conclusion as to whether there were two impressions to the one sheet of paper and then cut horizontally in two or whether the paper was guillotined first. The latter would seem more logical. This paper was also used for the 1896-1900 issues and I have seen it

for the ½d, 1d and 4d values of 1902-1903. It is likely that it was also used for the 2½d and 1/- of 1902-1903.

The abolition of separate Fee stamps was the main reason for the introduction of Postage and Revenue stamps in 1896. The reintroduction of the Britannia design was the responsibility of J.A. Bulmer who was then the Postmaster General. The arrangement of the key and duty plates was identical to the 1883-1896 issues and I have a complete sheet of the 1d. value which proves this. There were seven duty plates i.e. ½d, 1d (round 'O' in 'One'), 2½d, 4d, 5d, 6d and 1/-, and the plates were in use until at least 1900. Only the one plate was required during this period.

Towards the end of 1900, so I believe, a new duty plate for the 1d value was required. There was a difference however, in that the centre of the 'O' in 'One' was oval vertically whereas in the first die it was round. I assume that the original duty plate became defective in some way and it is of some interest to record that I have a marginal strip of three stamps, the right hand stamp having the letters of 'Penny' out of alignment and running towards the bottom of the frame. This strip has Plate 1 under the middle stamp and so the defective lettering must occur on the twelfth stamp of the bottom row of the right hand pane. Judging from the scarcity of the 1d value (with oval 'O') in unused condition, one could conclude that the difference between the two dies was not noticed for some time.

In an effort to provide a better distinction between the various lower values, coloured papers were introduced in 1902. The values involved were the ½d grey-green, 1d black on red paper, 2½d purple and blue on blue, 4d green and buff on buff and 1/- black and blue on yellow. The same keyplate No. 1 and its layout which had been used for the 1896-1900 issues was utilised for the first printings of the ½d and 1d values and is evidenced by Plate 1 examples of these values in my possession, with the single continuous jubilee line around each pane. However, in 1902 another plate (no.2) was made. I have a sheet consisting of two horizontal panes of the 4d. value which has plate 2 above the second and eleventh clichés of the top row and with a single broken Jubilee line around each pane, the breaks occurring directly above or below the lines of perforation. There is an extra central break in this Jubilee line above the sixth cliché in the top row and below the sixth and seventh clichés in the bottom row. Further, there are perforation guides over the sixth cliché in the top row and under the seventh cliché in the bottom row. Moreover, the outer rings to the Plate numbers show signs of wear; this wear has been observed in varying degrees on other items I have seen. The absence of Plate numbers under this bottom row of the above described (half) sheet would lead one to assume that the keyplate consisted of a setting of 240 units, divided into four panes of 60, each 6 x 10. I am unable to explain the need for a perforation guide on the margin separating the upper and lower halves of the sheet; one would have thought that one perforation guide at the top of the sheet and one at the bottom would have been sufficient. One would also assume that the duty plate for the ½d and 1d value. (Plate 2) were also of 240 units, but for the 2½d, 4d and 1/- values, 60 as hitherto, although I have no positive evidence that this was so. It is my belief that Plate 1 served for the early printing(s) of the ½d and 1d values only, and Plate 2 for the later printing(s) of these two together with those of the other three values.

It is interesting to record that stamps from Plate 1 can be distinguished from those printed from Plate 2 in that their general appearance is flatter and more dull, and the lines of shading in the sky and sea are unbroken, whereas the stamps printed from Plate 2 are sharper and brighter in appearance and the lines of shading in the sky and sea directly above and below where they meet are broken.

In 1904, paper watermarked multiple crown CA was brought into use. This change of course, did not affect the plate layout. It is believed that Plate 2 was used for the printing of the ½d both grey-green and blue-green, the 1d black on red paper, 2½d purple and blue on blue, 6d dull purple and black and 1/- black and blue on yellow. I mention the ½d. blue-green because I have a sheet of this overprinted "Official" and which has Plate 2 thereon, but it could be that all the printing of this shade with Plate 2 was used as Officials and none for ordinary purposes.

Following the decision to have universal colours for all colonial issues, in 1905 the colour of the 2½d was changed to blue, the 4d to grey and red on yellow paper, the 6d to dull and bright purple, and the 1/- to black on green, and a new Plate 3 was introduced for these values. The layout of the plate was similar in all respects to Plate 2 except that the outer line to the plate number is now normal, and the extra central-break under the sixth cliché of the bottom row is also now normal. I have evidence in the shape of a complete sheet that Plate 3 was also used for a printing or printings of the ½d blue-green shade.

The 1/- purple and blue on golden yellow paper is something of a mystery to me, and since I have not seen a plate number block of this I am unable to say whether it was printed from Plate 2 or 3, although I am inclined to believe from Plate 2.

The remaining item in the 1904-1909 issues is the 1d. rose-red which first appeared in 1907. It is apparent that an entirely new die was made and the printing done in one operation, the lettering of "One Penny" being short and thick, while the point of Britannia's spear breaks the uppermost horizontal line of shading in the background. I have a bottom half of a sheet with Plate 1 in the usual position under the second and eleventh clichés of the bottom row. However the wide top margin has over each stamp, four upright rectangulars with lined shading all in red. Above this wide margin are traces of a Jubilee line and this leads me to believe that the plate was one of 240 units (4 panes of 60), the upper panes also carrying plate numbers over the second and eleventh clichés in the top row. The same broken Jubilee line surrounding each pane is in evidence but now there is only the one extra central break under the seventh cliché in the bottom row. I have not, as yet, seen the complete Jubilee line over the top row of the upper two panes.

This leaves then for consideration the 1909 issue with new designs, which were in use until 1913 when the joint Trinidad and Tobago issues came into use. It is evident from plate proofs that the 1d value was made up as one single unit with a single broken Jubilee line around each pane, whereas the ½d and 2½d values were made up of two parts i.e. the frame and the central vignette. I have had no success

in obtaining or even seeing any sheets or large blocks of these values although I do have a right hand pane of the ½d with margins on all four sides, and each stamp overprinted “Official”. On this pane appears plate 1 above and below the eleventh cliché of the top and bottom rows respectively. There are two broken jubilee lines surrounding the pane and the left hand gutter margin also shows the jubilee line of the left hand pane. The inner Jubilee line under the seventh cliché of the bottom row has the extra break previously mentioned. This leads me to believe that for the ½d and 2½d values the plate was one of 120 units. I have no evidence as to whether the plate for the 1d was one of 120 units or 240 units but Bridger & Kay’s catalogue indicates that this plate was also one of 120 units.

The above is intended as a ‘first word’ on the subject; there are quite a number of details for which I have given scant information or nothing of all, so should any readers be able to throw light on those points I should be pleased to have such knowledge.

Jim Lawrence

1982 AUCTION REPORT

Certainly our liveliest auction so far: out of 503 lots on offer (three juicy items were added in the room), only 202 went to postal bidders, and as many as 117 were bought by buyers on the spot, with 30% unsold. In a period of real recession, the latter figure is remarkably low; and if one says, simply, that Specimen items, and Grenada, were off the boil, that accounts for a fair slice by itself.

Once again we can pat ourselves on the back for accurate estimating. In a sale total of just over £5,300, realisations exceeded pre-sale estimates by something under 2%; and if a few lots for which there were book bids had been authorised to be sold off below seller’s reserve or our minimum, almost complete parity might have been recorded. - In many, many cases of course, there was a lot to spare “on the book”; one or two items were acquired at less than half the book limit, and purchases at two thirds or less were reasonably common. That is what makes valuation such an interesting process: the task is to set a fair target, so that the seller’s goods are not thrown away, and the buyer is not misled. Obviously we may get it wrong on individual lots - and when two (or more) people go overboard for the same item, we certainly go astray but we regard the job of getting it right as a crucial one; careful valuation is the key to a healthy sale.

Now for some of the highlights. Nothing sold better than fine quality postmarks, even with relatively common strikes. In Bermuda for instance, lots 97 and 98 (estimates £5 and £12), those who had the chance to view the goods on offer certainly liked what they saw, and the bidding ended at £35 and £40 respectively. In the second case, the starting bid was a modest £9, which, means it took 44 bids to reach its conclusion; yet the auctioneer still got through his 200 lots an hour.

An extra item of Barbados, bootheel ‘8’ on 1882 1d - a lovely strike - fetched £15.50, instead of an estimated £3. In St. Kitts an early ‘SP’ code mark on Leewards 2½d. S.G.3 (lot 351) realised a respectable £33 (estimate £18) - with a margin to spare on the day, one felt; while two sets of St. Lucia code marks (lot 368 and 369) showed how those viewing distinguished the quality, with prices of £20 and £6.50, respectively.

Also significant were the prices paid for Tobago and Trinidad numerals, with the type IX 'T' numerals leading the field, as one might expect.

One welcome feature was a marked return of enthusiasm for British Guiana, which in many years has tended to lag behind the rest. Perhaps it was the nice and slightly unusual range of 19th century provisionals and jubilee issues which brought out the fans. Whatever the reason, it marked a resurgence of interest which we have predicted for some years. No sensational prices, but steady bidding support, and most lots on offer were picked up. We think that British Guiana is a most attractive country to collect, and expect its following to continue to increase.

Only two "centuries" this year, both fully predicted. The Bermuda fleuron cover (lot 79) brought £170, and the Dominica 'CE' variety (lot 177), £180. We think that both items were good value, and each might have gone a good deal higher with some serious competition. Just as good value amongst the high-priced items was that fine used copy of St. Christopher SG.9 (lot 325). It went just below estimate, at £90 - a price which one day will look very cheap.

St. Vincent postmarks received their usual solid backing, with 9 postal bidders after lot 403, and perhaps one or two disappointed in the room. "£3 a letter" announced a sceptical aficionado. "About 45/-" retorted the auctioneer, with his customary reminder of the days when money was real money. One feels that when the B.W.I.S.C. goes truly decimal, a whole era will have come to an end.

Lot 362 was the first double numeral of St. Lucia which we have seen sold, since this Postage Due variety received its catalogue listing. The sale price of £56 fully justified a well-above-catalogue estimate. Keep your eyes open for other copies - there must still be one or two whose whereabouts have not yet been ascertained.

Notable battles were fought over the Barbados "Post Code" letter, lot 51, which evoked 29 rounds of bidding before the "book" won through; and lot 364 (the St. Lucia used coil-join strip) where a mere 22 exchanges served to beat the book, as the item changed hands at £32.

Jamaica was as popular as always, with the scarcer numerals in keen demand, heavy competition for railway cancels, and an impressive £85 paid for as decent a range of modern TRD's as we've seen around for years.

The main effect of funds being tight was felt on lots estimated above £100. Seven of these heavyweights failed to sell. Below this figure, bidding support was consistent; we have noted that 36 lots valued by us at £20 and over (but under £100) were left on our hands, but that 74 others were sold within this range. The lesson, we think, is that we can all follow our specialised interests with confidence: the chances are that, when each of us has had our fun, there will always be someone there to take over.

On a final note, there is so much more to collecting than just stamps; and never lose a chance to pick up the literature that relates. The 1891 publication (lot 482) fetched double estimate at £37; the Leeward Islands Notice (lot 483) almost trebled its modest assessment, at £7. Items like these enhance any specialised collection, and it is gratifying to see our Circle given the opportunity to offer them around.

Realisations were as follows: -

Unsold lots are omitted and 'R' indicates a lot sold to a bidder in the room.

1	9.00	95	32.00R	171	28.00	267	10.00
5	2.50	96	16.00	172	34.00	270	6.00
6	27.00R	97	35.00R	173	6.50	271	4.50
8	37.00	98	46.00R	175	4.75	272	11.00
9	5.00R	99	18.00	176	7.00R	273	10.00
12	26.00R	100	22.00R	177	180.00	274	16.00R
13	3.00R	101	2.25R	178	5.25	275	12.50
14	6.00R	102	5.00	179	5.25R	276	20.00
18	90.00	104	11.00	180	6.00	277	11.00
20	6.00R	105	18.00	181	19.00R	278	25.00R
21	6.00	106	14.50	182	3.00	279	26.00R
22	8.50R	107	13.50R	183	10.00	280	21.00R
23	7.00	108	3.75R	184	7.00	281	7.00
24	20.00	109	23.00	190	25.00	282	6.00
25	25.00	110	26.00	191	17.00	283	4.00
26	2.00	111	22.00	193	5.50	284	6.00R
29	10.00	112	4.50	197	9.00	285	85.00R
31	9.00	113	12.50	198	8.00	288	25.00
36	10.50	114	11.00	201	R.50	289	21.00R
37	16.00	115	9.00R	204	25.00	290	14.00
38	2.50	117	3.00R	205	15.00	291	9.50
39	33.00	119	4.00	207	13.00	292	9.00
41	12.00	120	5.00	208	13.00	253	9.00
42	13.50R	121	24.00	211	7.50	298	9.00
44	7.50R	122	17.50R	216	21.00	303	3.75R
45	10.50	123	29.00	217	6.00R	304	22.00R
46	12.50R	124	15.50R	219	6.00	305	7.00R
47	7.50R	126	7.50R	221	9.00	306	9.00R
47A	13.00R	127	5.50R	223	46.00	309	16.00
48	6.50R	128	10.00	224	25.00	310	12.50R
49	13.00	129	36.00R	225	7.50R	311	5.25R
50	9.00R	131	17.00R	226	13.50R	312	5.00
51	27.00	132	15.00R	227	6.00R	316	7.00
52	7.00	134	9.00	228	3.75R	317	24.00
53	6.00R	135	19.00R	229	3.00R	318	4.00
54	13.00R	136	14.00R	230	9.00	322	50.00
54A	15.50R	137	33.00R	231	11.00	325	90.00
55	7.50R	138	16.00	232	15.00	327	8.50R
56	7.00R	139	31.00R	233	11.00	328	5.25R
57	13.50R	140	7.50R	235	21.00	329	2.50
60	3.50	141	3.75R	240	11.50	330	27.00R
61	15.00R	143	4.75	241	9.00	331	26.00R
63	8.00	144	4.50R	243	62.50R	332	23.00R
64	12.00R	145	7.50R	244	9.00R	333	34.00
65	2.50	148	8.00R	245	3.00	335	9.50R
66	15.00	150	6.00	247	5.25R	336	1.50
71	3.00	152	5.00	248	15.50	339	34.00
72	52.00	154	4.25R	249	7.00	342	4.25R
75	5.25R	155	10.50R	251	4.00	343	5.00
7e	2.00	156	3.50	254	7.30	344	14.00
77	20.00	157	3.75R	255	5.50	345	30.00
79	170.00R	158	9.00	256	7.00	346	18.00
82	R.50R	159	5.75R	258	12.00	347	26.00
84	4.00R	160	23.00	250	3.25	348	17.00
85	5.25R	161	11.00	261	12.50R	319	9.00
91	46.00	162	4.30	263	10.50	550	23.00R
92	6.00R	163	15.00R	264	5.50	551	55.00R
93	28.00R	165	6.00R	265	2.50	352	16.00
94	35.00R	170	2.25R	266	2.00	353	10.50R

354	40.00	396	17.00	429	8.00	466	4.50
355	8.00	397	9.00R	431	20.00	467	42.00
356	5.25	398	34.00R	432	36.00R	468	18.00
357	R.00	400	3.50R	433	3.00	471	16.50
359	8.00R	401	7.00	434	7.50	473	10.50
362	56.00	402	3.50	435	35.00	474	9.00
363	6.00	403	9.00	436	9.00R	475	3.50
364	32.00R	404	5.25R	437	27.00R	476	16.00
366	18.00	405	6.50	438	5.25R	480	9.50
367	5.75	406	10.00	438A	20.00R	482	37.00R
368	20.00R	407	9.50R	439	7.50R	483	7.00R
369	6.50	408	7.00	440	26.00R	484	7.50R
370	5.75	409	4.25R	441	21.00R	485	8.50R
371	9.00	410	5.00	442	8.50R	486	3.00R
372	8.00	411	16.50R	443	42.00R	487	6.00R
378	75.00	412	10.50R	444	2.00R	488	17.00
379	6.50R	413	7.00R	445	17.00	489	7.00
380	11.50R	414	12.50R	446	16.50R	490	14.50
381	10.00R	415	5.50	447	15.50R	491	4.50
383	15.00	416	8.00	448	18.00R	493	4.50
384	13.00	417	12.00R	449	12.00	494	9.00R
385	6.00	418	4.75R	452	7.50	495	12.00
386	22.00R	419	3.50R	453	32.00	496	9.00R
387	13.00	421	3.50	455	11.50R	497	6.50R
389	18.00	424	24.00	460	95.00	499	3.50R
390	4.50	425		462	34.00	500	7.50R
391	5.50	426		463	56.00		
392	3.75	427	9.50R	464	8.00		
393	3.00	428	8.50R	465	9.00		

NEWS ROUNDUP

I have recently seen a copy of issue No.9 of “W.I. Postal History Review” edited and published by Joe Chin Aleong. This edition lists recent Trinidad Post Office notices, notes on the St. Vincent KE VII one pound stamp and a comprehensive updated list of the missent marks of the B.W.I.

Joe, in his Editorial, says that he hopes to increase the number of issues to be published this year and then goes on to tell of a visit to London last December when he was able to meet a number of Trinidad and other B.W.I. collectors.

Members interested in W.I.P.H.R. should get in touch with Joe Chin Aleong at P.O. Box 128, San Fernando, Trinidad.

May we offer our congratulations to Dr. Robert (Bob) Towers on his election to the office of Vice President of the Federation of Philatelic Societies of Ireland, which was recently reported in Stamp Collecting Weekly.

Although the Waterlow Study Circle has been in existence almost a year I have only recently been made aware of its existence. This Study Circle has as its aim the investigation of specialised aspects of all stamps printed by Waterlow and Sons Ltd. and Waterlow Bros. & Layton Ltd. Membership is open to societies and individuals whose collecting interest include stamps printed by these firms.

The Waterlow Study Circle holds regular meetings in London at which displays are a notable feature. These displays are each accompanied by a paper on the topic, which are then circulated to members through the Journal which is published quarterly.

Further information and details of membership may be obtained from Colin G. Fraser, 23, Stansgate Ave., Cambridge CB2 2QZ.

May we offer our congratulations, somewhat belatedly, to Tony Farmer for a Silver Gilt Medal, the Bridger & Kay Trophy and the B.C.P.S.G. Medal awarded to him for his display of Leeward Islands at the B.P.E. last October. We regret this omission, but unfortunately a list of awards was not published in the Journals that we subscribe to so we were, of course, in the dark!

Congratulations are also in order to the following members for awards at this year's STAMPEX.

Basil Benwell: Silver Gilt Medal and B.C.P.S.G Award for Early Postal History of Barbados.
Michael Sheppard: Silver Medal for Barbados Postal History 1747-1938
Bryan Johnson: Silver Medal with Felicitations and two Bronze Medals
M.R.Hewlett: Bronze Silver Medal and Bronze Medal.

A new handbook will shortly be available from the Roses entitled "The Military Mail of Jamaica". The book, of which Derek Sutcliffe is the author, will run to c.150 A4 pages, and will have as complete a listing as possible of the censorship labels and handstamps. The price to non-members of the Roses is £6 plus postage. Would those who are interested please get in touch with Geoffrey Ritchie.

Further to my report in the last Bulletin about the proposed Roses C.P.S. Convention later this year, Malcolm Watts has now sent me further details which are as follows: The Convention will be held at the Metropole Hotel, Leeds, on Saturday 23rd October, 1982. Single and double rooms will be available at the hotel at special rates and reservations for accommodation or enquiries should be sent to Malcolm Watts. A full programme of events has been arranged and this includes a competition, official luncheon, displays and finally, in the evening, an auction.

I would add that this Convention is open to all interested collectors and the members of the B.C.P.S.G. and B.W.I.S.C. Hope to see you there!

Michael Sheppard

NEW MEMBERS

BIDMEAD, Mrs. Mavis O., 93a, Reigate Hill, Reigate, Surrey.

Interest: Trinidad and Tobago.

BURRAGE, David A., 75, Tudor Way, Hillingdon, Middlesex.

Interest: Leeward Islands, especially postmarks.

COAST, Mrs. Valerie, "Ulvic", 73, Amberley Rd., Bilsae, Portsmouth, PO2 6QT.

Interest: Leeward Islands stamps and postal history.

COOPER, Howard Roy, 33, Woodmarsh, North Bradley, Trowbridge, Wilts.,

BA1 5AA

Interest: General B.W. I. and especially Leeward Islands.

DUTTON, John Douglas Neale, 1, Cleveley Rd., Meols, Hoylake, Merseyside, L47 4XV.

Interest: All B.W.I. up to K.G.VI and especially Jamaica.

FARRELL, Bernard Winston, 166, Burlington Rd., Thornton Heath, Croydon, Surrey, CR4 8PH.

Interest: St. Kitts and Nevis postal history.

GROVES, John Emlyn, 30, Balaclava Rd., Dowlais, Mid Glamorgan, Wales.

Interest: Cayman Islands, Montserrat. (Also St.Helena).

PITTS, Adrian Michael, 40, Abbot Rd., Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. IP33 3UB.

Interest: Barbados and St. Kitts.

RAINEY, Christopher, (dealer) 5, Kelly Rd., Bowers Gifford, Basildon, Essex, SS13 2HL.

Interest: Postal history and postcards.

DECEASED MEMBER

MEADLEY, Dr. R.G.S.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

BENNETT, F.H., 64, Third Avenue, Teignmouth, Devon.

ELLIS, R.M., Priors Batch Farme, Priory Rd., Forest Row, Sussex.

MARSHALL, N.J., 8, Ffordd Nant, Llangefni, Anglesey, LL77 7PD.

MATTICK, M. New address not to be published.

PATTIZ, Henry A., 291, South La Cienega Blvd., Suite 306. Beverly Hills, California 90211, U.S.A.

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WATKINS, R., 1, Clive Close, Potters Bar, Herts, EN6 2AD

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