



STUDY CIRCLE

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JANUARY 27th, 1954

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BULLETIN No. 114 SEPTEMBER 1982

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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, payable on 1st January each year is **£4.00** for members residing in the UK or Europe, or **£6.00** for members residing elsewhere in the world. The latter rate includes an element to cover airmail postage of the Bulletin and charges where the subscription is paid in non-sterling currency or by cheques drawn on foreign banks. Overseas members are requested to make payment by International Money Order in sterling or by sterling draft on a UK bank if possible. Cheques, IMO's and PO's are to be made payable to "B.W.I. Study Circle".

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PROGRAMME

1982

Sat., Oct. 9th 2.00 p.m. B.Benwell, Barbados.

Thurs., Nov. 25th 6.00 p.m. 3 person display.

1983

Wed., Feb. 16th 6.00 p.m. 9 page display.

Thurs., 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. The October 9th meeting will be at The B.P.E. Mayfair Room, Wembley Conf. Centre.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The attention of Members is drawn to the new rates of Subscriptions which will apply from 1st January 1983.

Members who pay, or wish to pay, by a Standing Order on their bank are requested to complete the standing Order Form which is included with this issue of the Bulletin and pass it direct to their bank. This method of payment is strongly recommended and for those who like to keep track of such standing payments they are advised to ask their bank for a regular statement showing what Orders remain extant. This is one way of ensuring the bank does not over-look cancelled orders.

Overseas members will note their Subscription is now only quoted in sterling and it is incumbent on them to see that cheques, Postal or Money Orders etc drawn in other currencies are sufficient to ensure the correct sterling amount is covered when exchanged, excluding any charges for the exchange service. The Subscription rate for overseas Members include the additional postage needed to send the Bulletin by air and also to partly cover bank exchange service costs which currently is £2 per transaction.

Overseas Members who wish to pay in sterling by cheque drawn on a U.K. Bank may of course do so but there will be no reduction in the Subscription rate of £6 and it would assist us if they would use the Standing Order payment method. Most banks have accounts, or access to accounts, held in a U.K. Branch of an International bank and they should be able to provide a draft, cheque or Money Order drawn in sterling

and use of these would not only greatly reduce the charges made to us for exchange but also reduce the time taken to clear the cheque.

OBITUARY

J.L. MESSENGER R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L.

Members of the British West Indies Study Circle will have been very saddened to hear of the death earlier this year of Bobby Messenger, one of our most loyal supporters. As a bachelor he lived a quiet life, but he was always delightful company, courteous, cheerful and generous in all that he did or said. He was a dedicated philatelist - as well as being an eminent entomologist - and I think I would be on safe ground in saying that he built up one of the finest groups of collections in the country. He was a true student of his stamps, whether rare or common - and one whose generous and friendly contact with his fellow philatelists was paramount.

Bobby Messenger started collecting when at school at Charterhouse and it was not long before he became fascinated by the Perkins Bacon issues, not only of Great Britain but especially of many of the islands of the West Indies. Over the years Bobby's interest continued unabated, though understandably he narrowed down the range of his active collecting. The most noteworthy end results were his superlative and widely appreciated collections of Grenada, St. Vincent and Barbados. For these he was awarded a number of Gold Medals at International exhibitions, and also that most coveted award, the Tilleard Medal of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

He was also one who was always ready to respond to requests for displays at the lesser, but, still most important, local society level and was a stalwart supporter of British West Indies Study Circle meetings, where he will be greatly missed. He also did a good deal of judging at National, Federation and Society levels.

Having had the privilege of seeing much of Bobby's material not only at exhibitions but also at his delightful home at Witley, I always admired the completeness and balance of his collections. He also had an extremely good eye both for philatelic quality and importance, as well as the ability to mount and display his collections in a most attractive way.

As regards Bobby's other philatelic activities these were invariably characterised by his most generous nature. He was always keen to do all he could to help other collectors, both by sharing his knowledge and also by making available information from his own collections. As a fine student he gave gladly of his time and effort to helping with opinions about difficult stamps whenever asked by Expert Committees or fellow philatelists. Here his modesty and generosity were again apparent in that he was always loath to condemn an item. I often heard him say of some fairly horrible stamp "I really don't like it very much, but I suppose it could be all right".

As regards published work, he will long be remembered for the major contribution he made as co-author of the St. Vincent handbook.

All Bobby's philatelic activities and achievements were justly recognised when at the 1979 Congress at Harrogate he signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, one of the highest accolades in the sphere of philately. Bobby's many friends will remember him with great affection.

J. B. M.

DISPLAY

Notwithstanding that there was a rail strike affecting the London area, nine members attended a meeting which took place at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 3rd February, 1982 in Committee Room A at the Law Society Building, 113 Chancery Lane, London, WC1A 1PL, when Vincent Duggleby gave a display from and a talk on his very extensive collection of St. Vincent, concentrating on the period 1794-1899.

Mr. Duggleby explained that the choice of material had been somewhat difficult but that he had decided to show on this occasion the stamps themselves rather than postal history or village cancellations.

The display began with an early entire of 1794 (ex Forsyth) including a bill of lading for two puncheons of rum. The fleurons were represented with the final 'S' shown as late as February 1820, and were followed by two examples of the double arc struck in red and dated November 1844 and January 1845 (black being the usual colour).

The Perkins Bacon period (1861-1882) began with die proofs of all values (ex Bessemer). The 1d rose was shown in blocks and with varieties, as was the 1862 6d including a block and strip of four (ex Sinton). A mint copy of the rare 1s slate grey ('B' perfs) was formerly in the collections of Glossop and Heathcote. Another rarity displayed was the 1d rose red with compound perfs.

A pair of the 4d yellow (ex Bessemer) was followed by a page of red and black cancellations on this stamp and various examples of the 1s brown, 1s indigo and 1d black. A mint copy of the lilac rose 1s was included along with a double line ruled specimen of this stamp. The 1877 6d pale green with watermark sideways and perfs 'C' was shown in mint and used singles and in a vertical used pair - believed to be the only known multiple so far.

The provisionals of 1881 were shown mint and used as was the 5s of 1880 which was followed by a page of later unfinished die proofs in rose, green and blue (c.1904).

Featured in a complete run of the De La Rue issues from 1882-1899 were many complete sheets, including one of the 2½d on 1d maroon from the Earl of Crawford's collection. Blocks of 4 and 6 were shown of the scarce ½d green (perf. 12) and the 6d green and 1s vermilion were shown unused with reversed watermarks. A copy of the 1883 3d on 1d lilac without the revenue overprint was stated to be one of only five copies known. Alongside it was another copy without the overprint but with "Specimen" added (ex Forsyth).

The 1888 6d violet included a block of 4 (ex Casperly) and a commercial cover thought to be unique and containing copies both of this stamp and of the 2½d milky blue. The 1888 5s was shown as a colour trial (in the Perkins Bacon shade) as well as in mint and used blocks and with dated copies from 1891-99. A page of the 1890 provisional 2½d on 4d included the 'missing fraction bar' variety in mint pair and mint block of 4.

Mr. Duggleby concluded his display with four pages of village cancellations set out on map pages to show the position of the various offices on St. Vincent and the

Grenadines, and eight pages of forgeries - basic stamps, surcharges and cancellations.

Mr. Robin S. Martin, whose attendance at the meeting happened to coincide with a visit to London, gave a very appreciative vote of thanks which was approved in a very positive manner by those who were present.

On Thursday, 4th March, 1982 the Study Circle held a Meeting at 6 p.m. in Committee Room A at the Law Society building, 113 Chancery Lane, London, WC1A 1PL when eleven members attended a display and discourse by Mr. Anthony J. Reesby who produced a great deal of material from his impressive collection of Jamaica.

Mr. Reesby started with letters from the Madeira Correspondence of 1760; next, a letter from Savannah la Mar of 1788; then, two examples of the IAMAICA straight line handstamp dated 1797 and 1798 respectively; followed by examples of the Jamaica with date and straight line marks of Spanish Town, Montego bay, Savannah la Mar, Falmouth, Lacovia and Annotto bay. These were followed by examples of each type of fleuron datestamps and each type of the Kingston c.d.s. from Foster Types K2 to K7a with many variations, Mr. Reesby also displayed a rare clear example of Commercial Rooms and Ship Letter types from Portsmouth, Margate, Deal, etc. Circular datestamps of post towns such as Mayhill, Mandeville, Goshen, Spanish Town, Montego Bay and Sav-la-Mar completed the pre-adhesive postal history and were followed by two pages of Great Britain stamps used in Jamaica.

Mr. Reesby commenced his display of Jamaica adhesives with a specimen plate proof of the twopenny rose, followed by sets of the pineapple watermark and the CA and CC watermark issues. A rare example of the 1d bisect on full cover was also shown in with the pineapple watermarked set. This was followed by the specimen set and sets of the key plate and Llandoverly Falls issues, also, a page of the 2½d on 4d provisional was exhibited with double overprints and 'F' for 'E' and broken 'K' for 'Y' in penny. A full display of the arms types came next with all the seret errors, some in blocks, pairs and strips.

Of the arms types most attention centred on a registered cover addressed to Stanley Gibbons, New York bearing a 5/- arms type.

Squared circle datestamps on cover were exhibited and then followed examples of all postal stationery including specimen items. The next facet of the display consisted of fiscal stamps postally used together with a threepenny arms fiscal and a three halfpenny blue fiscal on a registered envelope which was for some years thought to be unique. This was followed by the Edward VII grey specimen, mint and used.

The George V issues were then shown together with specimen set and examples on cover.

The War stamps and Red Cross labels were well represented with an example of every major error and most of the minor errors.

The ½d official overprint was displayed with inverted and double overprint.

Nine sheets of the pictorial set followed with colour trials, proofs and the specimen set including the Slavery 6d and a proof of the vignette of the script CA issues.

The bow error was then exhibited - this error appeared on the ½d green Georgian issue, and finally as time was pressing the last page shown was the George VI 1½d value in an orange shade, this apparently was appreciated by everyone attending the meeting as not having been previously known.

Mr. Reesby stated that he is now researching the slogan postmarks of Jamaica and the meeting was shown his research on this topic to date which he is proposing to include in an article or monograph in due course.

The vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. K.J. Robertson and his remarks were approved most warmly by those present.

Mr. Reesby then indicated that he would display with pleasure some further parts of his collection to the Study Circle on some future occasion.

NOTES and QUERIES

BAHAMAS

Michael Medlicott asks in bulletin No.109 for reports of dated copies of MOD and POSB strikes. I can only help with the first of these, which I have on a block of the 1d keytype dated 21st October 1895. I may add that I have heard of other examples of these strikes on blocks of the 1d. keytype and wonder if there is any significance in that. I can also report, for Peter Jaffe, (bulletin No. 111), two copies of the 1863 1/- dark green (SG38) with a Nassau New Providence strike, neither alas dated.

Charles Freeland

BARBADOS

BARBADOS REVENUE OVERPRINTS

I am sure I am not alone in welcoming the article by Mr. Ellis on the 1916 Revenue overprints of Barbados. These are rather difficult stamps to list, if only because of the rather poor contrast, in certain cases, between the colour used for the overprint, and the ground colour of the printed stamp. By way of example, as I write, I am scrutinising a 4d. value within category 1 (small overprint, with full stop). I cannot decide whether I am looking at a “gold-silver” overprint, a “red-brown” overprint, or an overprint in black from type which has previously printed in gold, and has not since been cleaned.

Having made that point, there are certain comments on the listing which can usefully be made, with a view either to supplementing the list, or correcting error which has inadvertently crept in.

Category 1

“3d violet on yellow (gold). I cannot recollect meeting this overprint in gold, though I am far from saying it does not exist. What certainly does exist is the 4d value with a gold overprint; and it just may be that the list was intended to identify the 4d and not the 3d. stamp. On any view - if the gold overprint is to be found on both values - you are far more likely to track it down on the 4d value, as the 3d. with an overprint is distinctly scarce.

4d. value: see my comment in the first paragraph. Is it possible that the overprint is found only in gold, or black, or an indeterminate mixture of the two? Not that “red-brown” is impossible, for one certainly gets a similar colour in the high values.

“1/- violet and red violet (black)”. Here I can say with confidence, there is no such item; for the 1/- stamp is, of course, black on green. Having consigned the listed item to its place in phantom philately, may I suggest that Mr. Ellis intended to list - “1/- Black on green (carmine/brown)”

Category 2

Although I cannot give the position in the setting there is a second error in the “One Penny” surcharge on 2½d blue, which I find just as pleasing as “One Penny”. This reads “One Pennv”; it is caused by the tail of the final “Y” breaking off, or otherwise failing to print.

I should myself be inclined, in the case of the 2d. value, to list the “Revenue only” version as a variant of this category and not under category 4, since it seems to me that the type-setting of the word “Revenue” is the same in both cases, the word “only” being added to the setting in corresponding type.

3/- value. I do not possess a copy with overprint in carmine, but do have one with overprint in violet. This will presumably represent a simple addition to the list.

Category 4

2/- on 3/-. The form of the surcharge reads, rather unusually, 2s”. I mention this because the reader might expect to find “2/-” from the description of the overprint: unless, that is, there are two versions of the surcharge, but I rather doubt it.

For those who take pleasure in minor irregularities, broken and slightly deformed letters are a regular feature of the overprints on most values, and there is room, I am sure, to build up quite an entertaining specialised collection. Not all that much room perhaps, since - as Colin Bayley has well established - these overprints are in fairly short supply, except maybe for the 1d values.

It is also worth keeping an eye open for postally used copies. I confess that I have tracked down only one such item, myself, to date, but am confident there is a handful of others to be found. It would be hard to think of another reason why Revenue only overprints began to emerge.

Simon Goldblatt

BRITISH WEST INDIES

B.W.I. VICTORY ISSUE - Printers “Current” Numbers

In bulletin No.88 Mike Wilson drew attention to an inverted number appearing in the lower margin beneath the first stamp in the row. He gave information, passed to him by Dr. Lockie and subsequently amplified by Mr. Foster in bulletin No.90, about these inverted numbers.

For the record the numbers which appear (inverted) on the ST. KITTS & NEVIS issue are “33” for the 1½d value and “34” for the 3d value.

The inverted numbers appearing on the BERMUDA Issues in my collection are “59B” and “60A” respectively. The suffix letters are in capitals but only half the height of the numbers. M. Ludington records in his book that this issue was printed (for Bermuda) in plates of 120 impressions in two panes of sixty and that ... “Two plate numbers appear in the bottom margin of each sheet of 60, one inverted, below stamp No. 55 being the general plate number and the other the right way up, below stamp No.59 being the country plate number. In addition each plate number is followed by the letter “A” or “B” representing the pane of 60 in the plate”.

The absence of suffix letters in the St. Kitts & Nevis stamps in my collection, and the fact that Mike Wilson did not mention any such suffix letter for the Turks & Caicos items which first aroused his curiosity (in Bulletin No.85) would indicate a different format of the printing plate, presumably in plates of 60 impressions only. I do not know the quantities printed, issued or sold for any of the three countries referred to but the quantities of the Bermuda stamps sold in 1946 as recorded by Ludington are not excessively high (318,000 of the 1d and 186,000 of the 3d) - and most no doubt sold to dealers - and would not seem to warrant a double sized plate (i.e. of two panes) when compared with the possible print quantity for the other two countries. If the 1935 Silver Jubilee issue in any guide plates of two panes would also have been used for British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago with all other Caribbean territories being printed in single sheets of 60. Perhaps someone could verify this.

S.E. Papworth

BERMUDA

WW II CENSOR MARKS

Since I last wrote on this type in the September 1978 bulletin (No.98) and listed the “missing” numbers of type CM 21 I have received more information: 17 is now known used in conjunction with CLG label No. 8130, and is possibly of military origin. 25 is known on a cover sent by Cdr. Bowie, a well known Bermuda stamp dealer. Several examples of 26 are now known in green in 1943-4, one being on a letter from a censor, so it may have been his number. 30 and 31 are now known to have been used by telegraph censors. 34 is identified in the second edition of Mr. Ludington’s book, but no further details are known.



So now there are only three unaccounted for: 10, 30 and 42. Any information on these, and three other numbers which I have no specific details of postal usage, although they are recorded in Ludington: 5, 18 and 34, would be welcomed. No. 6 has now been recorded on several covers, often of a naval origin, and it seems that this censor transferred from telegraph to postal duties.

Richard Heap

BRITISH GUIANA

In response to Michael Webster’s appeal in Bulletin No.111, I can report a copy of the provisional SG137 used at Georgetown on 19th April 1878.

Charles A. Freeland

GRENADA

With regard to Charles Freeland's notes on watermark varieties in bulletin No.110 I can add S.G.92 Grenada to his list of inverted watermarks and confirm S.G.98d and 111 from my own collection. My copy of S.G.92 with watermark inverted is used with a part strike of what is probably SAU(TEURS) 29 M 20.

I also acquired recently a cover from Rochester (28 April 1919) to Sir Thomas Haycroft C J, (presumably Chief Justice) Grenada, BWI, bearing a violet boxed SECOND POSTMAN 30mm x 10mm. Mine is a poor strike, a much better one to the same addressee being bought by a friend five minutes before I got this. I have not seen this marking before, nor is it recorded by Cronin and Walker. I would appreciate comments.

Robert Towers

THE "ST.GEORGE S-GRENADA" DATESTAMPS OF 1889-95.

I have long been confused by and unhappy about the curious changes in the code-letter of these date-stamps. Recently close examination of my material has shown that there are three not two cancellers as previously described. In the June 1973 bulletin Mr. Partridge contributed a valuable article. He referred to Charlton types 18 and 19, but there would appear to be two varieties of type 19. This explains many of the apparent anomalies in his list. Unfortunately only have available Mr. Charlton's articles in the P.J. of G.B. and he apparently changed the type numbers in his book. Similarly I have, by courtesy of the authors, a copy of Cronin and Danforth Walker preliminary work on the postmarks of Grenada, but not the final product. Again they would appear to have changed the type numbers. I will therefore in this article refer to cancellers 1, 2 and 3. Type 18 is No.3, a 23mm. circle and readily distinguished.



No. 1



No. 2

Canceller 1: 24mm. circle, G --- ST ---- 5.0 mm.
ST -- GE --- 2.5 mm.
S --- A ---- 5.5 mm.

Canceller 2: 24mm. circle, G --- ST ---- 3.5 mm.
ST -- GE --- 2.0 mm.
S --- A ---- 4.0 mm.

These measurements are made as shown in the diagrams and are discernable to the naked eye. The differences are due to the length of 'ST. GEORGES'. There are differences in the individual letters, but they are not marked enough to use in typing.

Mr. Peter Jaffe has kindly allowed me to include his material, and without exception his dates have fitted into the series established by my own copies. The following list is a combination of our two holdings.

	<u>24mm. TYPE 1</u>		<u>24mm. TYPE 2.</u>		<u>23mm. TYPE 3.</u>
A	SP 02 91	C)	NO 01 94		(Sent from London
			NO 26 94		MY 9 95)
C	MR 27 02		NO 29 94	C	OC 26 95
	JU 17 02		JA 23 95		AP 10 96
	JY 30 02		MR 14 95		
	SP 05 02		AD 29 95	No code.	JY 02 03
No code			AU 14 95		JA 28 04
	SP 25 02		NO 08 95		
	NO 19 02			C	DE 11 05
	DE 29 02	C	AU 11 96		
	JA 23 03		FE 18 97		
	JA 28 03		MR 04 97		
	MR 25 03		JU 01 97		
	SP 24 03		JU 15 97		
	DE 23 03		JU 27 97		
	JA 09 04				
	JU 16 04		SP 03 97	(small 97)	
	FE 28 05		SP 07 97	(small 97)	
	FE 19 07				
			JA 22 95		
			AP 16 98		
			JY 13 98		
			JY 18 98		
			SP 22 98		
			SP 26 98		
			DE 14 98		
			JU 07 00		
			SP 27 00		
			AP 25 01		
			DE 22 00	Late use)	

Mr. Partridge noted Type 2 with the curious small 'antique' figures in '97 and gave dates of SP 07 and SP 17. His copies with 'C' reversed or inverted in 1901 would fit either canceller type 1 or 2.

Type 3 appears in have been used as an emergency canceller and is not common. Type 2 nicely fills part of the void between type 1 with code 'A' in 1891 and code 'C' in 1902, with exception of the period 1892 - OC 1894. The 21mm. c.d.s. with central year was in use from 1886 to 1894 (I have it dated OC 12 94), Type 1 with code 'A'- is rare.

It seems appropriate to review the date-stamps in use at St. George between 1873, when the straight-line GRENADA c.d.s. was first used to cancel the adhesives, and the introductions of the first 'G.P.O.' cancellers over 30 years later. In general it will be shown that only one canceller was in use at any one time. Danforth Walker and John Cronin in their monograph state that the office at St. George's was opened c. 1889 and closed c.1945. This implies that this P.O. was distinct from the G.P.O.; however I know of no evidence for this and the continuity of dates demands the existence of only one office in St. George's. In the following list the sign "#" indicates a date quoted by these authors, otherwise the dates are mine or Mr.Jaffe's. Doubtless other collectors will be able to close the gaps.

1. 19mw straight-line GRENADA: AP 04 72# - DE 03 84
(in blue OC-NO 82 & JU-JY 83)

- 2. 20mm GRENADA at top: MR 27 85# - MR 01 86
(O MR 27 85 - NO 14 85
No code JA 23 86 - MR 01 86)
- 3. 21mm with central tear: MR 30 86# - OC 12 94
(in blue irregularly 1889-91)
(DE 27 95# is ? variant as have no other 1895 dates)
- 4. 24mm ST.GEORGE'S Type 2: NO 01 94 - AP 25 01
(DE 22 06 is variant)
- 5. 24mm ST.GEORGE'S Type 1: code C: MR 27 02 - FE 19 07
(with code A: SP 02 91 is variant)
- 6. 24mm G.P.O./ GRENADA B.W.I.: MY 06 07 - MY 05 27#

Apart from the variant (occasional or irregular) usages noted above the 23mm. ST.GEORGE'S Type 3 and the 23mm. G.P.O./ GRENADA B.W.I. datestamps appear to have been in use concurrently with other cancellers. They do not appear to be as common as other cancellers in the above sequence and possibly were used in an emergency or busy period. Both are found with 1904-06 dates (as is no.5 in the table).

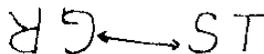
The periods of use are:

23mm ST.GEORGE'S Type 3: SP 12 95# - SP 29 09#
(possibly two periods 1895-6 & 1903-09)
Small 23mm G.P.O./ GRENADA B.W.I. MR 11 04# - AP 14 06
(JY 02 29 02# is late use)

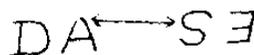
Russell Jones

Diagrams to illustrate the measurements to distinguish types 1 and 2.

S of ST to nearest point of G of GRENADA



Top of A of GRENADA to nearest point of S of GEORGES:



JAMAICA

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

(continued from page 34, Bulletin No.113)

TYPE KDC 10

The outer diameter is somewhat larger than in any previous type. KINGSTON/JAMAICA is in broad sans-serif capitals, very well spaced and less tall than in KDC9. The very rounded "O" is quite distinctive. The index number is sans-serif, "3" having a horizontal bar at top. The rings are widely spaced; there are no stops at sides. With the recent acquisition of a complete strike on cover to add to my previously reported example (on a pair of S.G.112), I can give reasonably accurate measurements for Datestamp 2. Unfortunately both my examples are less than perfect. A:29.0. B:2.75. C:18.0. D:14.5. E:7.5. F:8.0. G:2.75. H:2.5.

My sole example of Datestamp 3 is somewhat over-inked and is only about 75% complete. Measurement G and H are as Datestamp 2, but measurement C appears to be about 18.5 and F about 7.5.

In both instrument the index letter is slightly less tall than the index number.

Relative Scarcity In the absence of other reported examples, I can only assume that KDC10 is yet another set - probably of six instruments - allocated to non-postal use. However, the cover mentioned above proves postal duty of Datestamp 2, although this may be in case of emergency or occasional use.

TYPE KDC11

KINGSTON JAMAICA is in sans-serif capitals, strikingly tall and bold. At first glance, examples can be confused with KDC9, but examination shows that KDC11 has more widely-spaced letters, especially JAMAICA (compare measurements D, E and F). The letters themselves are broader and more “square” in format. The index number is sans-serif, “3” having a horizontal top bar. There are no stops at sides. The rings are closely spaced, many strikes having the appearance of a heavy single ring as illustrated in figure 3.

Measurements, replacing those previously given for the general type, are:

DATESTAMP	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	27.5/27.75	3.5	17.5	15.5	6.0	5.0	2.75	2.5
3	JUST	3.25/3.5	17.5	15.5	6.0	5.0	2.75	2.5
	UNDER							
	28.0							

I have index 3B cancelling a First Flight cover Jamaica-Miami (FAM5) dated 10 DEC 30 in which the year plugs are reversed and the “3” inverted so as to read “0£”. Interested collector will find notes on the cancellers found on these covers in Bulletins No. 90 (David Birley) No. 104 (myself), No. 106 (B.C. Thompson) and No. 107 (Denis Charlesworth)



It is noteworthy that in both KDC10 and KDC11 I have located only Datestamps 2 and 3. It may well be that increasing use of machine cancellers had reduced the number of postal clerks required to handstamp the mail. If the production of hand-stamps continued in sets of six up to KDC11, the “missing” instruments were probably used for some of the non-postal operations of the GPO, the scope and volume of which must have been steadily increasing.

Relative Scarcity The number of examples known to me of Datestamps 2 and 3 (twenty each) indicates that strikes from these instruments are common. The distribution of alpha-indices is: B (8), H (6), R (5), G and O (4 each), I and M (3 each), F and J (2 each), D, E and W (1 each). My example of “W” is cancelling an outward air mail cover. It does not seem to have been attributed specifically to this class of mail because I have similar covers and air mail pieces on which indices B, G, H and R appear.

TYPE KDC 12

KINGSTON JAMAICA is in sans-serif capitals, noticeably less tall than in KDC11. Also the letters are broad and well spaced; the “O” forms a circle, immediately

distinguishable from the upright oval of KDC11. The rings are set well apart, about 1mm., showing quite distinctly even in over-inked and heavily-struck examples. Index 1 has serif at top ONLY. Other numeral indices are sans-serif, “3” having a horizontal bar at top. The numeral is taller than alpha-index beside it, the latter being about the same height as the date-lines. There are no date stops at side.

My five examples of Datestamp 1 on stamps are all without index letter, suggesting the possibility of usage for a particular type of mail. Major Jefferson’s report of a strike with index M deepens the mystery. My only example on cover is also without index letter and is cancelling a 1937 Coronation FDC. Whatever its main function, this canceller was pressed into service to deal with this philatelic mail.

The following individual measurements replace those previously given for the general type:

DATESTAMP	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1			18.5	14.5	8.0	7.5	3.0	2.5
2	NEARLY	2.75/3.0	18.25	15.0	7.5	8.0	3.0	2.5
3	29.0		19.0	14.5	8.0	7.5	3.0	2.5
4			18.5	15.0	7.25	6.5	3.25	2.5

The present identification of instruments 1 to 4 only in KDC12 prompts the same question as can be asked of KDC1. Were these two sets of FOUR only instead of the “normal” six? And if instruments 5 and 6 existed, was their function purely non postal?

Another unexplained anomaly is the present early date for Datestamp 4 - 18 JUN 46 - as compared with 10 SEP 36, 10 SEP 35 and 21 OCT 35 respectively for Datestamps 1, 2 and 3. Referring to my comments in the original check-list, I now think that Datestamp 4 was probably produced at the same time as the others. Either I have been unlucky in the dates I have found or it performed a non-postal function in the early part of its life.

Relative Scarcity Numeral indices. Datestamp 1 without index letter is uncommon; with index letter at present only one example known: it is probably scarce. Datestamps 2, 3 and 4 are common or very common.

Alpha-indices. Of the 59 strikes known to me in Datestamps 2, 3 and 4 the distribution is; Six examples, G; Five examples each, D, E. Four examples each, B, M. Three examples, O; Two examples, L; One example each, I, W.

My sole example of Index W is cancelling an outward air mail cover, but as in the case of KDC11 I have similar covers with other index letters. In spite of this, “W” might have some special significance as yet unknown to me.

As a point of general interest I can report, in addition to the 1937 Coronation FDC with Datestamp 1 mentioned above, the following philatelic usage of KDC12,

1. FDC 1937 Coronation. Index 2B.
2. FDC 10 OCT 1938. Definitives ½d., 1d., 1½d. Index 3B.
3. FDC 1946 Victory. Index 4E. This is a fairly recent acquisition. All ‘Victory’ FDC’s

I had previously seen were cancelled with KDC14.

TYPE KDC13

I have changed my original view that only one instrument was produced in this type. Surely the numeral index 5 indicates that it was one of a set, presumably of six,

the others performing a non-postal function. The significance of the first two index symbols is not clear to me. Is “NO” an abbreviation for number or is it a double alpha-index? Assuming the latter I have some inferior strikes where gaps in the outline suggest that the second symbol could be the letter “C”. But its shape is identical with “O” in good strikes and I am far from convinced that this symbol in one of a series of letters which could theoretically extend from A to Z. To complete the record I give full measurements: A. 28.0. B. 3.0. C. 18.0. D. 15.0. E. 8.0. F. 7.0. G. 2.5. H. 2.25/2.5.

Comparative Scarcity Apart from its use on a “University” FDC 16 FEB 1951, my other two covers are outward airmail. It seems likely that the instrument was mainly used to cancel this class of mail, in which case examples should be quite common. However, as my own searches have produced meagre results, I cannot form a definite opinion.

TYPE KDC14

This is unique in having “rosettes” at sides. Full measurements are: A. 28.0. B. 2.5. C. 17.0. D. 14.5. E. 7.5. F. 8.0. G. 2.75. H. 2.5.

Using similar reasoning to that applied to KDC13, I now think that this type, known only in Datestamp 2, was also produced in a set of six, the others having a non-postal function. The three FDC’s previously reported, 1946 Victory, 1948 Silver Wedding and 1949 U.P.U., remain the only postal usages known to me. A possible explanation for the absence of non-philatelic examples of this type may lie in the extensive use of machine cancellers in the 1946/49 period and the consequent shortage of handstamps in good condition. In view of the loudly-expressed objections of FDC collectors to wavy line or even slogan cancellations the GPO may well have decided to “borrow” a non-postal handstamp to supplement the others available for the rush job of cancelling FDC’s on the three occasions mentioned and possibly others during the period or even later. The “Birmingham” type issued at the end of 1946 had “killer” bars which could also have aroused the wrath of FDC collectors. Incidentally, KDC14 must have been one of the latest, if not the last of the Kingston double-ring type handstamps.

Comparative Scarcity Because of the large numbers of FDC’s produced and kept for posterity, “philatelic” examples must be relatively common. A strike on a piece of normal mail would be a real “find”.

Anthony W. Lewarn

LEEWARD ISLANDS

A question for keytype enthusiasts (which in this instance includes collectors of several British Colonies, including Bermuda); my copy of the Leeward Isles GV 10/- of 1928 exhibits a major break in the south-east corner of the upper right scroll.

Bermuda buffs will recall that Morris Ludington* illustrates a flattened scroll at the same point (position 14) and adds “On some early examples the flattened line is uneven and even broken (Nyasaland 10/- of 1926 and 4/- of 1927) but these variations have not been seen on the Bermuda printings”. I take it that this is the break to which he refers. Does it occur on the £1 value too? And has it still not been seen on any Bermuda issues?

*The Postal History and Stamps of Bermuda.

Charles A. Freeland

ST. VINCENT

In bulletin No.111 p.63 Peter Jaffe's note re S.G.24 is of particular interest as I have been trying to establish this stamp's identity which I have had for many years, certainly prior to the perf. 15 variety being recorded. Apart from Minoru Ishihara, Michael Hamilton has had one though the certificate was not correct in that it did not refer to the odd perforation.

My copy is perf. 12½ at the bottom and 15 on the other sides. In 1963 it was submitted to the Royal Society who were of the opinion that the top and bottom perfs. were faked. This is clearly not the case as on the normal stamp the bottom perf would be 12½, in any case, so what would they be faked from?

The top perfs, 15, do not give the impression of having been recut but if they were, why should they be cut to produce a completely unknown stamp which I found in an old collection.

John J. Challis

TOBAGO

TOBAGO

In reply to Peter Jaffe's query in Bulletin No.109 I can report the following code letters:

A: date range Au 14 '88 to Fe 5 '96.

A: sideways to left De 26 '94.

A: sideways to right My 2 '94.

A: inverted Au 7 '95 to De 7 '98.

B: on its back My 9 '95 to Oc 30 '95.

B: reversed Ja 7 '95.

B: on its face, date illegible.

C: Oc 1 '86 to Aug 27 '90.

C: open face down Au 20 '95 to Oc 28 '03.

C: open face up Oc 5 '95.

C: reversed No 9 '95.

D: Fe 10 '92.

A: sideways to left on both Parcel Post and Official Paid c.d.s. year in both cases off stamp.

Finally, I can report the use of the broken circle c.d.s. cancelling a 6d. value on May 23rd 1880.

Charles A. Freeland

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO 'ONE PENNY' 1923-22

The description of the colour shades of the one penny stamp given in both Gibbons' and Scotts' catalogues appear to offer little information to the collector attempting a modest specialisation.

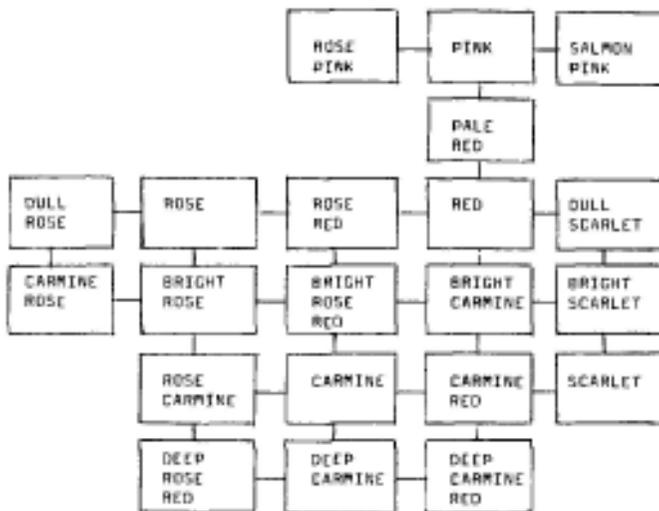
Gibbons list four red shades for the issued stamps, bright red, red, pink and carmine red. For the issues overprinted Red Cross and War Tax additional red colour shades are identified as scarlet, red and rose red.

In an attempt at classifying the colour shades and papers for the issued printings, then possibly other collectors may be interested in the following study.

1 RED COLOUR SHADES

Possibly due to war time supply difficulties there is a wide range of colour shades in these stamps. The scheme I have adopted for classification is from a technique shown in the Australian Commonwealth Specialist Catalogue which originated from a series of articles by the late Mr. S. Orle-Smith in the Australian Stamp Monthly 1939.

Albeit the allocation of colour shades is subjective, the scheme shown is one which I believe assists in the classification of the one penny red shade groups. It should be understood however, that the scheme I show is somewhat of an individual one.



2 PAPER

Possibly the greatest difficulty experienced is the classification of the varying quality of the papers. I have found this is simplified by discarding all unused stamps where the gum has become brown and discoloured. I believe gum discolouration is due to the usual toning associated with stamps kept in the tropics for any length of time.

Stamps printed for the period 1913-20 are on paper security watermarked Multiple Crown and CA block and for the period 1921-22 Multiple Crown and CA Script.

3 THE ISSUED STAMPS

1st consignment - Crown Agents requisition dated 4th June 1912 requested the printing of 2,062,080 stamps. The date of issue of this stamp is not given in any catalogue but it is believed to be the 2nd January 1913. The stamps were printed in sheets of 240 stamps, four panes of 60. The sheets top and bottom corner positions show the key plate number '1'. The stamps appear a carmine shade on a medium paper thickness.

Specimen overprints exist on stamps printed from this consignment and are therefore an ideal reference for colour matching the printed stamps for this first consignment.

2nd consignment - Crown Agents requisition dated 27th June 1913 requested the printing of a further 2,062,080 stamps. The date of issue appears to be December 1913. Printed from key plate '1' a carmine red shade on a medium thickness paper.

3rd consignment - Crown Agents requisition dated 1st May 1914 requested the printing of 1,000,000 stamps. The date of issue appears to be September 1914. Printed from key plate '1' a carmine shade on a distinct very thin paper.

4th consignment - Crown Agents requisition dated 21st January 1915 requested the printing of 1,200,000 stamps. The date of issue appears to be July 1915. Printed from key plate '1' a bright scarlet shade on thin paper.

5th consignment - Crown Agents requisition dated 1st December 1915 requesting the printing of 2,388,240 stamps. The date of issue appears to be May 1916. Printed from key plate '1' a distinct dull scarlet shade on thin paper.

6th consignment - Crown Agents requisition dated 10th September 1916 requested the printing of 300,000 stamps. The whole of this consignment appears to be those stamps from which the local overprint Red Cross '19.10.10' was made. Printed from key plate '1' a red shade on very thin paper.

7th consignment - Crown Agents requisition date 13th October 1916 requested the printing of 2,388,240 stamps. The date of issue appears to be March 1917. Printed from key plate '1' a red shade on a very thick paper.

8th consignment - Crown Agents requisition dated 3rd April 1917 requesting the printing of 1,200,000 stamps. The date of issue appears to be July 1917. Printed from key plate '1' a bright scarlet shade on a very thick and a medium thickness paper.

9th consignment - Crown Agents requisition dated 19th December 1917 requested the printing of 3,600,000 stamps. The date of issue appears to be April 1918. Printed from key plate '1' a carmine shade on a thick and medium thickness paper. This consignment's paper viewed from the back of the stamps gives the appearance of the paper colour being 'grey bluish' colour.

10th consignment - Crown Agents requisition dated 17th September 1918 requested the printing of 4,000,000 stamps.

It is believed that during the printing of this consignment the key plate '1' cracked and was replaced by a new key plate numbered '2'. Stamps printed from key plate '2' appear rose pink, rose and dull rose shades. All the stamps from this consignment appear to be on a medium thickness paper. The date of issue of stamps printed from key plate '2' appears to be March 1919.

11th consignment - Crown Agents requisition dated 31st December 1919 requested the further printing of 4,000,000 stamps. The date of issue appears to be August 1920. Printed from key plate '2' a very deep rose red shade on thin paper.

12th consignment - Crown Agents requisition dated 31st December 1920 requested the

printing of 2,000,000 stamps. The date of issue is believed in be the 21st May. Printed from key plate '2' a carmine rose shade on thin paper.

Specimen overprints exist on stamps printed from this consignment.

13th consignment - Date of issue believed to be March 1922. Printed from key plate '2' brown coloured stamps on thin paper.

Specimen overprints exist on stamps from this consignment.

CHECK LIST

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------|------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Carmine | January | 1913 | Medium paper thickness. |
| 2. | Carmine Red | December | 1913 | Medium paper thickness. |
| 3. | Carmine | September | 1914 | Very thin paper. |
| 4. | Bright Scarlet | July | 1915 | Thin paper. |
| 5. | Dull Scarlet | May | 1916 | Thin paper. |
| 6. | Red | October | 1916 | Very thin paper. |
| 7. | Red | March | 1917 | Thick paper. |
| 8. | Bright Scarlet | July | 1917 | Thick & medium paper. |
| 9. | Carmine | April | 1918 | Thick & medium bluish paper. |
| 10. | Rose Pink | | | |
| | Rose | | | |
| | Dull Rose | March | 1919 | Medium paper thickness. |
| 11. | Deep Rose Red | August | 1920 | Thin paper. |
| 12. | Carmine Rose | May | 1921 | Thin paper. |
| 13. | Brown | March | 1922 | Thin paper. |

4

VARIETIES

Stamps have been found from the 10th and 12th consignments with the watermark inverted. A copy from the 10th consignment is recorded with the watermark inverted and reversed.

John de Vries

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS

TURKS & CAICOS WAR TAX OVERPRINTS

Following articles by Mr. Wilson in bulletin 104 and Mr. Hall and Mr. Vernon in bulletin 106 I was bold enough to add my own contribution in bulletin 108. I have been persuaded to reconsider the problems posed in those articles by reading the monograph published in 1981 by J.P. Bunt entitled "The War Stamp Overprints of the Falkland Islands" which I strongly recommend to all students of overprints.

Further examination of the strip of 12 of S.G. 143 which I described in bulletin 108 reveals new information. As the strip is from row 6, stamps 1 and 7 (assuming an overprint forme of 6 x 10) would show the inverted K for X. The note in S.G. is, I suggest, misleading. The variety appears twice in row 6 and the same forme, I believe, was used for both the January and October printings. The strip in question not only shows a double overprint on stamp 7 (S.G. 143 h) but also an inverted K for X on stamp 2 in addition to stamps 1 and 7. As verification, a clear dot appears between the T and A of TAX in line with the bottom of the A on all three stamps - I had also overlooked the fact that the overprints on stamps 1 and 2 are misaligned.

It seems to me that vertical rows 2 to 7 received an overprint - the omission in row 1 was rectified by blanking off the sheet except for row 1 and a second overprinting applied, the right half of the sheet was overprinted by a third operation but row 7 was not blanked off resulting in the double impression.

Assuming this explanation is correct, it follows that similar masking may have occurred with the sheet which includes the pair illustrated in bulletin 104 and described by Mr. Wilson. It also seems likely that the strip of 12 which Mr. Hall refers to in bulletin 106 came from the same sheet as the strip in my possession, though without the aid of the inverted K varieties it would be difficult for anyone to draw the conclusions which I have done.

Mr. Vernon in the same bulletin postulated the theory that masking or blanking off had occurred on some sheets and I can support his view. Mr. Bunt in the book referred to at the beginning of this note explains in detail the problem of registration of complete sheets with the press used in the Falkland Islands. Assuming that the Turks Island's press was similar, the problems of printing half a sheet of stamps at each operation would be correspondingly greater. The depth of impression between one side of any sheet and the other side would vary for several possible reasons, including inking, mechanical adjustment of the press, and the thickness of paper on the tympan behind the sheet being printed. For ease of operation it might well be that one half of a number of sheets were overprinted in succession, the registration pins adjusted, and the opposite side of the sheets then put to press, rather than one sheet being overprinted fully before the next sheet was handled.

Mr. Vernon's explanation of S.G. 140 C seems logical. The problem he then poses of why a block of S.G. 143 shows heavy impressions on the upper pane and a light impression in the lower pane could be explained by faulty insertion of the backing paper between the tympan and the sheet - always assuming I am correct about the nature of the press.

One final thought. S.G. 143 d, e and f could come from the same sheet. An overprint was applied too high - the top row of type would appear in the margin, the bottom row of stamps receiving no overprint. The sheet was re-registered and correctly printed. There could thus be six examples of S.G. 143 e and of S.G. 143 f and forty-eight of S.G. 143 d. The catalogue values look a little odd!

Patrick H. Williams

PRIVATE TREATY SALE

The Auctions Sub-Committee offer the following for sale by private treaty: VIRGIN ISLANDS - 1/- sepia S.G.40; an o.g. block of four. Light stains on reverse, just visible on face at foot, otherwise fresh and very well centred. cat. £400. best offer over £105 to reach Editor by 13th November, 1982.

NEWS ROUNDUP

Two events which will undoubtedly interest Study Circle members take place early in the new auction season in Zurich and London.

The following is the story of the WEST INDIES section of the "Midas" collection which Robson Lowe are at selling in Zurich on the 30th September.

THE MIDAS CARIBS

“Midas” is a collector who loves stamps. Years ago he decided he did not want to collect albums and that he would rather have one lovely stamp than an album full. Having formed a collection of over seven hundred pieces he suddenly realised that he wanted to expand several countries which had developed a particular appeal. He shipped the others over to us for unreserved sale in Zurich on 30th September next.

The LEEWARDS group sparkle the Antigua with the 1862 un-watermarked 6d. and the 1863 6d. yellow-green; the Dominica One Penny on 6d (possibly unique unused) and double on the 1/- used; Montserrat has the inverted S errors on the 1876 1d. and 6d. green and blue-green (probably unique), 1884 CA14 1d. and CA12 1d. as well as the CA14 4d.; St. Christopher has the 1886 inverted ONE PENNY on 6d. green and the very rare 1888 ONE PENNY on 2½d. without the bar; Virgin Islands contributes two 1866 1d. perf. 15x12 and the 1889 1/- light brown. All are mint unless otherwise slated.

THE WINDWARDS are stronger but Midas is expanding his classic Bahamas leaving the local 1918 double WAR TAX on 1/- and the 1919 WAR CHARITY double on the 1d. Numerically Barbados is the strongest island with the 1861 pin perf. 14 and 12½ ½d., the 1863 1/- blue (with the pen cancellation removed, it only exists this way) an imperf. between pair of the 1866 1/-, the 1873 5/-, the 1876 CC 14 1/- aniline, and perf. 14x12½ 4d. a used pair of the 1876 1d. on 5/- and the straight serif type mint. Grenada has two 1861 6d. perf. 11x12½, one being on laid, the 1871 6d. vermilion double used, the 1881 ALF-PENNY and an unsevered pair of the 1883 diagonal POSTAGE on the revenue 1d. St. Lucia has the imperforate 1863 1d. lake and a pair of the 1864 1d. black as well as the inverted ONE HALF PENNY on the 3d. printed in 1892. St. Vincent has a wealth of rarity starting with the 1861 intermediate 1d. rose-red and 6d. yellow-green followed by the 1873 lilac-rose, the 1880 5/- perf. and imperf., the 1881 4d. on 1/-, 1881 star 1d. drab and 4d. bright blue; De La Rue printings have the 1882 CA 14 4d. dull ultramarine, the 1883 CA 12 4d. grey blue and the 1885 4d. red-brown as well as the CA 12 colour trials ½d. orange, 1d. red, 1d. blue, 5/- carmine-lake and CA 14 5/- rose (4 copies known). It is not only the sun that shines in the Caribbean.

Then there is BRITISH HONDURAS with such pleasantries as the 1878 CC 14 1d. imperf. between pair, the 1888 CC 12½ 2 CENTS on 3d., the CA 14 5 (instead of 50) on 1/-, the black TWO on 50 CENTS on 1/- and double in red and black, 1891 black 6 and bar inverted on 10 CENTS on 4d. and the 1899 50c. on 1/- overprinted BEVENUE. JAMAICA has the 1897 CA 14 1/- brown S error in a pair, the 1906 1/- deep brown with same in block of six and the 1910 1/- black on green in a vertical strip as well as the corner copy of the 1920 1/- with the frame inverted, which once belonged to King Carol of Romania. Tobago has the “1d” on half 6d. orange, the 1886 double PENNY on 2½d. blue, a pair of the inverted and a single double ½ PENNY on 6d. stone and the 1891 double 2½ PENCE on 4d. grey.

In the north east, BERMUDA has the 1865 6d. dull purple, a used pair of the 1875 One Penny. on 2d., and a mint strip of three of the 1894 1/- imperforate horizontally. From the deep south come two superb FALKLAND COVERS bearing the small and large franks.

These 112 lots catalogued over £230,000 (with two unpriced). They are nearly one third of one of the most exciting stamp auctions ever held.

Following this Robson Lowe will be holding a sale of British West Indies on 28th October in London which will include the Eric Creed collection of British Honduras as well as Antigua, Cayman Islands and Montserrat; and a fine specialised collection of St. Vincent

MEMBERS SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisement rates 5p per word; minimum charge 50p. Copy to the Editor six weeks before publication.

WANTED Leeward islands mint blocks any size. Please send details and price to V.A. Coast, 73, Amberley Rd., Portsmouth PO2 0TO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Jamaica collectors are no doubt well aware of the very wide field of interest which this country can offer. The latest publication of the Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society is their Handbook No.5 entitled "The Military Mail of Jamaica" by A.P.D. Sutcliffe. Dealing primarily with Postal and Military Censorship and Internee mail the Army, Navy and Air Forces of Britain, Canada and the United States are all covered. The various markings, date stamps, labels and cachets which can be found are illustrated but the printing method used does not always give first class clarity. Illustrations are gathered together at the end of each chapter but it is no hardship to make the backwards and forwards referencing when reading the content. Obviously the result of a great deal of research effort this is a "must" for the serious collector.

A copy of this work has very kindly been presented to the Library, but those wishing to have their own copy may obtain one from G.G. Ritchie, 10, Stray Walk, Harrogate, N. Yorkshire HG2 8HU. The price is to £6 + postage (56p U.K. and £3.30 air mail printed rate U.S.A.).

Anyone interested in the Postal History and Postal Markings of the Bahamas should certainly have on their bookshelves member M. H. Ludington's latest work entitled "Bahamas Early Mail Services Postal Markings". *

This 210 page volume is in two Parts, the first of which is based primarily on extracts from local newspapers ranging between 1784 and 1885. From these Mr. Ludington has been able to compile many details on the various ships and routes of the early mails and the arrangements needed to handle them. Postal Rates are also included but as these have not been consolidated the Index will be found to be most useful.

The second Part of the book is a complete revision of the work "The Bahamas Islands" co-authored with Gale J. Raymond and first published in 1968. The main feature of this Part, as might be expected, is an up-dating of information (to early 1975) and a simpler classification of the types of the many Temporary Rubber Datestamps (TRD's) and Cancellations (TRC's).

With hindsight I suspect Mr. Ludington would have selected an art paper for this work for the opacity of the paper used does allow some transference of the printing ink

through it, and there is some lack of clarity in the many illustrations. For all that it is a most worthy publication.

Mr. Ludington has kindly presented a copy of his work to the Library (Catalogue reference 2.3.5).

* Copies of this book can be obtained from Bridger & Kay Ltd. 24 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5LP price £30 + p&p.

NEW MEMBERS

BELCHER, Stephen John, 2, Broome house, Master Gunner Place, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.

Interest: Jamaica 1860 to 1960.

BENNLETS, Mark, 24, The Parade, St. Helier, Jersey. C.I.

Interest: Antigua, Dominica, Leeward Is. to 1968.

LEMMON, James R., 2172, Buckboard Circle, Warrington, PA.18976, U.S.A.

Interest: Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Turks & Caicos Is.

McGOVERN, Peter, 67, The Walk, Potters Bar, Herts, EN6 1QJ.

Interest: Bermuda and Trinidad.

MAY, Kevin, 10, Freehold Rd., Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5HN.

Interest: British Honduras and overprints.

NICHOLSON, Martin Piers, 20, Estuary Park, Combwich, Bridgewater, Somerset.

Interest: Guyana overprints and surcharges.

PECK, S.C., 297, Main Road, Harwich, Essex, CO12 4AJ.

Interest: not known.

TALBOT, Paul D.S., 16, Freddie Tait St., St. Andrews, Fife, KY16 8HH.

Interest: Barbados, Trinidad, Tobago.

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