



STUDY CIRCLE

FOUNDED
JANUARY 27th, 1954

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BULLETIN No. 121 JUNE 1984

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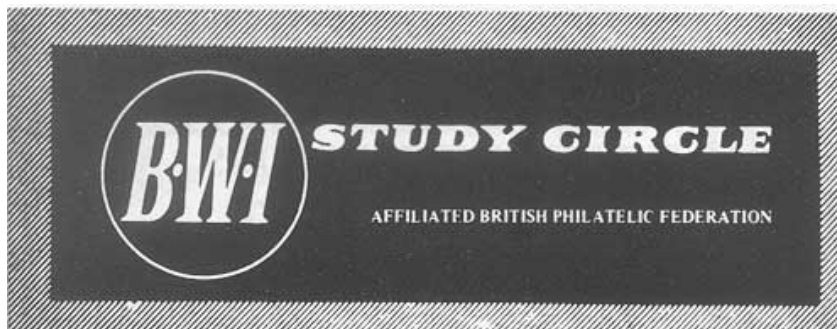
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Hon. Auditor: **A. J. BRANSTON, F.R.P.S.L.**

OBJECT

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 the Circle library (home members only). Borrowers bear postage both ways. List supplied upon 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** for members residing in the UK or Europe, and **£6** for members residing elsewhere in the world. The latter rate includes an element to cover Air Mail 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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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

MINUTES OF THE 30TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE HELD AT 2.30 pm ON SATURDAY 28TH APRIL 1984, IN THE MARGARET ROOM OF THE BONNINGTON HOTEL, LONDON.

The chair was taken by Mr. E.V. Toeg, the President, who extended a warm welcome to all. (21 Members attended.)

Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. Marriott, Chard, Branston and Farmer.

The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting for 1983 were published in the June 1983 issue of the Circle's Bulletin. These were taken as read and, with the approval of the meeting, were signed as correct by the Chairman.

1. Report by the Hon. Secretary. (Read in his absence by Mr. M.R. Wilson.)

My apologies for my absence will have already been given to you by Mr. Toeg; as I have attended the past 13 AGM's during my term as Hon. Secretary I hope that you will excuse me this once.

As usual the difficulties encountered by the Hon. Treasurer in gathering in the annual subscriptions makes any exact tally of the membership impossible. However, the intimations are that membership is staying steady at about 360 members.

A limited use of the Opinions Service was made during the year.

Meetings of the Circle were as follows:

21-22 Oct 83: Convention at Leamington. Very well attended.

22 Nov 83, 7.0 pm at Chancery Lane: Mr Ruthven Ward displayed St. Lucia. (Only 6 members and 1 visitor.)

19 Jan 84, 6.0 pm at Chancery Lane: 'Bring/Buy/Swap/Display'. (13 members and 2 visitors.)

22 Mar 84, 6.0 pm at Chancery Lane: Displays by Messrs Atkinson and Burke. (11 members.)

A programme of meetings for the forthcoming season has been prepared. (see item 11.) The latest information about meetings including time, venue and content is always given in the Bulletin.

The comments in the Bulletin concerning your views on meetings have been very helpful. In so far as it is possible, meetings are arranged to suit as many people as possible. The cost of hiring rooms is often considerable and precludes very many weekend meetings. Any member who feels that he would like the opportunity to show his collection either at a full meeting or privately should contact me.

Finally, my personal thanks go to Mike Wilson for standing in for me at this AGM and at the earlier meeting of the Committee.

2. Report of the Hon. Treasurer.

You will see from the Notes to the Accounts that difficulty is still being experienced in harvesting subscriptions. It is time consuming, not to say postally expensive, to send reminders to a third of our membership each year. I hope, in conjunction with the Editor of the Bulletin - who already has enough to do - that we can devise a simple, cheap but effective means to reduce, if not overcome, this problem.

Results of the last three years are now beginning to indicate trends for the future. It will, however, need another two years before these can be predicted with any reliability. Our Accumulated Fund grew last year by 17% as compared to 54% in 1982. Present indications are for annual growth in the region of 15%.

With a national economic policy aimed at reducing or at least containing inflation, interest rates are likely to fall and income from invested funds be reduced. Already as a result of this year's Budget, a 17% increase in such funds is needed to maintain the same level of income as 1982. I opined last year that the value of stock publications for sale, at 57% of the fund, was too high and to keep investment income at least constant emphasises the importance in lowering this proportion. Although it has now fallen to 52% it will be some five years before it reaches what I consider to be an acceptable level, taking the average annual sales of £165 into account. Bearing in mind that our function is to provide a service to members the relationship of stock value to support annual sales, which would be carefully controlled in a book-selling business, is, to some extent, academic. The Circle will be able to make better use of its wealth as the proportion falls.

There is little point in accumulating wealth unless one has some clear objective. My objective is firstly to ensure financial security and secondly to attain financial

stability. Our Accounts show that we are well on the way to the first and achieving the second should follow automatically.

3. Report of the Hon. Auditor. (read in his absence by Mr. M.R. Wilson)

It is with considerable pleasure that I am able to report that the Circle's accounts and the associated documents have been compiled and maintained in very excellent order. The work on them over the year has been carried out with the usual meticulous care and expertise of which we know the Hon. Treasurer is capable. The certificate on the Accounts and Balance sheet has therefore been signed with every confidence.

At this stage there was a short discussion, following a question from Mr. T. Hutson, about the Hon. Treasurer's financial aims and the proposed size of the Circle's Accumulated Fund.

Mr. Hutson then proposed, and Mr. W.D. Hall seconded, a motion that the account be approved. This was passed without dissent.

4. Report of the Hon. Editor.

This AGM brings me to my final year as Editor of the Bulletin and at the same time establishes me as the member who has served longest in this position.

Throughout this period I have always managed to find or receive enough copy to fill the Bulletin although on occasions it has been a close run thing. Without a good flow of articles there would be no Bulletin, and without a Bulletin there would be, in all probability, no Study Circle. May I appeal to all members, over the coming year, to send me a query, short note, or better still an article, so that when I hand over to my successor next April he can get off to a flying start without having to worry about where his next contribution is coming from.

To those who have so consistently supported me over the years I say thank you and please keep up the good work.

5. Report of the Hon. Librarian.

During 1983 twelve loans were made to 10 members at an average postal cost per sending of £1.97. The number of items loaned amounted to nearly 130 but many of these consisted of past issues of the Bulletin and auction sale catalogues. These figures are not truly indicative of Library usage as some loans requested in the last two months of the year could not be met until early this year and these will be included in this year's activity. Indeed, so far this year we have passed last year's figures.

Major works received during this year have been notified in the Bulletin. Further auction sale catalogues have also been donated and it may become necessary to "weed" this section as it now occupies nearly a third of the total shelving.

The new type of re-usable packaging has been ordered - somewhat belatedly - and will be brought into use as soon as it is received. Borrowers will benefit as the necessity to find suitable packaging should be eliminated.

Note: At this stage the Hon. Librarian showed the meeting examples of the new packaging.

6. Report of the Chairman of the Committee.

In the past there has usually been two Committee Meetings each year, the first one being held some time during the period September to November and the second meeting on the morning of the day of the AGM in April. However, in a year in which a Convention is held it is preferable not to hold a Committee Meeting either before or at the Convention unless it is essential to have one. At the last Convention it was not felt necessary to hold a Committee Meeting and accordingly the Committee met this morning for the first and only time since the AGM last year. As you can imagine the agenda was a very full one in the circumstances. Apart from the formal business, it was decided to hold a Convention again next year; the award of the Gilbert W. Collett Memorial Trophy for the years 1982-83 was considered; the Hon. Secretary's suggestions for the Programme of Meetings for 198-85 were discussed; the late Leonard Britnor had left a legacy of £100 to the Study Circle in his will and a discussion took place how to use this money most satisfactorily in memory of him; the Hon. Treasurer's suggestion came up to dispose of back numbers of the Bulletin to members at a discount based upon numbers purchased; and, regretfully, I have to tell you that the main topic of discussion was that the Hon. Treasurer reported that despite a reminder from him in each case over one hundred members still owed subscriptions (dues) for 1983 and/or 1984 totalling in round figures £750. (Note: Between preparing this statement and presenting it to the Meeting an additional 33 late-payers had reduced the deficit by about a £100.)

Apart from a number of smaller matters too numerous to detail, the final piece of information reported to the Committee was the good news that David Atkinson had agreed to replace Mike Sheppard as Editor of the Bulletin when he retires from that office at the date of the next AGM in April, 1985.

7. The Leonard E. Britnor Bequest.

The President gave the meeting details of the bequest made to the Circle by the late Mr. Len Britnor and which he had mentioned earlier in his report. The bequest amounts to £100 which is to be used to purchase books for the Circle's library in memory of him, the books to be suitably inscribed to record this fact. As Mr. Britnor was keenly interested in postal history it had been decided that the books should be on postal history subjects when possible.

8. The Gilbert W. Collett Trophy Award.

The President 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 1982-

83 to Mr. A. Lewarn for his articles on the double ring circular datestamps of Kingston, Jamaica.

9. Election of Officers and Committee.

No nominations having been received and the present officers being willing to continue in office, the President declared that the officers and committee were re-elected automatically "en-bloc".

Officers:

President	Mr. E.V, Toeg
Vice Presidents	Mr. J.B. Marriott
	Mr. W.A. Townsend
Hon. Secretary	Mr. I.P. Chard
Hon. Treasurer	Mr. S. Papworth
Hon. Librarian	Mr. S. Papworth
Hon. Editor	Mr. M. Sheppard

Committee:

Messrs. B.B. Benwell, S. Goldblatt, M. Hamilton,
M.R. Wilson and D.W. Atkinson

10. Election of the Hon. Auditor.

Mr. A. Branston is willing to continue as the Hon. Auditor. It was stated that he has indicated that if elected this will be the last year when he will wish to act for the Circle.

It was proposed by the President and seconded by Mr. Papworth that Mr. Branston be re-elected for a further year. There was no dissent.

11. Future Programme.

On behalf of the Hon. Secretary Mr. Wilson outlined the programme of events for the forthcoming season which is subject to the availability of a suitable venue.

- a. Either Saturday 20th Oct 84 (to coincide with BPE) or Saturday 29th Sep 84: a nominated display. Venue to be arranged.
- b. Wednesday 28th Nov 84 at 6.0 pm at the Law Society:
"Bring/Buy/Swap/Display".
- c. Thursday 24th Jan 85 at 6.0 pm at the Law Society:
9 pages by members attending.
- d. Saturday 30th Mar 85. An afternoon meeting held in conjunction with FLEETEX in the Assembly Rooms at Fleet, Hampshire. There will be a nominated display.
- e. Saturday 27th Apr 85 in the Bonnington Hotel: AGM and auction.

Mr. Wilson added that FLEETEX incorporated a large exhibition by collectors from the Fleet and Farnborough Societies and that there would be about 14 dealers present. Full details would be published in the Bulletin in due course. It is to be hoped that as many members as possible will attend making use of good rail and road facilities to travel to Fleet.

In discussion Mr. Hutson welcomed the two Saturday afternoon meetings. Although he accepted the difficulty of finding a suitable place to hold them at an acceptable price he hoped the trend would continue. He mentioned that the New Zealand Society used facilities at the YWCA in Tottenham Court Road. Another suggestion put forward was the Victory Club near Marble Arch and the Hon. Secretary was asked to note these suggestions.

12. Vote of Thanks.

Before he closed the meeting the President was accorded a vote of thanks by all present for his part in taking the Chair at this AGM and for all his other work for the Circle during the past twelve months.

With no other business the meeting was then closed.

THE BRING, BUY, SWAP AND DISPLAY MEETING.

This Meeting took place at 6 p.m. on Thursday 19th January, 1984 in Committee Room A at The Law Society Building, 113 Chancery Lane, London, WC1 1PL.

As a result of discussion at the Annual General Meeting in April, 1983, this experimental type of Meeting was held in the hope that it would increase attendance at mid-week meetings; it proved to be quite successful with thirteen members present and two visitors as well.

The Meeting was informal and the following activities took place. Stephen Sharp produced some modern B.W.I. covers for sale at incredibly reasonable prices; Ian Chard displayed an album of postmarks from his attractive Bermuda collection which was much appreciated; Victor Toeg offered for sale some antique maps of Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent, two maps being in black and white and the remaining two maps in colour; an attractive selection of British Honduras pre-adhesive entires was displayed by S.A. Richards from his collection; finally, a large album of postcards plain and in colour from the various B.W.I. islands belonging to Simon Goldblatt was shown, many of the cards having gone through the post.

It was altogether a varied and interesting evening which everyone attending felt had been eminently successful and was worth repeating.

It is proposed to develop another aspect of this type of Meeting when it is held next. Any member unable to attend the Meeting and wishing to dispose of philatelic material should prepare suitable approval books reasonably priced and make arrangements with

Simon Goldblatt to receive them. Simon will then make available the approval books at the Meeting and any sales effected will be subject to a ten per cent commission payable by the vendor to the Study Circle. Any member submitting approval books in this way will be responsible for postal and insurance charges (if any) both ways. If you cannot come to the next Bring, Buy, Swap and Display Meeting here is a chance to be there in spirit through your own approval books!!!!

NOTES and QUERIES

BRITISH GUIANA

East Coast Berbice Code Datestamps

I read Michael Rego's note in Bulletin 119 with great interest, especially since I had never been able to work out a satisfactory answer to this problem myself. There are, by the way, now two examples known of ECB 3; I have one on which the date is not legible, though the code is perfectly clear. What however is still not explained is the extreme scarcity of the CCB codes; for several years they appear to have served the whole East Coast area, and to have been in issue for a period of 10-13 years in all, depending on which explanation you accept, yet they are among the scarcest of the whole group. I can't help feeling that this casts some doubt on the whole theory.

India Letter Deal Strike on 1834 letter from New Amsterdam

This 'error' is mentioned by Townsend and Howe on p.200. What may be the same example has recently come into my possession; it bears the usual 1/4 ratemark, crossed out and replaced by 1/-, which would have been the correct rate for an India Letter. The transit time is 79 days, longer than usual (most ship letters of this period seem to have taken 45-60 days, though some took longer).

Does anybody else have a similar example? Presumably if it had been a transshipment as T & H suggest it might have been, a whole mail would have been so treated, whereas if it was just a clerical error, it could apply to one letter only. Is there any chance of checking the ship involved.... it left Guiana on or shortly after August 20, 1834?

Michael Webster

BRITISH WEST INDIES

WHY NOT COLLECT B.W.I. SPECIMENS?

Continued from p.16 Bulletin No. 120, March 1984.

III Non-UPU Specimens

Non-UPU specimens fall into several categories. The most commonly encountered are printers' reference copies, presentation copies to postal officials or other notables,

printers' samples and cancelled remainders. The printers' reference specimens are akin to proof material and their authenticity can usually be established by checking that the form of specimen cancellation is one of those used by the printer in question. Here Samuel is essential reference. Some early De La Rue stamps (notably those of Bahamas, Bermuda and Jamaica) can be found with a manuscript specimen applied by one of their officials, and the script used is readily recognisable. Others exist obliterated with the word "Cancelled". A considerable number of unique items survive in this category and the release of some material from the De La Rue archives in the mid-seventies brought onto the market certain items which were not otherwise available. Some of the specimens applied by the printers appear on revenue stamps or on postal stationery and are no less rare though their prices naturally tend to be lower.

Presentation copies fall into a number of different subcategories. Best known - and very expensive - are the Perkins Bacons stamps obliterated with the word "Cancelled" in the form of a postmark for presentation by the firm to the family of Sir Rowland Hill. Six sets, including stamps from half a dozen BWI Countries, are said to have been prepared, but not all appear to have survived. Other specimens prepared by the printers as presentation sets are not always easy to differentiate from their reference copies mentioned in the paragraph above. Where their purpose is known Samuel mentions them. Presentation copies can be more easily identified if they were prepared in the issuing colony, because the colonies obviously did not have access to De La Rue handstamps, but used their own. Certain countries, for example St. Vincent, were more prolific than others, although it is not clear how many of the handstamps were used for presentation sets; some may have been used for local records. A particular feature of specimens made for presentation is that the "sets" were usually taken from stocks on hand at the time, so can consist of a fair range of items. For example, the Bahamas Edwardian definitives known with a local handstamp contain stamps with both CA and MCA watermarks. In more modern times it is possible to find GVI issues from Barbados which have a somewhat similar rubber handstamped "specimen". In the past few years, numerous modern stamps have appeared bearing specimen overprints which purport to be presentation copies given to journalists and dealers for promotional purposes. I do not regard them as true specimens because some at least have been sold for the benefit of the revenue, thus invalidating them as specimens according to Samuel's description. I fully support Stanley Gibbons' decision not to list them in the Part One Catalogue.

The third category of specimens I have mentioned, printers' samples, are the most visually attractive specimens because they were deliberately produced by the printers as examples of the excellence of their work. De La Rue prepared a series of samples in the early 1920's, using some of their colonial designs but in totally different (usually very bright) colours. The stamps were mostly issued both perforated and imperforate, and with and without specimen overprints. A collection of these samples is not very easy to put together and has an attractive appearance, but the "stamps" had absolutely no postal purpose so are of no great philatelic significance. It may be mentioned that the printers occasionally sent prospective clients defaced examples of actual stamps they had produced, but these are in a somewhat different and altogether rarer category.

The final category in this section consists of cancelled remainders. These are also strictly not specimens, nor are they often obliterated with the word at all. Sometimes the obliterations may be ruled ink lines or crosses, or a "cancelled" handstamp may be used. Their main interest to the specialist is as research material since they often survive in large blocks, or as substitutes for the real stamps where they are rare.



B. Guiana perf. 15 6c, handstamped BG 1 locally.



B, Guiana 12c hand-Struck 5c and perforated Specimen (BG3), Probably as a local trial.



B. Guiana \$50 revenue stamp from De La. Rue records, with a D 9 specimen.



Bahamas 1/2d purple and red, imperf printers sample with DS 1 o/print.



Bahamas Coronation 2 1/2d imperf with D 20 perforated Specimen.



Barbados 1882 2 1/2d blue handstamped BAR 2 locally.



Bermuda 1865 2d with De La Rue D 5 handstamp.



Jamaica 1d with manuscript specimen applied by De La Rue



Montserrat 1929 1d with local hand-stamp MO 1.

IV Specimens cancelled by receiving authorities

It is not uncommon for UPU members who received specimens of other countries' stamps to apply an additional cancellation of their own before filing them for reference. Probably the best known of these to appear on the market are the "Ultramar" (i.e. overseas) handstamp applied to them by the Portuguese authorities before passing them onto their colonies abroad. Other cancellations I have seen include "Muestra",

"Colonias", "Cancelled" and numerous forms of "specimen" itself. These last often correspond to the local specimens applied to certain of the receiving authorities' own stamps, and if so they will be listed by Samuel under the country concerned. Other authorities punched the stamps with holes or with some other perforation, applied something resembling a cds, or marked the stamps with crosses or crayon marks. While the last of these obliterations may detract from the value of these items, some of the other devices may add to their interest and value; after all, only a few specimens were received by each authority and any cancellation they applied was in no way an abuse of what they were intended for (rather like a used stamp in comparison with a mint one).

I have already drawn attention in a previous bulletin article (December 1981) to cancellations of this type and do not propose to repeat all I wrote there. The particular significance for the specimen collector is that receiving authority cancellations are equally found on stamps which were circulated by the UPU without any form of specimen defacement. I have already explained in Section II that between 1884 and 1948 the only BWI items circulated without a specimen obliteration were stamps with local surcharges or overprints - notably provisionals and local War Tax issues. It is possible to check what these are in an official reference collection. Otherwise, the only proof that such stamps were in fact specimens is to locate them with a receiving authority mark. I listed those BWI items I knew to exist in this category in the December 1981 Bulletin, and can now add two other local War Tax overprints, namely those of British Guiana and St. Lucia.



Antigua 1903 5/- with normal D 12 overprint, plus Ultramar h/stamp applied by Portuguese receiving authority.



Bahamas 1919 5d o/ptd D 12 for UPU distribution, additionally h/stamped BEC 2 by Bechuanaland receiving authority.



Barbados locally h/stamped Kingston Relief Fund, circulated by UPU without a D.L.R. o/print, but recognisable as a specimen because the receiving authority has applied its own handstamp.

V Multiples

Although, when offered in auction, pairs or strips of specimens do not always command much of a premium over the price of single stamps, they are distinctly scarce. If you wish for evidence of that, buy a set in multiples with one value damaged

(or missing) and try to locate a replacement. As far as UPU items are concerned, the multiples available are effectively constrained by UPU distribution numbers. That means either pairs or strips of three, except for the period between 1892 and 1907 when strips of five can be found. Even so, the large majority seem to have been split down by the receiving authorities for the use of their various official departments.

One interesting point which may occur to those who collect specimen multiples is to consider in what manner the sheets were split up for U.P.U. circulation. I used to assume that they would be split on the same axis, so that all multiples of the same stamp would be either horizontal or vertical. I changed my mind when I came across two sets of multiples of the Grenada 1895/9 issue, consisting of horizontal strips of five and vertical strips of four (this last with right-hand margin). It was Simon Goldblatt who pointed out to me a logical explanation, remembering that this was the period when multiples of five were needed and most stamps were the small key types with 6 x 10 in each pane: this was that the right-hand column would first be removed (to provide two vertical strips of five) and the rest of the sheet would then be torn into horizontal strips - twelve strips and no wastage. Later on, when distribution by the UPU was in triplicate, the rows of six would neatly provide two sets for distribution. It is easy to see that other combinations are possible, and indeed vertical multiples of the later small key types exist to disprove my rule but in my experience they are much less numerous than horizontal ones.

Blocks of specimens are rarely encountered and the majority of the BWI blocks recorded are printers samples or cancelled proofs on glazed paper. Blocks of UPU - type specimens are of extreme rarity and the few known must be accorded proof status since they could not have been distributed by the UPU. In the Robson Lowe sales of De La Rue archive material in April 1976, blocks of four of the 1935 Silver Jubilee Specimens from the six BWI countries printed by De La Rue were sold. More recently, imperf. copies of the various Coronation Sets printed by De La Rue, also perforated specimens, were offered - apparently from imperforate blocks of six retained by the printers for reference purposes. I know of only two blocks of BWI specimens with the common D12 overprint: a block of five of the Cayman lands 1d. of 1900; and a corner block of six of the Virgin Islands 6d. of 1887.

Another attraction of multiples is that they may "tell a story". It was apparently by examining multiples that D.H. Vernon was able to plate the varieties of the D12 overprints (See Section VII) and indeed to establish the existence of a 60-set overprint forme for the small key types. Multiples can also indicate whether or not the standard overprint forme was used - for example, a pair of the St. Vincent 1893 4d. yellow sold in a recent Study Circle Auction with the overprint at different heights establishes that the standard forme was not used for this stamp. A multiple I would particularly like described, if any member has one, is a vertical pair of the Grenada 1887 1d. value. This stamp was of course printed *tete-beche* and the application of the normal D12 forme would have led to inverted overprints on alternate rows. In practice, the specimen was applied sideways, and since it can be found reading both upwards and

downwards, De La Rue seem to have used a 10 x 6 forme (not, of course, the 6 x 10 forme), sideways - a typically impervious solution. However this theory cannot be tested in the absence of a vertical pair.



B. Guiana Jubilee 24 c in block of four, ex D.L.R. records (as issued with D 19 specimen perforations).



Block of Cayman Is. 1900 1d value with D 12 overprint. Of proof status.



Pair of Grenada 1913 1/- with full corner margins.



St. Vincent 1893 4d, strip of 4 with fourth stamp showing specimen higher than on others, establishing that the normal D 12 c/print forme wasn't used.

Charles Freeland

(to be continued.)

JAMAICA

THE DOUBLE-RINGED CIRCULAR DATESTAMPS OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA

Introduction

My original series of articles on these markings commenced in Bulletin No. 101 of June 1979 and continued over the years during which I acquired more material for my own collection and was greatly helped by the collaboration of Major I.W. Jefferson.

All my information and my changing theories about apparent anomalies and "missing" items were recorded in the series of supplements which have been published in the Bulletin. By the time my last article on the subject appeared (No. 116 of March, 1983), advancing age and failing health and obliged me to give up my collecting activities.

One obvious gap in my records of these cancellers was the research carried out by the late Thomas Foster, the leading authority on Jamaican Postal History. I quote from his reply of 25 March 1977 to my request for any help he could give me in my studies: "As regards the Kingston double-rings. Here again, my original work and type listing of these was brought out in the early 1950's and closely follows that used on the post towns with the exception of the inclusion of the index letters which were first described in that article. Quite a number of copies of it were circulated at the time but I regret that I have now none left and what are, are too much amended to be of use to anyone except myself who understands it. It has to be re-typed for inclusion in my forthcoming book. . . ."

It was clear that Foster's original article had been superseded (but to an unknown extent) by the results of his continuing study. I do not know the present whereabouts of his amended copies, but the original work, being written by an acknowledged expert, would obviously still be of great value. Subsequent to the completion of my own study, I have been privileged, by courtesy of Malcolm Watts of the Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society to have a sight of Foster's original work and I thank most sincerely the officers of this Society for their kind permission to publish in the BWISC Bulletin information obtained therefrom which was not previously recorded by me.

It should be noted that Foster's original article, being in the nature of a preliminary study intended only for private circulation to a number of his collaborators, does not include any illustrations. There is a brief description of each type, actual measurements being given in much lesser detail than in my own study. In matching Foster's type references (DCK) with my own (KDC), as shown in Appendix 1, the relationship is in most cases obvious and undoubted. In cases where TWO of my types appear to have been grouped by Foster under ONE DCK reference, certain assumptions have of necessity been made. In these cases, a comparison of the relative type classification is made in Appendix 2. My type KDC 3A has not previously been reported in my study, but is now provisionally created as a cross-reference to Foster type DCK 1A. The reasons for this are given later under the appropriate type reference.

The illustrations in my original series of articles were few in number and mediocre in quality. Accordingly I am taking this opportunity of including a larger number of illustrations, many of which are new and, I would hope, of a higher standard. They are selected from a monograph (as yet not published) I have written which gives in proper sequence all known information and a specialised commentary on the Kingston double-rings.

Additions to Blue-Ink Impressions

The amalgamation of my records with examples listed by Foster produces the following:

Type	Datestamps	Lewarn		Foster Additions	
		Indices	Dates	Indices	Dates
KDC1/DCK1	4	K.	Nov 93	C, L.	
KDC3A/DCK1a	2			E.	
	3			M.	not
KDC4	1	M.	Nov 03	H, N	
DCK2b					given
KDC5	2	E, I, M.	Dec 03	F, G, H, L.	
	3	A.	Jan 04		
	4			G.	
	5			A, B, D, N.	

Extension of Date-Ranges

Known periods of usage of all recorded instruments are given in Appendix 1. Where they extend those previously recorded by me, Foster's early and late dates (indicated by parenthesis) are quoted.

New Instruments, Further Alpha-Indices and Other Information

Type KDC1 (Foster DCK1)



- Add alpha-indices. Datestamp 1: A, B, H, N, O, S, T.
- Datestamp 2: D, E, F, I, M, N, R, V.
- Datestamp 3: B, D, G, H, L, N, O, S, T, U, V.
- Datestamp 4: B, D, G, H, O, Q, S, U, V.

Fig. 5



My sole example of "Q" is illustrated in Fig. 5. The type-face is unusual and the spur at right foot may be caused by some extraneous matter adhering to the "0" slug. Foster lists index Q, but I do not know in what type-face it appears.

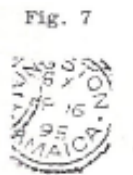
Foster reports Datestamp 2 with index number inverted. His recording of Datestamp 1 dated 21 Jan 1892 indicates that Nicholson's opinion that the "double-rings" were introduced on or about 1 July 1892 was incorrect. Early dates for Datestamp 2 and 3 are also prior to 1 July 1892.

Type KDC2 (Foster DCK2)



2E JY 24 97

Fig. 8



6X AP 16 95

Fig. 9



SP 28 96 - Datestamp 3(1) - FE 6 96



Datestamp 3(2) JY 7 99

Foster does not distinguish between the two types of numeral index in Datestamps 3 (my types 3(1) and 3(2) which, together with other differences indicate in my view that two different instruments are involved. However, he confirms my opinion that the "blob" of colour on each side of the mark is a small Maltese Cross, although he does not mention that in Datestamp 4 the "blob" in question is replaced by a short vertical stroke.

Add alpha-indices

Datestamp 1: A, F, I, K, N, O, P, S, U, V, X.

Datestamp 2: B, D, F, G, H, K, O, P, R, V.

Datestamp 3(1) and (2): B, D, H, N, O, Q, S, V, W.

Datestamp 4: C, E, G, H, I, N, O, P, R, T, W.

Datestamp 5: A, C, D, H, I, N, O, P, Q, S, T.

Datestamp 6: B, E, G, H, I, O, R, W.

In the absence of any special indication I assume that examples of "Q" known to Foster are in an upright position. I have only seen it in a sideways position, facing downwards.

Type KDC3 (Foster DCK2a)

Fig. 12



1Q MY 12 99

Fig. 13



4Q (sideways) FE 6 02

Fig. 14



5Q (sideways) OC 15 01

Datestamps 2 and 3 were previously unknown to me. In the case of Datestamp 3, Foster does not quote a date-range.

Add alpha-indices

- Datestamp 1: A, D, O, P.
- Datestamp 2: C, F, M, Q.
- Datestamp 3: F.
- Datestamp 4: F, K, L, P, Q, S.
- Datestamp 5: A, C, G, I, M, N, P, Q, W.
- Datestamp 6: C, G, K, L, M, N.

Type KDC3A (Foster DCK1a)

My type KDC3A has been created as a cross reference to the four instruments listed by Foster as DCK1a, characterised by the absence of stops or other markings at sides. Of these instruments only one (Datestamp 3) was previously known to me. It was provisionally classified as KDC4 because a "KDC4" type (WITH stops) had not yet been located in Datestamp 3. Brief descriptions of my KDC3A-3 (previously KDC4-3) and Foster DCK1a and their assumed relationship are given in Appendix 2, together with the alpha-indices recorded for each instrument.

Fig. 20
KDC3A-3F Formerly
KDC4-3F



State A MY 3 04

Add alpha-indices

- Datestamp 1: D, F, G.
- Datestamp 2: E, R.
- Datestamp 3: C, L, O, R.
- Datestamp 6: R, X.

Foster states that Datestamps 4 and 5 may have been used for non postal services.

KDC4 and 5 (Foster DCK2b)

Fig. 16
KDC4-1K



State A AP 10 02

Fig. 17
KDC5-1R



JY 14 08

Fig. 18
KDC4-2F



State B AP 14 05

Fig. 19
KDC5-2K



DE 12 06

Fig. 21
KDC4-4F



State A SE 14 04

Fig. 22
KDC5-4A



AU 21 06

Fig. 23
KDC4-5i



State B
OCT 7 03

Fig. 24
KDC4-6D



Day before month
8 AU 04 State A

Fig. 25
KDC4-6H



Normal sequence
JY 5 06 State A

Fig. 26
KDC5-6i



MY 15 07

With no present indication of contemporaneous usage, it seems a fair assumption that Datestamps 1, 2, 4 and 6 in DCK5 replaced the corresponding instruments in KDC4 during 1905-06. Foster type DCK2b-3 (previously unknown to me) is attributed to my "KDC5" set because of its relatively late date-range of 28 Oct 09 to 26 Aug 10. This creates a "missing" KDC4-3. It cannot be determined whether intact TWO dies are involved in the Foster listing, one of which would match my KDC4 set. On the other hand, Foster type DCK2b-5, late date 2 Aug 10, has been considered as my KDC4-5 previously recorded up to 8 Sep 09. This creates a "missing" KDC5-5. Both KDC4-3 and KDC5-5 probably existed, but it will be necessary to examine more material to determine whether or not either of them performed a postal function.

Brief descriptions of my types KDC4 / KDC5 and Foster DCK2b and their assumed relationship are given in Appendix 2, together with the alpha-indices recorded for each of the instruments.

Type KDC6 and 6A (Foster DCK1b)

Fig. 27
KDC6-2F



OC 31 11

Fig. 28
KDC6-6G



SP 9 09

Fig. 29
KDC6A-6L



AP 22 13

Foster reports Datestamp 1 in this set, but makes no reference to the apparently re-cut state of Datestamp 6, classified by me as type KDC6A.

Add alpha-indices (KDC6 and 6A combined).

Datestamp 1: E, G, H, J.

Datestamp 2: A, K.

Datestamp 3: D, E, G, K, L.

Datestamp 4: B, D, E, F, G, H, K, M, W.

Datestamp 5: D.

Datestamp 6: B, C, I, O, R. *Anthony Lewarn (to be continued)*

1984 Auction Report

Instant reaction to the catalogue of our most recent sale (reaction from three different sources) was that this was a sale full of variety and that it would attract unprecedented interest. The comment showed all the accuracy of a long-range political forecast. In the event, book-bidding was down by over 20% on previous years, and the sale depended more than any of its predecessors on spirited intervention by those attending. Gremlins played a part too: the bids of one of our most enthusiastic supporters were held up in the post, and arrived by the first delivery after the sale.

So, for the first time ever, the lots sold realised prices below our estimates, the average shortfall being about 2½%. However the recession is still very much with us, and we feel that we can be well satisfied with selling over two-thirds of the 523 lots on offer (one was withdrawn) and with a sale total of nearly £4,800.

Furthermore there were few actual flat spots during the auction itself. There was a predictable lull at the latter end of Bermuda - we think that only one member appreciated the scarcity of the "Armed Forces Air Letter" - and during the later part of Grenada, saving a small flurry of interest for a few more difficult postmarks. Far more surprising was the disinterest in some nice Jamaica pre-stamp covers, and the lack of enthusiasm this year for Nevis and St. Lucia. These are attractive areas, and we do not believe that the pattern will repeat itself in future years.

Between these last two came some behind-the-scenes amusement for your auction team. The "desperately scarce" St. Christopher 6d olive-brown brought competition not just from purchasers but from vendors as well; there were two claimants. The successful purchaser, for one, will be gratified to learn that we rapidly identified the non-owner, and disallowed his less-than generous reserve.

Some fine items were on offer in Barbados and Bermuda, and there was a reasonable demand for both. Most interest was shown here in the "CH. CH." postcard, and the "W.H. Austin" imprint (which realised £24). For the latter the auction team can claim the credit; the seller had wholly discounted it in submitting his material for sale. Notable prices in Bermuda were the forged THREEPENCE on 1d surcharge, knocked down at £17.50 and '18' type K4a, which fetched £56.

In British Honduras 'GUIANA GRASS' again proved its popularity. This is not the most difficult of strikes, but always sells well, and the latest example, after keen rivalry by book-bidders, raised £35 against an estimated £15.

Certainly it will take more than mere recession to tamp down demand for the scarcer postmarks. In a weak Jamaica market, '598' and '615' sold well. In Leeward Islands, all the better marks evoked interest, with Dominica villages leading the field, as usual; St. Vincent had something special, of course, waiting in 'G' for Georgetown, and only the previous owner will be surprised at the £80 price tag. One of the steadiest countries in Circle auctions has been Trinidad, which again stood up well. The 1/- perf 12½ "purple-slate" was especially well-favoured, as no less than four postal bidders considered it worth exactly £6. Two others had different ideas, however, and £11 was what the winner had to pay.

Another tied race was with the historic London Gazette. Two members rated it as £55, but the successful bidder won the race against postal delays by approximately 3

days. By contrast with this close finishing, well over three quarters of the lots sold to absent bidders went below the maximum bid on the book; and in one striking case a purchaser prepared to pay £90 for one lot has been billed for little more than one third of that sum. Highest price was £85 paid for an attractive used copy of the Perkins Bacon 5/- stamp of Barbados, bought in the room against healthy competition on the book. In fact room bidders accounted for nearly 40% of the sales, probably a higher proportion than we have met at any sale hitherto. We wonder what will happen next year, when we have been promised an exciting selection of Leeward Islands postmarks for sale.

AUCTION No. 12

Realisations as under (omitting items unsold) :-

Lot	£	Lot	£	Lot	£	Lot	£	Lot	£	Lot	£
1	8.00	2	12.00	3	11.00	4	4.00	5	8.00	6	9.00
8	22.00	9	3.00	10	10.50	13	11.50	14	4.75	15	26.00
16	4.00	17	6.50	18	6.50	19	20.00	20	4.50	21	13.50
22	7.00	23	6.00	24	15.50*	25	6.00	26	9.00	27	11.00
28	22.00	29	6.50	31	2.50	33	21.00	35	3.50	36	2.25
37	13.00	40	7.00	42	10.50*	43	17.00*	45	15.50	46	4.50
47	3.00	48	7.50	49	3.00	51	4.75	52	2.75	54	8.50
55	16.50	58	52.00	59	40.00	60	16.50	61	17.00	62	15.00
63	7.00	64	13.50	65	9.00	66	6.00	67	20.00	68	9.00
69	11.00	70	7.00	71	36.00	72	85.00	73	12.00	74	14.00
75	11.00	76	32.00	77	32.00	78	16.50	79	15.00	80	9.50
81	14.00	82	19.00	84	12.00	86	10.50	87	24.00	88	16.00
89	3.25	90	9.00	91	42.00	92	48.00	93	4.00	94	7.00
95	2.50	97	8.00	98	11.00	99	20.00	100	15.00	101	7.50
102	22.00	103	15.00	104	6.00	105	3.75	106	4.50	107	4.25
108	16.00	109	15.00	110	24.00	111	12.00	112	13.00	113	18.00
114	26.00	115	35.00	116	16.00	117	14.00	118	6.00	120	18.00
121	4.00	122	20.00	125	9.00	127	8.00	128	12.00	130	7.00
131	19.00	132	13.00	133	5.50	134	14.00	137	5.25	138	12.00
139	9.50	140	3.00	141	4.75	142	11.00	143	8.00	144	6.00
146	2.25	147	15.50	149	13.00	151	26.00	152	4.50	153	11.50
155	3.00	156	17.50	157	9.00	158	15.00	160	15.00	161	15.50
162	23.00	164	36.00	165	5.50	167	4.00	168	7.00	169	26.00
170	56.00	174	36.00	175	7.00	176	2.25	177	4.00	178	11.50
179	26.00	180	18.00	185	7.00	186	5.25	187	60.00	189	30.00
193	9.50	194	5.25	196	13.00	197	9.00	202	2.25	204	30.00
208	14.00	210	3.50	211	7.50	212	9.50	213	3.75	214	14.00
215	27.00	216	9.00	217	13.50	218	7.50	219	9.00	222	12.00
223	6.00	224	7.00	225	28.00	226	9.00	228	8.00	229	12.00
233	6.00	234	1.00	235	36.00	236	29.00	237	7.00	239	15.00*
240	17.00	241	11.00	242	20.00	244	11.50	245	4.50	246	5.25
247	4.50	248	35.00	249	7.50	251	12.00	253	9.00	254	10.00
255	17.00	256	25.00	257	14.50	258	11.00	259	33.00	260	8.00
261	9.00	263	13.00	264	9.00	265	24.00	266	11.50	267	9.00

268	13.00	269	12.00	270	20.00	271	9.00	275	11.00	276	6.00
277	17.00	280	11.00	282	10.50	283	11.50	284	5.50	293	11.50
299	20.00	301	13.00	307	19.00	310	21.00	311	54.00	312	11.00
313	4.50	314	24.00	315	14.50	316	12.00	321	15.00	322	3.00
323	3.00	325	14.00	327	11.00	330	12.00	331	5.00	332	11.00
333	3.00	334	12.00	336	8.00	337	8.00	339	9.00	342	8.50
343	4.00	344	8.00	345	5.50	346	3.00	347	3.00	348	5.50
349	26.00	350	4.50	351	6.50	352	10.50	353	10.50	354	5.25
355	9.00	356	35.00	357	23.00	358	15.00	359	18.00	361	2.25
362	2.50	363	5.00	367	27.00	368	26.00	369	13.00	370	2.50
374	32.00	375	9.00	382	36.00	383	25.00	384	58.00	387	5.50
388	6.00	389	19.00*	392	3.00	393	6.00	395	3.00	396	5.50
397	8.00	398	2.00	401	38.00	402	48.00	404	54.00	406	8.00
409	19.00	419	7.00	423	7.00	424	18.00	425	17.00	426	21.00
427	27.00	429	3.00	432	16.50	433	8.00	435	15.50	436	6.50
437	9.00	438	20.00	443	80.00	444	6.50	445	7.50	446	2.25
447	5.00	448	21.00	449	7.50	450	18.50	451	12.00	452	5.00
453	22.00	454	6.00	455	8.00	458	27.00	460	23.00	461	34.00
462	27.00	463	11.00	464	12.00	465	3.50	467	5.00	468	3.00
469	5.00	470	23.00	471	5.25	472	2.25	473	25.00	474	14.50
476	6.00	477	12.00	478	14.00	480	12.00	481	19.00	484	5.50
485	3.50	487	9.50	488	10.00	490	5.00	491	5.25	494	3.25
495	8.50	500	21.00	501	44.00	503	2.25	504	9.00	505	23.00
506	4.50	507	3.50	508	4.00	509	55.00	510	4.50	511	3.50
512	7.00	513	12.00	514	7.00	515	7.50	517	2.75	518	4.00
520	5.25	524	11.00								

Lots marked with an asterisk were bought in having failed to reach the sellers reserve.

BULLETINS - BACK NUMBERS

To assist members who may wish to either "plug" odd gaps, or complete a "run" of the Circle's Bulletins your Committee has agreed that where five or more individual issues of back numbers of the Bulletin are needed these will be supplied (for a limited period) at a discount on the following scale:

from	5 to 10	separate issues	at a discount of	10%
	11 to 19	" "	" "	15%
	20 to 34	" "	" "	20%
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The normal price per copy for each issue of the Bulletin is 75p including postage and packing. Thus if you need 15 numbers these will now cost £9.56 instead of £11.25, whilst 40 different issues can be obtained for £22.50 instead of £30.00.

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Binders, which will accept 20 copies of the Bulletin, are available at £3 per binder.

Members who maintain two runs (e.g. one working and one bound) may aggregate their requirements to obtain the maximum discount offered.

Members overseas who order back numbers and wish to pay by cheque in a foreign currency or drawn on a foreign bank are asked to note that the standard fee for clearing such cheques is £3 and this sum should be added to their remittance.

Your committee will review this offer at a future meeting. Why not take advantage of it NOW - you may not get another opportunity to do so.

NEWS ROUNDUP

Our congratulations to John J. Challis whose recent work - "Turks Islands and Caicos Islands to 1950" was awarded the Albert H. Harris Literature Award together with a Small Silver-Gilt Medal at this year's Stampex. We understand that out of a total printing of 250 copies only around 20 remain unsold, which is very good for a book only published late last October.

Malcolm Watts informs me that plans for the Roses Convention this October are now well under way and that four displays have been planned.

Jamaica - Pre-stamp and Street Letter Boxes - Malcolm Watts.

- Military Mail - Derek Sutcliffe.

Gaudelope - Tony Shepherd.

Barbados - Proofs, Essays, Specimens and Early Stamps - Frank Deakin.

A Dealers' Bourse has been planned and it is hoped that eight top dealers will be present.

It would appear that I do not manage my affairs very well - for once again I shall be on holiday when the Convention is held!

Michael Sheppard.

NEW MEMBERS

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Interest: K.G.VI, Bermuda Key Plates, Grenada 10/-, St. Kitts Key Types.

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Interest: All countries, principally Geo. V.

JARVIS, Stephen P., 23, Hadrian Road, Roman Way, Andover, Hants, SP10 5JN.
Interest: Jamaica.

KLUGMAN, Dr. Keith Paul, 71, Rutland Road, Parkwood, Johannesburg 2193, South Africa.
Interest: Virgin Islands, G.B. used at St. Thomas, Leeward Islands used in Virgin Islands.

LEUHUSEN, Baron Stig, c/o World Brokers Ltd., Front Street P.O. Box 1623,
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Interest: Bermuda and West Indies.

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