



STUDY CIRCLE

FOUNDED
JANUARY 27th, 1954

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BULLETIN No. 122 SEPTEMBER 1984

Advert

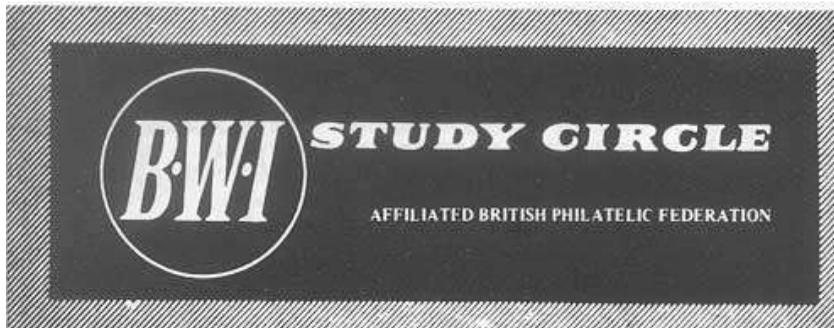
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OBJECT

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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PROGRAMME 1984-85

1984

Sat., Oct. 20th 10.30a.m. to 1.30p.m. at the B.P.E., Room Floral B, Horticultural Halls.
Ian Chard, Bermuda.
Basil Benwell, Barbados.

Wed., Nov. 28th 6.00p.m. Bring, Buy, Swap, Display. Committee Room A, Law Society Building, 113, Chancery Lane, London.

1985

Thurs., Jan. 24th 6.00p.m. 9 page displays by members attending. Committee Room A, Law Society Building, 113, Chancery Lane, London.

Sat., Mar. 30th Afternoon meeting at FLEETEX, The Assembly Rooms, Fleet, Hants. Details to be announced.

Sat., Apr. 27th 2.15p.m. A.G.M. and Auction Sale. Margaret Room, The Bonnington Hotel Southampton Row, London.

DISPLAY

Eleven members met at 6 p.m. on Thursday 22nd March, 1984 Committee Room A at the Law Society Building, 113, Chancery Lane, London, WC1 1PL to see displays with commentaries by Mr. Pat Burke and Mr. David Atkinson.

Mr. Burke showed varieties, errors and flaws of West Indian material generally. It included some classic stamps, such as, the "dollar" variety of the Jamaica one shilling 1860 with pineapple watermark (SG. 6 bc); two types of the "bow" variety of the ½d. King George V (SG. 107a); a constant variety from the Grenada tete-beche Postage and Revenue set of 1890; and some Jamaica street letter boxes including Montego Bay and the much scarcer Port Antonio street letter.

The bulk of Mr. Burke's display, however, consisted of stamps, miniature sheets, covers and booklets indicating flaws, errors and varieties of the West Indies, being

largely Queen Elizabeth material. These included the spectacular shift of the black in the 6d. butterfly stamp of Jamaica (SG. 223) as well as the missing blue in the butterfly's wing on the same stamp. Also shown was the rare orchid miniature sheet (MS. 379 E) with the brown and blue colours printed on the gummed side together with a small study of the errors in the Jamaica C. Day overprints of 1969.

Of the errors and varieties shown, some are listed by Stanley Gibbons in Part I and in the Elizabethan Catalogue; some are listed in Urch Harris's Commonwealth Catalogue of 1981, one only (the Grenada) is in the Bridger and Kay Catalogue; and some are unlisted - perhaps on an objective view they should remain so.

Mr. Atkinson then displayed some aspects of Guyana and Jamaica.

He started by mentioning that Guyana was at present not a popular country with stamp collectors. In fact in looking at members interests only one other member listed it. However by showing the 1966 Independence Overprints he hoped to demonstrate that there was much of philatelic interest. In 1966 the Old British Guiana became independent and remaining stocks of the Queen Elizabeth issue were overprinted in London. The three sets watermark script CA, Block CA upright and sideways were shown. The sideways watermark had not previously appeared and Mr. Atkinson pointed out that although the stamps were neatly listed under their respective watermarks they did in fact appear piecemeal. There were no varieties of the overprint in the London printing but examples of the "weed", "toe" and "dot under Waterfall" varieties on the original stamps and on the overprints were shown.

In 1967 the new definitive issue was still not ready and as the stocks of London overprints were running out, the Guyana Post Office overprinted locally any remaining stocks they had. These were all on script or B1 Upr paper only. The stamp trade was not notified of the local overprints until after they appeared as the stamps were badly needed for postage. The two sets were shown. Many major varieties occurred. The "1966 for Guyana" on 2, 3, and 6c Script and the scarce 3c B1, the 1c Script overprint omitted (one sheet only known), 6c double, 1, 6 and 48c inverted, offsets, shifts and compressions of the overprints were shown.

This part of the display ended with examples of re-issue of some values of the overprints in 1982 and 1983 further overprinted with Prince William and Commonwealth Day.

Mr. Atkinson then showed his collection of Jamaica Slogan and Commemorative Post Marks.

There is as yet no comprehensive listing of these marks. There are to date probably less than 100 of these. Many are extremely difficult to find as they were in many cases in use for a very short time, often at only one post office and as machine cancellations or large unsightly TRDs were probably discarded by collectors of cds used stamps. Although covers were obviously desirable, in some instances only part strikes on used stamps could be shown.

These postmarks could be classified under three headings.

First those advertising Jamaica and Jamaican products.

These started in 1923 with "Come to Jamaica BWI" and 1927 "Spend your Vacation" (in use into the 1970's). These are very common but the 1939 Mo Bay "Far Famed Caribbean Sunshine Resort" is extremely scarce and only a photocopy could be shown. The attractive Cigar and Tercentenary marking were shown.

Secondly. Special event cancellations usually in use for a very short time.

Examples were shown of the 1891 Jamaica Exhibition squared circle, 1924 British Empire Exhibition, 1927, 38 and 71 Philatelic Exhibitions, 1935 Duke of Gloucester's visit, Scouting, Sports and many others. Some Oval TRDs such as Fairfield, Courtleigh Manor and National Stadium were in use for only a few days to commemorate special meetings. An interesting TRD was the 1967 BCPSG Jamaica Conference on 23 & 24 Nov.

Thirdly. Slogans for local propaganda within Jamaica starting with the attractive 1931 and 1940 "Buy British Goods", various Human Rights, Health Slogans, appeals for charity etc, were shown. Again many of these were in use at few offices for short periods and are not often seen on cover. A few others "TB Xmas Seals", "Heart Foundation" and "More sugar, more success" have appeared regularly for years. Mr. Atkinson concluded by stating that he still had some 8 slogans to obtain and that he felt that this was an aspect of Jamaican philately which could well repay further study.

At the conclusion of a very interesting meeting Dr. David Woolfson proposed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Burke and Atkinson and this was heartily endorsed by those present.

NOTES and QUERIES

BERMUDA

We list the following alterations to the listing of market values which appeared on page 79 of Bulletin No. 83.

The Dec. 1970 price of the Bahamas 1926 £1 value given as £14 represents an increase of 107% over the base price and not 10% as shown.

Bermuda

1920 1st Terc. Oc '64 £3.50	'70 No £6 71%; '78 Se £30 167%
	'80 De £50 1328%
1921 2nd Terc. Oc '64 £3.50	'70 No £6 71%
1920/21 both Terc. combined	
My '61 £4.25; De '65 £6	'73 Mar £15.25 154%; '79 Ju £31 417%

BRITISH HONDURAS

Re "One For The Record" Bulletin No. 120 p. 8. David Ball writes that he has a strike of NORTHERN RIVER dated 9 JA 24 on a copy of the 1c green, SG.123.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

QUANTITIES OF B.W.I. STAMPS PRINTED

The quantities of stamps printed, or issued, is an item of information which most collectors want to know, for varying reasons. Whilst the major Catalogue which we use (Gibbons) excludes this information, the Commonwealth Five Reigns Catalogue does a great service in this respect, albeit that not all issues are so covered. For those of us who also include Postal Stationery in our collections, quantitative information is much harder to acquire.

Browsing through old journals and magazines can sometimes provide some of the missing information such data being, as it were, "hot off the press" at the time.

The following four items illustrate the point. All appeared in the first Volume of the London Philatelist - the journal of the Royal Philatelic Society to whom acknowledgement is made - covering the year 1892. Some comments on these extracts (which are given in full except for the use of italics) are made later as not even then current information was necessarily complete or clear!

BAHAMAS (Jan. 1892)

The reduction of the postal tariff has caused another change here, and we have been favoured by Messrs. W. King & Co. of Ipswich, with the inspection of two newly issued varieties of the current fourpence envelope. The value at the base is ruled out by three pairs of "thin parallel lines, extending to the edge of the oval, and "2½d." is imprinted on the lower portion of the bust in small upright numerals. We are informed that the issue consisted of 500 of each variety.

2½d., red surcharge, with six lines on 4d dull mauve
2½d., black surcharge, " " " " " " "

BARBADOS (Aug. 1892)

We are indebted to several correspondents for specimens and information as to the new issues here. Messrs. Ridpath & Co. state that there were 120,000 of the provisional ½d on 4d issued, and that they were all, of course, quickly bought up, whilst Messrs. Maitland & Co. write: "We herewith beg to hand you a sheet of Barbados, ½d. on 4d prov., black and brown, which we received about the middle of last month. Our correspondent writes us as follows: There were 120,000 of these prov. stamps issued with the surcharge in black. There were also four sheets printed with the surcharge in red. i.e., 240 stamps with the red surcharge (of course!). We beg, at the same time, to point out that there are two errors which appear in every sheet. The first surcharge on second line from top, at the left hand side, has no hyphen, and also the second stamp on second line from the bottom of the sheet on the left. There is also a minor variety of error on the third line from bottom, second stamp on the right hand,

where the surcharge has an imperfect H." This last named variation is doubtless due to imperfect printing, and there are several specimens on the sheet kindly submitted to us showing the "F" shorter than the other letters, its relative position also varying, while the nineteenth stamp has an abortive kind of "H".

SAINT LUCIA (Aug. 1892)

To the Editor of the London Philatelist.

Dear Sir, A friend of mine, Mr. C.H. Nevill, having lately returned from a trip to St. Lucia, obtained for me three of the surcharged stamps issued between January and April, 1892 which appear in Gibbons Addendum No. 28. He ascertained from the Postmaster-General there that about £60 worth only of the "one penny" on 4d. were printed, only about £8 worth of the "one half-penny" on 3d., and from £10 to £12 worth of ½d. on half 6d. The latter the Postmaster General did not intend to print, but during a temporary absence from the business due to illness, they ran short of ½d. stamps, and the employees, or some one in the office struck them off. There are none to be got at the offices in the island, and he only obtained them for me with difficulty in the island, and at 120 times face value!!! I send you this small scrap of information as the amount of each printed is interesting, and may be of use if the surcharge is forged as there cannot be many about.

Yours faithfully,
W.B. Thornhill.

TOBAGO (Jun. 1892)

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write: "We are sending you specimens of two provisional Tobago cards, ½d. on 1½d. and 1d. on 1½d. There were printed 3,000 of the surcharged stamps and 500 of each of the cards. Our correspondent writes that none of the stamps or cards were used for postage or sent out of the island, the whole were bought up, and, we believe, entirely by officials or their relatives, who are asking 3s. each for the stamps and 6s. a pair for the cards. Now we should like to know what these provisionals were made for; certainly not for legitimate use. They do not even appear to have been put on sale at the Post Office."

The surcharge is vertical, in black capitals reading upwards: "half-penny" and "one penny".

Some comments. If the information about the Bahamas envelopes is correct it is a little surprising that Higgins & Gage should value the red surcharge at 2½ times the black (print) and nearly double used. The Barbados item is, perhaps, a little confusing as Maitlands' correspondent infers that the red surcharge is in addition to the black one, whereas the catalogues show the red surcharge as being a double with the black. No doubt some erudite Barbadian collector can confirm that the double surcharge (one black and one red) actually exists.

On the assumption that the "worth" quoted for St. Lucia refers to the surcharge value one can deduce the quantities as being 28,800, 3,840 and 5,760 stamps for the

three items respectively. If these quantities are correct then the ½d. on half 6d. is surely under-valued in the catalogues.

Perhaps the most interesting of the four extracts is that for Tobago. The reference to "3,000 surcharged stamps" is, presumably, in respect of the ½d. on 4d. grey (SG 30, Cmth V23) but it could also include the 2½d. on 4d. grey (SG 31, Cmth V27). Higgins & Gage valuations for the provisional cards (and the major catalogues for the stamps) refutes the statement that "none of the stamps or cards were used for postage". The comparative valuations - mint versus used would indicate that whoever tried to corner the market failed!

These are not the only BWI items to appear in Vol. 1. They are, however, the only ones which give reasonably firm information on quantities of items issued. Further browsing in subsequent volumes might produce other, similar, information.

Stephen Papworth

WHY NOT COLLECT B.W.I. SPECIMENS?

Continued from p. 32 Bulletin No. 121, June, 1984

VI Varieties of Specimen Stamps

Two quite separate categories of variety can be distinguished: the pure specimen collector is interested in varieties of the specimen overprint or perforation, which is the subject of the following section; the wider specialist also prizes varieties on the basic stamp. All members will be aware of certain constant plate varieties on the stamps of their chosen territories - for example the double flagstaff on the 1935 Jubilees or the scroll flaws on the high value key types of Bermuda and Leeward Islands. The scarcity of such varieties obviously depends on their frequency of occurrence and those that occur only once on a pane of 240 stamps (such as the broken G in farthing on Bermuda SG. 30) are very much rarer than an error occurring on a sheet of 20 stamps (depending also on the number of specimens printed at the time). In most cases, one has to be prepared to buy a full set in order to obtain a specimen stamp with a plate variety of this type. Since specimens were taken from the first printings, the presence of a plate variety is of significance since it establishes that it occurs from the outset of the life of the plate. It goes without saying that knowing what varieties to look for requires specialist knowledge outside the range of those who collect specimens alone, and this is where the one-country specialist can steal a march on his competitors.

A somewhat different category of variety, and a less scarce one by definition occurs where a whole sheet of stamps has been subject to some difference of treatment from normal. As an example of this, collectors of Bahamas may have noticed a note in the 1980 Bridger and Kay Five Reigns Catalogue referring to a double overprint on the 3d. value of the 1942 Columbus set which reads "only known on stamps perforated specimen." I have a copy of what I suspect is meant by the "double" overprint, and it is

not much more than a kiss-print. Nonetheless, stamps from this single sheet are of considerable interest to Bahamas collectors as the only form in which the "double" overprint appears. A similar category of variety, and one which has attracted little research, so it appears, is the watermark variety. A few examples have been reported in past bulletins, notably in the checklist of watermark varieties in the September 1981 bulletin, but I am convinced that many remain to be discovered (a slightly different category is the Turks and Caicos 1900 set, where missing watermarks are endemic on each sheet because the wrong size of watermarked paper was used). By definition, the number of specimens surviving from sheets with varieties of some kind is likely to be larger than those with plate flaws, but curiously the factor governing their precise scarcity will be the opposite, i.e. the smaller the sheet size the rarer the individual specimen.



Dominica 1886 4d
grey with malformed
CE in pence.



Bermuda 1932 12/6,
position 12 with broken
frameline, perf. D19 for
UPH distribution.



Grenada 1875 1/-
with error S for G
in Shilling, locally
handstamped.

Another, and very different category of specimens which fall within this section is that of stamps which have been circulated as specimens, but subsequently withdrawn unissued to the public. We all know the Jamaica "slavery" 6d. stamp, but there is another less spectacular item in the same category for B.W.I. collectors, namely the 3d. surcharge on the Trinidad 5d. value of 1896. While no scarcer than other specimens, these two stamps (particularly the Jamaica one) attract special interest which is reflected in their prices.

Finally a word may usefully be said here about shade differences between specimens. Since the purpose of specimens was simple authentication, it was obviously not necessary to circulate every new printing, or even new watermarks or perforations. However, there are exceptions, notably when the paper colours were subject to change during the first War. In the case of several B.W.I. stamps, three different versions of the same stamp were distributed (mostly the 3d, 1/- and 5/- denominations) and in the case of the Grenada Geo. V. MCA 1/- (SG. 98) no less than four different versions are known. Apart from stamps of this nature which are listed in Samuel and in Gibbons Part One catalogue, apparent shade differences are of little significance probably reflecting the different climatic conditions in which the stamps have been stored. Indeed, since specimens were almost invariably prepared from the same first printing run, the main significance of the shade differences is to warn collectors that the first printing cannot be identified solely by shade.

VII Varieties of Specimen Cancellations

There are several different categories of variety in the specimen obliteration, the most spectacular of which are the double overprints. Although I have seen a number of examples of kiss-prints, there are to my knowledge only three true "doubles" among B.W.I. specimen overprints distributed by the U.P.U.; the Bahamas MCA 2½d of 1912 (a copy of which was displayed by Graham Hoey at the 1981 Leamington Convention); and two St. Kitts values of the 1921-29 MSCA set, the 1d violet and the 2/-. I have also seen offered in an auction catalogue a double overprint on the Barbados 1897 ¼d, but cannot verify that it is a true double. These stamps are all so rare that it seems improbable that a full sheet of each was produced (unless all but a few were destroyed). A possible explanation for the St. Kitts doubles put forward in Samuel is based on the hypothesis that the specimen overprint forme used by De La Rue for the stamps of that size consisted of 30 impressions, so that the St. Kitts sheet (of 60 stamps) would have had to be overprinted in two operations. If in one of these runs the sheet got out of alignment, it is conceivable that one or more of the middle rows would have received a double overprint. If this theory is correct, of course, one of the outside rows would have received no overprint, but such a stamp would only be identifiable in a pair with a normal specimen and I have never heard of one.

I am only aware of one instance of full double perforations on a B.W.I. stamp (although Mr. Samuel has seen it on a Falkland Islands stamp too). The B.W.I. stamp concerned is the 1938 Barbados ½d green, the variety occurring in a horizontal pair with normal (this, incidentally, confirms the evidence presented in Section II that the perforating was a single stamp operation). I have a British Guiana Geo. VI. \$3 where the 'S' and a part of the "P" of specimen are doubly perforated and other similar examples surely exist.

Perhaps curiously, there are virtually no cases recorded of U.P.U. specimens with the overprint or perforation inverted. The only exception I can think of in the B.W.I. countries is the British Guiana 1876 set, which was handstamped or perforated locally in a variety of manners in which there is no significance. I am also not aware of any instances of incorrect inking of the overprint (red for black, or vice-versa), although examples are certainly possible. Also of interest are the occasions on which the placing of the specimen overprint (or perforation) is manifestly different from normal. De La Rue were usually very consistent in this respect, but members may recall Graham Hoey at the same Leamington Convention, drawing attention to the two examples of the Bahamas 2/- MSCA (SG. 123), one with the specimen near the top and the other near the base of the stamp. Examples of poor centring laterally also exist, but do not seem to be common. I have a copy of the St. Lucia 1926 2½d blue with the last letter of the D.16 overprint on the right-hand perforations and I have seen a similar but less pronounced occurrence on the 3d. bright blue of the same set. Perhaps the regular forme-setter was absent the day these stamps were overprinted!

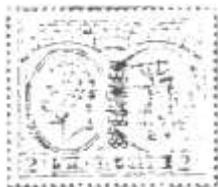
A rather different category of variety consists of the numerous flaws to be found on the most common overprint type (D.12). A detailed study of these varieties has been carried out by Mr. D.H. Vernon and I can recommend members who are interested to obtain copies of his article in *Stamp Collecting* of 21st October, 1976. The major variety is the broken left limb of the 'M', a very pronounced flaw which Mr. Vernon's letter published in a subsequent issue of *Stamp Collecting* (20th January, 1977) establishes as position 41 in the 60 set forme. The other constant flaws on the D.12 overprint, as well as one or two on the later D.16 overprint, are less pronounced but are of interest to the specialist since they can help to plate the stamps. It is also, of course, possible to find examples of major varieties in the overprint which are probably non-constant; as an example, I have a copy of the D.12 overprint (not on a B.W.I. stamp, alas) where most of the left limb of the 'N' is missing - perhaps the result of a small piece of paper of extraneous matter being on the stamp when it was overprinted.



Barbados 1938 1d green
perf. D20 specimen, rt. hand
stamp with double
perforations.



Dominica 1927 3/- with
o/print slightly doubled.



St. Kitts 1922 2/- Type
D16 with specimen D12
o/print double.



Type D16 specimen
off-centre to right



Example of "broken
M" flaw.

Finally, there is a select category of specimens where the word "specimen" has been mis-spelt. The only instance, as far as I am aware, on which such an error occurs on a B.W.I. issue is the well-known St. Vincent local overprint of the 5d/4d surcharge (SG. 59), examples of which are known spelt "spicemen". There has been speculation that this error was deliberate, but that does not seem to me to be likely.

*Charles Freeland
(to be continued).*

JAMAICA

THE DOUBLE-RINGED CIRCULAR DATESTAMPS OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA

Continued from p.37 Bulletin No. 121, June 1984.

Types KDC7A and 7B (not listed by Foster)

Fig. 30
KDC7A-M



NO 11 11

Fig. 31
KDC7B-X



NO 17 10

Main type reference 7 has been allocated by me to examples of KDC types found (at present in the 1910-1920 period) WITHOUT INDEX NUMBER. Foster does not list these types.

Type KDC8 (Foster DCK1c)

Foster reports this type in Datestamp 3 only.

Add alpha-index. Datestamp 3: N

Type KDC9 (Foster DCK1d - See Appendix 2)

Foster type DCK1d, listed for Datestamps 2, 3 and 5, appears to cover both of my types KDC9 and KDC11. Brief descriptions of the three types and their assumed relationship are given in Appendix 2, together with the alpha-indices recorded for each of the instruments.

Type KDC10 (not listed by Foster)



Fig.32
KDC8-3L
MR 4 21



Fig.33
KDC9-3E
AP 29 25

Fig. 35
KDC11-2G



MY 23 35

Fig. 36
KDC11-3G



JH 25 30

Fig. 34
KDC10-2M



NO 14 30

Type KDC11 (Foster DCK1d see Appendix 2)

The comments on KDC9 apply to KDC11

Commentary by Foster on individual instruments within his main type reference DCK1d includes the following:

1. Datestamp 2. Index combination "2B" is invariably found on postmarking airmail correspondence and may have been reserved for this class of mail. It is sometimes found with the letter "B" reversed. Index combination "2W" is also known with the letter "W" inverted.
2. Datestamp 3. There is a variety of this datestamp which has an inverted figure "5" instead of the letter in the index combination. Index combination "3W" is known with the latter "W" inverted.
3. Datestamp 5. All items seen by the compiler have the index letter missing, the index figure alone being present. All examples seen are postmarking 1d. "Arawaks" on small pieces of yellow card. May have been used on non-postal business.

Type KDC12 (Foster DCK1e)

Fig. 37
KDC12-1



MY 20 37

Fig. 38
KDC12-2B



FE 21 42

Fig. 39
KDC12-4E



OC 14 46

Alpha-indices. Datestamp 2: I, P.
Datestamp 3: G, I, M, Q.
Datestamp 4: W.

Foster reports that all examples seen on Datestamp 1 have the index letter missing.

Type KDC13 (Foster DCK3)

In addition to the index combination "NO5" commonly found, Foster also reports "NC" but notes: "It is not at all easy to make up one's mind as to whether these two index combinations are the same, especially as other combinations have not been seen,

Fig. 40
KDC13-NO5



FE 23 42

Fig. 41
KDC14-2



OC 14 46

Type KDC14 (Foster DCK4)

Foster reports philatelic usage on FDC's of 1945 Constitution. 1952 Scout Jamboree and 1952 3d. colour change (SG. 126b) which were not previously recorded by me. He believes that the date-stamp had a non-postal function and was "borrowed" only to deal with the philatelic mail.

THE: DOUBLE-RINGED CIRCULAR DATE STAMPS OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA. APPENDIX 1

NOTES: (1) Scarcity ratings; VC = very common. C = common. U = uncommon.

S = scarce to rare. N = normal (Foster rating).

(2) No example known to me.

(3) Combined usage KDC2-3 (1) rating C and KDC2-3 (2) rating VC.

(4) Listed by Foster. Alpha-index: F. Date range not quoted.

Scarcity rating not given.

(5) A Foster type classification. For details see Appendix 2.

(6) For basis of "matching" these types see Appendix 2.

(7) DCK1b-1 listed by Foster.

(8) Combined usage KDC6 and 6A.

(9) The U rating applies to KDC7A. Of KDC7B only one example is known to me.

(10) One example only known.

(11) One example only known (on SG.96). Year date not 100% certain.

(12) Philatelic usage only.

GENERAL NOTE:

Where they extend those previously recorded by me, Foster's early and late dates (indicated by parentheses) are quoted in the tabulation below.

LEWARN/ FOSTER	Date Stamp No.				EDK and LKD				(1) Scarcity rating	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KDC1/ DCK1	(21. 1.92) (1) (28.12.95) VC	(21.4.92) VC (20.4.97) VC	(17.3.92) VC (21.6.96) VC (3)	(6. 7.92) VC 12.12.95 VC	(2) (2)	(2)				
KDC2/ DCK2	(2. 1.96) VC (27.11.00) VC	(24.11.94) VC (23.8.01) VC	6.2.96 C (8.11.08) VC	(4. 3.96) VC (11. 2.01) VC	1. 3.94 VC (30. 6.99) VC	16.4.95 VC (2.12.97)				
KDC3/ DCK2a	(26.11.98) VC (29. 6.03) VC	(16. 8.99) N (30.12.05) N	(4) (4)	14. 9.97 VC 22. 7.03 VC	(22.10.98) VC (15. 7.02) VC	3. 6.99 VC (25. 5.04)				
KDC3a DCK1a	(25. 3.04) U (10. 7.06) U	(5.11.01) U (31.12.03) U	(13. 9.02) C (7. 4.16) C	(2) (2)	(2) (2)	(1900) (5. 1.12)				
(5)										
KDC4/ DCK2b	(7.12.01) VC 15. 9.05 VC	(21.11.01) VC 22. 8.05 VC	(2) (2)	(29. 9.03) VC 29. 1.05 VC	(3. 2.01) VC (2. 8.10) VC	25. 7.04 VC 5. 7.06 VC				
(6)										
KDC5/ DCK2b	16. 7.06 S 14. 7.08 S	11. 8.06 U (20. 5.09) U	(28.10.09) N (26. 8.10) N	21. 8.06 U (23. 7.08) U	(2) (2)	22. 9.06 (14.10.09)				
(6)										
(7)										(8)
KDC6 & 6A DCK1b	(12. 2.09) N (11. 2.18) N	(1. 9.10) C (21. 5.22) C	(1. 9.10) U (21. 5.14) U	16.12.08 VC (13. 5.18) VC	(16.10.10) U 20.10.11 U	23. 8.08 (20. 9.13)				
KDC7A & 7B	(2) (10)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)				
KDC8/ DCK1c	Dec 1920 S Dec 1920 S	(2) (2)	14. 9.15 C 4. 3.21 C	(2) (2)	5.10.20 S 5.10.20 S	(2) (2)				
KDC9/ DCK1d	(2) (2)	(18.11.22) C 9.11.27 C	13. 1.23 C 22. 2.28 C	(2) (2)	22. 1.24 S 23. 8.28 S	(2) (2)				
(6)										
KDC11/ DCK1d	(2) (2)	23. 3.29 VC 3. 9.35 VC	20. 8.29 VC 22. 8.35 VC	(2) (2)	(2) (2)	(2) (2)				
(6)										
KDC10	(2) (2)	14.11.30 12.10.36	(11) 12. 6.27 S	(2) (2)	(2) (2)	(2) (2)				
KDC12 DCK1e	(25. 8.36) U 9. 9.42 U	10. 9.35 VC (23. 3.45) VC	(17. 1.35) VC 16.10.53 VC	(1. 9.41) VC (27.12.49) VC	(2) (2)	(2) (2)				
KDC13 DCK3	(2) (2)	(2) (2)	(2) (2)	(2) (2)	(23.11.36) VC (12. 1.61) VC	(2) (2)				
(12)										
KDC14 DCK4	(2) (2)	(20. 8.45) C (1. 7.52) C	(2) (2)	(2) (2)	(2) (2)	(2) (2)				
Without index Number		KDC3/ DCK2a	11. 1.01 S 3. 8.01 S		KDC7A & B	1. 1.10 U 1920 (9)				

THE DOUBLE-RINGED CIRCULAR DATE STAMPS OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA
COMPARISON OF CERTAIN TYPE CLASSIFICATIONS APPENDIX 2

LEWARN

FOSTER

DESCRIPTION

KDC4 (see figs 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24 & 25).

Dia. 27m (d/s 1, 2 4 3), 27.5 (d/s 4 & 5), 28m (d/s 6). Letters 2.25 2.75m high. Index no. 3m high. Index letter of similar height EXCEPT in d/s 3, where it is noticeably smaller. Date-lines 2.5m high (d/s 3) or about 3m others. Dot-stops at sides EXCEPT in d/s 3 which has no stops.

KDC5 (see figs 17, 19, 22 & 26).

Dia. d/s 1 27m. Others 28m. Letters. 2.25/2.75m high. Index no. 3m high. Dot-stops at sides.

DCK1a

Dia. 27m. Letters 2.5m high, G, O & C are rounded. Date-plugs about 3m high. Index no. 2.5m high, but the letter is larger & very noticeable. No stops at sides.

DCK2b

Dia. 27/28m. Relatively narrow rings. Letters 2.5m high. O, G & C are ovalish. A s are narrow). Date plugs 3m high, narrow & Upright. Top of "day" & "month" plugs is just below bottom points of "KINGSTON". Dot-stops at sides.

ASSUMED RELATIONSHIP

KDC3A-1

Previously unknown to me.
No examples studied.

KDC3A-2

Previously unknown to me.
No examples studied.

KDC3A-3 (previously KDC4-3, details above).

Date-range 12.1.03 / 27.7.05

Alpha: A,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,M.

Rating: VC.

DCK1a-1

Date-range: 25.3.04 / 10.7.06

Alpha-indices: D,F,G. Rating: U.

DCK1a-2

Date-range: 5.11.01 / 31.12.03

Alpha-indices: E,R. Rating: U.

DCK1a-3

Date-range: 13.9.02 / 7.4.16

Alpha-indices: A,C,D,E,G,H,I,K,L,O,R. Rating: C.

DCK1a-4 & DCK1a-5

Not seen but probably exist. May have been used for non-postal purposes.

DCK1a-6

Date-range: 1900 / 5.1.12

Alpha-indices: R,X. Rating: U.

KDC3A-6

Previously unknown to me.

No examples studied.

KDC4-1 / KDC5-1

Date-range KDC4-1 17.3.02 / 15.9.05

KDC5-1 16.7.06 / 14.7.08

Alpha-indices (combined)

A,E,F,G,I,K,L,M,R.

Rating: KDC4-1 VC. KDC5-1 S.

KDC4-2 / KDC5-2

Date-range KDC4-2 28.11.01 / 22.8.05

KDC5-2 11.8.06 / 6.1.08

Alpha-indices (combined)

A,D,E,F,G,H,I,K,L,M,R.

Rating: KDC4-2 VC. KDC5-2 U.

KDC5-3

Previously unknown to me. No examples studied, but description and date-range given by Foster fall within the general pattern of my KDC5 types.

DCK2b-1

7.12.01 / 9.3.08

A,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,K,L,M,N,W.

Rating: VC.

DCK2b-2

21.11.01 / 20.5.09

A,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,K,L,M,O,Q,R,W.

Rating: VC.

DCK2b-3

Date-range: 28.10.09 / 26.8.10

Alpha-indices: A,D,E,F,G,H,J,R.

Rating: Normal.

ASSUMED RELATIONSHIP (continued)

<p><u>KDC4-4 / KDC5-4</u> Date-range KDC4-4 9.4.04 / 29.1.05 KDC5-4 21.8.06 / 28.11.07 Alpha-indices (combined) A,D,E,I,M,O,R. Rating: KDC4-4 VC. KDC5-4 U.</p>	<p><u>DCK2b-4</u> 29.9.03 / 23.7.08 A,B,D,E,G,H,I,L,M,N,O,R,W. Rating: VC.</p>
<p><u>KDC4-5</u> Date-range 7.10.03 / 8.9.09 Alpha-indices: A,D,F,G,H,I,L,M,R. Rating: VC</p>	<p><u>DCK2b-5</u> 3.2.01 / 2.8.10 A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,R,W. Rating: VC</p>
<p><u>KDC4-6 / KDC5-6</u> Date-range: KDC4-6 25.7.04 / 5.7.06 KDC5-6 22.9.06 / 9.7.08 Alpha-indices (combined) D,E,F,G,I,K,L,O,R. Rating: KDC4-6 VC. KDC5-6 U.</p>	<p><u>DCK2b-6</u> 25.7.04 / 14.10.09 A,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,L,M,R. Rating: VC</p>

DESCRIPTION

<p><u>KDC9</u> (see fig 33) Dia. 28/28.5m. Letters 3/3.5m high, tall and narrow. Index letter and date-lines are smaller. Outer rings set close.</p>	<p><u>DCK1d</u> Dia. 27.5/28.5m. Rings are narrow. Letters of names 3m high, large, tall and well spread. O is oval. C is round and the A s and M very wide. Date-plugs are 2.5m high. Index figure is 3m high, tall and square, while the letter is 2.5m high, small and narrow.</p>
<p><u>KDC11</u> (see figs 35 and 36) Dia. slightly less than in KDC9. Letters are tall, as in KDC9, but are broader and more "square", particularly O, C, and A s. As in KDC9, index and date-lines are smaller. Outer rings are set slightly closer.</p>	

ASSUMED RELATIONSHIP

<p><u>KDC9-2 / 11-2</u> Date-range: KDC9-2 6.2.23 / 9.11.27 KDC11-2 23.3.29 / 3.9.35 Alpha-indices (combined) B,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,M,O,W. Rating: KDC9-2 C. KDC11-2 VC.</p>	<p><u>DCK1d-2</u> 18.11.22 / 16.7.35 B,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,M,O,R,W. Rating: VC.</p>
<p><u>KDC9-3 / 11-3</u> Date-range: KDC9-3 13.1.23 / 27.2.28 KDC11-3 20.8.29 / 22.8.35 Alpha-indices (combined) B,E,G,H,I,J,M,O,R. Rating: KDC9-3 C. KDC11-3 VC.</p>	<p><u>DCK1d-3</u> 21.6.23 / 6.8.35 B,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,M,N,O,P,R, W. Rating: VC.</p>

Anthony Lewarn

LEEWARD ISLANDS

PORTSMOUTH

PORTSMOUTH is a town at the NW corner of DOMINICA, where it is somewhat isolated. To reach it by road from the Capital, ROSEAU, one must cross the central mountain spine twice, the northern crossing looking very tortuous on the map. The distance by road is about 35 miles but by sea only some 22. The name PORTSMOUTH suggests a maritime connection. DOMINICA SG280

'PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR' shows a gently sloping beach almost certainly requiring Jetty and Lighter type of operation. SG 342 'GROINE (Sic) AT PORTSMOUTH' shows a jetty and floating crane,

For a few years prior to 1890 when LEEWARD IS. stamps took over from DOMINICA, the PORTSMOUTH Post Office was using manuscript cancellations. I have seen two offered at auction in the first quarter of 1984. Both are on the 1d. DOMINICA SG 21. The cancel is in two lines 'Ports' and the date (14/5/87 and 5/2/89).

The PORTSMOUTH Post Office was allowed its own postmark in 1893 (Note A). Fig.1. shows my earliest mark on LEEWARDS SG 2. It is dated 94 and the code letter 'C' is sideways facing down. I am suspicious about this mark. The mistake with the 'C' makes it look genuine but I have never before seen the day precede the month. I have three others all as Fig.2., SG 1 as shown, SG 2 dated DE 2 year illegible 'C' sideways facing up and SG 4 dated AU 2? year 02 'C' sideways facing up. All are 19mm diameter and do not (and could not) include 'DOMINICA'. Surely this omission is very unusual. They could have had a large circle as did the villages in 1900 (Note A), 23mm diameter with 'DOMINICA' at the bottom.

The existence of the 4d. value may mean that the PORTSMOUTH Post Office handled mail for overseas (Note B). If so, the absence of 'DOMINICA' seems even more curious.

'DOMINICA' was added at a later date. Because I collect postmarks only on Queen Victoria Leeward Is. I do not know when the change occurred. By accident I have the mark at Fig.3. which shows the addition and a change from 'C' to 'star'. The diameter has gone up to 25mm. The stamp is LEEWARDS SG 70.

Fig 1



Diam
19mm

Fig 2



Diam
19mm

Fig 3



Diam
25mm

Why was PORTSMOUTH authorised its own postmark so long before the Villages and why without 'DOMINICA'? When was DOMINICA added and when was 'C' replaced by a star (Note C)? Can any member expand or comment on the PORTSMOUTH story?

Note A. Bulletin 51 p.128 Display D.T. Saunders gives dates.

Note B. Bulletin 98 p. 51 Remarks by Dr. H. Vivian Brown refer.

Note C. Bulletin 98 p. 52 Query from Dr. H. Vivian Brown connects.

Since writing the above notes I have acquired LEEWARDS SG 3 on cover to OHIO, U.S.A. Postmark is as Fig.2, date OC 22 year 02 'C' sideways facing up. The cover is backstamped with 21mm DOMINICA, star, OC 23, 02 and NEW YORK NOV 6 and CINCINATI OHIO, NOV 7, 1902. The DOMINICA backstamp applied at

ROSEAU the day after posting at PORTSMOUTH, is only a transit mark and does not correct the omission of 'DOMINICA' in the PORTSMOUTH postmark. I find this omission very curious. PORTSMOUTH Post Office was indeed handling mail for overseas.

Reference my suspicions mentioned above about my Fig. 1; in Bulletin No. 121 p. 37 Fig.24, Anthony Lewarn illustrates the unusual sequence of 'day before month' used in Jamaica. My suspicions of Fig. 1 may well be unfounded.

Arther Peart

MONTSERRAT

PACKET BOAT COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

Last July Montserrat issued an interesting set of stamps commemorating the Packet Boats which used to service Montserrat and other Caribbean islands. Four values are included, along with an attractive souvenir sheet which commemorates 250 years of publication of Lloyd's List.

55¢: R.M.S.P. "TAGUS" 1907

This was one of a fleet of cruise ships operated by R.M.S.P. carrying passengers and mail to the Caribbean early in the century. The ships usually berthed at Barbados and connected with the Intercolonial steamers serving Montserrat and other islands.

90¢: R.M.S.P. "COBEQUID" 1913

R.M.S.P. "Cobequid" was the first of a fleet of four ships to start a new service in 1913, and unhappily was wrecked on the return voyage being replaced by R.M.S.P. "Mandigo". The service ran until 1927.

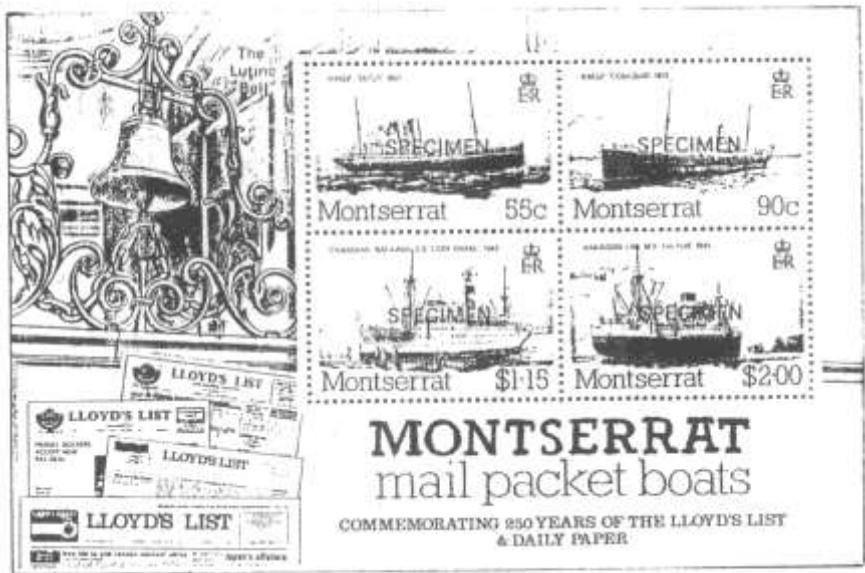
\$1.15: C.N.S.S. "LADY DRAKE" 1942

Built by Cammel Laird of Birkenhead, C.N.S.S. "Lady Drake" was one of five "Ladles;" three were introduced in 1928 and two in 1929. They ran between Halifax N.S. and other Canadian ports to Montserrat and the other islands, in a fortnightly service carrying mails, passengers and cargo. She was named after the wife of Sir Francis Drake, one of Englands greatest sea-dogs. "Lady Drake" was torpedoed in May 1942.

\$2.00: M.V. "FACTOR" 1948

The Harrison Line "Factor" was built in 1948 by C. Connell & Co. Ltd. Glasgow, and served Montserrat and the other islands until 1972. She carried general cargo, mail, and up to 8 passengers.

Issued first in 1696 as Lloyd's News, the publication changed name in 1734 to Lloyd's List and is the oldest London daily newspaper. Lloyd's List embodies today all the mercantile traditions nurtured in Edward Lloyd's Coffee House, one of several establishments where merchants and entrepreneurs fixed deals and swapped gossip in 17th century London, Edward Lloyd was also, of course, the founder of Lloyd's of



London, the great insurance institution. Today, Lloyd's List publishes shipping and transportation news and movements, banking and financial news and general business news. Our Souvenir Sheet shows the great Lutine Bell of Lloyd's, generally tolled when significant shipping news is to be communicated to Lloyd's members, and also various formats of Lloyd's List.

With acknowledgement to the Montserrat Philatelic Bureau.

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS

A CURIOUS WAR TAX OVERPRINT

Help! Can anybody please shed some light on a curiosity purchased in auction some while back. The stamp itself is a somewhat toned copy of a Turks & Caicos 1d. SG.143. The interesting thing is that it has two "War Tax" overprints, one in black and the other in blue. The blue overprint is smaller vertically and appears to be under the black.



Height of blue overprint which is set just to the right of the black.

I have been in touch with Mr. John Challis, who suggested that perhaps a member of the Circle might have a suggestion or two to offer. I can confirm his own comment that the blue overprint does not show under ultra violet light.

Stephen Peck,

ARTICLES FOR THE BULLETIN

At the time of going to press with this issue we have enough material for about six pages for the December edition of the Bulletin. Your Editor would be most grateful, and relieved, if this situation was remedied as soon as possible.

NEW MEMBERS

ISHERWOOD, Derek, 8, Sunny Bank, Bebington, Wirral, Merseyside, L63 8LQ.
Interest: Barbados and St. Lucia (Geo. VI).
PIAT, Francois X., 11, Chemin du Funquereau, 59910 Bondues, France.
Interest: Q.V. used abroad (especially Jamaica).
THOMPSON, Sqdn. Derek, 55, Prowse Avenue, Bushey Heath, Herts, WD2 1LB.
Interest: Geo. VI. In all B.W.I.

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SMITH, C.D.

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RESIGNED

McCANN, P.; MUSHLIN, D.; WINAND, C.P.

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