



STUDY CIRCLE

FOUNDED
JANUARY 27th, 1954

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BULLETIN No. 74 SEPTEMBER 1972

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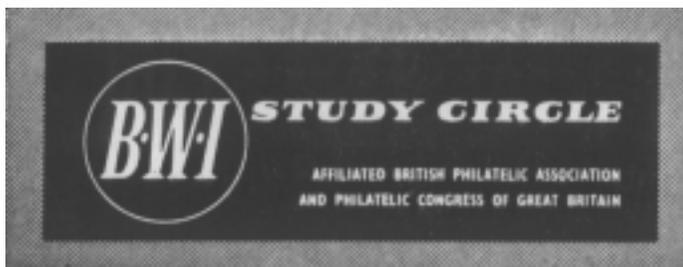
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OBJECTS

1. TO promote interest in and the study of the stamps and postal history of:

ANTIGUA • BAHAMAS • BARBADOS
BERMUDA • BRITISH GUIANA • BRITISH
HONDURAS • CAYMAN ISLANDS • DOMINICA
GRENADA • JAMAICA • LEEWARD ISLANDS
MONTSERRAT • ST. KITTS-NEVIS • ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT • TRINIDAD and TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS • VIRGIN ISLANDS

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

MEMBERSHIP

is WORLD-WIDE in scope and open to all whether they be advanced or new collectors. The ANNUAL subscription is £1.50 or the equivalent in local currency, due 15th February. If remitting in currency please add 40c to cover collection charges. Alternatively a draft for £1.50 DRAWN on London is acceptable. Cheques and Postal Orders to be made payable to "B.W.I. Study Circle".

PROGRAMME, 1972-73

1972

Sept. 30th, 3 p.m. - Mr. J. B. Marriott, F.R.P.S.L. The line engraved stamps of Trinidad

Nov. 15th, 6 p.m. - Bermuda and Tobago

1973

Jan. 17th, 6 p.m. - British West Indies generally

Apr. 14th, 3 p.m. - Annual General Meeting

Members are requested to bring up to 9 pages for the meetings on November 15th and January 17th. The main theme of the November meeting will be on Bermuda and Tobago but if members do not have items from these countries, please bring along sheets from other B.W.I. countries.

Mr. Marriott has offered to look at any queries members may have on the stamps of Trinidad at his meeting.

Meetings are held in the B.P.A. Board Room, at 446 Strand, London, WC2R ORA, unless otherwise indicated.

DISPLAY

A mid-week meeting of the B.W.I. Study Circle was held at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 11th May, 1972, in the Board Room of the British Philatelic Association.

Mr. E. V. Toeg welcomed those attending and there was a gathering of fourteen members many of whom had brought pages from their collections of Cayman Islands and Nevis, the emphasis at this meeting being on these two countries. A summary of the various displays follows:-

Mr. F. D. Fitzgerald. Cayman Islands mint and used commencing with the King Edward VII first and second issues and additional values and then the 1921-26 Multiple Crown CA. and Script CA. sets. Mr. Fitzgerald stated that the 5/- value is scarce postally used as its main purpose was fiscal. Finally he showed examples of the 1d. carmine surcharged "One Halfpenny" in two lines and the 5/- salmon and green surcharged "ZU".

Mr. C. A. Freeland. Exhibited the Cayman Islands King Edward VII 5/- in a mint block of four from plate 1 followed by examples of the provisionals and the Glover flaw in the frame line under the first "A" of "CAYMAN" on both the 1/- violet and green and the 5/- salmon and green surcharged "½D." This was followed by Cayman Island stamps postmarked in Jamaica and finally the Centenary set used.

Mr. Freeland also showed a selection of early Nevis and some Nevis stamps overprinted "REVENUE" and "SPECIMEN".

Dr. D. Woolfson. Showed a selection of embossed fiscals of Nevis. He also displayed a selection of Nevis postal fiscals including several locally overprinted

"REVENUE" with numerous variations of the overprint and also postal fiscals overprinted for revenue use in St. Christopher. This was a most interesting display of material not frequently seen.

Lt.-Col. D. G. N. Lloyd-Lowles. Exhibited from his well known collection of Cayman Islands and started with the 1d carmine surcharged "One Halfpenny" in two lines and also a cover with 1/1¾d. postage which included this provisional. Then he followed with the 5/- salmon and green surcharged "1D" (only fifteen sheets of 120 stamps each of this value being thus surcharged) and an example of a double surcharge. The exhibitor displayed the two largest known blocks of this provisional each being 6 x 4 from the bottom of the left and right panes respectively. He also showed the Glover flaw on the 5/- salmon and green surcharged "½D" and "1D" showing varieties of these two surcharges. Finally the 4d. brown and blue surcharged "2½D" was displayed and Lt.-Col. Lloyd-Lowles stated that this stamp was very scarce used.

Mr. M. R. Wilson. Showed various Queen Elizabeth issues of the Cayman Islands including examples with upright, sideways and inverted watermarks. He also displayed some ¼d. values with varieties and concluded with a miniature sheet issued in 1971 containing ¼c, 1c, 5c, 12c, 15c and 20c values.

Mr. S. Goldblatt. Commenced by showing an example of the Great Seal of St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla and also two bogus essays of St. Christopher. Then followed 4 plate proofs of the 1861 Nevis set and a selection of the engraved 1d. Mr. Goldblatt also displayed a sheet of the 1861 4d. rose thus showing the layout of the plate whether the stamps were printed by the line engraved method or by lithography. Finally he showed a selection of the 1866 1/- yellow-green, the 1876 1/- pale green and the 1/- deep green with examples of the "cross on hill" variety (No. 9 on the sheet) on the 1/- yellow-green and 1/- pale green.

Miss B. J. Collinson. Displayed Barbados commencing with a cover to Sheffield with a No. 7 Parish number postmark 185" and 1858 covers with the Crowned Circle handstamp in red denoting prepayment and by contrast an 1893 cover with a Crowned Circle in black used as a ½d. when there was a shortage of adhesives of this value. She also showed a Crowned Circle in black on piece used in 1896 as a ¼d. for newspapers pending issue of the ¼d adhesive and finally two covers with the 2d. slate-black and orange surcharged "Kingston Relief Fund 1d."

Mr. J. A. C. Farmer. Exhibited the 1897 Sexagenary set mint of the Leeward Islands and also a plate 1 pair of the 1d. value one stamp being with triple overprint. Then followed examples of the ½d. and the 1d. values with double overprint, in the case of the 1d. value in a pane of 60 stamps. Finally a number of forged overprints on the ½d., 1d., 4d., 7d. and 1/- values including a double overprint and an inverted overprint.

Mr. W. P. Sam. Showed British Guiana specimen stamps commencing from 1875 with a diagonal overprint of "SPECIMEN" applied locally. Then the 1889 issue followed by the 1898 Jubilee issue and later sets with "SPECIMEN" in block lettering. Mr. Sam stated that overprinting came to an end in the 1920s when pin perforation of the word "SPECIMEN" was adopted. The next meeting of the Study Circle will be held at 3 p.m. on Saturday, 30th September, 1972, when one of our Vice-Presidents John B. Marriott will be showing the line engraved stamps of Trinidad from his collection.

PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

The following items were shown at the Congress Study Circle meetings

- (1) W. A. Townsend. British Guiana. The 1911 Philatelic Exhibition cancels on a cover and a card dated 21st October, 1911. The 1924 British Empire Exhibition circular and boxed cancels of September 6th, 1923, and February 4th, 1924. The 1931 Union Celebrations strikes showing oval, map of the Territory and aeroplane both boxed and not boxed. Also First Flights as follows: (a) British Guiana to French Guiana dated 31st December, 1930; (b) Br. Guiana to Jamaica on 19th December, 1930; (c) to Brazil on 12th March, 1930; and ((/) to Peru on February 6th, 1931. The following American A.P.O.s were shown: No. 807 dated July 29th, 1941; the Marine Detachment of October 16th, 1941. Also A.P.O. 857 in two types dated July 11th, 1942, and September 25th, 1944. Three British A.P.O.s were shown: No. 616 on 24th March, 1954; No. 955 on a September date in the same year; and No. 966 dated 6th May, ditto.
- (2) J. R. Whitfield. The Imperium proofs from both the Victoria and the King Edward keyplates, types I and II, some of them being in the colours as approved for Grenada and other W.I. colonies.
- (3) A. J. Branston. Blocks of the Barbados provisional of 1892 with Half-Penny on 4d value showing suspected no hyphen varieties together with photostats of other blocks assembled to make up a pane. This local overprint was very unsatisfactorily done and this together with some doubt as to the format of the basic stamp were being looked at.

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ANTIGUA

Mr. Bowman's very useful and interesting analysis in the March, 1972, Bulletin, of the cancellations of St. Paul's parish raises some queries which may only arise from the absence of illustrations; but by coincidence Mr. Proud, with the assistance of Mr. Toeg, published at almost the same time an illustrated review of Antigua date stamps which may be conveniently considered in conjunction (see *Postal History International* for February, 1972).

As I have hitherto understood the position, the only marks of English Harbour which one will find cancelling Victorian stamps are the A18 killer, followed by the "Antigua - A - (date) - English Harbour" date stamps, whereas the two "English Harbor" instruments (that is, the unenclosed circular stamp and the Crowned Circle Paid stamp) will, when found at all, appear off the stamp, but on cover. This would accord with the normal practice at bigger offices, where date stamps of this type would only be found as cancellations in exceptional circumstances.

There would be nothing exceptional, however, in the use of a killer continuing after the introduction of a date stamp intended specifically for use as a cancellation: this side-by-side use for a shorter or longer period must have happened at most of the major offices. Unless I misunderstand Mr. Bowman's references to first and second type c.d. stamps, the first part of his chart could be much simplified on this basis, as follows:-

(1) The A18 killer may be found obliterating any stamp from English Harbour right up to the 1880s: I have noted it two or three times on the 1876 issue (consigned 1875) and once, I think, on the 1d perf. 12 of 1883 (?).

(2) The unenclosed c.d.s. (second mark illustrated and, presumably, Mr. Bowman's first type) would be expected to be seen datestamping covers, but not stamps, up to the 1870s, insofar as such covers still survive.

(3) The crowned circle mark (third illustration) was presumably used on stampless covers.

(4) The single ring c.d.s. (fourth illustration and, presumably, Mr. Bowman's second type) would be the more usual cancellation on stamps in the 1880s. My lone example is on S.G.17, dated 27 MR. 82.

Surely, though, there is no reason to postulate on A18 duplex strike in the absence of evidence that one exists. Where A18 obliterates the stamp, the c.d.s. of the period would no doubt be struck independently elsewhere on the cover.

Incidentally, am I right in believing that the single ring c.d.s. is the only 19th-century British Empire cancellation to show the village name at the bottom of the circle, instead of the top?

I have not seen English Harbour struck in the 20th century: could Mr. Bowman or another member please confirm that the mark which is known in the 1920s is the same as was used in the 1880s? If not, perhaps an illustration of the later mark can be supplied.

Turning to *St. Paul's*, I own a copy of Leewards, S.G.48, whose date probably reads JU 7 61. I say probably, because the month is obscure and the year could perhaps be read as 81. We therefore can carry the story of this office forward to either 1918 or 1919, more likely to be the latter.

I find it difficult to subscribe to the view that English Harbour and St. Paul's were one and the same. St. Paul's seems to have been a moderately active office in the early part of the century whereas the dockyard - the entire reason for the existence of the English Harbour post office in the early days - was quite derelict by the 1890s, and remained so for many years. There was obviously a pairing-off of familiar names in Antigua postal history, but is not the more probable pairing this? -

- (a) Bethesda - St. Paul's;
- (b) Parham - St. Peter's;
- (c) Old Road - St. Mary's.

Has any member really tried to dig out the relevant information from the oldest inhabitant? There must still be a good few people on the island who could tell us from first-hand knowledge where St. Paul's or St. Stephen's or St. Philip's post offices used to be, in the 1920s when they were children.

It may well be that the 1931 reorganisation, which certainly seems, in St. Paul's parish, to have seen the replacement of Bethesda and English Harbour by Swebes and Falmouth, may elsewhere simply have produced the issue of new date stamps to sub-offices which, till then, either did not have or did not use one.

A little research on manuscript markings would assist here. On Victorian stamps, manuscript dates are occasionally seen under the A02 killer. Are similar markings, or meaningful initials, known on Edwardian stamps or later?

May I conclude with fact, rather than speculation. The following dates and village strikes may add to what seems to be a very scanty record.

Seatons. I have a fine strike on S.G.82 of Antigua, dated DE 2 32.

Liberia. A clear strike on S.G.81, dated AU 29 32.

Falmouth. A batch of self-addressed covers was sent by Mr. James to England in late 1936 (his covers are, of course, met from several Caribbean islands). I have seen about 8 such Falmouth covers and believe that the year always comes out simply as '6.' The stamps are habitually tercentenary low values.

Montpelier. A strike dated JU 10 32 on S.G.83; but the village name is incomplete, with letters doubled, and my interpretation cannot be rated higher than a 'possible.'

Johnson's Point. An incomplete strike, for the month of March, with the year part of the date missing, on S.G.62 of Leeward I. The c.d.s. is as illustrated by Proud, but the strike may be expected to date from the earlier to middle 1930s.

I should perhaps have mentioned that each of the other strikes cited above corresponds nearly enough with the illustration (the first illustration, in the case of Seatons), except that my example of Falmouth (dated NO 8) shows the usual asterisk, as I think that every clear strike does. The 'possible' Montpelier is exactly the same type as Seatons, in a 24mm. ring."

Simon Goldblatt

I refer to Mr. A. Thompson's three items mentioned on page 33 of Bulletin No. 73 and comment as follows:-

1. This is not in my view an 02 watermark. SG.8 was printed on a hand made deckle edged paper manufactured by Stacey Wise of Rush Mills, Northampton and was watermarked with a small star (Stanley Gibbons type W.2) repeated 120 times in the sheet and had a border of a watermarked line with the word POSTAGE possibly at the top and bottom and at each of the sides. Stanley Gibbons state in a note on Watermarks in their British Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue that watermarks are normally shown as seen from the front of the stamp. Mr. Thompson will I think have looked at the watermark from the back of the stamp, as one normally does, and therefore seen "02" being the second and third letters of POSTAGE in reverse. Mr. Thompson's SG.8 is therefore a marginal example.
2. No, I do not think so. I believe that Mr. Thompson's example of SG.17 was on a letter sent from Antigua to St. Christopher but that, through an oversight possibly, it failed to receive an Antigua postmark and on arrival at St. Christopher the postmaster there seeing this applied the A12 obliterator.



3. I cannot add anything useful about the Official Paid. Antigua handstamp dated January 21, 08 on the OHMS envelope except to say the obvious, i.e. that it dealt with the business of the Antigua government and being an official business the letter would be conveyed free. I have an Official Paid ANTIGUA circular date stamp with the date 3 JU 91 in its centre; it is possible that this may be the same type as the one referred to by Mr. Thompson and I illustrate it.

E. V. Toeg

I am writing in reply to Mr. A. Thompson's query No. 3, appearing in Bulletin No. 73, June 1972, in which he seeks information on his "Official Paid, Antigua" handstamp dated January 21, 1908. In the absence of further descriptive data or a sketch of this mark from Mr. Thompson, I would assume that he refers to the circular handstamp, diameter 24½ mm, having the hyphenated words OFFICIAL-PAID at the top and the word ANTIGUA at the bottom, and incorporating an asterisk and a two-line date in the centre.

My knowledge of this mark is rather sketchy and is based primarily on studying other people's comments in various magazines. According to Peter Jaffe, writing in the September-October 1953 issue of *The West End Philatelist* . . . "The Antigua/Official Paid" circular date stamp was despatched by the GPO, London, on April 27, 1906."

Notice that Jaffe referred to this mark as "Antigua/Official Paid", thereby intimating that the word ANTIGUA was placed at the top of the circle and OFFICIAL PAID at the bottom. I believe, however, that he was talking about the same mark.

The strange thing about the history of this mark is that Mr. Stanley Durnin, former President of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group, has stated in Whole Number 41 of the journal of that society that he owns a strike dated 19 JY 04. I can offer no explanation for this apparent anomaly of a strike in existence almost two years prior to the alleged sendout date of the canceller. Durnin has reported an LDK- of ? 17 30, and I have a copy dated AU ? 30. Thus, we have a combined theoretical LDK of AU 17 30. I would be interested to learn, as I am sure Mr. Thompson would be, if other members have later dates of this mark in their collections.

I hope that these remarks are helpful.

George W. Bowman

BARBADOS

Has it yet been established to what extent the parish numerals in the c.d.s. consisted simply of removable plugs. In type C2, this seems to be clearly true for Christchurch and St. John: in the former instance examples are seen from time to time with the '2' reversed; and in the latter case the malformed, inverted 'S' is frequently found. I find it curious that the comments about this odd numeral or letter are given in the text of the Circle's handbook only against type C3.

As for the latter type, there is an example the other way in the case of St. Philip: my impression is that the numeral 3 was inserted in the date stamp shortly after this was brought into use, so that the only strikes one is likely to find without numeral are the earliest ones. My own two examples are dated successively 20th and 21st January 1887, compared with 26th January which the handbook notes as an early date for any C3 strike without parish numeral.

Is there an explanation for the scarcity of 02a, no. 2? The same numeral is, after all, not too scarce in type 01, and Christchurch is, and was, by no means the most thinly populated parish. However, one's personal views of the scarcity of particular strikes are liable to be too subjective in some cases, and therefore unreliable. It would be interesting to have the views of the authors of the handbook as to the comparative scarcity of the postmarks with which they deal.

May I conclude by citing an example of collection letter 'D' on type C.4(d), date SP 15. 03. I have noted one similar strike, but not the date. Presumably therefore letter 'C' also exists on this type.

S. Goldblatt

BRITISH GUIANA

Reference Mr. Goldblatt's questions at the end of his notes on page 18 of Bulletin No. 72.

Among the covers in my collection I have three, all to the same address in London and all from the same source. The first has a very worn A03 obliteration on the stamps and a Type 16 Georgetown c.d.s. Oct. 25th 79, the second has a cork cancel on the stamp and a type 20 Georgetown c.d.s. Jan 25th 1880 and the third a type 26 or 27 - Jan 1882 c.d.s. on the stamps. All three of these covers are from private correspondence, which seems to suggest that the cork cancel was in use in a general way.

I have ten cork cancels in my collection, four of which are on Officials used as provisionals, the others are normal issues. All evidence that I have seen suggests that the cork cancels were in use at a time when there was a shortage of low denomination stamps . . . despite the many provisionals. Could not this account for the high number of Officials with this type of obliteration with local village offices sending constant requests for supplies and franking their covers with 'official' stamps which, at some point were obliterated with a cork cancel?

Among my D.P.O. Registered covers I have one from Bartica with 3 SG 274 cancelled with type 15 (1) 16 Dec.23 and in addition on the cover 2 "Registration Western District Office" marks, one 25th Dec and one 27th Dec 23. They are similar to Type 2 D.P.O. Registration Mark except that they have a 15 below the date and are 30½/24½. The Registration label has a part strike of Bartica type 21a.

G. W. Astridge

PMG.1: Encouraged or stimulated by Mr. Howe's comment I searched another dealer's stock and - dare I say it? - came out with three more specimens of PMG. 1 ! They conform to the same pattern, since in each case the c.d.s. of a branch office is struck above this cancellation. The three examples are -

A second example from NAAMRYCK. on S.G 180 dated 4 AP 1901.

ALBOUYSTOWN (i.e. Albuoystown) on S.G.178 dated MR 19 1901.

CARMICHAEL ST. GEORGETOWN, dated OC 2 1899 on S.G.205.

Mr. Howe's suggestions always command respect, and it is interesting that the only one of my examples not to be a postal fiscal is the 96-cent value of the 1889 issue, itself, of course, far more commonly used for fiscal than postal purposes; yet it is hard to accept a sequence of fiscal use, cleaning of the used stamp, superimposition of PMG.1, and finally the striking of a series of different, but genuine, branch office date stamps over a range of two years. One must surely look for another explanation. Would this be possible? - that the stamps cancelled with PMG.1 were so cancelled before being supplied to branch postmasters for use on their official correspondence, possibly, for return mail to G.P.O.? I am not au fail with post office accounting procedure at the turn of the century, but the cancellation might perhaps achieve three objects: (i) to enable the stamps as such to be taken out of stock and the balance in hand

reduced accordingly for accounting purposes: (ii) to invalidate the stamps for ordinary private use; (iii) to identify and sanction the stamps for official use at the appropriate postal rate equivalent. I emphasise that this is pure theory, and endorse Mr. Howe's comment that a proving cover or two is needed.

Our different experience of the scarcity of PMG.1 is perhaps explained by the fact that all but the clearest examples are likely to be missed, unless one is actually searching for the strike; for it is unusual to find as much as one third of a complete strike, and even this will be partly hidden by the date stamp.

S. Goldblatt

BRITISH WEST INDIES

MAIL CARRIED BY WARSHIP

Mr. L. E. Britnor on page 47 of Bulletin No. 73 has requested details of any letters carried by warship prior to 1816.

I have in my collection a letter dated 28th June 1800, the first part of which is a duplicate letter dated 10th June 1800 the original of which having been previously sent by the Packet Mary.

My letter was addressed to Clement Tudway Esqre Wells in Somersetshire and is handstamped "ANTIGUA SHIP LETTER" in black and it also has the oval shaped Deal Ship Letter mark. In the bottom left corner are the words "By His Majesty's Ship Invincible". A manuscript rate of 2/6 has been deleted and a rate of 3/- inserted in its place. This 3/- rate is made up of (a) 4d. ship-letter levy and (b) 32d. for a one ounce letter from Deal to London to Wells - a distance in excess of 150 miles. The Warship's Captain would have received a 2d. gratuity as well.

E. V. Toeg

GUM USED ON FIRST K.G.VI DEFINITIVES

Mr. Ward's remarks about the gum used on the first Jamaica K.G.VI definitive set in Bulletin 71 interested me and without claiming any expert knowledge in the field of gum classification I thought it might stimulate further and better informed discussion if I tabulated some evidence and then hazarded some very general and tentative conditions with regard to the first K.-G.VI definitives of the B.W.I.

For the evidence I am largely indebted to the Potter and Shelton Tables of K.G.VI printings (London 1952) and to the various detailed analyses of these printings by Mr. F. R. Saunders in the K.G.VI Collectors' Society magazine of which he is Editor. The conclusions - for what they are worth - are my own.

I suspect that one could be misled in attempting to draw conclusions from an examination of used copies of these stamps as the gums used quickly changed colour in the high temperatures and humidity of the colony. This was equally true of unused copies kept in these conditions but licking or moistening the gum undoubtedly accelerated the chemical process of discolouration. To reach the truth about the original gum colours it seems necessary to examine mint copies which have never been out of England.

This of course is impossible in the case of the various 'colonial printings' which were not available to London dealers. Again even carefully kept copies in England will have suffered some colour change due to climate, exposure to light or to the passing of time. The whole problem is further clouded by the unavailability of the Colonial Agency's records covering printings which appeared during 1939-1942, a period critical to our research. As we all know, Stanley Gibbons, who could have told us much about these early wartime colonial printings as they appeared, told us virtually nothing.

I have thought it best to ignore the high-value stamps of the Bahamas, Bermuda, Grenada and the Leewards as untypical since De la Rue used their characteristic 'streaky' high-glue-content adhesive for these in certain printings.

Below is the evidence available from the two sources I have indicated on the gum colouring of mint unexported stamps of the B.W.I. definitives which first appeared in 1938 and continued in use in later printings throughout and after the war. The values appearing in brackets under the gum colour are those to which that colour is specifically attributed by one or other source. In many cases the colour of some values of a certain printing is not described by either source. Mr. Saunders tells me that he defines a gum as transparent if the watermark is clearly visible through it and as opaque if the reverse is the case: between the two extremes there are degrees of transparency.

After 1943 the evidence points pretty uniformly to white gums more or less transparent or opaque. The colour descriptions are not entirely consistent but I have felt it better to reproduce the exact wording in each case.

A - DE LA RUE PRINTINGS

BAHAMAS

March/April 1938

Off-white
(½d., 1d., 1½d.)

Rather white,
transparent
(2d.)

White or off-white,
semi-transparent
(2½d., 3d.)

Sept. 1938

Off-white, streaky
(1/-)

Sept. 1941

White, opaque
(1d.)

White,
semi-transparent
(2d.)

1941/1942

White
(1/-)

Sept. 1942

White, opaque
(½d., 1d., 1½d., 1/-)

White,
semi-transparent
(2d.)

1943

White, opaque
(2½d.)

White,
semi-transparent
(3d.)

BARBADOS

Jan. 1938	Yellow (all values except 2d. and 5/-)
1938/1939	Cream (all values except 2d. and 5/-)
1940	Cream (1d., 4d., 6d., 1/-)
1941	Clear (all values)

CAYMANS

May 1938	Cream (½d., 2d., 6d., 1/-)	Brown (10/-)
1942	Off-white (½d., 2d., 6d., 1/-)	
1943	Off-white (½d., 10/-)	White (2d., 6d., 1/-)

JAMAICA

Oct. 1938	Yellowish (½d.)	Cream (1d.)
Later printings	No information	

LEEWARDS

Nov. 1938		
Cream (½d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 1/-)	Yellowish (2/-)	Brownish cream (1d.)
1939/40		
Cream (1d.)		Brownish cream (2½d.)
June-Sept 1941		
White (½d., 1d.)		
March 1942		
White (½d., 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 3d.)		Colourless (2/-)
August 1942		
White (2d.)		
Nov 1942		
White (½d., 1d.)		Transparent (2d., 2½d., 3d.)

MONTSERRAT

August 1938	Cream (all values)
1942	Off-white (all values except 2/6d.)
1943	Transparent white (all values)

ST. KITTS

No information

ST. LUCIA

No information

B - WATERLOW PRINTINGS

ANTIGUA

Nov. 1938	Yellow (all values up to 5/-)
July 1942	White (all values up to 5/-)

BRITISH GUIANA

No information

CAYMANS

May 1938	Cream, tending to brown (all values)		
1942	Off-white (¼d., 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 3d.)		
1943	Off-white (¼d., 1d., 2½d.)	White (1½., 3d., 2/-, 5/-)	

DOMINICA

No information

GRENADA

March 1938			
Cream (½d., 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 3d., 5/-)	Toned (2d., 2/-)	Off-white (6d.)	Tinged (1/-)
1940/1941			
Cream (1½d.)	Slightly toned (2d., 2/-)	Colourless (3d.)	
March 1942			
Colourless (2d., 2½d.)			
Nov. 1942			
Transparent (2½d., 3d., 6d., 1/-)			
Sept. 1943			
Transparent (1½d., 2½d., 5/-)		White (6d., 1/-, 2/-)	

JAMAICA

Dec. 1938	Off-white (2d., 3d., 4d.)	Cream (6d.)	
May 1942	Colourless (2d.)	White (3d., 4d., 6d.)	
1943	Colourless (2d.)		

ST. LUCIA

No information

TURKS AND CAICOS

No information

C - BRADBURY WILKINSON PRINTINGS

BERMUDA

Jan. 1938

Cream Off-white
(1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d.) (3d., 1/-)

1939/1940

Cream Yellowish Deep cream
(½d., 1d.(?)) (6d.) (2d.)

Nov. 1940

Cream, bubbly surface
(2d.)

July 1941

White
(3d.)

Dec. 1941

Transparent
(2½d., 7½d.)

June 1942

White Semi-transparent Transparent
(1½d.) (6d.) (2d.)

July 1942

Transparent
(3d., 6d., 1/-)

March 1943

Transparent White
(½d., 3d., 6d., 7½d.) (1d., 1½d., 2½d.)

BRITISH HONDURAS

Jan-Feb 1938

Cream
(all values)

1941?

Transparent
(dollar values)

Nov. 1942

Transparent
(all cent values except 5c and 15c)

ST. VINCENT

No information

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

No information

D - HARRISON PRINTINGS

GRENADA

No information

VIRGINS

No information

Clearly the evidence is incomplete and is of necessity subjective, based on observations carried out with a limited number of copies of the various stamps by a small number of individuals. The exact identification or dating of printings was not always possible. But for all that it seems that a general pattern exists.

I think it is reasonable to assume that the printers involved would all have begun to feel the full effect of wartime shortages of the normal gum ingredients within a few months of each other as peacetime stocks were exhausted. Before this extended change-over point we can say that the cream/yellow/off-white/toned gums were normal and after it one saw the white/colourless gums of varying opacity. From our tabulated evidence it would appear that on average the change-over occurred around mid-1941. There is also some evidence above and indeed elsewhere with certain non-B.W.I. printings of De La Rue that white gums were in use in certain cases as early as 1940.

An interesting subject and as difficult as the allied one of shades and inks. But an important one and I hope some of my fellow members will reply and confirm or refute my conclusions through study of their own collections.

R. G. Carr

CAYMAN ISLANDS

TOO LATE MARKING

I have an unusual "Too Late" marking on a cover dated No. 9 07 from George Town (type IV cancellation).

The letters are approximately 2mm. high and the total length of the two words is 19mm. The words are enclosed in a frame consisting of a straight base line 25mm. long with a semi-circular line above the words joining to each end of the base line. The semi-circular line rises 8mm. above the base line and has a straight section in the middle.

I would be most interested to know if any member has seen another example.

D. C. N. Lloyd-Lowles

I would like the opinion of members on an unusual item which has recently been offered to me.

It is a cover bearing two copies of the Jamaica 1d. (SG 27) plus a bisect of the same stamp, tied by the violet Cayman obliterator designated in Aguilar and Saunders as "Georgetown Type II" dated 7 July 1896.

The cover is back stamped in LUCEA on 15 Aug: KINGSTON 18 Aug: BOSTON MASS 27 Aug: and finally NEW YORK CITY, to where it was addressed (date not known).

Authority for the use of Jamaican bisects of the 1860 issue was withdrawn in 1872 and I do not know of any authority for or use of bisects of the subsequent issues.

The stamp in question (SG 27) would of course be the 1889 issue, found used quite frequently in Caymans up to 1901.

If this cover is genuine it is of the utmost importance and rarity but I have grave doubts about it, in the absence of any other known examples.

I would be most interesting to know if any member can throw some light on it.

D. C. N. Lloyd-Lowles

DOMINICA

TELEGRAPH CANCELLATION

I give details of a Dominican cancellation which may be causing some puzzlement to members.

The mark consists of a double ring 20mm. and 32mm. in diameter with the date in one line across the centre. Around the top are the letters C & W (W.I.) LTD with DOMINICA around the bottom in sans serif letters 3½mm. high.

The simple explanation is that it is the c.d.s. used by Cable & Wireless (W.I.) Ltd. when giving a receipt for cash paid in the office. As it prepays the cost of a communication, I suppose stamps bearing this cancellation could be included in a fiscal collection.

Dr. R. C. Coleman

GRENADA

Mr. Bryan Johnson asks if anyone has a joined pair of the 1875 1/- with "Specimen" overprint: I do not have one but have seen such a pair in a dealer's stock. In reply to his enquiry about Grenada stamps with "Specimen" overprint between 1875 and 1891, I have a copy of the 1887 1d. (S.G.40) with a vertical "Specimen" overprint in black sans-serif letters measuring 14.5mm long by 2.5mm high. I, too, have a copy of S.G.47 with a black "Specimen" overprint in italic letters measuring 13mm long; Mr. Johnson does not state the type of his copy and I wonder if it is similar.

Mr. Johnson also enquires about the ½d. value of the 1895-99 issue with diagonal "Specimen" overprint. I have the complete set, less the 2d., with this overprint. The ½d., like Mr. Johnson's, has a stop, the other values have not. I mentioned this overprint in the December 1966 Bulletin and asked for information but received no answers.

Mr. J. C. Loach mentioned an error in the "Snug Corner" cancellation, reading "Sung Corner". I possess an example of this error on S.G.195, dated Ap 4 63, the month and day being transposed in relation to Mr. Loach's copy. This error would therefore appear to occur over a period of at least a year.

Robert P. Towers

I have a copy of S.G.40 over-printed SPECIMEN in sans-serif capitals, reading vertically downwards.

S. Goldblatt

BY AIR MAIL FROM THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

(1939-1949)

In previous issues of this Bulletin (beginning in that of March 1971) I have described the changes in air mail rates from the Leewards that occurred during the 1930s, such rate changes being announced primarily in the official weekly newspaper of that Colony, the *Leeward Islands Gazette*. In this article I shall attempt to list those air mail rates, of which I am aware, that were in effect in the 1940s; this analysis will also tabulate known changes in surface mail rates during that decade.

In my opinion, the single most important document of the 1930s pertaining to *surface* rates was Leeward Islands General Government (LIGG) Statutory Rules and Orders (SRO) 1934, No. 35. This SRO, more commonly known as The Post Office Rules, 1934, officially came into being on 1 January 1935. These rules enjoyed a remarkably long effectivity; with minor amendments added at various times, they remained valid - at least in the case of Antigua - for some twenty years, until superseded on 13 September 1954 by LIGG SRO 1954, No. 34, entitled "Antigua Postal Service".

The reader will recall that in my earlier discussions of air mail rates in the thirties, I had also referred to SRO 1934, No. 35, and had noted its stipulation that the air mail charges to be added to the surface mail fees would be "as published from time to time in the *Gazette*". In that SRO the complete surface mail charges are given as shown in Table 1. I cannot say if these charges were in effect prior to 1 January 1935: however, the following SROs (none of which I have seen) were superseded by SRO 1934, No. 35:

1. SRO 1932, No. 30 "The Post Office Rules, 1932"
2. SRO 1932, No. 38 "The Post Office Rules, (No. 2), 1932"
3. SRO 1934, No. 12 "The Post Office (Amendment) Rules, 1934"
4. SRO 1934, No. 24 "The Post Office (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1934"

Table 1

Letters and Postcards

(1)	Within the Colony of the Leeward Islands:	1d.
	Letters - for every two ounces or fraction thereof	½d.
(2)	Postcards To Great Britain and Ireland, India, British Dominions, Colonies, or Protectorates, Mandated Territories (except Transjordan), His Majesty's Ships in Home or Foreign Waters, Egypt, and the British Post Office at Tangier:	
	Letters -	
	Not exceeding 1 ounce	1½d.
	For every additional ounce or fraction thereof	1d.
	Postcards	1d.
(3)	To All Other Places:	
	Letters - Not exceeding 1 ounce	2½d.
	For every additional ounce or fraction thereof	1½d.
	Postcards	1s.

Newspapers

Within the Colony of the Leeward Islands Only:

For every copy not exceeding 4 ounces in weight	¼d.
For each additional 4 ounce or fraction of 4 ounces	¼d.

I have prepared a two-part chart which will, I hope, present clearly the rates (both surface and air) that existed during the 1939-1949 time period. Notice that the Table I surface rates are identical to those of 1939. (In the chart, "e.a.o." stands for "each additional ounce".) The fact made evident here is that the first change in surface rates effected after 1 January 1935 was in 1940, when the overseas charge for letters to all places outside the British Empire was advanced from 2½d. to 3d. per ounce or fraction thereof.

When one compares the *air mail* information on the chart with that given in my former article for the year 1939, interesting things begin to show up. The first of these is that the chart 1939 air fees, which are extracted solely from the 1939 B.W.I. Yearbook, are identical to those specified as being effective on 1 April 1938 per the appropriate *Gazette* notices described in my previous analysis. The 1939 chart rates do *not* agree - except for the two cases of fees to Great Britain (I/O) and to the Bahamas (1/6) - with rates specified by the *Gazette* of 13 July 1939 as coming into effect on that date. Generally, the chart rates are ½d. to 1d. lower than the rates effective 13 July 1939 (except for Canada, which for some reason goes against the trend and is 3d. *higher* on the chart).

The air charges specified in the 1939 and 1940 Yearbooks omitted a Barbados rate for those years. However, in the *Gazette* of 16 March 1939 (and as stated in my previous article), effective on that date letters could be sent by air from the Leewards to Barbados via Trinidad, at a fee of 1/- per half-ounce. On 13 July 1939 the Leewards-to-Barbados rate was increased to 1/1 per half-ounce, but I am not sure whether this route was still via Trinidad or had become a direct one to Barbados.

The 1/0 rate to Great Britain was for a packet transmitted by air to New York, and from there to England by sea. The 1939 Yearbook calls out only this one rate to England; however, on 13 July 1939 a rate of 2/6 to Great Britain by *air throughout* had also become effective.

From these facts the conclusions could be drawn that (1) the 1939 Yearbook was printed early in the year, using 1938 air mail rates which were probably already obsolete by the time the Yearbook was published, and (2) various minor fluctuations occurred in the air rates during 1939, the details of which could not possibly have been reflected in the Yearbook.

The same situation exists in the air mail chart rates for 1940 and 1941/1942. I have seen no *Gazettes* at all for those three years. Although the Yearbook air fees are available, there is no way of telling just what the fluctuations, if any, really were. The Yearbook fees may, for example, represent those in effect for the longest continuous period of time during the year. Or they could possibly be the fees that were in effect on the *first* day of the year.

Beginning in 1949 with SRO 1949, No. 31, air mail fees were given *in toto*. Prior to that (except for certain cases marked by in the chart) the listed air fees were required to be added to the surface fee in order for a packet to be transmitted by air.

PART 1

	INTERNAL			OVERSEAS				
	Letters	Post-cards	Papers	Letters			Postcards	
				British Empire	U.S.A.	Other Countries		
A 1939	1d per 2 cc.	1d	1d per copy not exceeding 4 cc; each additional 4 cc; 1d	1½d per cc; 1d e.a.o.	2½d per cc; 1½d e.a.o.	2½d per cc; 1½d e.a.o.	single 1d	reply paid 3d
B 1940	do.	do.	do.	do.	3d per cc; 2d e.a.o.	3d per cc; 2d e.a.o.	do.	do.
C 1941/1942	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
D 1943	do.	do.	do.	2d per cc; 1½d e.a.o.	do.	do.	Empire 1½d	Foreign 2d
E 1944	do.	1½d	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imperial 2d	Foreign 3d
F 1945	1d per 2cc* 1½d per 2 cc**	1d* 1d**	do.	do.	do.	do.	Empire 2d	do.
G 1946/1947	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
H 1947/1948	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.

OVERSEAS (continued)

AIR MAIL FFE (per one-half ounce or fraction thereof) to be added to ordinary fee)

Great Britain	Canada	U.S.A.	Bermuda	Bahamas	U.S. Virgin Islands	Trinidad	Barbados	British Guiana	Jamaica	Puerto Rico
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 0	1 3	1 0	1 9½	1 6	0 9	0 7	Not given	1 0½	1 0½	0 9
1 0	1 3	1 0	1 9½	1 6	0 9	0 7	Not given	1 0½	1 0½	0 9
1 0	0 10½	0 09½	1 8½	1 4½	0 7	0 6	0 11½	0 11½	0 11½	0 7
L 0 10½ M 2 4 L 0 9½ M 1 9½	0 10½	0 10½	1 8½	1 4½	0 7	0 2½	0 2½	0 11½	0 11½	0 7
L 0 10 M 2 4	N 0 30	0 10								
L 0 10 M 2 4	N 0 10	0 10								
L 0 10 M 2 4	N 0 10	0 10								
L 0 6 M 1 3	0 6	0 6								

KEY

- A From B.W.I. Yearbook, 1936.
 B From B.W.I. Yearbook, 1940.
 C From B.W.I. Yearbook, 1941/1942.
 D From Leeward Islands General Government (LIGG) Statutory Rules and Orders (SRO) 1943 No. 39 (rates specified as being effective 1 June, 1943).
 E From B.W.I. Yearbook, 1944.
 F From B.W.I. Yearbook, 1945.
 G From B.W.I. Yearbook, 1946/1947.
 H From B.W.I. Yearbook, 1947-1948.
 I From LIGG SRO No. 51 (rates specified as being effective 14 September 1949).
 J From LIGG SRO No. 42 (rates specified as being effective 13 October 1949).
 K From LIGG SRO 1949 No. 48 (rates specified as being effective 1 December, 1949).
 * Within each Presidency.
 ** Beyond each Presidency but within the Leeward Islands Colony.
 L By air to New York; from there by steamer.
 M By air throughout.
 N Limit 2 ounces.
 S Special military rates (see text for explanation).
 O By airlines other than PAA (Pan American).
 P By PAA.
 Q By British West Indies Airways.
 x Complete air staff fee.

**PART
2**

	INTERNAL			OVERSEAS				
	Letters	Post-cards	Papers	Letters			Postcards	
				British Empire	U.S.A.	Other Countries		
I 1949								
J 1949	1d per 2 oz* 1½d per 2 oz**	1d* 1d**	1d per copy not exceeding 4 oz; each additional 4 oz: ½d	2½d per oz (posted in Antigua); 1½d e.o.o.; 2d per oz (posted in any other Presidency of the Leeward Islands) 1½d e.o.o.	4d per oz (posted in Antigua); 2d e.o.o. 3d per oz (posted in any other Presidency of the Leeward Islands); 2d e.o.o.	Empire 1½d	Foreign 2d	
K 1949								

OVERSEAS (continued)

Great Britain	Canada	U.S.A.	Bermuda	Bahama	U.S. Virgin Islands	Trinidad	Barbados	British Guiana	Jamaica	Puerto Rico	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
AIR MAIL FEE (per one-half ounce or fraction thereof)											
1 1 0 8 0 8	0 6 0 7 0 4	0 6 0 3 (Not listed)	0 3 0 3 0 4	0 3 0 4 0 4	0 5 0 5 (Not listed)	0 2 1/2 0 2 1/2 0 2 1/2	0 0 0	0 5 0 5 0 5	7 0 3 0 3 0 3	0 3 0 3 (Not listed)	(Letters) (postcards) (not letters)
								0 2 1/2 0 2 1/2 0 2 1/2	7 0 3 0 3 (0 2 1/2)		
D. 1 1 0 4 0 8	0 9 0 4 0 6	0 9 0 4 (Not listed)	1 1 0 7 0 6	1 0 0 4 0 4	0 7 0 4 (Not listed)	0 2 1/2 0 2 1/2 0 2 1/2	0 0 0	0 7 0 4 0 4	7 0 3 0 4 0 4	0 7 0 4 (Not listed)	(Letters) (postcards) (not letters)
P. 1 9 0 11 0 8								0 2 1/2 0 2 1/2 0 2 1/2	0 4 0 4 (0 2 1/2)		(Letters) (postcards) (not letters)

The air mail rate situation existing during the later years of the war and up through 1948 is a puzzling, but extremely fruitful, field for research. In many cases data is unavailable from official sources, and it is a difficult task to secure copies of SROs printed during the war. For want of a better name, I have called this portion of the chart the "dead area". I have enclosed it with a rectangle and have used the space to place the Key, which is applicable to both parts of the chart.

The facts suggest that the air mail fees during the war changed so many times, and so many air mail routes were suspended or eliminated, that it is impossible to come up with the complete postal rate story unless *all* SROs pertaining to the Post Office, *and* a complete file of *Gazettes*, are available to the student.

For example, let us take the year 1943. The air rates specified as in effect that year (per SRO 1943, No. 10) are listed in the chart only because I happen to have a copy of that particular SRO. There are at least five 1943 SROs that I know of that pertain to postal rate changes or other Post Office business. These are:

1. SRO 1943, No. 7 "The Post Office (Rates of Postage) Amendment Rules, 1943"
2. SRO 1943, No. 8 "The Post Office (Amendment) Rules. 1943"
3. SRO 1943, No. 9 "The Post Office (Rates of Postage) (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1943"
4. SRO 1943, No. 10 "The Post Office (Rates of Postage) (Amendment No. 3) Rules, 1943 "
5. SRO 1943, No. 19 "The Post Office (Rates of Postage) (Amendment No. 4) Rules, 1943 "

The above SROs were first made public by circulation in 1943 *Gazettes* dated 21 January, 1 April, 29 April, 10 June, and 27 December, respectively. Numbers 9 and 10 are the only SROs for that year that I possess or have seen. With the sole exception of the Leewards-to-Barbados air mail fee, the rates given in SRO No. 9 are identical to those appearing in SRO No. 10, and the rates of No. 9 are specified as being in effect as of 22 April, in SRO No. 9 the air fee to Barbados is 6d., whereas in SRO No. 10 (and as shown in the chart) that fee has been dropped to 2½d.

The military rates to Great Britian, noted in 1943, are described as follows in SROs No. 9 and 10 of that year:

"The rates of postage on postal packets transmitted by air shall be as set out hereunder: To Great Britain when such postal packets are addressed or sent by officers and soldiers of the Leeward Islands Battalion serving in the Colony, provided that such postal packets are handed in to the Orderly Room of the Unit to which such officer or soldier belongs:

For every half-ounce or fraction thereof-Via New York by sea 9d.
Transatlantic by air 1/9

As indicated by ~_ in the chart, the air fees from the Leewards to Trinidad and to Barbados, and the special military air fees to Great Britain, are given as *total* charges in SROs 9 and 10, and did not require the addition of the surface rate.

What other rate changes were officially brought into effect during 1943 by SROs 1, 8, and 19 (and whatever others exist!), is a question that I cannot answer. Perhaps they were, in fact, simple alterations, such as the change from SRO 9 to SRO 10, but then again, perhaps they were horribly complex. I don't know. The 1943 Yearbook doesn't even *try* to list the rates for the dead area of the chart; that publication merely prints the following statement:

"In the majority of cases the air mail services have been entirely suspended, and in cases where they are merely curtailed schedules and rates (except in that of the United States) are no longer available."

However, in all fairness to the Yearbooks, the one for 1943 (and indeed, all subsequent editions through the issue of 1947/1948) are helpful in that they at least provide air mail rates from the Leewards to Great Britain, to Canada, and to the United States. I have put these rates in the chart. They also incorporate fairly comprehensive listings of air rates *from* the above three countries to the Leewards and *to* most of the other places whose names appear at the top of the chart. These latter rates, of course, are beyond the scope of this article but I would be happy to quote them upon request. If reader interest warrants, I would also be pleased to reproduce 1939-1949 air rates that I have from the Leewards to other places not listed on the chart - for example, The Windwards, British Honduras, countries in South America, etc.

G. W. Bowman

TOBAGO

Can any member explain the letter 'P,' which is found from time to time instead of the usual collection letter in Tobago circular date stamps? And if there is an explanation, will this throw any doubt on the traditional view that 'P' in the case of Montserrat stands for Plymouth? "

Where does one find information about numeral cancellations in Tobago? At first acquaintance one could take the strike to be type O.4 of Trinidad, but in fact the numerals are slightly bolder and larger: the design is really a cross between Trinidad's O.4 and O.2. Each of my examples is on S.G.21 : they are numbered in sequence - 14, 15 and 16.

Can any member say to which three offices these numerals refer? And how many lower or higher numbers exist?

S. Goldblatt

TRINIDAD

In the 1963 Paper, Mr. Marriott records that no. 20 exists in Type O.7 as a back stamp. I have now run to earth an example of this numeral as a normal cancellation on S.G.72, dated JU 3 1875. Are there any other recent discoveries to be recorded?

It may be worth noting that the rarely seen numeral 22 in the same Type is something of an odd man out. The circle is barely over 20mm. in diameter, only slightly larger than Type O.7A.

A final word on Type O.9. My very first acquisition here was S.G.110 with a plainly legible T25. The strike is as complete as one can find on a single stamp, showing the entire numeral, most of the top and bottom bars, and a small section of the duplex Trinidad c.d.s. Accepting that Bacon correctly described the cancellation as unallocated in 1891, it was presumably in fact allocated soon afterwards, and would have enjoyed a short life before being replaced by a new-style village c.d.s.

S. Goldblatt

TURKS ISLANDS

Does any colony offer less hope of a postmark discovery? Here is one small addition, though, to R. Ludington's careful list in Bulletin 38. On a 1d. postal stationery card, which bears on its front a normal date stamp of type (4) for 1893, the Queen's head is quite differently cancelled - by a crude, broad, black arrowhead, with all the elegance of the British Guiana departmental obliterations, or the Falkland I. cork! Perhaps one should not look too hard for postal history significance in a broad arrow - seen by the War Department, maybe! Or, routed via Devil's Island!

Simon Goldblatt

HON. SECRETARY'S PARAGRAPH

Dear Member,

I am pleased to announce that the 'G. W. Collett Memorial Trophy' has arrived safely in the hands of Mr. G. W. Bowman in America.

I would like to take the opportunity of reminding members that the Philip T. Saunders Fund remains open until the 31st December. 1972; any member who wishes to make a contribution may do so by forwarding it direct to me.

I expect that the summer weather, which has at last arrived, has caused most collectors to put their albums aside so that they may take full advantage of this brief season. A look at the programme for 1973/3 shows that there is plenty to look forward to, in particular the display of stamps by Mr. Marriott should not be missed. The British Philatelic Exhibition will be held at Seymour Hall from 1.11.72 to 11.72.

It is again my sincere pleasure to welcome new members to the Circle, they are: Mr. Bertie George Simpkins (South Africa) who specialises in the Cayman Islands, Mr. Basil George Walter Cawston (Jamaica) who specialises in Jamaican Varieties, Cayman Islands and Turks Island, and Mr. Paul Robert Hunt (Surrey) who specialises in Barbados.

Following Mr. Branston's note on Bahamas specimen overprints in the last Bulletin, I have received a letter from the Catalogue Editor of Stanley Gibbons Ltd.

I will quote from his letter as follows:-

"I should point out that it is not strictly correct to say that the Gibbons Catalogue lists specimen stamps. All we have done is to quote prices for a number of these where we are able to do so and the recording of these prices is by no means complete.

Whilst we were fully aware of the existence of other values in this issue we were content to price only the 2½d. dull blue and the 6d., these being the values which were distributed by the U.P.U. which, of course, is the main source of supply." *Ian Chard*

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