



STUDY CIRCLE

FOUNDED
JANUARY 27th, 1954

Founder:

P. T. SAUNDERS, F.R.P.S.L.

President:

E. V. TOEG

Vice-Presidents:

J. B. MARRIOTT, F.R.P.S.L., R.D.P.

W. A. TOWNSEND, F.R.P.S.L., R.D.P.

BULLETIN No.97 JUNE 1978

Advert

RICHARD BODILY

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PROGRAMME 1978-79

1978

Sat., Sept. 30th, 3 p.m.

Leonard Britnor, Display.

Wed., Oct. 18th, 6 p.m.

Nine pages from members.

Thurs., Nov. 30th, 6 p.m.

Stirling Baker, Jamaica War Tax Stamps.

1979

Wed., Jan. 17th, 6 p.m.

Nine pages from members.

Thurs., Feb. 15th, 6 p.m.

Nine pages from members.

Wed., Mar. 21st, 6 p.m.

John B. Marriott, Trinidad.

Sat., Apr. 21st, 3 p.m.

A.G.M. and Auction.

All meetings will be held at Stanley Gibbons Auction Room, Drury House, Russell St., London, W.C.2.

VISITS TO OTHER SOCIETIES

1978

Tues. Jun. 27th, 8 p.m.

Southall P.S. - Stirling Baker, Jamaica
Michael Wilson, Turks & Caicos Is.

Mon. Oct. 16th, 7.45 p.m.

RAE. (Farnborough) P.S.
Michael Sheppard, Barbados

1979

Mon. Feb. 5th, 6 p.m.

Civil Service P.S., 8 St. James' Square, SW.1
Simon Goldblatt & Basil Benwell

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Minutes of the 24th Annual General Meeting of the BWI Study Circle held on Saturday 15th April, 1978, at 3 p.m., at the Auction Room of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., Drury House, Russell St., London, WC.1.

18 Members present with 2 guests.

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

Apologies for absence were received from:

Mr. Alfred J. Branston, Mr. Richard Heap, Dr. D. Woolfson, Mrs. B. Scott and Mr. S. Papworth.

The minutes of the 23rd Annual General Meeting, were published in the June 1977 issue of the Circle's Quarterly Bulletin in pages 23 to 27 inclusive. These were taken as read and, with the approval of the meeting, were signed as correct by the Chairman. Proposed by Mr. L. Britnor, Seconded by Mr. M. Sheppard.

There were no matters arising from the minutes.

Report of the Hon. Secretary

I report that, at the present time, membership of the Circle stands at 317. This shows a rise of 18 since last year. There are 6 membership enquiries outstanding. The rise in membership is due to two factors: 1. the interest in the Circle generated by the Joint Convention held last year and, 2. the attraction of our modest subscription. The subscription has not risen since the Annual General Meeting held on the 20th April, 1974, in spite of rampant inflation since that time. The efforts of the Officers and Committee and especially Mr. Basil Benwell, who made valuable suggestions to reduce costs without adversely affecting the quality of service, are worthy of commendation.

The year's activities have included the Joint Convention held in November 1977 at which our Autumn Meeting was held when Mr. Messenger enchanted us all with a display and talk on the stamps of St. Vincent. Other meetings were held as follows: 9 page display and talk on the 7.12.77 attended by 14 members and one guest; display by Mr. Sugarman on the 5.1.78 attended by 10 members; display by Mr. Sheppard on 15.2.78 attended by 9 members; 9 page displays on 9.3.78 attended by 12 members.

The expert opinion service was used on 7 occasions.

The new list of members is now complete and should be distributed with your next copy of the Bulletin. I ask you to make every effort to keep it fully amended in your own interests as well as those who join after the list has been issued.

Report of the Hon. Treasurer

Members will have seen the Statement of Accounts for 1977 which differs only slightly from the preceding year, with printing costs rising only to a small extent due to obvious inflation. Advertising revenue was slightly down; the main fact for this was the excessive amount received in the previous year.

It should be noted that although the Auctions and Opinion Service fees etc., bring in extra revenue, the main life line of the Circle are members' subscriptions, and up to date 68 members have not paid this. Please save the Society extra postage and myself time and forward your subscriptions promptly.

With regards to the Publications Account this is far ahead of last year's figure due to the sales of the excellent Publication written by Leonard Britnor.

Report of the Hon. Editor

It has been a most satisfactory year from an editorial point of view and with a number of excellent articles forthcoming we have had no great difficulty in filling the pages of the Bulletin. However, to maintain this position and at the same time present a balanced publication, it is necessary to have a steady flow of articles, notes and queries from all countries. This flow is now down to a trickle, but with the continued support of our regular contributors and perhaps the appearance of new authors we hope that the new season will be as successful as the last.

Seeing your first article in print is a rewarding experience and we are always willing to help in any way. Who knows, once having taken the plunge you may never look back!

Report of the Hon. Librarian

I am very pleased to be able to say that there has been a marked increase in the number of requests for loans from the library for, in the year since I last reported, there have been 27 separate requests made by 19 members for over 70 different items. I can only hope that this increase will not only be sustained but also improved upon still further.

As time marches by the volume of material slowly increases. During the year we have acquired a copy of Hoskings' "PAQUEBOT CANCELLATIONS OF THE WORLD"; the two 'Roses' publications on "CENSORSHIP DEVICES"; Two King George VI Society Study Papers - No.2 dealing with Nyassaland but still useful for collectors of Bermuda and the Leewards and No.10 dealing with the latter Islands; copies of the British Caribbean Philatelic Journal making our run now complete from No.1 onwards as well as our own Bulletins and other regular publications. The number of Auction Catalogues from the major houses has also greatly increased and there is

now pressure on the available shelf space - so much so that I have had to segregate the catalogues which have no bearing on the areas of our interests.

The amount of material for the Scrapbooks has also increased not only from members' donations but also from purchases, and the time has come where individual country scrapbooks are now called for. The increased demand on shelf space is such that I shall shortly have to re-arrange the entire contents of the Library and produce a new Library list.

At present no charges are raised for packaging materials, binders, stationery items and so on, but the cost of these must still be borne and they would have been barely covered if a fee of 10p per loan had been raised during the past year. Hopefully the day is still distant when such a charge would have to be made for the Library is available to all members and all members should therefore contribute towards its running costs. Although my report is mainly concerned with the past, it would be imprudent not to consider the future. There has been no down-turn in the costs of philatelic literature as measured by prices realised at specialised Literature Auction Sales or literature lots in general sales. Many of the standard works of reference, which no library should be without, fetch remarkably high prices, often ten times the original published price. "Mixed" lots seem to come even more expensive - a recent one of seven items all published within the last ten years and with a total initial retail price of a little over £10 was knocked down for well over £70 after much spirited bidding even though the estimate was £15-£20! And at least four of those items can still be bought "off the shelf"!

There are a number of gaps in Library which I believe should be filled. Standard works such as "The Foundations of Philately" by Boggs (or L.N. & M. Williams); "Carrying British Mails Overseas" by Robinson; Poole's "Pioneer Stamps of the British Empire"; Melville's "Chats on Postage Stamps" are but a few of the older books which the Library does not possess. Should we not have selective issues of "The London Philatelist" dealing with BWI issues? Or the "Aero Field" on a similarly selective basis?

Report of the Chairman of the Committee

The first meeting of the Committee during the year was held at Warwick on 5th November, 1977 during the Second Caribbean Collectors Convention. Among the matters that came up for discussion were the annual subscription from members paying in U.S. dollars due to the fluctuating exchange rate; also the binding of further copies of "The History of the Sailing Packets to the West Indies" as the first batch of approximately 250 bound copies of the book had already been sold.

At the next Committee meeting which took place on 15th April 1978 the Committee awarded the Gilbert W. Collett Memorial Trophy for the years 1976 and 1977 to Leonard E. Britnor for this Study Circle's publication "British West Indies Postal Rates up to 1900".

Our Honorary Secretary Ian Chard reported on the Programme of Meetings for 1978/79. Our Honorary Treasurer, Stirling Baker, reported on the Accounts for the Second Caribbean Collectors Convention held at Warwick in November, 1977, and also informed the Committee of the number of members who had failed to pay their subscriptions for 1978 up to that date.

The main event of the past year was of course the Second Caribbean Collectors Convention and several members of the Committee worked hard before and during this event to make the Convention the great success it was.

Report of the Hon. Auditor

I am very pleased to report that, throughout the year, the Circle's accounts and books have been excellently kept by the Hon. Treasurer, Stirling Baker. It is pleasing also to note that he has wisely decided to retain the form of accounting which our Founder Philip Saunders used to use. I am very pleased to offer my services to the Circle as their Hon. Auditor if they so desire.

Vote of thanks to the organisers of the Joint Convention

Mr. Toeg remarked that the Joint Convention held with the Roses P.S. was the first of its kind to be held. The event was an unqualified success. This was a model convention and should provide a basis for future events of this kind. This Convention enlarged our membership and created new friendships.

Particular thanks are due from you all to those officers of both societies who put so much work into making the event such a success. Mr. Malcolm Watts did much of the organisation and arranged hotel bookings. Mr. Chard and others helped at the London end.

We took forward after such a successful venture to similar Conventions with the Roses Philatelic Society.

Gilbert W. Collett Memorial Trophy

Mr. Toeg stated that, at a meeting of the Committee which had taken place earlier that day, it had been unanimously decided to award the Gilbert W. Collett Memorial Trophy to Mr. Leonard Britnor for his work "British West Indies Postal Rates up to 1900" which was published by the Circle within the years 1976 and 1977. The silver dish would be engraved and presented to him.

The meeting then signified their approval by applause Mr. Britnor rose and thanked the meeting and then was applauded again.

Election of Officers and Committee

No nominations having been received and the present officers being willing to continue in office, Mr. Toeg declared that the Officers and Committee were re-elected automatically.

The Officers are as follows:

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

The Committee are as follows:

Messrs: B.B. Benwell, F.D. Fitzgerald, S. Goldblatt, A.R. Latham, J.C. Loach.

Election of Hon. Auditor

Mr. A.J. Branston had intimated that he would be willing to continue to act as Hon. Auditor. He was proposed by Mr. E.V. Toeg and seconded by Mr. I.P. Chard and elected unanimously.

Any other Business

Mr. R.S. Martin suggested that the burden of keeping the scrapbooks in the Library in a tidy condition should be taken on by those who borrow them, so as to reduce the burden on the Librarian.

Auction Report

Without quite beating the highest individual realisation for a single lot - which remains at £60 - this year's auction set several new levels. We have never offered more lots, never had more postal bidders, and never had more competitive bids. No fewer than eleven members competed for lot 1, and there were ten other lots each of which attracted seven or more book bids. So the room bidders had a rather lean time, and even with the book bids, about one third of the purchases were at the buyer's maximum figure, a higher percentage than we have hitherto experienced. Yet with all this pressure nearly 30% extra could have been paid for absent buyers before their authority was exhausted; and the record £1,894 that was realised should bring satisfaction to sellers, buyers and the funds of the Circle alike. Even though 36 lots (15%) were left unsold, this aggregate was more than our valuation for the whole sale, and some 20% above our estimate for the lots that found a purchaser.

It shows the healthy state of the market that, despite these statistics, only a handful of items rose strongly above their estimate: and predictably these were nearly always the rarest postmarks. Examples are "AN" £11 (lot 1 £6); ANGUILLA FOREST £29 (lot 3 £18); Grenada first type 'E' and 'G', £36 and £34 (lots 90 and 91, £25 and £15). Undoubted leader in this category was (COUL)BISTRIE £27 (lot 76 £10); but even this makes sense when one realised that the slightly less rare manuscript markings of Wesley and Portsmouth regularly fetch £30 or more each.

The one exception to this hunt for rare postmarks was British Guiana, where the rarities in lots 53 and 54 were left unsold. This colony is certainly the back-marker in popularity, and may stay that way for years to come; all the same, we think that members of the future will envy us the opportunity to pick up this country's varied, attractive, and above all, scarce postmarks while they were still near the ground floor. The other connoisseur's item to remain unsold was Tobago SG.9 in a block of four (lot 181). This was probably worth full catalogue, and the owner may well be pleased that it did not sell. A similar item is not likely to appear in our auction for a long, long while ahead.

Most buoyant of all the countries was St. Vincent. The two early SPECIMEN stamps sold exceptionally well, and all the postmarks were strongly in demand; then, as our catalogue predicted, came the final item, the rare 3rd setting of the WAR STAMP (lot 180). We were pretty confident when it arrived for sale that it would fetch over catalogue. What we could not forecast, but knew by the time of the sale, was that a similar copy, ex Forsyth, would be sold at Harmers for £55! The news was promulgated to an astounded room and the lot went on the book at £34. The buyer was happy, so was the seller: he (or she) had bought the stamp as normal, so we hear. There is usually a small bonus for buyers attending the sale; this time it was for the defeated under-bidder for lot 145. There was a second copy available, would he like it? He would: and lot 145A sold for £10.50. Lastly we should mention the generosity of Ian Chard who donated lots 50 and 51 for Circle Funds. They realised £2, a gesture greatly appreciated. All in all, a sale of high standard, and keenly contented.

We shall be hard pressed to match it in future years.
 Detailed results were as follows (unsold lots are not shown):

Lot	1	£11.00	Lot	82	£ 1.25	Lot	149	£ 9.00
	2	8.50		83	3.00		150	11.00
	3	29.00		84	2.25		151	10.00
	4	1.50		85	4.00		152	5.00
	5	8.00		86	4.00		153	42.00
	8	12.00		87	3.50		154	31.00
	9	1.75		88	5.75		155	19.00
	10	4.00		89	16.00		156	13.50
	11	6.50		90	36.00		157	10.00
	12	5.50		91	34.00		158	10.00
	13	3.50		92	11.00		159	4.00
	14	11.00		93	10.00		160	5.50
	15	3.00		94	12.50		162	5.00
	16	11.00		96	3.50		163	9.00
	18	16.00		97	33.00		164	5.25
	19	12.00		98	12.50		167	36.00
	20	6.00		99	19.00		168	30.00
	21	9.00		100	8.00		169	15.50
	22	3.00		101	4.25		170	6.00
	23	1.50		102	11.00		171	5.25
	24	3.00		104	3.50		172	1.50
	25	2.25		105	1.50		173	7.50
	26	1.50		106	6.50		174	7.50
	27	4.50		107	8.00		175	8.00
	28	8.00		108	4.50		176	5.25
	31	31.00		109	9.00		177	15.50
	32	12.50		110	14.00		179	2.50
	33	2.25		111	1.75		180	34.00
	34	7.50		112	2.50		182	20.00
	35	3.75		114	4.50		183	16.00
	36	4.50		115	2.00		184	40.00
	37	8.50		116	22.00		185	5.50
	39	9.50		117	20.00		186	2.50
	40	5.25		118	26.00		187	2.50
	41	15.50		120	8.50		188	14.00
	42	14.00		121	5.50		189	10.00
	43	2.00		122	10.50		190	9.00
	45	1.25		123	11.00		191	6.50
	46	.75		124	3.00		192	4.75
	47	1.50		125	13.00		193	13.00
	48	2.50		126	5.50		194	9.50
	49	4.50		127	3.25		195	2.00
50 & 51	2.00		128	8.50		196	9.00	
	52	2.00	129	6.00		198	5.00	
	55	2.50	130	4.00		201	9.00	
	57	3.00	131	9.00		202	9.00	
	58	7.00	132	5.50		204	3.00	
	59	3.50	134	13.50		205	10.00	
	60	8.00	136	4.50		206	9.00	
	61	15.00	137	2.50		207	14.50	
	63	9.00	138	2.00		208	11.50	
	64	30.00	140	2.00		209	10.00	
	65	13.00	141	1.50		210	4.50	
	66	17.00	142	7.50		211	2.50	
	67	24.00	143	52.00		212	3.00	
	68	25.00	144	9.00		213	5.25	
	69	5.50	145	11.00		214	4.00	
	71	20.00	145A	10.50		215	20.00	
	75	4.50	146	15.00		216	5.25	
	76	27.00	147	5.50		217	5.00	
	80	5.50	148	7.00		218	10.50	

Lot	219	£2.00	Lot	227	£6.00	Lot	235	£5.75
	220	2.50		228	6.00		237	1.50
	221	3.00		229	8.00		238	2.50
	222	7.00		230	4.00		239	4.50
	223	3.00		231	8.00		240	6.00
	224	7.50		232	4.25			
	225	7.50		233	2.50			
	226	8.00		234	5.25			

DISPLAY

On 15th February, 1978 our Hon. Editor Mike Sheppard gave a display from his collection of Barbados together with a commentary on the pages shown to nine members who were present.

The display started with a copy of the London Gazette for November 17th 1687, which gave notice of the intention to establish a Post Office in Barbados and Antigua, although it is doubtful if this instruction was acted upon.

There then followed a range of pre-adhesive covers illustrating early postal rates and handstamps. The earliest, with 'Ship' in manuscript and a Bishop mark for 28th May 1750, was written on board the "Sloop Tavistock" anchored in Carlisle Bay. A 1751 letter without postal markings and sent by private arrangement led on to the Barbados marks - the two line BARBA/DOES mark on covers of 1747 and 1768; the former being sent at the 1N6 rate at the time attempts were being made to re-introduce a packet service. The large straight line BARBADOES mark together with a PORTSMOUTH/SHIP LRE was shown on a cover to London rated at 4d. (1d. Captain's gratuity and 3d. inland postage). This was followed by the first dated mark introduced in 1799, to a number of colonies in the West Indies, as the result of an attempted insurance fraud. Three strikes of the small straight line BARBADOES mark were shown, the first two being used as a mark of origin and the third as a transit mark. The pre-adhesive section continued with covers showing both types of the fleuron mark, examples of the type PH date stamp showing the day of the month both before and after the month and then the type PL mark struck in black, red and blue. With the exception of the Crowned Circle Paid mark, a very early soldier's letter of 1840 sent at the 1d. concession rate and a letter of 1849 showing a forwarding agent's endorsement brought the pre-adhesive section to a close.

The paid marks were illustrated by covers bearing a strike of the Crowned Circle Paid mark in red, the first two types of Official Paid mark and provisional use of the Crowned Circle Paid mark in black in 1893 during a shortage of ½d stamps, and again in 1896 when the inland newspaper rate was reduced to a ¼d. and pending the arrival of ¼d. stamps.

In the postmark section all the obliterations and most of the datestamps used during the Victorian and Edwardian periods were represented, the barred oval numeral obliterations all being on 1d. blue stamps of the 1852 or 1855 issues.

This was followed by a number of covers all bearing stamps and showing various postal rates which covered a period from the opening of the inland post office in 1852 until some ten years after Barbados joined the U.P.U. in 1881.

A number of G.P.O. handstamps and other miscellaneous marks were then shown. Also included in this section were ship letter and paquebot marks, censor marks and finally various tax markings.

The latter part of the display was devoted to the issued stamps, many of which were shown on cover. Nearly all the Perkins Bacon Britannia stamps were shown, the 1861 rough perf. issue being particularly well represented by a used strip of six of the 1d. blue off cover and a strip of five of the 1d. deep blue on cover to the U.S.A. This was followed by a used strip of seven of the 6d. rose red off cover and a pair on cover to England. Another multiple was a used strip of six of the 1873 one shilling value. The last of the Britannia stamps to be shown were copies of the 1878 1d. surcharge on the five shilling value with value tablet removed. Victorian stamps continued with the 1882 issue, a strip of three with the 1892 Half-penny surcharge, one with the no hyphen variety, franking a surcharged postal stationery envelope with the surcharge in black, and then a mint copy of the same stamp with the surcharge double in red and black.

The early commemorative issues were shown as SPECIMEN sets and there were small studies of the Tercentenary of Annexation and Kingston Relief Fund issues. The George V stamps included a 2/- booklet made up on ½d. and 1d. stamps from the 1912 issue, WAR TAX stamps with SPECIMEN copy, higher values of the 1921 definitives with a strip of three of the 3/- value on piece, and then examples of the Tercentenary of Settlement stamp with SPECIMEN copy.

The display concluded with a few examples of postal stationery items with die proofs of 1882-83 ½d. and 1d. imprinted stamps, and finally a very scarce private picture postcard (court size) used in 1899.

At the conclusion of the display Lt. Col. S.F. Cave proposed a vote of thanks and pointed out how interesting the display and commentary had been with its emphasis on postal history concerning which Mike Sheppard had shown his considerable knowledge. The members present agreed and showed their appreciation with enthusiasm.

NOTES AND QUERIES

ANTIGUA

Regarding Michael Medlicott's query in Bulletin No.94 of September 1977.

The Antigua Postal Fiscals exist in two watermarks - Crown CC and Crown CA.

I have the following stamps in my collection but feel sure it is far from complete:-
Crown CC Proof in blue on thick card - value tablets blank and overprinted 'Specimen'

1d Postally used with A02

Fiscally used 1d 1/- 10/-

Mint 2d 4d (strip of 3 with control 1) and 6d (value in blue)

2/-, 3/-, 4/-, 5/- (value in red)

Crown CA 1d and 3d (value in blue)

1/- and 10/- (value in red)

E.K. Thompson

BRITISH WEST INDIES

G.B. USED IN THE WEST INDIES

Perhaps the British Post (Consular) in Havana may interest some of us. We know that a mental malfunction created C65 from C56 in the middle 1860's. Did C58

similarly receive an upright C85 at about the same time. The “evidence” is a clearly struck SG.123 6d. of May 1872, for this would not be a probable value for Enfield. Only a cover could prove - but the theory may be worth putting on paper.

Peter Jaffe

DOMINICA

Simon Goldblatt may care to know I have a 2½d. brown SG.6 with Crowned Circle.

The first and last dates for fiscal use of postage stamps were given by me in Philatelic Magazine for October 9th, 1953 as January 1st, 1876 and May 19th, 1877.

Has any member seen D.P. in oval on other than the 1d. SG.1? Was this used from April 1875 in the (first?) local post to operate?

I find I have a portion of a mission letter of 1812 with a large fleuron. It carries a promise not to repeat the purchase for humane reasons of a female slave who after care for this world and the next was disposed of alive amid tears. I wonder if he made a profit. The manuscript rate to London was two shillings.

Peter Jaffe

GRENADA

Grenada Badge Type Revenue Stamp - I have a copy of the £1 (One Pound) Red and Green, Perf. 14, and I have recently acquired a copy of a similar stamp Mint of the Five Dollar value. What other values exist? I believe the first issue was about 1908 and the Five Dollar issue 1950 - can anyone confirm dates of issue and printer? The \$5 stamp is in slightly paler colours than the £1 and was probably printed by De la Rue & Co.

Bryan E. Johnson

JAMAICA

JAMAICA RAILWAYS

From the summary in the September issue of the displays given at the meeting in March 1977, I see that Mr. S. Goldblatt showed what was reported as “reputedly” being a postmark of WINDSOR CASTLE SIDING. From the lack of positive identification I assume that only the upper half of the postmark is visible. The answer, I’m afraid, to the reviewer’s perhaps intently rhetorical question “what else, after all, could have included so many squeezed-up letters ... ?” is KINGSTON BAGGAGE OFFICE which has 21 letters as opposed to the 19 in WINDSOR CASTLE SIDING!

I have half a dozen part strikes of the former, which between them overlap to produce the full postmark. These are dated between 1908 and 1912, so if Mr. Goldblatt’s item has a postmark dated wildly outside these limits it could still be WINDSOR CASTLE SIDING’

Whilst on the subject of the KINGSTON BAGGAGE OFFICE postmark I would like to mention a recent find concerning its predecessor, BAGGAGE DEPT, which does not have the word “Kingston” and whose second word is abbreviated as shown. This datestamp has been recorded as existing in a Type I (Jamaica Railway) format as well as in the Type 3 (Jamaica Govt. Railway). My find, to be described shortly, when compared with two bottom-half strikes in my collection, indicates that there was but

one format, but with the style of lettering as for Type I, but with the wording of a Type 3.

The item concerned is a top-half strike but with additionally the letter B visible in the eight-o'clock position, i.e. as the first letter of the station name. The upper lettering clearly reads JAMAICA GOVT. R , the style of lettering more accurately being what I refer to as "intermediate Type I" because the letters are not as squat and square as in a normal Type I but also certainly not as narrow as a Type 3.

What is of particular interest is the date, 11 Mar 1905, which is five years earlier than any Type 3 I have got or heard of. One of the two lower-half strikes is also dated March 1905, but lacking the upper portion I had regarded it as being a Type I. I am quite certain that the B referred to above could not be the start of BALACLAVA, BOG WALK, BUFF BAY or BUSHEY PARK as the style of lettering, the distance between 'B' and 'J' and the positioning of the B all indicate that it is BAGGAGE DEPT.

Having mentioned an 'intermediate Type I' it might be of interest if I were to follow-up that lead-in as well: Four stations, five counting LINSTED if the spelling of LINSTED was corrected with a replacement Type I, are recorded as having a second Type I datestamp. Of these only WILLIAMSFIELD had an 'intermediate'. Of the others, ANNATTO BAY to ANNOTTO BAY (or vice versa) was another spelling correction (or a spelling mistake) whilst for KINGSTON in the second type the letters of the station name were much more spread out, the style of lettering remaining unaltered. The original Type I of the other station, ALBANY, for some reason had much taller letters than normal, this abnormality being corrected in the second version.

Apart from WILLIAMSFIELD, I have examples of three other intermediate Type Is, for APPLETON (1911), PORT ANTONIO (1907) and SPANISH TOWN (1907, two examples), but I feel sure that there must be several others. The intermediate for APPLETON was presumably in use by February 1907, because it is that date and station that was used as an illustration of a Type I by de Burca in the first published listing of earliest and latest dates of use of the station postmarks, which appeared in Stamp Collecting on 5 Feb 1960 (the same illustration appears in Johnson's handbook published in 1964). The illustration happens to be of an intermediate Type I!

One of the two examples of SPANISH TOWN referred to above is a lower-half strike with a date of 5 Jan 1907 and which has been recorded as the earliest Type 3 for that station. This correction puts the earliest Type 3 for any station, other than the rogue BAGGAGE DEPT, well into 1910.

To complete the picture regarding replacement Type Is, I have examples for two other stations, GRANGE LANE and KENDAL. The latter has a date of 21 Oct 1916 and has at some time in the past been mistakenly described as a Type 2, which puts the existence of KENDAL STATION very much in doubt. (I must admit that I have never been happy with such a late date for a Type 2, which would have made it at least five years after the latest known Type 2 of other stations). For both KENDAL and GRANGE LANE the lettering in the replacement is a bit larger than in the original, but still retaining a fairly wide format. It is perhaps a coincidence but GRANGE LANE is one of the very few other stations recorded as having a Type 2 postmark. Assuming the sighting to be correct (de Burca) it can have had a very short life as I have an extremely fresh second Type I of 4 Jul 1906. This is quite possible, however, as the stationmaster

at GRANGE LANE must have had a strong wrist and forearm action as this station post office required at least four different datestamps over 24 years (five including a Type 2)!

In the de Burca listing there is an important error concerning CHAPELTON. This is shown as existing in a Type 3 as early as August 1912. Apart from the fact that this branch line wasn't opened until the following year, I have the postmark in question. At first sight it appears to be 1912 - certainly the last number of the year is clearly a 2. But 1912 is impossible and a closer inspection shows the year to be 1924, but arranged 19~~2~~ i.e. with the 4 inverted and put in front of the 2. A good look at the lettering shows it to be a Type 4 (with the word Government in full) and not a Type 3. I personally am very dubious that CHAPELTON ever had a Type 3.

The importance of this correction to the date is that it effectively destroys the theory that DANKS and CHAPELTON were in use contemporaneously. The latest date recorded for DANKS is 14 Dec 1921 and Nicholson is on record as having stated that the change took place at the end of that year. It is wrong to say that DANKS was renamed CHAPELTON, as the two were separate stations; at the due moment the station post office at DANKS was closed and that at CHAPELTON opened.

De Burca's earliest date for DANKS (3 Dec 1910) is also an impossibility, as the following extract from a 1912 official handbook on the BWI proves: "At the local General Election in 1911 railway extension was made a prominent issue, and in March the Colonial Secretary introduced into the Legislature a resolution authorising the expenditure of £90,000 on the construction of a branch line from May Pen to DANKS, beyond CHAPELTON in upper Clarendon After an animated discussion the resolution was carried by 19 votes to 5.

The new line will open up the fertile valley of the Rio Minho It is hoped that ultimately the line will be driven forward to the still more fertile district of Ulster Spring in Upper Trelawny and then on to Falmouth, the seaport on the north side of the island, whose former prosperity would thereby be restored". Due to the Great War and the economic situation in the 'Twenties this long-term aim was never accomplished, further extension being limited to as far as Frankfield in 1925.

De Burca also mentions variations in colour. Apart from red, for which a special stamping pad must have been issued, most of the variations were due to a topping-up of the original lightish blue ink pad with either a deeper or brighter blue or with black ink. The most important group (apart from red) is that in violet which, from the list below, would seem to have been used only in the last two months or so prior to the closure of the Station Post Offices on 31 Dec 1924. In some stations the stamping pad had obviously dried-up and in view of the imminent closure no further stocks of blue ink can have been available. Considering the similarity of the measures taken, the one of indelible violet ink may have been officially authorised.

The exception to the rule is the item with a HIGHGATE postmark for the penultimate day of use. In this case the colour is almost the grey of a normal post office stamping pad, but with just the slightest blue tinge.

De Burca also mentions a purple postmark for KINGSTON BAGGAGE OFFICE for 1911. Apart from my example dated 1908, all my other dated items for this Office are all 1912 and in blue. The clearness of the purple postmark suggests that this was the colour issued and from the evidence available it may have been in use for over three

years prior to a change to blue ink. Here is the list which I referred to earlier, all items being in my collection:

STATIONS	COLOUR OF POSTMARK	DATE
ALBANY	Violet	5 Nov 1924
BUFF BAY	Blue-black	9 Jan 1922
FOUR PATHS	Violet	22 Dec 1924
HIGHGATE	Grey-blue	30 Dec 1924
KINGSTON	Blue-black	28 Apr & 10 May 1922
MAY PEN	Violet	29 Dec 1924
WILLIAMSFIELD	Violet	19 Nov 192?
KINGSTON BAGGAGE OFFICE	Purple	10 Nov 1908

When I put pen to paper I had only the single intention of commenting on the possible sighting of WINDSOR CASTLE SIDING, but one thing seems to have led to another so instead of a short letter I seem to have ended up with something rather longer.

I would be delighted to hear from other Members on the subject of Jamaica Railways, whether they be concurring, disagreeing or preferably adding to what I have written, or even better still willing to part with any Railway items in exchange for other Jamaica material.

Major T.W. Jefferson

MONTSERRAT

WHY NOT COLLECT MONTSERRAT?

(continued from page 15, Bulletin No.96)

SG.9 2½d red-brown can be picked up as a single with part original gum or used, but it seems to be a difficult stamp in multiples. I have only seen or heard of four blocks of four and one horizontal strip of three with part original gum, one of the blocks being climatically toned.

As for the used stamp, I have only noted three horizontal pairs, one pair being rust stained partly.

There was one consignment by De la Rue of SG.9 2½d red-brown to the colony consisting of 8,040 stamps.

SG.10 2½d ultramarine is not a stamp that much can be written about: I have seen or heard of only six blocks of four with part original gum and, so far as used examples are concerned, I do not know of any multiples.

This is rather puzzling because the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue value for this stamp is not high; however, in an auction sale of a very fine collection of Montserrat in March 1977 there was only one block of four of this stamp with part original gum and no used example offered and I can only conclude that here again, as in the case of the 1d rose-red, the catalogue value has for years taken no account of the scarcity. There were three consignments by De la Rue of SG.10 2½d ultramarine to the colony totalling 16,200 stamps.

SG.11 4d blue with part original gum is a rare item and I know of only one block of four with part original gum and have never heard of any used multiples although used singles turn up reasonably often. Incidentally, this is the only Montserrat stamp which Jean de Sperati reproduced and as his reproductions are superb beware of used

examples with the forged "A08" obliterator in different positions on the reproduced stamp. There was one consignment by De la Rue of SG.11 4d blue to the colony consisting of 3,900 stamps.

SG.12 4d mauve is not a stamp which is seen frequently in a multiple. I have seen only one block of six and three blocks of four with part original gum and one horizontal strip of three used. Singles of this stamp with part original gum or in used condition are fairly common. Covers with this stamp are however extremely rare and I have seen or heard of only two covers. The well known Montserrat collection auctioned in March 1977 apparently contained no example of this stamp as none was offered for sale in the Auction Catalogue. A possible explanation for its absence is that when the collection was formed between the two World Wars the stamp was considered to be so common at that time that the owner of the collection did not trouble to acquire it. There were four consignments by De la Rue of SG.12 4d mauve to the colony totalling 29,400 stamps.

SG.13 1d red perf 12 was I believe an experimental printing and it was not large. I have seen or heard of two blocks of six and five blocks of four with part original gum, one strip of four used on small piece and two covers, one being a mourning cover to Scotland with a horizontal strip of four and the other cover to Birmingham bearing twelve 1d stamps and both the latter cover itself and most of the twelve stamps have faults. This 1d stamp is also found with the inverted 'S' variety in 'MONTSERRAT'.

The stamp can also be found bisected vertically and diagonally for use as a ½d; and when on cover it can be without a surcharge or with a black "½" surcharge or a red "½" surcharge. For further details of covers of this nature you are again referred to an article entitled "MONTSERRAT and DOMINICA". "The 1d bisects and bogus "½" on pages 63 to 66 (inclusive) in Bulletin No.86, September 1975.

There was one consignment by De la Rue of SG.13 1d red perf 12 to the colony consisting of 6,480 stamps.

The consignment figures have been obtained from pages 66 and 67 of the London Philatelist for 1969 and you may wish to refer to The London Philatelist for details of the dates of consignments and the number of stamps consigned.

I cannot leave the Queen Victoria stamps printed from the Perkins, Bacon & Co., plates without referring to the re-entries which are to be found on the 1d and 6d values. As these are stamps of Antigua overprinted "MONTSERRAT" the re-entries are the same for both countries and are much sought after by specialists.

As far as scarcity is concerned a re-entry on a Montserrat 1d or 6d is approximately twice as difficult to find as on the equivalent Antigua stamp. There are of course re-entries to be found on SG.3 6d blue-green. If there was only one sheet of this stamp printed, as seems likely, then a stamp from the sheet with a re-entry will be unique and it is therefore certainly as scarce as and possibly even more scarce than the inverted 'S' variety on this stamp of which variety two examples may have been printed although at present only one example is known to exist.

I do not propose to say very much about the stamps of this country after Queen Victoria's reign for two reasons. First, I have never specialised in them and therefore do not know very much about them; and secondly, I have always suspected that the stamps of Edward VII and George V were so well and uniformly printed that there is not much scope for the specialist to find out a great deal of interest. The stamps of George VI's

reign are probably more interesting; due to the vicissitudes of War these could provide some interest to a specialist in connection with printings, paper, shades, etc., but even here, the amount of interest that can be generated is limited as compared for example with Leeward Islands stamps of the same reign. However, if you are interested in the George VI stamps you should acquire "The Printings of King George VI Colonial Stamps" by W.J.W. Potter and Lt. Col. R.C.M. Shelton, MBE; this book will enable you to make a good start.

As regards the Queen Elizabeth stamps, I believe that there are catalogues which note the varieties and you should obtain a catalogue best suited to your purpose and go on from there.

I now come to the early postal history and the postal markings of this island and cannot do better than to refer you to "The early Postal History of Montserrat 1702-1900" by L.E. Britnor published in the issues of Stamp Collecting on November 23rd and 30th 1962 which sets out the position most clearly.

I refer you also to our Study Circle's Paper No.4 entitled "MONTSERRAT" also by L.E. Britnor which is a monograph dealing with all aspects of philately relating to this former colony. Recently a new three line packet type mark not so far located in G.P.O. Records or previously seen in use has been found. It is on an 1801 entire letter to London showing "MT/SERRAT/JAN 13 1802". The early postal markings are very difficult to acquire and one needs now great patience and a deep purse as well for the fine strikes. Only very few examples of each strike or marking are known; sometimes only two or three examples are known to exist and when an example comes on the market it fetches a big price as there is no knowing when it will be available again.

From about 1890 the number of different types of postal markings gradually began to increase but this island has never been able to compete with Antigua, Dominica or St. Kitts as regards the quantity of different types of postal markings. The formation of a postmark collection is feasible therefore for these who do not wish to spend large amounts. Surprisingly it took me a number of years to acquire a complete used collection of the catalogued stamps up to 1938: why not try doing this to begin with? You can also add to the interest of such a collection by also including Leeward Islands stamps with Montserrat postmarks.

In conclusion, I will only say that some aspects of the collecting of Montserrat are difficult and other aspects are much easier to surmount, thus providing a contrast to suit all tastes and pockets.

I hope that my remarks have proved interesting and that people have been encouraged to take up this country which has for far too long not received the recognition which it deserves except from a comparatively small number of collectors. Good hunting to those of you who decide to join the band of collectors of this former colony!!

E.V. Toeg

NEVIS

I sympathise with Mr. Pullar: it is so frustrating to exhaust the catalogue and the available philatelic literature without being able to say with certainty whether that stamp on approval is or is not the desired variety.

There is no substitute, in literature, for seeing and memorising an authentic copy of a particular stamp; in Nevis, at least, perseverance will bring results, but it is a well written up colony - or was in days gone by - which possibly accounts for the scanty information in our Bulletins.

Re-touches (i) and (ii) on the 1d, and the cross-on-hill variety of the 1/-, are beautifully illustrated in Melville's Nevis (of which I hope a copy will be available in a forthcoming auction). The remaining three catalogued re-touches can be seen described and illustrated in the London Philatelist, but I cannot give a reference, as the index is not to hand at the time of writing. Of these three (which seem to be to be much scarcer than either of the former two) I find No. (v) the easiest to remember and identify; indeed, I get more pleasure looking for the uncatalogued re-touches - e.g. the 'flock of bees' on stamp No.9 of the 1d sheet - than for the listed (iii) and (iv). At any rate, once Mr. Pullar gets his eye in, I am sure he will pick up re-touch No. (i), the famous 'herring-bone', which to me is far more like a trio of ladies' combs super-imposed one on another.

Simon Goldblatt

ST. LUCIA

ST. LUCIA POST OFFICES

The latest St. Lucia "Sub Post Office" to open is that of PERROT. The date of opening was 1st November, 1977. This Sub Post Office is located about three miles north of VIEUX FORT and just east of SAVANNES BAY. It serves the following areas:

Perrot, Savanne, Morne Calliandre (from the P.O. Notice) or Morne Caillandre (on the D.O.S. map), Cocoa, St. Urbain (Au Picon) Belle Vue. Hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

I believe I can end Mr. Coleman's confusion over "DERNIERE" and "RIVIERE". The Sub Post Office of "Derniere Riviere" opened on 1st February, 1972; "Grand Riviere" opened, as he states, on 1st September, 1959.

The town of Soufriere was in fact blessed with a post office in 1850. This probably opened on 22nd April, 1850. The office had its own c.d.s. and examples on cover exist. Closed about 1856 the office did not re-open until 15th July 1884. For a full account of this office see "The Postal History of Soufriere, St. Lucia" by Robert Devaux in the British Caribbean Philatelic Journal, December, 1974.

Guy Kilburn

ST. VINCENT

I have used my calendar collection of one penny De la Rue used at Georgetown to establish that the reversed 'C' was last used on May 27th, 1897 and the correct 'C' (first) used on May 28th. I think A was first used in January, 1899, perhaps from New Year. I have C on its back for August 19th, 1898 and find this position uncommon.

The normal C was in use, probably from 1884 until I note April 15th, 1893 as an early reversed date.

I have a copy of SG.31, 1880 1/- B perforation with two scarlet fine lines on the back 11mm apart. The lines are broken and slightly displaced towards the top. Can any member suggest a cause?

I note that SG.28 exists both with the local perforation and the local surcharge double. Since we have no ideas on the setting, I report that stamp 56 is one of these

with figures uneven. The broken top to figure, similar to that found on SG.46, also exists in the setting.

Peter Jaffe

REVERSED AND INVERTED WATERMARKS OF ST. VINCENT

Peter Jaffe and J.W.G. Purves published their conclusions on reversed and inverted watermarks in their paper on De la Rue Printings in the London Philatelist Vol.70, No.823 (July 1961). This new list, which is largely based on the writer's own collection, is intended to supplement rather than contradict their findings:

SG.39	1d drab	70% normal	30% reversed
** 40	2d on ld lake	80% "	20% "
** 41	4d ultramarine (14)	5% "	95% "
41a	4d dull ultram.	Nil	100% "
42	½d green (12)	99% Normal	1% " (reported)
** 43	4d blue (12)	95% "	5% " not seen
43a	4d grey-blue	50% "	50% "
44	6d green	100% "	Nil
45	1s. vermilion	99% "	1% reversed (reported)
** 46	1d on 2½d on 1d	70% "	30% " by Sir E.Bacon)
** 47	½d deep green	85% "	15% "
47a	½d green	90% "	5% "
48	1d rose-red	20% "	80% "
48a	1d rose	100% "	Nil
48b	1d red (1887)	95% "	5% reversed
48c	1d carmine-red	100% "	Nil
49	2d on ld milky	99% "	1% reversed (in
50	4d red-brown	99% "	1% " Gilbert-Lodge)
51	4d purple-brown	100% "	Nil
51a	4d chocolate	99% "	1% reversed
** 52	6d violet	100% "	Nil
** 53	5s. lake	100% "	Nil
53a	5s. brown-lake	100% "	Nil
54	2½d on 4d choc.	100% "	Nil
55	2½d on ld grey	100% "	Nil
55a	2½d on ld blue	99% "	1% reversed

Of the 1883 colour trials, the ½d orange is found consistently with a reversed watermark, but of the remainder the 1d (½d) green is the only one so far reported to show this characteristic.

The question to be answered is what procedure De la Rue adopted when printing on the reverse side of the paper, and why some issues show this more or less consistently whereas others it is fortuitous. It would seem that after 1887, of the issues where a reversed watermark has shown up, the likelihood is of an odd misplaced sheet rather than deliberate policy.

The same would almost certainly apply to the inverted watermarks, shown by the **, except in the case of the 6d violet, where there seem to be a high percentage of inverted watermarks, possibly 30-40%. SG.41 has been found reversed and inverted. Others are normal inverted.

Any further information or comments would be most welcome.

Vincent Duggleby

TOBAGO

THE DE LA RUE PRINTINGS OF POSTAGE STAMPS 1880-1898

In the hope that the information may prove helpful I show in date order a list of the twenty eight consignments of the Tobago Postage Stamps.

Mr. John Easton FRPSL compiled lists of the Tobago Postage Stamp quantities and invoice dates, the information was taken from the De la Rue invoices and he regarded the invoices as the actual dates on which the stamps were despatched from the De la Rue works.

The first and second consignments were the paper watermarked Crown CC and those which followed were the paper watermarked CA.

Consignments dated 1st April 1885 and those which followed were printed in the changed colours except for the one shilling orange-brown, error of colour, consigned on the 10th August 1896.

John de Vries

Acknowledgements:

The De la Rue Printings (Tobago) by John Easton

The London Philatelist April 1961

Consignment Date	½d	1d	2½d	4d	6d	1/-
4.10.80	1,200	1,200		1,200	7,740	6,000
22. 1.81	6,000	9,000		15,000	-	-
14.10.81	6,000	12,240		-	-	-
14. 2.82	29,640	30,120		5,880	-	-
24.10.83	-	-	24,000	-	-	-
22. 2.84	-	-	-	-	18,000	-
1. 4.85	-	-	-	18,000	-	-
17. 5.86	18,000	-	-	-	6,000	-
23. 4.87	24,240	-	-	-	-	-
25. 6.89	-	36,000	-	-	-	-
7. 5.90	-	-	-	18,360	-	-
23.11.91	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
14. 3.92	3,120	3,180	3,000	-	-	-
2.10.92	-	-	18,240	-	-	-
21.10.92	36,900	30,000	-	-	-	-
30.12.93	9,480	10,080	-	-	5,040	5,040
12. 7.94	-	50,400	9,960	3,000	-	-
1. 7.95	20,400	25,080	20,040	3,120	10,020	6,000
21. 2.96	-	-	-	5,160	-	-
10. 8.96	-	10,080	10,020	5,040	-	6,000
16.12.96	-	-	-	-	6,000	-
28.12.96	20,160	-	-	-	-	-
10. 2.97	-	-	-	-	-	10,020
20. 2.97	-	-	-	10,200	-	-
28. 3.97	-	-	-	-	6,000	6,000
21. 6.97	36,000	30,000	4,800	4,800	-	-
18. 2.98	-	-	-	-	6,000	-
20.10.98	-	10,140	10,020	-	-	-

TRINIDAD

TRINIDAD FORWARDING AGENTS

A recently acquired cover of some character may be of interest to collectors of Forwarding Agents' marks.

The cover originated in CIUDAD BOLIVAR, where the Compania Minera "El Callao" applied their dated double ring cachet on 29 May 84 on the back flap. In

Trinidad it acquired a violet rectangular cachet 48 x 31 mm with chamfered corners, inscribed "Forwarded by/C Schook & Co/Port of Spain/Trinidad". (also reverse), and a pair of SG. 110, making up an eightpenny rate, cancelled by Trinidad 20mm datestamps, code letter C reversed, dated JU 6 84. It is addressed to a firm on Wall Street, New York, where it arrived on 24 June, and is endorsed in manuscript "per Barracuda"; on arrival it was re-addressed to East Lyme, Connecticut. Although the cover bears a variety of New York markings, it has, alas, no postal marking of Ciudad Bolivar.

I have been able to find no reference to C Schook & Co., and would be most grateful for information. Equally, did "Barracuda" operate a regular service between Ciudad Bolivar and Port of Spain, and does eightpence represent only postage Trinidad/New York, or carriage from point of origin to destination?

Michael Medicott

TUMPUNA - SAN RAPHAEL

If Simon Goldblatt will forgive me I would like to suggest an amendment to his categories of scarcity ratings for Tumpuna and San Raphael town date stamps.

It is given that a branch post office was opened at Tumpuna on the 7th February, 1887. Tumpuna is said to have been the name given to the village as a result of an earlier settlement by the Amerindians. Later when the Spanish erected a church in Tumpuna the settlement name remained unchanged.

Not until 1903 by legislative action was Tumpuna rechristened San Raphael after the church which had long stood in the centre of the village, the official reason for the change being given as "by reason of the similarity to that name with the town of Tunapuna". (Proclamation No.10 of 1903)

Among my copies of the San Raphael date stamp the earliest date is shown 1st January 1907 and in as much as Tumpuna and San Raphael were the same village possibly an equal scarcity would be appropriate.

John de Vries

Acknowledgements:

The London Philatelist Vol. LXIV Handstruck Stamps & Cancellations by J.B. Marriott.

A History of Place Names in Trinidad & Tobago by C.R. Ottley.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

4c BROWN OF TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Following M.F. Roett's information-in Bulletin No.94 showing the misuse of the 4c brown revenue stamp some further details have come to hand explaining the stamp's history.

The 4c Revenue stamp recess printed in brown was issued in conjunction with the first Pictorial set and was placed on sale 1st February 1935. This stamp was intended purely for Revenue purposes. It was sold with postage stamps at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

Like other Pictorials it is found watermarked multiple crown script CA, perforation 12 x 12 and 12½ x 12½. This 4c stamp remained on sale until May 1938, when it was replaced by the new set bearing similar designs with the inclusion of the portrait of King George VI.

Possibly of additional interest is that on introduction of the new set (1938) the original 4c Revenue (Memorial Park) type was incorporated in the set, the word 'revenue' being omitted. The stamp could now be used for either postage or revenue purposes.

Used for Revenue

Although this new 4c brown could be used for postage, the majority of people in Trinidad having become so familiar with this colour and value as a Revenue issue still continued to look upon its successor as such, and it was mainly used on receipts and other documents for revenue purposes. It was used to a very limited extent along with other denominations for overseas mail, as 4c was not a regular postage rate. Hence the 4c denomination was seldom required for local purposes.

Suffice to say the above explains why the 4c value enjoys its catalogue status, albeit under-rated for scarcity mint and used.

John de Vries

Acknowledgements:

4c Brown of Trinidad by Chas. H. Munro

The Philatelic Magazine November 14th 1947

S. Papworth B.W.I.S.C. Hon. Librarian

NEWS ROUNDUP

This year's British Philatelic Exhibition will take place at the Seymour Hall, London from 18th to 21st October and the prospectus is now available from the B.P.E. Secretary at Room 26, 1, Whitehall Place, London, SW1A 2HE.

The closing date for literature entries is 11th August and for all other entries 18th August.

This is the last B.P.E. at which a collector can submit an entry to obtain Silver Medal status or above to qualify for the 1980 London International.

This year, to commemorate the occasion of their Diamond Jubilee, Harmers of London are donating a new trophy to be awarded for the best overall entry in the exhibition.

James H. Gordon tells us that he has available to interested members several copies of each of the bi-monthly Bulletins of the Trinidad Philatelic Society beginning with No.1 (Jan-Feb. 1960) to No.103 (Jan.-Feb. 1977). He offers them at no cost other than postage for large quantities. Jim also says that he would be glad to research the Bulletins for specific items. Would members please note Mr. Gordon's change of address which is listed in this issue.

Fred Seifert writes that after the death of Stan Durnin last December Linn's Stamp News had planned to drop the Postmark column that Stan had originated, but they soon became aware that readers considered it one of the most important features of the publication. Linn's have now engaged Elaine Durnin to continue the column, but it does mean that the B.C.P.S.G. will probably have to find a new editor, as Elaine will not have the time to produce the B.C.P.S.G. Journal, although she may be able to handle the printing and mailing arrangements if someone can be found to do the typing and makeup.

A note in the March edition of Gibbons Stamp Monthly reports that Sir Henry Tucker has agreed to exhibit many of the rarities from his outstanding collection of Cape of Good Hope Triangulars and "Woodblocks" at Stanley Gibbons' first international exhibition in South Africa. The exhibition is in progress as these notes are being written and those collectors who are able to attend are indeed fortunate.

Stamp Monthly also gives news of the British Philatelic Federation Merit Award to Alfred Branston of Forest P.S. and also one of our members. The Award, made this year to sixteen philatelists, is for National recognition of services to philately within regions or local areas.

Harmers of London announce that the recent sale of the specialised "Forsyth" West Indies collection of over 1200 lots obtained £133,218 with just over half of this sum being paid for the St. Vincent collection.

Another important sale will take place at Harmers this month when the "B.J. Collinson" Barbados collection will come under the hammer.

We offer our congratulations to Bryan E. Johnson for the Silver Gilt and Silver Medals awarded to him at this year's Stampex and also to Leonard Britnor for a Silver Medal in the literature class for the recent Study Circle publication "British West Indies Postal Rates up to 1900".

Some of the many Circle members giving displays on behalf of their local philatelic societies in recent months include Bruce Walker, D.G.J. Charlesworth, David Woolfson, Derek Sutcliffe, Walter N. Longdon, E.K. Thompson, Geoffrey Ritchie and Bryan A. Brookes. It is inevitable that some names will be missed, but we offer our apologies for these omissions.

Michael Sheppard

NEW MEMBERS

BARWICK, C.J. 4, West Close, Bollington, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK10 54A

Interest: Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts.

BETON, P., 18, Mountbatten Road, Braintree, Essex, CM7 6EZ

Interest: Bermuda and Jamaica postmarks.

DODGSON, Mark Nicholas, 138 Linden Lea, Compton, Wolverhampton, WV3 8BE

Interest: teavard Is. and St. Kitts-Nevis

FRIEDMAN, Barrington, 9811 SW. 2nd Street, Plantation, Fl.33324, U.S.A.

Interest: St. Vincent.

GREWOOCK, Daymon, 63, Weston Drive, Hanslope, Bucks

Interest: Leewards Is. (Geo. VI)

GUPPY, Michael John, 41 Bloomfield Road, Bath, Avon.

Interest: Bermuda, Grenada, Jamaica, Leeward Is.

HAYWARD, Kenneth Rex, Cross Acres, Belmont Road, Bath, Avon, BA2 5UR

Interest: St. Vincent incl. p/mks.

KRAEMER, James E., National Postal Museum, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0B1 Canada.

LAURENCE, S. G., The Haining, Dacre Banks, Nr. Harrogate, N. Yorks.

Interest: Trinidad, Trinidad & Tobago.

OLIVER, Michael Norman, 19 Moss Lane, Sale, Cheshire.

Interest: Leeward Is.

PARKS, L., 77 Forest Road, Birkenhead, Merseyside, LA3 1UH

Interest: Bahamas, Bermuda, Turks & Caicos Is.

SKINNER, Paul Henry, 20 Maddoxford Lane, Botley, Southampton, Hants, SO3 2DG
 Interest: Trinidad pre 1909.

VERNON, Donald Hamilton, 108, Leckhampton Road, Cheltenham, Glos., GL53 OBX
 Interest: (special) War Stamps, Geo.V. stamps of Virgin Is. Leeward Is., St. Lucia.
 Gen. interest: P.H. of B.W.I., Turks Is., Turks & Caicos Is., Virgin Is.

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