



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.

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- Acting Hon. Secretary :* **I. P. CHARD**
48 Shrublands, Potters Par, Herts. EN6 2BW
Tel. Potters Par 54491
- Hon. Treasurer :* **S.A. BAKER,**
15, Emmott Avenue,
Barkingside, Ilford, Essex, IG6 1AL
Tel: 01-554 8127
- Hon. Editor :* **M. SHEPPARD**
6 Copsleigh Close, Salfords, Surrey RH1 5BH
Tel. Redhill 63936
- Hon. Librarian:* **STEPHEN PAPWORTH**
Tir Nan Og, Pembroke Road, Manorbier,
Dyfed, SA 70 7SX.
- Committee :* **B. B. BENWELL,**
S. GOLDBLATT, M. R. WILSON
- Hon. Auditor :* **A. J. BRANSTON, F.R.P.S.L.**

OBJECTS

1. TO promote interest in and the study of the stamps and postal history of the islands that comprise the **British West Indies** and in addition **BERMUDA, BRITISH GUIANA (GUYANA) and BRITISH HONDURAS.**
2. TO issue a quarterly BULLETIN containing articles, items of interest and other features.
3. To loan books from Circle library (home members only). Borrowers bear post both ways. List supplied on application.
4. To publicise 'wants'.
5. To furnish opinions on stamp(s) and/or cover(s) for a nominal fee.

MEMBERSHIP

is WORLD-WIDE in scope and open to all whether they be **advanced** or **new** collectors. The ANNUAL subscription is **£2.50** or **\$6.50** USA due **1st January**. The latter rate includes airmail postage of bulletins and collection charges and is subject to changes from time to time as determined by the Hon. Treasurer. An International Money Order or Draft drawn on LONDON is acceptable. Cheques and Postal Orders to be made payable to "B.W.I. Study Circle".

PROGRAMME 1980

1980

Sat., Sept. 20th, 3.00 p.m. Display to be arranged.

Wed., Oct. 15th, 6.00 p.m. 9 pages from members.

Thurs., Nov. 20th, 6.00 p.m. Display to be arranged.

1981

Thurs., Feb. 5th, 6.00 p.m. 9 pages from members.

Wed., March 11th, 6.00 p.m. Ian Chard, Bermuda.

Sat., April 25th, 3.00 p.m. A.G.M. and Auction.

The venue for all the above meetings has yet to be arranged.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

MINUTES OF THE 26TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the British West Indies Study Circle held on Saturday 19th April, 1980, at 2.30 p.m. at the Margaret Room of the Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London, WC1B 4EH.

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

Apologies for absence were received from: John Marriott.

The minutes of the 25th Annual General Meeting were published in the June 1979 issue of the Circle's Quarterly Bulletin, pp 27 et seq. These were taken as read and, with the approval of the Meeting, were signed as correct by the Chairman. Mr. Toeg announced that it had been decided by the Committee of the Study Circle not to make the award of the Collett Trophy on this occasion.

Report of the Hon. Secretary.

This is my 9th report as Hon. Secretary of this Study Circle. Membership as usual stands at about: 320 members. Some very limited use of the "opinion service" was made this year. The biennial task of updating the list of members must soon be undertaken once again and I would ask all members who desire changes in "interests" e.t.c. to contact me without delay. Every effort is made to keep the information up to date and accessible and to keep mistakes to a minimum but your help is necessary. The Circle enjoyed an active year with meetings held all over the place owing to our former usual meeting place, The Auction Room of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., being no longer available to us. We seem to have settled in very nicely to Committee Room A of The Law Society's Building in Chancery Lane and, hopefully, we shall be able to continue our London meetings at this venue for many more years to come. Our meetings this season have been as follows:

Saturday, 19th May 1979. Silver Jubilee Meeting and Convention at The Old Ship Hotel, Brighton. Sussex.

Saturday 6th October, 1979. Mr. E.V.Toeg displayed a collection of Montserrat.

Thursday 18th October, 1979 9 page display.

The meeting set for 28th November, 1979 was abandoned because the key for the room was not made available by the B.P.F.

Thursday 10th January, 1980. 9 page Display

Thursday 6th March, 1980. 9 page display.

Mr. Sheppard remarked that the meeting of the 28th November 1979 had been held on an informal basis in the lobby of the National Liberal Club.

Report of the Hon. Treasurer

This report over the last few years seems to have become stereotyped so this year lets start with the problems. Firstly we have somewhere in the region of 80 members who still have not paid their subscription for 1980, incidentally, most of these are these are the ones I have to remind year in and year not so if it's you, pay up and save my time and postage on reminders.

Although the General Account is in very good order, I have recommended to the Committee that Annual Subscriptions increase from 1981 to a minimum of £3.00 7.50 U.S.D., as the cost of printing the Bulletin is in excess of the revenue collected through subscriptions with printing costs rising even higher this year.

One of the most important parts of our Income comes from Auction commission and I would like to take this opportunity in thanking both Michael Sheppard and Simon Goldblatt for their time and effort in producing such good Auctions in 1979, incidentally, special thanks to Simon for his recent donation to the Society.

The Publications Account has been mainly dormant in 1979. However, I expect rapid movement in the near future on the publication of a new work.

Report of the Hon. Editor.

I have now been Editor of the Bulletin for seven years and each year when I come to give my report I usually feel that there is very little to say. If a Bulletin failed to appear there would indeed be something to report. Happily such is not the case, and this is due in very large part to the steady stream of contributions to Notes and Queries from members, particularly over the last year or so. When called upon for help, the invaluable assistance I have from Officers of the Circle, Basil Benwell our printer and my wife, Peggy, in particular, have all helped to make the task easier. The effort involved to produce a Bulletin requires the help of more than one person and my thanks are due to all those who have helped towards this end.

Report of Hon. Librarian.

When I stood before you last year I proffered the hope that delays in meeting members' requests would not continue. Alas, the work load in the organisation of BPE at its new venue proved far heavier than was envisaged and delays still occurred.

The activity during the year was almost identical to the previous twelve month period. Fifteen members made 22 requests for 57 different items from the shelves. In view of the enormous increase in postal costs which have taken place this is most encouraging.

The new shelving to which I referred last year duly arrived - and sat for some months in its 'knock-down' form. It is now assembled and the task of re-housing and re-writing the library list has been started. A reference index, by country, of mentions in the "Notes and Queries" of the Bulletins has been compiled in draft form and will be

included in the new list. A start has been made on a similar index of the London Philatelist.

A solution has been found to the storage of the smaller booklet or pamphlet by taking into use a multi-drawer steel cabinet. Currently each drawer holds material from at least two countries whilst general subjects remain in their old brown envelopes on the bookshelves. So far the use of this cabinet has proved most successful and could I think be usefully extended in due course of time.

With an average cost of a single sending of nearly £1.20 I decided quite arbitrarily to dispense with acknowledging the receipt of returned items. Members using the library are very prompt in returning items or requesting extensions of the loan period and I have only once had any cause for alarm because a book had not been received back. The alarm was needless as it transpired and by not acknowledging the return of books a saving to the member of some 8% or more will occur.

To those members who suffered the delays referred to I would like to proffer my thanks for their forbearance and I can only repeat my hope from last year.

Report of the Chairman of the Committee.

The first occasion on which the Committee met was on 6th October, 1979 when the Hon. Secretary mentioned that the Board Room of the British Philatelic Federation had been booked for meetings of the Study Circle during 1979/80 but that subsequently the British Philatelic Federation had notified him that the Board Room would not be available after the end of 1979. A further search for a meeting room was then undertaken by Mr. E. V. Toeg who found a suitable room at the Law Society's Building in Chancery Lane. Other matters briefly discussed related to the increase of charges for advertising in the Bulletin; a report by the Hon. Treasurer on the number of members with outstanding subscriptions (dues); and a report by Mr. E. V. Toeg on the arrangements made for the Wine and Cheese Party to be held on 9th May, 1980.

The second meeting of the Committee took place on 19th April, 1980 when no award of the Gilbert W. Collett Memorial Trophy was made. Other matters discussed were the Programme of Meetings for 1980/81; the increased cost of the Bulletin for 1980 resulting in the decision to raise the annual subscription (dues) from 1st January, 1981; and the proposed publication by the Study Circle of a work on Barbados Post Office markings from 1837 to date by two members of the Study Circle which would in effect up-date Paper No.2 written by Messrs. B. B. Benwell and L. E. Britnor and published by the Study Circle in 1961.

Report of the Hon. Auditor.

Mr. Branton reports that the Circle's accounts books are in very good order and the balance sheet presents the correct position.

Elections of Officers and Committee

It was noted with regret that Mr. F. D. Fitzgerald had rendered his resignation as a member of the Committee. Mr. Fitzgerald had been a member of the Committee for a number of years and had regularly attended meetings in spite of great inconvenience through distance of travel and poor health. His advice and counsel were always sound.

Nominations:

Present officers are willing to be re-elected.

Officers:

President	Mr. E. V. Toeg.
Vice President	Messrs. J. B. Marriot & 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

Committee:

Messrs. B. B. Benwell: S. Goldblatt: M. E. Wilson:

The motion "That the Officers and Committee be re-elected on block" was proposed by Mr. Hall and seconded by Mr. Britnor. All members voted in favour of the motion.

Election of Hon. Auditor.

Mr. A. J. Branston had indicated his willingness to continue to act as Hon. Auditor and his re-election was proposed by Mr. L. Britnor and seconded by Mr. S. Papworth.

Vote of thanks to Mr. F. D. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Toeg remarked on the excellent service Mr. Fitzgerald had given to the Circle. He had always attended the meetings in spite of the distance which he had to travel and his ill health. His advice had been sound and in the best interests of the Study Circle. His counsel would be surely missed. Mr. Toeg proposed that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Fitzgerald and the meeting signified its approval by sustained applause.

Mr. Fitzgerald thanked the meeting for their best wishes.

Mr. Toeg announced that the Committee had considered the question of the Circle's annual subscription and had reluctantly decided to recommend that the subscription should be raised by 50 pence to £3.00. The subscription had been steady at £2.50 since 1975 in spite of rampant inflation. Mr. Toeg suggested that if anyone wished to raise the question for discussion they should do so.

The motion "That the annual subscription of £3.00 or \$7.50 from 1st January 1981" was proposed by Mr. Ledger. It was approved unanimously.

Any other business

There was no other business.

Mr. Chard asked the meeting to extend their thanks to Mr. Toeg for conducting the meeting and for his efforts behind the scenes during the year.

Mr. Hall asked that the meeting should extend their thanks to all the Officers and Committee of the Circle for their work.

These proposals were met by sustained applause from the meeting.

The meeting closed at 3.15 p.m.

DISPLAY

Seven members were present at the meeting held on November 28th, when Mr. Basil Benwell gave another splendid display from his extensive Barbados collection.

The first section of the display dealt with proof material and commenced with a die proof of the Britannia issue on thin paper in black, reprinted die proofs of Britannia issue in various colours with name tablet void and with and without the value tablet blocked out.

This was followed by a reprinted die proof from the original unappropriated die marked Plate 6 and then plate proofs in black of the 1/- black, the 3d. and then the 1873 5/- in black and dull rose. Mr. Benwell continued with die proofs of the 1d and 6d. on thin card, thick and thin paper, plate proofs of the ½d., 1d. and 4d. in black of the 1874-78 issues, and a die proof of 1882-86 issue with blank value tablet before hardening. Commemorative issues were featured with a die proof of the 1897-98 Diamond Jubilee issue in black, and a frame and vignette die proof of the 1906 Nelson Centenary. These were followed by die proofs of the 1912 key and duty plate issue for the 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, 2/- and 3/- values. The section was concluded with colour trials of the 3d. value of the 1892-99 Arms issue, plate proofs of the ½d., 1d. and 2½d. values in the issued colours, a die proof in green of the 1916 issue with value tablet blank and a plate proof in green of the 1916 ¼d. value.

The second and middle part of the display showed most of the specimen stamps issued during the period 1875-1940, starting with the 1875-78 Britannia issue handstamped SPECIMEN in red, blue and black, and definitive issues of 1882-86, 1892-99 and 1909-10 overprinted SPECIMEN. These were followed by the Diamond Jubilee, Nelson Centenary and Tercentenary of Annexation commemorative issues, all overprinted SPECIMEN. Further definitive issues for 1912, 1916-20, 1918, 1921-24, 1925-35 and 1935-45 were also shown overprinted SPECIMEN, together with colour trials of the 1912 3/- value. These were followed by colour trials of the 1920 2½d. value and commemorative issues of 1920 - Victory and 1927 Tercentenary overprinted SPECIMEN, and finally the 1935 Jubilee, 1937 Coronation, 1939 General Assembly and 1946 Victory issues, all perforated SPECIMEN.

The third and final part of Basil Benwell's display was, with one exception, entirely devoted to covers with stamps. The 1852 issues were represented by ½d. green, pair used on cover to British Guiana dated 5.8.1854, 1d. blue on cover to Trinidad dated 21.9.1856, 2d. greyish slate bisected on piece dated 5.9.1854 and 4d. brownish red and 1d. blue on cover to Antigua dated 26.5.1861. Next to be shown was an 1858 6d. pale-rose red on cover to London with "barred 10" cancel and an 1860 1d. pale blue pin perf on cover to British Guiana. These were followed by an 1861-70 1d. blue and 6d. orange on cover to the U.S.A. dated 25.10.1866, with the 1d. blue showing the variety "coloured spot on sail". Other 1861 issues on cover were, 6d. rose red S.G.29, 6d. bright orange vermillion S.G.31 and 1/- black S.G.35, the latter with a "bootheel 10" cancellation. An 1871 1d. blue cancelled with a "bootheel 7" (St. James) was shown on a scarce village cover to St. Joseph and then two copies of S.G.52 1d. blue on cover, sent per the "Mandingo" to the U.S.A. A very rare example of the 2d. rate operative during 1872-73. Other Brittanias on cover were 4d. dull vermillion S.G.57, 1/- black S.G.61, 1d. deep blue S.G.66 bisected and used on local cover to Bridgetown, 4d. deep red and 6d. chrome yellow S.G.68, 69 and finally 1/- violet S.G.82. A fine example of the 1907 Kingston Relief Fund surcharge on 2d. S.G.108 with variety surcharge double was shown used on piece as also was a copy of the 1892 4d. brown surcharged

halfpenny with variety surcharge double, one red and one black, on cover to London. Preceding the latter cover was a copy of the 1882 1d. rose bisected and used on cover to make up the 2½d. rate to Tobago. In January 1891 the letter rate was reduced to 2½d. per ½oz. to places within 300 miles of Barbados and as there was a shortage of ½d stamps at the time the bisecting of 1d stamps was sanctioned. Military mail was exemplified by four covers, the first of which showed a strike of the "Crown Circle Paid" mark and was the only cover in the display not franked with a stamp. The second and third covers, both at the 1d. concession rate, were respectively a soldier's and a sailor's letter, the latter bearing a G.B. 1d. red. From 1850 arrangements were made whereby stamps could be purchased from the Purser on board ship to prepay postage. The fourth cover was an officer's letter at the 6d. concession rate. A further selection of covers were shown bearing later stamp issues and also a letter travelling in the opposite direction, bearing a G.B. 6d. lilac S.G.69 and showing a Barbados c.d.s. no. 9 St. Andrews. Two local covers, both bearing stamps, showed different types of TOO LATE markings. The display concluded with three covers, entire showing different types of barred numeral obliterations for the parishes of Christchurch No.2, St John No.5, St Joseph's No.6 dated 28.5.1852, St. Andrew No.9 dated 1.5.1852, both being very early examples, and finally St. Lucy No.11.

At the end of the display Michael I Sheppard proposed a sincere vote of thanks to Basil Benwell in which he voiced the appreciation of those present for a most interesting and enjoyable evening.

Ten members attended on the 10th January 1980 at our new meeting place at the Law Society's Building, 2nd floor, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2 some of whom brought nine pages to pass round.

All present agreed that the new venue was satisfactory and Mr. E. V. Toeg stated that as this was so he hoped that it would be permanent particularly as suitable meeting room accommodation was difficult to find at the right cost in a central part of London.

A summary of the pages shown by members now follows:-

Mr. J. A. C. Farmer displayed Queen Victoria postal stationery of the Leeward Islands. First, an embossed 1d rose on an envelope overprinted 'SPECIMEN'; an unused envelope with the 1d embossed in a deeper shade, a commercially used envelope to Manchester with the embossed 1d and a registered cover to Wimbledon; then the embossed 2½d. grey-blue on envelopes in two differing shades. Single post cards with 1d red and 1½d brown respectively printed thereon and overprinted 'SPECIMEN' were followed by a 1½d reply paid card overprinted 'SPECIMEN'.

It was interesting to note also a 1½d brown printed outward reply paid card to Bath and the rare return half used to Dominica.

The ½d green wrapper plus ½d adhesive from the Antigua Standard was also shown together with the 1d red wrapper overprinted 'SPECIMEN'.

Finally, registered envelopes size G and H2 overprinted 'SPECIMEN' were followed by examples of 2d registered envelopes with a 2d adhesive added in each case.

Mr. M. R. Wilson showed nine sheets exhibiting the various War Tax issues of the Turks and Caicos Islands. The first pages displayed examples on piece and on cover of both the more rare correct usage as well as the much more common indiscriminate use of both ordinary and War Tax issues.

The remaining pages showed examples of the various types of overprints together with stamps the overprint misplaced to varying degree, some errors as well and finally completing the display with a half sheet of the final issue.

Mr. Robin S. Martin brought along a most interesting display of the St. Vincent Christmas issue of 1975.

The object of this exhibit was to show that a very modern issue can also be plated provided one went about the matter in an intelligent manner.

Mr. Martin stated that he hoped to show that it was not essential to collect older stamps, which are getting too expensive for many people to acquire, in order to carry out a plating study.

The issue consisted only of triangular stamps comprising four designs and five values printed in sheets of sixteen stamps to form a square on Crown CA watermarked paper and was lithographed by the printers Harrison having been designed by Jennifer Toombs. The various values were 8 cents Star of Bethlehem, 35 cents The Holy Family, 45 cents The Shepherds, \$1.00 The Three Kings and the 3 cents - each quarter of the sheet contains one of each of the above four designs. After examining a mint sheet of each value it was shown that by ascertaining the four different positions of the watermark on each sheet and the variations of the printing of the design, it was possible to plate all values. Finally, reconstructed sheets of used stamps of each value were then shown.

Mr. S. Goldblatt, gave a display of Montserrat. The first page comprised mint and used examples of the 1876 1d and 6d and a fine example of the 6d blue-green only to be found in mint or unused condition. The second page contained examples of the De La Rue recess printed 1d (SG. 1, 7 and 13) and the 6d green with different types of cancels. The next page was devoted to examples of the 1d with both re-entries mint and used. The fourth page contained stamps bisected vertically or diagonally, one stamp showing the inverted 'S' variety in 'MONTSEERRAT'. The fifth page showed two covers dated MR3/83 and AP18/84 respectively each with a 1d red bisected vertically, the former surcharged with a red '½d' and the latter with a black '½d'.

The next two pages exhibited the De La Rue Die I Key plate design with different values mint and used including an obvious lithographic forgery of the 2½d red-brown and a very clever forgery of the four pence blue as a result of which 'ANTIGUA' was removed and 'MONTSEERRAT' substituted. The penultimate page consisted of stamps from the 1890 set of the Leeward Islands with Montserrat post marks and the last page comprised King George V stamps of Montserrat mostly with village cancels, i.e. St. Johns, Salem and Cudjoe Head.

Mr. E. V. Toeg showed some pages from his Antigua collection. He commenced with a strip of three of the 1872 1d scarlet used which is rare in multiples mint or used; examples of the 1872 6d blue-green, overprinted 'CANCELLED and SPECIMEN' then pairs of the same stamp cancelled 'A02' and 'A18' and covers with similar cancels. In the 1876 set Mr. Toeg exhibited a block of four of the 1d lake cancelled 'A02'; the 1d lake-rose overprinted 'SPECIMEN'; a mint block of four of the 1d lake-rose; a horizontal strip of five cancelled 'A02' and a fine cover with eight 1d lake-rose clearly cancelled 'A18' and with a very rare English Harbour c.d.s. as well; finally, a mint block of four of the 6d blue-green.

NOTES & QUERIES

ANTIGUA

ANTIGUA STAR WATERMARKED PAPER

Originally, the purpose of this article was to correct a set of errors published in a weekly philatelic paper. Out of this purpose has grown a definitive study on the paper used for the 1863-67 issue of Antigua, the paper watermarked with a small star. This study contributes to a better understanding of the watermark varieties that are observed on this issue. At the same time the errors are set straight but a mystery remains unsolved.

Writing in the American weekly paper "Stamp Collector" for January 25, 1978, a well-known and respected British columnist discussed an Antigua 6d. stamp. The discussion went as follows;

"A prominent collector on your side came up with a copy of Antigua No.3. He was surprised to note that it bears a strange five-vertical-bar watermark in place of the usual single star (Scott's wmk. No.5).

"Well, friends, he could not find out about it over there, but I am happy to supply the necessary lowdown. The stamps, printed by Perkins Bacon, were 144-set (12x12) on sheets of star watermarked paper, with one star per stamp.

"The printing area was enclosed by a complete frame of five watermarked parallel lines with angled cut-offs at the intersection in each corner.

"Additionally, the word "POSTAGE" was watermarked just outside the lines with centre location on all four sides of the sheet.

"So much for the philatelic record. Now for the fun. With incorrect registration of the sheets in the press, stamps could be printed on the watermarked selvage at the left side, right side, top and bottom. To cover the area, it is possible to come up with stamps watermarked vertical or horizontal bars or part letters of postage.

"These errors of watermark levels have considerable interest but do not have any significant price tags. But any of these stamps related with a complete sheet picture on an album page would catch the judge's eye at most any stamp show."

Now to set the errors straight.

The stamps were 120-set (12 rows across by 10 down). There were no angled cut-outs at the intersections. The five parallel lines met at right angles. The word "POSTAGE." interrupted the five lines at six places on a full sheet of paper. These 'errors' of

watermark levels, although not errors in the true sense, do have significant price tags, if the seller recognizes them. Antigua Scott No. 3 was printed on unwatermarked paper.

The first 6d. and, also, the first 1d. stamps of Antigua were 120-set, printed 12 stamps across by 10 rows down (10 horizontal rows of 12 stamps each). There are sheets of the 1d. stamp in existence which confirm this. In addition, the original steel plate of 6d. stamps can be examined in the Leinster collection of postage stamps in the Science and Art Museum, Dublin.

A sheet of the star watermarked paper in my collection shows that the paper was 265mm wide by 518mm high. Six-pointed star watermarks were set into the paper, twelve across the width by twenty down the height, with the points in the direction of the height. In use, two sheets of stamps could be produced from each sheet of paper.

Half-size sheets of paper then measure 265mm wide by 259mm high, nearly square, which probably accounts for the fact that sideways watermarks are found.

On the full size sheet of paper there are five parallel lines inside each edge with the lines interrupted once on the 265mm width and twice on the 518mm height by the word POSTAGE. Only the outer four lines are interrupted, the inner line being continuous. The inside dimensions of the innermost lines are 235mm by 461mm. The outer dimensions of the outermost lines are 253mm by 479mm.

The spacing of the stars was 20mm by 23mm. With the stamps measuring 19mm by 22mm and one star centred on each stamp, this allowed for 1mm spacing horizontally and vertically between stamps.

With the use of this data the distance from the left vertical edge of stamp No. 1 on the first vertical row to the outside right of vertical edge of stamp No. 12 on the right of the last vertical row is calculated as 239mm. Since the inside dimension of the parallel lines was 235mm, one line would show along the left vertical edge of stamp No. 1 and the right vertical edge of stamp No. 12 if the paper were centred under the plate.

The paper could be positioned under the plate, however, to show all five vertical lines or parts of the word POSTAGE on either the first or twelfth vertical row.

With reference to vertical dimensions of the stamps the distance from the top of the first row to the bottom of the tenth row is calculated as 229mm. Since on a halfsheet the distance from the inside parallel line to the cut edge was 230.5mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ of 461), there need not have been a line at the top of the first row of stamps or the bottom of the tenth row of stamps.

It could not have been at both locations on the same sheet of stamps because, on a half sheet of paper, these parallel lines appeared at the top or the bottom, not both.

Since the natural tendency would be to centre the paper under the plate, it is probable that these lines could be found on most printed sheets on the top or bottom row of stamps.

Calculations show that, if the paper were centred under the plate, all five lines could be covered by the first or tenth horizontal row of stamps.

Sideways watermarks were mentioned earlier. Because the half sheets of paper were nearly square, a sheet of stamps could be printed with the paper at ninety degrees to the normal position. Stamps from sheets printed in this fashion show two points of the star up rather than a single point.

Examination of the 240 stars on a sheet of paper suggest that the wires creating the watermark were individually formed. There appears to be sufficient variation to believe that precise measurements of each star would make it possible to identify the position of each stamp from the star watermark. With six-pointed stars there are 21 dimensions and 6 angles that can be measured to start. With 240 stars this means 6480 measurements. Perhaps not all of these would be needed but significant effort would still be required.

One mystery still exists. Both the Scott and Stanley Gibbons catalogues show the stamp which started the discussion to have been printed on unwatermarked paper. Did sheets of the unwatermarked paper also have the five parallel lines around the edges? Or was the stamp in question an unrecorded variety of Scott No. 6?

Mark W. Swetland

To add in a very minor way to the debate on the Antigua Q.V. Fiscal stamps, I can report that the 6d. value exists with watermark Crown CC. inverted

Charles A. Freeland

B.W.I.

THE BRIDGER & KAY FIVE REIGNS CATALOGUE

I was pleased to read, in the December 1979 issue of the Bulletin, a review by Charles Freeland of our Five Reigns Catalogue. I do however feel I should just make one or two comments on his remarks.

1. We spent the best part of three months correcting copy and we were adding prices up to date as late as last May before the catalogue was published in July but, of course, we could not revise all the prices as this is what we had been doing for the previous year! However I would appreciate any comments from members regarding our pricing on the Crown Circle and Paid Frank marks as I am well aware this section needs specialised knowledge and in many cases we could not even find quotations or prices in auction catalogues.

2. I do not quite know what he means by errors in type-setting, I did not know we had very many of these. Incidentally, when he mentions that the Catalogue is expensive it may be interesting to your readers to know that we spent exactly twice what we anticipated was a fairly generous allowance and even then could have spent more! I think that printing and publishing books is becoming a very expensive pastime, but we felt it was well worth it, as a lot of the information, not prices, has been on ice for about four years.

3. I don't know who told Mr. Freeland that we got the information from a big collection that we broke up some years ago; this is not the case, the information has come from our stock and reference collection and the many reference books which we have used. A lot of this information has also come from the old Ewen's records of which we have

a draft copy, hand written of a listing, from which they intended to produce a catalogue themselves back in the early 1930s. The book was never published, although a lot of the information was prepared.

In general we find most collectors welcome our catalogue, but, of course, we do not pretend to have published a super specialised handbook of every country; this would be impractical for size and, frankly, boring to the collector who is not fanatical in his specialisation. *A.M. Leverton*

JAMAICA

A One-Stamp Collection

The phrase 'a one-stamp collection' is a rather appealing paradox; and in some ways I should like to own one - but I am far too much of a magpie, as my wife rightly tells me. Anyway, when somebody says to you, "Stamps are so expensive nowadays. How can I build up a worth-while collection without going completely overboard?", the right answer, surely, is "Why not just collect one stamp?".

There have been several great collectors and collections of this kind, but can one do it without becoming a 'fly-speck' collector, or a mere ('mere' !) collector of postmarks? To collect a single basic stamp in a single basic colour, does one have to concentrate on re-constructing the plate or plates?

If in general the answer to the second question is affirmative, there is one splendid exception; and of course it comes in the British West Indies. I refer to Jamaica's 1/- brown of Queen Victoria's era.

Begin with the S.G. catalogue:-

Pine, wmk. 1/- yellow-brown, purple-brown, dull brown, S.G.6, 6a, 6b.

CC mmk. 1/- dull brown (to deep), S.G. 13.

CA mmk. 1/- brown (In deep), chocolate, S G. 24, 24b.

MCA mmk. 1/- brown, deep brown, S.G. 53, 53w.

Four watermarks and a fine range of shades mean that even with the most basic stamp a handsome display of stamps which are visibly different can be mounted.

Do not forget that stamps in the CA and MCA watermarks - but not, I believe, in the two earlier ones - were overprinted 'JUDICIAL', not for postal purposes, of course. Any 'one-stamp' collector would need to include these.

Every printing of the 1/- stamp was from the same plate, so that every one of the shades and printings mentioned above included the two scratches which made the 'dollar' variety. This occurred on the second stamp, second row, and it is a costly 'must' for every serious collector of Jamaica. Positional corner blocks not only show this variety, but the 'current number' also, 173 in this instance.

So the pattern is beginning to unfold: fine examples needed, both mint and used of each distinct shade in each watermark, and of the JUBICIAL overprints also, as well as mint and used examples of the dollar variety in each category, the former preferably in positional blocks. Also needed will be mint blocks from one of the other sheet corners,

showing plate no. 1. 'A worth-while collection? We are only just starting; and incidentally the reference to mint JUDICIAL's is almost a joke, though they are common enough used.

Now let us become a little specialised! The pine watermark comes in two shapes, one rather squatter than the other; so you will need to double your holding in these. Then there are inverted watermarks to be had on pine and CC issues (chorus of "not forgetting the dollar variety") which obviously broadens one's scope. There are, to be sure, minor plate varieties to be had on the 1/- value; but in view of my previous remarks on 'fly-specks', I leave it entirely to how far you investigate and pursue them. You may find that you have enough to do without it.

Proofs in black are out; these are the wrong colour. Imperforate plate proofs do exist in the issued browns, and these have to be acquired, obviously - pine wmk. only, you may be relieved to hear. If the dollar variety has survived in this category, it will be a super rarity for which to look (and pay).

The catalogue does not list Specimen stamps for present purposes, because none was distributed under the standard U.P.U. arrangements. In fact there was a large variety. Aguilar's handbook lists thirteen varieties on a normal pine wmk., one on pine inverted, and a further one on CC; even this achieves less than full accuracy. For example, lot 360 of the Surtees collection included a SPECIMEN overprint across three half-stamps of the 1/- brown, and this is not in the Aguilar list unless within the description "Across two stamps". You would perhaps be entitled not to include it in your list either, upon the footing that one is collecting whole stamps not half ones. It is a moot point.

I must point out too that two on the list are imperforate stamps. And can be classified with proofs, along with any supplementary items recently released from the De La Rue archives. Almost certainly of unissued status albeit amongst the perforated Specimens, are the striking double impressions, whose colour is a rich and attractive brown of a slightly yellow hue. Though somewhat behind the double impressions of India in clarity, they would win on points over the double impressions of Grenada for instance. When De La Rue printed double, the firm did it in style.

If you cannot obtain your dollar varieties in each of these categories, you may be forgiven, for it is unlikely that they will exist in most cases. The Specimen handstamp (or hand written addition as the case may be) would be produced in small quantities, usually to meet an ad hoc demand for a few copies to be dispatched from the colony for distribution - or from, or retained by, the printers in certain instances - and it is unlikely that the dollar stamp was so treated in more than an isolated case.

So much for the basic collection! Next come the postmarks, but, emphatically, this will not make it a 'mere' postmark collection. Only a proportion of the offices stocked 1/- stamps at any given time, so the objective here will be to establish which offices did so. This is not pioneering work, to be fair: Collett, Nicholson & Co., followed by Aguilar and others, have done so much basic research and tabulation here - as in all other respects - that most, but not quite all, of the route has been charted. This will not make it an easy one to follow: after the first dozen or so offices, all postmarks are difficult on the 1/- value, and many are impossibly frustrating.

You will, of course, be interesting yourself in the distinctive shades as well as the postmarks, and where you will be breaking new ground will be in discovering by reference to the shades which printings within a particular watermark went out to particular village offices. Do not jump too easily to conclusions; because once in a while a particular marking on the stamp will be struck by the office of receipt and not by the office of despatch. This, indeed, is the only way in which you would be liable to find a numeral cancellation on a 1/- of CA watermark. You will also find that the extent to which the stamps with CA and MCA watermarks are found with village c.d.s. has not been adequately documented, so here again is an area for exploration. In the same way, a study of G.P.O markings by reference to shades and printing should prove fairly illuminating. You will need a fair amount of duplicated material for back-up purposes, but once you have proved certain facts to your own satisfaction, try to restrict your display to one example of a particular mark on each particular shade, You are then still able to show to the unenlightened observer that there is a demonstrable difference between every stamp in your collection and every other.

In any case you do not want to swamp yourself with excessive quantities: you still have to make room for your covers, which will probably form the main part of your collection. In this field there are no predetermined boundaries. You are spanning a period of almost exactly fifty years of issued stamps, and there will be a wide variety of covers which would be eligible. This does not mean, of course, that such items are plentiful; they are anything but. What it does mean is that, where covers bearing the 1/- value are found, it is likely that they will range widely both in their source and their use. To illustrate your difficulties in prospect, on a quick run through the Surtees collection catalogue (chosen for its pre-eminence in a highly competitive area) I noted only three lots which would have provided you with suitable covers. If your ground rules allow you to accept a 1/- stamp on cover in combination with other values, then there was a fourth. Only do not despair, that magnificent collection only featured the 1/- stamp en passant, and by no means represents the pinnacle of ambition of achievement in the present context, Do the job properly, and you will win your own accolade. I can promise you one more thing also - your one-stamp collection will not be a one-album collection! I seem to have disproved the merit of the casual response with which I started, "Why not just collect one stamp?"

Simon Goldblatt

THE DOUBLE-RINGED CIRCULAR DATE STAMPS OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA. FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHECK LIST

A considerable time has elapsed since the preparation of the article published in bulletins Nos. 101, 102 and 103. The following developments can now be recorded:

TYPE KDC 1

Datestamp 1 Early date now 15 Nov 92.

Datestamp 3 Add index E

Datestamp 4 Add Indices A, C.

TYPE KDC 3

Datestamp 1 Add index G.

Datestamp 5 Add index K

Early date now 16 Mar 99

TYPE KDC 4

Datestamp 2 Add index H.

I now have two more dates in 1905, both with the smaller year slugs mentioned in the check-list. Early date for this variety is 22 Jun 05.

Datestamp 5 To clarify the note in the check-list regarding the use of smaller year slugs, this should be amended to read:

(i) Smaller year slugs. 1903 (one date only - 7 Oct).

(ii) "Normal" year slugs. 1904 (30 Jun - 25 Oct) 1905 (Oct - 8 Nov).

Datestamp 6 From two complete strikes can provide measurements as follows:

A 28.0 B 2.25 C 19.0 D 16.0 E 8.0 F 8.5 G and H 3.0

In these examples the upper date-line is to the normal form of month before day. Accordingly the check list should be amended:

State 1 Day before month. Indices and dates: D(8 Au 04), K(25 Jy 04).

State 2 Month before day. Indices and dates: G(No 23 05), H(Jy 5 06).

The date of 5 Jul 06 for state 2 extends my previous recording of State 1 by nearly two years and brings the usage of this instrument much closer to my early date for type KDC5, Datestamp 6, 22 Sep 06.

TYPE KDC 5

Datestamp 5 Add index R

TYPE KDC 6

Datestamp 6 Add indices K, U

TYPE KDC 12

Datestamp 4 Add index E. (My strike is on FDC "Victory issue 14 Oc 46).

TYPE KDC 14

I can now confirm usage on first day covers of the Silver Wedding issue (1 Dec 1948) and the U.P.U. issue (10 Oct 1949) but I have yet to see it on a non-philatelic cover or on a stamp which appears to be "normally" used. It would seem that this instrument was held in reserve and used solely (or at least mainly) for cancelling F.D.C.'s.

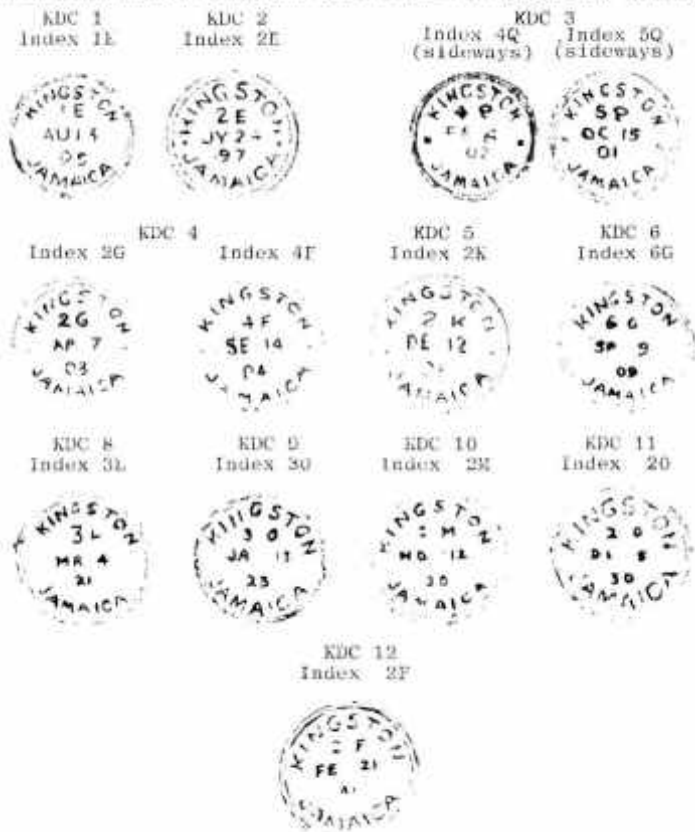
Regarding the assumption that the instruments, at least in the earlier period of "double-rings", were produced in sets of six, I can report that since the article was prepared, I have been unable to record any of the numeral indices missing from the tabulation of known usage given in Appendix I. Available information indicates that some of these theoretically existing instruments may never have been produced or, if produced, used only for non-postal business. For example:

	<u>Rate date</u>	<u>Early date</u>
KDC 2 Datestamp 2.	7 Jan 00	
4 Datestamp 2.		18 Oct 01
KDC 2 Datestamp 3.	18 Jan 01	
4 Datestamp 3.		12 Jan 03

I have no examples of type KDC3 with indices 2 and 3, and it may be that those indices in type KDC2 were replaced directly by those in type KDC4. It will be necessary to examine much more material before a definitive conclusion can be reached.

Anthony S. Lewarn

THE DOUBLE-RINGED CIRCULAR DATE STAMPS OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA



ST. LUCIA

In the June, 1979 issue of the Bulletin Bryan E. Johnson asks whether or not the St. Lucia U.N.E.S.C.O. SG 288 exists overprinted in values other than 25c.

I have quite a volume of material evidence on the "STATEHOOD 1st MARCH, 1967" issue and actually became involved in it politically after the fact.

The 25c value was overprinted in blue over gold and in black over gold. Examples are at hand in both mint and used.

There is no evidence to support the belief that the overprints were on values other than the 25c.

There is also nothing in the files to show how many were overprinted.

The debated 1c definitive value, by the St. Lucia Government Stamp Decree dated 28th February, 1967, was authorized to be issued to a total of \$3,000, and with overprints in both black and red ink. There is no breakdown of black or red.

The 6c value was authorized to be issued to a total of \$6,000, and with overprints in both black and red ink. But again there is no breakdown of red and black.

The \$2.50 value was treated differently. The decree specifies 8,000 stamps overprinted red, and 300 stamps overprinted black.

John M. Willem

As we were preparing this Bulletin for the printer we heard, with sincere regret, of the death of John M. Willem one of our valued and more active members. John will be remembered by most of us for his extensive research into the Tudway Correspondence and other philatelic activities, the results of which appeared in pages of the Bulletin from time to time. May we extend our sympathy to his wife, Lois and family.

ST. VINCENT

ST. VINCENT ARMS STAMPS

On February 28, 1980, the St. Vincent General Post Office issued, as part one of their EVENTS AND ANNIVERSARIES ISSUE a souvenir sheet containing three stamps depicting the Coat of Arms of St. Vincent, and the following notes are an edited extract from "St. Vincent Stamp News".

The Coat of Arms first appeared on St. Vincent stamps in 1880 when it was introduced as the high value (five shillings) denomination of the first ever definitive set. Since then the 'Arms' have appeared regularly, on definitive stamps either based on the original 1880 design or incorporated into other designs. While it has appeared on various values it has been traditionally the design for higher value definitives.

Until the introduction of the 1970 thematic 'Bird' definitives and with the exception of the years between 1899 and 1907, the Coat of Arms has continuously been featured on the stamps of St Vincent.

On 27th February 1880, the original Arms stamps were ordered from the printers Perkins, Bacon & Co .as follows:-

"I am instructed to request you to have a plate engraved for stamps of the value of Five Shillings the size of the stamp should be larger than that of our shilling stamp - say the size of an English 5/- stamp The design, the Arms of Colony with the motto above, surmounted by a Crown, and a band around having the words 'St. Vincent - Five Shillings'"

A design - a sealing wax impression of the Seal of the Colony was sent with the order. The central portion represents Justice pouring out a Libation to Peace, thus illustrating the motto of the country, "Pax et Justitia" - Peace and Justice.



The artist entrusted with the task was William Ridgeway. He began the drawing on 17 March, the stamp was engraved on 14 April and the plate of this philatelic masterpiece was completed on 20th April, 1880.

As only 2,000 of these were printed and of these some 800 were overprinted "REVENUE", some being surcharged "One Pound" and some "Fifty Pounds", the stamp was bound to become very rare. The postal history book - 'St. Vincent' by A.D. Pierce, J. L. Messenger and Robson Lowe, published by Robson Lowe Ltd. from which much of the information above as well as the quote were drawn says this about the stamp.

"It seems to us a pretty stamp". So wrote Perkins, Bacon and Co., to the Colonial Secretary of St. Vincent upon forwarding the 100 sheets of Five Shilling stamps. History and public opinion have confirmed that judgement. More than that. This Five Shilling stamp ranks as one of the most beautiful classics of philately.

The 1955 definitives - the first Vincentian definitives in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Second contained for its 3 highest values stamps bearing the Coat of Arms of St. Vincent identical in layout to the original. Indeed these stamps could have been commissioned by the same letter which instructed William Ridgeway to produce the first 'Arms' stamps. The main difference is that due to improved printing technology this stamp is slightly more detailed. It is upon this Elizabethan version that the current stamps are based.

NEWS ROUNDUP

Stamp Collecting weekly recently reviewed a book by one of our members, Ronald G. Wike. The book, titled Trinidad and Tobago Meter Stamps, has 48 pages, illustrates 28 distinct types of impression, and gives rarity ratings to the whole range. Also included is a history of meter stamps and a list of regular users in Trinidad and Tobago. The book, price £4, is available from Harris Publications.

We offer our congratulations to the following members for their awards at this year's British Philatelic Exhibition.

M.N. Oliver. B.C.P.S.G. award and Silver Medal for Leeward Islands - the General Issues 1890-1956.

M.R. Hewlett. Silver Gilt, Bronze Silver, and two Bronze Medals.

B. E. Johnson. Bronze Silver and Bronze Medals.

M. N. Dodgson. Bronze Medal

Harmers of London have recently announced improved benefits for their Stamp Collectors Insurance scheme. Every collector policy now incorporates an increased transit insurance of up to £12,500 (or sum insured if less) and postal transits under £75 may be sent by ordinary post. The level at which advice of individually valuable items is required has been raised to £1,000.

A particularly fine display at Stanley Gibbons Gallery, 399 Strand during the month of April featured a collection of "Covers of the World", the result of Mr. John Marriott's successful attempt to find covers of considerable rarity and quality, to and from all countries of the world.

Would members please note the small additional increase in the cost of Study Circle publications. These have been made to cover the increase in postal rates of June 1979 and February 1980.

Auction Report

From the outset this was going to be a difficult year for selling. The recent see-sawing of values of stamps of Great Britain was starting to affect stamps of the Commonwealth, dealers were complaining a little, and anyway we were all saving money desperately for Earls Court.

Coupled with this, there were slightly fewer lots on offer than in 1979 which perhaps - well arguably - just had the edge on quality too. Or perhaps we are all becoming a little accustomed to what this annual auction produces; there was still plenty of specialist interest to be had.

Omens being what they were, it was gratifying that in the end almost exactly 70% of the lots on offer were sold: buyers and sellers should be equal satisfied, because realisations were about 10% above our estimates, but book-bidders generally secured their purchases well inside their maximum. Only about one lot in six sold at the 'book' limit, and in about half of these cases there were two or even three bids of the same figure. It pays to bid early, as bids are given priority in strict order of receipt.

On the day of the auction there was a rather thin attendance at the A.G.M., almost as if in protest at the loss of our prestige auction-room setting! Any suggestions that postal bidders would have things all their own way was quickly dispelled when three of the first five lots to be sold went to the room. Then there was a brief flurry of exchanges, while lot 11 was battled upwards from £50 to £75 (still on the book). Would one more bid have done it? The question was left unanswered while the next few lots were briskly sold.

Competition was fairly gentle till the Barbados postmark section nine lots for which there were seven different buyers at almost double our estimates. It was apparent that the offer of marks in small groups from a single office had popular appeal. Unfortunately we can't always offer them - it depends each time who is selling what.

Bermuda furnished the next 50 lots, and it was predictable that quite a few would fail to sell. We think, though, that lots such as 61, 70, 74, 77 would have sold quite readily last year, and there were items amongst the unsold described as “superb used” and “v. fine o.g.”. Our describer does not over-use these attributions, you may have noticed, and it is sometimes worth going for quite ordinary stamps, when so described.

Buyers knew what they wanted, however, and S.G. 34 with watermark reversed reached a solid £80 in the room. Then Geo. VI higher values made a good showing, and the last 10 lots in the colony all found a purchaser.

When Cayman I. was reached the auctioneer caused some bewilderment by first offering the 1935 pictorials as a set, then as separate lots, and then as a lot all over again. He seemed to get his arithmetic right in the end, though, and the top value went for a healthy £105, the top price of the sale.

Discrimination was the order of the day, as bidders picked and chose their way through the next 60 or 70 lots. We don't apparently, agree with the estimator's assessment of the value of WESLEY on Leeward I. 3d stamp (£16 realised, against £3 assessed), we seem to have bought all the unused Grenada coil-joins that we want for the moment, and we are not over-enthusing about more recent covers from Jamaica. Leeward I. to St. Lucia sections sold with scarcely a hicough, but St. Vincent buyers were waiting for the postmarks. To be fair to them, most of the 'blanks' in this section were predictable enough. Auctioneer's prediction: Questelles at £18 (lot 278) will look a big bargain in a few years time.

Tobago slash flaws fetched their price, the 1/- orange brown reaching £62 on the book. Meanwhile our own Trinidad 'error' (lot 299 'used' for 'unused') attracted ample custom: We trust the actual buyer read his 'erratum' and was not disappointed. We can promise him the estimate for a used block would not have been so modest.

From here to the end of the sale demand was consistent, and prices on the whole just about right. Lots 327 and 331 would have sold in another year - the quality was rather nice - and the pairs in tots 329 and 330 might easily have fetched more. Otherwise there were ready takers for almost everything, and a sale total of nearly £3,000 suggests that the Circle will have another welcome surplus to add to its funds. £13.25 came from donated tots alone, and the Committee is duly grateful. Of items sold, 60 were bought by bidders in the room. The balance went to no fewer than 65 successful bidders on the book: of these, one buyer secured 30 separate tots, and we must leave you to imagine how many lots you have to aim at, to score this measure of success. Once again about a third of the membership had taken part in the auction, and we can count it as another year nicely rounded off.

At the close of the sale a vote of thanks was passed to the Auction Sub-Committee and their helpers; and, of course, to our Librarian, Steve Papworth, without whose contribution and endeavours the auction catalogue would not have been prepared.

Realisations were as follows (items omitted were unsold):-

LOT	£	LOT	£	LOT	£	LOT	£
1	5.50	99	12.00	190	8.00	285	18.00
2	5.50	100	12.00	191	2.00	286	30.00
4	3.00	101	1.75	192	2.50	287	62.00
6	9.00	102	10.50	193	2.25	288	3.50
8	1.25	103	5.25	194	3.00	289	28.00
9	10.00	104	21.00	195	4.50	290	2.50
10	42.00	105	5.50	197	6.00	291	11.00
11	75.00	106	9.00	198	11.50	292	8.00
12	9.00	107	2.50	202	11.00	293	32.00
13	7.00	108	11.50	203	3.50	294	17.00
14	9.50	109	17.00	207	4.50	295	50.00
16	6.50	113	4.50	213	15.00	296	33.00
17	1.50	114	5.00	214	6.00	297	9.00
21	6.00	115	5.00	215	5.50	298	21.00
22	18.00	116	6.50	217	12.00	299	28.00
23	9.00	119	14.00	218	26.00	300	13.00
24	10.00	120	7.00	219	19.00	301	23.00
26	3.50	121	8.00	220	6.00	302	18.00
28	4.50	124	25.00	222	14.00	303	20.00
29	15.00	125	5.25	223	15.00	304	9.00
30	20.00	126	10.00	224	10.00	305	10.00
31	3.75	127	14.00	225	4.75	306	11.00
33	5.25	128	3.00	228	2.00	307	6.00
35	1.50	129	15.00	229	1.10	309	4.00
37	7.50	130	21.00	230	9.00	310	4.00
39	31.00	132	7.00	231	3.50	311	2.50
40	17.00	133	8.50	232	16.50	311	5.25
41	5.50	135	25.00	235	18.00	313	3.25
44	18.00	136	13.00	236	13.50	314	3.00
45	5.00	137	12.00	237	16.00	318	2.50
47	12.50	139	28.00	238	3.50	319	3.00
48	32.00	140	38.00	239	13.50	321	2.00
50	12.50	141	105.00	242	11.00	322	2.50
51	4.50	142	14.00	243	5.50	323	17.00
52	6.00	143	8.00	244	3.00	324	20.00
53	9.00	146	30.00	245	3.00	325	9.00
54	5.00	149	12.00	247	12.50	326	4.50
55	4.75	150	16.00	248	6.00	328	7.00
56	8.50	151	3.25	249	1.50	329	42.00
57	3.50	152	5.25	250	13.00	330	44.00
58	7.00	153	5.75	251	5.25	333	9.00
60	20.00	154	5.25	252	4.50	334	48.00
62	4.50	155	7.50	253	7.50	335	8.00
67	4.50	156	1.50	255	4.50	338	12.00
68	16.50	159	22.00	256	7.00	339	5.00
69	80.00	160	10.50	257	2.25	340	22.00
73	4.50	162	3.00	258	4.00	341	1.50
78	6.00	164	3.50	260	2.00	342	13.00
79	12.00	165	15.50	262	26.00	343	3.00
80	14.00	167	2.25	269	18.00	344	6.00
82	30.00	171	5.50	270	4.50	345	8.50
85	7.50	174	2.00	272	5.00	347	4.00
87	2.50	175	7.50	273	10.00	348	20.00
90	48.00	180	4.50	274	4.00	349	6.00
91	5.50	181	4.50	275	7.00	350	8.00
92	52.00	182	8.50	276	3.00	351	1.50
93	10.00	183	4.50	277	5.00	352	5.25
94	8.00	184	7.50	278	18.00	353	4.25
95	7.00	186	3.00	279	18.00	354	4.00
96	12.00	187	7.50	280	5.50	355	4.00
97	11.00	188	8.50	281	15.00	356	1.00
98	8.00	189	30.00	283	2.00		

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BENHAM, C.H., 194, Longdale Lane, Ravenshead, Nottingham.

Interest: Leeward Islands, all aspects.

BERNER, Fredrik, Box 1725, 7001 Trondheim, Norway.

Interest: St. Vincent, Trinidad.

COLE, Rev. Peter D.L., The Vicarage, Priory Gdns., Folkstone, Kent.

Interest: Barbados, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Ritts, Trinidad & Tobago.

Early issues.

DEAN, B., 'Tresora', Norwood Green Rd., Norwood Green, Southall, Middlesex.

Interest: Not known.

DOW, Jeffrey 11., 26 Wilson Rd., Bedford, Mass. U.S.A.

Interest: Bermuda.

KINNON, Auster David, 1, Beatty Close, West Kirby, Merseyside, L48 2JT.

Interest: St. Lucia.

MASON, Robert A., 1500, Fincke Avenue, Utica, N.Y. 13502, U.S.A..

Interest: Revenue & telegraph stamps of U.S.A., GB. & Colonies.

MUIR, Andrew Gray, 89, Ravenscroft St., Edinburgh, EH17 8QS.

Interest: Barbados, Nevis, St. Vincent, Trinidad

NELSON, David H., 3, Lothians Rd., Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, West Midlands, WV6 9PN.

Interest: British Honduras & B.W.I. in general.

PEARSON, James Peter, 9, Prospect Drive, Hest Bank, Lancaster, LA2 6HX.

Interest: Bahamas 'Columbus' 1942 o/prints, Bermuda headplates, KGVI Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda B.W.I. QEII definitives.

RICHARDS, David, 8, Quantock Court, 417, Whitton Avenue West, Greenford, Middlesex.

Interest: Barbados, Trinidad.

ROBERTS, L., 22, Blackoak Rd., Cyncoed, Cardiff, Wales.

Interest: Not known.

RUSH, K.W., 10, Denbeigh Drive, Tonbridge, Kent.

Interest: General

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(Non members only)

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