



STUDY CIRCLE

FOUNDED
JANUARY 27th, 1954

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BULLETIN No. 116 MARCH 1983

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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, payable on 1st January each year is **£4.00** for members residing in the UK or Europe, or **£6.00** for members residing elsewhere in the world. The latter rate includes an element to cover airmail postage of the Bulletin and charges where the subscription is paid in non-sterling currency or by cheques drawn on foreign banks. Overseas members are requested to make payment by International Money Order in sterling or by sterling draft on a UK bank if possible. Cheques, IMO's and PO's are to be made payable to "B.W.I. Study Circle".

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PROGRAMME

1983

Thurs., March 24th 6.00 p.m. Al Branston. W.I. Forgeries.
Sat., April 23rd 2.15 p.m. A.G.M. & Auction

The evening meeting will be held in Committee Room A, The Law Society Building, 113, Chancery Lane, London, WC1 1PL.
The A.G.M. and Auction will be held at the Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London, WC1 4BH.

VIEWING OF AUCTION LOTS

Lots from the Auction Sale of 24th April may be viewed by arrangement with Michael Hamilton at 27 King St., London, WC2E 8JW on Thursday and Friday 22nd and 23rd April. To avoid disappointment would you please ring 01-836 0249 before going along.

A CONVENTION IN 1983

The general consensus of opinion seems to be that the Study Circle should hold another Convention this year.

In October, 1981 the Study Circle held a Convention at The Regent hotel, Royal Leamington Spa. The Hotel was satisfactory for our purposes on that occasion. Accordingly, there will be a Caribbean Collectors' Convention on Saturday, 22nd October, 1983 at The Regent Hotel, Royal Lamington Spa and all who are interested in Caribbean philately will be very welcome to attend.

On the last occasion you were requested to bring not more than thirty pages from your collection for informal display during the Convention Day: the response to this was magnificent. Here is another opportunity to do so again and accordingly to make your personal contribution to the success of the Convention.

I hope that as many of you who can will come to the Convention bringing your wives as well. This Convention will be a fine opportunity to see the stamps belonging to other collectors, to discuss problems of common interest and generally to meet and to get to know each other.

All the information about the convention will be sent to you in good time later this year.

E. V. Toeg

OBITUARY

LEONARD E. BRITNOR

Tuesday the 25th January saw the passing of a very dear friend. In five days he would have been 84.

After serving in WWI, during which he was wounded, he trained to be a teacher and in the early thirties he settled in Westcliff with his wife Dorothy. His forte was mathematics and he was Head of the Mathematics Department at Southend High School. On his retirement in 1959 he and Dorothy realised their lifetime's ambition to sail round the world, during which time they spent some months with friends in New Zealand. On his return he devoted his time to gardening and stamps. He also spent many hours coaching young people who needed that extra bit of help to get them through their exams.

We first met in 1954 in the late Philip Saunders flat in Maida Vale when the BWISC was inaugurated and our friendship grew through our mutual interest in the stamps and in particular the postal history of the West Indies. Len was a great postal historian who enjoyed sharing his infinite knowledge with others and nothing pleased him more than to be able to solve a postal rate or a packet route for an enthusiastic enquirer, and to encourage beginners in the realm of postal history. He spent many years of painstaking research at the GPO Records and the Newspaper Library at Colindale where he accumulated a vast store of historical and postal information appertaining to the West Indies. Fortunately for the Circle he was able to impart some of his knowledge in the many articles he wrote for the Bulletin and trade press and more importantly in the books which were published by the Circle. Among these were "An Introduction to the Postal History of the BWI", "The Postal Markings of Barbados", "Montserrat", "History of the Sailing Packets to the West Indies", "BWI Postal Rates up to 1900".

Our knowledge would be much the poorer without these. His own collections of West Indies material, which he often displayed, were a delight to his audience and won him many awards both in the BWISC and in his local society the Southend Philatelic Society, as well as many medals awarded in National and International Exhibitions. He was the first member of the Circle to win the "GW Collett Memorial Award" - in 1968 and was again successful in 1978.

Len made many friends, young and old, and wherever he went - home or abroad - there was always someone he met and knew, either from school days or through his interest in stamps - and there were very few he did not remember.

I have lost a real friend whose company I have had the privilege to enjoy for almost 30 years and he will be sadly missed by many of us.

B.B.B.

1983 B.P.E.

All collectors will doubtless welcome the move of the B.P.E. to Hammersmith, London, details of which can be found below. Although the Wembley Conference Centre had excellent facilities the new venue has the advantage of being much nearer to central London.

The 18th BRITISH PHILATELIC EXHIBITION will be held at the CUNARD INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, HAMMERSHITH, LONDON W6. This new venue, being more central, is extremely well served by public transport (Piccadilly, District and Metropolitan underground lines) and LPTD bus services. For the overseas visitors arriving by air at Heathrow the Piccadilly line provides direct access from the airport.

The EXHIBITION will be open to general public from THURSDAY 27th October to SUNDAY 30th October 1983, both dates inclusive. Opening and closing times are subject to confirmation and are provisionally

Thursday & Friday Open 11 a.m. Close at 8 p.m.

Saturday & Sunday Open 10 a.m. Close at 6 p.m.

There will be a large number of collectors exhibits on display. A number of frames are being specifically reserved for the Junior collector and it is hoped that many of the entries for the 1983 Melville Competition will be on show. The organisers, in co-operation with the British Aerophilatelic Federation, are planning for a greatly expanded Aerophilatelic section by the inclusion of "APEX III" as an integral part of the event.

As usual provision is being made for a large number of dealers and Post Offices, Agencies and Authorities to be present to provide the widest possible service for the collectors needs.

For visitors, exhibitors and members of the trade who may wish to be accommodated "on-site" negotiations are in progress with the Hotel to provide special room rates.

Collectors who wish to submit exhibits for display should apply for a copy of the Prospectus which details the Rules for Exhibiting. Dealers and Postal Authorities/Agencies who are desirous of occupying a trade stand should apply for the Trade Brochure. Both Prospectus and Trade Brochure are expected to be available in early March and requests for these should be made to

The Secretary,
B.P.E. Ltd.,
P.O. Box 15,
Tenby,
Dyfed, SA70 7SX

and copies will be despatched as soon as they are available

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE
STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
for the year ending 31st December 1982

<u>1981 £</u>		<u>INCOME</u>		
888.63		Subscriptions (Note 1)	1194.15	
473.96		Advertising	468.16	
561.71		Donations - Auction	458.06	
14.49		- Miscellaneous	<u>8.05</u>	466.11
6.00		Opinion Fees		60.00
4.81		Wine & Cheese Party	-	
744.57		Leamington Convention	-	
		Sundries - Room Collections	6.80	
1.10		- Postages refunded	<u>6.89</u>	13.69
		Interest (Note 2) :		
		Bank Deposit Account	11.43	
		Building Society Account	<u>116.95</u>	<u>128.38</u>
	278.81	Publication Sales (Notes 3 & 4)	2381.82	2330.49
<u>169.91</u>	<u>108.90</u>	Less costs	<u>1590.40</u>	<u>791.42</u>
<u>2865.38</u>		Total for year		<u>3121.91</u>
		<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
	310.80	Printing: Members List	-	
439.75	<u>128.25</u>	Convention Booklet	-	
		Bulletins	1125.67	
1122.10		less transfer to stock	<u>18.95</u>	1106.72
		Postages	392.15	
313.78		Tel., Stationery & Office supplies	169.50	
60.94		Affiliation Fees	17.00	
14.00		Bank Charge (Trophy storage)	1.15	
-		Sundries & Travel	26.20	
18.80		Insurance	30.00	
30.00		Room Hire	100.75	
79.00		Library Additions	23.38	
		less donation towards costs	<u>2.00</u>	21.38
39.00		Leamington Convention	-	
782.85		Envelopes	-	1864.85
156.97		Stock Purchases :		
		Binders	105.11	
		less transfer to stock	<u>105.00</u>	.11
		B.W.I. Postal Rates	100.00	
		less transfer to stock	<u>100.00</u>	-
		Barbados P.O. Markings	2763.32	
		less transfer to stock		
		(Note 4)	<u>2691.50</u>	<u>71.82</u>
<u>3057.19</u>		Total for year		<u>1936.78</u>
		Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure		
		carried down to Accumulated Fund		1185.13
(191.81)		(1981 Excess of Expenditure over Income)		
<u>2865.38</u>				<u>3121.91</u>

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31st December 1982

ACCUMULATED FUND

As at 1st January 1982	£ 2192.10
ADD excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	<u>1185.13</u>
	£ <u>3377.23</u>

REPRESENTED BY :

<u>1981</u>					
	383.85	Cash at Bank - Current Account	294.00		
	-	- Deposit Account	111.43		
	1500.00	Building Society Deposit	1200.00		
1973.85	<u>90.00</u>	Cash Receipts	<u>105.00</u>	1710.43	
86.00		Sundry Debtors		249.32	
		Stocks :			
	17.55	Binders	88.20		
	205.80	Bulletins	222.70		
	53.00	B.W.I. Postal Rates	52.00		
	209.00	Sailing Packets (Bound)	-		
	142.00	Sailing Packets (Unbound)	142.00		
	-	Barbados P.O. Markings (Bound)	967.50		
607.35	<u>-</u>	Barbados (Unbound)	<u>460.00</u>	<u>1932.40</u>	3892.15
		LESS: Sundry Creditors			
	232.25	Subscriptions received in advance	250.72		
	15.25	Refunds due to members	.75		
<u>475.10</u>	<u>227.50</u>	B.B. Benwell & Co (December Bulletin)	<u>263.45</u>	<u>514.92</u>	
2192.10					<u>3377.23</u>

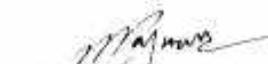
Notes to the Accounts

- Note 1. Subscription income includes £41.07 being arrears for 1981
- Note 2. Interest on the Bank Deposit Account is to 31st December 1982 and interest on the Building Society Account is to 30th September 1982.
- Note 3. A breakdown of Sales and Costs of Publications is :

<u>1981</u>				<u>1982</u>		
<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Net</u>
135.16	10.40	124.76	Bulletins	52.55	2.05	30.50
49.90	41.85	8.05	Binders	44.80	34.35	10.45
56.00	18.50	37.50	BWI Postal Rates	114.18	81.00	33.18
57.75	58.50	19.25	History of Sailing Packets	312.23	209.00	105.23
			Barbados P.O. Markings	<u>1878.06</u>	<u>1264.00</u>	<u>614.06</u>
<u>278.81</u>	<u>108.90</u>	<u>169.91</u>	Totals	<u>2301.82</u>	<u>1590.40</u>	<u>791.42</u>

- Note 4. Costs include £71.50 for copies supplied to British Museum (for copyright protection), the Authors, the Press (for reviews) and the Library. Postal costs for pre-publication orders was £71.82.

11th January 1983


 G. J. Papworth
 Sec. Treasurer

DISPLAY

Eight members attended a meeting at 6p.m. on Thursday 25th November, 1982 in Committee Room A at the Law Society Building, 113 Chancery Lane, London, WC2. This was billed as a display by three persons but regrettably one person who had agreed to show part of his collection did not attend and to date has failed to give any explanation for his absence.

Mr. D.W. Atkinson showed "First Flight Covers To and From Jamaica" and he commenced with a map which disclosed the location of Jamaica in the Central Caribbean. He stated that the early flights were linked to the attempt by Pan American Airways to develop a direct route across the Caribbean to the Canal Zone. Previously, FAM5 had to follow the circuitous route from Miami via Cuba round Central America with short hops. The 600 miles from Jamaica to the Canal Zone was not possible until 1930.

EARLY FLIGHTS. Mr. Atkinson referred to the early flights and showed a number of covers dated 3rd December, 1930 comprising four covers from Miami to Jamaica with large cachet on the front and the Jamaica arrival cachet on the reverse; one cover from Haiti to Jamaica; two covers from the Canal Zone to Jamaica; two covers from Panama to Jamaica with cachets differing from those usually described thus raising the possibility that there were two separate flights.

On 10th December, 1930, there were three separate flights from Jamaica carrying mail. Pan Am had been unable to carry mail from Jamaica owing to a small company Caribbean Airways holding the franchise which lasted until the afternoon of 10th December. The first flight was by Caribbean Airways to Santiago de Cuba leaving Jamaica in the morning. Two covers were shown and they received the Miami cachet but they can be recognised by an early afternoon Cuban backstamp before the Pan Am flight departed.

The second flight from Jamaica was by Pan Am to Miami via Cienfuegos connecting with other flights on the Pan Am network - Mr. Atkinson displayed numerous covers carried on this flight including covers from Jamaica to Porto Rico, St Lucia and Trinidad. There were also shown two covers to the United Kingdom which did the latter part of the journey by sea from the U.S.A. The third flight from Jamaica was represented by two covers carried by Pan Am to the Canal Zone, the Miami cachet being altered to Canal Zone.

In December, 1930 there were First flights from British Guiana, Trinidad and also Antigua to Jamaica, joining the Jamaica route at Miami or Christobal.

The first Airmail service from the United Kingdom to Jamaica took place on 13th January, 1931, two covers were exhibited which travelled by sea to New York and then onward by air arriving at Jamaica on 28th January.

The Lindberg proving flight by the first 4 engined flying boat to the Canal Zone via Baranquilla occurred on 19th November, 1931.

Mr. Atkinson showed one cover from Cienfuegas to Kingston with a large cachet and a further cover from Kingston to the Canal Zone having no cachet.

In 1932 Kingston to San Juan FAM6 now routed via Jamaica.

Transatlantic Flights. In 1939 the First Transatlantic Airmail Flight to Europe took place and Mr. Atkinson displayed two covers in this connection.

In 1946 British South American Airways flew from Jamaica to Europe via the Southern Route and in 1950 British Overseas Airways Corporation flew from Jamaica to London via the Northern Route.

Modern Flights. As Jamaica is strategically situated in the centre of the Caribbean many airlines flying from Europe and America to Central and Southern America have been routed via Jamaica since 1943. Covers originating in North America are relatively plentiful, but not those in Jamaica, and many do not have cachets. There are many modern flight covers to be obtained as so many airlines have operated in the Caribbean area during the last thirty five years or so.

Mr. Atkinson then showed a cover collection of “Jamaica Military Mail from World War Two” as follows:-

American Navy and Marines. Covers to Little Goat Island from American Canteen Kingston, to Portland Bight from the U.S.A. with Fred Snare Corporation receiving mark and three patriotic covers from Portland Bight.

U.S. Army Fort Simonds. APO 804. APO 861 with examples of several states of the cancellation. There were two Jamaica Free covers addressed to military installations. Also, a TRD of Sandy Gully the postal agency opened for use by local civilians working on the U.S. base.

Canadian Forces. A cover from Y Force was also shown.

Gibraltar Camp. This camp was established in Jamaica to house civilians evacuated from Gibraltar during the War. Mr. Atkinson produced a cover showing the Orderly Room handstamp; also, a cover showing the Birmingham type Gibraltar Camp c.d.s. and an Airmail cover from Gibraltar to Gibraltar Camp via British Guiana with British Guiana and Gibraltar Camp c.d.s.

Prisoner of War Mail. One censored cover was displayed.

Mr. M. Wilson exhibited Turks and Caicos Islands which is a country not seen all that often and therefore well worth viewing when the opportunity to do so is presented.

The display commenced with an 1842 stampless letter to London with manuscript “Turks Island”; this was followed by a letter to Turks from London (Sp 17 1870 duplex) having an unframed date stamp impressed on arrival.

The first issue was preceded by a proof sample of the head in green on pink paper; followed by an imperforate plate proof of the first issue 1d in black on thick wove paper; then, examples of the 1d, 6d and 1/- first issue and forgeries of the 1d and 6d.

This is a country where surcharges abound and the provisional surcharges of 1881 were shown extensively with their various settings and numerous varieties - a glance at the Catalogue will show how comprehensive the field for study can be in this connection.

De La Rue took over the Perkins Bacon plates and in 1881 commenced printing the 1d, 6d and 1/- values from them; examples of the De La Rue printings from these plates were exhibited together with a number of fresh values which De La Rue printed by typography. The 1881 4d value was surface printed, i.e. printed by typography, and an example was shown with misplaced name and value. Another unusual item was the 1d orange-brown of 1883 bisected ($2 \times \frac{1}{2}d$) and on piece.

Examples of the 1887 set followed, the eye noting a sheet of the 1d crimson-lake (10x3) with stamp $\frac{3}{4}$ showing the neck flaw.

Mr. Wilson then showed examples of the 1889 1d on $\frac{2}{2}d$ red-brown comprising a mint strip of three and a used pair.

In 1893 the $\frac{2}{2}d$ value was issued in ultramarine instead of red-brown as previously and there was a very attractive display of examples of this value in the new colour including an inter panneau mint block of four from plate 3 from the top of the sheet and also a used pair with T1 cancel.

The 1894 4d and 3d specimen stamps were shown next and also the 1894 set mint and used. Among the mint stamps were (a) an inter panneau block of four of the $\frac{1}{2}d$ mint and a mint block of four of this same value from plate 3, and (b) an inter panneau mint block of thirty six of the 5d value from plate 2.

Next, an 1897 letter to Canada via Bermuda franked with a total of $\frac{2}{2}d$ from different issues; then a series of used postcards and covers to Germany and England; and also registered mail to Turks; and a letter from New York to Turks in 1896 per S.S. New York of Clyde Steamship Co. one of four companies operating a mail service to the islands at that time.

Specimen stamps of the 1900 $\frac{1}{2}d$, 1d, 2d, $\frac{2}{2}d$, 4d and 6d were displayed and the whole set was shown mint with shades of the $\frac{2}{2}d$ and 1/-; examples of misplaced watermarks on the $\frac{1}{2}d$, 1d and 6d with explanations showing how they occurred; lines in watermark on the $\frac{2}{2}d$ value; and specimen stamps of the 1900 2/- and 3/- values were also shown.

The 1903 set was then displayed mint and used and also a specimen stamp of the 3d which was a new value; also a mint sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}d$ green.

The 1910 $\frac{1}{4}d$ was shown in both colours in mint blocks of four together with a fine photograph of the Turk's-head cactus which was embodied as the vignette in the stamp design of the $\frac{1}{4}d$ value.

Finally, there was an interesting 1910 picture postcard to Great Britain with "Bermuda Paquebot" mark and the postcard was franked with a strip of four of the 1910 ¼d.

Mr. S. Goldblatt proposed a vote of thanks and in doing so he mentioned that both Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Wilson could not have produced more contrasting types of display which made the evening particularly interesting. All those present agreed with this sentiment and expressed their approval most whole heartedly.

NOTES and QUERIES

BARBADOS

BARBADOS 'REVENUE' ISSUE

If your readers are not fed up with discussion on the Revenue stamps may I thank Mr. Goldblatt and many others who have written to me over this issue, which is interesting and, in some instances, very difficult to find and identify.

The up dated list which follows contains all the known items, together, where particularly rare, with the number of each issued.

As the overprints only lasted for three months, I feel certain that the overprint colours are open to question. My main evidence for this is a list by Mr Herbert Bayley, drawn up during the issue which lists only those with an asterisk in my own list. I have also found it almost impossible to obtain those not in Mr Bayley's list.

I find it impossible to convert these issues into a price list. The nearest I have is a U.S. list in 1958 where prices ranged between 25c and \$12.50c for the 3 shilling issue.

CATEGORY 1 31 March 1916 - 22 June 1916 Provisional Issue

Postage Stamps of 1912 overprinted "Revenue" in script (13½mm long) across centre of stamp. The colour of the overprint is in brackets.

- * 1d Scarlet (black)
 - (a) Same with bottom half of "Rev" missing
- * 1d Scarlet (blue) - 2 sheets only known of 120 stamps each
 - (a) Same with "Reve" missing
- * 2d Grey (carmine-brown)
- 3d Violet on yellow (black)
- 3d Violet on yellow (gold)

- * 4d Black and Scarlet on yellow (gold-silver) - 1 sheet only known of 120 stamps, overprint at top of stamp.
- * 4d Black and Scarlet on yellow (gold)
- 4d Black and Scarlet on yellow (black)
- * 6d Violet and Scarlet on yellow (black)
- * 1/- Black on Green (carmine-brown)
- * 2/- Violet and Blue (carmine-brown) Issued in sheets of 30 stamps
- * 3/- Green and Violet (carmine-brown)

CATEGORY 2 31 March 1916-22 June 1916 Provisional Issue

Postage stamps of 1912 overprinted "Revenue" in script (16½mm long). Found always at top of stamp. No full stop after "Revenue". The colour of the overprint is in brackets.

- * 1d Scarlet (black)
- * 2d Grey (black)
 - (a) overprint "Revenue only" (black)
- * 2½d Blue. Overprinted "One penny" in two lines (black)
 - (a) error One "Penny"
 - (b) "One Penny" in one line (black)
 - * (c) "One Penny" in two lines (violet)
 - (d) "One Penny" (violet)
 - (e) "One Penny (black)
- * 3d Violet on Yellow (black)
- * 4d Black and Scarlet on Yellow (gold) - one sheet only known of 120 stamps.
 - 3/- Green and violet (carmine)
- * 3/- Green and Violet (violet)
 - (a) overprinted "2 shillings" (violet).
 - (b) overprinted "Revenue only 2 s" in three lines (black)

CATEGORY 3 31st March 1916 - 22nd June 1916 Definitive Issue.

Design as on 1912 Issue. Overprinted "Revenue" in sans-serif capitals in black (new colour).

1d Lilac

Robert Ellis

BRITISH WEST INDIES

BRITISH WEST INDIES - NUMERAL OBLITERATORS

The information given by Mr. FitzGerald (Bulletin No.108), Mr. Hewlett (Bulletin No.110) and Mr. Peart (Bulletin No.112) concerning the numeral obliterator "A 91" needs to be amplified. Reference to "Numeral Cancellations of the British Empire" compiled by the Rev. H.H.Heins shows that all the numbers "A 80" to "A 99" were used in more than one place. As far as the "A 91" obliterator is concerned it should be noted this was first issued to the Cunard Line for use in one of their ships, in this case believed to be the S.S. Canada in 1859, eventually being passed to the Virgin Islands in 1870. It is known that stamps of one island of the Leewards group have been found used in other islands of the group and as the Virgin Islands are part of the group it is not surprising to find a general issue stamp with a Virgins cancellation as was noted by Mr. Peart.

The use of "A 91" in Southsea (UK) at the same time has bemused others and Mr. Toeg put forward a suggestion (Bulletin No. 60) that instructions may have been given to have this obliterator withdrawn but that the island post offices did not comply. From the illustrations provided by Mr. Peart (Bulletin No 112) it is immediately obvious that the obliterator used in Southsea is a vertical oval and part of a duplex cancellation whereas that used on his Leeward stamp is a horizontal oval and not necessarily part of a duplex cancellation. Perhaps the design of the obliterator for identification purposes is of importance.

Heins records that "A 80" was used in England as a Plymouth Bristol TPO and in Jamaica at Mount Charles and Hagley Gap; "A 92" was used by the Cunard Line (S.S. Arabia & S.S. Asia) and at Mosham, Yorks; "A 93" by Cunard (S.S. Java), in the Virgin Islands and at Llanfarian, Cardiganshire; "A 94" by Cunard (ship unknown) and Penarth, Glamorgan; "A 95" by Cunard (S.S. Africa) and at Newport, Yorks; "A 96" by Cunard (S.S. Persia) and North Cave, Yorks; "A 97" by Cunard (S.S. Europa) and at South Cave, Yorks; and "A 98" by Cunard (S.S. Arabia) and South Bank, Yorks.

It would be interesting to know if any of the obliterations used by Cunard ships (some of which could well have passed through Caribbean waters) were in horizontal or vertical ovals and whether vertical or horizontal ovals were the form for the obliterations used in the UK. "A 93" may give an answer for if the numbers used in the UK were all vertical and part of a duplex and those used by Cunard or in the Caribbean are all horizontal and simple "killers" the mystery will be explained.

S. E. Papworth

B.W.I. WATERMARK VARIETIES

I can add one further item to the list of watermark varieties given in Bulletin No.110. This is a ST.KITTS & NEVIS 5/- green and red on pale yellow of the 1920/22 issue. (S.G. No. 34) where the watermark Multiple Crown CA is reversed. As usual it is also sideways (crown pointing to the right).

I also have a note of BAHAMAS 1d carmine (aniline shade) SG78 with inverted watermark. It is shown in Steve Ellis's list No.1 dated 21st July 1980.

S. E. Papworth

BRITISH GUIANA

Some more notes on the 1878 provisionals, of which bulletin readers may be getting tired?

There are two types of the De La Rue OFFICIAL overprints, the 1875 indent with the overprint across the middle of the stamp, and the 1877 indent with the overprint at the base. The following figures are the totals of examples in the collection of Simon Goldblatt, Charles Freeland, Mike Rego, and myself:-.

	<u>1875 indent (middle)</u>		<u>1877 indent (base)</u>	
	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Examples</u>	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Examples</u>
SG 06 1c OFFICIAL	12,960	7	11,160	3
07 2c “	18,900	17	21,720	4
08 4c “	6,300	10	6,900	1 (?)

The (?) expresses a doubt about whether this example is genuine.

These figures would make one expect that the majority of the provisionals produced in late 1878 would come from the second indent ... which would also be true if stocks were used up in order of being taken into stock. We then look at the figures for provisionals in the same collections:-

SG 139 1c provisional	?	20	?	5
140 2c “	?	—	?	26
144 4c “	?	*	?	19

Total figures for provisionals, of both types, are

1c about 20,000
 2c 19,337
 4c unknown (perhaps about 5,000?)

A few examples of the 4c, 1875 indent, with one horizontal bar instead of two, are known, and considered great rarities.

The 2c and 4c values follow the logical pattern, with the first indent mainly used as officials, and the second indent for provisionals ...

But the 1c - If there really were 20,000 De La Rues used for provisionals, the 1c OFFICIAL would be expected to be fairly scarce; this is suggested by Gibbons' pricing, but not by our experience. But what on earth happened to all the 1c 1877 indent?

Can anyone add to these figures, so as to make the sample bigger?

Has anyone recorded a 2c 1875 indent with the bar overprint?

Has anyone recorded a 4c 1875 indent with two horizontal bars like the examples of the 1877 indent?

All my printing figures are taken from Townsend and Howe.

Michael Webster

GRENADA

THE GRENADA TETE-RECHE ISSUE OF 1883-1887

Continued from Bulletin No. 115, page 76,

FLAWS OF THE GRENADA POSTAGE STRIPS

These were listed on pages 56/57 of Bulletin 111. On pages 15/16 of Bulletin 112 I discussed units showing weakness of the lower parts of the letters. The position can now be clarified. Three units show weakness varying in degree on the same unit in different printings; this variation being due to changes in the effectiveness of the make-ready, and not to wear of the strip and replacement by a new strip.

Units 4 and 55 are as previously described. The third unit can now be identified as No. 16. In all three cases the unit can be identified by flaws on the head-plate. Unit 16 shows two stages (see Table 1). The flaws are minute but they are there. The weakness of the letters affects 'GRENAD! Often they are virtually normal, but the very marked weakness described for the 2d. on page 16 of Bulletin 112 is on unit 16. These copies were dated June '92 and Feb. '93. A copy of 2½d. dated 4 AP 95 shows almost normal lettering.

MISSING FRAMES

This variation in make-ready is I believe the explanation to the missing frames sometimes found. Some copies of ½d, and 2½d. values are found with absence of parts of the thin outer upper and lower framelines. These varieties are not constant. The broken frame on unit 30 is of a different nature, and appears to be constant.

DATING OF FLAWS

Table 4 gives a chronological listing of the printings. A study of used copies in conjunction with Table 2 may ultimately permit dating of the panes. Units 7, 14, 25, 30, 31, 37 and 43 are of most interest in this respect and earliest and latest dates for the stages of the flaws are listed below.

Unit 7:	stage 1	L.D.K. ½d.	4 AP 94	
	stage 2	No used copy		
Unit 14:	stage 1	No used copy		
	stage 2	E.D.K. 1d.	14 JU 87	First printing of 2nd 1d.
Unit 25:	stage 1	No used copy		
	stage 2	E.D.K. 1d. 27	AU 86	Last printing of 1st 1d.
Unit 30:	stage 1	L.D.K. ½d.	MR 96	Printing of 5.5.95
	stage 2	No used copy		
Unit 31:	stage 1	No used copy		
	stage 2	E.D.K. 1d.	JA 87	
		L.D.K. ½d.	10 AP 91	
	stage 3	E.D.K. 2½d.	27 JY 93	Printing of 26.9.92
		L.D.K. 1d.	23 JU 94	
	Stage 4	E.D.K. 1d.	9 JA 96	

Unit 37:	stage 1	L.D.K. ½d.	22 FE 95
	stage 2	No dated copy	
Unit 43:	stage 1	No used copy	
	stage 2	E.D.K. ld.	1 MR 86
		L.D.K. ½d.	27 NO 95
	stage 3	No used copy	

TABLE 1: HEAD-PLATE UNITS SHOWING PROGRESSIVE DAMAGE

7.2/1 :	<u>First state</u> :-	Blunt N.E. & S.E. corners.
	<u>Second state</u> :-	Curved scratch through the lower 10 lines of shading behind the neck into the S.E. corner.
14.3/2 :	<u>First state</u> :-	Flaw on crown between the 2nd. and 3rd. ornaments. Flaw in shading on neck.
	<u>Second state</u> :-	Flaws in shading before the head 4 and 5.75mm. from the bottom of the stamp.
16.3/4 :	<u>First state</u> :-	Very fine oblique break in the inner bottom frame immediately to the right of junction with S.E. oblique frame.
	<u>Second state</u> :-	Vertical cut in two lines of shading 1mm. from mouth.
19.4/1 :	<u>First state</u> :-	Blunt N.E. & S.E. corners.
	<u>Second state</u> :-	Oblique cut in right frame 1.5mm from top.
25.5/1 :	<u>First state</u> :-	Break in shading at left 4.5mm from top. Break in shading on neck below angle of jaw.
	<u>Second state</u> :-	Break in left frame at junction with top frame.
26.5/2 :	<u>First state</u> :-	Break in bottom frame at junction with left frame.
	<u>Second state</u> :-	Minute nick in the left frame 0.5mm from top.
30.5/6 :	<u>First state</u> :-	Break in bottom frame 6.5mm from S.W. corner.
	<u>Second state</u> :-	Top frame absent for 1.5mm from N.W. corner.
31.6/1 :	<u>First state</u> :-	Notch in the oblique frame in the S.E. corner on its lower surface and 2mm from the lower end.
	<u>Second state</u> :-	Rounded N.E and S.E. corners.
	<u>Third state</u> :-	Scratch from crown, across forehead and down the nose to the nostril.
	<u>Fourth state</u> :-	Prominent white flaw across the right ornamental panel between 7 th and 8 th diamonds from the bottom. Lightly inked printings show two fainter scratches through the 8 th diamond. This state was illustrated by Mr. Charlton.
37.7/1 :	<u>First state</u> :-	Thinning of bottom inner frame at junction with the right ornamental panel. Three minute breaks in shading before the head.
	<u>Second state</u> :-	Fine oblique cut in the left frame 1mm from bottom.
43.8/1 :	<u>First state</u> :-	Oblique scratch on hair between ear and coil. Cut in upper surface N.E. oblique frame.
	<u>Second state</u> :-	Irregular white flaws in shading on cheek and neck. Notch in bottom frame 1mm from N.E. corner.
	<u>Third state</u> :-	Notch in frame becomes clear break.

- 48.8/6 : First state: Bottom frame bevelled at left end.
Second state:- Break in top frame 1mm from N.W. corner.
- 55.10/1: First state:- Break in two lines of shading almost at their left ends and opposite midpoint of oblique S.W. frame.
Irregularity of the upper surface of the top frame for 2.5mm from N.E. corner.
Second state:- White Flaw in right frame 6mm from top.
- 60.10/6 : First state:- Small white dot in right ornamental frame between 6th & 7th diamond from bottom.
Second state:- Break in oblique N.W. frame 1.5mm from top.

Notes on Table 1:- The full list of Flaws was given on page 58 of Bulletin No.111. Of that list Table 1 does not include flaws present on 6d. and which are unchanged in all subsequent printings viz.: 1,4,5,6,8,9,21,23,24,28,49, and 50. Also flaws described on units 27, 38 and 58 are not constant and are omitted. All units in Table 1 are included in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2: HEADPLATE FLAWS.

Unit	6d	½d.L.L. Pane C	½d.L.R. Pane D	½d.L.L. Pane A	½d.L.R. Pane E	½d.L.R. Panels F,B,G.	1d.(1887) L.R.
7		normal	1	1	2	2	2
12	normal	normal	normal	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
16	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
18	normal	normal	normal	1	1	1	1
19		normal	1	2	2	2	2
20		1	2	2	2	2	2
26	normal	normal	1	2	2	2	2
30	normal	1	1	1	1	1	2
31	1	1	2	3	4	4	4
32	normal	normal	normal	1	1	1	1
37	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
43	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
44	normal	1	1	1	1	1	1
47	normal	normal	1	1	1	1	1
48	normal	1	1	2	2	2	2
55	1	missing	2	2	2	2	2
60		missing	1	2	2	2	2

Notes on table 2: A blank means no copy available.
The numbers refer to the stage of the flaw (table 1)
The two bottom rows of pane C are missing.
LL. means lower left as determined by the watermark.
L.R. means lower right. Pane D is upper left but the watermark is inverted and I have therefore listed Pane D as lower right.

TABLE 4: CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PRINTINGS FROM THE TETE-BECHE PLATE

12. 1.83	½	1	2½	4	6	8	1/-	
6. 6.84	½	1						
1884-85	1	2	3	4	6	9		Grenada revenues
? 1884	6	Montserrat revenue						
12.12.85	½	1						
7.12.86	2nd.	1d.	2½					
11.87	1/-	2/-	5/-	10/-	£1			Grenada revenues
7.11.87	½							
7. 9.88	1	2½	4					
11.12.89								
9. 6.90			2½					
20. 1.91	½	1						
10. 3.91			2½					
13. 1.92	½	1	2½					
26. 9.92	½		2½					
9.11.92						8		
1. 6.93		1						
26. 1.94	½	1						
26.11.94			2½					
18.12.94		1	2½					
4. 5.95	½							
27.11.95		1						
17. 9.96	½							

Note. I have no information about reprints of the Revenues. The date given for the Montserrat Revenue is that implied by Charlton.

Mr. A. Charlton stated that stage 4 of unit 31 occurred on all values. This is obviously impossible. Mr. Danforth Walker has found it only on the ½d., 1d. and 2½d. values and this is my experience. Study of the dates given above confirms that its existence even on the 8d. printing of 9.11.92 is most unlikely and would demand the stockpiling of the 1d. in Grenada. I have another copy of the 1d. stage 3 dated 24 OC 93 and it is most likely that this copy and that dated 23 JU 94 come from the tan printings of the 1d. in 1893/4 after the last printing of 8d. One must accept that stage 4 damage occurred in the November or December, 1894 printings. This being so panes E and F of ½d. must be from the printing of 4.5.95 and panes B and G with the inversion of the strips from the last printing of 17.9.96. How then does one explain that ½d. panes B and G show unit 30 in stage 1 and not stage 2 as there was no subsequent printing of the 1d. in which the flaw could develop. The 1d. does occur in stage 1 of unit 30, dated 12 SP 89. Is it possible that an electro was made for the last printings of the 1d. and that the frame break on Unit 30 developed on the electro?

In summary, I believe that all the one-colour stamps were printed from the same headplate by a single process with the appropriate and moveable strips inserted into

grooves on the plate of 60 set. The evidence is against electros for each value except possibly the second 1d. For the bi-coloured Revenues the same plate was used and probably De La Rue reverted to their usual practice of a duty-plate. My thanks are again due to the generous help of Mr. Danforth Walker, without it this second article would not have been possible.

Russell Jones

JAMAICA

THE DOUBLE-RINGED CIRCULAR DATE STAMPS OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA

With the completion of the above study I have now recorded the full results of my research into these marks based on my own material and on the information kindly supplied by Major Jefferson. I have also given my current views about apparent anomalies and “missing” items. My original type references, devised four or five years ago after several false starts, have not required major amendment, although the development of the original check-list (Bulletin No 101) has inevitably involved the creation of sub-types. As a student of postmarks for at least 25 years I have been an avid reader of articles in the philatelic press and of specialised handbooks whose classifications have become widely accepted. In general the authors relate type references to the individual characteristics of the marks in question, as distinct from my system based purely on the chronological order of their usage. However, throughout their long life, the Kingston “double-rings” retained a remarkable similarity in general appearance. Overall dimensions varied only slightly and the lay-out of words and figures remained identical. Of course, each set of instruments has its own characteristics, such as rings closely or widely spaced, numeral index with or without serifs, stops or no stops at sides, etc, so that other referencing systems could be devised, one of which might eventually attain general acceptance in preference to my own.

Members who have followed my series of articles in the Bulletin may be interested in the achievements of the study to date as summarised in the attached appendix. In re-checking the date-ranges for inclusion therein I find that two errors occurred in the original check-list:

KDC1. Datestamp 3. Late date. For 26 Nov 96 read 26 Nov 95.

KDC5. Datestamp 1. Only date (at that time). For 4 Jul 08 read 14 Jul 08.

Past research into postmarks and postal history has shown that there is always a new discovery round the corner. The Kingston double-rings will certainly prove no exception to this rule. But perhaps I am not being over-optimistic in suggesting the probability that all instruments which were EXTENSIVELY used in the processing of ordinary mail through the G.P.O. have been identified. Those classified as scarce in the attached tabulation may well be in the category of special usage or represent occasional or even accidental use on ordinary mail.

THE DOUBLE-RINGED CIRCULAR DATE STAMPS OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA
USAGE OF NUMERAL INDEX (APPENDIX)

KEY (1) Tentative scarcity rating: VC = very common C = common.

U = uncommon. S = scarce to rare.

(2) No example known to me.

(3) Combined usage KDC 2-3(1) and 3(2).

(4) Combined usage KDC 6 and 6A

(5) the U rating applies to KDC 7A. Of KDC 7B only one example is known to me.

(6) One example only known.

(7) One example only known. Year-date not 100% certain.

(8) See notes on scarcity rating in specialised study.

(9) Philatelic usage only.

	Date Stamp No.		EDK and LDK				(1) Scarcity Rating	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
<u>KDC1</u>	7. 7.92 13. 8.95 VC	31. 8.92 31.10.93 VC	2. 3.93 26.11.95 VC	12.11.92 16. 2.95 VC	(2)	(2)		
<u>KDC2</u>	MAY 96 3.10.96 VC	11.12.94 7. 6.00 VC	(3) 6. 2.96 18. 6.01 VC	18. 3.96 3. 9.98 VC	1. 3.94 29. 5.97 VC	16.4.95 28. 9.96 C		
<u>KDC3</u>	23.12.98 19. 8.01 VC	(2)	(2)	17. 7.00 22. 7.03 VC	16. 3.99 30. 7.01 VC	3. 6.99 17. 6.02 U		
<u>KDC4</u>	17. 3.02 15. 9.05 VC	28.11.01 22. 8.05 VC	12. 1.03 27. 7.05 VC	9. 4.04 29. 1.05 VC	7.10.03 8. 9.09 VC	8. 8.04 5. 7.06 U		
<u>KDC5</u>	16. 7.06 14. 7.08 S	11. 8.06 U 6. 1.08 8	(2)	21. 8.06 U 28.11.07 8	(2)	22. 9.06 U 9. 4.08 8		
<u>KDC6</u> 6A	(2)	30.10.11 15. 6.21 C	1911 21. 5.14 U	16.12.08 U 2. 4.10 8	23. 9.11 U 20.10.11 8	23. 8.08 7. 6.13 VC		
<u>KDC</u> <u>7A/B</u> <u>KDC8</u>	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
<u>KDC9</u>	(6) DEC 20 S	(2)	14. 9.15 4. 3.21 C	(2)	(6) 5.10.20			
<u>KDC10</u>	(2)	6. 2.23 9.11.27 C	13. 1.23 27. 2.28 C	(2)	22. 1.24 23. 8.28 S	(2)		
<u>KDC11</u>	(2)	14.11.30 12.10.36 S	(7) S 12. 6.27	(2)	(2)	(2)		
<u>KDC12</u>	(2)	23. 3.29 3. 9.35 VC	20. 8.29 22. 8.35 VC	(2)	(2)	(2)		
<u>KDC13</u>	10. 9.36 U 9. 9.42	10. 9.35 1945 VC	21.10.35 16.10.53	18. 6.46 NOV 49 VC	(2)	(2)		
<u>KDC14</u>	(9) 14.10.46 C 10.10.49	(2)	(2)	(2)	2. 9.41 U 30. 4.42 8	(2)		

ALSO WITHOUT KDC3 11. 1.01 KDC7A/B 1.10.10 U
INDEX NUMBER 3. 8.01 S 1920 5

The appendix shows that of the various types, all believed to have been produced in sets of six (or of four), the only instruments to remain in constant POSTAL use during the entire currency of the double-ring daters bore the numeral indices 2 and 3. It is interesting to speculate why the authorities chose to retain these particular numbers while machine cancellers were progressively reducing the number of handstamps required to deal with mail passing through the G.P.O.

There is much work still to be done. My own collection is unlikely to make further progress: future development of the study is almost entirely in the hands of other interested members of the Circle. Information is required on the following matters:

1) The identification of instruments not yet recorded There are reasonable possibilities of finding KDC5-3 and KDC6-1, and literally any of the other “missing” datestamps MAY turn up. Also, in some sets, two or more dies may have been produced with the same index number, which is at present recorded as a single instrument. In KDC 7A/7B there are several mysteries to be solved.

2) The extension of data-ranges throughout, and especially in the period of the Great War and immediately afterwards (1914 to 1919). My own experience shows that examples are hard to find. Perhaps collectors of censored mail can help.

3) The existence of further alpha-indices. There are undoubtedly a considerable number of these to be recorded in all sets up to and including KDC12.

4) Members holdings of different alpha-indices in all instruments up to KDC12. Large samples are needed to establish reasonably accurate scarcity ratings for the various index letters.

5) Confirmation of the “special usage” theory, i.e. that at least during certain periods specific index letters or index combinations were used exclusively on certain TYPES of mail or for non-postal purposes such as telegram forms.

At present, possible candidates are the letters J W and X. There may well be others.

I sincerely hope that BWISC members will continue the study of Kingston double-rings. The absence of an authoritative listing is a serious gap in the available records of Jamaican postal markings.

Anthony W. Lewarn.

THE JAMAICAN BISHOP MARK OF 1799-1801

Referring back to my article in B.W.I. Bulletin 70 of September 1971.

I gather that a majority of West Indies specialists still do not believe that Jamaica used a bishop-type date stamp. The latest discovery (the fourth to my knowledge) proves its origin beyond doubt. To recap briefly on the others, the Shelton original came up in Robson Lowe's PHA sale of 2.11.79, and I bought it at £650 to show my faith in it. The next lot was a poorer example of 1801 (sold at £500) so there were at least three people that believed in it. This last one was apparently sent under cover from Liverpool to Falmouth on 23 July 1801, where it was rated 1/- and forwarded to Jamaica.

It has a Bishop of OC/30. This was far from conclusive, for again it was a slow journey and there was an unusual feature. In the same firm's sale of June 1981 a third copy turned up, apparently so faint that the photograph was not used. I did not see this one, but again it was in 1801, from Madeira on 2 November with a Bishop of DR/5 per the Lord Rodney and with a manuscript Too Late. This was better, for I'm sure that London never used DR for December.

From Sotheby's last manuscript sale of 21 July has come the fourth. It was headed from Holland on 9 May 1799, and addressed to the Hon. Simon Taylor, Hampton Court, Lucea. The Bishop is MY/18 of the same quality as the Shelton MR/18, it is endorsed 'p.post' and was rated 1/3. The letter begins "I cannot think of leaving this country without again begging you to accept my most grateful thanks for the repeated instances of friendship I have received from you while in it, and especially your kindness in seeing me before I left town ..." and ends "pleasing as the prospect must be to me of seeing my relations, it would have been very unsatisfactory indeed had you not condescended to see me before my departure"; it is signed N.G.Bontine.

Although I have no proper map of Jamaica, (why on earth did Forster not put one in?) even the small inset in my Atlas marks Holland Bay at the Eastern point, adjoining Morant Point. If there is no village of Holland, it was probably a plantation, but it is a fair guess that that is the position. It could not have come from the Netherlands in 9 days, that is certain, so the letter never left the island. Here, then, is the first internal use of the Bishop, on a letter which travelled from one extremity to the other hence the 1/3 rate (double 7½d). I would assume it is a Kingston stamp en route, so why nine days for some 30 miles?

There are various possible reasons, the two most likely are that in a country where time was unimportant, he did not know the date, or that he wrote it on the 9th but waited until someone was going into Kingston.

Comparison of the two stamps of 1799 is interesting. Both are the 18th of the month, and on the evidence of these two covers I am sure it was a movable date; this is one of the things I wanted badly to know. I say this because the figures are undoubtedly the same in both stamps. The 1 has a very big serif on both sides at the top, but there is no trace of one below. With the first one I thought it might not have registered, but the second is very clear at that point. In fact, the 1's are clearly inverted in both months. The figures are identical in relation to each other, but the position in the semicircle differs. The angle they make with the diagonal varies, but in the same line i.e. one seems to have swung on a pivot. The Shelton cover has the 18 to the left, sloping down slightly from the left, whilst the new one is pretty central and sloping up from the left. If they were cut in a solid block, it explains why the invert 1 was not corrected. Incidentally London Bishops had no serif at all to the 1 for at least a hundred years before these letters.

One copy of the two-line Jamaica dated stamp is known in April: the Bishop may have been put away when this arrived but used on May 18th when a packet brought a rush of mail. This could also explain why there is a gap of 29 months between this use

and the next recorded one for five weeks at the end of 1801. It was kept in reserve when the two line stamp came, and may not have been used at all in 1800. This helps to explain the extreme rarity of examples. On the evidence of these four the appearance is characteristic and recognisable, apart from the fact that no other Bishop-type stamps were in use anywhere in the world with a central dividing bar in 1799-1801. They seem to be always light to very light strikes.

R.M. Willcocks

ST. VINCENT

I have a copy of the 1/- orange of 1891, bearing a light but clear vertical oval obliteration "A26" with 3 thick bars, very much like the right half of the Malta duplex shown as type 11 on page GR54 of SG Catalogue Part I.

If this mark is genuine, the stamp would appear to have been used in Gibraltar, which I find it hard to believe. If it is not, why should such an unlikely mark have been chosen for forgery?

Can any Member throw any light on the matter, please?

K. Rex Haywood

May we thank all members who sent material for the Study Circle Auction next April. It is indeed gratifying to be able to report that all sendings arrived on or before our deadline. There will be a great wealth of material on offer and we feel sure that the catalogue, sent with this issue of the Bulletin, will be worthy of your attention. Room attendance at our last two sales has been exceptionally good and we are hoping that this year it will be no less so.

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