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**BWI**

**STUDY CIRCLE**

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**BULLETIN No. 155**

**DECEMBER 1992**



AFFILIATED TO THE BRITISH PHILATELIC FEDERATION

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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 (BELIZE).**
2. TO issue a quarterly BULLETIN containing articles, items of interest and other features.
3. TO loan books from the Circle library (**home members only**). Borrowers bear postage both ways. **List supplied upon application to Hon. Librarian accompanied by an s.a.e. (9" x 6½") - 2nd Class postage for 150gm rate required.**
4. TO publicise 'wants' and furnish opinions on stamp(s) and/or cover(s) for a nominal fee.
5. TO encourage, assist or sponsor the authorship and publication of definitive handbooks, monographs or other works of reference appropriate to the aim in para 1 above.

## **MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTION**

**MEMBERSHIP** - Is **WORLD WIDE** in scope and open to all whether they be new or advanced collectors.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS** - The **ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION** is £6 for members residing in the UK or Europe and £8 for members who reside elsewhere.

**Subscriptions (dues) are payable on 1st January each year and, subject to what is mentioned below, in sterling** (by personal cheque or Standing Order drawn on a U.K. Bank, a Banker's Draft, International Money Order, Postal Order or local currency *notes* - no coins will be accepted - e.g. dollars, marks, francs etc.).

Members residing in North America (Canada, USA, and the Caribbean) who do not pay their Subscription (dues) in sterling should pay by sending to the North American Representative (see above for address) a cheque for USA \$14.50 made payable to "MARK W. SWETLAND". Other overseas members who pay their subscription by cheque drawn in a foreign currency or on a foreign bank **MUST** add the equivalent of £3 sterling partially to cover exchange and bank charges. The overseas rates quoted include an element to cover postage of the Bulletin by Air Mail.

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## PROGRAMME

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1993

- Sat. 6 March At STAMPEX.  
M. Rego - "Maritime Mail Markings"  
T.S. Pearce - "Grenada"
- Sat. 24 April Bonnington Hotel, London.  
AGM followed by annual Auction.

Note: Due to new balloting arrangements for room allocation at STAMPEX both the venue and date for the meeting in March 1993 are liable to alteration and members are advised to check their latest Bulletin for final information.

# STAMPEX AUTUMN

The Stampex meeting held in the Floral Hall 'B' at the Royal Horticultural Halls in London on Saturday the 17th of October was a memorable occasion. About 25 members and friends gathered to witness the presentation to our President Victor Toeg of his BPF Award of Merit. The award was presented to him by Mrs. Lesley Hampton who is the Chairman of the BPF Awards Committee.

The first of the displays was provided by Peter Jaffé who gave everyone present a superb showing of various album leaves from all parts of the British Caribbean. Bob Swarbrick then showed parts of his Jamaican collection from the 1670's onwards.

These excellent displays will be detailed more thoroughly in the next issue of the bulletin.

It was with sadness that the meeting was notified of the deaths of two overseas members of long standing, namely Colin Bayley from Ottawa and Edward Addiss from New York. These two 'gentlemen of philately' will be missed by all their many friends. Our deepest sympathy goes out to both families.

## Editors Note

Another year has passed, it has had both high and low points. A typical example is the above Stampex account. It is always sad to hear of the deaths of those that have been friends for many years to many of us.

For those members that pay their subscription/dues annually please note that the payment is required at the beginning of January. Prompt payment saves on the extra work involved for the Treasurer in chasing up late payers. If you are not sure whether the subscription/dues are due, you can check the top line of the bulletin address label.

Convention details will be in the March 1993 Bulletin.

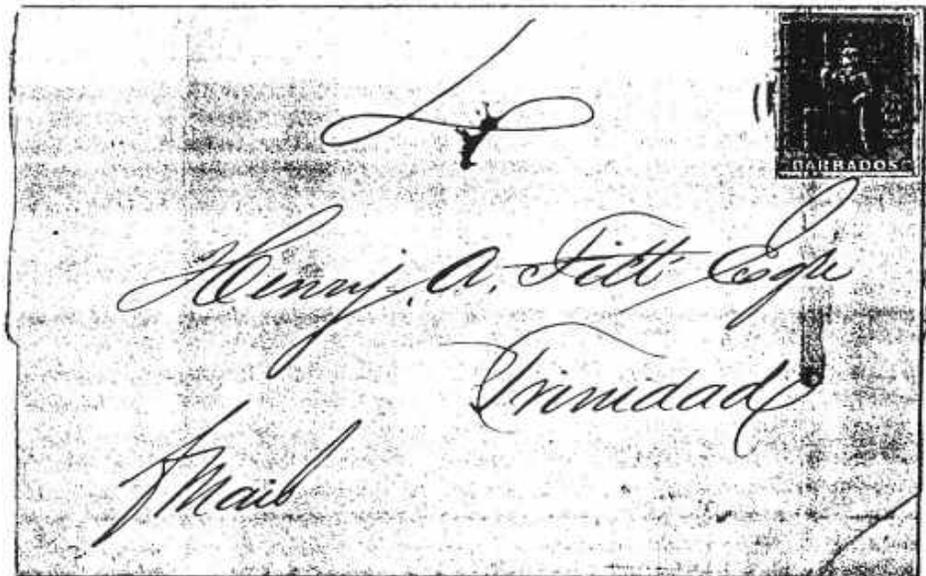
My thanks go to all of those people that have sent in material for the Bulletin in the past year. All items are welcome and the help in filling the Bulletin is appreciated. Material is **NOW** required for the March Bulletin and also all future editions.

And finally, to ALL members, the advertisers and all concerned with the production of the Bulletin.

**“A VERY HAPPY CHRISTMAS AND AN ENJOYABLE NEW YEAR”**

## BARBADOS

I recently obtained through the Study Circle an OPINION on the cover illustrated below, sent to Trinidad, with particular reference to the E1 postmark clearly dated 8 MARCH 1855, supported by the dates of the other postmarks, and thus apparently predating the Clarke, Redford and Cave EDK of 12 MAY 1855.



I felt pleased to receive confirmation that this did indeed appear to be an EDK for this mark, but would appreciate further clarification from other Bulletin readers.

The C.R.C handbook makes it clear that the M1 Parish marks for inland correspondence were used as early as May 1852 (see Basil Benwell's covers at Harmers 1985 sale, Lots 2085

and 2086), whereas the E1 EDK refers to marks used at the GPO Circulation Department. Presumably the three year gap is because the Packet Agent who “marked” all overseas mail did not transfer to the GPO until 1 August 1854. If this is the explanation (but then I do not understand why Mr. Benwell’s 2086 inland cover also had an E1 mark!), surely there should be overseas covers with an E1 date earlier than mine, some 7 months after the transfer of the Agent?

I also wonder why Mr. Herbert Bayley made no reference to either the E1 or M1 marks in Chapter X of his book “The Post Office in Barbados”? Any assistance in clearing up these points would be most welcome.

Peter Longmuir

## **BRITISH GUIANA**

Reference ‘1863 - 64 1c Black first setting’ by Peter Ford on p.49 of September 1992 B.W.I. Bulletin No.154.

I have copies of the 1c ‘Different Style’ among a collection of forgeries of this issue. These forgeries can also be identified by the size of the corner boxes, 5mm high against 4mm of the genuine item. There are also dividing lines between the stamps at a distance of 2mm on all sides. The larger lettering of the value tablet is another clue. I do not know the name of the forger.

BUT the perforation of my forged copies is pin perf.12 while the third of the illustrated items is not. Again this same copy has PETIMUSQUE instead of the forged RETIMUSQUE of the pin perf. forgeries. The illustration is not clear, but if the foremast is almost under the Q, instead of the S of PETIMUSQUE then it is similar to other forgeries of this issue that I have.

G.W. Astridge.

## **BRITISH GUIANA**

With regards to Peter Fords query in Bulletin No. 154 about the 1863 1c black. Sometime ago I bought one of the “different style” on the clear understanding it was a forgery and passed it on to a “forgery collector”. I might add that the postmark appears to be the same as the one I bought.

John Dutton

## BRITISH GUIANA

It's nice from this remote mountain fastness of Chiangmai in Thailand (at least as far as BWISC philately is concerned) to be able to answer Peter Ford's query in Bulletin 154 on the British Guiana 1863-4 1c black.

The two 'different style' lettering are indeed forgeries, listed by Townsend and Howe as type 3 (page 56). T and H give the following identification marks:- There are dividing lines between the stamps at a distance of 2mm on all sides. The '1' in NW square is too much to the left. The top of the foremast is almost under the Q of PETIMUSQUE instead of under the S. Perf 11½.

I have this forgery in 1, 4, 8, 12 and 24 cents values. The (coloured) dividing lines between the stamps are not always easy to see.

Perforation is very rough, but is approximately 11½ all round. Additional identifying features are the taller figures of 1860, especially the O, which is clear from your photographs. The letters of the motto are also thicker than in the genuine stamps. The Q of PETIMUSQUE has little trace of a tail, and is more like an O. The buckle has a broader coloured (black) bar across it than in the genuine stamps (this also is clear from your photograph).

Michael Webster

## DOMINICA



Type 'A'



Type 'B'

I am trying to assemble the various Dominica markings and set out above are illustrations of two handstamps which differ considerably from each other. Type 'A' has block letters and numerals and longer broken arcs while Type 'B' has serif letters and numerals: there is also a small difference in size between the two handstamps, Type 'B' being slightly larger.

Type 'B' is comparatively common but I cannot find any example of Type 'A' in specialized collections of Dominica although some years ago it was listed in an article on Dominica postal markings. Type 'A' was not included in the Nabarro, the "Beaver Creek" or Latto collections, and I understand that it is not in the Sugarman collection. It is also not mentioned in Volume VI of The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps on the Leeward Islands.

If any member has Type 'A' on entire I would be very pleased to hear from him or her with a photocopy of the entire showing the Type 'A' strike.

Victor Toeg

## **DOMINICA**

### **STATIONERY CARDS**

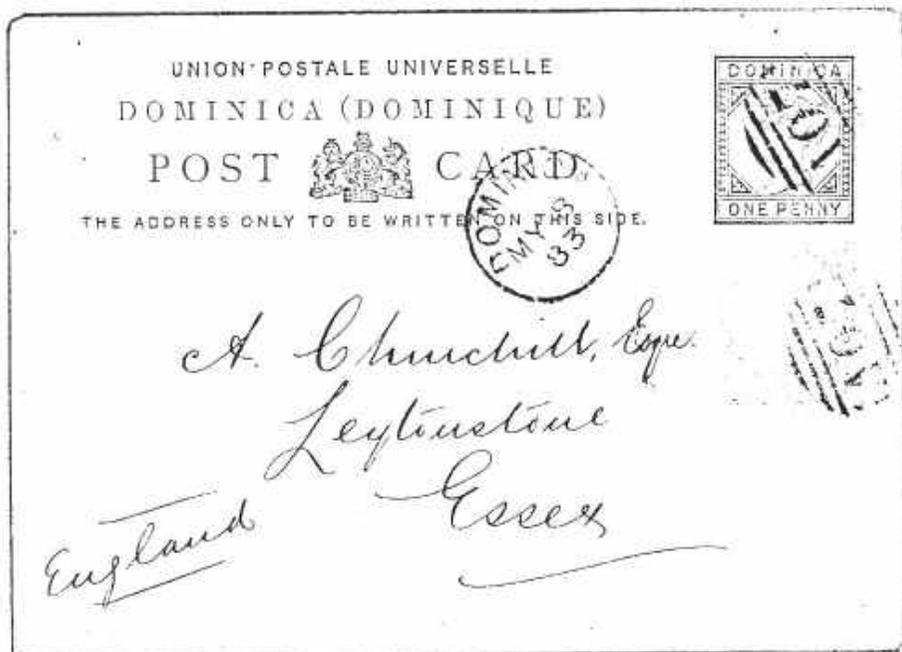
Recent contributions on Dominica postal stationery have perhaps awakened or enlivened the sleeping collector. At any rate there reached, or presumably passed through, the London market during 1992, a small batch of cards which are also worthy of comment. If they do not match in absolute rarity the formula cards that we have discussed, they certainly compete in attractiveness; and they demonstrate that, at least in Dominica, the task of animating the pedestrian standard-type postal stationery card is not a hopeless one.

The batch that has come to light consists of five cards, written to five destinations, although the same author (presumably the Postmaster, whose name eludes me for the moment) has written three. In every case, we start with a card of 1d denomination; and each time a contemporary ½d adhesive has been added, to enable the card to travel overseas. The purist will say - as the purist has said of my own fragmentary formula card - that the addition of an adhesive, strictly speaking, invalidates the use. To that opinion I do not myself subscribe. Indeed, the whole appeal of these cards is to see the colour contrast produced by the impressed die stamp, and the adhesive stamp in juxtaposition, both beautifully postmarked.

All but one of the cards is the key-type 1d purple that succeeded the formula card. In the final instance the later 1d red card is used. In date order we find -

- 1 Card written from Roseau 9th May 1883 to Leytonstone. The c.d.s. reads MY 8 83, and one wonders which is right. I note the use of the small A07 killer at this date. The adhesive added is the ½d olive-yellow which in May should be CA watermark.

Card 1



- 2 Card written 9/6/83, postmarked the next day, soliciting an offer for Tobago's SG.13. It went to Shepherd's Bush, and was embellished with a ½d bisect with small ½ surcharge. No killer was used.
- 3 Card written to Leipzig 12/5/86. This one had the Half Penny on 6d green added, with the large A07 killer used as the canceller and the island c.d.s. separately struck.

Card 2



Card 3

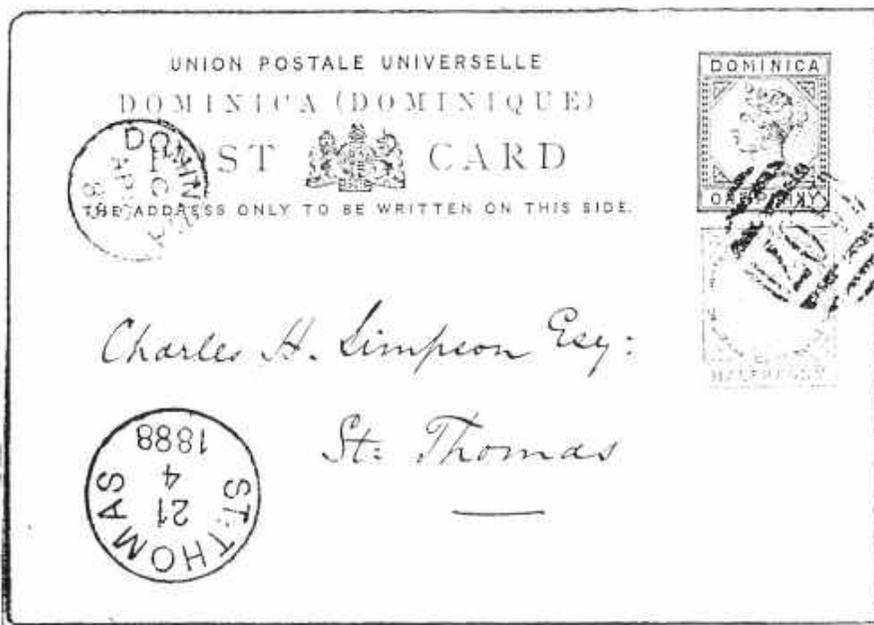


- 4 This card went to St. Thomas on 18th April 1888, the stamp added being the ½ green. The message is worth quoting extensively:

"I have not got 1/- lake at present" (Note, the next consignment was of 1200 on 15.4.90) "as soon as I have I will send to you.... The 1d on 6d green it is impossible to get, there were only a few of these stamps printed in error (about 60). Revenue stamps are not supposed to be used for postal purposes, if you have seen any of these so used, they must have passed the office from oversight".

Note. Where does that leave SG R1 to R4?

Card 4



- 5 The final card, in the later type, also attracted the ½d green, and went to Brighton on 6th November 1888. On this, as on the preceding card, one again finds the large A07 killer as canceller, and the c.d.s. separately struck.

Card 5

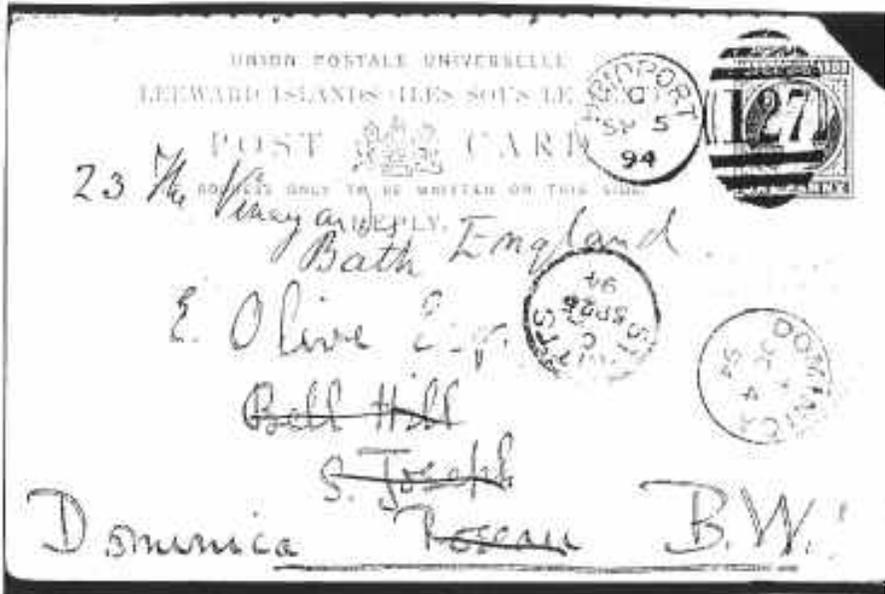


For me, the last card satisfactorily completes the circle, for it goes from the same sender to the same address as my 1882 formula card; the message on the later card compensates me for the fact that the reverse of my own card is blank (have I ever confessed as much before?)

I am not put off by the point that all these cards seem to have been sent on stamp-related business. Why else would they have survived? With the exception of my own card, they all had a legitimate purpose, an actual message to communicate.

To end the saga, I will mention only that Dominica alone of the Leewards group has supplied me with a used Reply card - Card 6. In this instance we leave philatelic business behind, and we meet the reply section of a Leeward 1d red card, which left Bridport in September 1894, travelled to Roseau via St. Kitts, taking up to 29 days on the journey, only to be readdressed to Bath, very close to the point from which it had started.

Card 6 - Reply Card



My postal stationery collecting remains fragmentary, however. This card is scarred by a missing top corner. Yet, even for the rest of our members, whose standards are more exacting than my own, I remain convinced that there is gold in them there hills. So... happy prospecting to you all.

Simon Goldblatt

## DOMINICA

I have a number of handstamp registration marks with the name of the Post Office followed by D/CA or D/Ca or D/ca. Can anyone please tell me what these abbreviations stand for.

Victor Toeg

## DOMINICA

The 1951 King George VI pictorial set includes, as per S.G. Part 1, the 5c (SG125) and 12c (SG128) with "C of CA missing from watermark". On going through a recently acquired duplicated stock lot, I came across a used pair of the 14c (SG129), one stamp of which has the same variety. I have obtained a BPA Certificate which states that the item is genuine, on the strength of this Stanley Gibbons have said that they will include the variety in the 1993 Part 1 as No.129a.

As this set is 40 years old, it is perhaps surprising that the variety has only now come to light and S.G. confirm that it is quite possible that other values also exist with this variety.

Chris May

## GRENADA



Queen Victoria - 1881 - Four Pence Blue

The above example is a used copy of the 1881 4d blue IMPERF at top - SG.23 Large Star watermark. I should like to hear from anyone with a similar specimen or who has seen this variety before.

POSTMARKS - QUEEN VICTORIA - Second Type Letter 'B'.

I have SG.30 (Half-penny) and SG.40 (One Penny) with letter 'B' inverted, 22mm diameter circle, date at top, GRENADA at bottom. Has any reader any other Letters with Inverted Centre or other values?

Bryan E. Johnson

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PETER SINGER

# GRENADA/MONTSERRAT REVENUE STAMPS

I am a collector of the stamps of Montserrat and I have been looking at the 1883 small format 1d lilac Revenue stamp about which there seems to be very little known. They were rumoured to have been produced in tete - beche form (like the Grenada Revenue stamp of the same date) in four panes of 6 x 10 stamps (240).

Even after an appeal for copies of the Montserrat stamp in a previous copy of the Bulletin I have found very few copies and I am beginning to wonder if the stamp ever actually went into use. Certainly I have not seen any used fiscally or postally.

I would therefore be extremely grateful to any BWISC member who could add to the small store of knowledge on the subject - whether they be Montserrat or Grenada collectors.

Chris Barwick

# LEEWARD ISLANDS



MCA  
Defective S



MCA - Red  
Small S



CA  
Bent Title and  
small S

Illustrated above are three Leeward Island stamps with defective titles.

Can any of the members of the Circle enlighten me as and why there are so many defects of this kind in Leeward stamps which do not appear on stamps of the other colonies.

John Challis

## LEEWARD ISLANDS DUTY PLATES

F.R. Saunders "Study Paper No.10 - Leeward Islands" for the KG.VI Collectors Society provides a review of proofs from the De La Rue Proof book for the various duty plates as follows :-

Year	Values	Leads Struck	Reason
1890	½d, 1d, 2½d, 4d, 6d, 7d, 1/- & 5/-	60	New Plates
1901	2d, 3d and 2/6	60	New Plates
1909	¼d	60	New Plate
1912	½d, 1d, 2½d and 6d	12	Spares
1914	½d and 1d	120	Replace Plates
1920	6d	120	Replace Plate
1922	4d, 5d, 2/-, 3/- and 4/-	120	New Plates
1922	2½d and 3d	120	Replace Plate
1924	5/-	120	Replace Plate
1926?	1½d	120	New Plate
1938	¼d and 1d	120	Replace Plates

From 1914 onwards all new and replacement duty plates were made 120 set. Those that were replaced all appear to have been 60 set previously, and by implication those not replaced (¼d, 2d, 1/- and 2/6) remained 60 set.

Any flaws on a 60 set duty plate would thus appear in identical positions on both left and right panes of the 120 set sheets issued. However, in Fig.1 the ¼d damaged 'W' flaw was present between at least 1919 (Pl.6) and 1927 (Pl.20) on the LH pane but is not on the Pl.10 RH pane (1922- 23). Similarly Fig.2 shows three flaws from the RH pane of the 6d Pl.8 which are not on the LH pane (kindly provided by Michael Spaven). This was the last printing before the 6d duty plate was replaced in 1920. This implies that these two duty plates must have been 120 set.

The Crown Agents Plate Issue Register records that from 1923 to 1930 all Leewards values were 120 set for every printing. That the "Set" column in the register refers to the duty plate size rather than the keyplate is evidenced from other colonies where known 60 set duty plates are stated as "60" in this column. e.g. St.Lucia 6d, 1/- and 5/-, amongst others. The Colonial Stamp Dept. register of dies and plates etc (c.1928 -c.1933)



Fig.1 R.10/2 short leg to 'W'



P1.10 RH pane  
R10/2 - no flaw

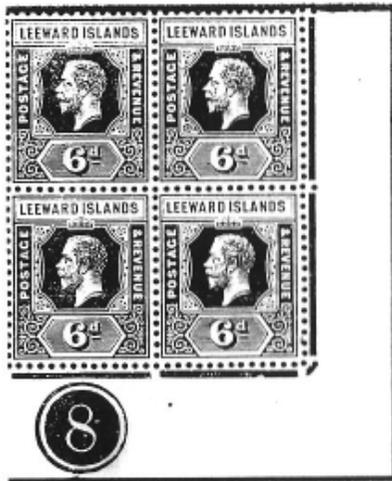


Fig.2 R.9/5 Bent final 'S'  
R.9/6 Damaged 'D'  
R.10/5 Bent final 'S'



P1.8 LH pane  
No flaws

records the duty plates held on charge during that period. All Leewards plates are noted as 120 set except the 7d (60 set), whilst all the St.Lucia plates are also 120 set except the 6d, 1/- and 5/- (60 set).

If the PI register is to be believed the Leewards ¼d, 2d, 1/-, 2/6 and 5/- were 120 set plates by 1923. Were the 2½d, 3d and 6d also 120 set prior to their replacement? And if previous 120 set plates existed when were they made? The answer may well lie with the group of proofs (½d, 1d, 2½d and 6d) for which 12 (spare ?) leads were struck in 1912. Saunders speculates that they were made to replace faulty subjects on the plates e.g. the "wide 'A' in Leeward" variety on the Ed.VII 2½d, absent on the KG.V issue. Looked at in isolation this appears entirely reasonable, but viewed amongst the duty plate proofs of the other colonies using the Universal keyplate design a rather different explanation presents itself.

I have accounted for every die proof of the 34 new value duty plates made in 1912 for the various colonies using this design. Each is marked "12 leads", noted with the date the proof was struck and further dated in red ink with the date the new 120 set plate was invoiced in the DLR Day book. There are many others, also marked "12 leads" and dated, which contain no invoice date (since only the first new plate of each value was charged for). Some of these are marked "Plate increased", whilst a few more, although lacking this note, have a remark "plates increased to 120 set" appended in the Colonial Stamp book.

I have references to 68 separate values of this design with proofs marked "12 leads". Of these two are from 1911, 62 from 1912 and four from 1913. No proofs of these values have been seen marked either "60, 120 or 240 leads" between 1911 and 1913. All those seen before 1911 are "60 set", all those after 1913 are either 120 or 240 set.

The answer seems obvious - "12 leads" proofs indicate the making of a plate, not the striking of spare leads. If this is so it seems likely that stereotyping was employed for the making of these duty plates. The 12 leads were assembled in two horizontal rows of six, one above the other, and an interim plate made. This plate was replicated the required number of times to fashion a 60, 120 or 240 set plate.

When the new KG.V head dies were finally approved late in 1911 De La Rue faced a huge task in creating new plates for all the Crown Colonies. The production of certain duty plates by stereotyping was presumably much quicker (and probably cheaper) than striking leads for a complete plate, and perhaps for this reason was the method chosen in 1912. Once

the backlog had been cleared DLR appear to have reverted to their preferred (?) method of producing duty plates entirely from leads.

DLR explained their procedure for increasing the size of a plate in a letter to the CA on July 6th 1908:- "... where a plate is increased, say from 60 to 120 set, it is necessary to make an entirely new 120 set plate, as putting a new plate alongside an old one would be incompatible with the production of good work..."

I suspect there are omissions from the series of Leewards proofs above, and that similar "12 leads" proofs exist (or existed) for the ¼d, 2d, 3d, 1/-, 2/6 and 5/- values, indicating the making of 120 set plates. Has anyone further references to "leads" proofs additional to Saunders' list, or examples of duty plate flaws for other values present on one pane and not the other for the same KG.V key plate printing.

Peter Fernbank

## ST. CHRISTOPHER AND TOBAGO

### 5/- Dropped 'S' variety

Age must be creeping up on me. I can usually spot a dropped letter a yard away but John Tyache has correctly noted my inaccurate reporting in the March bulletin. My pane of the St. Christopher 5/- Revenue shows the same characteristics as the corner of the block he illustrates in the June bulletin. The only observation I would add is that to my eyes (fallible, as demonstrated), the second stamp on the top row also shows signs of the 'S' slipping downwards.

The question, of course, is why the coincidence and I share John's plea for those with knowledge of how the duty plates were set up to come forward.

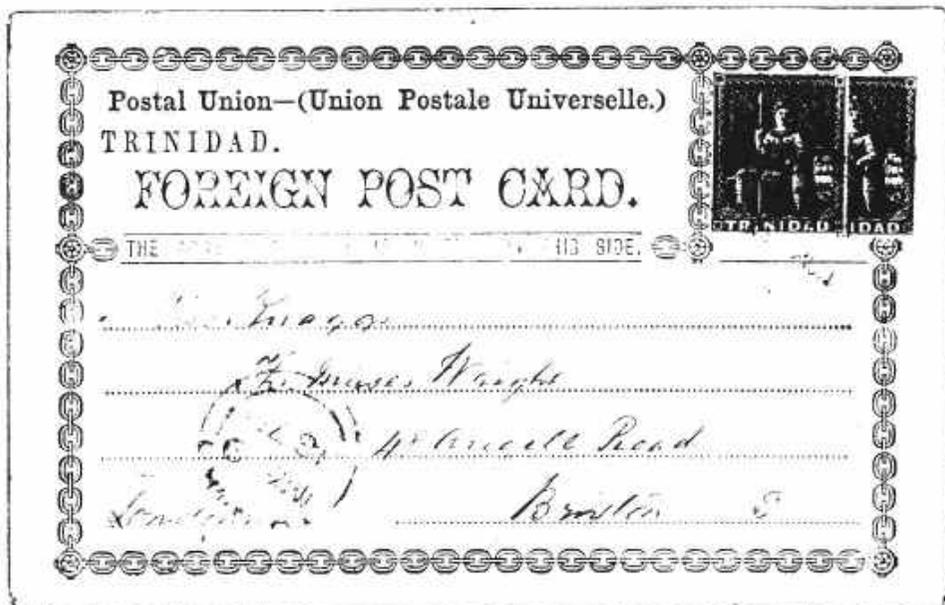
Meanwhile, I note for the record that L.N. and M. Williams *magnum opus*, The Fundamentals of Philately, contains the following explanation (see page 358) for the dropped 'R' in Leewards on the 1902 Leewards Is. 1/- value:

Relief printing. Electrotyping Distorted Electro. When the electrotype for the duty plate was made, the letter was squeezed owing to the softness of the material, and resulted in irregular alignment of 'Leeward'.

Charles Freeland

## TRINIDAD

The formula postcards of Trinidad are quite scarce in unused condition, and very much more so used, particularly the Foreign Post Card of 1879. It usually bears a copy of SG 91, the CC perf.14 - penny lake, and beside it a vertical bisect of the same stamp. This is presumably the 'authorised use' of the stamp which Gibbons catalogue as 91a.



A used example, postmarked 9 May 1879, has come into my hands, which bears a copy of SG 93, the CC perf.14 - penny scarlet, and beside it a vertical bisect of the same stamp. If it is expertly verified as the scarlet shade, as I believe it will be, it is significant and Gibbons will have to be persuaded to add 93a to the catalogue.

Would other Trinidad collectors please check their copies of this card and confirm the shade?

Michael Medlicott

# ST. LUCIA

I enclose a photocopy of a Cover to Cheshire registered at Vieux Fort St. Lucia on 19th Feb 1952 which I recently acquired. On pages 103/4 of Richie's Handbook on St. Lucia details are given of all known Vieux Fort registration labels but the label on this envelope is different from any of those shown in the Handbook. It is similar to type LVF2 and is blue, perf 12½ but there are no brackets around the name "Vieux Fort" and the hyphen between these two words is elongated measuring 2mm.



I am wondering if any member of the Study Circle has any information regarding this type of registration label and its period of use.

John Gardner.

## B.W.I. AUCTION - No. 21

Material accepted for inclusion in the Auction will be offered for sale on the following terms:-

1. All lots may be sold with or without reserve and the seller may participate in the bidding either himself or by an agent.

2. The buyer to be the highest bidder.
3. Wherever possible the description of a lot will include an estimate by the Circle of the price which it is expected to realise, and the lot will not be sold without the consent of the seller at substantially below 75% of estimate.
4. The Auctioneer will be appointed by the Auctions Sub-Committee designated by the Circle to organise the Auction Sale. The bidding shall be under the control and at the sole discretion of the Auctioneer, who shall have power to settle all disputes and to reopen the bidding in the event of dispute. He may withdraw lots or group two or more lots together without assigning a reason.
5. The Auctioneer reserves the right to bid on behalf of sellers and prospective buyers but shall not be liable for any errors or omissions in executing instructions to bid.
6. Lots will be sold with all faults, imperfections and errors of description and the Circle cannot be held responsible for the genuineness of any lot or of an individual item therein. Where however the buyer within 14 days after receipt of a lot (or such further time as the Auctions Sub-Committee may allow) satisfies the Auction Sub-Committee that there is a substantial inaccuracy in the description and returns the lot in unaltered condition, the sale of that lot will be rescinded and the purchase price refunded to the buyer less any costs and expenses incurred by the Circle in connection with the sale.
7. The Circle will have a lien for all charges on all lots sold or unsold. Payments for lots purchased (including collection charges where payment is made in local currency) shall be made by the buyer before delivery, which shall be at the risk of the buyer and shall include cost of postage and registration where sent by post. If the buyer does not pay for any lot within such period as the Auction Sub-Committee (in their sole discretion) may consider reasonable the lot may be re-sold by the Circle in any manner the Circle see fit and the buyer shall pay the difference between his bid price and the net realisation on re-sale (after deduction of commission and other attendant expenses) but the buyer shall not be entitled to any surplus arising on re-sale. A buyer resident in the dollar area must pay for lots bought either in dollars at the controlled rate of exchange with the addition of £1.50 to cover collection charges or by draft drawn on London.
8. Sale Commission charged to the seller will be:

On each lot sold: 10p on the first £1 or lower realisation, thereafter 10%.

On each lot unsold: 10p.

On each lot withdrawn by the seller: sale commission on 75% of the estimated value.

On each lot unsold through failing to reach the seller's reserve: sale commission on the reserve price.

These conditions apply as between buyer and/or seller and every officer member and agent of the Circle concerned on behalf of the Circle with any aspect of the Auction Sale.

Further Information:

- a. All correspondence please to SIMON GOLDBLATT,

- b. Do not send any material for sale UNLESS it can be sent as an ordinary letter. For all bulkier items write to Simon Goldblatt first to find out whether these can be accepted.
- c. Stamps and Postal history items are equally welcome but, in the interest of both buyers and sellers, the Sub-Committee will not be accepting material for sale unless it has in their opinion some potential interest to members of the Circle.
- d. MATERIAL TO BE INCLUDED IN THE CATALOGUE FOR PUBLICATION IN THE MARCH 1993 BULLETIN MUST REACH SIMON GOLDBLAT BY 12TH JANUARY 1993 AT LATEST.
- e. The Auction Sub-Committee will be grateful for any specialised information which you include with your material for sale and for any personal assessment of its value, although no undertaking can be given that the Auction estimate will coincide with your own assessment. Remember that the more care you yourself take with the selection of items for sale, the better the realisation to be expected.
- f. The Auction Sub-Committee will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to items in their custody but unless you instruct to the contrary your material for sale will, if practicable, be held insured while in the hands of the Sub-Committee and the small cost will be divided rateably between the sellers.
- g. Please DO NOT write asking for lots to be sent for viewing by post, as the Auctions Sub-Committee are not equipped to offer this service. However, a "xerox" copy could be sent to you provided that with your request you enclose an S.A.E. together with an additional 32p stamp to cover cost.

## MEMBERSHIP LISTING

### New Members

Harmon, C.G.

Parkes, P.W.

Pollard, A.N.G.

Wilton-Steer, Major  
M.

### Special Interests

GRE

BAR (to 1935)

BRC (particularly  
BWI) and GB  
JAM

### Address Changes

Atkinson, B.D.

Cole, Canon  
P.G.L.  
Spratt, F8018412  
Sgt.S.K.

**Resigned.**

Hudson, J.

**Deceased.**

Addiss, E.F. Bayley, C.H.

**MATERIAL FOR BULLETIN**

PLEASE send material for the bulletin. Everything welcome.

**ADVERTISERS NEW RATES**

With effect from this issue of the bulletin, the new rates for adverts are as follows:-

Half page                    £12-50

Full page                    £20-00

Back page                   £25-00

Centre spread £40-00

Advert

Argyll Etkin Limited

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All the following are available from Steve Papworth,

*Note:* All orders must be prepaid. Prices quoted are retail and include post and packaging. Discounts to members are given in brackets and apply to STERLING prices only. Unless stated otherwise ALL despatches will be by SURFACE MAIL. Make sterling cheques/P.O's payable to "B.W.I.S.C.". US dollar cheques MUST be made payable to "Mark W. Swetland" but sent to the Hon. Treasurer with orders.

### **PUBLICATIONS**

"INDEX TO BULLETINS Nos. 1-100 of the BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE" compiled by E.V. Toeg. Softbound, 182mm x 120mm, 41pp.

Price: UK, Europe (Air), & elsewhere overseas (printed paper rate) £5.25;  
USA (Air printed paper rate) US - \$9.50; (NO Discount)

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Trade terms provided on request.

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