



STUDY CIRCLE

FOUNDED
JANUARY 27th, 1954

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BULLETIN No. 107 DECEMBER 1980

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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 is **£3.00** or **\$8.00** 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".

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PROGRAMME 1980-81

Thurs., Feb.5th, 6.00 p.m.	Stanley Sugarman. Dominica.
Wed., March 11th, 6.00 p.m.	Ian Chard. Bermuda.
Sat., April 25th, 2.30 p.m.	A.G.M. and Auction.

THE TWO EVENING MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN Committee Room A, The Law Society Building, 113, Chancery Lane, London, WC1A 1PL. THE A.G.M. AND AUCTION WILL BE HELD IN The Margaret Room, Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London, WC1 4BH

WOULD MEMBERS PLEASE NOTE THE INCREASE IN SUBSCRIPTION (DUES) SHOWN ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.

DISPLAY

Ten members attended the Committee Room at: the Bonnington Hotel on Saturday 20th September, 1980 when Mark Swetland, one of our U.S.A. members temporarily resident in London, displayed selected pages from his Antigua collection. Starting with the first Antigua postage stamp of 1862 he showed the die proof in black on India paper mounted on a recessed card, plate proofs in black with a single, pair and block of four, plate proofs in both shades of green, a pair with the vertical black pen lines and the head die in various colours. A Perkins Bacon sample sheet showed examples of engine turning plus four Queens heads, one being that for the first Antigua stamps.

The first issue was shown by a nicely centred single unused, used singles cancelled A02 and A18, and an unused block of four, one stamp of which is position 26, the Morton Evans re-entry.

Trial perforations, which Mr. Swetland referred to as "printer's waste" included the three 6d. varieties on unwatermarked paper and the 1d. perforated 11, 12 and 14 to 16 on paper watermarked small star.

The issue of 1863-67 included a SPECIMEN example of the 1d. dull rose, unused singles and blocks of four of the three 1d. stamps and an unused block of 24 of the 1d. dull rose. The 6d. was shown by an unused single with exceedingly clean perforations and a used block of four. Covers shown included the 1d. dull rose and 1d. vermilion in single copies paying the circular rate to Nova Scotia and a double rate cover to Halifax with the 10d. postage paid by four of the 1d vermilion stamps and one 6d stamp.

The 1872 issue included SPECIMEN overprints on the 1d. lake and 6d. blue-green, a 1d. lake overprinted CANCELLED, and unused blocks of four of the 1d. lake and 1d. scarlet stamps. Also shown was a cover to Germany bearing pairs of the 1d. scarlet and 6d. blue-green of this issue.

In the 1876 issue unused singles and used blocks of four of both 1d. shades were shown with an unused single and unused block of four of the 6d. stamp. Covers included a strip of three 1d. lake-rose on a wrapper and a pair of the same stamp on a cover addressed to Philadelphia.

The key plate stamps of 1879 included the 2½d. and 4d. stamps both unused and used, an imperforate key plate proof and a copy of the 2½d. imperforate overprinted SPECIMEN. The 1882 issue included a ½d stamp with an inverted overprint CANCELLED, a 4d. overprinted SPECIMEN and a block of four unused of the 2½d. The 1884-86 issue included SPECIMEN copies from the De La Rue records showing the dates May 3 '86 above the one shilling value and May 1887 above the 2½d. and 4d. stamps.

Several copies of the one shilling value were shown, unused and used singles, a used single on piece with a 4d. stamp, a used pair and an unused block of four.

A page of key plate varieties showed examples of the slanting 2 on the 2½d. red-brown on crown CA paper and the 2½d ultramarine, two singles and a pair of the misplaced duty plate variety and the detached triangles on the ½d. and 2½d. ultramarine stamps, a constant variety plated by E.K. Thompson. Also shown was a registered cover bearing 2 singles and a pair of the ½d value and a pair of the 4d value paying the double rate.

A selection of stamps cancelled A18 was shown on two pages and covers postmarked A18 included the 1d. dull-rose of 1863-67, a pair of the 6d. 1872 issue and a strip of four of the same stamp. Re-entries showed both positions of the 1d. on all issues and examples of the 6d. re-entries from positions 26, 59, 70, 87, 91 and 118. The 3 Leeward Islands 1d. provisional stamps were shown on a first day cover postmarked Antigua August 11, 1902.

The next pages showed the 1903, 1908-12 and War Tax overprints on the large seal stamps with data from the De La Rue records on the quantities of each issued. Progressive die proofs of the seal and five shilling stamp, SPECIMEN overprints and unused copies of all values including both the ordinary and chalk-surfaced papers of the 1903 issue and colour trials of the ½d value and 5 shilling value were shown. A wide range of these stamps on cover were also shown, the earliest being July 13, 1903 only 10 days after the stamps were put on sale.

In the 1921-29 issue full sets unused and SPECIMEN stamps were shown of both watermarks. Corner blocks of four of the values to 5 shillings on paper watermarked crown CA were shown. The £1 value was shown in a used copy on piece and an unused block of four.

The Tercentenary issue included a 5 shillings die proof with green border and blue centre, the full set both unused and perforated SPECIMEN, a complete set used cancelled principally in Barbuda, and a used set of blocks of four. A pair of the 5 shilling value was shown used on cover.

The display was concluded with a showing of slogan cancels and village postmarks. This included seventeen covers bearing all values up to the 1 shilling of the Tercentenary issue, not commonly found on cover. Also shown was one of two known covers postmarked St. Johnston's, a model village built during the early 1930's.

At the end of the display and commentary Mr. M. Sheppard proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Swetland which was very well received by the gathering and Mr. E. V. Toeg seconded the proposal and said that he felt sure that everyone present thoroughly enjoyed seeing this collection which Mr. Swetland had spent a large number of years in forming. There then followed a general informal discussion on various aspects of Antigua which rounded off the occasion in excellent manner.

At a meeting of the Study Circle on Wednesday 15th October two other members were present when Michael Sheppard showed, in addition to nine pages, a number of other pages from his Barbados collection.

The nine pages were devoted to covers or stamps that had a particular interest or told a story. These included a cover showing the first dated mark for Barbados, a soldier's letter of 1840, the barred oval obliterations and photographs of the no.8 St. Thomas handstamp. These were followed by an officer's letter and a postcard to Dominica mentioning that a friend of the writer was on watch when the 'Eden' ran aground off the coast of Martinique in August, 1909. Other covers showed multiples of the Tercentenary of Annexation and Tercentenary of Settlement issues and finally the 1892 ½d provisional surcharge stamp and including the surcharge double in red and black.

The other pages from Michael Sheppard's display were mainly from his 1980 B.P.E. entry and showed pre-adhesive marks and the issued stamps with some examples on cover up to and including the 1878 1d. provisional on 5 shillings with value tablet removed.

1981 CONVENTION

Members will be pleased to learn that the Committee of the Study Circle has decided that another Convention should be held during 1981. The final plans are not yet complete but it is hoped to announce them in the next Bulletin. Attractions at the Convention will be: A bourse at which dealers will offer their stock (including non West Indies material); Lunch and also displays at various times during the day. In addition the Study Circle will have a Member's Approval Table where material from members and others will be offered for sale by Private Treaty where the Circle will take a commission on sales effected. I hope on behalf of all those who are arranging this Convention that you will be able to attend it. The last Convention, organised jointly with the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group, was a huge success and was very well attended. This occasion will present the opportunity to fraternise generally and meet old friends and also make new ones.

Ian Chard

ANTIGUA

TRIAL PERFORATIONS OF MESSRS. PERKINS BACON & CO.

I refer to my notes on page 47 to 50 in Bulletin No. 82 and on page 6 in Bulletin No. 84 as I have now had an opportunity to view again the Antigua collection of our member Mark Swetland.

Since I last wrote on this matter the Stanley Gibbons Part 1 British Commonwealth Catalogue has had alterations made in its listing.

The first occurred in the 1976 edition and, so far as the six pence is concerned, S.G.2 was unaltered. However, S.G.3 which previously contained all other combinations of perforations appears now to have been broken down so that the straightforward compound perforations remain as S.G.3 and all other combinations of perforation are now classified under S.G.4.

With regard to Mark Swetland's collection, I noted one example of S.G.2, making now three of these stamps known to me. He also had one example of S.G.3 with compound perforations, i.e., B, A2, B, A2 which is similar to 2. on page 49 of Bulletin No.82.

Due to the alterations made in the 1976 Catalogue, the different combinations of perforations of the Antigua six pence set out on page 49 of Bulletin No. 82 should now be reclassified as follows:

1. B,B,A2,B now S.G.4.
2. B,A2,B,A2 still S.G.3.
3. B,A2,A2,A2, now S.G.4.
4. B,A2,B,B now S.G.4.
5. A2,B,A2,B still S.G.3.
6. A2,A2,B,A2 now S.G.4.

The 1976 Catalogue also contained an alteration affecting the one penny rosy mauve listed as S.G.11 in the 1975 Catalogue but without any catalogue value expressed. In 1976 it no longer had a catalogue number but was mentioned in a note stating that it was believed to be a trial perforation. Mark Swetland has one example of this one penny on paper watermarked small star with compound perforations, i.e., B,A2,B,A2. The perforations in this example appear to be similar to the perforations of the two one penny stamps in the E. K. Thompson collection.

E. V. Toeg

BARBADOS

I have two Barbados postal history items in my collection about which I would dearly like more information. The first is part of an envelope from Barbados to Guadeloupe bearing a copy of S.G.5 (4d.) and what appears to be a copy of S.G.10 (1d.), although the colour is something between slate and slate black by the S.G. colour chart. The cover has a large ms. '4' in red and alongside the stamps, which are cancelled

by the no.1 barred oval, is the figure '60' in the writer's handwriting. On the reverse is the Barbados type PL date-stamp for Nov. 11th 1859. I would be most grateful if anyone could tell me the postal rate represented by this cover as I could not ascertain it from Britnor's 'BWI Postal rates up to 1900'.

The second item is a registered cover sent from Barbados on October 6th 1894, which bears a strike of the 'R' in oval (Benwell and Britnor's type R.5a or R.5b.). Although slightly blurred the 'R' measures 17 x 12.5mm and the oval 27.5 x 23mm. The date of Oct. 6th 1894 pre-dates that given by Benwell and Britnor and I wondered whether any other examples had been recorded since 1962. Some items in the collection containing this cover, which I bought in 'Temple Bar Auctions' a few years ago, were labelled 'Vann'. I wonder if this is the W.C. Vann acknowledged in Benwell and Britnor.

Finally I would like to query use of the 'Crowned Circle Paid' mark. The introduction to the '1980 Commonwealth Five Reigns Catalogue' of Bridger and Kay Ltd. refers to use of this mark on three occasions after adhesives were first issued - viz. Feb. - Mar. 1893 (as ½d.), Jan. 1896 (as 1d.) and Jan. - May 1896 (as ¼d.). I have never previously heard of the second use and I would like more information about it.

Nigel A.J. Neil

In 1859 the packet rate to other islands in the West Indies was 4d per ½ oz. and inland postage 1d. The '4' in red ms. indicates pre-payment of the packet rate. I am unable to offer an explanation for the figure '60'.

I have no knowledge of the second use of the Crowned Circle Paid mark to which Mr. Neil refers. However, I do have a cover showing this mark used in conjunction with adhesives and then struck in red to indicate pre-payment of double the packet rate of 4d.

Editor

BRITISH GUIANA

BRITISH GUIANA-THE 1878 AND 1881 PROVISIONALS

Provisional issues tend to be shunned by the philatelic aesthete. They are generally a result of administrative failures, often unnecessary as issues, and almost always philatelically exploited. S.G.137 to 159 of British Guiana, which I am about to discuss, contain all these elements, and the aesthete need not trouble to read further.

Our starting-point will be chapter 10 of "Townsend" (The Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana, by W. A. Townsend and F. G. Howe), the work to which every collector of British Guiana should aspire. Since this chapter authoritatively records the essential dates, the reasons for shortages, the exchanges between responsible officials, the quantities of stamps available for surcharge, and in a number of cases the actual quantities of each provisional, not much of these data will be recapitulated. Instead I shall summarise, and go on from there.

The provisionals divide into two groups. Group 1 belongs to 1878, and the values treated are 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 cent stamps. Group 2 belongs to December 1881, and the values converted are 12, 24, 48 and 96 cent stamps. All the stamps in group 1 are converted to their provisional use by means of pen-drawn lines only, and there is no overt indication of the new value for which the stamps were intended to be used; whereas each of the stamps in group 2 is expressly surcharged with its provisional value, which one would ordinarily regard as a *sine qua non* of provisional use. Almost the only common thread between the two groups is that all the provisionals in each group were to serve, after conversion, either as 1 cent or as 2 cent stamps. For those who protest that some of the provisionals already were 1 cent or 2 cent stamps, the answer is that these were OFFICIAL stamps, to be made available for general use by the deletion of their Official status, since it had recently been decided to discontinue the use by local officials of stamps so marked. In the event the colony's entire remainder stock of Official stamps was allocated for public use within either group 1 or group 2.

There is a logical reason behind the pen-markings of stamps of group 1, which escaped me for a long time. The stamps bear either one ruled line, or two, or three; where there is more than one line, a vertical line was (with one exception) adopted. The purpose is quite simple, really: one line rules out the value; a second rules out the word OFFICIAL; the third, vertical line draws attention to the change of status, by defacing the stamp - but, as we have noted already, not all the stamps needed a change of value (S.G.138 to 140) and some were not OFFICIAL stamps (S.G.137, 141, 142). The only stamp to be defaced by a horizontal rather than a vertical line was the very first of the provisionals, S.G.137. Someone obviously decided that the change of status would be more apparent if vertical lines were used; so the original procedure was changed in this way for the rest of the stamps of group 1. Remember, too, that the B.W.I. colonies had not yet flocked to join the U.P.U. What any foreign postal authority would have made of the various provisionals in group 1, one supposes that the powers-that-were in British Guiana neither knew nor cared. In the isolated case of S.G.148, the word OFFICIAL was not obliterated; perhaps the fact that the word is overprinted centrally on the stamp, and not towards the foot, made some logical or functional difference.

It was not thought necessary to delete the word at all on the stamps of group 2. Official stamps had now been out of use for over three years, and the possibility of confusion, when people saw the overprint, was remote. Indeed, the main confusion arises from the catalogue listing: the implication of key-type 22 is that both the figure 1 and the word OFFICIAL were overprinted together, whereas the records of the colony (see Townsend, p.97) show that 1,800 of the Official 48 cents stamp of 1876 were included in the tally of stamps surcharged. It is difficult for the catalogue editor, who does not list as 0 13 a 48 cents value at the end of the OFFICIAL issues to follow the 12 and 24 cents, 0 11 and 12. For the sake of accuracy, key-type 22 should simply illustrate the numeral, and there should be a note at the end of the colony listing - e.g., "A 48 cents value was also prepared for use and not issued. So far as is known, the entire stock of 1,800 stamps was surcharged for provisional use in 1881, and no stamps without the surcharge survive".

I have deliberately spent some time on S.G.153. One could describe it as the lowest printing of a regular issue for the colony, even though not in fact used for its intended purpose; indeed, there was a larger printing of most values of the "cotton-reels" (see Townsend, P. 24) but don't get too excited! Survival rates are usually more significant than quantities originally printed.

S.G.153 is a somewhat healthier stamp than the other two basic stamps amongst the 1881 provisionals of which a low quantity were surcharged. These are S.G.154 (2,438 apparently surcharged) and S.G.159 (1,276). According to the letter from a Mr. Luard, quoted by Bacon in the (Royal) Philatelic Society, London's 1891 publication on West Indies stamps etc., all copies of these stamps were bought up by the acting postmaster himself. This is presumably a reference to E .D. Wight who signed the various Post Office notices of the time, and who perhaps had had reason to regret that he did not keep more of the local issued of 1850 and 1856 which he had initialled! At any rate, within 10 days Mr. Wight was ironically announcing, with reference to the new 1882 provisionals, that they will be issued in such quantities only as the Acting Postmaster-General is satisfied are required for the actual purpose of prepaying postal matter". Thus it is open to question whether any of the reasonably plentiful supply of used copies of S.G.154 or 159 saw legitimate postal use.

One good test of legitimate use is where one finds a provisional used in the villages. I doubt whether the provisionals under discussion score particularly well here, though I have not conducted a careful survey, and reports from others would be welcome. Certainly S.G.139 and 140 (the most plentiful of the various surcharges) can be found with village markings; and I have a copy of S.G.137 with the Mahaicony code mark. This was an encouraging find, as I had been inclined to believe that this first provisional had been almost universally snapped up unused: on any view SG.137 is a scarce item used; one will find it unused only in almost every collection that includes these provisionals. By contrast with these authentic uses, my "used" (C.T.O.) copy of S.G.159 is dated OC 29 81. S.G.154 does a little better, a pair dated NO.6.81. The actual issue date was 28th December 1881, as the catalogue recites! However, I am far from criticising the 1878 provisionals as a group. I can point to Mahaica on S.G.145, Berbice on S.G.148, and cork cancellations on all the remaining issues, which I should regard as consistent with nothing but legitimate use.

There can be no doubt that the 1881 provisionals were considerably abused. Apart from the two stamps mentioned, complete sheets of S.G.149, 150/1, and 152 were reported as cancelled to order, and this may perhaps have happened with S.G.155/6 and 157/8 also. When all that is said, if I came across a sheet of either S.G.150/1, or of one of the latter pairs of stamps, I should grab it; because I am waiting avidly for someone to tell me the proportions in which the two types of surcharges appear.

On this aspect Townsend had little information for us. Taking S.G.150/1, a total of 10,132 were directed to be surcharged. As this does not represent a round number of sheets (of 60 stamps), there may have been several broken sheets, and not merely one, included in the tally. Townsend also reports that the surcharges in the top half of a sheet

were all of the curved foot (or commoner) type of overprint. So the stamps which are S.G.151 all appeared in the bottom five rows - but how many of them, and where? If comparable local settings are a guide, the printers would have set up as much of the forms as possible with the curved foot numeral, and would have completed the setting at the bottom with the straight foot numeral, when the supply of the former was used up. If only one row of the setting contained the scarcer numeral one would have a printing of only about 1,000 stamps; if three rows, three times as many. It is well worth while investigating just how scarce this stamp is.

When the provisionals S.G.149 to 151 are taken into account, the available remainder of unsurcharged 96 cents stamps comes down to 8,868, all of which were for practical purposes used before the end of 1881; nevertheless this is larger than the supply or most of the stamps in group 1 and group 2.

With S.G.155 to 158 the position is not very clear-cut. The quantities of 12 and 24 cents stamps surcharged is roughly equivalent - 6,360 and 6,000 - and one presumes that the same setting was used for each; but this cannot have been a setting that surcharged a complete pane of 60 stamps at one operation, it would seem, since true double overprints occur, sometimes with both types of numeral on the same stamp. This sort of error nearly always results from the fact of having to surcharge a sheet in two or more goes. The catalogue editor was, for a period, listing S.G.158 much more expensively than any of the other three, and by 1979 the used quotation had reached £160. The next year saw it at, £3.50, and now £4.25. If the expensive listing was an aberration, as one of our members was several times heard to declare, the present assessment most certainly is, and an overseas auctioneer has added to the confusion by valuing an unused example to sell at about £350.

I can speak from observation only. I consider the curved foot overprint on these stamps substantially more difficult than the one with straight foot (the exact opposite of the position with the surcharged 96 cents stamp) with S.G. 156 perhaps marginally scarcer than S.G.158, and each of them more difficult to find used than unused. Yet what are the probable proportions of S.G.157 to 158? 4,000 to 2,000? 5,000 to 1,000? 5,500 to 500? Frankly, I have no idea.

By and large, then, the picture is this. Among the stamps of group 1, most saw a good deal of genuine usage, and only S.G.137 (4,500 issued) is particularly easy to find unused. As with the stamps which were not converted to provisionals, centring of the Waterlow issues, and the condition generally, leave much to be desired. To acquire the provisionals, whether used or unused, in fine condition is a considerable challenge. The De La Rue issues are usually well centred, of course; however the ink bars - particularly on S.G.144, 145 - make the stamps look rather drab, even when in fine condition. And one does have to watch out for attempts to remove the pen markings, so as to simulate the scarcer unsurcharged Official stamps. It is anything but easy to put together a good display of the stamps of group 1.

Group 2 on the other hand is not at all hard to assemble in unused condition although S.G.153, 156, 158 can cause a bit of trouble, and some find S.G.159 elusive. If looking for used stamps, I rate this group just as hard as its predecessor: to S.G.153,

156 and 158, one can add, emphatically, S.G.151. On second thoughts, maybe we should not rate any of S.G.152, 154 or 159 as "used or unused", but introduce a common description for both. How about "processed"?

Actually I rather like the last two stamps. Come to that, I rather like the two groups of provisionals as a whole: now that, by writing this article, I have managed to find out something about them.

Simon Goldblatt

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Re, the concentric; circles obliteration on the British Honduras and Dominica stamps referred to on page 51 of Bulletin No. 106. These postmarks are of course not all the same but a mixture of 3, 4 and 5 concentric circles. All are very similar to the cork cancels found on the early stamps of Canada. The four circles on the British Honduras forgery are, of course, equally forged.

Re Dominica "WAR TAX". Without seeing the second example it is difficult to define the overprint (not a surcharge) from a photograph but to me it would appear to be a nearly quasi "kiss print".

Further to Mr. Challis' comments on concentric circle cancellations on Dominica stamps. I have some Leeward Islands Edward VII stamps with similar cancellations and had always thought that they were of Danish West Indies origin. I shall be interested to read other members' views.

Bruce Walker

DOMINICA

Do whole stamps unsevered exist for any of the Dominica bisects of 1882-3? (I deliberately avoid the term "unsevered pair", which is frequently used nowadays - in my opinion incorrectly - to describe pairs of bisects from separate stamps). The reason I put the question is that the third of the overprints, with the words "halfpenny" in full, is listed in the Stanley Gibbons Part One Catalogue as being available as an unsevered pair - and elsewhere in the catalogue this term manifestly refers to a whole stamp unsevered.

In the case of Dominica S.G.14a, however, I have never come across or heard of the bisect surviving in that state. Of the two other bisects, the Hart collection contained a full stamp, heavily folded vertically but still intact, with the small black overprints on both sides, but I have never heard of another example: whereas the closest to a whole stamp unsevered of the larger red overprint are two separated bisects, manifestly from the same whole stamp, which were in the Nabarro collection.

Charles Freeland

JAMAICA

With reference to the points made by Mr. Lewarn in Bulletin No. 104 regarding the Jamaica First Flight cover to Miami with the year plug the correct way up and having an Index other than 3B.

I have the following items in my collection.

KINGSTON CANCEL DCKID-2B READING 2B.DE-10-30.
KINGSTON CANCEL DCKID-2E READING 2E DE-10-30.
KINGSTON CANCEL DCKID-2F READING 2F DE-10-30.
KINGSTON CANCEL DCKID-3B READING 3B DE-10-03. (Inverted year plug).

Besides these Kingston DCK cancels I have one cover with a Kingston Jamaica Registered cancel dated DE-10-30.

I have not as yet seen any canceller with Kingston DCK 1D3B with the year plug upright in the correct position.

It is possible from the above that other cancels could exist.

The first flight to Miami was made by Pan American Airways operating on the FAM 5 route and was made by a SIKORSKY S38 flying boat piloted by Wallace B. Cuthbertson. This flight was Northwards from Jamaica and left in the afternoon. A flight Southwards to the Canal Zone left Jamaica in the morning of the same day. This mail also had the special cancel 'Airmail First Flight Jamaica to Miami U.S.A.' but with an additional segmental shaped cancel 'Canal Zone' which was applied over the word 'Miami U.S.A.'.

For this flight I have covers in my collection with the following cancels.

KINGSTON CANCEL DCK1D-3B READING 3B.DE-10-03. (Inverted year plug).
LIGUANA CANCEL DCK. READING DE-10-30 and with no Kingston markings.

Denis Charlesworth

THE DOUBLE-RINGED CIRCULAR DATE STAMPS OF KINGSTON JAMAICA SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHECK-LIST

The original article appeared in Bulletin Nos. 101,102 and 103; the first supplement in Bulletin No. 105. The following additional information can now be recorded.

TYPE KDC 1

Datestamp 1 Add indices I,M. Early date now 7 JULY 92.

Further examination of the strike reported as Index 0 in Bulletin No. 101 indicates that it is almost certainly "Q" in the form illustrated (Fig. 1). I do not have "O" without the spur at right foot. The check-list should be amended accordingly.

Datestamp 2 Add index G. Late date now 30 OCT 93.

Datestamp 3 Add index A. Early date now 2 MAR 93.

Datestamp 4 Add index I. Early date now 12 NOV 92.

Add in BLUE. Index K (14 NOV 93, 16 NOV 93).

TYPE KDC 2

Datestamp 2 Add indices A,I,N. Late date now 7 JUNE 00.

Datestamp 3 I have now identified what appear to be TWO instruments with this fixed index. In 3 (1) the top of the Index 3 is well rounded, whereas in 3 (2), its top is a straight horizontal line with serif. Otherwise the configuration and lay-out of words and figures is well matched. An immediately noticeable difference is the final "N" of "KINGSTON", which in (2) is larger than in

(1) its second vertical stroke being about level with the base of the "Month-day" line.

Also in (2) the "K" of "KINGSTON" has its first stroke in a horizontal position vis-a-vis the "month-day" line and is placed lower down as compared with (1).

The record in the original check-list should be amended as follows:

(1) Measurements: C.17.0 D.14.0 E and F.5.0 (all as originally reported).

Indices: C.E.F.M. Date range 18 MAY 96 - 30 JULY 96.

(2) Measurements: C.16.0 D.13.5 E.4.5 F.4.0.

Indices: A,C,E,F,G,K,L,M,P. Date range: 3 NOV 97 - 18 JUNE 01.

The Swift appearance of the second instrument and the present lack of any indication of contemporaneous usage of the two suggests that the first instrument was lost or damaged at an early stage of its life. Another possibility is that (2) is a "re-cut" of (1) with the insertion of a new index "3" with a different type-face.

Datestamp 4 Add indices A,K,M. Late date now 3 SEP 98.

Datestamp 5 Date range now 1 MAR 94 - 29 MAY 97.

Datestamp 6 Add indices C,F,L. Date range now 16 APL 95 - 28 SEP 96.

TYPE KDC 3

Datestamp 1 Add indices E,F,I. Early date now 23 DEC 98.

Datestamp 4 Add index W. Date range now 17 JULY 00 - 22 JULY 03.

Datestamp 5 Add indices L,O.

Datestamp 6 Add index L (two examples - 3 JUNE 99 and 18 AUG 99).

TYPE KDC 4

Datestamp 1 Add index in BLUE. M. 26 NOV 03.

Datestamp 2 Add indices in BLUE. E 10 JAN 04, M. 19 DEC 03

Datestamp 5 (1) Smaller year plugs. Add index L. 16 OCT 03.

TYPE KDC 5

Datestamp 5 Add index D.

TYPE KDC 12

Datestamp 3 Add index W.

With the sighting of more material, I can now continue the development of the check-list with further detailed description of individual instruments and general information.

TYPE KDC 1 A point not mentioned in the check-list is that KINGSTON/JAMAICA is in sans-serif capitals throughout the "set".

Datestamp 1 The measurements for the general type in the original check-list were taken from strikes of this instrument and should be specifically attributed thereto.

Variations in the other instruments are noted below.

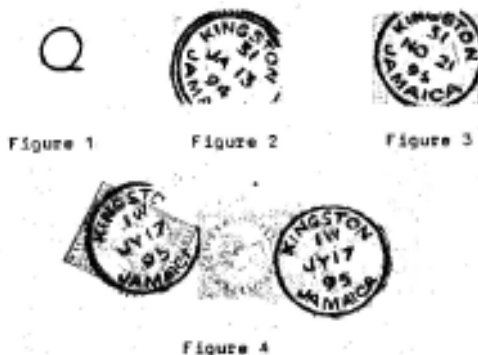
Datestamp 2 As compared with Datestamp 1, diameter appears smaller, being about 25.25mm (Measurement A.). "JAMAICA" is in somewhat broader letters, the bases of the "A" 's being particularly noticeable. Measurement D is 13mm. There is a distinct lack of symmetry in the placing of "KINGSTON/ JAMAICA" in relation to a vertical line bisecting the circles, both words being rotated to LEFT. Measurements E and F are 5.5mm and 7.0mm respectively.

Datestamp 3 Very similar in characteristics to Datestamp 2.

Measurements: A.25.25mm D.13mm. The "rotation" in the placing of "KINGSTON/JAMAICA" is more pronounced. This shows clearly in Figure 3. Measurements E and F are 4.5mm and 6.5mm respectively.

Datestamp 4 Very similar in appearance to Datestamp 1. Measurement A is 25.5mm. As compared with 2 and 3, Datestamp 1 and 4 have somewhat narrower, more closely spaced letters. In 4, however, the letters KINGSTON/JAMAICA appear somewhat taller than in 1, measurement B approximately 2.75mm. Other measurements are correspondingly affected: C.14.75mm D.11.75mm. E.7.5mm. F.7.0mm.

General (i) A peculiarity of Datestamp 1, 2, and 3 is the rapid disappearance of large segments of the outer ring and, by about 1895, its complete absence. These states occur even in strikes where the ink is evenly applied in the correct amount with just the right pressure to give a strike of proof quality in the rest of the mark. The outer ring must have worn down rapidly: in impressions with a "single-ring" appearance, the width of the ring is less than that which would be produced by an overdose of ink completely filling the depression between the two circular ridges in the instrument. When I began to study these marks, I thought I had located a hitherto unrecorded single-ring type. Figures 2 and 3 show Datestamp 3 with a fine double-ring (JA 13 94) and with outer ring completely missing (NO 21 95). The "single-ring" state of Datestamp 1 is shown in figure 4. My latest date for Datestamp 2 is 31 October 1893, by which time my examples shown the disappearance of large segments of the outer circle. But I do not have a strike showing its complete absence. Strange as it seems, instrument 4 appears less affected. Good strikes in 1895 show the outer ring clear and complete, although its impression is thinner and fainter than that of the inner ring.



General (ii) It is interesting to compare my early dates of usage of double-ring marks with the latest recorded dates for the "squared circle" types which immediately preceded them. For the latter I gratefully acknowledge the article by the late Thomas Foster in "Stamp Collecting Weekly" of 9 Sept. 1971.

Type Foster	Type Lewarn	Fixed Index Number	Late date Foster	Early date Lewarn
{ KSQC 1	KDC 1	I (Roman) 1 (Arabic)	23 Au 92	7 Jul 92
{ KSQC 2		1 (Arabic)	27 Ja 94	
{ KSQC 1	KDC 1	II/2	Ju 90	31 Aug 92
{ KSQC 2		2	2 Fe 96	
{ KSQC 1	KDC 1	III/3	15 Ap 97	2 Mar 93
{ KSQC 2		3	7 J1 92	
{ KSQC 1	KDC 1	IV/4	No 89	12 Nov 92'
{ KSQC 2		4	8 Au 93	
{ KSQC 1	KDC 2	V/5	28 Ju 92	1 Mar 94
{ KSQC 2	KDC 1	5 (existence not recorded)		
{ KSQC 2	KDC 2	6	4 No 89	16 Apl 95
{ KSQC 1	KDC 1	VI/6 (existence not recorded)		

The reasons for contemporaneous usage of "squared circle" and "double ring" types with the same index numbers 1, 2 and 4 are obscure. Of course the two types are easily distinguishable and could have been specifically recorded on issue to postal clerks.

The difficulty of finding strikes of Indices 5 and 6 in this period makes it tempting to suppose that instruments with these indices were NOT produced in Type KDC 1, it being effectively a "set" of four. I should be most grateful if interested members would search their material for evidence to disprove this theory.

General (iii) Some tentative conclusions on the scarcity rating of Type KDC1 can be made.

A. Numeral Indices: Instruments 1 to 4 were extensively used and must be classed as very common. I attribute my relatively meagre display of Index 2 (nine examples) more to bad luck in finding strikes than to real scarcity. However, with an early date of 11 DEC 94 for Type KDC 2 with Index 2, it seems that this index in KDC 1 had a considerably shorter life than instruments 1, 3 and 4, and logically would be less common. Instruments 5 and 6, if they exist, must be classed as rare.

B. Alpha-Indices. All common letters are in the first half of the alphabet, A to M inclusive. Taking datestamps 1 to 4 as a group, my collection of 75 examples shows the following pattern: Very Common : K (18), F (14), C (10).
Common : I (8), M (7), E (6).
Uncommon : A (3), L (3).
Scarce to rare : W (2), G (1), H (1), N (1), Q (1)

Alpha-indices not recorded (insofar as they exist) or only recorded as single examples, seem likely to be rare in the latter part of the alphabet although considerably less so up to letter "N".

I hope to continue in later supplements similar "in depth" studies of KDC 2 and subsequent types. The help of other interested collectors would be most welcome, as would offers of any unwanted material which fellow-members of the circle may be holding.

Anthony W. Lewarn

TOBAGO

TOBAGO-VALUE TABLET VARIETIES.

Whereas the key plate flaws of Tobago (particularly the "slash" flaw) have been well researched and publicised, there are quite a number of equally pronounced varieties in the value tablets which, with the major exception of the malformed CE in Four Pence, are not so well known. This article records those of which I am aware and poses a number of questions about whether they are constant and, if so, on what issues they can be found.

Taking the values one by one, there are as far as I know no noticeable flaws in the value tablet of the ½d denomination. On the 1d, however, the size of the O in One can vary quite appreciably. The 1980 Bridger & Kay Catalogue lists the "large O" on the 1d carmine of 1889, a variety which appears on the first stamp of the third and fourth rows (the sheet pattern being ten rows of six stamps). The feature of this variety is that the inking of the letter is rather thinner than normal, leaving more white in the centre and the impression of a larger 'O'. The difference is, however, no more pronounced than the "small O in One", which can be found on stamp no. 6 in the pane, with a slightly less noticeable version on no. 58. The question I would like to pose in relation to these varieties is whether they can also be found on the earlier 1d venetian-red? Finally, I have a 1d carmine with a white dot in the right crook of the N of one (stamp no.16.) and would be interested to know if this flaw is constant.

I had not recorded any varieties on the 2½d value until quite recently, when Harmers offered a remarkable looking copy of the 1883 dull blue with "Penny" completely albino, giving the impression that the right half of the value tablet is blank. I was unable to view this item, but with other examples of albino lettering, albeit less pronounced, I have always found the whole value tablet to have been affected more or less evenly.

The four pence value tablet contains the greatest variation of all the values and under magnification some minor flaws can be detected on most stamps. Why this should be so is open to question. Preeminent is the malformed CE on the last stamp of the sheet - or as I prefer to call it the malformed C, since the E is found distorted in quite a lot of other positions. Since dealers are inclined to be rather optimistic about this variety, I would advise prospective buyers to concentrate on the C, which is a rather cramped version of the normal, indeed almost closed, and clearly aslant to the right. The variety appears on the duty plate of four pence stamps throughout Tobago's stamp issuing life, starting with the 4d yellow-green of 1880 right up to the provisionals of 1891-2. The only point of interest I can add is that the variety is also present on the 1896 ½id overprint on the 4d fiscal. This is rather surprising, since the key plate used for the fiscals was of a different type, with laurel leaves instead of "postage" round the head (for that reason, the "slash" flaw and other key plate flaws cannot be found on the fiscal types). The existence of the malformed CE on the 1896 provisional implies that the same value tablet plate was used for both fiscal and postage stamps, in a separate

printing operation from the key plate, and that some of the other value tablet flaws mentioned in this article may well appear on the fiscals too.

Returning to the 4d. postage there are a number of more minor flaws which are noted in the checklist. One of these consists of a white dot at the end of the top limb of 'F', which is presumably constant as I have two identical examples, one being on stamp no.7 (the other unplateable). As both of these, however, are on the 2½d/4d provisional of 1891 it could be a flaw which developed late in the life of the plate.

The 6d value had one flaw recorded by A. E. Beach, a short I in Six, which occurs on stamp no.55 and takes the form of the I being sliced off at the base. I can confirm that this variety occurs on the 6d orange-brown of 1886, but not on the ½d/6d stone issued earlier in the same year. This means, presumably, that a new duty plate was introduced for the 6d value, but why this was done when the 4d value tablet plate was obviously retained is a mystery to me.

Coming, finally, to the 1/- value, there is one particularly intriguing variety on the penultimate stamp of the top row, namely a pronounced falling-away of the ING in Shilling.

This variety is constant on the olive-yellow shades of 1894 and, I believe, on the subsequent notorious error of colour, the orange-brown 1/- of 1896. I suspect it does not however, feature on the 1/- yellow-ochre stamp (with CC watermark) of 1880 (or, of course, on the 1/- fiscal type), but I would appreciate confirmation of these suspicions.

In addition to the varieties mentioned in the check-list, it is not too difficult to find values which are over or under-inked, giving either distortions in certain letters, an albino effect or a partial doubling of impression. Equally, the whole value can be found very off-centre. I do not believe any of these are of any great significance and I have no evidence that any are constant. That said, I note that on both the bottom left-hand blocks of the 4d grey in my collection, the value tablet on no.56 is clearly raised in relation to no.55, so one can not necessarily infer that a misplaced value tablet means that the full setting was misplaced.

This article would be incomplete without reference to Dominica, which shared the head plate and value tablet plate with Tobago. Thus the "malformed C" appears on both the 4d blue of 1879 and the 4d grey of 1886 and the large and small 'O's on all the 1d values from 1874 to 1887 (the Nabarro collection contained a block of 18 (three full rows) of SG1 which establishes that the large 'O' was present in the 1874 issue). From this, one can infer that the 'O' varieties appear on all the Tobago 1d values, with the possible exception of the "fiscal" type of 1879. I would appreciate help from Dominica collectors with positional multiples in establishing when the other constant Tobago flaws developed; for instance, can the short I in six and sloping ING in Shilling be found on the provisional overprints of 1886 or on any of the postal fiscals?

Let me conclude with a question to both Tobago and Dominica collectors. The 1980 Bridger & Kay Five Reigns list a "malformed S" in Six on the Dominica 6d green of 1877. What form does this variety take and is it constant? If it is, it should also appear

DENOMINATION	DESCRIPTION	SHEET POSITION	CONSTANCY	S.G. nos. noted	REMARKS
One Penny	Small 'O' in One	6, 58	C	21	Also seen on Dominica S.G.5
One Penny	Large 'O' in One	13, 19	C	21	Also seen on Dominica S.G.1
One Penny	White dot in 'N' of One	16	not known	21	
2½d.	"Penny" in albino	not known	not C	16	not seen
4d.	Malformed 'C' in Pence	60	C	10, 18, 22, 30, 31, 33	
4d.	Weak left limb to 'U' of four	not known	not known	22	
4d.	Last 'E' in pence splayed	not known	not known	22	Not to be confused with No.60
4d.	White spot at top limb of 'P'	7	C	31	
6d.	Short 'T' in six	55	C	23	Not on S. G. 27
6d.	White spot in 'N'	not known	not known	13	
	limb of last 'E' of Pence curled	not known	not known	13	
	White spot at end of bottom limb of second 'E'	6	C	23	
1/-	Downwards sloping 'ING'	5	C	24	
1/-	'G' slightly raised	58	C	24, 24b	
General	Doubling in value tablet		not C	21, 22, 33	
General	High or low value		not C	9,11,13,22	
General	Over or under-inking		not C	21,22,30,31	

on the ½d/6d provisional of 1886 and on the 6d revenue. I doubt, however, whether it is present on the 6d orange of 1888, since I can find no trace of it on a full pane of the Tobago 6d orange-brown of 1886 I have examined.

Charles Freeland

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

RED CROSS LABEL 18TH SEPT. 1914



In Bulletin No. 96 (March 1978) I made an attempt at piecing together the information I had been able to establish on the authorized use of the Red Cross Label.

It is certain September the 18th 1914 was the only authorised date for these labels to be handstamped.

In my attempt to additionally establish the hour of posting of the Red Cross circulars bearing these labels, I sought corroboration from members on an illustration and Dr. Reid's statement that the hand stamp suggested 3 p.m. as the hour of posting.

I can now show another contemporary handstamp of the "General Post Office" dated 1.30 p.m. Sp 18, 14

I have no reason to believe either of the two differing types of handstamps are posthumous. Can any member please confirm similar handstamps existence and if they consider these to be authentic?

John de Vries

NEWS ROUNDUP

May we draw members' attention to the fact that as from the 1st January, 1981 the subscription rate for membership of the Study Circle is being raised from £2.50 to £3.00 and \$6.50 to \$8.00 per annum. A lot of time and money will be saved if members remit the correct amount in the first instance.

In the September issue of the Bulletin we showed photographs of some of the members and guests who attended the London 1980 Cheese and Wine Party. May we, with apologies, correct an error in the caption to the bottom picture on page 48. It should have read Richard Heap and his sister.

The name of Mark Swetland was omitted from the list of medal winners at the London 1980 International Exhibition. We understand that Mark was awarded a Silver Medal for his display of Antigua.

On the 20th September a disappointingly small gathering of members saw a superb display of Antigua by Mark Swetland. We hope to include an account of this display in this or a subsequent issue of the Bulletin.

On December the 18th Mark will be giving the same display to the Roses C.P.S. Looking through the Roses 1980-81 programme it would appear, from the displays already given and with displays of Antigua, Leeward Islands and Jamaica still to come, that the Roses will be assured of a successful season.

Earlier in the year the question of a weekend BWI Convention during 1981 was discussed by your Committee and it was proposed that the Bristol/Bath area be investigated. During the Summer, Victor Toeg went to Bath, but was unable to find a suitable place. He felt that it was so crowded with tourists that a meeting there would be impracticable and uncomfortable. Two hotels and a club in Bristol were looked at and although all three places had their merits none met all the necessary requirements. After a very lengthy discussion at the Committee Meeting on September 20th it was felt that as the Joint Roses - Study Circle Convention held at the Lord Leicester Hotel, Warwick in 1977 was such a success why not a return visit? The feeling of the meeting was unanimous so it was therefore decided to instruct Ian Chard to go ahead with arrangements for a Convention at the aforementioned hotel on Saturday 16th May, 1981.

The Convention will be run on similar lines to the Silver Jubilee Meeting held at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton in May, 1979. Needless to say, all our Roses friends and all Caribbean collectors will be welcome. If all the arrangements go ahead as planned, full details will be published in the March, 1981 Bulletin.

May we offer our congratulations to members for their awards at this year's British Philatelic Exhibition and in particular to Basil Benwell for his outstanding success.

The Stanley Gibbons Award

and Silver-Gilt Medal. Basil Benwell-Barbados Britannia issues 1852-78.

The Albert H. Harris
Memorial Award and
Silver Medal

Basil Benwell - A study of the 1907 Kingston Relief Fund
Surcharge printings.

Silver Medal.

Stephen Papworth - Early Bermuda Airmails.

Silver Medal.

Michael Sheppard - Barbados 1747-1892.

Bronze-Silver Medal.

Norman Smith - St. Vincent to 1935.

Bronze-Silver Medal.

Kenneth Watson - The Forwarding Agents (Europe).

Diploma of Merit.

Robin Martin - St. Vincent: plating a modern issue.

Michael Sheppard will be pleased to receive material for Auction No.9 from the date of receipt of this Bulletin and would earnestly request that all material be sent as soon as possible and certainly no later than to allow delivery by 17th January 1981.

Michael Sheppard

B.W.I. AUCTION - No. 9

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 re-open 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 items 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 Auctions 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. Payment 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 Auctions 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 50 cents 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 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

1. All correspondence please to Michael Sheppard at 6 Copsleigh Close Salfords. Redhill, Surrey RH1 5BH England, Telephone 91 63936.

2. Do not send any material for sale UNLESS it can be sent as an ordinary letter. For all bulkier items write or telephone Michael Sheppard first to find out whether these can be accepted,

3. Stamps and postal history items are equally welcome but, in the interests of both buyers and sellers, the subcommittee will not be accepting material for sale unless it has in their opinion some potential interest to members of the Circle.

4. MATERIAL TO BE INCLUDED IN THE CATALOGUE FOR PUBLICATION IN THE MARCH, 1981 BULLETIN MUST REACH MICHAEL SHEPPARD BY 17th JANUARY, 1981 AT LATEST.

5. The Auctions subcommittee 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.

6. The Auctions subcommittee 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 subcommittee and the small cost will be divided rateably between the sellers.

7. 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 10p stamp to cover cost.

MEMBERS SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisement rate: 5p per word; minimum charge 50p. Copy to the Editor six weeks before publication.

B.W.I. SPECIMEN OVERPRINTS available for exchange. Please contact Basil Cawston, 560a Bahia Circle, Ocala, FL-32672, U.S.A.

NEW MEMBERS

BURDEN P.T., Knowles Barton, Bowden Hill, Ashburton, Newton Abbott, TQ13 7RP

Interest: not known.

CARTER, Ian, 64, Raymond Crescent, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5SZ.

Interest: Jamaica.

DINSMORE, Clarence S., P.O. Box 100, Merrickville, Ontario, Canada, KOG 1N0.

Interest: St, Vincent.

EYERMANN, Konstantin Massimo, Guckelsberg 6, 6901 Nussloch/HD, West Germany.

Interest: Jamaica.

GOODE, Victor Grahame, Springfields, 15, Old Manor Close, Woodborough, Nottingham.

Interest not known.

REJOINED MEMBER

MADGWICK, G.A., 54, Furzedown Rd., Sutton, Surrey, SM2 5QF.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

MATHIESEN, Henning, Radyrvej 16, Sundsmark, 6400 Sønderborg, Denmark.

MICHAEL, John, Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., 34-35, New Bond St., London,
W1A 2AA.

DECEASED MEMBER

GIFFEN, W.L.

INTEREST OR CHANGE OF INTEREST

FORAND, Michael. Bermuda only.

FREELAND, Charles A. C, PH and PS of all BWI. Other interests: All BWI, Jamaica and Trinidad.

HALL, William ff D. Antigua, Barbados, British Guiana, Grenada, Montserrat and all PH of BWI.

HEAP, Richard. Bermuda and Madeira.

HUTSON, Trevor. St. Lucia and St. Vincent (from De La Rue printings).

WARD, Ronald. Anguilla (all periods and P.11.) and censored mails of all West Indian territories.

WILLIAMS, A. Jamaica, stamps, postmarks and postal history.

RESIGNED

HERSHMAN, R.E.: LYMAN, Robert W.: MAC DONALD, T.: PETERKIN, E.:

RANSOM. R.: SAMUEL, Marcus.

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BWI POSTAL RATES UP TO 1900 by L.E. Britnor (U.K. & Europe) Softback	£3.30
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(Non members only)

Facilities are available for opinions to be given on most stamps of the B.W.I. Group for which a fee of 75p per stamp or cover is charged*. Members wishing to take advantage of this service should send the stamp(s) or cover(s) to the Hon. Secretary enclosing a remittance for the appropriate fee together with an addressed envelope (stamped additionally for Registration or Recorded Delivery). Every endeavour will be made to return the item(s) within fourteen days. All stamps or covers submitted are accepted entirely at the sender's risk and neither the Circle nor any of its members, collectively or individually, can be held responsible for the loss or damage of any items or for any opinion expressed.

*In instances where it is necessary to consult more than one specialist additional postage will be charged to the sender.