

C A M E O



JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH WEST AFRICA STUDY CIRCLE

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EDITORIAL

From the heat of summer for the last CAMEO to the depths of a British winter for this issue. There is a wide range of articles in this issue and I hope all members find something of interest.

So far, I have had little to publish on Ascension. Can anyone help? Also, to date, the emphasis in CAMEO has been a postal history rather than the stamps of West Africa. I feel the latter should not be neglected, particularly the modern definitive issues. Here, Nigeria comes to mind. Would any member offer an article on this subject?

Dann Mayo, one of our American members, is carrying out a survey of the Second World War civil censorship marks of The Gambia. It would be appreciated if members having covers with these markings could send details and a photo-copy either to the Gambia editor or myself. Eventually we hope to publish our findings in CAMEO.

BRITISH FPO'S IN WEST AFRICA - W.W.2.

D. A. WOODS

Reference article in CAMEO No. 3 p. 38-41 by A. Kennedy. The following changes in "Recorded Dates of Use" might be of interest to members.

FPO 41 Registered envelope dated 28 DE 43 (Sierra Leone).

FPO 560 Cover dated 27 DE 44 (Nigeria).

It might also be of interest to members to note that there are two types of FPO 41 cancel:

a) the 41 is serifed thus

4 1

b) the 41 is plain thus

4 |

Dates of useage that I have are:

Type a) - serifed 16 JY 42 - 28 DE 43

Type b) - plain 7 OC 41 - 24 MY 43.

Obviously since FPO 41 was in use between 4 JU 41 and 28 DE 43 one and probably both types were in use for wider periods of time than I have given.

THE CAMEO SHEETSC. McCAIG

As a result of a display of Gambia given by Dr. Miller at the 1976 October A.G.M., Mr. McCaig sent the following notes to Dr. Miller:-

During your very interesting display of Gambia at the A.G.M. you propounded the theory that the same number of cameo sheets could have been cut with the watermark upright out of the standard "CC" paper as would have been obtained with sideways watermark out of the "CA" paper. I quite agree!

At the time I could not remember my own study of this question, which was many years ago, and I had in mind the old suggestion that the sideways cutting produced more miniature sheets.

I have now checked my own notes from 10 complete "CC" sheets, and several marginal blocks, and confirm that 12 small sheets were produced from both papers. As proof, I have parts of CROWN COLONIES, bisected horizontally, in upper and lower margins proving the division came across the middle of the full sheet where the upper and lower pairs of panes were divided by a 25 mm space containing the words CROWN COLONIES 14 mm high. The top and bottom margins of the full sheet were blank. Also, I can show by portions of the similar wording 9 mm high in the side margins that the upper and lower pairs of panes were divided in the middle vertically, and the resultant four panes were each cut twice horizontally to produce three miniature sheets with upright watermarks.

Analysing the measurements: The "CC" sheet was 21.75" x 11.75" or 55.2 x 29.8 mm. Cut as suggested we have:-

$$55.2 / 6 = 9.2 \text{ mm and } 29.8 / 2 = 14.9 \text{ mm.}$$

My sheets vary from 8.6 to 9 mm vertically by 13.8 to 14 mm across and, as the cutting was not precise, I regard these figures close enough to be conclusive.

The top and bottom margins of the miniature sheets were rather narrow and it seems that the sideways arrangement of cutting increased these a little, making the sheets more in proportion to the dimensions of the plate. Of course, the size of the "CA" paper was not the same as that of the "CC", but the difference was slight.

GOLD COAST CANCELLATIONS

K. J. MACRAE

1. Cameo 4. (a) Para. 2 - I have now seen the quoted examples of Type 5 and Mr. Sanderson agrees that they are both "Cape Coast" and not "Apedwa" cancellations. They were incomplete strikes and either interpretation was at first sight possible but the list of Offices with opening dates obtained by Mr. Kidd, of which I hold a copy, raised a serious doubt which close examination with a strong glass confirmed.
(b) Para. 3 - Mr. Cooper reports code letter "P" in a type 11 cancellation on cover from Axim dated 4th September 1901 (2 x $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Key Plate). This does not seem to fit the Parcels suggestion. Can anyone offer any other solution, e.g. "Packet"?

2. Bisects. - It will interest members to know that Mr. Whitfield has acquired a cover, commercially used in 1883, bearing bisects of 2d. green and 6d. orange, Wmk. Crown CC, perf. 14 (SG 6a and 8). These are cancelled by Winnebah "seals" and the cover bears also Type 2 c. d. s. from Winnebah and Cape Coast. The cover has been certified genuine this year by the Expert Committees of both the Royal and the B. P. A. and was accepted without question in Mr. Whitfield's entry at Hafnia. The story of bisects has not been particularly happy, especially off cover, and discussion is possible even for this cover as to why (other than for philatelic reasons) it was necessary to bisect these stamps. Several of the senior members who saw the cover at the A.G.M. also judged it "acceptable" but it would be interesting to read the views of others, so comments are requested.

3. "Seals". - Our knowledge of these is summarised in Check List Type 4. It may interest you to know that in checking my covers recently for Mr. Kiddle's project I found one with a clear Mumford impression on the wax blob sealing the flap. This town is not recorded in the Check List nor was the seal used as a "killer" on the cover. The stamp (removed) was cancelled by a

Type 2 c.d.s. (part of the circle remains) and a Mumford C Type 2, Jan. 94, is also on the face. It would be interesting to know if members have other examples of the normal use of seals not listed as cancellers.

4. G. B. Postal Stationery optd. Gold Coast Colony. - I wish to thank the 16 members who co-operated in providing material in reply to the approach by Mr. F. Kiddle of the G. B. Overprint Society. The replies have been collated and sent to him and will, I hope, provide a useful addition to his project.

5. Check List Type 18a or sub-type of 19. - Mr. Sanderson reports an arrival c.d.s. for HALF ASSINI, from Ivory Coast, 22.1.38. It is a double-circle, 33 mm, with NO DOTS, and Time above 2-line date. The absence of dots (unless they failed to show) precludes classification as 18a, although the size is appropriate. The alternative, assuming the smaller size is due perhaps to inking variation, is to add "Half Assini" to "Coomassie" as a "special type" of Type 19. I would be glad to have comments and information regarding any other towns with a similar time variation but please be certain of the facts as seen through a magnifier.

6. Check List Type 2. - The following amendment to the revised list included in Cameo 2 is reported by Mr. Matthews:

Winnebah Nil, earliest date 5.11.75 black.

GOLD COAST: A STUDY OF CANCELLATIONS C5 AND C11

J. F. INCE

(Check List Type 11. Only one member has so far replied to the request for additional information made in the original 1971 issue of the Check List but Mr. Ince has produced a paper which raises some interesting points to which I hope members will respond. The paper follows and I shall be glad to collate any comments and information for a future issue.

K. J. Macrae.)



TYPE 5

- A. In the bulletin of October 1971, the editors asked for additional information on C.11 to enable a check list to be compiled on the basis (from their experience) that this cancellation "does not appear to have been widely used and specimens are not often seen".
- B. During, I believe, late 1973 a questionnaire was circulated to up-date the 1971 bulletin, as a result of which, from notes I made when it came to me, a considerable expansion of town names and/or usage seemed to be indicated.
- C. There has, I believe, been great difficulty in recognising C.11, not only because the size of lettering is not standard but, being the same diameter as C.5, where also the size of the type is not standard, classification is rendered doubly difficult.
- D. The lack of illustration of both C.5 and C.11, and possibly of the smaller sizes of C.12, adds to recognition difficulties.
- E. It would also appear from statements so far that digits for the year in C.11 can be one, two or four, whilst in C.5 there are only two digits. There is thus a source of overlap.
- F. The presence, or otherwise, of dots between the town name and Gold Coast in both c.d.s. adds to difficulties of identification.
- G. It is also possible that the absence of a reliable instrument for measuring diameters, which should be more than half a strike, may easily result in C.12 being classified as C.11.

The following revised ideas on classification are put forward with diffidence and for comment. If acceptable they would certainly produce a more logical solution

to this problem and tie in more closely with the editors' original thoughts, i. e. that C.11 had only a limited use in few towns:-

1. The first observation is that I consider C.5 more usually has a diameter of 23 or $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm and not 24 mm.
2. The diameter of C.11 varies from 23 to 24 mm. The lower range of C.12 is 26 mm and that of C.13 is 25 mm. Sometimes, in the case of partial strikes, especially of C.13, top half only, could the classification be mistakenly put as C.11?
3. In the cases of C.11 used at AXIM and SALTPOND (one type only), the lettering is so much smaller than either the round or oval variations of C.5 as to need no further clarification.
4. All the indications are that considerable variation existed between towns in the size and shape of lettering used in C.5 cancellers ranging from the large oval lettering of TARKWA to the round and wide spacing of, say, CHAMA, apart from oval and round lettering being used for the same town.
5. The four digit year and, in most cases, the lack of a code letter could be crucial in determining the c. d. s. especially as C.11 appears to use only Code A where any code is used for that c. d. s.
6. I suggest for consideration that the use of a single digit year, always subsequent to 1900, is potentially an additional C.5 identification, the local postmaster adapting, ? on instructions, his "canceller" to the new century by removing completely the "ten" band. Equally, could the occasional "19" indicate the limited adaptation available in some cases to indicate the year "1900" and thus is C.5?
If this possibility is acceptable, then to cope with the change of century some offices were supplied with new cancellers in that year (1900) with a four digit year, to make the change in century abundantly clear, and thus this constitutes a good guide to C.11. It will be noted that there are no four digit years prior to 1900 and most seem to have been introduced in that year. Thus any year of less than four digits could potentially be C.5.
7. If the Circle is regarded both by its members and others as "the authority" on these matters, do we not need to take care that information published is correct, so that any major additions or variations forthcoming from the circulation of questionnaires is

subject to corroboration by one of the editors or authentication by one of the acknowledged experts?

8. The attached tabulation is my tentative classification from stamps available to me, with explanatory comments as given.

Conclusions

I suggest that, if my comments generally, are agreed, the following guide lines can in future be adopted:-

1. Four digits for the year is most likely to be C.11. Any less number, C.5.
2. The very small lettering used for AXIM and for SALTPOND is clearly C.11.
3. Generally diameters for C.5 are nearer 23 mm and for C.11 nearer 24 mm.
4. CAPE COAST and, to a degree, ACCRA caused the greatest difficulties except where Code A is used on C.11. This and the four digit year should help identification.

GOLD COAST - Table to accompany "A Study of Cancellations C. 5 and C. 11."

TOWN	C. 5.						C. 11.					
	No. of Strikes	Dots	Diameter	Lettering	Year	Code	No. of Strikes	Dots	Diameter	Lettering	Year	Code
ACCRA	14	Dots & no dots	23	Oval & Round	2 digits or 1	NIL	7	No dots	24	Oval & Round	4 digits	A
AXIM	20	Dots	23	Large Round	2 digits	NIL	26	No dots	24	Letters 2	4 digits	A
CAPE COAST	12	Dots	23	Oval & Round	2 digits	NIL	16 2	Dots No dots	24 24	Oval Round	4 4	NIL A
KINTAMPO	-	NONE IN POSSESSION					3	No dots	24	Round	4	NIL
KWITTA	10	No dots	23	Oval	2 digits	NIL	3	No dots	23	Round	4	A
SALTPOND	10	Dots	23½	Round - but "Gold Coast" tends to be larger than "town"	2 digits	NIL	6)) 4)	No dots	(23 (Letters 2½ mm Letters 2 mm	4 4	NIL A

101.

- NOTES: 1. The following towns are considered to have had C. 5 only according to strikes in my possession - numbers thereof being shown in brackets
 AKROPONG (3), APPAM A & C (10), ELMINA C (19), PRAM PRAM (10).
2. One addition during circulation of the questionnaire was PRAHSU, C. 11, 16/6/19(00). I have a similar strike 23/6/19(00) which I regard definitely as C. 5.
3. I have an ELMINA strike (NIL code and very clear) dated SP/8/4, but the lettering and date indicate C. 5. The bulletin gives code C only. Is this an extension of our knowledge?

GOLD COAST INVERTED WATERMARKSK. J. MACRAE

I have been asked to start an enquiry into our knowledge of this field. Mr. Matthews reports knowing examples on:-

1876 - 79	$\frac{1}{2}$ d (SG 4) 1d (SG 5)
1884 - 91	2d Grey (SG 13)
1889 - 94	20/- dull mauve and black (SG 25)
1898 - 1902	1d (SG 27)
1902	1d (SG 39) 6d (SG 43)

In 1975, a well known dealer offered for sale:-

1913 - 21	3d on orange-buff (SG 77b) 2/- (SG 80)
-----------	---

In Mr. Cameron's 1960 Bulletin, the following examples were reported:-

SG 4, 5, 6, 13, 25, 27, 39, 43.

If members will let me have their comments and information regarding any other examples, I will collate them for publication in a future issue of CAMEO.

AIR MAIL STRANGERG. R. GIBSON

The cover illustrated has been in my collection for some time, indeed I am unable to remember just where I bought it, but it wasn't until I showed it to Jerry Martin in May 1976 that I realised that there could be anything unusual about it.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA LINES

C^{IE} GÉNÉRALE
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR
COMPAGNIE FRAISSINET
CHARGEURS RÉUNIS

ACCRA



R ACCRA C
No. 578



Miss Lurmeant

Box 900 Accra
12 MARCH 1937
Forest Hill
London

BY AIR MAIL

I am referring, of course, to the "Aero Maritime" cachet in violet, as shown in the illustration. This cachet is quite different to the usual one as illustrated by Baldwin* in his article, being diamond shaped and not rectangular. On the back of this cover are carried another "Accra - Registered" mark, another "Forest Hill" arrival mark and a very poor "Sekondee" Type 16, dated 4th March, 1937.

Can anyone else throw any light on this cachet? Were there two different ones in use and has any member got another copy? I doubt whether the number of covers carried would have warranted the use of two cachets.

Since writing the above notes, I have heard from the Editor that this cover was probably carried on the first French return west-bound flight which left Cotonou, Dahomey on March 4th, 1937 and Takoradi on March 5th. The problems of the number of cachets used and number of covers carried still remain.

*"GHANA" by N.C. Baldwin, reprinted from "The Aero Field".

"IN THE NIGER COUNTRY"

Mr. Ince has sent in the following extract from the book of the above title by H. Bindloss. This was first published in 1898 by Frank Carr & Co. Ltd., and is reproduced here by their kind permission.

"Providence, however, was kind, and after a weary space of watching a stream of light glimmered through the mist, and, yelling excitedly, the Jakkeries drove the canoe in towards the shadowy loom of forest. Soon she grounded on the miry bank, and recognising where we were, I stepped thankfully ashore in front of her Majesty's central post-office for the Forcados district of the Niger. It was not an imposing edifice, - only a little square hut, built either of cotton-wood logs or frame-boarding, I forget which; and approaching the doorway, I stumbled over the prostrate forms of a few Kroo-boys, apparently slumbering contentedly upon the sloppy earth. A faint voice bade me enter, and I found the interior reeking with damp, and dimly lighted by a highly odoriferous paraffin-lamp. The room contained little besides one or two vermilion-painted barrels, whose use became apparent later, and various kinds of creeping things; but there was moisture everywhere, standing in beads upon the match-board, trickling down the walls, and filling the shadowy apartment with steamy discomfort.

"A Kroo-boy crouched beside a trestle-cot at the farther end, and here a young white man stricken by the fever lay in a state of listless suffering. He soon explained matters. So far the post-office was used to some extent as a resting-place for Europeans wishing to catch the first steamer calling at Forcados, and he was homeward bound upon the morrow. The black postmaster was away on business, or more probably sick, and he had occupied the dwelling for three days. They must have been trying days to anyone lying there destitute of every comfort, in burning pain, with only a half-naked alien to minister to his wants. For perhaps two hours we chatted, the sick man faintly voluble, discoursing out of a full heart upon the wonderful relief of breathing the pure ocean air again, and leaving the loathsome swamps behind. Still he was by no means sure he would receive the kindly welcome waiting him at home; for although the breath of the ocean is the best antidote to the malaria poison, it often happens that the change is too much for those weakened by fever, and thus the first week at sea is dangerous. Once that is passed, invalids generally begin to recover, but on the other hand they sometimes die before their enfeebled

constitution can adapt itself to the change. The writer remembers leaving the Niger swamps in a steamer whose crew consisted of forty-one men, only two of whom were sick; and remarking that this was strange, a veteran mate observed, "Wait till we get outside, and then you'll see them go". Go they did, for in less than a week we had twenty-nine poor fellows sick at once, and five or six were buried in the sea.

"At last my eyes grew heavy, and stretching myself out to sleep, I found but little rest. The mosquitoes, ants, and other insects took care that I should not slumber soundly, and when these failed a moan of pain from my suffering companion generally roused me open-eyed again. But the longest night has an ending, and at last the longed-for dawn arrived. Then, even as I bade my host farewell, two white-painted canoes manned by naked paddlers grounded against the bank, and the negroes solemnly unloaded two big barrels painted vermillion, with yellow cabalistics, which presumably represented the letters V.R., straggling across the end. A padlocked lid, probably closed water-tight, was placed in the other end, and a little flag fixed in a socket, while the sable postman carried a staff in token of authority. This carved staff, often a work of art, is the inevitable credential of a West African messenger, and serves the same purpose that a monarch's signet ring did in the olden days. You may treat any matter with the bearer thereof with as much or as little confidence as you might deem wise to accord its owner.

The barrels contained her Majesty's mail, and were either to be handed to the purser of a homeward bound steamer or transferred to some consulate launch, and the reason for carrying letters so is that the 18-inch-wide canoes come to grief or capsize or otherwise at times. Then the floating cask with its flag ensures the safety of its contents, though so rumour goes, the unsophisticated Jakkery has more than once appropriated a mail-cask to reverence as a new kind of fetiche."

Since my listing of the Sierra Leone section of these archives (see CAMEO Vol. 3), Messrs. De la Rue have withdrawn them from the National Postal Museum and have offered most of them for sale. The Museum made a microfilm copy but has not yet acquired a viewer to match the page size.

NIGERIA

Page One. Various mint stamps of the 1914 issue, the shilling value with control 24. "Die and Plate destroyed 12/1930. $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d 240 set". Values from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to £1 overprinted Specimen.

Page Two. Imperforate proofs of the 3d blue (28 June 30), $1\frac{1}{2}$ d orange (10 Dec. 30) 2d brown (14.3.28). The stamps overprinted Specimen in small type 3d purple, 2d brown, 3d blue, dated July 27 - Sept. 23 and the 2d brown with a larger size Specimen handstamp dated Feb. 28. There are also the issued stamps, the 3d with control 11, the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d control 21.

Page Three. Exploded stamp booklets showing the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d stamps each handstamped Specimen in black horizontally. Also the advertisement panes. All dated May 1920.

Page Four. As above but 1d and 2d stamps. Same Specimen handstamp. Dated Feb. 1925.

Page Five. As above but 1d and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps. Horizontal Specimen handstamp. Dated Jan. 1931.

Page Six. The 1936 stamp issue. Three Die Proofs struck in black showing three different frames. A rejected essay dated 21.3.35., imperforate, green on white paper, with the ship of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d value facing left. Then ditto with the ship facing right, marked approved 19.6.35. 1/- imperforate proof dated 30.7.35. Then four approved vignettes, die proofs struck in black.

Page Seven. Headed 1 Feb. 1936. Imperforate proofs of the 1936 issue in the final colours. $\frac{1}{2}$ d green (17 June 1935), $1\frac{1}{2}$ d brown, 2d black, 6d purple (as $\frac{1}{2}$ d date), 1d red (22 June), 4d brown (9 July), 3d blue (July 19), 1/- olive green (9 Aug), 5/- olive green and black (13 Aug), 2/6 blue and black (19 Aug), £1 orange and black (Aug 19). (My colour descriptions P.B.)

Page Eight. The 1936 set mint.

Page Nine. Various stamps of the 1936 issue in blocks hand-stamped Specimen in violet (10 mm x 2 mm) at various angles.

Page Ten. Photographs of four essays that formed the basis for the definitive issue of 1953. Then blocks of four of the 2/6 and 5/- values dated 1 May 1938 - 43 (the G6 issue). Then Nigeria Revenue stamps 1917 in the large colonial format 1d, 3d, £1, £5, 6d, 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/- each handstamped Specimen in violet. Alongside the latter "All dies and plates destroyed April 1930".

Pages Eleven to Fourteen. The Independence Issue 1 Oct. 1960. Rough pencil suggestions by O.C. Meronti for 1d, 3d, 6d and 1/3 values. These are not similar to those printed.

Page Fifteen. 15th Anniversary of Declaration of Human Rights. Photogravure. 10 Dec. 1963. The issued stamps in blocks of four.

Page Sixteen. Two Essays for 10/- and £5 revenue stamps struck in black and brown. "Requested in 1916".

Page Seventeen. Nine imperforate proofs of the Revenue stamps all for 3d values in varying colour combinations. Issued values are suggested alongside. Headed "Appendix A".

Page Eighteen. Eleven more imperforate proofs as Page 17. Headed "Appendix B". Dated 13 Oct. 16.

ST. HELENA TO SIERRA LEONE

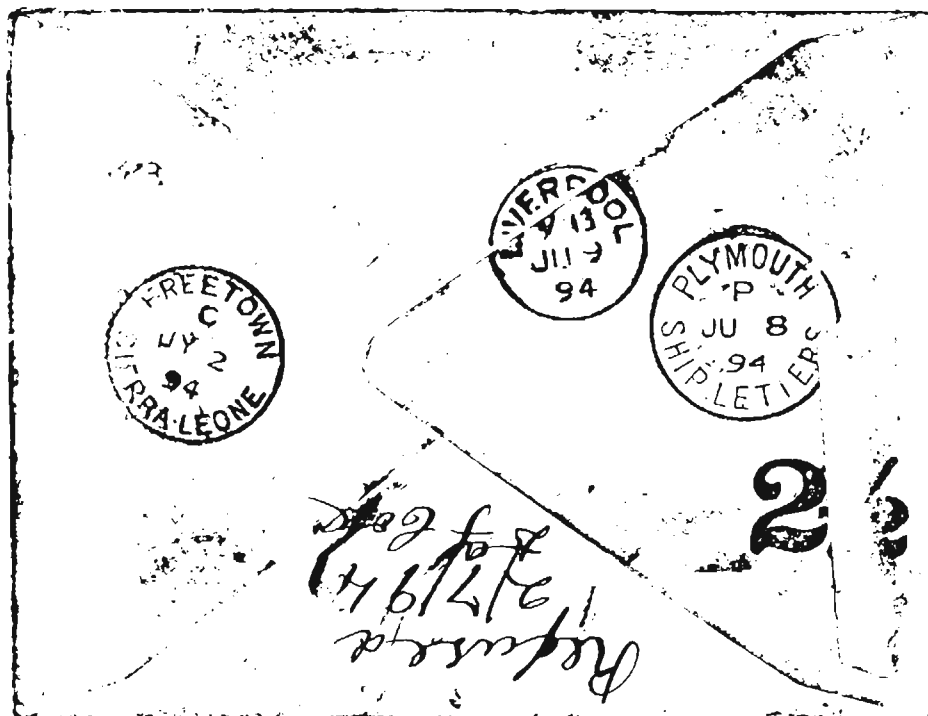
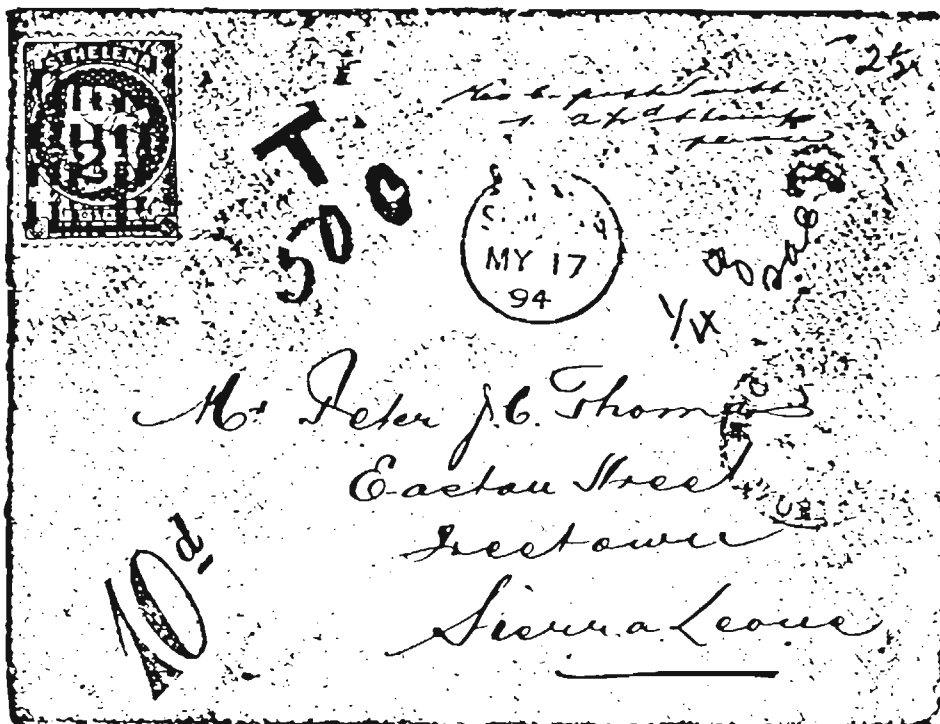
E. HIBBERT

On 10th July, 1976 "The Times" published a list of the stamps which Stanley Gibbons had bought for Bill Taylor as part of his Investment Portfolio. They cost £780 on 16th May, 1976 and Stanley Gibbons undertook to supply a professional valuation every six months.

The second most expensive item of the five which were bought was a St. Helena cover of 17th May, 1894 to Sierra Leone, which cost £225. It bears a pair of 2½d ultramarine and was surcharged 5d for insufficient postage.

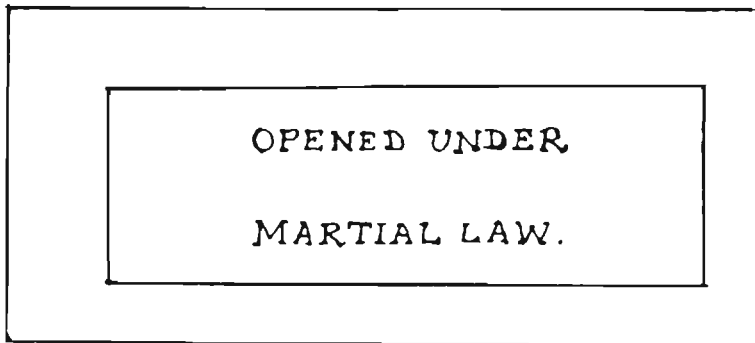
Readers may be interested in a similar cover to Freetown, Sierra Leone, bearing an 1893 2½d ultramarine. The correct rate of postage was 7½d, and the letter has been surcharged 10d (Tax 50c), i. e. double the underpaid postage.

The cover bears the St. Helena circular date stamp for 17 May 1894. It arrived at Plymouth on 8th June, where it received the Plymouth Ship Letters c. d. s. on the reverse. It was then sent to Liverpool (9 June), and finally arrived at Freetown on 2 July 1894, where it was refused by the addressee!



BOER WAR CENSOR SEAL: ST. HELENAE. HIBBERT

Neil Snowden, writing in "The Anglo-Boer War Philatelist" for September 1976, reports the acquisition of a damaged and tatty cover which, however, proves the use of a censor seal in St. Helena in 1902. The seal is printed in black on green paper, 100 mm x 45 mm, with the words "OPENED UNDER MARTIAL LAW" in a box 78 mm x 26 mm. The seal is on a registered cover from South Africa to St. Helena and partially covers a Broad Bottom Camp censor mark. It is tied to the cover by the large double oval "POST OFFICE/ST. HELENA" handstamp, with the words "UNCLAIMED" in the centre. The cover was registered in Johannesburg on 15th May, 1902, and, after being opened at St. Helena, was returned to Johannesburg, where it received the "RETURNED LETTER OFFICE/JOHANNESBURG" handstamp dated 11th August, 1902. The name and address of the sender and the addressee have been torn off. Do members know of any other examples of this Boer War censor seal used at St. Helena?



SIERRA LEONE POSTAL STATIONERYPART 4Registered Envelopes

Size F = 132 x 83 mms.

Size H = 202 x 125 mms.

Size G = 150 x 95 mms.

Size H2 = 228 x 101 mms.

1894 Head of Queen Victoria.

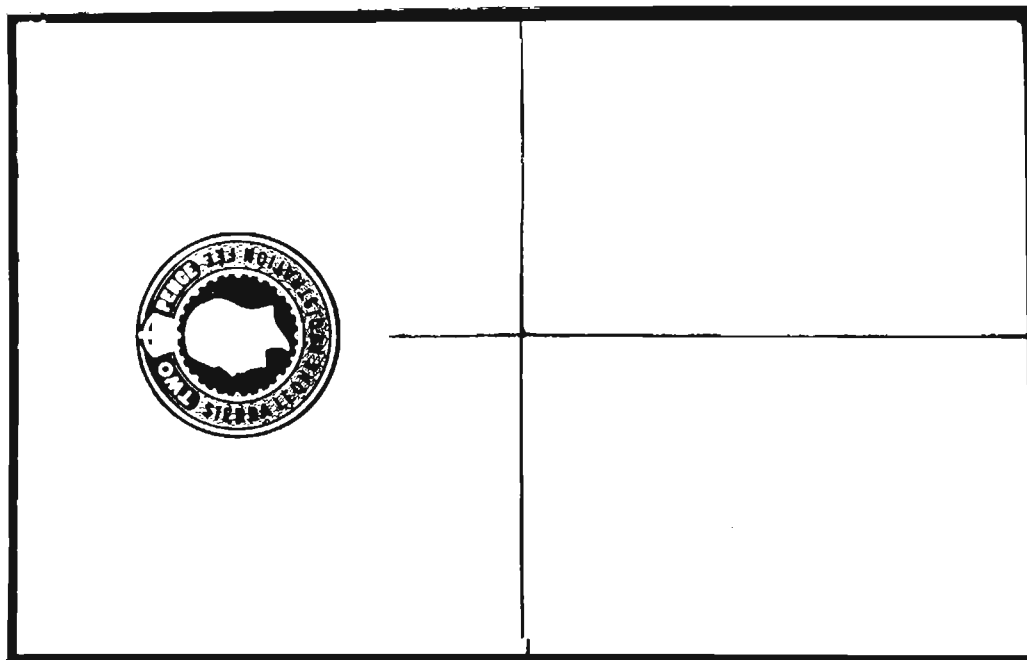
<u>H & G</u>	<u>R. L.</u>		<u>Specimen</u>	<u>Dates Noted</u>
1	RP 1	TWO PENCE, stamp ultramarine text ultramarine. Size F	Yes	
1	RP 1	TWO PENCE, stamp ultramarine, text grey-green. Size F		18 DE 1899
1	RP 1	TWO PENCE, stamp dull blue, text ultramarine. Size F		10 JY 1901
1a	RP 1	TWO PENCE, stamp dull blue, text ultramarine. Size G		10 JA 1896
1b	RP 1	TWO PENCE, stamp dull blue. text ultramarine. Size H2		

1902 Head of Edward VII.

2	RP 2	TWO PENCE blue, text grey-green. Size F	Yes	30 OC 1902
2	RP 2	TWO PENCE blue, text blue-green. Size F	Yes	30 SP 1907 - 9 FE 1909
2a	RP 2	TWO PENCE blue, text grey-green. Size G		27 JY 1903 -31 OC 1910
2a	RP 2	TWO PENCE blue, text blue-green. Size G		19 OC 1906 - 7 AP 1909
2a	RP 2	TWO PENCE blue, text blue. Size G		1 JUN 1912

We wondered how SPECIMEN examples could exist in the same size but different colours. Mr. Menuz believes that the explanation is "..... that the unstamped envelopes are made sometime before the stamp is impressed and that the same unstamped envelopes were used for quite a few British colonies, so that the only difference between similar items of different countries is the design of the embossed stamp. Therefore, I would guess that there were quite a number of unstamped envelopes lying around waiting for some country's stamp to be impressed, and that they could easily have come from different printings of the envelope, as opposed to different printings of the stamp."

Further dates of use of this, and other issues, would be welcomed.

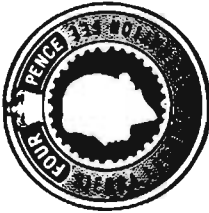


<u>1912</u>	<u>Head of George V</u>	<u>Specimen</u>	<u>Dates Noted</u>
3	RP 3 TWO PENCE blue on white. Size F	Yes	27 OC 1916 -11 JUN 1919
3a	RP 3 TWO PENCE blue on white. Size G		21 JLY 1913

H & G 3 has been recorded with a handstamped SPECIMEN overprint $18\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. compared with the more normal 91×9 mm.

<u>1916</u>	As 1912 issue.	Increase in rate.	<u>Specimen</u>	<u>Dates Noted</u>
4	RP 4	THREE PENCE brown on cream. Size F	Yes	12 JAN 1925 -18 JAN 1932
4a	RP 4	THREE PENCE brown on cream. Size G		
<u>1938 (?)</u>	Head of George VI.			
5	-	THREE PENCE brown on cream. 'Thos. De la Rue & Co. Ltd.' under flap. No serifs. On front 'TO' under 'LE' of 'LETTER'. Size G		23 NOV 1943
5	-	As above. 'Thos. De la Rue & Co. Ltd.' under flap. No serifs. On front 'TO' under 'TT' of 'LETTER'. Size G		2 MAY 1942
5	-	As above. 'Thomas De la Rue & Company, Limited' under flap. Serifs. On front 'TO' under 'LE' of 'LETTER'. Size G.		
5	-	As above. 'Thos. De la Rue & Co.' under flap. No serifs. On front 'TO' under 'LE' of 'LETTER'. Size G.		

1955 Head of Elizabeth II.

	NAME AND ADDRESS OF SENDER FROM.....

		<u>Specimen</u>	<u>Dates</u> <u>Noted</u>
6	-	FOUR PENCE brown on cream. No 'Sender's' lines on back. Size G	N/A
6	-	As above, as illustrated. With 'Sender's' lines on back. Size G	N/A 14 OCT 1955
<u>1958/59</u>		As 1955. Increase in rate.	
7	-	SIX PENCE brown on cream. Size G	N/A 25 SEP 1962
7a	-	(Does size H exist?)	

- (8) 6d brown, arms. Size G.
 (9) 18c brown, arms. Size G.
 (10) 20c brown, arms. Size G.

The Editor would like to acknowledge the help given by
 Mr. Menuz in compiling this listing.

B. W. A. S. C. POSTAL AUCTION No. 6

Lot No. 1	BIAFRA. Mint S.G. 4, 5, 6, 9 & 10.	-	-
2	GAMBIA. S.G. 23. Two pairs used, one pr. fine, one pr. small surface fault.	E.	£1.00
3	" S.G. 51. Mint, one pulled perf.	E.	£1.00
4	" S.G. 61. Superb used block of six.	E.	£7.50
5	" S.G. 86. pair & single, 87 single, all used with malformed letters of GAMBIA.	E.	£1.00
6	" Registered 1st Flight cover from YUNDUM AIRPORT to G. B. via DAKAR. 26. 7. 65. (GHANA AIRWAYS)	-	-
7	" Q.E. II. Registered Stationery 8" x 5". Used with SG. 172 & 179 from CAPE ST. MARY to U. K., airmail.	-	-
8	" Q.E. II. Reg. ENV., unused. H & G 6b, size H.	-	-
9	" 1967/69 Aerogramme unused, H & G 11, Wmk. not visible.	-	-
10	GOLD COAST. SG. 12, used, Pmk. ATTUABO type 5, fair.	E.	£0.50
11	" SG. 18, used, Pmk. CHAMA type 5 round letters.	E.	£0.50
12	" SG. 20 used, 554 oval, but head almost clear.	E.	£3.00
13	" S.G. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 & 32 mint.	-	-
14	" SG. 27a used at ACCRA type 5.	E.	£6.00
15	" SG. 27a SPECIMEN.	E.	£4.00
16	" SG. 32 mint.	E.	£2.00
17	" SG. 40 SPECIMEN.	E.	£2.00
18	" SG 42 SPECIMEN no gum.	E.	£1.00
19	" SG 45 SPECIMEN.	E.	£2.00
20	" SG 57 SPECIMEN.	E.	£10.00
21	" SG. 69 SPECIMEN.	E.	£4.00

Lot No. 22	GOLD COAST. Cover to UK., SG 87 Pmk. TAFO type 16, on reverse ACCRA T.P.O. UP 27. 7. 26.	E.	£1.50
23	" KG. VI. Aerogramme 1950 H & G 2 unused.	-	-
24	" KG. VI. Aerogramme 1952 H & G 3 unused.	-	-
25	" QE II. Aerogramme 1953 H & G 4 unused.	-	-
26	" Large air letter 240 x 105 mm (35 x 20 mm missing from top front) with fine U.S. ARMY POSTAL SERVICE APO 606, 20. 6. 1942., & 31 mm ACCRA.	R.	£1.50
26a	" Stampless envelope from APO 606 with similar c. d. s. dated APR 1943.	R.	£1.50
27	" Cover with 6c U.S. A., 24 mm. machine APO 606, 5. 5. 44.	R	£3.00
28	" Similar Pmk. 1. 10. 44, but air envelope. Censor.	R.	£3.00
29	" Stampless env. with similar cancel. 1. 10. 44.	R.	£2.50
30	" Cover with pale red hexagonal censor No. 5	R.	£0.75
31	" Similar cover red No. 6	R.	£1.00
32	" Similar cover red No. 12.	R.	£2.00
33	" " " " m/s "per French Air Mail."	E.	£2.25
34	" Similar Cover Red No. 12 fair condition.	R.	£1.25
35	NIGERIA. Airmail cover to UK. 27. 9. 43. with faint censor mark, crown over 1/23.	-	-
36	" Cover to USA with various 'tax' handstamps. 27. 11. 51.	-	-
37	" British Postal Order 1/- issued at ABA, with letter.	-	-
38	" Aerogramme used to UK with 3 x SG 72, 1954.	E.	£0.30
39	" 1956 2d. Slate greys. Study of flaws. 47 used.	E.	£2.00
40	" 1956 Royal Visit 2d. Study of 35 Pmks.	E.	£0.70
41	" 1914/27. Clear dated Pmks. on blocks, strips, etc. 16x $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 28x1d, 4x2d, 2x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 5x3d, & 8x1/-, Cat. £14	E.	£4.00

Lot No.	42	NIGERIA. QE II. Reg. Envelope H & G 7, size F, used 1958.	E.	£0.50
	43	" QE II. Reg. Envelope. H & G 7a, size H2 used 1958	E	£0.50
	44	NORTHERN NIGERIA. 1900 1/- Q.V. fine used.	E.	£1.50
	45	" " 1902 KE VII $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Complete sheet 2 x 60.	E.	£5.00
	46	" 1d with red JEBBA m/s.	E.	£2.00
	47	" $\frac{1}{2}$ d with black BIDA m/s.	E.	£1.00
	48	OIL RIVERS. 1892 SG.5. SPECIMEN.	E.	£4.00
	49	NORTHERN NIGERIA. 1902 SG.14. SPECIMEN.	E.	£2.00
	50	" " " SG.15. SPECIMEN.	E.	£2.00
	51	" " " SG.16. SPECIMEN.	E.	£2.00
	52	SIERRA LEONE SG.45, block of 15 from the bottom of the sheet.		
	53	" QV. $\frac{1}{2}$ d Reply card, H & G 6, SPECIMEN.	E.	£2.00
	54	" QE II. 1d. Postcard unused. H & G 20.	E.	£0.80
	55	" QE II. 2d. Postcard unused. H & G 21.	E.	£0.80
	56	" QE II. 3d. Envelope unused. H & G 9.	E.	£1.00
	57	" QE II. 4d. Reg. Envelope, unused, H & G 6, size G.	E.	£1.00
	58	" KG VI 6d. Aerogramme used 1951, H & G 1.	E	£0.70
	59	SOUTHERN CAMEROONS 1960 mint set inc. all 2d. but less 2a & 7a.	E.	£8.00
	60	SOUTHERN NIGERIA 1904 SG. 29 fine used.	E.	£1.50
	61	TOGO. 1d. G.C. postcard o/p for use in Togo, H & G 2, SPECIMEN (toned).	E.	£4.00
	62	NIGERIA. SG.186 Corner block of four.		-

Bids are invited from all Study Circle members for items on the above list. The Auction will remain open until March 27th, 1977. Buyers are reminded that they will be charged postage on the lots they receive. Lots will be sold at the reserve price if only one bid is received and at one bid higher than the second highest bid where more than one bid is received.

Bids and enquiries to D. Cross, 13 Raven Road, Walsall, WS5 3PZ, England.

PRICES REALISED IN AUCTION No. 5.

LOT No.	15	£1.20	LOT No.	51	£1.00
	17	£2.00		52/3	£3.00
	19	£3.30		57	£1.10
	20	£0.60		62	£3.30
	21	£0.80		64	£9.00
	23	£4.00		65	£6.00
	27	£3.30		70	£15.00
	28	£1.70		82	£2.00
	31	£2.00		83	£2.00
	32	£5.00		84	£0.80
	33	£1.70		85	£2.00
	35	£1.70		86	£0.60
	36	£1.40		87	£4.50
	37	£1.30		88	£10.00
	40	£1.25		89	£3.30
	42	£2.20		90	£3.30
	43	£0.75		91	£2.20
	44	£0.75		92	£1.80
	45	£0.75		93	£1.00
	48	£2.50		94	£5.50
	49	£2.50		95	£4.00
	50	£3.75			
