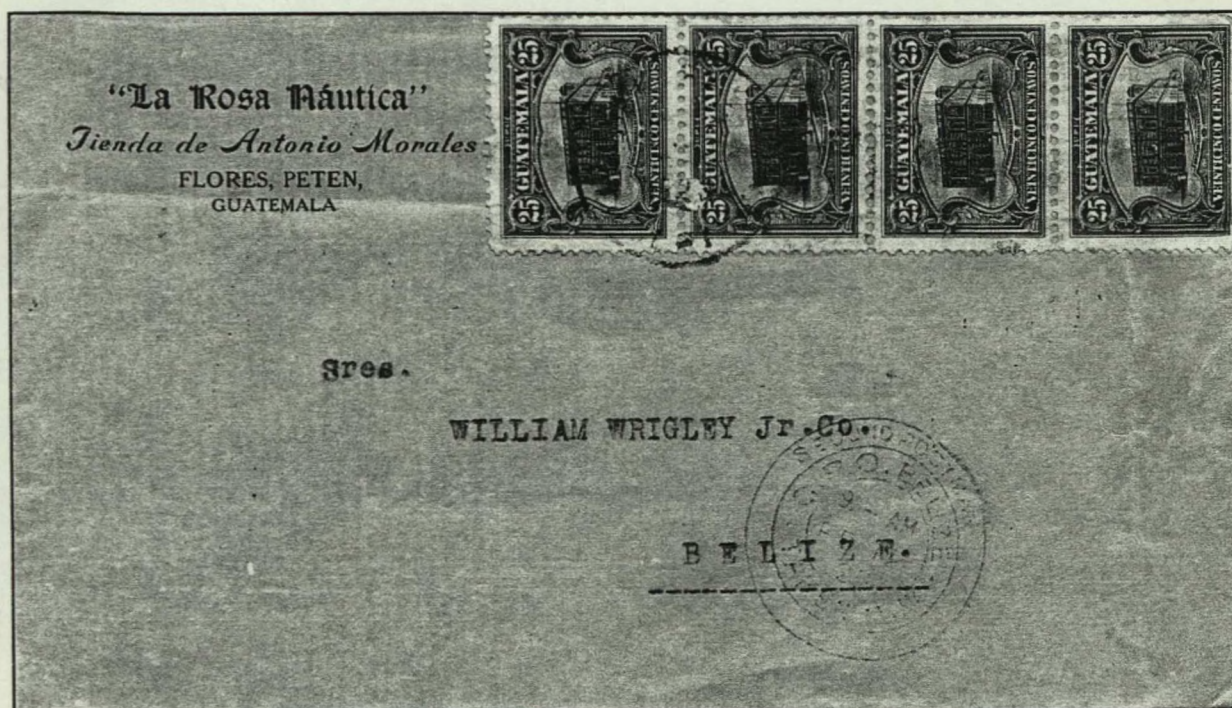


BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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*Cover dated 1923 from Guatemala to Belize with a violet strike of the
"SECOND POSTMAN / TAKEN OUT" datestamp on reverse,
See the article by Ian Matheson beginning on page 5.*



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British Guiana -- Internal Airmail

By Paul Raynor
Of Canada

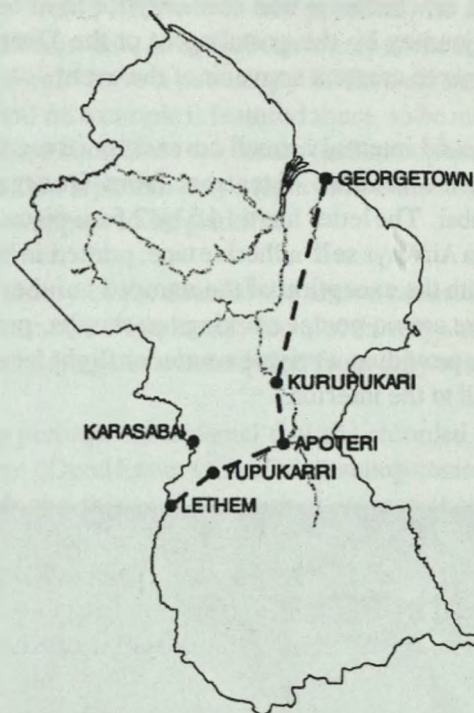
Kurupukari, Apoteri, and Yupukarri) on June 10, 1944.
It seems reasonable to conclude that the envelope from

Continued on page 4

The envelope shown on the next page is a 1944 airmail cover to Georgetown, British Guiana's capital, with a violet oval mark that is unrecorded in both Proud's and Townsend and Howe's handbooks. The mark appears to have been used both as a cancel and to indicate the sender, and reads "COMMISSIONER/Rupunini District", with some text inside the inner oval that appears to have been cut out of the mark. The cover was backstamped in Georgetown at 9 a.m. on June 12, 1944.

The government headquarters for the Rupununi District of Guyana was moved to Lethem (Bon Success) on the border with Brazil in 1942.¹ Proud notes that the postal agency opened there in 1943, but that it "did not have a date stamp in June 1944" and records the first date stamp on August 8, 1944 as a single-ring circular postmark reading "RUPUNUNI/BRITISH GUIANA."² Lethem did not receive a postmark with its own name until 1952.

According to Proud³, British Guiana Airways began a regular airmail service from Georgetown to Lethem (via



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CHART OF DEADLINES

January issue: Deadline November 15, mailing December 30; **April issue:** Deadline February 15, mailing March 30; **July issue:** Deadline May 15, mailing June 30; **October issue:** Deadline August 15, mailing September 30.

British Guiana -- Internal Airmail covers 1944 to 2002

Continued from page 3

Rupununi was carried on the first return journey (June 11[?]). The remaining question would be whether the District Commissioner's mark was being used on a regular basis on mail from Lethem until the single-ring datestamp arrived, or whether it was used only for mail on the first return journey by the postal agent or the District Commissioner to create a souvenir of the event.

The second internal airmail cover is more recent (2002) and in the reverse direction, from Georgetown to Karasabai. The letter has a 14.5 by 2.5cm piece of Trans-Guyana Airways self-adhesive tape, printed in bright yellow, with the exception of the stamped number in black. As there are no postal markings or stamps, presumably TGA is providing a private courier or flight letter service for mail to the interior.

TGA operates six small passenger planes out of Ogle airport near Georgetown, with the flight to Karasabai taking 1 hour and 40 minutes.

FOOTNOTES

¹ W.A. Townsend and F.G. Howe, *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana*. (London: Royal Philatelic Society London, 1971), 291.

² E.B. Proud, *The Postal History of British Guiana* (Heathfield, England: Proud Bailey Co., Ltd., 2000), 205.

³ *Ibid*, 149.

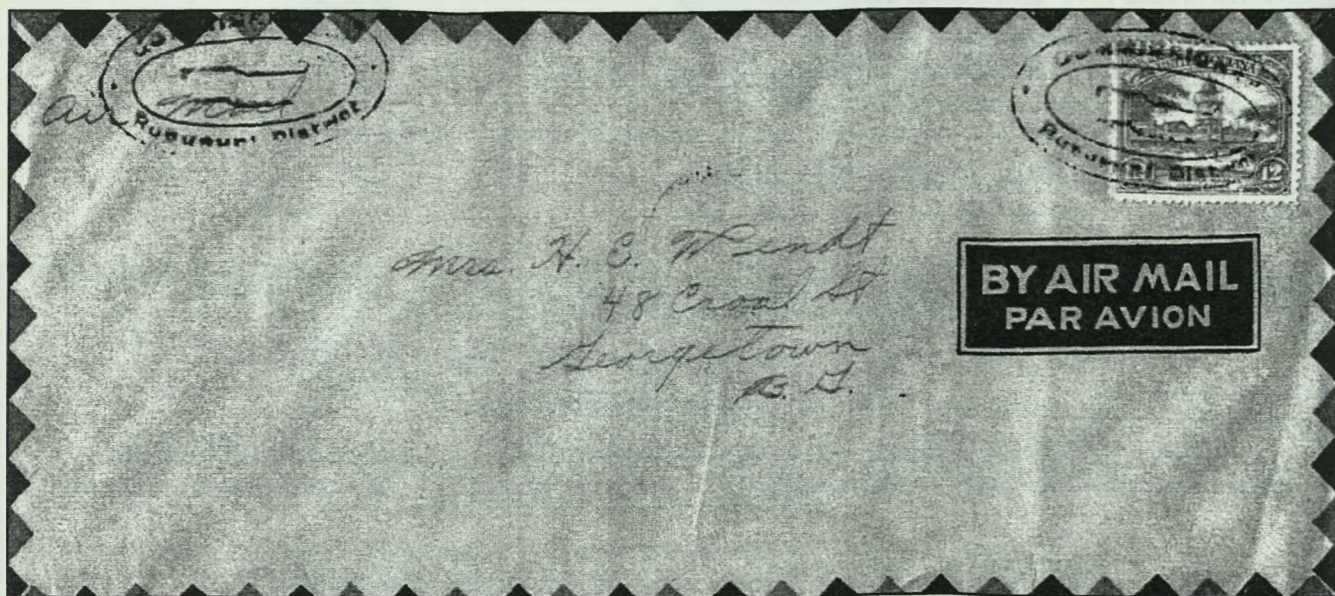


Figure 1



Figure 2

"Taken Out"

By Ian Matheson
Of South Africa

I had always presumed that "Taken Out" was a term belonging to the Mafia or to unscrupulous sports coaches to describe the fate to befall one whom they saw as a threat! My dictionary adds for "take out" the following meanings: "to remove from within", "to extract", "to go out with", "to obtain on application", "to receive an equivalent for" and, finally, from William Shakespeare "to copy."

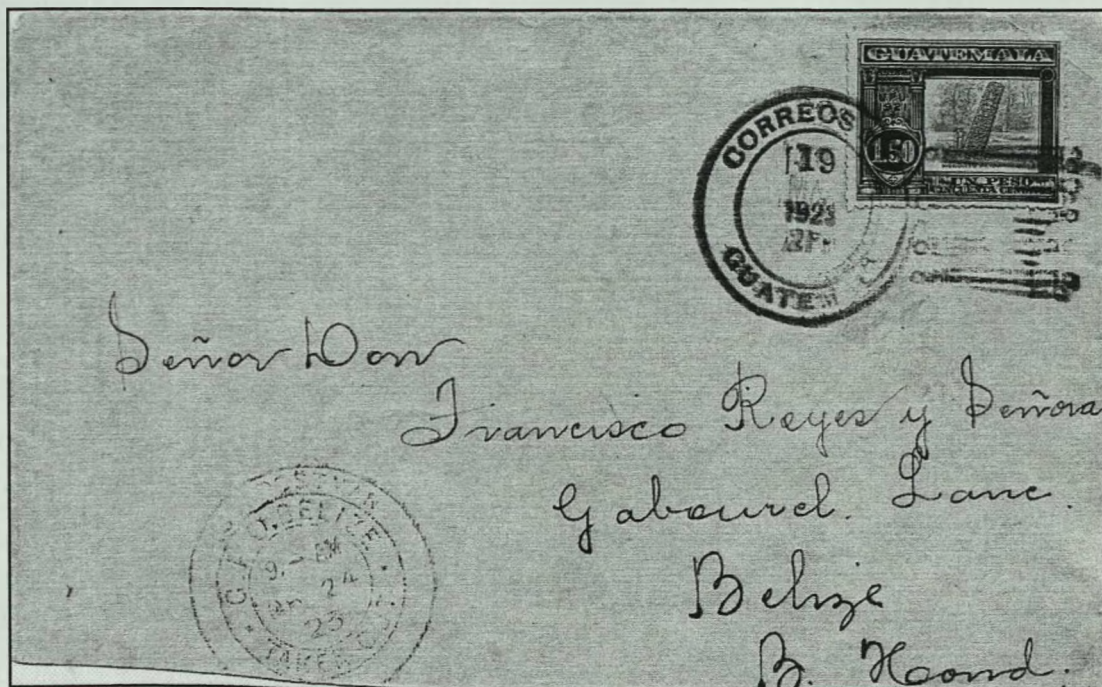
None of this helps me at all.

I have in my collection a couple of incoming covers to British Honduras (*see next page*), each bearing a datestamp inscribed "Taken Out", and I have absolutely no idea what it denoted. One can speculate of course, but that is not good enough. There is no way that I can imagine GPO Belize introducing something like this without some form of precedent elsewhere, probably in the Americas or the Commonwealth. I am therefore seeking an answer to the riddle -- can somebody please confirm for what this date-stamp was actually intended?

In a 1986 communication¹ with the late Ed Addiss, we were discussing who should coordinate the research on topics such as maritime marks, airmails, registration labels, etc., and I see that I agreed to put together a review of the instructional marks such as "Too Late", "Return to Sender", "AR", "T", etc. In his proposal, Ed included "Second Postman", so he had obviously come across the mark before. I have a photocopy of Ed's extensive collection and no example is featured there, so he must have seen it elsewhere. If we can locate further copies, there is a chance that a pattern may help to solve the issue. Copies do not appear to be plentiful.

The proximity of the dates of the above covers suggests that the use of the marks may have been very short-lived but that is a dangerous assumption from only two covers.

It is also perhaps coincidental that the recorded dates of the Belize "Dead Letter Office" datestamp commence in 1924. Maybe this was a precursor indicating that mail had been taken out of the delivery system for some reason (undeliverable?). This also seems rather far-fetched as the delay between posting and being "Taken Out" seems too short. Furthermore, there are no return date-



24 March 1923. Front from Guatemala to Belize. Sent from Guatemala City on 19 March. The "Taken Out" datestamp appears to be inscribed "FIRST POSTMAN." This curious item was illustrated in 1992 by Gale Raymond², who also asked what it was all about. It was sold from the Ted Proud collection, when it was broken up in 2000. Ted speculated³ that it was inscribed "2 POSTMAN."

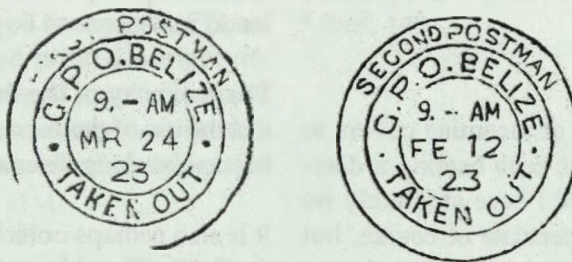
"Taken Out"

Continued from page 5

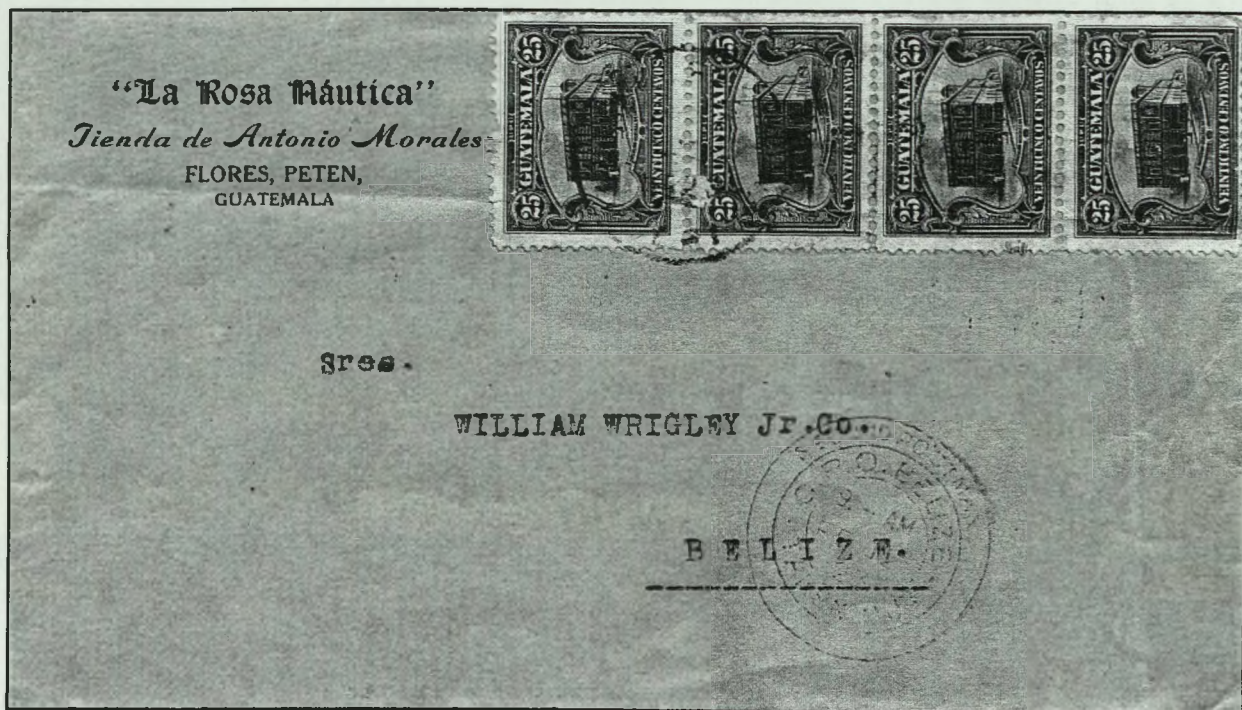
stamps on the second cover (the first is only a front, so evidence may have been lost).

REFERENCES

- ¹ Edward Addiss. Private communication.
- ² Dr. Gale Raymond, *The Belize Collector*. (Volume 6, No. 3, 1991), 11.
- ³ Edward B. Proud, *The Postal History of British Honduras*. (Heathfield, East Sussex: Postal History Publications Co.), 188.



These datestamps are shown on the covers on page 5 and below.



12 February 1923. Cover from Guatemala to Belize. Franked on the reverse with an additional six 25 centavos adhesives. The date of sending is not clear. The cover bears a Belize postmark (12 February) on the reverse and a violet strike of the "SECOND POSTMAN / TAKEN OUT" datestamp as illustrated above.

How to create your own postal history (in one easy lesson)

By Peter Elias

St. Vincent Study Group Leader

They did it 100 years ago, and I'm doing it now! What I am referring to is creating your own postal history. What got me started in this? Well, once I started to specialize in certain philatelic areas, such as collecting postal history of the British Empire "War Tax" issues (generally those stamps which the Scott catalog assigns "MR" numbers), I found that for several islands, many of the covers that I ran across always had the same recipients, and they were generally either stamp collectors or dealers (for those of you collecting British West Indies, the names "Dr. Hess", "A.O. Tittman", "Iris

lector with postally used (as opposed to "cancelled-to-order") copies of these stamps. While mint War Tax stamps are easy to find, and generally not terribly expensive, finding them used and on cover (or postcard) is quite a bit more difficult and challenging.

In addition to providing postally used copies of these stamps, the covers also provide students of postal history with items that may otherwise be difficult to find, such as registration labels, transit and arriving postmarks from various cities, and auxiliary markings. Also important is that these covers provide for a look into how long it took for the envelopes while enroute and which routes were taken.



Modern St. Vincent postal history as collected by the author.

Buckland", and "J.A. Galbraith" may sound familiar).

These people had prepared many (hundreds sometimes) self-addressed covers that were then postmarked (and in many cases also sent registered) back to them, acquiring many postal markings along the way.

While it is of course possible to find "commercially" used War Tax stamps on cover, they are more difficult to find, so in some cases, those that can be easily found are the philatelically prepared covers. The important thing to remember here is that at least these stamps were used for their intended purpose (paying for postage, registration, and war tax fees), thus providing the postal history col-

Unfortunately today many registered covers no longer have the in-transit markings (even though there are records of where these covers were routed). When I pick up a registered envelope at the post office, there is generally not even a receiving postmark, and I have to ask the clerk to postmark the back of the envelope with their round-dater.

Other than the War Tax issues, I also specialize in basically everything that is philatelically interesting from St. Vincent (one of the more prolific stamp-issuing entities in the Caribbean). While I do not attempt to be complete in their stamps after 1985, I do prefer postally used is-

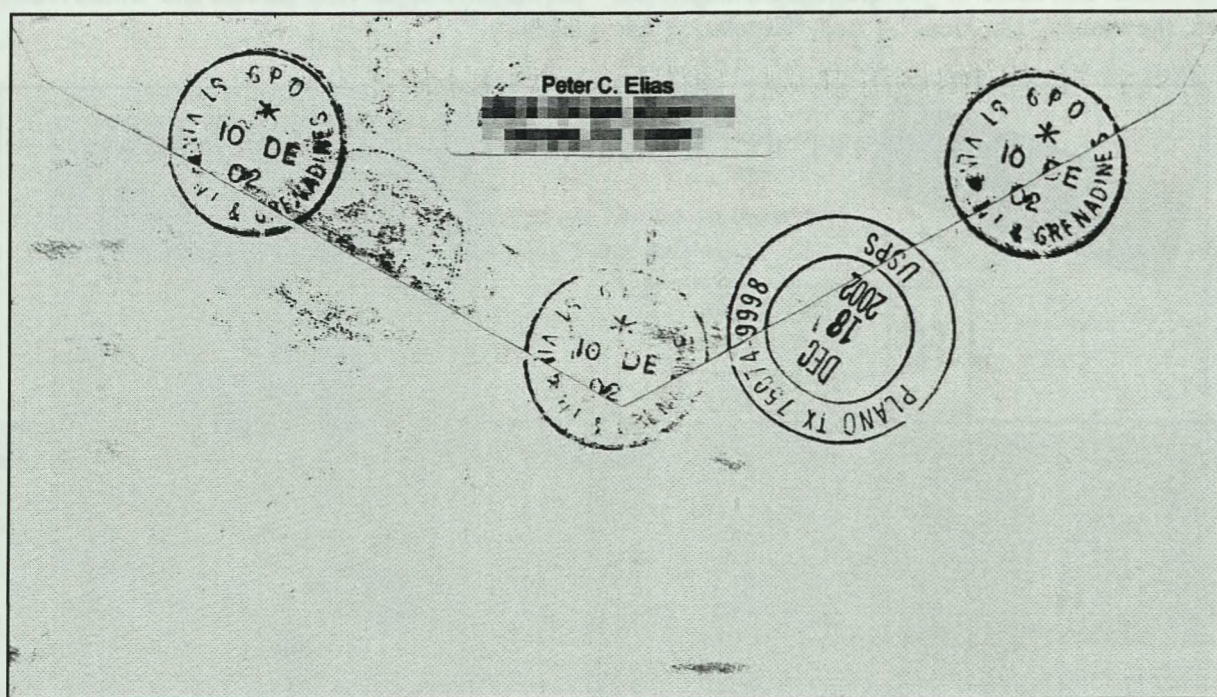
Continued on page 8

sues as opposed to the "mint never-hinged" variety. Why? Well, the catalogs give the same value to both the mint and used varieties, so I figure that all else being equal, why not have a nice postally used copy, which is certainly going to be more difficult to find than the mint version.

Just like those collectors from long ago, if I want a used St. Vincent stamp, I'm going to have to put them on a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE) and mail them to St. Vincent to have them postmarked and mailed back to me (and in many cases use registration services as well). Since many recent St. Vincent stamps actually have a catalog value of less than the equivalent East Caribbean dollar face value, it makes this an actual bargain; not to

task, after all St. Vincent is only 18 x 11 miles in size, which is probably smaller than the Metroplex area in which I live. Yet, small as St. Vincent is, they have 48 post offices on the main island, and another seven post offices on the Grenadines (of St. Vincent). The Grenadines comprise islands such as Bequia (the largest), Union, Mustique, Palm, Mayreau and Canouan.

I prepared three sets of covers for each post office and mailed them to each respective post office. Some of these SASEs came back in a reasonable amount of time, others took months, and several are missing-in-action (my guess is "stolen"). I had to repeat this effort more than once, and I ended up sending them envelopes to the Main Post



Reverse of cover shown on page 7, showing datestamps.

mention the fact that St. Vincent's postage rates are far below those of ours. For example, a basic half-ounce air-mail envelope from St. Vincent to the US costs EC\$ 0.90 (US 34¢); quite a bargain compared to the 80¢ it would cost us to mail the same envelope from here to St. Vincent.

St. Vincent's registration fees are also quite a bit more affordable. The registration fee in St. Vincent is EC\$ 2.50 (US 95¢); again, quite a bargain since the U.S. Postal Service charges almost 10 times that amount to send a registered letter to St. Vincent!

One of my projects several years ago was to get current postmarks (and registration labels) from all current post offices in St. Vincent. This doesn't sound like much of a

Office in Kingstown which had them distributed internally to the different post offices; strangely enough, these SASE's all made it back to me! This resulted in a nice collection of #6 size envelopes with current postmarks and registration labels.

Many times the various post offices change postmarks, such as going from a "single-circle" to a "double-circle" style postmark, and a project such as this allows the postal historian to document when these postmarks were used.

More recently, I thought it would be nice to get a postally used set of St. Vincent stamps #1693 to 1704. This was a set of 12 stamps issued in 1992 which honor various famous baseball players, and the stamps are actually the

Continued on page 9

An Antigua Affair¹ Version 2

By Mark W. Swetland

Antigua Study Group Leader

“That chest is always in the way,” Jack Webster thought. “Tomorrow is Sports Day and then the boys will be gone for seven weeks. I should be able to fix things up by then. Perhaps, I ought to see what’s in that chest.” Jack was handyman caretaker at The Cathedral School, Wells, Somerset. He had to store the boys’ luggage during the school year.

The wooden copper-strap bound chest stuck out from a wall niche in the unlit cellar room. Jack was constantly moving luggage around the chest as the boys came and left. Ever since the School acquired The Cedars, the Tudway ancestral home from David Tudway Quilter four years earlier, the chest had been in the way. It was time to find out what was in the chest. Jack suspected the chest might be empty but its weight as he began to move the chest assured him it was far from empty.

Breaking the seals on the chest, Jack pried open the cover. Papers, letters, vast quantities of them met his eyes. Thinking the letters might have stamps, Jack spent the morning pouring through the contents. No stamps were there. What he found was a large quantity of letters to the Tudways, many written from the island of Antigua, others from London, Bristol and Dublin. Letters, deeds, maps and wills were in the chest.

What was he to do now? Jack was not knowledgeable

about these things, but knowing of Neil Mitchell’s interest in stamps and history, he went in search of him. Neil was busy as a housemaster, always is on the last day of term before Sports Day. He urged Mitchell to have a look but emphasized there “were no stamps.” Not until 10:00 that night did Neil and Jack have time to go down to the dark cellar room where the chest stood.

With only the dim light of flashlights, Neil tried to examine the contents. The poor light made it futile to continue long. Scooping up all he could carry, Neil took the armful back to his room. Curiosity would not let him wait until morning. Working until 2:00 a. m., he went through his armful, listing what he found. His “papers” were 126 letters, all written before 1815, 90 from Antigua, the others from Dublin. A number of the Antigua letters had Antigua or other postal markings on them.

The next morning at Sports Day Neil looked for David Tudway Quilter, a trustee of the School. Quilter was a nephew of Lionel Tudway, the last male member of the Tudway family. On his uncle’s death, Quilter had inherited The Cedars and added “Tudway” to his surname.

“Mr. Quilter,” Neil said, “yesterday Jack Webster and I examined the contents of a chest which has been in a cellar room ever since you sold The Cedars to the School. The contents are quite amazing, thousands of old letters and documents relating to the Tudway holdings in Antigua and Wells. A quick examination shows that they may have

Continued on page 10

Continued from page 8

size of baseball trading cards. These “stamps” are self-adhesive, with the backing paper containing the “statistics.” The stamps have a face value of EC \$4.00. I figured, what are the chances of ever finding these postally used? So, I prepared a set of 12 #6-size SASEs. The face value of each stamp was overpaying the basic airmail rate and registration fees (which are a total of EC\$3.40).

I mailed these SASEs to Mary Kerr, a fellow member of the BCPSG, who happens to reside on Barbados (which is situated about 100 miles east of St. Vincent). She in turn arranged to have these covers go to St. Vincent via the son of a preacher who in turn dropped them off at the General Post Office in Kingstown. All of the 12 envelopes came back to me, albeit a couple of them were stragglers and took a few days longer (which is strange, since they were all posted on the same day).

The unfortunate thing is that these baseball card stamps have a very glossy surface, on which postmarks are not very visible (or are easily smudged or wiped off); and on some of the envelopes you could barely tell that they were postmarked (only a faint impression or indentation of the postmark on the stamp); but, as is required, there were postmarks across the back flap of the envelope.

In any case, I now have a postally (even if philatelically) used set of these stamps, on cover, with postmarks and registration labels. To me this is quite a bit more fascinating than having these “mint,” which isn’t really much of a challenge. My goal is to some day write a book about the St. Vincent post offices, and I am starting to lay the groundwork on gathering any and all information relating to them. I have been to St. Vincent before (back in 1993) and am looking forward to a “philatelic vacation” there in the future! ☒

significant historical importance. Would you care to take a look at them?" Quilter replied that he had no interest in old papers of historical importance. "What should be done with them?" Neil asked. "Whatever you want." Quilter replied.

Neil proceeded to do a careful study of these letters making excellent tracings of the postal markings. Believing he had carte blanche to do as he wished, he selected 32 of the Antigua items, cataloged them in studious fashion and exhibited them at local stamp meetings and shows.

When he had gone as far as he could with the letters he had, Neil went back to the cellar room to look again at the chest's contents. To his surprise the door was boarded up and locked. Approaching Dr. Bailey, he learned that the room was none of his business. He should abandon his interest in the chest. What had happened? Dr. Bailey had sought help in assessing the value of the papers. On 17th July a letter had gone to a professor of history at the University of Aberdeen informing him "that a large collection of papers relating to the Tudway family of The Cedars, Wells, has recently come to light. The collection is large and well preserved, although disorderly. Could you advise us how to advertise it so as to attract some scholar who would be willing to undertake cataloging or sifting?" The response indicated that the papers were valuable and of historical importance.

Between July and December 1971 David Tudway Quilter and the School had discussions on the ownership of the papers. The sale of The Cedars to the School had stated that the contents of The Cedars were understood to be of no material value. If contents of value turned up, their ownership reverted to Quilter. After lengthy talks, Quilter and the school agreed to take joint ownership of the papers and transfer them to the Somerset County Record Office for storage and safekeeping. The Record Office could provide for safety and preservation of the papers and would also make them available to scholars for research into the history of the Tudway family.

In November the School authorities raised a question about a safe at the School. Fortunately, David Quilter had a key. Opening the safe showed another large quantity of Tudway family papers.

In December Ivor Collis, Somerset County Archivist, sent his Accession Assistant, John Hamer, to pick up the papers. Hamer, a former Taunton Chief of Police, was an ideal man for his position. Hamer and Collis had become good friends through contacts at church and Collis was delighted to add Hamer to the Record Office staff after

his retirement from the police department. Hamer collected the papers from the safe along with the papers from the chest. His work was to sort and arrange, to bundle and to box for fumigation and ultimate storage. The Record Office employed Hamer from 1965 to 1974.

Acquisition of the papers by the Record Office drew no attention. No scholar came forward to study the papers. The staff of the Record Office was far too busy with normal work to undertake a study of the Tudway papers or even to inventory and catalog them.

In April 1972 Robson Lowe, a dealer well known in philately and postal history, startled postal historians by announcing "that a dossier of sixty-five letters from Antigua to Tudways in England, written between 1770 and 1815, has just turned up to excite those who collect British West Indies and English Ship Letter handstamps."² Lowe's article described the sixty-five letters in some detail. More letters turned up and at Lowe's auction of 27-28 June 1972 these letters brought excellent prices. Broken into 127 lots, the letters realized £2,555.

In December 1972 Lowe announced the discovery of more letters from the correspondence,³ this time sixty-four ship letters written in the nineteenth century from three successive managers of the Tudway plantations in Antigua between 1808 and 1850. Lowe's auction of 14th December 1972 showed continued interest in these letters which brought over £2,000.

In 1973 John Willem of Manhasset, Long Island, New York, bought through Bill Bogg of New England Stamp Company, a lot of fifty-nine Tudway letters from Maurice Porter, a dealer in England. From 1960 through 1972, Willem was for most of the time head of a Nassau-based holding company known as the West Indies & Caribbean Development Ltd. with a variety of commercial interests in British Honduras, through Jamaica and down the Eastern Caribbean Commonwealth. In his work he knew and did business with bank managers in Belize, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada and regional bank directors in Jamaica and Barbados. His interest in the Caribbean was long established.

Willem bought another lot of seventy-nine Tudway letters through Bogg from Porter as before. Porter claimed, and rightly so, that his letters were over and above those written up by Robson Lowe in 1972. Willem then added another twenty pieces from a Lowe sale in Bermuda on 28th November 1975.⁴ The sale contained a total of twenty-five letters which realized £2,255. He had now purchased 163 letters from the Tudway correspondence.

As John inspected his purchases, he thought of treating these letters in the same manner as Lowe had treated the Codrington correspondence. Robson Lowe had published in 1951 a book on the Codrington letters in which he gave a brief description of the letters and listed and illustrated their handstamps.

Work on the letters led Willem to write to the librarians of The House of Commons and of Wells, Somerset, on 31st October 1975 for more information on the Tudways. The letters addressed to Clement Tudway, John Paine Tudway and Robert Charles Tudway showed many with the initials "M.P." (Member of Parliament) after the addressee's name.

To John's delight, on 4th November the Area Librarian at Wells replied, saying "I have passed this correspondence to a surviving member of the Tudway family in Wells." Now John had David Tudway Quilter's name and address, a direct contact to a possible source of the Tudway letters. On 12th November the House of Commons Librarian responded with photocopies of several extracts giving brief details of Tudways who had served as members of Parliament from 1754 to 1830 and again from 1852 to 1855.

Without waiting for a letter from David Tudway Quilter, John wrote to him on 19th November asking for "anything you have which sheds light on Tudway holdings in the West Indies and their attitude toward slavery." Quilter answered on 19th December sending John an extract from a recent journal of the Wells Natural History and Archeological Society by Dr. R.D. Reid that gave the story of the Tudway family. In this letter, Quilter wrote, "Recently I discovered a whole set of family papers relating to Somerset and Antigua, between the dates approximately of 1740 and 1900. These have been deposited in and summarized by the Somerset Record office. The Tudway holdings in the West Indies were confined to Antigua but I have no knowledge of their attitude toward slavery."

John was intrigued by this paragraph. Replying on 29th December he wrote, "A discovery like this always carries a mystique. Will you tell me the details of how and where it was made? And then, were the old letters of which I now have a quantity, part of that discovery? If so, how did they find their way into the philatelic market. If not, have you any idea where all the Tudway letters have been coming from?" Quilter had no answer to the last three questions.

By now Robson Lowe had published his auction catalog for March 1976 with still more Tudway letters. And John

noted "a sore-thumb gap which is blank for the years 1815-1826." No letters had been found for this period. In May Lowe told Willem "of another find of Tudway correspondence, comprised of some 90 letters."

John and his wife Lois made plans to visit both Antigua and England in 1976. In May they walked the grounds of the Tudway estates in Antigua, visited Parham Hill, the plantation house and followed the boundaries along the "barricades" as the Antiguanians refer to the tracks which form the borders. The visit revealed that the Tudway estates adjoined the Codrington estates.

This furthered their desire to visit the Somerset Record Office in England. John arranged with Ivor Collis, Somerset County Archivist, to visit Taunton and then exchanged letters with Quilter, which scheduled a meeting with him following their visit to Taunton in early August.

John and Lois spent the first ten days of August at the Record Office in Taunton. They reviewed all the Tudway letters relating to Antigua. John "was surprised to find that, with minor exceptions, the records in the archives did not contain anything of value from the viewpoint of Postal History." None of his letters were to be found in the archives with the exception of a few duplicate copies of letters he already had. Duplicate letters were sent as a matter of course in the days of sailing ships due to the many hazards of weather and enemy action that could delay or prevent their delivery.

In their meeting of 14th August, John told Quilter, "There can be no doubt that, when the Tudway letters first appeared on the market in 1972, they related to the 'find' that led you to see that the material discovered in 1971 was placed in the Taunton Archives. In short, before the Tudway 'find' found its way to the Taunton Archives, it had been expertly purloined of letters of material philatelic value."

Neither Quilter nor the Record Office was aware that Tudway family letters had been on the market for over four years. The philatelic and postal history market had been excited by their arrival on the market and eagerly purchased everything that came to light.

At Quilter's request, John summarized his findings in a letter on 24th August. With this letter, Quilter called the police headquarters in Frome who assigned Detective Chief Inspector Raymond May to the case. On the strength of Willem's 24th August letter, May began his investigations with a visit to the School in Wells, interviews with those there, including Neil Mitchell, and then with Por-

ter and Lowe in London. These two led May to the firm of Urch, Harris in Bristol whom he also visited.

All firms had records of their purchases of Tudway material and cooperated fully. They provided May with copies of their correspondence and the checks they had drawn. All had bought their Tudway letters from John Hamer. Hamer had represented that these letters had been found in an old building, owned by solicitors, that was being renovated. Before making his first purchase from Hamer, Lowe had checked with Shire Hall regarding Hamer and was assured of his probity.

May did not know Hamer, but when he learned of Hamer's police background, he checked with his superior, Superintendent Lee, to see if there were any reasons why Hamer should not be thoroughly investigated. Lee gave word to go ahead.

In a confrontation with Hamer in October 1976, May presented the evidence, piece by piece. Hamer said nothing other than, "Yes, I received that check." "Yes, I wrote that letter." There was no conversation with May, no description of how or why he did what he had done. May then interviewed Ivor Collis, the last to be informed and the last to be investigated. Collis was stunned. Hamer was a close friend. Collis found it impossible to believe that a man so well known to him and of such impeccable background could be guilty of theft.

Thorough investigation of Collis, the remaining staff at the Record Office and of Neil Mitchell cleared them completely of any involvement. In fact, Mitchell, who had been told that he could do whatever he liked with the letters, returned everything he had taken to Quilter. All that Mitchell had left were his notes, his comparison of the Codrington and Tudway handstamps and his memories of an embarrassing experience. Yet Mitchell's comparison of Tudway and Codrington handstamps was of great value to John Willem. All can be thankful that a man of Mitchell's scholarly character and studious nature was the first to examine the contents of the chest.

On 31st March 1977, John Herbert Hamer, aged 69, was brought to trial before Mr. Justice Park in Bristol Crown Court.⁵ Since Hamer pleaded guilty to all nine charges, one of theft and eight of receiving money by deception, no witnesses were called for the prosecution. Mr. N. Pascoe, attorney for the defendant, pleaded "financial pressures" for Hamer's offense. All witnesses called by the defense testified to Hamer's outstanding record as policeman and churchman and how alien it was to the character of the man to have done what he did. Among

the witnesses were a former police superintendent, the chief executive of the Borough Council and the Vicar of St. Mary Magdelene's, Taunton.

Mr. Justice Park sentenced Hamer to make restitution of the £2,515 he had received and gave him a conditional discharge of twelve months. In passing sentence, Mr. Justice Park said, "I have never before heard evidence of character of the kind I have heard in this court today and have come to the conclusion that it would be wrong for me to deal with you in any other way."

To John Willem, the trial left many questions unanswered. What reason was there to believe that Hamer had taken only Tudway material? Willem's conversations with several people suggested that other material in the archives to which Hamer had access was missing. Why had only material with postal history markings been removed? Only seven Tudway pre-1815 letters with postal history markings were left in the papers in the Archives. Since Hamer appeared to have no knowledge in this field, how had he determined what to take? Inasmuch as his pension was only £120 per month and he had sold the letters due to "financial pressure," how was he to repay the £2,515 to Quilter?

During the course of the investigation, the police had taken possession of some seventy letters still in Robson Lowe's hands awaiting auction. These, with those returned by Mitchell, were back in Quilter's hands after the trial. Quilter decided now to sell these letters. As he wrote to Willem on 10th March 1978, "While it is unfortunate, to say the least, that the papers are not complete and sitting safely in the Archives at Taunton, the fact that so many of them have disappeared from their rightful home provides the main reason for my decision to part with those that still remain." He may also have felt that John's interest in researching Tudway papers made John the best place to put this last lot. John and David negotiated a price that let him acquire in April 1978 the final portion from the original files.

This acquisition brought the total now in John's hands to 336 letters. Through contacts with other postal historians he obtained photocopies of many letters or made extracts of other letters, bringing his final count of letters to over 1,000. In a monumental effort, he wrote in longhand transcriptions of all letters and his secretary then typed the transcripts so that all letters were easy to read.

Although not dated, John wrote or began to write a Preface for a book on the Tudway papers. He planned an-

Continued on page 15

Linking the Caribbean:

The Story of British West Indian Airways (BWIA) 1940-2000

By Dr. Reuben A. Ramkissoon

*Of the USA***Endnotes:**

Several maps are ideally desirable to clearly depict the growth of services by BWIA and its subsidiary LIAT over the fifty-year history presented in the first two issues of the 2002 *Journal*. The composite map shown (*BCPJ* 42:22, July, 2002) is somewhat complex, with the result that some routes are not clearly shown.

Instead of presenting additional maps, I am summarizing the information on the history of the development of BWIA in a chronological manner (Table VI) so that the reader may be able to construct the needed route(s) for any period desired.

Table VI. Summary of the Chronology of BWIA Service 1940 - 2000

<i>Date</i>	<i>Period or Event</i>	<i>Service Routes with Notes and Comments</i>
11-26-1940	Beginning of BWIA	Trinidad-Tobago-Trinidad
11-27-1940		Trinidad-Barbados-Trinidad
mid 1942	Charter flights	US Caribbean bases and Miami
		Permission for service expansion to Miami denied
	Airport development	Various Windward and Leeward Islands airport development began
1943	Air Services Development	Trinidad-Tobago-Barbados
01-16-1943		Trinidad-Grenada
03-11-1943	Weekly air mail services	
03-22-1943	during World War II	Trinidad-Grenada; LIAT connections: St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Kitts
06-03-1943		Trinidad-St. Vincent
1944	Trinidad Government takes control of BWIA	Yerex lost controlling interests when he sought to sell 40% of his shares of BWIA stock to TACA; replaced by K. T. Murray
01-21-1944	Mail & passenger service	Trinidad-Windward and Leeward Islands
12-13-1944		Trinidad-Jamaica (via Barbados, St. Kitts)
09-06-1945	Post WWII expansion	Trinidad-British Guiana (Demerara)
11-01-1945		Barbados-British Guiana (Demerara)
06-08-1946		Service to British Honduras (via Barbados, Dominican Republic)
08-1947	Ownership to BSAA	Short-lived (British South American Airline); BWIA renamed British International Airways (BIA)
05-03-1948	Service to Venezuela	Trinidad-Venezuela (LaGuaira)
06-24-1948	Reorganized as BWIA Limited	Ownership of governments of Trinidad & Tobago, Windward and Leeward Islands
		Secured right to carry mail between the islands (Barbados did not participation the agreement, and had higher air mail rates
08-1948	Route acquisitions	From BSAA: BAL routes: Nassau-Miami-Palm Beach, FL —BCA routes: Jamaica (Montego Bay, Kingston), Bahamas-Miami
04-06-1950	BOAC subsidiary	Trinidad-Miami
		Bahamas, Haiti, Puerto Rico included
05-17-1950		Trinidad-Martinique-Guadeloupe
05-17-1950	BCA Routes acquired	Jamaica (Montego Bay-Kingston)-Bahamas-Miami
1952	St. Vincent Government Air Service (not BWIA)	St. Vincent-Trinidad-St. Vincent
		Service extended to Carriacou, Grenada Grenadines
1952- 1956	BWIA—The Regional (Inter-American) Carrier	Trinidad-based services

British West Indian Airways (BWIA) Continued

07-02-1953	Service Across the Caribbean with route acquisitions	Trinidad-Tobago; Trinidad-British Guiana; Trinidad-Barbados Trinidad-Grenada-Barbados-St. Lucia-Martinique-Guadeloupe-Antigua Trinidad-Grenada-Barbados-St. Lucia-Antigua-St. Kitts Trinidad-Grenada-Barbados-St. Lucia-Antigua-St. Kitts-San Juan, Puerto Rico-Jamaica Trinidad-Caracas, Venezuela-Jamaica
11-11-1955	Other Caribbean routes 1st Caribbean turbo (Viscount services)	Jamaica-Belize, British Honduras-Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands Jamaica-Trinidad
11-15-1955 1955	Viscount use expanded Management of BGA	Trinidad-Caracas-Kingston, Jamaica (British Guiana Airways) services in BG, BG-Trinidad, and Trinidad-St. Vincent amphibious service
1956	Route acquisition	BCA (British Colonial Airways) services to Belize (British Honduras)
01-01-1956		Trinidad-Barbados-Bermuda
1956	LIAT	Antigua-Montserrat
10-1956	LIAT- BWIA subsidiary	Leeward Islands services: Montserrat-Antigua Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Eustatius St. Vincent
12-01-1959	LIAT	
04-29-1960	BWIA Transatlantic route	London-New York-Barbados-Trinidad
05-01-1960		Trinidad-Barbados-New York-London
09-1960	LIAT	Antigua-Barbados (via Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia) Antigua-St. Kitts-St. Thomas Antigua-St. Kitts-St. Thomas-San Juan, Puerto Rico.
06-10-1961	Jet Service	Sunjet service: Trinidad-Barbados-New York
11-01-1961	BWIA--Trinidad Government acquisition from BOAC	New York-London (BOAC charter) Miami-Jamaica-San Juan-Antigua-Martinique-Barbados-Trinidad-British Guiana Miami-Grand Cayman-Jamaica; Jamaica-Belize Trinidad-Grenada-Barbados-St. Lucia-Martinique-Antigua-St. Kitts-St. Thomas-San Juan Trinidad-Barbados-New York Trinidad-Barbados-Antigua-Bermuda (BOAC charter)-New York Barbados-Caracas British Guiana-Trinidad; British Guiana-Barbados
1963	Philip Kelshall	1st Trinidad & Tobago citizen to become BWIA CEO
12-01-1965		Trinidad-Suriname
05-1968	US Management sought for financially troubled BWIA	1967 Trinidad Government sought outside expertise TWA agreement denied by CAB; BOAC remaining interests in BWIA acquired by Trinidad Government
12-14-1968	Tobago 1-stop service	New York-Barbados-Tobago-Trinidad using a leased Boeing 707 from Qantas Airlines
05-03-1969	Service to Toronto (temporary license)	Trinidad-Barbados-Antigua-Toronto (airline strike by Air Canada)
1970 -1979	Struggle for survival and further development	Growth and setbacks on regional and international routes Braniff Airways aircraft exchange agreement
03-15-1970	Special (Interpex) flight	St. Vincent-Trinidad-New York
04-05-1974	Transatlantic service	Resumption of the Trinidad-Barbados-London route
01-01-1980	Merger with TTAS	Trinidad-Tobago shuttle service (Trinidad & Tobago Air Service)
01-29-1980	Wide-bodied jet aircraft	Lockheed TriStar aircraft introduced
03-1982	Dutch countries	Curacao service started; service suspended to Paramaribo
1985	French West Indies European service	Martinique service re-opened Frankfurt, Germany; Zurich, Switzerland; 1986--service suspended
12-19-1985	Service expansion	Boston, MA via Barbados

British West Indian Airways (BWIA) Continued

	Service expansion	Baltimore, MD and Washington, DC
1986	Service suspension	European points during 1985; later resumed
1988	Service expansion	Non-stop service to Frankfurt, Germany
11-01-1990	LIAT	Barbados-Tobago
12-18-1990	Service expansion	Trinidad-Barbados-St. Lucia-Cologne, Germany-Copenhagen, Denmark
1991	BWIA restructuring	Movement from state- to public ownership started
07-31-1991	PAA Games charter	Trinidad-Havana, Cuba
10-29-1991	Crown Point Airport Improvements	Wide-bodied jet landing (from Stockholm, Sweden)
11-05-1991	Service expansion	Trinidad-Barbados-St. Lucia-Munich, Germany
12-1994	Emergency service	United Airlines terminates service; BWIA delivers Miami accumulated mail
02-15-1995	BWIA International Ltd.	Privatization steps which began in 1991, completed Purchase of a minority interest in a privatized LIAT company
end of 1995	Rationalization of service	Caribbean: Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Martin. Tobago domestic service was withdrawn South America: Guyana, Caracas, Venezuela North America: Miami, FL; New York, NY, Toronto, Canada Europe: London, UK; Zurich, Switzerland; Frankfurt, Germany

An Antigua Affair¹ Version 2

Continued from page 12

other trip to England in 1979, which he was forced to cancel due to problems with the expansion of the Methodist Hospital of Brooklyn of which he was President of the Board of Trustees. His last letter to Quilter on 4th June 1979 said his trip would "concentrate solely on plantation economics and history." Nothing in his papers gives a clue to his plans for the book. His unexpected death on 15th December 1979 put an end to these plans. Lois, John's wife, planned to continue his work but illness and her death on 6th June 1984 kept her from fulfilling John's plans. Upon her death John's holdings of original Tudway letters was dispersed. Today they repose in the hands of many postal historians and collectors of Antigua postal history.

With the consent of Lois's heirs, photocopies of the typed transcripts are now in place in the Somerset County Record Office. This brings the records available there for scholars back to close to their original state. Undoubtedly, letters of which John did not have copies still exist in philatelic hands.

This story pays tribute to John Willem's search for the answer as to how the Tudway papers appeared on the market. Today the papers in the Archives await the work of others so that the story they tell will be made for all.

These records tell many stories. They tell how conditions and fortunes varied with war or peace with France, with the American Revolution, with raising or lowering duties on sugar and with the abolition of slavery. They relate weather conditions on Antigua, year by year, for over a century. They contain detailed information on sugar plantations and how estate managers profited from the estates they handled. Their letters and the comments from the plantation attorneys reveal much about the character of the estate managers. More than one book from these papers waits writing.

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Barbados: Official Post Office Envelopes

By Fitz Roett
Of Canada

About two years ago, our dealer friend, Peter Singer, (whom, I am sure, is known to most of the readers) sent us an interesting envelope on approval. Both the front and back of the subject envelope are shown in Figure 1. It is a returned letter envelope from Barbados dated September 8, 1914. The envelope in question was NOT familiar to us, and we have no recollection of it having been described previously. While the envelope is outside our current period of interest, these brief notes are intended to record the salient facts.

From the manuscript notations on the cover, it seems certain that the envelope was intended for the return of undeliverable mail. Peeking inside the cover, we find the following:

P.O. 31

*The enclosed Letter is returned to the
Writer for the reasons specified thereon.*

W.H. BAILEY,
Colonial Postmaster.
Genl. Post Office,
BARBADOS

N. B. – Writers should be careful to make the direction on their letters clear, full, and explicit, so that the Letter Carrier May find the addresses with ease. They should also Invariably sign their Surnames as well as their Christian Names to their letters and give their addresses in full so that in case of non-delivery their letters may be returned to them.

The intended recipient of the letter was possibly a seaman and, in all probability, the letter was originally sent to Barbados to be collected on the arrival of some ship. (See the manuscript endorsement c/o Hamburg-America Line, New York – subsequently deleted). One wonders whether the addressee eventually received the letter. It is unclear whether the original letter was registered. We assume not, since there is nothing on the cover to suggest anything to the contrary. Note the use of the Barbados J 6 marking. In this instance the “R” in “R.L.O” seems to signify “Returned” as printed on the envelope. The U.S. registration label must have been put on after the cover was returned to the U.S. The various registration markings all seem to be dated after the Barbados marking.

In Figure 2, we show another official envelope with which we were unfamiliar. The item is dated December 6, 1906

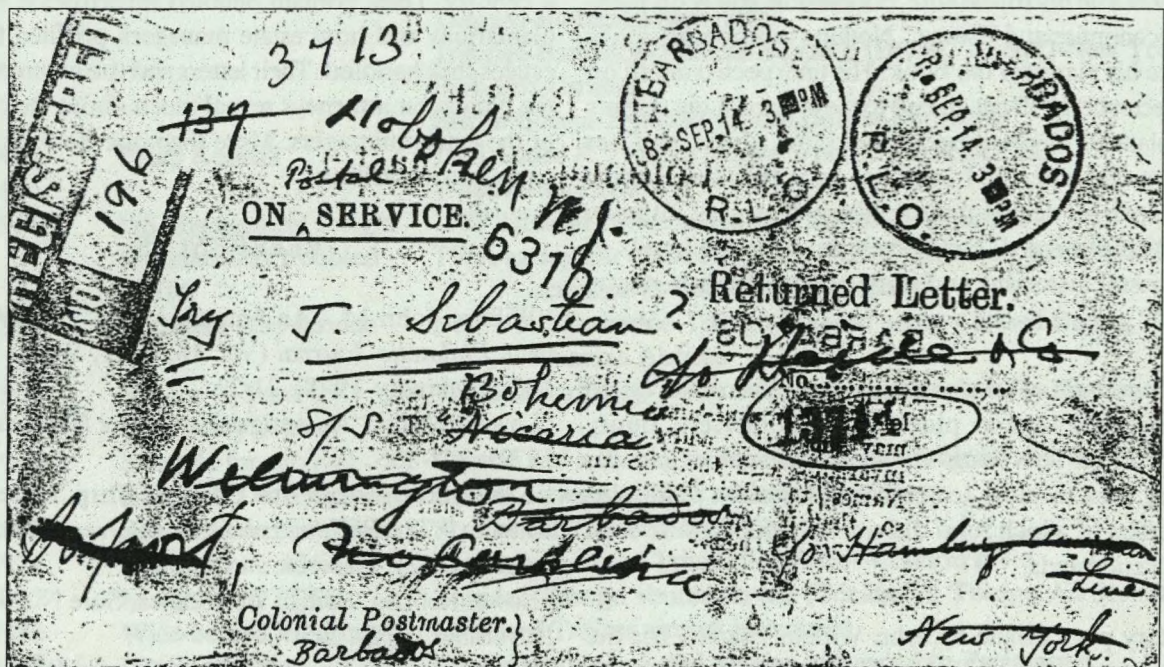


Figure 1: Returned letter envelope from Barbados dated September 8, 1914. On the return to the United States, the communication was treated as a registered letter.

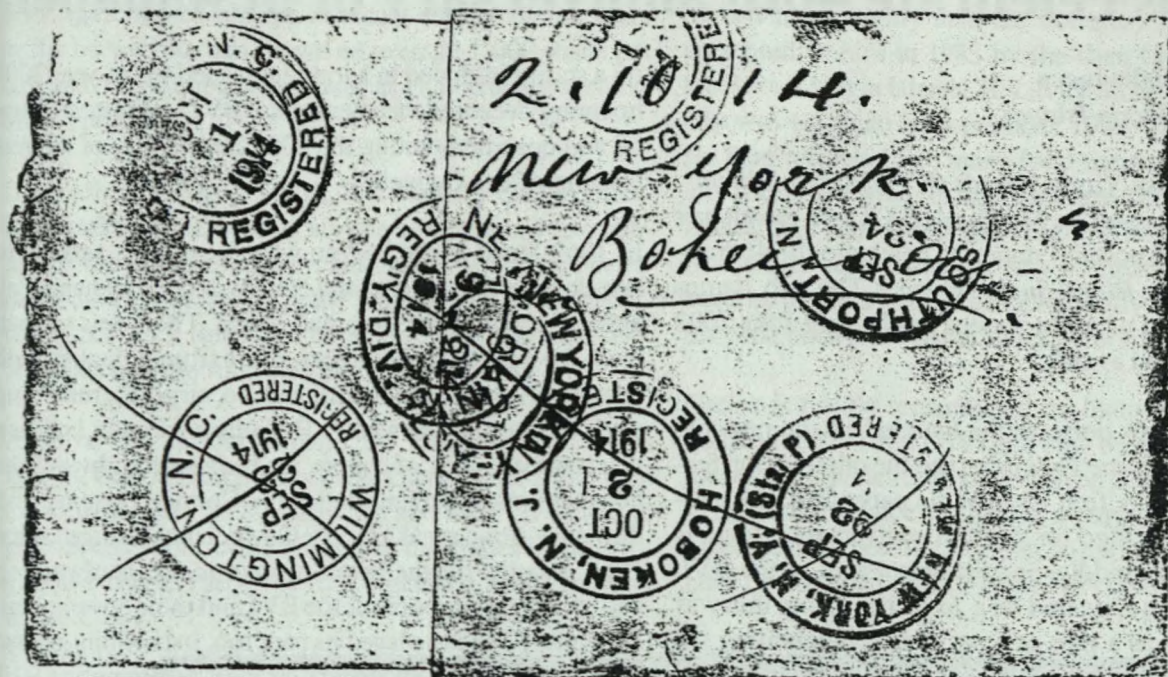


Figure
1(b):
Reverse
side of
cover
shown in
Figure 1.

and shows the use of the G.P.O. cancel Clarke, *et al.* (1) Type E 10. Although the envelope clearly states it was being sent from the Money Order Office, the K 20 marking was not used. It seems the K 20 mark, usually found on RPSE's canceling affixed stamps, was used for that duty and not for official Post Office correspondence. The size of the illustrated envelope is 95 x 121 mm. On the reverse, there is an embossed British Coat-of-Arms with "BARBADOS" added at the bottom.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author wishes to acknowledge the cooperation of Mr. Peter Singer in the preparation of this article.

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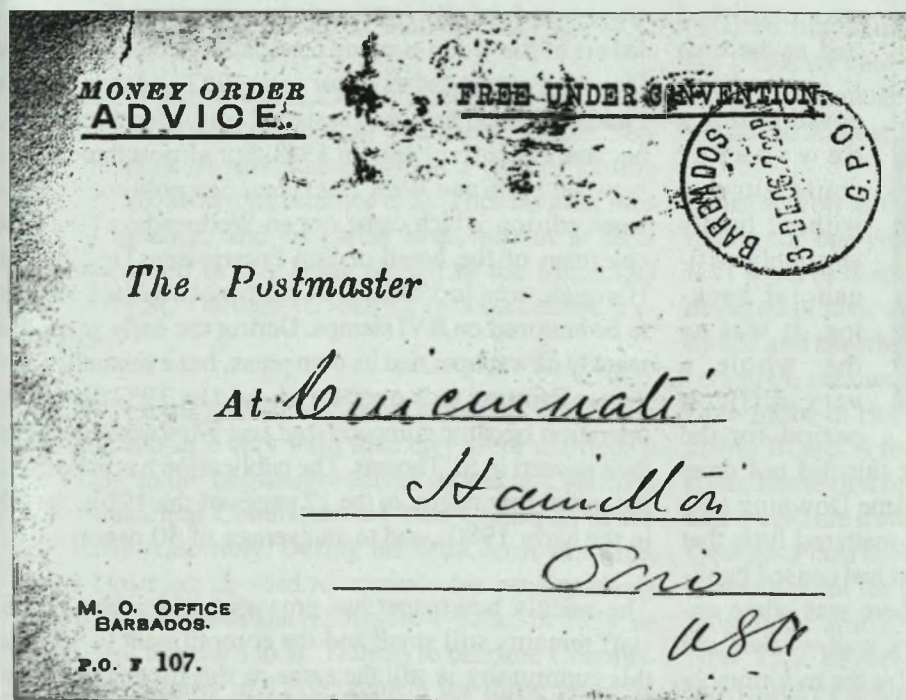


Figure 2: An uncommon Official Post Office Money Order envelope to Ohio, dated December 3, 1906. No charge collected as it was transmitted free under a UPU convention.

Stamps celebrate 40th anniversary of newspaper

By Giorgio Migliavacca
Of the British Virgin Islands

The British Virgin Islands (BVI) Postal Administration issued on March 14, 2003 a se-tenant pair of \$1.35 postage stamps to celebrate the 40th anniversary of *The Island Sun* newspaper. The two stamps are part of a set of eight stamps celebrating four 2002 anniversaries and events.

One of the stamps portrays the founders of the newspaper, Carlos and Esme Downing, and the other stamp features both the very first issue of the paper and also a recent edition. The logo for the 25th anniversary edition is displayed in the middle, and features a map of the BVI. Carlos Downing appeared on a local 10¢ stamp that was issued in 1984 as a part of a set of four celebrating the 60th Anniversary of the World Chess Federation. Although the stamp depicted a group of local chess players without identifying any of them, they are nevertheless easily recognizable: on the left Trevor Parris, Carlos Downing and Elton Georges; and on the right L.B. Walters and Edmund Maduro.



On June 23, 1962, the inaugural issue of *The Island Sun* was published and at the time it seemed impossible that a newspaper could survive without hardly any public or financial backing. It was on the whole a very difficult period for the

British Virgin Islands altogether, but this did not deter the founders, Carlos Downing and Esme Downing (*nee* deCastro), from their new venture. It mattered little that a weekly by the name of *Tortola Times* had ceased publication after less than three years. There was some encouraging support coming from readers, well-wishers and the government and that was enough for the indomitable founders. During the early days of the newspaper, moral support and production assistance came from Carlton deCastro, a former parliamentarian who has been depicted

on a stamp included in a long set issued in the year 2000 honoring deceased members of the BVI Legislative Council and commemorating the 50th anniversary of the restoration of the Council.

In 1962 Road Town had no wharf, except a small broken-down wooden jetty, and there was no Wickhams Cay either, excepting for the small island. There was no road from the capital to West End, apart from a donkey path passing over the mountain, and no airport, cruise ship dock or deep water wharf. The administration building was not there, nor, of course, the four-lane highway. The hospital was at the time called the Cottage Hospital, and the name alone speaks for itself. Much has changed since 1962, mostly for the better, thanks to the hardworking and progressive people of the BVI and their government. *The Island Sun* has played its part, too, in boosting greater civic and political awareness, as well as promoting BVI businesses locally and internationally. It may perhaps escape the average reader that punctually and diligently publishing the newspaper year after year for the past 40 years has been quite a task, and not even the catastrophic 1989 hurricane Hugo prevented *The Island Sun* from meeting its deadline. It was the only newspaper in the entire Virgin Islands (BVI and USVI) published as scheduled during that dramatic weekend.

In 1985 Sun Enterprises (BVI) Ltd. (a company locally owned and locally managed) became the official publishers of the oldest-running newspaper of the BVI. Carlos Downing continued as editor until 1987 and then Vernon Pickering, who had been assistant editor for three years, became executive editor in 1988. For almost three years, between 1986 and 1989, *The Island Sun* published a mid-week edition which came out on Wednesdays. The first chairman of the board of Sun Enterprises, Dr. Norwell Harrigan, was in 1993 one of the first two black natives to be honored on BVI stamps. During the early years, the weekly newspaper had its own press, but eventually Caribbean Printing took over the job, and by 1987 the whole operation became computerized and *The Island Sun* was then printed in St. Thomas. The publication has gone from the initial few pages, to the 12 pages of the 1970s, the 20 in the early 1980s, and to an average of 40 pages today.

The weekly newspaper has grown considerably, but its staff remains still small and the commitment to serving this community is still the same as the founders. As far back as 1997, *The Island Sun* became the first Virgin Islands newspaper to have its own website (www.islandsun.com) and every weekend thousands of

readers from all over the world are able to read the latest BVI news free of charge. A recent survey of the daily traffic on website has shown an average 1,000 visits per day, and on certain days as many as 18,000 accesses have been reported.

During the 1966 Royal Visit, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II asked Mr. Downing why he had ventured into publishing the local newspaper. His answer was that *The Island Sun* was not started in the sense of a business undertaking per se ... (but) as a community venture and with confidence in the future of the Virgin Islands.

A native of Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, Carlos Downing became Clerk of the Municipal Court whilst still in his early 20s and later on turned to politics and soon found himself as the leader of the Progressive Guide Party, the first organized political party in the U.S. Virgin Islands. In early 1942, while in New York, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and eventually found himself as part of the contingent of troops that landed in Southern Italy in 1943.

At the end of World War II, Downing received an Honorable Discharge with the rank of Ordinance Master Sergeant, the rank he had attained within a year of joining the Army. Mr. Downing returned to St. Thomas after four years of absence, and his earlier involvement in local politics resulted in him being elected to the Municipal Council for St. Thomas-St. John for two successive legislatures.

Love-at-first-sight struck Carlos when he met Esme deCastro, and in a very short time they were married. It was whilst in the Legislature that he served as Chairman of the Municipal Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Legislative Assembly. During his third term in office, Carlos Downing decided to continue his post graduate studies at Columbia University, New York. In 1959 he was invited to return to St. Thomas to become Commissioner of Property and Procurement for three years. In 1962 he and Esme moved to Tortola and together they founded *The Island Sun* newspaper.

Of the many honors bestowed upon Carlos Downing, none ranked more highly than the honorary BVI citizenship presented to him in 1983 by the-then Chief Minister of the British Virgin Islands, H. Lavity Stoutt. However, tragedy was to strike in September 1984 when Esme died. He then retreated into many fond memories, but eventually found the strength to restructure *The Island Sun* and launch Sun Enterprises (BVI) Ltd. With the future of the newspaper secured by the new company, Mr. Downing became honorary editor and eventually retired, spending his time between Tortola and St. Thomas.

Carlos is fondly remembered by many Virgin Islanders both in the BVI and USVI and also by many regular visitors as an unpretentious but cultured person who believed in rendering service and having a purpose in life. A sports enthusiast he became a strong supporter of softball and later on founded the BVI Chess Federation. He died in

December 1997 in Miami.

Esme deCastro-Downing, the second eldest of a family of 13

children, played an active role in the BVI community from the 1950s up until the early 1980s. She was a member of various committees and was most energetic in contributing to the August Festival Committee during the 1960s.

Esme served as Chairlady of the August Festival Committee for one year, and became the first woman in the BVI to have been appointed a Justice of the Peace. She engaged in civic activities too, heading this or that committee and spearheading any number of celebrations. She served on various government boards and on the Visiting Committee of Her Majesty's Prison, and the BVI Scholarship Board. A founding member of the Tortola Ladies Club, Esme first opened a boutique and then a stationer's and magazine store called Esme's Shoppe in the Sir Olva Georges Plaza in Road Town which remains to this day a meeting point for the island community. In a 1982 autobiographic article, Carlos revealed that in 1962 while in New York he received a letter from Esme encouraging him to start a newspaper in Tortola. He confirmed this in a 1984 interview published by a local newspaper. ☐

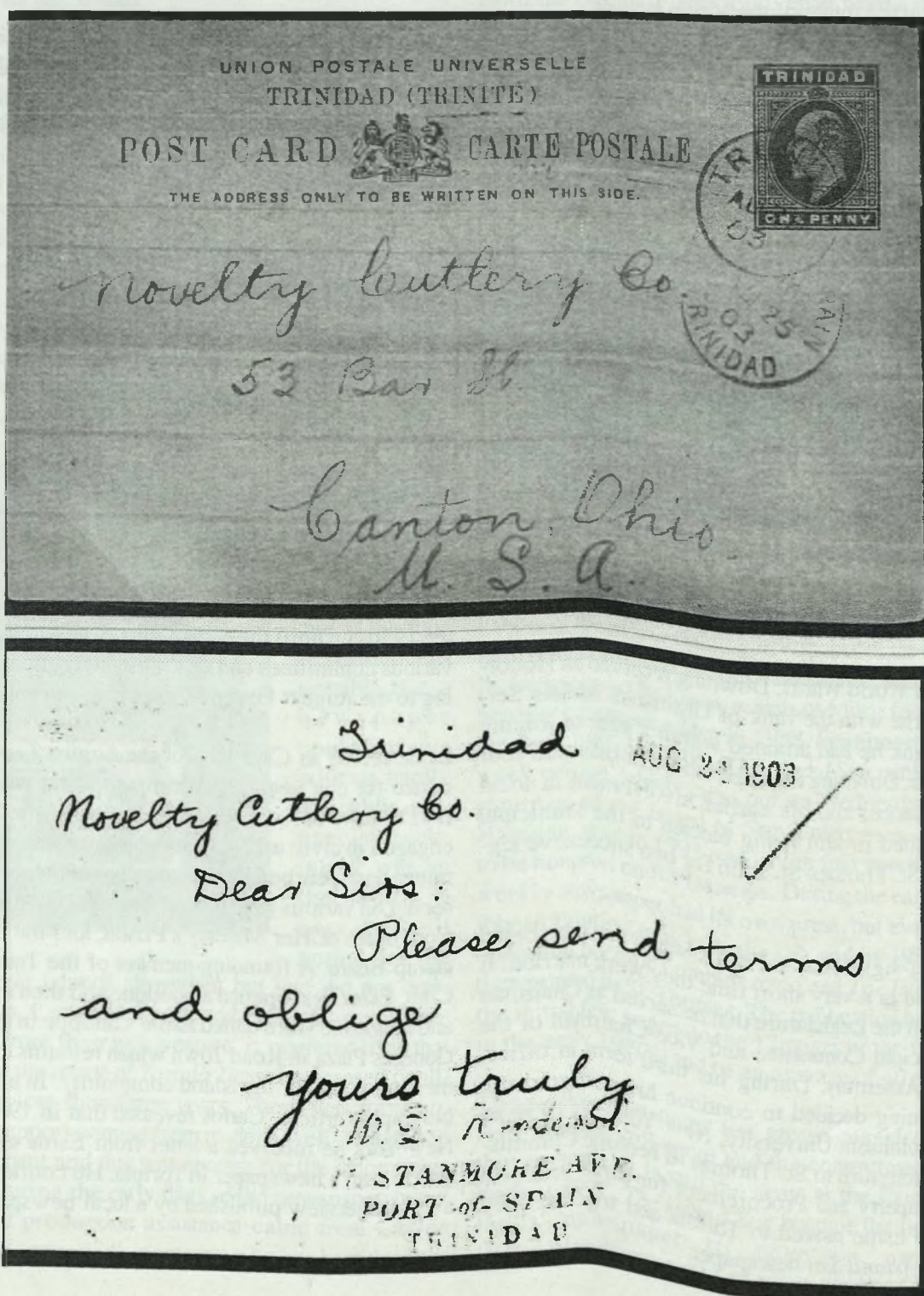


New information now available about Trinidad cancel

By Edward Barrow

Webmaster

Back in the Vol. 42, No. 3 issue of the *Journal*, I speculated that the Trinidad cancel (D151) had been re-allocated to Newtown Post Office. Well, another post card has surfaced with a similar usage. Firstly, it was sent from someone on Stanmore Ave., which is close to Newtown. Secondly, it also has a Port of Spain cancel with the same date as the D15 (25th AU 1903), suggesting that it was posted somewhere other than Port of Spain. Both of these confirm the initial allocation. Thanks to BCPSG member Ray Stanton for sending me a copy of this card.



Was it because of the name?

By Peter Elias

St. Vincent Study Group Leader

"PC."

Little did my parents probably know at the time, that the first and middle initials of my name would actually end up relating to both my profession and my hobby! Professionally, I work with computers (PCs of course) and provide consulting services for a very specific software package for the process manufacturing industries. My main hobby is, of course, philately and PCs now relate quite a bit to my getting the most fun out of my hobby. Back when I was born, computers were the size of large rooms, and calculators had not even been invented yet. In college, I actually had "Computer Science" as a major for a while. Back then, "Computer Science" meant "punch card" machines the size of a desk; we did not even have terminals for use. Mostly, we wrote some programs and made sure they worked. I had 2 classes in Fortran. By the time we got to "Assembly Language," it gave me a headache and I changed my major to "Packaging Engineering" instead.

In the second year of my first job out of college, I was introduced to PCs. Back then you had either a green or amber display monitor, a 5.25 inch floppy (if you were lucky, a 3.5 inch floppy), and perhaps a 20 MB (yes, 20 megabytes, NOT 40 to 80 gigabytes -- about 2000 to 4000 times as much -- that we are used to today). Entire programs could be run and stored on a floppy! There was no mouse, no Windows and no Internet. Processors were running at an incredible 12 Mhz (the average PC now runs 1,000 to 2,500 times as fast!); when the 33 Mhz processors came out, they said why would anyone need more speed than that?!

So, how do I use PCs as it relates to my hobby? For me it started when it was getting difficult to track my collection of albums (yes, the black vinyl things) manually. So, I taught myself about databases; the first one I used was "Framework" from Ashton/Tate (no longer around). I graduated to a dBase-compatible database from Enable Software that I still use today with Microsoft Access (unfortunately Enable Software, with one million users, went bankrupt when it couldn't come up with a "Windows" version of their software). And from there it took off ... I started creating my own St. Vincent album pages using Geoworks Ensemble, ended up getting a scanner, and so on

Here are some of the ways that I currently use PCs, software and the Internet:

- Philatelic exhibit pages are created using Microsoft Publisher. Back when I was using a typewriter, having to rework exhibits was a tedious task, since everything would have to be retyped just for a small change. Plus, with a typewriter, you can't easily picture the finished page(s), just to find out that it could have been centered better for example.
- Tracking my various specialty collections and to create want-lists is done with Microsoft Access. Some people use spreadsheets such as Excel, but I find databases better suited to the task.
- Scanners are useful for providing images of duplicate philatelic items for sale on eBay. Digital cameras work best for three-dimensional objects, but for flat items, a scanner is best. One hint: nice as it is to have a high-resolution scan, if you're putting it on eBay, a hi-res scan takes too long for some people to download, so it is best to keep it at a standard screen resolution, which is normally 72 dpi (anything over 300 dpi is too large).
- As editor of *Stamping Around*, an eight-page monthly newsletter for the Mid-Cities Stamp Club, I use Microsoft Publisher. When the newsletter is finished, I use Adobe Acrobat to create a PDF (portable document file) and upload it to the club website. Members get a black and white laser printed copy in the mail, while the PDF file on the web is in full color. The advantage of PDF files is that anyone can view them (you do not need the original program with which the file or scan was created and works equally well for Windows and Macintosh users); the Adobe Acrobat Reader can be downloaded free of charge at www.adobe.com <<http://www.adobe.com>>.
- Since St. Vincent philately is my specialty, I wanted to have a web presence. Having a website can be potentially very expensive, but I found a reasonably priced method of doing this. The first step is to register a domain name. I chose www.stvincentstamps.com <<http://www.stvincentstamps.com>>; luckily no one had taken this yet. Normally, a domain name (the part after "www") costs up to \$35 per year to register; and normally, that is all you get for your money: a right to use that name for the number of years for which you registered it.

Continued on page 22

There are many companies that register domain names. I chose "register.com." One of the advantages with them is that for the price of the registration fee, they also give you a free email address (which you can set up to be forwarded to another email address of your choice) AND a free website. Now, this free website is limited to three pages (and a small number of graphics). Those three pages can be fairly long, depending on which layouts you choose (you have to create your website using an online website creator at register.com). I managed to pack quite a bit of information into this website so far. People ask why I don't upload more images; the reason is the limitation for this free website. I have over 300 megabytes of images of St. Vincent items, and it would cost me several hundred dollars a year to host those images on a site; I don't have the funds for this; after all, it's a hobby.

- Virtual stamp albums. I can create these easily using a program called FlipAlbum. I take all of my philatelic scans, and put them into my FlipAlbum, which I then burn on a CD-ROM. This FlipAlbum CD is self-running on any standard Windows (sorry MacIntosh users ...). It looks like an album, and can have one or more images per page, and even makes a "flipping" sound when the pages are turned. The images can be annotated with additional information. To make the whole thing look more professional, I use "CD Stomper" to create a nice looking label for my CD. So far, I have created FlipAlbums for my "St. Vincent Philately Reference" collection, "Airports on Stamps & Postal Stationery" collection, "Usage of British Empire War Tax Issues" exhibit, and my "Audi Philately" exhibit.

As an alternative to FlipAlbum, one could also use a browser-based interface and create a virtual stamp album by creating it using HTML code. While this has some advantages in that anyone (Windows, MacIntosh or Linux users, etc.) can use it, it takes a bit more effort to create (unless of course you are a web-designer or programmer). Many programs such as Microsoft Word or Publisher can create HTML documents, and there are probably free-of-charge, mini-website editors available for download.

The way I look at it, being able to easily take your stamp collection or exhibit pages and make them available to others is where some of the future of philately is headed. Many times have I been at a philatelic exhibition where I wish I would have had more time to really study the exhibits, but given the lighting (usually horrible or with a lot of glare) and stooping down to look at the bottom row of pages (which generally gives most people a backache), makes it fairly difficult. I really would like to be able to view these exhibits at a leisurely pace, preferably at home.

I have given people this opportunity with my "Usages of British Empire War Tax Issues" exhibit, which I have available on CD. Apparently there is a pent-up demand for information about the various War Tax issues; relatively little is published about them (certainly not in one place), and this gives people a fairly good overview of these stamps and how they were used (and the added benefit of looking at this in the leisure of your home at any time you wish).

- eBay: Need I say more? Well, yes. There's more to eBay than just buying and selling stamps and other philatelic materials. First and foremost, it is a way for you to have access to material that you would otherwise not. APS circuit books and local club circuit books only have a very limited reach; and you can now access materials globally and usually for very decent prices. On that subject, many people complain that eBay is pushing prices for items downward. Maybe, in some cases, and mostly for cheaper items. But you can't compare everything to catalogue value, since the definition of "value" is what a willing buyer and a willing seller agree upon.

Additionally, since I specialize in St. Vincent, fellow St. Vincent collector Barry Friedman and I regularly monitor the St. Vincent items on eBay and try to educate the sellers. There have been quite a few occasions where I have had to email the seller that their items are either mis-identified or are forgeries. The key problem with St. Vincent items has been that the various one-penny Red/Rose issues are generally mis-identified, the most common being that #43 or #44 are mistaken for #2 or #5 (or even #1 or #11 which are truly rare). Other problems are the forgeries, which there are dangerous ones that are deceptive, and many sellers not having other stamps for reference assume that they are genuine. Generally most sellers will cancel the auction or change the description based on the information that I have provided (but there are always a few that don't believe me -- "but this came from an old collection." Well, face it, these forgeries were generally produced from 1880 to 1927! I usually point people to Bill Claghorn's Comparative Philatelic Forgery Website at www.geocities.com/claghorn1p <<http://www.geocities.com/claghorn1p>> (his site features many forgeries and real stamps for comparison; his St. Vincent listings are based on scans that I sent him). Even for items that I don't bid on, I end up saving the scans and add them to my philatelic reference library.

- Write a book! I started by writing an article in the BCPSG *Journal* a few years ago about the "Current Status of St. Vincent Post Offices" and intend on expanding on the subject. A lot of research will have to be done (hmmm...

Continued on page 26

U.S. Special Delivery stamp canceled in Bermuda

By Geoff Osborn

Of the United Kingdom

In Bermuda, before World War II, major hotels and some stores sold U.S. Special Delivery and airmail stamps for the convenience of American visitors. Apparently the same applied for other countries such as Jamaica and Columbia(?).

The U.S. stamps were meant to be left uncanceled until the letter reached the USA (example in Figure 1). But as Figure 2 shows, some, such as this 1938 letter, were machine canceled in Hamilton and the cancel covers the two Bermuda stamps and the U.S. Special Delivery stamp. ☒

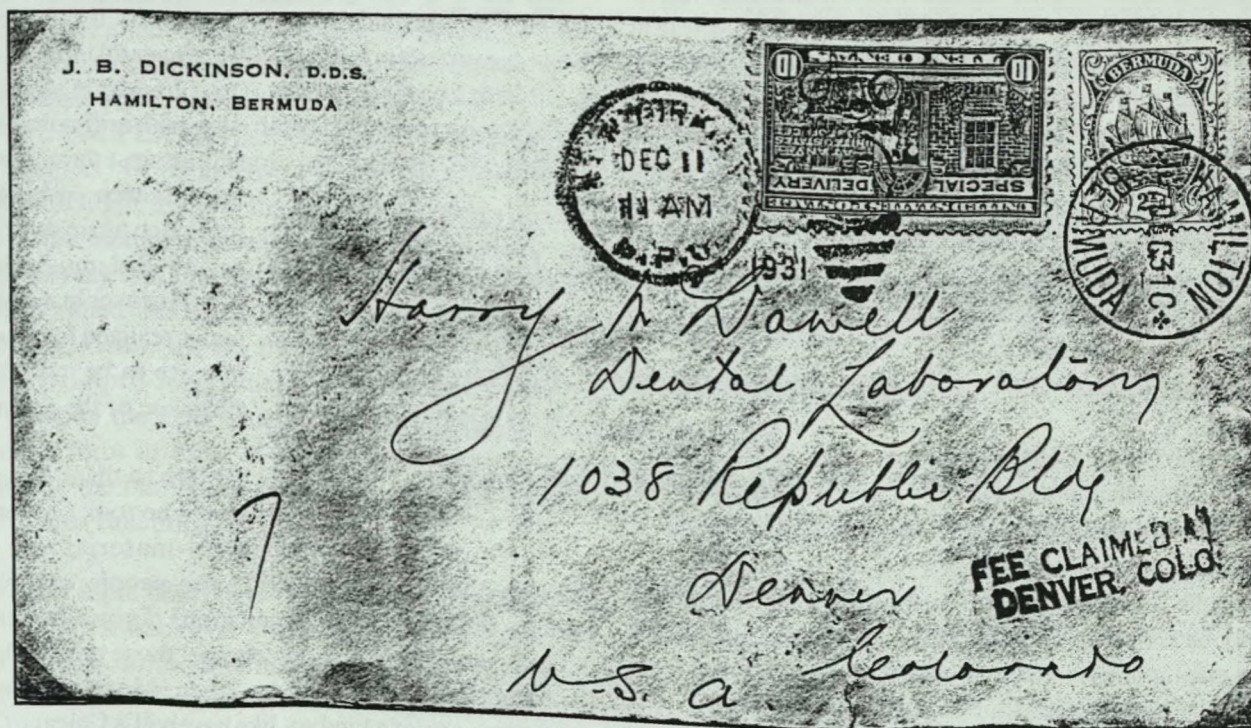


Figure 1

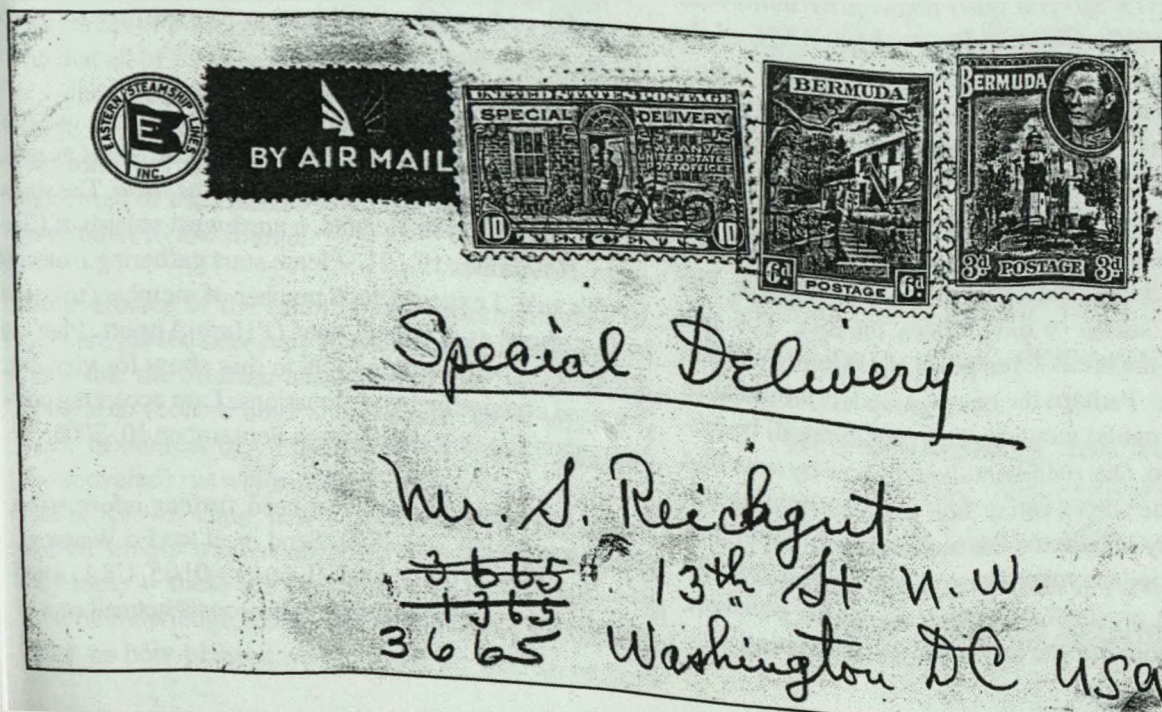


Figure 2

Auction Manager reports on Tortola sale

By Ed Waterous
Auction Manager

The literature portion of the 2002 auction sale, held live following the annual group meeting in Tortola, was a success. What a setting for a meeting! Those of you who attended probably wondered if the sale would ever finish. The bulk of the auction catalogs did not arrive by Friday so the last half of the sale was postponed until Sunday. The room in which we arranged to hold the sale was being used on Sunday evening for church services. The only area available for our use was the bar. Our bidders had ample opportunity to lower their resistance to buying with that demon rum. Selling prices somehow remained very conservative. Thank you all for your participation in the sale.

All of the Colonial Reports sold with some competition among attendees. Many of the philatelic subject books also sold. The non-philatelic books did not sell well. Could eBay be taking a toll here? The specialized country auction catalogs did not bring the interest shown in the 2001 sale even though most titles were different. Among the general BWI and name sales there was much more interest. The run of BCPJ, a lot donated by a generous member, sold for \$375. Several other noteworthy items sold: 1953-54 Cayman Is. Colonial Report fetched \$26 on the floor, the Jamaica clippings file brought \$37.50 from a keen mail bidder. The Charlton Henry auction cats I & II were hammered down for \$115 and \$85 respectively.

The stamp and postal history portion of the sale was a mail bid sale. In some areas there was high interest while other whole sections languished waiting for a buyer. The better material seems to have drawn interest. The sale total surpassed the break-even point, the guide we use to measure success. Perhaps the many group lots would have benefited from public viewing. This problem will be rectified in Chicago. Our members should know by now that I tend toward the conservative side when estimating the bulkier lots. I try to balance the needs of both buyer and seller. The auctioneer must estimate the material properly or face the prospect of getting no future consignments or disappointing the buyer by overestimating.

A censored cover from Antigua turned out to be a winner for one bidder who was willing to pay six times the price realized for the third recorded example of this censor number. Fortunately, the consignor can't complain too loudly -- I was the previous owner. The Bahamas KGV printer's samples found a home, the imperf for \$190 and the perforated for \$280. The 1852 Barbados ha'penny, small thin but nice appearance, brought full estimate of \$200. The Bermuda material lacked its usual competition for every item but the CM21 censor #41 topped out at \$350 with excellent interest. The 12/6d KG6 showing fiscal use on plane ticket stub, also with stiff competition, fetched \$70. Better items brought interest throughout the sale. Scarce postal markings once again drew interest as did much of the WWII censor material. The prices realized for the entire sale are to be mailed with this issue of the *Journal*.

I'd like to thank the members who took time to provide material for sale

through our auction as well as the people who bid on items in the sale. My congratulations if you won items in the sale and I'd like to encourage those who failed in their attempts to win a lot, try again. Most things in our auction are one of a kind so, like baseball's Chicago Cubs, you'll have to wait until next year for another chance. To those members who made contributions either in auction material or by adding a donation to your invoice payment, a very heartfelt thank you!

The 2003 sale will be held in conjunction with our Annual Group Meeting at CHICAGOPEX, the Chicago Philatelic Society's annual national level show. The show is held in Arlington Heights, a northwest suburb of Chicago, November 19 - 21. Please start gathering material for this sale. I expect a good number of members to come to this show as it is held near O'Hare Airport. Plan on attending. I will bring all lots to this show for viewing. We need consignments or donations. I am accepting consignments for this sale through September 10, 2003.

If you have any questions or need further information, phone me: (219) 769-2840. Send mail to: Ed Waterous, P.O. Box 1105, Homewood, IL 60430-0105, USA. Alternatively, my email address is: ewwaterous@hotmail.com ☐

*Consignments and donations are
now being accepted for the
November auction. Closing date is
September 10, 2003.
Contact Ed Waterous.*

President's Message

By Peter J. Kaulback

Although it may appear to be a repetitive refrain, again I urge all members to be cognizant of the fact that our next meeting is a mere four plus months away from the time you will receive your issue of the *Journal*. What this means is that there is little time for further procrastination, and a decision to make your travel and accommodation bookings should be made soon! Of course the attendance at the BCPSG Annual Meeting, the auction and the dinner are all great reasons to be present in Chicago at the end of November, but in reality these activities are but a small part of the program at CHICAGOPEX and the real reason for making your booking is to take in all the components of CHICAGOPEX 2003 -- the BCPSG activities and seeing fellow members is really just an additional bonus! Suffice to say that I encourage as many members as possible to attend this show, and to also come to our own activities. Please see the information in this issue, and also in the April-June issue, on details of the location of the show. In the next issue of the *Journal*, we will distribute a form in order to collect the necessary details regarding the number of persons who will be attending our various functions.

The other topic that I have been championing in a number of my messages, as you will all doubtless recall, is that of the *Journal*, and more specifically the role that each one of us, virtually without exception, can play in sharing philatelic knowledge through this excellent publication. Two facts are indisputable: that we all benefit immensely from the knowledge of others who share our same areas of collecting interest, if they share it with us; and that all of us have certain information that would be of value to others. It is not necessary to write a major article, such as those by Edward Barrow, Michael Hamilton, John Byl and Richard Maisel, all of whom were shortlisted of the Durnin Award last year, to be a valued contributor to the *Journal*.

While articles of the calibre of the aforementioned authors are indeed necessary to maintain the level of excellence that the *Journal* has achieved, the editor is most grateful to receive other submissions. Short articles on items of interest that you may have recently added (or rediscovered), newly recorded Earliest Known Date or Latest Known Date, new cancellations or markings or indeed simply a question posed to fellow members on any topic -- these are all valuable contributions to the base of knowledge. Each of us should spend a moment to think on how pleased we are when we find some perti-

nent information regarding our area of interest; this is only made possible by someone sharing their data or knowledge with us, thus I encourage you again to consider sharing your information through the *Journal* with your fellow BCPSG members.

While the summer months may see somewhat less philatelic activity than those cooler months, may your summer be enjoyable on all accounts, philatelic and otherwise. PJK

BCPSG Annual Meeting at CHICAGOPEX 2003

Here is the pertinent information:

Event: CHICAGOPEX Exhibition and Bourse 2003, the 117th anniversary show of the Chicago Philatelic Society.

Dates: Friday, November 21 to Sunday, November 23, 2003

Location: Sheraton Chicago Northwest
3400 West Euclid Avenue,
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
Hotel telephone number: (847) 394-2000
Sheraton Reservations: (800) 325-3535

Show website: www.chicagopex.com
Contact for philatelic exhibition forms:
Kevin Doyle, email: doyle-stamps@att.net

BCPSG Meeting and Auction:
Saturday, November 22,
from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.
BCPSG Dinner: Friday, November 21,
location not yet determined.

BCPSG Exhibits and Awards

By Paul Larsen
Awards Chairman

Following is a listing of recent British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group (BCPSG) member exhibit participants and awards:

ALGOAPEX, Port Elizabeth, South Africa,

October 23-26, 2002

Ian Matheson
Kelantan

Large Vermeil

Chris Cordes

Czechoslovakia Issues of 1920

Large Silver

Ameristamp Expo 2003, February 28 - March 2,

Biloxi, Mississippi

(Single frame Competition)

Paul Bondor

Leeward Islands - King George VI Definitive Issues

Gold

George Bowman

Victoria Barred Oval Cancels

Reserve Grand, Platinum, APS Pre 1900 medal

Raymond Murphy

The Overprints of Jamaica

Silver

Roger Schnell

Telegrams of Eritrea - Used During the British Occupation 1951- 1952

Platinum

Pan American Transpacific Airmail With AV2

Markings of Hong Kong

Gold

Stephen Schumann

New Zealand Wrappers 1878-1936

(Not for competition)

Reuben Ramkissoon

The Trinidad W.W.I Red Cross Label

That Became A Stamp

Prix d'Honneur

Garfield-Perry March Party, March 28-30,

Cleveland, Ohio

Paul Larsen

Federal Issues of the Leeward Islands 1890-1911

Reserve Grand, Gold

Ann Triggie

Postal History of Clarence, N.Y.

(Single frame)

Silver

Postage Stamp Mega Event, April 3-6,

New York City

Reuben Ramkissoon

The Trinidad W.W.I Red Cross Label

That Became A Postage Stamp

(Single frame)

Gold

WESTPEX 03, April 25-27,

San Francisco, California

George Bowman

Railroad Traveling Post Offices in Victoria

Vermeil

Chris Rainey

Tristan Da Cunha 1905-1946

Vermeil

Plvmouth Show 03, April 26-27,

Plvmouth, Michigan

Eric Glohr

Hawaiian Postal Stationery

Vermeil, Marcus White Award

Paul Larsen

Caroline Islands to 1914:

Spanish and German Periods

Gold, American Philatelic Congress Award

Was it because of the name?

Continued from page 22

I see a "philatelic vacation" in St. Vincent in the future!). Given the relatively narrow subject, there would probably be only a limited demand for a book on the subject of St. Vincent post offices, so publishing a book with a small print quantity (say, less than 500) can be prohibitive (and the costs would probably have to be born by the author). Rather than opting for a hard-cover book, it might end up being an "electronic book" using a web-browser interface or perhaps a program like Microsoft Word or Publisher and printing it "on-demand" in loose-leaf format. That has yet to be determined.

So there you have it. If you have questions or comments, please send them to peter@pcelias.com. ☐

Membership Director's Report — By Tom Giraldi

New Members

All new applicants listed in the last issue of the Journal have been accepted as members of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. Congratulations and welcome to the Group.

New Applicants

John P. WYNNS, 3518 S. Mission Rd., Unit #4, Tucson, AZ 85613-5682 USA. Philatelic Interests: Barbados, British Guiana and Cayman Islands. Sponsored by Thomas Giraldi.

Bill HUEY, 3956 Pineview Dr., Smyrna, GA 30080 USA. Philatelic Interests: Bermuda/Bermuda Hotel covers. Sponsored by Tom Giraldi.

Arnold SORENSEN, Therapy Service Corp., 706 Burkhardt Rd., Evansville, IN 47715 USA. Philatelic Interests: Postal History of St. Thomas. Sponsored by Thomas Giraldi.

Change of Address

William B. Ashley, P.O. Box 31500, San Francisco, CA 94131 USA

Edward Barrow, 13001 Crookston Lane, Apt. 31, Rockville, MD 20851 USA

Darryl Fuller, 9 Nungara St., Aranda ACT 2614 AUSTRALIA

New Email Address

Darryl Fuller, djbsfuller@bigpond.com

If any member has information, such as a change of address, to be included in the Membership Director's Report, please contact me, either by mail (see inside front cover of the Journal) or by email, at TEG43@aol.com Thank you.

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Stock	ANTIGUA	Price
23045	1822 entire headed "Antigua June 12, 1822) marked "p. West Indian" to The Rev. Josiah Pratt in London rated 2/- showing fine strikes black SHIP LETTER/(Crown)/15 JY 15/1822/ LONDON (S.22) and h/struck red "G P" (for General Post). B/stamped same date 4 o'clock arrival.	£175
27168	1867 cover via St. Thomas, Bermuda & Halifax to Musgrave in Wilmot, Nova Scotia franked by horiz. pair and three singles of the QV 1d in an interesting shade of rose-vermillion tied "A02" rated red "4" and showing "CTS/5" local charge h/stamp b/stamped A/ANTIGUA OC 12 67 cds. (Mark Swetland in the BCPSJ showed that the first delivery of the 1d vermillion was despatched from London OC 7 67). Ex BESSEMER.	£1250
23007	ALL-SAINTS */7 FE 41, good tying KG6 3d orange (SG.103) to cover to New York. Tape at left tied black ANTIGUA/(crown)/PASSED BY CENSOR d/ring.	£36
23084	JOHNSONS POINT */SP 1 48, good full upr. cds tying KG6 1½d chocolate-brown (SG.100) to piece.	£12

Stock	BAHAMAS	Price
23244	1d pale red Staircase PSE (116 x 89mm) with added KE7 4d orange (SG.64, cat.£55) tied upr. Nassau C/FE 24 03 reg. to F. Koch in Berlin.	£48
23085	1918 reg. cover to W.A. Vaughn, Nassau re-directed to St. Louis, Missouri with block of four KGV 1/- grey-black & carmine WAR TAX (SG.99) tied Nassau 24 AUG 18 cds. Address panel showing fine violet circular RELEASED BY CENSOR BOARD h/stamp.	£125
23152	CLARENCE TOWN (T.7a) 22 FEB 26, fine strikes tying 3d Staircase and horiz. pair KGV 1d (SG.77,116) to KGV 2d orange-red PSRE (152 x 95mm) to Walter Beckhaus, Berlin.	£48

Stock	BARBADOS	Price
23031	Obliterator "7" (C1), good/fine full upr. on (1d) pale blue (SG.9). Stamp with clear margins Cat.£65.00.	£40
23019	Boothel "9", very fine/superb full upr. on CC REVERSED 1d grey-blue (SG.74x).	£48
24884	1959 (MR 9) commercial cover to House Wives Choice, BBC, London franked 12c Federation with violet "DAMAGED BY/STAMPING MACHINE" h/stamp struck front and back.	£35

Stock	BERMUDA	Price
23125	1893 QV 1/- green CC P.12 x 12½ (SG.11), fine mint block of four. Cat.£44.00.	£28
23117	1893 QV 1/- yellow-brown CA (SG.29), fresh w/centred w/m block of four. Cat.£60.00.	£40
26496	1894 mourning cover to Southampton, England with QV ½d green, 2d aniline purple, 2½d pale ultramarine tied light Hamilton MR 22 94 duplex.	£200

Stock	BRITISH GUIANA	Price
24237	Entire Demerara Dec. 20 1839 to London with fine DEAL/SHIP LETTER (S.8) above address and FE 14 1840 receiver top flap. Rated "8" as arrival after JA 7 1840 introduction of all inclusive 8d ship letter rate from BWI per half ounce	£75

Stock	BRITISH GUIANA	Price
28113	Internal mail to the Lunatic Asylum: 1867 cover to Miss Sarah Wilson, Lunatic Asylum, Berbice marked "In care of Mr. Breaton" (known to be the Superintendent) with 4c greyish-blue P.12½ (SG.60) pmk'd "A03" with Georgetown and New Amsterdam AU 14 67 b/stamps.	£125
24150	1882 2c orange CA (SG.171), scarce fine used horiz. strip of four, New Amsterdam NO 16 83.	£12
26862	1901 2c dull purple & black/red CA (SG.235), a rare attractive used marginal block of six (3 x 2) pmk'd New Amsterdam 13 FEB 2.	£24
27719	1907 4c brown & purple MCA (SG.254), scarce very fine used block of four 30 MAR 1912 cds.	£14

Stock	BRITISH HONDURAS	Price
23005	CALEDONIA (TSC-1 in greyish-blue) SEP 4 1929, three very fine full upr. strikes tying KGV 4c slate, 5c milky-blue (SG.123,131a) to reg. cover (Caledonia label) to Parke in New Hampshire.	£250
23249	ROARING CREEK (TDO-1a) SEP 28 1951, three very fine strikes plus superb village reg. h/stamp on KG6 1c, 2c, 3c defin. cover to McFarlan, Pennsylvania.	£36

Stock	CAYMAN ISLANDS	Price
23128	1903 KE7 1d carmine CA (SG.4), fresh w/centred mint block of four. Cat.£40.00.	£24
24937	1917 1½d on 2½d deep blue WAR STAMP (SG.54), two fine used blocks of four in deep blue and dullish deep blue, first undated with short fraction bar, second dated 1 MY 17.	£36
24930	1965 (DE 11) cover franked QE2 9d Kingfish to Khartoum, Sudan with two violet strikes boxed "SURFACE MAIL", one strike deleting violet boxed "SECOND CLASS/AIR MAIL" (50 x 17mm) h/stamp.	£24

Stock	DOMINICA	Price
26680	1879 QV 6d green REVENUE (R2), fine fully dated used with CC INVERTED wmk. SG unpriced.	£50
24933	1909 3d purple/yellow View (SG.51), fresh w/m block of ten (5 x 2) from the bottom of sheet with margins 3 sides showing Plate 1 twice.	£25

Stock	GRENADA	Price
23092	1873 cover <u>piece</u> with right marginal (probably lower right corner marginal) horiz. pair QV 6d orange-red (SG.7) neatly pmk'd A/GRENADA/MY 26 73 cds. Attractive.	£70
23040	Forged Parish "A" 19 JU 88, very fine fullish upr. tying 4d on QV 2/- orange (SG.41) to fragment, stamp with trace m/script cancel.	£14
26405	QV 1d carmine UPU Post Card to London with fine strikes Carriacou "F" dated 29 NO 94 in black ink.	£180
29263	KE7 1d carmine mottled stock UPU Post Card MR 4 05 p. S.S. "Maracas" to Finland.	£18

Stock	JAMAICA - COVERS	Price
26508	MONTEGO BAY (T4a), very fine strike across flap on AU 2 1825 entire to Scotland.	£125
23050	PORUS (P5) FE 6 1847, superb exhibition strike displaying full on top flap of wrapper docketed "Whitefield" to Rev. Tidman in London rated 1/2.	£175

B.W.I. currently available

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Stock	JAMAICA - COVERS	Price
23105	1866 stampless cover (during adhesive period) to A. Carter in Montego Bay with RAMBLE O/JY 30 66 despatch cds on face (P10c, with Foster unlisted year in two figures) rated "2" unpaid. B/stamped same day arrival. Rare with index code.	£165
23137	"A58" (J) used at BLUEFIELDS JA 25 (88), clear strikes on face QV 1d blue Reply portion Post Card written Salem to Mrs. Walder at Shooter's Hill P.O. Rare, only five entires currently recorded.	£65
24936	YORK CASTLE JA 4 95 d/ring, superb fullish upr. on QV 1d (SG.27).	£20
23103	QV 1d blue UPU Post Card pmk'd Kingston 4F/NO 23 97 d/ring to Newera Eliya, Ceylon with London and arrival marks. Unusual destination.	£20
27950	WINDSOR CASTLE (black TRD 15) dated JUL 11 1910 good/fine full on 1d Arms (SG.40) piece.	£48
24684	1938 KG6 2½d definitive (SG.125), fine mint showing shaved lower left corner of "2" in "½d". Normal mint for comparison.	£36

Stock	LEEWARD ISLANDS	Price
24959	QV ½d newsrapper pmk'd vertical numeral (worn, indistinct centre) to Editor "Clarion", British Honduras. Undated, scarce destination.	£36
23149	1929 reg. cover to the Rt. Hon. W.A. Ormsby-Gore, London with horiz. strip of three KGV 1½d red-brown (SG.64) tied St. Kitts C/7 JU 29 cds. Government crown in blue on flap.	£28
23087	1939 cover marked "Card only" to Walter G. Hillenbrand, Brooklyn with horiz. pair KG6 ½d brown (SG.95) tied St. Kitts *25 NO 39 cds. At lower left very fine upr. red ST. KITTS/ (Crown)/PASSED BY 3 cachet.	£55

Stock	MONTERRAT	Price
24033	1866 QV 1d pale rose INLAND REVENUE, fine and fresh IMPERFORATE complete sheet of 12 stamps on unissued vertical laid paper with full marginal inscriptions incl. "One Penny Each - One Shilling per Sheet" (corrected for issued sheets) on gummed paper sheet number 258.	£925
23122	1919 reg. cover to Eugene Klein, Philadelphia with top right corner marginal Plate I block of four KGV 1½d WAR STAMP (SG.62) showing spacing variation between "1" and "½d" pmk'd A/SP 12 1919 cds.	£24

Stock	ST. KITTS-NEVIS	Price
23023	1939 cover to Miss Norma Forbes in Attleboro, Mass. with KG6 2½d ultramarine (SG.72) tied DIEPPE BAY */17 OC 39. Very fine red ST. KITTS/(Crown)/PASSED BY CENSOR 3 at left of address panel. Very early use.	£55

Stock	ST. LUCIA	Price
23153	GROS-ISLET (G2) G/7 AP 30, fine strikes tying KGV 2d strip of four on cover to Manning Cruz Bay, Virgin Island. Attractive.	£140

Stock	ST. VINCENT	Price
23144	Panelli forgery of the QV 1/- in indigo very fine "used" with full "A10" cancel.	£36
23093	1869 QV 1/- indigo (SG.13), fine used vertical strip of three showing lower margin. Centred to right, strong colour and light vertical "A10" cancels. Very scarce multiple.	£250
23001	UNION-ISLAND with rare "A" code/1 SP 30, two good/fine strikes tying KGV 1d red (SG.132a) to cover addressed "Messages of the Love of God", St. Louis, Missouri. Insignificant water stains at base, this is currently the only known commercial cover with this datestamp.	£300
24863	GEORGETOWN */AP 28 30, very fine on KGV 3d deep blue PSRE (H&G5c) with added KGV ½d green, 2d grey to Agence Beralidini in Nice, France. Attractive commercial use.	£80
23109	GEORGETOWN */24 OC 42, fine cds on KG6 2d defin. (SG.152) cover to R. Boyd Cooper in Bath, Somerset with OPENED BY EXAMINER 5412 label at left. Attractive.	£40

Stock	TOBAGO	Price
29777	1810 Indenture between Wightman and Robley, Anderson, Napier, Charles Gray conveying five named Negro slaves. Two foolscap pages of legible text, usual ink penetration.	£85
24997	1889 QV 1d carmine (SG.21ab), fresh mint clearly showing "slash" flaw repaired. Cat.£55	£28

Stock	TRINIDAD	Price
27636	1844 courtesy prepaid 1/- entire (printed text) to Scotland with fair TRINIDAD FE 3 1844 dbl-arc top flap plus fine boxed PORT GLASGOW arrival with London Paid transit above address.	£48
28001	1d lake (SG.69) neatly tied La Brea "20", b/s 20/NO 4 1865 on local wrapper (part back) to James Driggs, POS. Small faults. Ex Marriott.	£240
25464	POST OFFICE/(Arms)/SAN FERNANDO seal, very fine central upr. strike on horiz. pair (1d) scarlet (SG.69a). Rare as such.	£100

Stock	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	Price
24122	1912 OHMS reg. cover to Army & Navy Co-op in London with 31 x ¼d red Cactus on face. Appears complete, one stamp a little damaged.	£150
23067	1941 cover to W.J. Clarke in Toronto with KG6 3d Coronation tied Grand Turk A/OC 11 41 d/ring. At left very fine handstruck black str. line "OPENED BY CENSOR" (65 x 3mm) in serifed capital letters (McCann Type CM4, three examples recorded).	£200
23121	1944 OHMS to F.B. Buffham, Racine, Wisc. with OFFICIAL PAID cds dated */NO 20 44 and octagonal (Crown)/PASSED/D/43 h/stamp (McCann CM3) both in black ink.	£40

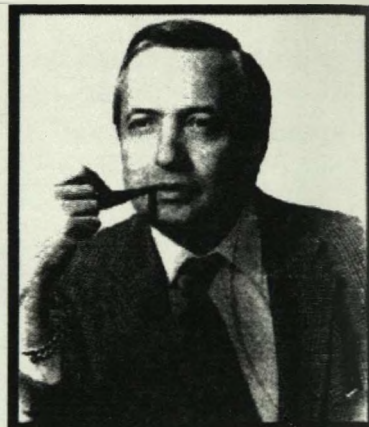
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