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(Photo courtesy F. F. Seifert)

Mobile Post Office Unit no. 1, Guyana (December 1967)
(see Paul Raynor's article on page 86)

Other Features:

Antigua military cover
Bahamas perforation varieties, 1860-3
Barbuda postal history
Early Bermuda WWI censor marks
Jamaica jottings
St. Lucia: who mailed those postage-due covers?



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Barbuda Postal History to 1956

by ROBERT J. WYNSTRA

This brief survey of the postal history of Barbuda is presented as part of the effort to update and complete the "Antigua Monograph" series as a full-length handbook under the auspices of the BCPSG. All Antigua and Barbuda collectors are encouraged to assist in this effort with their comments and corrections. Also needed is assistance in completing the Barbuda section for the period from the end of the Leeward Islands Federation in 1956 to the beginning of the statehood period in 1967. Comments and new information (with photocopies enclosed if possible) should be directed to: Rob Wynstra, 1104 S. Garfield Ave., Urbana, IL 61801.

Introduction

The 72-square-mile island of Barbuda, located about 30 miles north of Antigua, was first colonized

from that island in 1661. On October 1, 1669, the British Crown leased the island to Christopher Codrington II and his brother John. The powerful Codrington family already owned huge estates on the islands of Barbados and Antigua.

The family soon shifted one of its estate managers and a few hundred slaves to Barbuda. The land was used as a grazing area for livestock and as a private game preserve. It also supplied the family estates with charcoal, fire wood, and other provisions.

Persistent but unfounded rumors spread the tale that Barbuda served as a stud farm for breeding slaves. In reality, the one or two European overseers on the island exerted little day-to-day control over the slave population. As a result, the slaves quickly developed strong family and cooperative ties. The entire population of less than 1,000

resided within a single village named Codrington, constructed on a flat stretch of land adjacent to the lagoon that serves as the island's only harbor.



Because Barbuda was privately owned, it fell outside the direct control of colonial authorities. Indeed, the island's slaves were not automatically freed under the 1834 general emancipation decree proclaimed throughout the British Empire. The Codrington family only agreed to free its slaves after much protest on the island.

The Codrington family's control of Barbuda continued until it surrendered the private lease on July 13, 1870. After a series of new leaseholders failed to gain effective control over the island, the Crown finally assumed authority in 1898. The Crown Manager (later known as Warden) administered the island, which had a population of 871 in 1911 and 902 in 1921. Only two or three Europeans lived on the island, the rest of the population being descended from the slaves of the Codrington family.

Early Postal History

The only pre-adhesive mail recorded from Barbuda consists of 38 entire folded letters from the well-known Codrington family correspondence. The earliest letter from Barbuda was written by Simon Punter, the family's agent, and is dated April 16,

1743 (no. SP1 in Robson Lowe's nomenclature). The latest, written by John Osborn, superintendent of the Codrington estates, is dated August 26, 1839 (no. JO 362). None of the letters from the Codrington correspondence show a handstruck mark of origin for Barbuda.

With respect to adhesive usage, Barbuda presumably followed the example of Antigua, using Great Britain stamps during 1858–60, Antigua stamps during 1862–90, Leeward Islands stamps during 1890–1903, and Leeward Islands and Antigua stamps concurrently from 1903. All this is open to some question, as no covers from Barbuda have been recorded for the period 1839 to 1922!

Most likely, much of the mail was sent by a weekly mail sloop to St. Johns. Probably many Barbudans avoided paying postage by sending letters along on private supply runs to Antigua. The primitive postal arrangements first established on the island by 1905 also left much scope for evasion of postal regulations that required prepayment of all letters. Prior to 1919, the local Anglican parson served as unofficial postmaster. By 1922, the Crown Manager was appointed as Barbuda branch postmaster.

OFFICIAL-PAID Datestamp

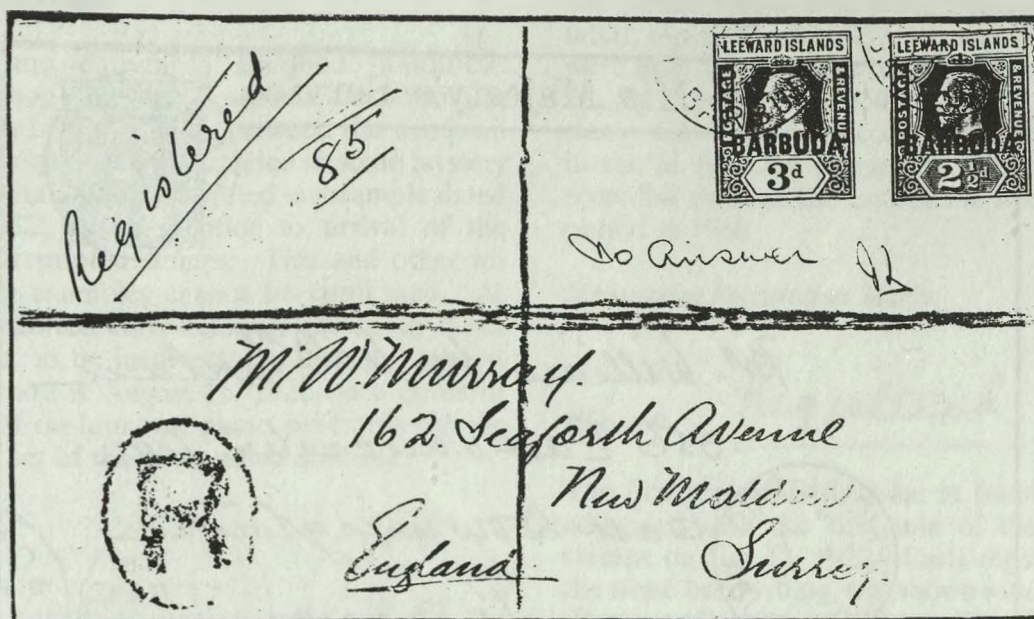
The first use of a distinctive Barbuda postmark apparently coincided with the introduction of 11 stamps overprinted 'BARBUDA' on July 13, 1922. This first postmark was a circular datestamp measuring 25 mm in diameter. The datestamp is inscribed 'OFFICIAL-PAID' around the top and 'BARBUDA' around the bottom in letters 3 mm high. A star "index" appears above the center dateline (Figure 1).



Figure 1

Harry Huber reported that the OFFICIAL-PAID datestamp was used as the only canceler until the standard Barbuda datestamp arrived on the island in late August or early September. Several early strikes of the OFFICIAL-PAID datestamp are recorded as cancelers in purple or violet. They appear to be intentionally struck so as to show only

Figure 2



On His Majesty's Service.

Mr. William M. McFarlan.
356, East Lancaster Ave.
East Downingtown Penna.
U. S. A.

Manager,

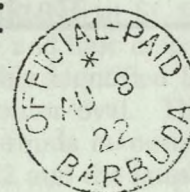


Figure 3

the bottom part of the datestamp (Figure 2). Three examples are recorded on cover, with only two dates having been recorded – July 23 and 24, 1922.

The OFFICIAL-PAID datestamp also served as a marking for free-frank official mail (Figure 3). Five early examples are recorded on official stampless mail, dated August 8 and October 30, 1922; December 7, 1923; February 24, 1925; and October 23, 1929; two later examples have also been recorded for April 8, 1939 and May 12, 1941. The mark is

known in both violet and black ink.

The datestamp is also known in black ink as an extra mark on stamped OHMS mail (Figure 4). The lone recorded example is dated January 2, 1923.

Several examples show the OFFICIAL-PAID datestamp used as a full canceler in black ink (Figure 5). The earliest known date is September 29, 1924. The last known date is March 26, 1929. Most recorded examples are on letters to well-known philatelic addresses.

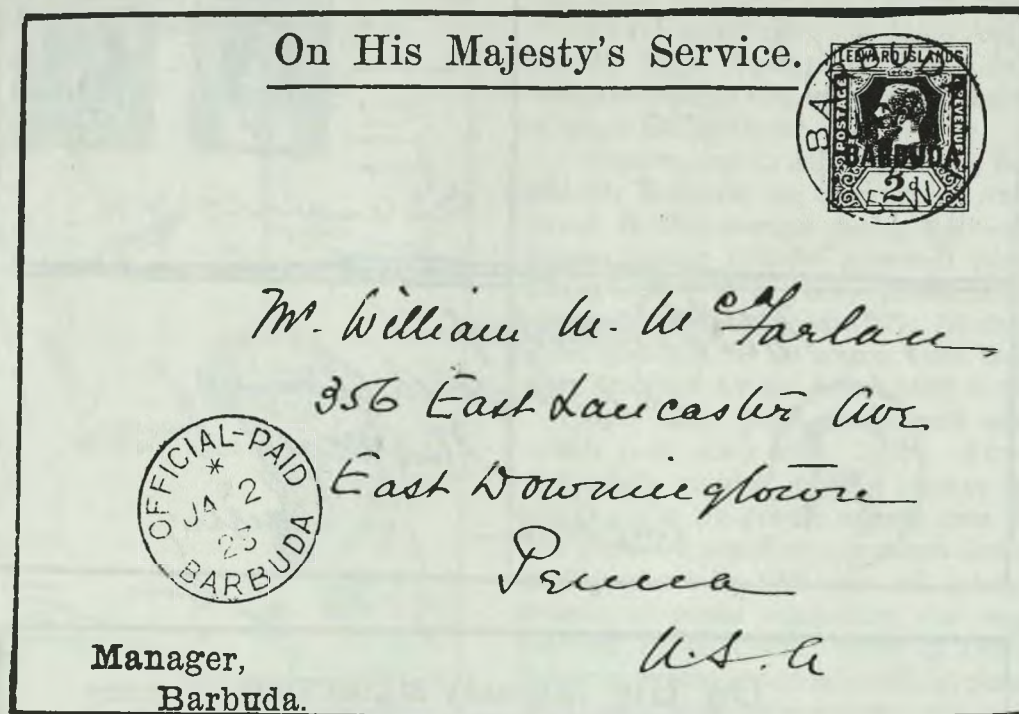


Figure 4

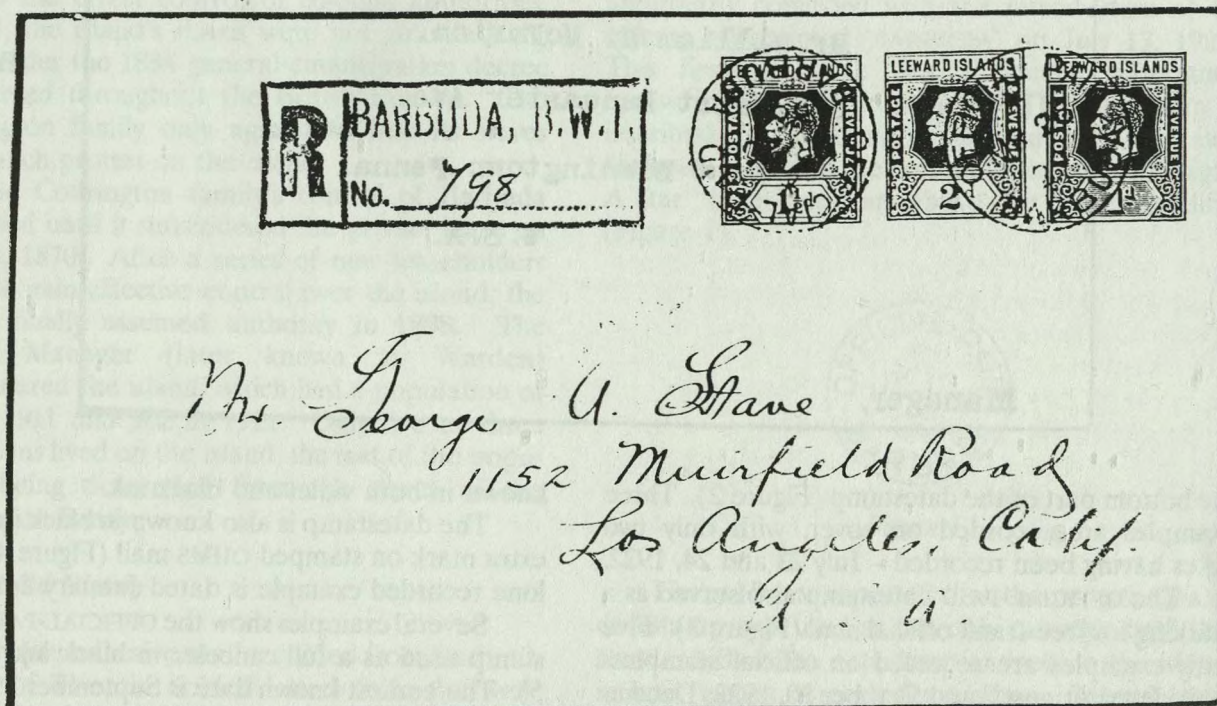


Figure 5

Circular Datestamps

The 25½ mm datestamp inscribed 'BARBUDA' around the top and 'B.W.I.' around the bottom in letters 3 mm high, with dots between the words on the left and right sides, is shrouded in some mystery (Figure 6). Stan Durnin reported an example dated April 1, 1922, which is prior to arrival of the Barbuda overprinted stamps. This and other reported early examples cannot be confirmed. At least one reported early date was shown, in closer examination, to be incorrect. In fact, the earliest confirmed date is August 11, 1922 on a cover to England and on four real-photo postcards sharing a complete set of the overprinted stamps.



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8

Several reported examples with a partial Barbuda datestamp on the earlier Antigua arms issue are clearly favor cancels. It is unlikely that any dated example prior to the arrival of the overprinted stamps on July 13 represents proper use. Favor cancels and the possibility of misplaced day and month slugs further complicate the issue. Most likely, the August 11 date corresponds to the report by Harry Huber of a late-August arrival date. The Barbuda circular datestamp did duty for almost 30 years, the latest recorded date being November 14, 1949.

As supplies of Barbuda overprinted stamps were exhausted during 1923–25, they were replaced by Leeward Islands and Antigua issues. At least two covers are recorded showing Leeward Islands stamps used in mixed franking with the Barbuda overprinted issues. Surviving commercial and official mail shows a strong preference for Leeward Islands rather than Antigua issues at least through the early 1930s.

It appears that the year slugs in the Barbuda datestamp were either lost or damaged during 1936. The datestamp is recorded with the year slugs missing from March 30 to December 4 of that year, while the last recorded date with the original year slugs still intact is November 25, 1935. The datestamp has also been recorded with a manuscript '36' inserted in place of the year slugs (Figure 7);

the earliest known date being February 24 and the latest, April 20. By 1937, the standard year slugs were back in use in the datestamp.

By February 20, 1950, a smaller, 24 mm datestamp with a star index code above the dateline was in use at Barbuda (Figure 8). This datestamp is recorded through the end of the Leeward Islands period in 1956.

Manuscript Registration Marks

Figure 9 *Registered*

The first registration service in Barbuda probably coincided with the first sale of the overprinted stamps on July 13, 1922. Early registration, all in the same handwriting, was shown with a manuscript 'Registered' notation (Figure 9). The examples recorded are in red ink except for a single item in black. Manuscript numbers were usually added alongside the manuscript notation. Many early covers were re-registered at St. Johns with an 'R'-in-oval handstamp and blue crayon numbers. This mark can be readily identified by a dent on the right side of the outer oval. The earliest known example of the Barbuda manuscript registration is dated July 23, 1922 and the latest, November 6 of that year.

Registration Handstamps

By 1923, Barbuda was using an 18½ by 50 mm boxed registration handstamp struck in red ink. The 'R' is 11 mm high and the other sans-serif letters measure 4 mm in height (Figure 10). The registration number was inserted by hand in ink or crayon. Early examples most often show an 'R'-in-oval handstamp added alongside at St. Johns. The practice of adding a handstamp at St. Johns seems to have ceased by mid-1924. Within a year of its introduction, the Barbuda handstamp began to show broken and misshapen letters. The earliest date known for the boxed registration handstamp is February 16, 1923; the latest, October 4, 1926.

By late 1926, a slightly larger 19½ by 52 mm boxed registration handstamp was in use at Barbuda. The 'R' is 12 mm high and the other letters are 5 mm high. All letters are sans-serif except for the 'i' in 'B.W.I.' (Figure 11). The registration number was inserted in manuscript. The earliest date known is November 9, 1926; the latest, October 3, 1929.

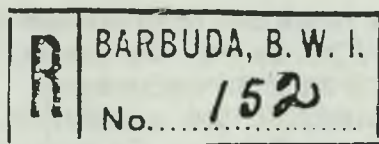


Figure 10

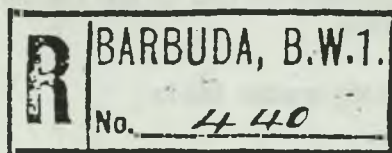


Figure 11

Registration Labels

By 1930, Barbuda was using a 45 by 20 mm registration label printed in black (Figure 12). The name 'BARBUDA' appears in parentheses below the word 'ANTIGUA'. The registration number was added individually to each label with a separate handstamp. The label's crude appearance points to a local origin. Similar crude labels have been recorded for the Antigua villages of Parham, Bolans, and Green Bay. The only recorded example from Barbuda is on a cover dated October 13, 1930.

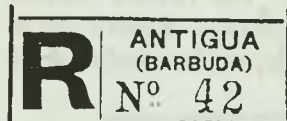


Figure 12

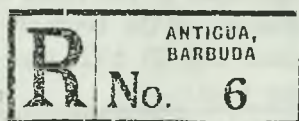


Figure 13

This first label was superseded by 1931 with a 42 by 20 mm adhesive label printed in blue (Figure 13). The label is well printed and probably was supplied by the GPO in London. The name 'BARBUDA' appears without parentheses below the word 'ANTIGUA'. The label was printed with one to four digits depending on the number. The earliest date known is May 22, 1931; the latest, October 28, 1935.

There appear to have been several periods when these London-supplied labels were out of stock in Barbuda. From June 10 through August 26, 1932, registered mail from Barbuda bears the dented 'R'-in-oval handstamp of St. Johns. It is not known if this mark was applied at St. Johns or was temporarily transferred to Barbuda. A manuscript 'R' and number were often added alongside.

One cover, dated May 4, 1934, shows use of a St. Johns rather than a Barbuda registration label. Another example dated November 25, 1935 shows a hand-drawn Barbuda boxed registration mark (Figure 14).

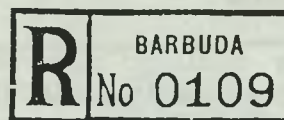


Figure 15

A new 42 by 20 mm registration label in blue with only the word 'BARBUDA' was in use by March 30, 1936 (Figure 15). Numbering is progressive, with four-digits always showing. This label remained in use through the end of the Leeward Islands period in 1956.

Post Office Cachets

As the Crown Manager served as Barbuda postmaster, early official mail from the post office was sent in buff-colored OHMS envelopes (135 by 109 mm) bearing a printed cachet that reads 'Manager' and 'Barbuda' (both 20 mm long) on two lines (Figure 16). The earliest date known is July 23, 1922; the latest, January 22, 1923.

Manager,
Barbuda.

Figure 16

POSTMASTER, BARBUDA.

Figure 17

Post Master, Barbuda.

Figure 18

Post Office,
Barbuda.

Figure 19

Post Master,
BARBUDA.

Figure 20

By 1923, the post office was using two different printed postmaster cachets. The first reads 'POSTMASTER, BARBUDA' (56 mm) in a single line (Figure 17) on large envelopes measuring 260 by 125 mm (earliest recorded date, April 9, 1923; latest, Janua-

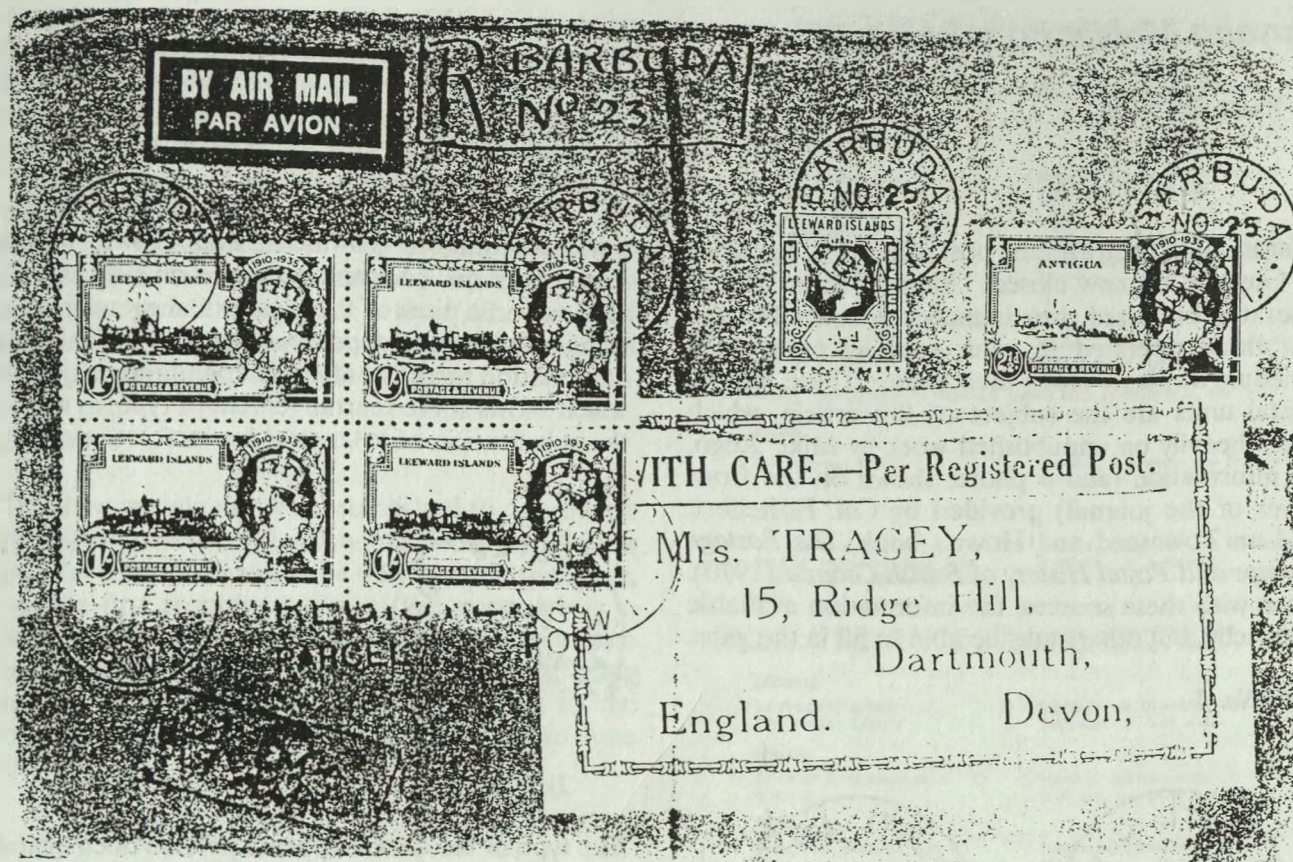


Figure 14

ry 15, 1924). The second cachet also reads 'Post Master, Barbuda' (42 mm), also in a single line (Figure 18). This appears on tan-colored OHMS envelopes measuring 133 by 109 mm (earliest recorded date, May 14, 1923; latest, August 27, 1923).

By October 1923, Barbuda was using a cachet reading 'Post Office' (21 mm) and 'Barbuda' (16 mm) in two lines (Figure 19). This was printed on tan-colored OHMS envelopes measuring 133 by 110 mm. The last date known is October 8, 1925.

A lone example of a rubber-stamped cachet reading 'Postmaster' (27 mm, in italics) and 'BARBUDA' (27 mm) in two lines has been recorded for December 1925 (Figure 20). This probably was used on OHMS envelopes of various sizes.



Figure 21

By 1926, Barbuda was using a post office crown-in-oval handstamped cachet (Figure 21). This also was suitable for use on a wide variety of OHMS envelopes. The earliest date known is November 9, 1926, and the latest, March 1938.

References

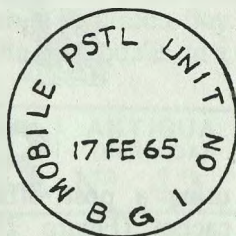
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Guyana Mobile Postal Units

by PAUL RAYNOR

Almost all of the travelling post offices and agencies in Guyana are now closed. Most of these offices operated on board river launches or coastal boats, but three operated in vans, stopping on a daily schedule at places along their route. These mobile postal units are the subject of this article, which relies heavily on unpublished work by Mike Rego, on information (and a photo, shown on the front cover of the journal) provided by Col. F. Seifert, and on Townsend and Howe's book, *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana* (1970). Even with these sources, the information available is sketchy, but others may be able to fill in the gaps.

Unit No. 1



Type 1a



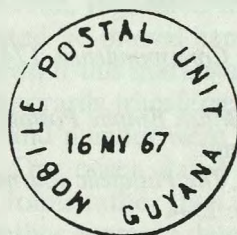
Type 1b



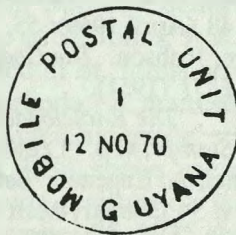
Type 1c



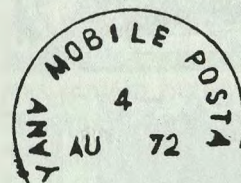
Type 1d



Type 1e



Type 1f



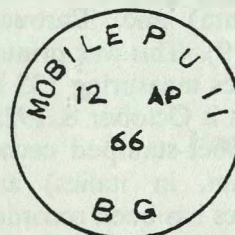
Type 1g

[illustration not available]

Type 1h

The type in the cancel appears to have been almost as mobile as the postal unit itself, and five further variants of type have been recorded (types 1d through 1h). While the last strike recorded is in August 1972, I have no information as to when the unit actually ceased operations.

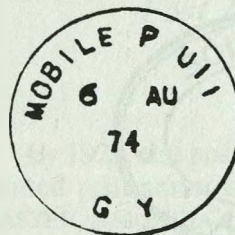
Unit No. 2



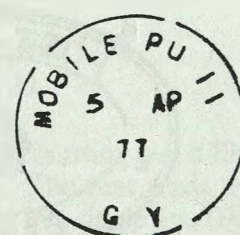
Type 2a



Type 2b



Type 2c



Type 2d

A second unit opened in April 1966 to serve the Corentyne Coast. Centred at Whim, the unit followed the schedule in the post office notice shown below. The short-lived initial postmark (type 2a) was replaced by type 2b, with 'GY' substituted for 'BG' at the base. Two other variants have been recorded by Mike Rego – types 2c and 2d.

The last strike recorded from the unit is dated in March 1977, but again I have no information on when the unit closed. In early 1981, the New Amsterdam postmaster reported that the unit had been discontinued "for some time."

Unit No. 3

The third mobile unit was established to operate on the highway between Linden and Soesdyke. I have no information on when the unit started operating, but the first recorded strike of the postmark is in March 1981. Two different cancellations have been recorded, with the initial datestamp, type 3a, being replaced by type 3b by 1985. According to the GPOC, Mobile 3 was closed sometime before June 1987.



Type 3a



Type 3b

Schedule of Mobile Post Office – Corentyne Area – With hours of business at various points.

Leave Whim at 7.00 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
for –

Tain

Ramjeet Street near
to Letter Box Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
7.15 a.m. – 8.30 a.m.

Port Mourant

Market Centre at
entrance to Estate Office Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
8.40 a.m. – 9.40 a.m.

Rose Hall

Middle Street
Village Office Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
9.45 a.m. – 11.00 a.m.

The vehicle then returns to Whim and leaves Whim at 12.30 p.m. for –

Albion

Bulk Storage Station Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
1.00 p.m. – 2.00 p.m.

Fyzish

Sir Crawford Douglas Jones'
Road at the point where this
road meets Courtland Self Help
road. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
2.10 p.m. – 3.10 p.m.

The vehicle then returns to Whim Police Station to overnight. The vehicle leaves Whim at 7.00 a.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays for –

Yakusari

In front of Agency
(Government School) Tuesdays and Thursdays
7.45 a.m. – 8.45 a.m.

Johanna

In front of Government
School. Tuesdays and Thursdays
9.00 a.m. – 10.00 a.m.

Mibilicuri

Settlement Headquarters. Tuesdays and Thursdays
10.15 a.m. – 11.15 a.m.

Leasbeholden

In front of the Agency
(Police Station) Tuesdays and Thursdays
11.30 a.m. – 12.30 a.m.

The vehicle then returns to Whim at 12.45 p.m. and leaves Whim at 1.45 p.m. for –

Bush Lot

In front of Postal
Agency. Tuesdays and Thursdays
2.00 p.m. – 3.15 p.m.

The vehicle then returns to Whim Police Station to overnight there.

Post Office notice announcing the schedule of Mobile Post Office Unit no. 2

Forthcoming Auction Sales

Two of Christie's forthcoming sales will have much of interest for B.W.I. collectors. The New York sale of 28–29 October will include a good Bermuda section, while the London sale of 14–15 December will feature Jamaica postal history, as well as stamps and covers of Saint Vincent.

And of course, the BCPSG will hold its own auction at the meeting in Orlando in early November. Bill Gompel, the Auction Manager, informs me that this sale contains more lots than last year's and features many items of interest. The catalogue is to be included with this issue of the journal. – MF

Jamaica Oblits

Member Ernest J. Bowmer is looking for fellow col-

lectors of Jamaica obliterations. He may be contacted at 1919 Linden Road, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6M 1E6.

Bahamas: Notes on the Perforation Varieties of the Unwatermarked Issues of 1860-63

by M. H. LUDINGTON

The first stamp issued by the Bahamas was a 1d value for postage within the colony, inscribed 'INTERINSULAR POSTAGE'. British stamps were used on overseas mail: 1d for newspapers to Great Britain; 4d for letters to Canada, the United States, and the British West Indies; and 6d for letters to Great Britain. The crowned-circle handstamp was used for rates to other destinations. Unofficially, British 1d, 2d, 4d, 6d, and 1s stamps were used to pay small amounts until a postal money-order system was set up, though all are known postally used from Nassau. When stocks of British stamps ran out, the Nassau post office reverted to the use of the crowned-circle or 'Nassau Paid' datestamps on prepaid letters.

The first three printings of the Bahamas 1d stamp – 4 May and 5 October 1859, and 4 July 1860 – were all delivered imperforate by the printers, Perkins, Bacon & Co.

1860-1 Issue, Perf. 14-16

For several months in 1860, the printers experimented with various methods for the easy separation of the stamps from the sheets. The narrow spacing between the stamps and slight misalignments made this difficult. They finally accepted a machine developed by a James Griffiths, which made a single line of perforations at a time, with a gauge of 14 to 16 small holes; a Miss Stewart was assigned to operate the machine. For a few months the machine worked well, punching out the holes completely; but gradually the pins became blunted and the holes in the lower plate became clogged, until the punchings were no longer removed from the paper but were only partly cut, or even simply indented. Philatelists have separated these variations into "clean-cut" and "rough" perforations. The former appear only on the 1d stamps invoiced on 13 September 1860 and 26 January 1861. By the time the next printing of the 1d was invoiced on 10 May 1861, the machine was producing only "rough perforations."

The Bahamas took over the administration of their post office in May 1860, but for more than a year did nothing to provide their own postage

stamps to prepay letters sent overseas. British stamps were still used, but ran out on several occasions. Finally, 4d and 6d stamps were ordered, and after a design had been approved and plates made, the first printing of each value was invoiced on 21 November 1861 and issued the following month. Both appeared with the rough perforation 14-16.

Clean-cut perf.



1d rough perf.



6d rough perf.



4d rough perf., with double perforation through 'BAHAMAS' in the upper pair

From at least one sheet of the 4d, pairs imperforate-between vertically have been recorded unused, and from at least one other sheet, double perforations horizontally across the top, unused, are

known, with the second line of perforations passing through the bottom of the letters of 'BAHAMAS'. The color of the 4d is dull rose, though a single used example has been reported in bright rose. On cover, no example of the 6d rough perforation is known to me, and I only know of two covers with the 4d, one being in the Bradbury collection at the Royal Philatelic Society, London. The other is illustrated here.

1862 1d Trial Perf. 11-12

A new single-line perforating machine was tried out early in 1862 on a few sheets of the 1d in dull lake. With a gauge of 11-12 (the Gibbons catalogue states 11-12½), it was not a success; the stamps were never sent out to the colony and so are only known unused. Many lines of perforations were



Perf. all around



Horizontal pair, imperf. between



Vertical pair, imperf. between and at bottom



Block of four, perforated at top and right only: one stamp is perforated only on two sides, two are perforated only on one side, and one is completely imperforate.

poorly punched, resulting in both rough and more or less clean-cut perforations; a few lines were missed entirely. As a result, several varieties are known: perforated all around; imperforate vertically between horizontal pairs; imperforate horizontally between vertical pairs; in a few cases, imper-

forate horizontally at the bottom and even imperforate on two or three sides, or imperforate all around – these last from a block of four perforated across the top and one side only.

Perkins, Bacon & Co. lost the stamp contract for the Bahamas to De La Rue & Co. in late 1861 and, according to Percy de Worms, handed over the plates of the 4d and 6d to the Agents General for the Crown Colonies after the first printings of these values in November 1861. The dies and rollers of all three values and the plate of the 1d were delivered on 28 January 1862. However, De La Rue were unable to print from engraved plates (they were in a position to do so only the following July), so the plates were returned to Perkins, Bacon for a final printing from each on 29 March, again rough perforated 14-16 (invoiced on 12 April). The plates were then sent back to De La Rue.

1862 De La Rue Issue, Perf. 11½, 12

Owing to the irregular alignment of the stamps on the plate, De La Rue, like Perkins, Bacon, were obliged to use a single-line machine to perforate the stamps when they came to print them for the first time early in July (invoiced on the 10th). Though the paper they used is considered to be without watermark, parts of the papermaker's watermark, 'T. H. SAUNDERS' with the year date, can occasionally be found on individual stamps.

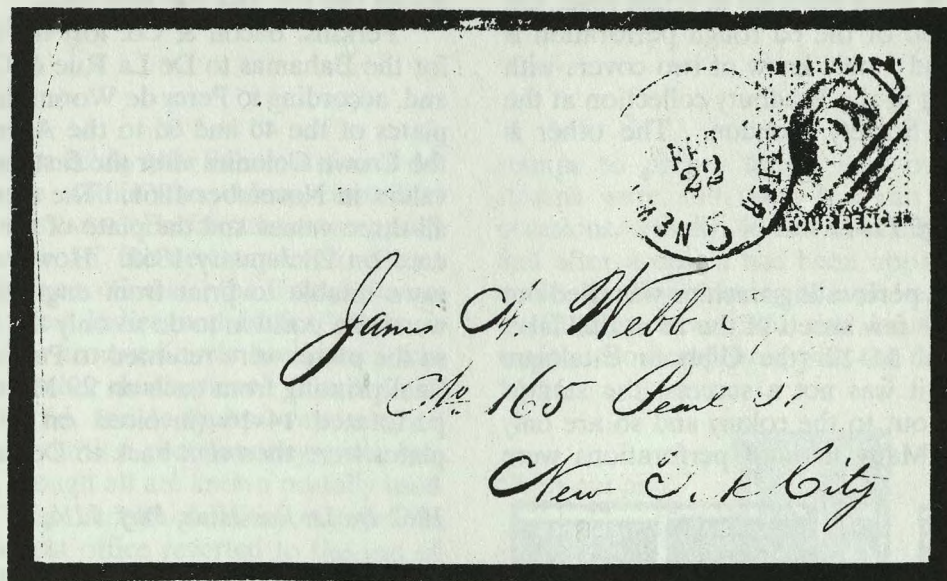


Perf. 11½, 12

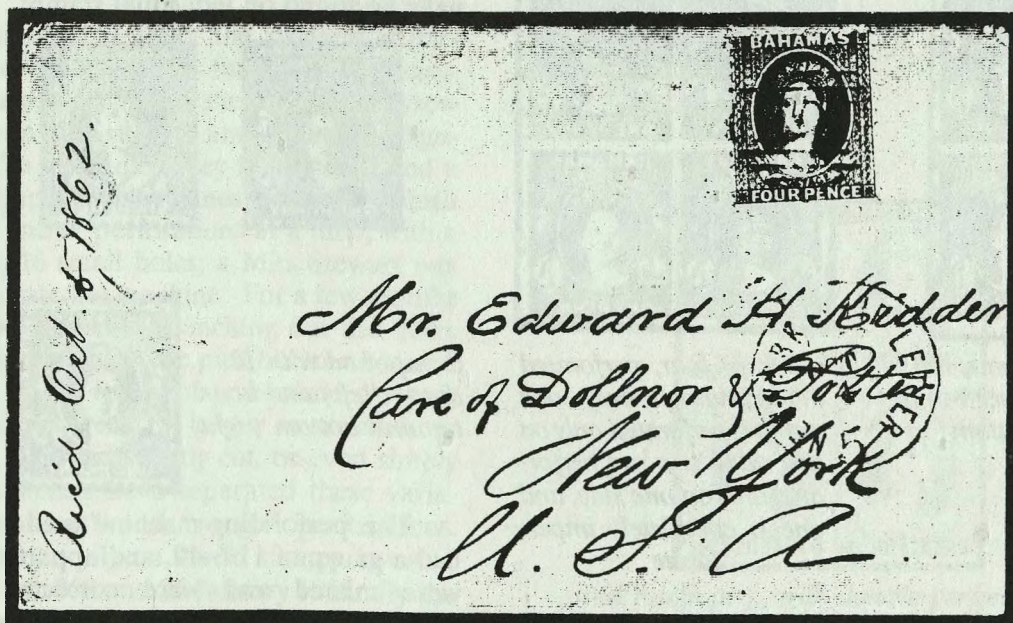
Compound with 11 at top (left) and at top and bottom (right)



The perforating machine used by De La Rue had a gauge of 11½-12, and apparently some lines were missed and were corrected on another machine with a gauge of 11. Both machines produced quite clean-cut holes, unlike the previous 11-12 experimental machine used by Perkins, Bacon. On the 1d value the 11-gauge perforation has been found at the top and bottom, at the top only, and between the left sheet margin and the



4d rough perf. 14-16 on cover to New York;
Nassau type N2 of FE 17 "862 on back;
per s.s. **Karnak**; NEW YORK SHIP LETTER dated FEB 22 5 (cents due).



4d perf. 11½, 12 compound with 11 at bottom, on cover to New York;
Bahamas type B6 of SP 27 1862 on back; per s.s. **British Queen**, sailing 29 September;
NEW YORK SHIP LETTER dated OCT 4 5 (cents due). This is believed to be the first recorded cover with
the 4d perf. 11½, 12 compound with 11.

first vertical row of stamps. On the 4d the 11-gauge perforation has only been seen at the bottom, while on the 6d it has only been seen at the top.



1d. perf. 11½, 12 compound with perf. 11 between margin and first vertical row



4d perf. 11 at bottom



6d perf. 11 at top

No examples of any of these stamps on cover are believed to be in the Bradbury collection. In fact, only one cover is known to me, with the 4d, but the stamp also has the compound perforation 11 at the bottom. The cover is an "all-over" advertising envelope of the Royal Victoria Hotel, printed in pale gray, which does not show up in the photocopy.

1862-3 Issue, Perf. 13

The last two printings of all three values on

"unwatermarked" paper (though still with the same papermaker's watermark) were made in October 1862 and January 1863; stamps from these printings were in use before Christmas 1862. The perforation was single-line 13. The 4d is known with partial double perforations at the bottom, through the lower portions of the letters of 'FOUR PENCE', but in some places the second line is barely impressed in the paper. Though rare, both the 4d and 6d are known on cover.

A new paper, specially made for postage stamps with the 'crown and CC' watermark appearing on each stamp, was used for the 10 April 1863 printing.



Perf. 13

These, the earliest colonial stamps to appear with the new watermark, were perforated 12½. The 6d in the rare rose-lilac shade is known used on 9 May on a cover to England, and the 4d, two days later on a cover to New Jersey. Both covers were carried to New York by s.s. *Corsica* on her first return voyage to New York, sailing on 12 May and arriving on the 17th. The 6d cover continued on to Liverpool in the s.s. *Australasian*, which sailed on 20 May and arrived on the 29th. The earliest date of use of the 1d, as is the case for all previous issues, has not been determined.

Reference

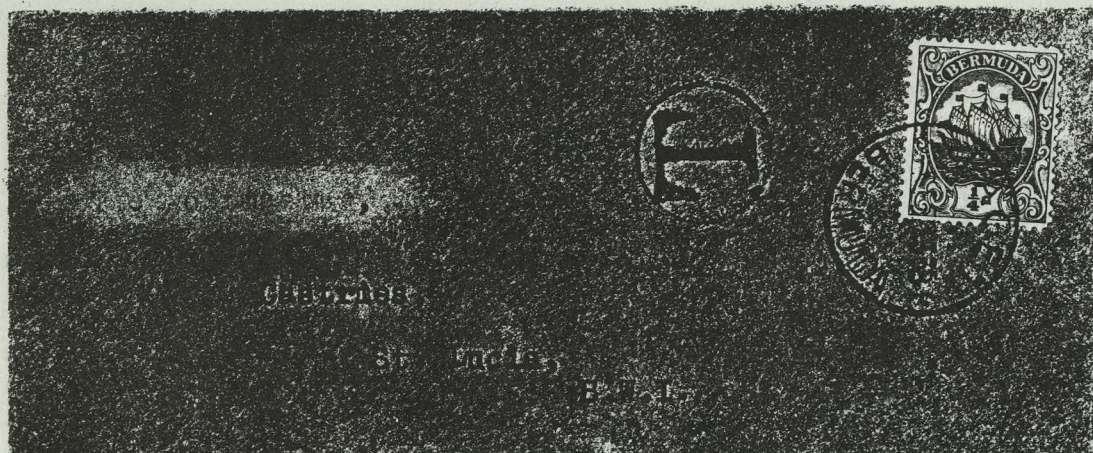
Percy de Worms, *Perkins Bacon Records*. London: Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1953.

The Philatelic Mailers of St. Lucia's Postage-Due Stamps

by HARRY T. WHITIN

A tremendous number of provisional postage-due stamps were printed at the Government Printing Office in December 1929. Two values, 1d and 2d, were printed, each in sheets of 60 stamps, for a total of 24,000 1d stamps on blue paper and 16,800

2d stamps on yellow paper. Each stamp was struck with a handstamp, and the numbers ran sequentially from one sheet to the next of each value. According to Ritchie, 300 stamps were released for use on January 3, 1930, but covers dated in 1930 are

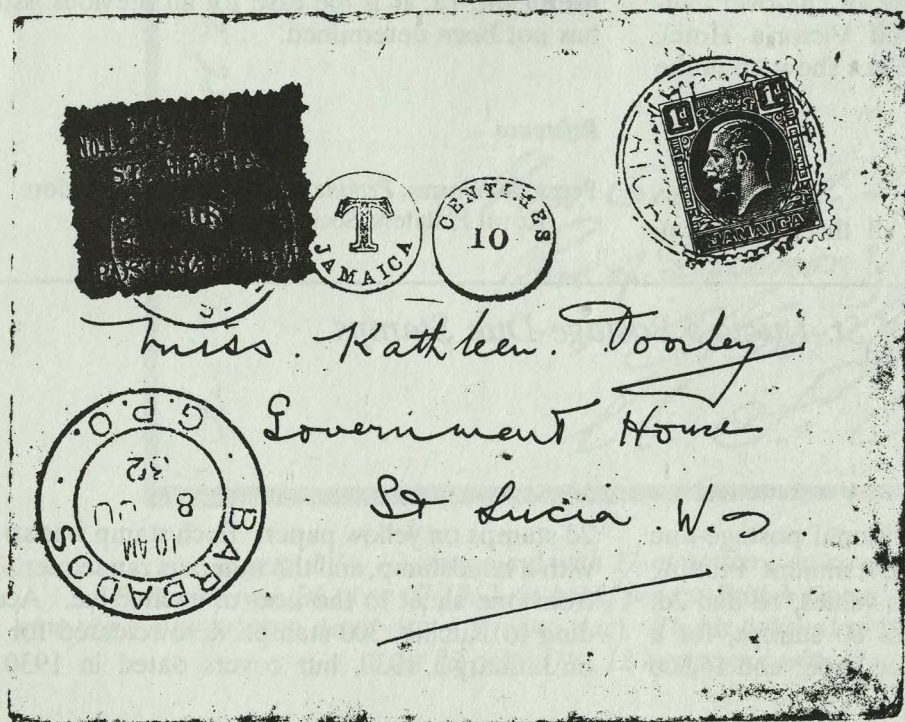
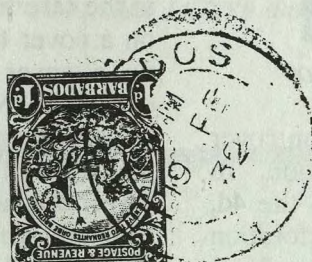


Mrs R. J. Laurie,

The Rectory,

Castries,

St Lucia.



SUNBEAM ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO.

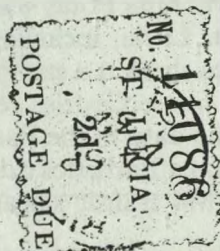
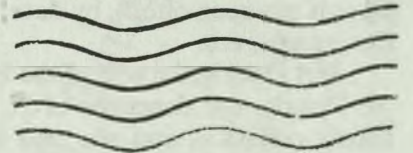
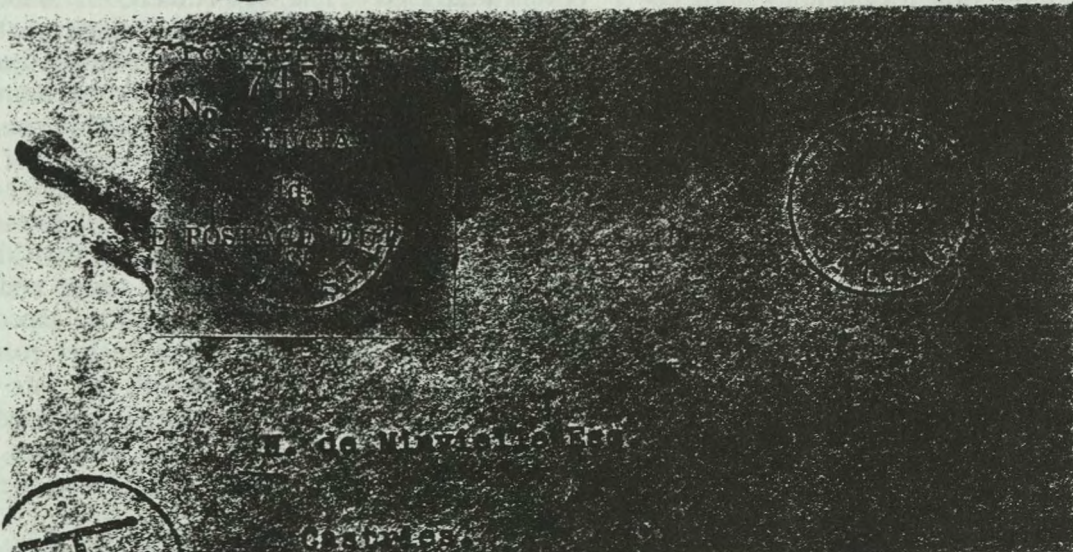
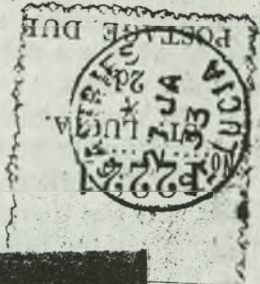
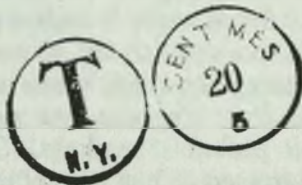
225 WEST MORGAN AVENUE

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA



Mr. Frank H. Johnson,

St. Lucia, W.I.



*Mr G. P. Cutres
c/o Cable office
Castries
St. Lucia (B.W.I.)*

extremely rare. Two 1930 covers (illustrated in *BCPJ* nos. 152 and 159) were returned to the main post office in Castries, as delivery was refused.

Starting in late 1931, philatelic covers began to appear, and 1932 saw the great majority of all covers using these provisional postage-due stamps. For the purpose of this article, the expression "philatelic mail" is defined to mean two or more covers addressed to the same person. Without the existence of philatelic covers, we would know very little about these peculiar and fascinating provisionals, and so we owe a debt of gratitude to all of these philatelic mailers.

By far the most prolific of all the philatelic mailers, accounting for at least 75 percent of all covers, was Ernest Panton, postmaster of the Cayman Islands. He was friendly with his fellow postmasters throughout the British Commonwealth, especially in the Caribbean, and would send them dozens of covers addressed to the Postmaster at St. Lucia, with the request that they attach insufficient to mail them from their post offices to St. Lucia. Upon arrival at Castries, the first thing that the St. Lucia postmaster did was to erase the first line of the address with his name – the identifying hallmark of Panton covers. He then affixed the proper postage-due stamp and applied the Castries datestamp.

To my mind, these covers were prepared for profit, but whether they were returned to Panton to sell or whether the St. Lucia postmaster himself offered them for sale is unknown. There are so many of these covers that the market must have been saturated quickly; nonetheless, but they command fairly high prices today. They can be collected in many ways – by originating colony (covers from Bermuda are relatively rare, for example, while those from Tortola and Turks Islands are seen often), by date, by the numbers on the stamps, etc.

Mrs Doorly, the wife of the Honourable Charles W. Doorly, the Governor of St. Lucia, was an avid stamp collector, and she had much fun with the provisional stamps. There are covers addressed to every member of her family at Government House – to her husband, to daughters Kathleen and Ina, and to herself – from Barbados, Jamaica, Castries, and New York City.

Canon Laurie, of the Episcopal Church, and his wife were both stamp collectors also, and perhaps they learned about the provisional stamps at afternoon tea at Government House from Mrs Doorly. In any event, there are several covers addressed to Mrs Laurie from Barbados. Some are addressed in long hand, and some are typewritten, but the ad-

resses are all indented identically and were undoubtedly prepared by the same person. The dates are also identical. Prepared for profit? I doubt it, as it was probably done for a lark.

George P. Cutress was a persistent and very interesting philatelic writer. My first item is a 1917 cover addressed to him as 'Air Mechanic 13555 R.F.C.'. After World War I, he worked for the Marconi Company as a wireless operator, still very interested in aviation. Some readers may recognize his name from early first-flight covers. During what must have been long and lonely hours when he had night duty, he became friends with fellow wireless operators throughout the Commonwealth. He would supply them with outdated magazines and periodicals from England, and in return they would handle his philatelic mailings. There are several covers addressed to him care of the Cable Office in St. Lucia from England, with no postage at all, as well as a few mailed from Antigua. Angus Parker relates that he used to visit Cutress at his home in Surrey, never failing to come away with large cartons of covers of all types.

Haydn Harris was another stamp collector who mailed covers to himself in Castries. I have two covers, both dated '3 SP 31' and both without postage, one with a 1d postage-due stamp and the other with a 2d stamp. A very curious aspect of these covers is that they bear a cachet reading 'FIRST DAY COVER'. Obviously, with this date they are not the first date that the stamps were used. Is it possible that they represent the first date that these stamps were in general usage, beyond the few trials in 1930?

Another St. Lucia collector, E. W. Williams, mailed himself covers from Barbados with underpaid postage. These were addressed in care of the Post Office, St. Lucia. I have two covers, both dated '25 NO 32', one with a 1d "wide NO", the other with a 2d "wide NO."

I have no details about S. H. Corkrell (or Cockrell?), but I have two covers addressed to him at 'G.P.O. St. Lucia' from Ipswich, but with no G.B. postage. Both are dated '20 JNE 32' and have a Castries receiver dated '11 JY 32'.

Several covers addressed to 'Miss Bouty General Post Office' were mailed from Barbados a few weeks apart. Miss Bouty was involved in many activities in St. Lucia, including Carnival and sports, and perhaps she was a stamp collector also. One of my covers has a Castries receiver dated only one day after the date in the Barbados postmark, while the other has a Barbados c.d.s. of '24 OC 32', as well as a type M4 transit slogan cancel of Hamilton,

Bermuda (!), dated '2 NOV 32' and a Castries receiving mark of '12 NO 32'.

Charles H. Boucher was the American consular agent in St. Lucia, and his covers were all mailed from the United States. He was also a stamp collector, with family or acquaintances in South Norwalk, Connecticut, for some of his covers originated there.

Charles W. King was in Customs and later became the Postmaster General of St. Lucia. He received underpaid mail from his daughter Wilhelmina, sent from 'Fordham Station NYC'. Was she perhaps attending school in New York?

There are many St. Lucia covers addressed to Frank H. Johnson, some with postage-due stamps. He was a prominent businessman in Castries, representing some U.S. firms. His covers come from Sunbeam Electrical Mfg. Co., Evansville, Indiana, Barbados, and Trinidad. Although it appears that the covers are commercial, the number of underpaid covers certainly puts him in the class of a philatelic mailer.

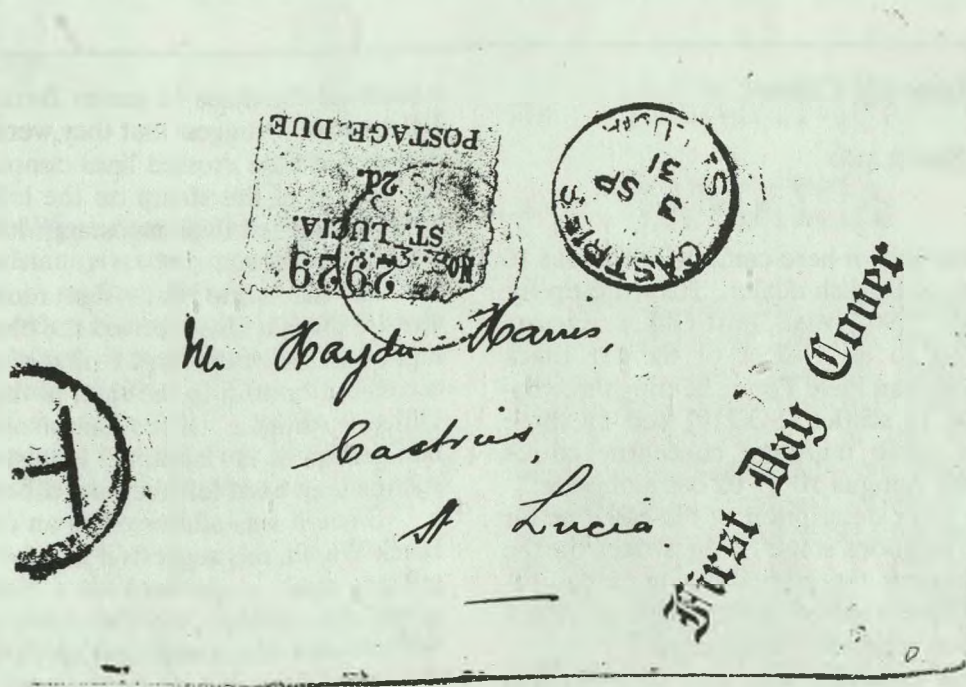
Then there is another prominent St. Lucian, 'H. de Minvielle, Esq.', who mailed several covers to himself from Castries, with no postage, on '28 JA 32'. Other well-known mailers include the ubiquitous Dr Hess and the Reverend Iremonger.

As word spread that the provisional postage-due stamps were to be replaced by De La Rue issues, the philatelic mailings appeared to end. The latest Panton cover that I have seen is dated '15 FEB 33', but there may be later ones. Mrs Doorly and George Cutress tried anew when the replacement stamps (SG D3 and D4) became available. To Cutress goes the honor of scoring the earliest date for the new stamps, with several covers dated '5 MAY 33', while Mrs Doorly was not far behind, with '8 MAY 33'.

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- _____. "St. Lucia provisional postage dues: a follow-up," *BCPJ* 159 (June 1991): 88.

With additional acknowledgments to Robert Devaux, Angus Parker, and others who have provided information in private correspondence.



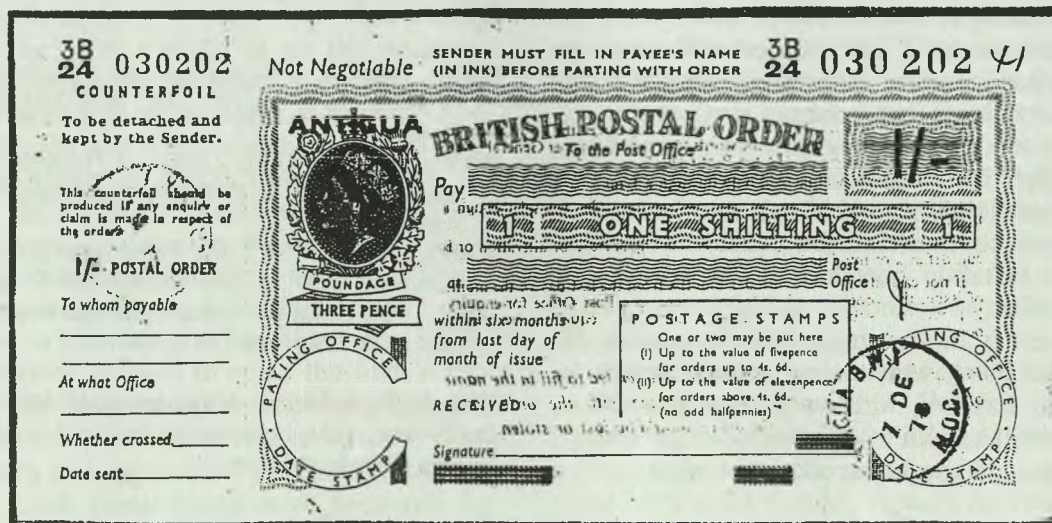
British Postal Orders – Antigua

by JACK HARWOOD

Great Britain introduced the "British Postal Order" in 1881, and it continues in use today. In 1903, the postal order system was extended to most of the colonies and dominions. British postal orders (BPOs) are known to have been overprinted for use in some colonies as early as 1915. Overprinting for

all colonies was discontinued in 1984, as the date-stamp was considered to be sufficient evidence of the place of issue.

Antigua has utilized overprinted BPOs, shown in the illustration. Further information on BPOs or any other type of money order used in Antigua is needed for the Antigua handbook (now in preparation). Can you provide additional details or examples? Please contact me at P.O. Box 32015, Midtown Station, Sarasota, FL 34239.



Antigua Military (?) Cover

by MARK W. SWETLAND

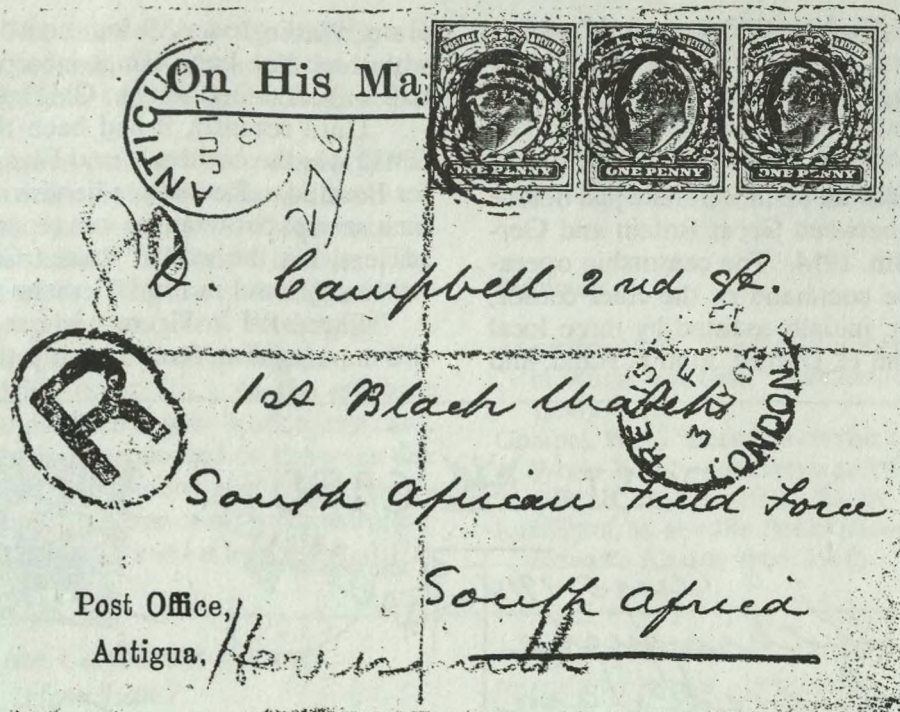
The OHMS cover shown here came to me about 10 years ago from an English dealer. His write-up for the cover read: "1902 OHMS Post Office, Antigua registered cover to an Officer of the 1st Black Watch, South African Field Force, bearing three copies of the GB 1d scarlet (SG.219) tied by three strikes of the dumb maritime concentric circles handstamp with Antigua JU 17 02 cds alongside." This provides a fair description of the cover as far as it went. It mentions some of the strikes on the cover but disregards the manuscript markings. A complete description would include these markings plus the London registered handstamp.

The OHMS envelope was sent with Antigua c.d.s. of JU 17 02 in black and the black Antigua large R in oval. It shows a manuscript 276 in black ink, perhaps also applied in Antigua. It seems that this was posted to South Africa via London where

it received the three 1d scarlet British King Edward VII stamps. I suggest that they were added in London as the blue crossed lines denoting registration are on top of the stamp on the left. Here it also received the red oval handstamp REGISTERED / F / 3 JY 02 / LONDON.

At the same time this received the blue crossed lines, it also received the blue crayon markings of 80 above the large R in oval and Harrismith across the bottom to the right of the two-line 'Post Office, / Antigua.' If the dumb concentric circular handstamp is a maritime handstamp, then the stamps may have left the post office uncanceled.

Since it was addressed to an officer in the 1st Black Watch, this suggests it may have been sent by military mail – perhaps via a Navy ship, as suggested by another member who saw this cover. Where were the stamps put on the cover? Could they have been put on by the post office? If not, who would have added the stamps? Would this have been the proper rate for a registered cover from Antigua to South Africa? Or did the stamps pay only part of the total rate? If postage addi-



onal to the OHMS envelope was needed, why were the stamps not added when posted in Antigua?

Can anyone suggest the full explanation of

these markings? Where were the stamps, blue lines, and blue crayon markings applied? Who applied them?

Jamaica Jottings

by IAN POTTER

I have been carefully re-reading Tom Foster's listing of Jamaica handstamps recently in order to prepare a display I gave to my local society in Chesterfield. I noticed that under J1, besides giving the dimensions of the standard item, Foster stated: "There may possibly be two markings of this type, differing in the width of the letter 'M'." As the dates involved cover a period of more than 50 years, I feel certain that there must be more than one version of this mark.

J1 JAMAICA

J1a JAMAICA

J3 JAMAICA

My own collection contains some examples of the standard mark and one that is considerably different. I show copies for comparison. I also have a vague recollection that I have seen a version with a different-size 'J' at the front, and Bob Swarbrick mentioned the same, although neither of us can find an example. However, I do have an example of J3 'JAMAICA', which is smudged so that the first letter looks like a 'J' in J1; this or a similar example might explain the confusion. If anyone else has any non-standard 'JAMAICA' marks, especially with a 'J' not dropping below the line of the other letters or dropping even lower than the standard, please let me know.

Bermuda: Two Early WWI Censor Marks

by STEWART JESSOP

Postal censorship was set up in Bermuda just before war was declared between Great Britain and Germany on August 4th, 1914. The censorship operation was under the command of the chief censor, Col. W. R. Winter, initially assisted by three local businessmen – John H. Darrell, John P. Hand, and

Harry Watlington. All four censors were supplied with three line handstamps incorporating their initials – the Ludington type CM11 mark.

Until recently, it had been thought that type CM11 was the earliest World War I censor marking for Bermuda. Recently, a handwritten censor mark on a newspaper wrapper was reported. The date is unclear, but the words "Passed Censor H.W." are written by hand in red ink on the wrapper.

Illustrated in Figure 1 is a second example of this marking discovered recently, this time on a pic-

Figure 1

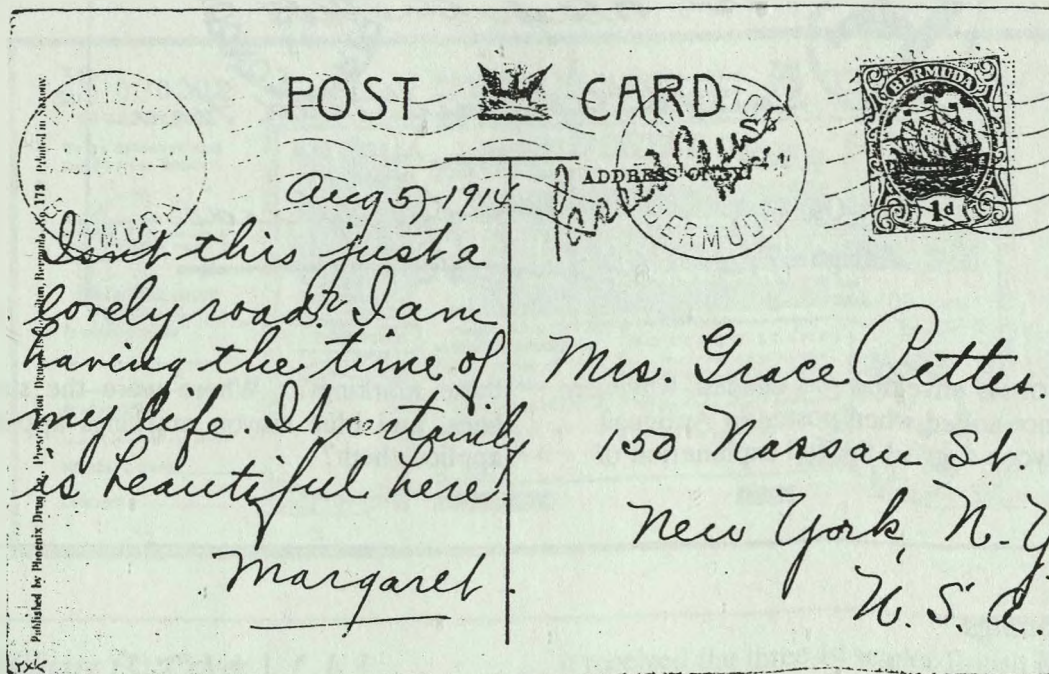
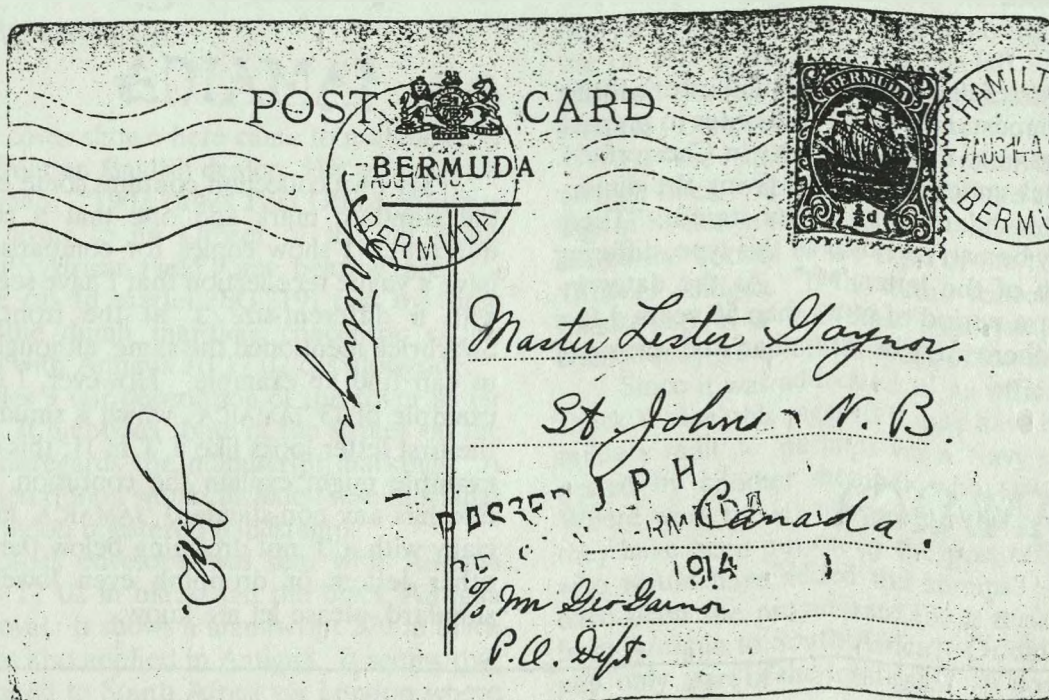


Figure 2



ture postcard. The handwritten "Passed Censor H.W." is also in red ink. The cancellation is the Hamilton M1 machine cancel, dated August 7th, 1914 at 8-00 A.M.

A second picture postcard with the Hamilton M1 cancel of the same date and time is illustrated in Figure 2. This, however, has a CM11 mark in purple, with censor John P. Hand's initials. The obvious question arises: Why does John Hand have a CM11 handstamp but not Harry Watlington? A clue may be found on the card in Figure 1. The writer has dated it August 5th. As the machine cancel ties the handwritten censor mark to the card, it is possible that this was censored on the same day that it was written and before the CM11 handstamps were ready. This, however, is conjecture.

At least one cover is known cancelled at Ha-

milton on August 6th, 1914. This has a CM11 with Col. Winter's initials. At the time of writing, I am not aware of any censor marks, whether handwritten or handstamped, date-cancelled on either the 4th or the 5th of August. Further input from members on this subject would be welcome.

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Censorship in the Caribbean During World War II: How Late?

by RON WIKE

With reference to Bill Ashley's query on when did B.W.I. censorship "die out" in World War II: the last recorded example of terminal censorship from Trinidad is on an incoming cover from Curaçao ar-

iving in Trinidad on 12th July 1945. The last recorded transit censorship dates from the beginning of August 1945. I have two covers, both despatched from Martinique and both to French Guiana. They were despatched on 23rd ? 1945 and 5th August 1945, and have Cayenne arrival backstamps of 23rd August and 11 August, respectively. At this stage of the war, it is probable that the censorship office had more to do with politics than with the war effort.

Leeward Islands: 1897 Jubilee Overprint on 5s (SG 16) Blocks of Four

by TONY FARMER

It is a pity that both the *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal* and the *British West Indies Study Circle Bulletin*, in mentioning the Stanley Gibbons sale of 29 June 1993, continue the error contained in Part VI (Leeward Islands) of Robson Lowe's *Encyclopaedia* - namely, that only three blocks of four are known. Apart from the block in the Queen's collection, there are at least **three** other blocks:

- 1 Lot 245 in the above-mentioned sale (which fetched £4,000, hammer price plus 10% buyer's premium) is the only marginal block but unfortunately it has a pinhole in the sw corner stamp.

- 2 I have a block in my collection, purchased at Christie's Robson Lowe's auction of 24 October 1989. This block was originally in Victor Toeg's collection, sold in March 1971. The Sexagenary overprint is slightly higher on the NE and SW stamps.
- 3 The third block, on which the overprint is higher on the SE corner stamp, was sold by Robson Lowe at their Bermuda-3 sale on 27 January 1978, when as Lot 1319 it realised US\$3,400.

I believe one of the latter two blocks was sold by David Feldman in New York in the early 1980s, when I think it realised about \$3,000, but I do not have an auction catalogue/prices realised of that occasion.

[Editor's Note: The news item in the June journal (p. 63) was based on a press release received from Stanley Gibbons, which refers to "only three known blocks."]

Trinidad POW Mail Censorship

by MICHAEL J. FENELON, M.D.

Further to Col. Seifert's article on the POW camps of Trinidad, I have two interesting covers sent from "Rented," both of which pre-date Col. Seifert's earliest known date – i.e., June 3rd and June 5th 1941, compared with June 9th. Both were sent by

a Herbert Rosen to a Roman Rosen in New York. The earlier of the two covers is marked in m/s (orange crayon) 'Written English'. It also has a straight-line violet 'CAMP COMMANDANT' on the front, and a return address 'c/o Rented, Trinidad (B.W.I.)'. The second cover, posted only two days later, is marked in pencil 'German' and has a 'PASSED BY/POSTAL CENSOR/ 9' handstamp. Perhaps the writer felt he had not adequately expressed himself in English.



Red Cross Stamps and Charity Labels: A Follow-Up

by ROBERT V. SWARBRICK

The June issue of the journal contained a most interesting article on this subject; unfortunately, the article contained some misleading information. Specifically, I would refer to the section on Jamaica: the cover shown is most certainly non-philatelic; in fact, it is most desirable! These charity labels were well written up in the Jamaica Handbook of 1928, and their usage is dealt with in detail. The fact that Gunter was lucky to be able to add an example of

this rare usage in his collection, which is probably the only example to have survived, is only because he realised the importance of this issue, as well as its background.

Geoffrey Gunter was always interested in Free marks and was in an ideal position to collect them. They make up a most interesting study, and some years ago I was fortunate to be able to purchase a large collection, initially formed by Astley Clarke and added to by Gunter. Sadly, it does not contain an example of the "Patriotic Fund" used on cover. I does, however, have a remarkably similar example of specific usage addressed to... yes, our friend Gunter!

The background is very similar, and yet again the usage is supported by the recorded fact. Sadly, I

JAMAICA WAR CONTINGENT FUND.

G.C. Gunter Esq.,

Ja. Gov't Railway

Kingston.



cannot recall the source of my reference, but no doubt somebody will recall its origins. Of particular interest is the use of the 'PAID' handstamp in conjunction with the signature of William Wilson, who originally suggested the creation of the fund.

This indirect method of subsidising a worthwhile cause continued into recent times, as shown by the cards used by the Jamaica Central War Assistance

Committee, which enjoyed free postage privileges.

References

Jamaica: Its Postal History, Postage Stamps and Postmarks, ed. by G. W. Collett, W. Buckland Edwards, C. S. Morton, and L.C.C. Nicholson (London: Stanley Gibbons, 1928), p. 142.

People, Places, and Events

by MICHEL FORAND

STAMPSHOW 93

A pleasant surprise awaited those who travelled to Houston, Texas in late August to attend STAMPSHOW 93 (the name given to the show where the American Philatelic Society holds its annual general meeting, which takes place in different cities every year): the show's program listed a meeting of the BCPSG from 10 to 11.50 a.m. on Friday, 19 August. No one's name was mentioned as coordinator for this mysterious meeting, but some of us, at least, had an inkling....

Thus those who attended the meeting (about 10 people) discovered that it had been arranged by Gale Raymond, reporter and philatelist *extraordin-*

aire, a resident of Houston and a stalwart supporter and animator of the Group since its beginnings. Gale, who says he helped arrange six meetings at STAMPSHOW 93, presented a fascinating slide display of a number of his "impossible" covers from various places. He is to be thanked for taking the initiative of this informal get-together. In addition to those present at the meeting, several other BCPSG members arrived too late to attend the display or were otherwise engaged (dealer-members, in particular).

As APS members know, STAMPSHOW is the occasion where the annual "World Series of Philately" comes to its conclusion with the selection of the Champion of Champions among Grand-Award-winning exhibits from 31 APS-sponsored stamp shows held in different areas of the United States during the past year. One remarkable fact about this year's competition, in which 28 exhibits were entered, is that no fewer than six of the Champion of Champions exhibits were by BCPSG members –



March 1993 – His Excellency Governor Peter Penfold cutting the inaugural ribbon at the Third Annual Philatelic Exhibition organized by the British Virgin Islands Philatelic Society. (Photo V. Pickering)



May 1993 – Happy hour at POLSKA 93 (Poznan, Poland): from left to right, Elizabeth Ohm, Peter McCann, Jean and Jim Mazepa, Helen and Trevor Davis. (Photo R. Cooley)



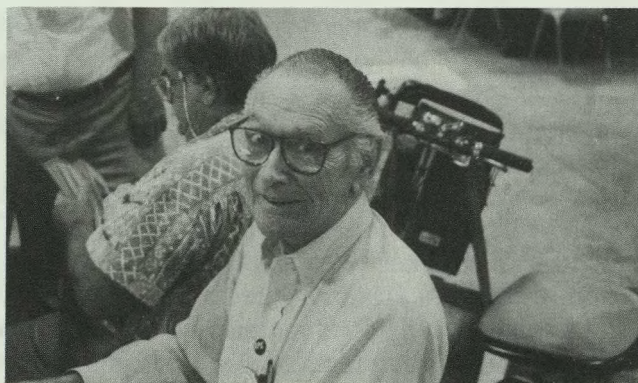
August 1993 – Six BCPSG "prix d'honneur" at STAMPSHOW 93: from left to right, Bob Cooley, Paul Larsen, Peter McCann, Randy Neil (incoming president of the APS), Roger Schnell, Dempsey Prappas, and Quintus Fernando. (Photo M. Forand)



August 1993 – Some of the members present at the BCPSG get-together at STAMPSHOW 93; from left to right, back row: Michel Forand, Paul Larsen, Charles Gambill (partly hidden), Pete Thompson; front row, Rob Wynstra, Gale Raymond, and Dempsey Prappas.



August 1993 – A meeting of editors at STAMPSHOW 93: Elaine Boughner (who, as Elaine Durnin, was editor of BCPI in 1978–9) and Michel Forand. (Photo P. Larsen)



August 1993 – Charles Sawyer, a Houston resident and BCPSG member, at STAMPSHOW 93. (Photo P. Larsen)

Bob Cooley, Quintus Fernando, Paul Larsen, Peter McCann, Dempsey Prappas, and Roger Schnell, all of whom were present at the show. Only two of these exhibits dealt with the Caribbean area – Peter's "Turks and Caicos Islands Postal History" and Roger's "Private Steamship Stamps of the Caribbean" – but this strong BCPSG representation is noteworthy nonetheless. Quintus and Bob were also represented (by non-Caribbean exhibits) in the open competition, and Paul exhibited his "Federal Postal Stationery of the Leeward Islands" for the first time. All three exhibits won gold medals.

In the philatelic literature exhibition at STAMP-SHOW 93, the 1992 run of this journal won a vermeil award and placed among the top 14 publications receiving gold or vermeil medals. As in past exhibitions, the jury felt that while the contents and general presentation of the journal are "good," the average quality of the illustrations is only "adequate." Authors, take note!

Templates for Postmark Identification

In his article on the type K3a datestamps of Bermuda (*BCPJ*, December 1992, pp. 130-1), M. H. Ludington suggested that the illustrations be photocopied onto tracing paper, which could then be placed directly over stamps with the K3a datestamps in order to identify the post office from which they originated. Peter Flynn has written to add the suggestion that photocopies made on the transparent stock used for producing overhead projections would produce even clearer reproductions and facilitate identification. Dr Flynn concluded his letter by saying: "If one had a way of eliminating the face of the stamp in the background, it would work quite well." Mr Ludington agreed that the process suggested by Peter Flynn produces excellent results and suggested that if a filter of the same color as the stamps is used in the photocopying (or photographic) process, this helps to fade out the design and reveal the cancellation itself more clearly. Thus if the stamp in question is red, a red filter would remove details from the background and show up the postmark more vividly. This standard technique should also work well with overprints.

Publications

This issue of the journal is accompanied by "flyers" promoting two new publications dealing with the British Caribbean area. The first of these, *British Guiana Postal History and Catalog of British Guiana Stamps*, by Veronica V. Khemraj, is being published

by the Guyana Philatelic Society – of which Mrs. Khemraj is the president – and distributed by the BCPSG. The second, *The Early Airmails of St. Lucia*, is a BCPSG monograph written by Group founding member Robert Devaux, a resident of that island.

If you are interested in the areas covered by these publications, you are encouraged to place your orders immediately so that the printing quantities may be determined.

Picture Postcard Catalogues

by BILL ASHLEY

Four of these are now approaching the printing stage – specifically, Montserrat, Cayman Islands, Dominica, and British Virgin Islands. This notice represents a last call for data from those collectors who have not already been in contact with Tom Giraldi, Jay Fredrick, or me for this purpose.

Please send front and back photocopies to me at P.O. Box 501, Moraga, CA 94556, USA. Away from the images, please also supply the following information:

- address side: color of printing and of card stock;
- view side: color of photograph and of other printing (title, etc.);
- dates that can be deciphered from postmarks (this information is often unclear on photocopies).

All contributors will be acknowledged in the catalogue. Limited reimbursement of photocopy costs is available from me if several images are furnished per photocopy page.

Waterlow Study Circle

The Waterlow Study Circle was formed in 1981 with the aim of investigating aspects of the stamps of all countries printed by either Waterlow & Sons Ltd. or Waterlow Brothers & Layton. [Editor's note: According to the table of contents in Colin Fraser and Robson Lowe's *The Die Proofs of Waterlow & Sons*, Part I, "Great Britain & the Empire to 1960," Waterlow printed stamps of virtually all countries of the British Caribbean area, including Bermuda, British Guiana, and British Honduras.]

In addition to meetings (usually held in London), there have been 29 issues of the *Waterlow Study Circle Journal*, edited since 1983 by David Hubbard. Many aspects of Waterlow printing methods have been discussed in the articles published in the journal. After 11 years of existence, much progress

has been made, and knowledge about the subject has been materially advanced, assisted in recent years by the discovery and availability of much Waterlow archival material. Many areas of study have yet to be covered, however – in particular, the post-World War I era.

Membership subscription is £6 per year; back issues of the journal are available at £2 each. For more information, contact the Secretary, Noel Lyons, 96 Lowther Drive, Enfield, Middx., EN2 7JR, U.K.

[Based on a press release from the WSC]

Additions to the Philatelic Collections of the British Library

The philatelic collection of Commonwealth stamps and postal stationery formed by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has been transferred to the British Library. The collection dates back to 1890, when the then Colonial Office issued instructions to all British territories that all examples of postage and revenue stamps as well as postal stationery were to be sent to London for this collection.

Included are a fine range of revenue stamps from the late Victorian period to early in the present reign, as well as some surface-printed postal issues in imperforate (plate proof) condition. Postal stationery is well represented with issues to the reign of George VI.

This addition to the Philatelic Collections of the British Library further strengthens the unique research materials available to students and complements the Crown Agents Philatelic and Security Archive.

The collection will be known as the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Collection. Among the items of note in it is a reprinted sheet of the 1852–60 Trinidad 1d red, fifth issue (1860).

The British Library is one of the world's greatest research centres. Its Philatelic Collections are the national philatelic collections of the U.K. and comprise material from most countries and periods. They are available for viewing by appointment.

Further information is available from the British Library Philatelic Collections, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, U.K. (telephone: 071-323 7635; FAX: 071-323 7745).

[Press release]

President's Message

by JAY FREDRICK

Membership Renewal

It's that very important time of the year again, for a number of reasons. First and foremost in importance is the welfare of the Group: it's 1994 DUES time! Enclosed with this issue you will find a dues statement and a pre-addressed return envelope to facilitate your **prompt** payment. I can only plead with all of you to send your form and remittance immediately to either the Treasurer or the International director, as appropriate. Renewals for 1993 have been received as late as July – a situation that has wreaked havoc on our accounts and records. In addition to your dues, you are encouraged to make voluntary donations to the funds listed on the renewal form.

Those who plan to be involved in British Caribbean philately for the rest of their collecting lives are encouraged to take up a life membership (see rates on the renewal form). And if you decide to leave the Group, please advise us accordingly: we

will not pester you with reminders.

We would also ask that members refrain from "arbitraging" on the exchange rate when paying their dues. The amounts shown on the form, whether in U.S. dollars or pounds sterling, are those which should be received by the Group.

BCPSG Annual Meeting in Orlando

As announced in the June journal (page 66), the BCPSG will hold its annual meeting and public auction during FLOREX 93, which is to take place in Orlando, Florida, on November 5–7.

All arrangements for the Group's participation in FLOREX are being ably and efficiently handled by a new Group member, Mr. Lynn Cohen, a resident of Orlando. Lynn indicates that FLOREX, which is organized by the Florida Federation of Stamp Clubs (comprising 48 individual stamp clubs), will be held at the Centro-Plex Exhibition Hall in downtown Orlando, opening at 10 a.m. all three days and closing at 6 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, and 4 p.m. on Sunday. There will be 200 exhibit frames and 50 stamp dealers. In addition, the U.S. Post Office will have a booth.

The Group's activities will be held from 1 to 6 p.m. on Saturday, November 6th. It is planned that

the meeting and displays by members, open to the public, will take place between 1 and 3 p.m.; the set-up of the auction and viewing of the lots will follow between 3 and 4 p.m., and the auction will begin at 4 p.m. This scheduling will enable those who wish to attend the Judges' Critique, which begins at 3 p.m., to do so without missing any official portion of the meeting.

On Friday, November 5th, at 7.30 p.m., those members already in Orlando (and their spouses or companions) will gather at Vivaldi Ristorante Italiano in Orlando (near the show site) for an evening of dining and socializing. This will be an excellent opportunity for FLOREX bourse participants (members and non-members alike) to join in the Group's activities, and a special invitation is extended to them.

Those who desire reservation forms for the Omni Orlando Hotel, which is connected to the CentroPlex Exhibition Hall, can contact me at the address given on the inside front cover. The rate is \$85/night, single or double. Reservations must be received by the hotel by October 13, so don't delay.

SESCAL 93 Regional Meeting

An informal regional meeting of the Group will take place at 12 noon, Saturday, October 9th, during SESCAL 93 in Los Angeles. (See page 67 of the June journal for details.) If you plan to attend and would like to participate in the show-and-tell portion of the meeting, please drop me a line.

Election of Trustees for 1994-99

You will also find enclosed with this issue a ballot

for the constitutionally required election of three Trustees for six-year terms. If you wish to nominate anyone other than the three candidates recommended by the Nominating Committee, space on the ballot is provided for that purpose. Please make sure that your candidate will accept the position, if elected, **before** marking your ballot. For information about the current board of Trustees, please refer to page 66 of the June 1993 journal.

Study Group Leader for Barbuda

In the absence of a specifically designated Study Group Leader for Barbuda, I am pleased to announce the appointment of Rob Wynstra to that position. Please direct any questions or comments about that island to him at the address shown on the inside front cover. Mark Swetland will continue to serve as the Study Group Leader for Antigua.

The Edward F. Addiss Memorial Fund

I am happy to report that the Edward F. Addiss Public Relations Memorial Fund has been formally established with the receipt of a check for \$15,000 from Ed's estate. I will be acting as the Fund Administrator, in coordination with the Group's Treasurer, Barry Friedman. The Fund has already received a generous contribution from one of our members, and I urge you to follow suit. All contributions to the Addiss Fund are tax-deductible and will be individually listed, by name only, in future issues of the journal. Ed's widow, Lee, will also be so notified, as appropriate.

Jay L. Fredrick

Secretary's Report

by PETER J. KAULBACK

New Applicants

The applicants listed in the June 1993 issue of the journal have been admitted to membership in the Group.

BANKS, Barry V.: P.O. Box 4097, Ogden, UT 84403; collects Commonwealth 1840-1960, Bahamas, Bermuda, KGVI specialized, entire British Caribbean; sponsored by M. Forand.

FREEMAN, Gregg: 1740 Terrace Drive, Belmont, CA 94002; ; collects Cayman Is., Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Is., U.S. plate blocks; sponsored by J. Fredrick.

FROUD, S.: 3 Belmont Road, Gillingham, Kent, ME7 5JB, U.K.; collects British Empire, St. Vincent; sponsored by R. Swarbrick.

FULLER, Darryl: 18 Ratcliffe Crescent, Florey, ACT 2615, Australia; collects Leeward Islands, especially postal stationery; sponsored by P. Kaulback.

GRASSMAN, Charles L.: 352-C Kingston Drive, St. Louis, MO 63125-3319; collects Bermuda, Japan, Ireland, Greenland, Ryukyus, Canal Zone, Finland, Norway, G.B., Egypt, North Borneo; sponsored by J. Fredrick.

- LOEVY, Sandor A.: 1224 N. East Avenue, Oak Park, IL 60302; collects pre-QEII Commonwealth stamps and postal stationery, New Zealand, Ireland, postal War Tax stamps, U.S. modern postal history, engraving & engravers, banking & finance; sponsored by J. Fredrick.
- MITCHELL, Dr Earl H.: 1322 28th Street NW, Washington, DC 20007; collects Antigua, Barbuda, 19th century U.S.; sponsored by T. Giral-di.
- PETERS, Stephen M.: 426, 26th Street, West Palm Beach, FL 33407; collects Belize, British Honduras, U.S.; sponsored by J. Fredrick.
- PUZINE, John L.: 431 South Street, Reading, MA 01867; collects Bermuda; sponsored by M. Forand.
- REISNER, William A.: P.O. Box 60201, Seattle, WA 98177; collecting interests not shown; sponsored by G. Raymond.
- SCHNEIDER, Robert: 301 East 8th Street, New York, NY 10017; collects British Empire; sponsored by J. Fredrick.
- SHEPHERD, Stuart C.: 229 Elmwood Avenue, North York, Ont., Canada M2N 3M8; collects Jamaica to 1969, maps on stamps; sponsored by P. Kaulback.
- STANTON, R. J.: Old Rectory, Salmonby, Horn-castle, Lincs., England, LN9 6PX; collects all B.W.I., Ceylon, Mauritius, Newfoundland; sponsored by D. Druett.
- THOMPSON, Dr Randall T.: 411 West K Place, Apt. 603, Jenks, OK 74037; collects Jamaica, Hong Kong, Canada, South Africa; sponsored by J. Fredrick.
- VINELLI, Paul: 2704 Segovia Street, Coral Gables, FL 33134; collects British Honduras, Belize; sponsored by J. Fredrick.

Address Changes or Corrections

- Belcher, S. J.: the town is Swindon, not Sindon (incorrectly shown in the June journal)
- Bilhaut, Comm. Michel: Le Bourg, 72430 Pirmil, France
- Dow, Jeffrey: P.O. Box 657, Florence AL 35631
- Everett, Walter: 571 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, CT 06105
- Finneran, Charles: 1302 Mississippi Avenue, Lynn Haven, FL 32444
- Gompel, Bill C.: P.O. Box 872, Florence, AL 35631-0872
- Hamm, Arthur C.: 5301 Ridgefield Rd., Bethesda, MD 20816
- Lindquist, June A. V.: Librarian, Van Scholten Collection, Enid M. Bea Library & Archives, 20 Dronningens Gade, St. Thomas, VI 00802
- Towers, Robert P.: Shrewsbury Lodge, Shrewsbury, Dublin 4, Ireland

Dropped for Non-Payment of 1993 Dues

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Bennetts, Mark P. | Beston, Bernard P. |
| Black, H. Moreton | Bourne, Elliott B. |
| Burnham, Frederic W. | Bustard, R. J. |
| Collier, Henry W. | Crocker, David G. |
| Doig, Kenneth F. | Elliott, Richard |
| Finnie, Norman | Gates, Thomas B. |
| Gilbert, Lewis D. | Glynn, Kenneth |
| Hahn, Alfred | Hollenbeck, Martin F. |
| Johnson, Steve W. | Johnston, J.F.J. |
| Keresztesy, John C. | LeMire, Paul M. |
| Lewis, Boyd W. | Rich, G. Barrett |
| Sabourin, Marcel | |

Deceased

Meschter, Elwood

FOR SALE

A complete mint collection of all Guyana stamps from May 1966 to June 1993 – a total of 522 issues comprising 3,692 stamps, including 1,746 overprints. Reasonable offers will be considered.

Mrs Veronica Khemraj, P.O. Box 10471, Georgetown, Guyana.

British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group Publications

Back Issues — Back issues of the *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal* may be ordered from Thomas E. Giraldi, 2021 Wylie Dr., Modesto, CA 95355. Send a stamped, addressed envelope for a list of issues available; most issues since Whole Number 106 (February 1979) are currently on hand, as are some earlier issues. The price per issue is \$2.50; for a full year's issues, \$10.00; payment may be in U.S. dollars or sterling. Postage is extra; assume an average weight of 6 ounces per issue in estimating postage; excess postage will be refunded. Make all checks payable to the "British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group."

Reprints — Volumes 1-9 of the *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal* and all study papers issued during the first nine years

were reprinted in 1990 under the supervision of Michael Vokins. The reprints are now sold out, but copies may still be available from David Druett, Pennymead Auctions, Scotton, Knaresborough, N. Yorks, HG5 9HN, England.

Monographs — The following monographs may be ordered from Cyril F. Bell, c/o Cylix, 4886 Candlewood Lane, Stone Mountain, GA 30088. Nos. 1-7 are reprints of articles originally printed in the journal; nos. 8 and 9 are based on Grand Award-winning exhibits; nos. 10, 11, and 12 are original monographs. Checks in U.S. dollars or sterling should be made payable to the "British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group." All monograph prices include postage at the surface printed-matter rate; please enquire about airmail rates.

No.	Title(s), Author(s), Year, No. of Pages	USA and Canada	Overseas	
1	<i>Postal Markings of the Turks and Caicos Islands</i> , by Michael Wilson; with <i>Caicos Islands Adventures</i> , by Gale J. Raymond, 1982; 19 pp.	\$6.00	\$6.50	£4.05
2	<i>Bahamas Postal Stationery</i> , by Graham Hoey; <i>Jamaica Postal Stationery</i> , by Thomas Foster 1982; 24 pp.	\$6.50	\$7.00	£4.40
3	<i>First Flights of Bermuda and British Caribbean FAM Routes</i> , by Charles E. Cwiakala, 1982; 35 pp.	\$7.50	\$8.00	£5.00
4	<i>Jamaica Railway Town Cancells</i> , by Robert Topaz, Fred Seifert and Charles E. Cwiakala; and <i>Registration Markings and Labels</i> , by Reg Lant, Robert Topaz and Clint von Pohle, 1982; 41pp.	\$8.00	\$8.50	£5.30
5	<i>The Unpaid and Tax Markings of Jamaica</i> , by Reg Lant, 1983; 45 pp.	\$6.50	\$7.00	£4.40
6	<i>The Town Cancells of Trinidad and Tobago</i> , by Edward Addiss, Reuben Ramkissoon and Walton Van Winkle, 1983; 55 pp.	\$9.00	\$9.50	£5.95
7	<i>The Posts of St. Lucia</i> , by Geoff Ritchie; and <i>Postal History of Soufriere</i> , by Robert Devaux, 1982; 72 pp.	\$10.50	\$11.00	£6.90
8	<i>Grenada Postal History, 1764-1913</i> , by Dan Walker, ca. 1981; 164 leaves.	\$20.00	\$21.00	£12.50
9	<i>Exploring Jamaica through Obliterators</i> , by Ian Woodward, 1982; 160 pp.	\$20.00	\$21.00	£12.50
10	<i>The Town Cancells of British Honduras, 1880-1973</i> by Edward F. Addiss, 1990; 68 pp.	\$15.50	\$16.00	£10.00
11	<i>The Furness Line to Bermuda</i> , by Morris H. Ludington and Michael R. Rego, 1991; 58 pp.	\$15.00	\$15.50	£9.70
12	<i>Early Air Mails of Saint Lucia, 1929-35</i> , by Robert J. Devaux, 1993; 26 pp.	\$6.50	\$7.00	£4.40

Offered on behalf of the Guyana Philatelic Society:

Veronica V. Khemraj, <i>British Guiana Postal History and Catalog of British Guiana Stamps</i>	\$25.00	—	£17.50
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The Awards List



Compiled by PAUL LARSEN



COMPEX 93, May 28–30, Rosemont, Illinois
NAPEX 93, June 4–6, Washington, D.C.
PIPEX 93, May 7–9, Vancouver, Canada
ROYAL 93 ROYALE / ORAPEX, April 30–May 2, Ottawa, Canada
STAMPSHOW 93, August 19–22, Houston, Texas
TOPEX 93, June 25–27, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Bowman, George. "The Rowe aerial achievements from WIAE to Pan Am, 1927–1931" – NAPEX 93: silver
Cooley, Robert. "Great Britain line-engraved One Penny & Two Pence values, 1840–1879" – STAMPSHOW 93: prix d'honneur; "Cayman Islands: the philately of three reigns, 1829–1932" – STAMPSHOW 93: gold, Ingeborg Herst Award
Fernando, Quintus. "Nicaragua, 1862–1899" – STAMPSHOW 93: prix d'honneur; "The 1868 issue of Mexico" – STAMPSHOW 93: gold, APS pre-1900 medal
Forand, Michel. *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, 1992 – STAMPSHOW 93: vermeil; *Congress Book 1992* – STAMPSHOW 93: gold
Ireson, Ray. "The Panama Canal story" – PIPEX 93: gold; ROYAL 93/ORAPEX: gold
Larsen, Paul. "German Togo, 1885–1914" – STAMPSHOW 93: prix d'honneur; "Federal postal stationery of the Leeward Islands" – STAMPSHOW 93: gold, United Postal Stationery Society Marcus White Award
McCann, Peter. "Turks and Caicos Islands postal history" – STAMPSHOW 93: prix d'honneur
Prappas, Dempsey. "Falkland Islands, 1871–1935" – STAMPSHOW 93: prix d'honneur
Ramkissoon, Ben. "M. K. Gandhi" – TOPEX 93: silver; "Tobago" – COMPEX 93: Roosevelt Phil. Soc. President's Award; "U.S. Forces in Trinidad" – COMPEX 93: Ben Reeves Literature Award for best article in show directory
Schnell, Roger. "Private steamship stamps of the Caribbean" – STAMPSHOW 93: prix d'honneur
Triggle, Ann. "Ichthyology" – TOPEX 93: gold, Biology Unit Award

Note to Advertisers

Advertising rates are as follows:

	Width	Height	Yearly rate
Full page	7"	9½"	\$125
Half page	7"	4¾"	\$75
Quarter page	3½"	4¾"	\$45
Eighth of a page	3½"	2¾"	\$30

The cost of back-page space, when available, is 10% above the regular rate. One-time ads are accepted at 40% of the yearly rate. The initial advertising copy should be sent to the Advertising Manager along with remittance, but changed copy should be forwarded to the Editor by the following deadlines: for the March issue, 15 January; for the June issue, 15 April; for the September issue, 15 July; for the December issue, 15 October.

Actual-size, camera-ready copy is preferred.

Checks to be made payable to the "British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group." Please forward payment to the Advertising Manager:

Mr Charles E. Cwiakala
1527 South Fairview Avenue
Park Ridge, IL 60008, U S A

Wanted

British Caribbean Philatelic Literature

Collector seeks complete and undamaged copies of the following (originals only) for his collection:

BCPJ, W/N 53 (will purchase complete run if bound)
British Guiana Philatelic Journal, nos. 1, 8–13, 20, 24–37 (will purchase complete run if bound)
BWI Philatelist (1949–58), vol. 1, nos. 1 and 2
Caribbeana, nos. 2 and 3
Jamaica Philatelist (1927–49), will purchase bound run
Trinidad Philatelic Review, 1946, 1947 and 1949.

Babcock, *Unusual Stamps of Jamaica* (1955)
Baldwin, brochures on Barbados and Trinidad airmails, reprinted from *The Aero Field* (c 1950)
Bailey, *Current Post Offices and Postmarks of Jamaica* (1968)
Beckton, *British Honduras Local surcharges*, reprinted from *The London Philatelist* (c 1925)
Morton, *Jamaica Post Towns, 1840–1875* (1921)
Poole, *Postage Stamps of British Honduras* (1910)
Raymond, "Grenada: Operation Urgent Fury" (1988)
Saunders, "The KGV issue for Bermuda: an attempt to examine and evaluate new evidence" (KGVICS, 1970)
Yardley, *Virgin Islands Issues, 1866–1890* (1921)

Please make offer. Other titles needed.

M. Forand, Box 20145, Ottawa, CANADA K1N 9P4

Do you collect British West Indies Postal History?

IF SO, WE MAY BE ABLE TO HELP YOU

Our stocks consist of British Commonwealth Postal History (with postcards from some colonies). If you would care to inform us of your collecting interests, we would be delighted to send you photocopies of any relative items we obtain.

Besides being members of the BCPSG, we are members of the P.T.S. (London). Prices in sterling or US dollars.

CHRIS RAINEY

5 Kelly Road, Bowers Gifford
Basildon, Essex SS13 2HL, U.K.

TELEPHONE: 01144 268 726687

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