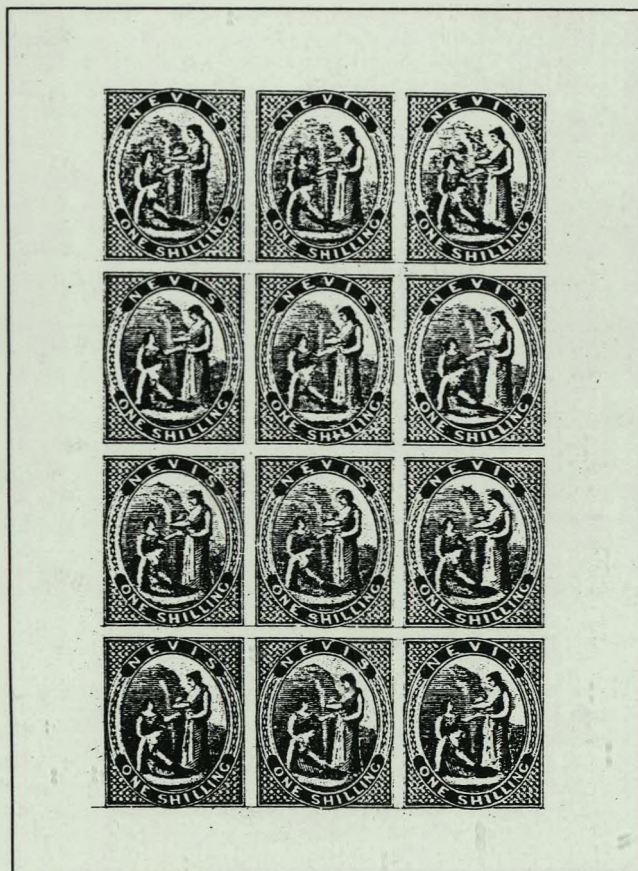


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Nevis: the 1s Plate
(see article by R. Schnell, p. 127)

OTHER FEATURES:

Bahamas Postal Stationery
Bermuda Military Mail
Jamaica Jottings
Montserrat Censorship



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Bahamas Postal Stationery: An Update

by S. GRAHAM HOEY

A recent opportunity to do some research in the De La Rue Private Day Books ("I" to "Z" and "AA" to "AS") and Colonial Stamp Books (nos. 7 to 20), held in the National Postal Museum in London, has uncovered a great deal of information about the postal stationery of the Bahamas, and members who have copies of my original articles in the *BCPJ* of December 1976 and August 1977 may like to amend them accordingly.

The Day Books contain copies of the invoices for all stamps, postal stationery, currency notes, bonds, and passports printed by De La Rue for the Bahamas from 1862 up to the beginning of the reign of King George VI.

Unfortunately, there are no volumes for the period from January 22, 1938 to April 30, 1941, and the series ends with a single volume covering the years 1941 and 1942. The last three volumes of the Colonial Stamp Books (nos. 18, 19, and 20) do cover this gap but unfortunately, the microfilm copy of the latter part of Volume 19 and Volume 20 is, to all intents and purposes, practically illegible; to date, I have not been able to arrange access to the original volumes. It should be noted that all the dates given are those of invoicing and despatch from London; in every case, the material is likely to have reached Nassau some time afterwards.

Envelopes

1881 First issue. There were two printings:

Dec. 2, 1880 10,125 4d size no. 8½

Jan. 7, 1891 6,000 4d size no. 8½

It is likely that the second printing provided the bulk of the various provisional issues that were surcharged in 1891.

1882 There were four printings of this issue:

Mar. 25, 1892 5,000 2½d size "about 6 x 3½"
400 [specimens]

Sep. 4, 1893 10,075 2½d size "about 6 x 3½"

Jun. 3, 1896 10,250 2½d size "about 6 x 3½"

Jun. 8, 1900 8,125 2½d size "about 6 x 3½"

- 1902 Queen's staircase design. The envelopes of this issue had a pointed flap:
 Sep. 11, 1901 5,025 1d
 722 [specimens]
- 1902 King Edward VII issue. Three printings:
 Dec. 29, 1902 10,100 2½d
 722 [specimens]
 Dec. 30, 1905 10,075 2½d
 Nov. 1, 1906 10,000 2½d
- 1912 Second Queen's staircase issue. This had a scallop-

- ed flap; there were three small printings:
 May 2, 1912 5,112 1d size 9½; "A" quality
 Jul. 27, 1921 5,136 1d size 9½; "A" quality
 Feb. 18, 1926 5,328 1d size 9½; "A" quality
- 1925 Third Queen's staircase issue. This date should be altered to 1927. There were two printings of this envelope, which is slightly taller than the second issue:
 Jul. 29, 1927 5,000 1d
 Jun. 27, 1929 1,128 1d

Registered Envelopes

- 1894 Queen Victoria issue. This envelope was only issued in three sizes, not four as I originally stated. Although the Higgins & Gage catalogue lists a size H, there is no record of this ever being printed. This should be an H2 size, and my type RE2 should be deleted. There were three printings of size G and one each of the other two:
 Nov. 20, 1883 5,000 2d size G
 750 [specimens]
 Feb. 14, 1894 5,050 2d size G
 Feb. 17, 1894 1,000 2d size H2
 Feb. 17, 1894 500 2d size K
 Jun. 8, 1900 1,525 2d size G
- 1902 King Edward VII issue. Again, Higgins & Gage list a size H, which does not exist and should be amended to size H2. There were two printings of size G and one each of sizes H2 and K. Since the specimen envelopes have the letterpress printed in grey, this colour can be allocated to the first printing, and the ultramarine letterpress to the second printing.
 Dec. 29, 1902 3,050 2d size G
 722 [specimens]
 Sep. 14, 1910 2,025 2d size G
 Dec. 29, 1902 2,050 size H2
 Oct. 17, 1906 1,025 size K
- 1912 King George V issue. This date should be altered to 1913, as the first printing was in July 1913:

- Jul. 7, 1913 4,050 2d size G
 404 [specimens]
 2,025 2d size H
 500 2d size K
- Note that no size H2 envelopes were printed for this reign. There were another 14 or 15 printings of size G between 1913 and 1937 (one invoice gives no size, but it was probably size G), totalling at least 94,000 copies of this size. There were four other printings of size H, with a total of 5,105 copies, and three printings of size K, totalling 2,607 copies.
- 1930 Combined registration and postage envelope. The 2d/1d embossing die for this issue was invoiced on January 6, 1930; there were three printings:
 Jan. 6, 1930 10,176 2d/1d size G
 420 [specimens]
 Nov. 5, 1930 10,416 2d/1d size G
 Mar. 17, 1932 10,272 2d/1d size G
- 1938 King George VI issue. Four printings up to 1942:
 Feb. 16, 1938 10,617 2d size G
 393 [specimens]
 Dec. 30, 1938 10,080 2d size G
 Apr. 11, 1940 4,872 2d size G
 Jan. 2, 1942 7,208 2d size G

There were subsequent printings of this envelope, but no information is available at present.

Postal Cards

- 1881 Queen Victoria issue. One printing only; the printing plate was invoiced on December 2, 1880; the cards were to be "twice the thickness of the English International Post Cards."
 Dec. 2, 1880 10,150 1½d size 5" x 3½"
- 1892 New value. The printing plate was invoiced on July 2, 1892; three printings:
 Jul. 7, 1892 10,200 1d
 400 [specimens]
 Jun. 3, 1896 10,320 1d
 Jun. 8, 1900 8,125 1d
- 1902 King Edward VII. The printing plate, which was 4-set, was invoiced on December 9, 1902; three printings are recorded:
 Dec. 29, 1902 10,176 1d
 722 [specimens]
 May 29, 1906 10,272 1d
 Oct. 16, 1912 2,076 1d
- 1912 King George VI issue. Again, this date should be amended to 1913. The printing plate was invoiced

- on August 25, 1913; there were four printings:
 Aug. 25, 1913 5,060 1d
 404 [specimens]
 Jul. 31, 1914 5,184 1d
 Jul. 21, 1924 5,736 1d
 Mar. 17, 1932 1,200 1d
- 1934 Change of value. The printing plate was invoiced on May 12, 1934; there were four printings:
 May 12, 1934 1,344 1½d
 409 [specimens]
 Dec. 11, 1934 1,200 1½d
 Mar. 17, 1936 1,248 1½d
 Mar. 27, 1937 1,260 1½d
- 1938 King George VI issue. The printing plate with the new King's head was invoiced on May 30, 1938; there were four printings:
 May 30, 1938 1,320 1½d
 392 [specimens]
 Dec. 30, 1938 1,380 1½d

	Jul. 21, 1939	1,200	1½d	Aug. 8, 1940	2,040	2d
	Apr. 11, 1940	1,344	1½d		357	[specimens]
1940	Change of value and colour. The new printing plate was invoiced on August 8, 1940; there was only one printing:			The change of colour of the 2d post card to red took place around the end of 1941, but no details are available at present.		
Reply Cards						
1881	The printing plate for this was invoiced on July 16, 1883; there was one printing only:			was invoiced on December 9, 1902:		
	Jul. 16, 1883	8,150	1½d/1½d	Dec. 9, 1902	2,046	1d/1d
					722	[specimens]
1892	Change of value. The printing plate was invoiced on July 7, 1892; there was only one printing:			1913	King George V issue. This date should be altered to 1913, as the printing plate was invoiced on August 25, 1913; there was only one printing:	
	Jul. 7, 1892	5,000	1d/1d		Aug. 25, 1913	2,052
		400	[specimens]			404
1902	King Edward VII issue. The printing plate, in 4-set,					[specimens].

Bermuda Military Mail During World War I: Additional Information

by CHARLES A. FREELAND

My enquiry in the December 1991 journal (p. 163) about Bermuda-related military mail from the World War I period aroused much interest among Bermuda specialists, and extremely informative responses have been received from Horst Augustinovic, Michel Forand, Richard Heap, Stewart Jessop and Stephen Papworth. The following is an attempt at amalgamating the different bits of information received from these correspondents, to whom I express my thanks.

My first duty is to correct a reference in my December enquiry to a cover from Private Stansfield of the 2nd Battn. Royal Sussex Regiment, dated August 1918. This should have read 2nd/4th East Yorkshire Regiment. Several of my correspondents noted that the Royal Sussex did not reach Bermuda until later — 30th October 1919, in fact, when they relieved the East Yorkshires. The Royal Sussex cachet that I intended to refer to was dated 20th November 1920.

Garrison Units Stationed in Bermuda

Richard Heap lists the regiments occupying Prospect Camp during World War I as follows:

- from the outbreak of war to 14 September 1914: Royal Lincolnshire Regiment
- 14 September 1914 to 12 August 1915: Royal Canadian Regiment (Halifax)
- 12 August 1915 to May 1916: 38th Battn. Canadian Expeditionary Force (Ottawa)
- May 1916 to 27 November 1916: 163rd Battn. Canadian E.F. (Montreal)
- 27 November 1916 to the end of the war: 2nd/4th East Yorkshire Regiment.

Richard adds: "Also on the island during this time were the 3rd Company R.G.A. (until November 1916), and the 95th Company R.G.A. (throughout the war)." Both Stephen Papworth (whose mother was a Bermudian and

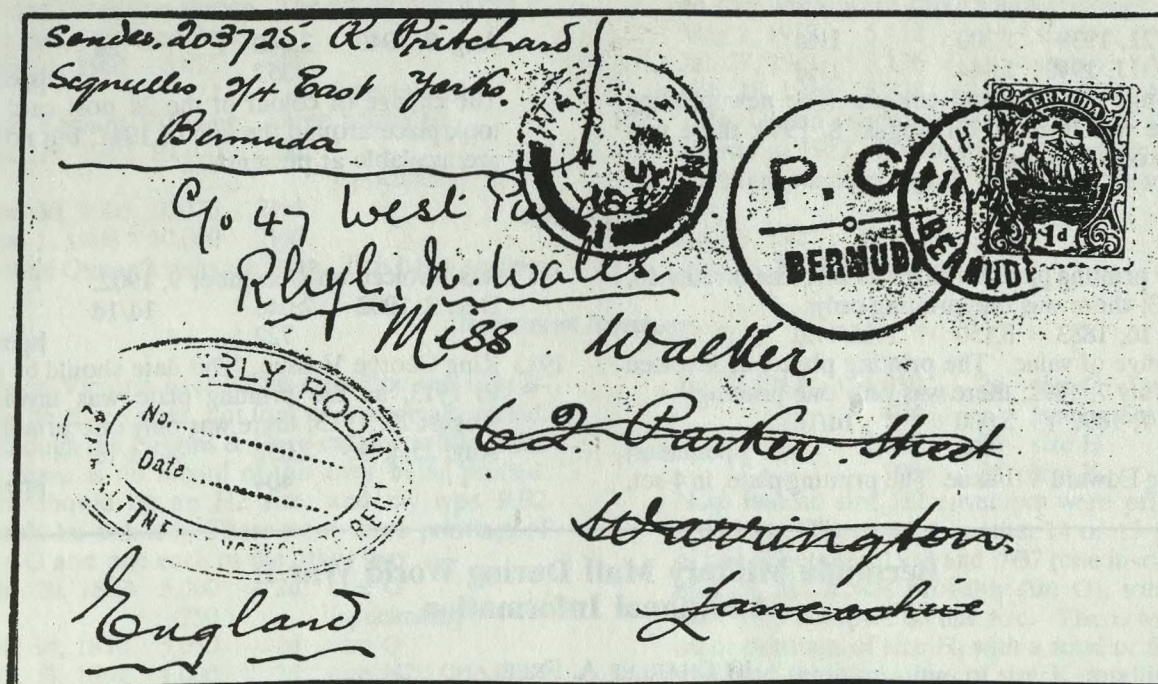
who lived in the island himself in the 1950s) and Richard point out that "R.G.A." (the acronym appearing on a 1917 cover discussed in my December enquiry) means "Royal Garrison Artillery." Stephen adds:

Until anti-aircraft gunnery was needed just before the 2nd World War the British Army Artillery comprised static and mobile forces. The mobile forces were Regiments of Field Artillery (RFA) while the static ones were RGA. The RGA formed the major defence of places such as Gibraltar, Malta, Hong Kong and ... Bermuda. In the U.K. those fortresses at places like Dover, Portsmouth and Plymouth (to name but three along the southern coast) were manned by 'True Blue Brits' through and through.... In the overseas garrisons the fixed defences were manned by locals native to the colony etc. concerned, but all of the officers, Warrant Officers and some senior NCOs and a few junior ranks for administrative purposes were all British Army personnel. These fixed defences were augmented by other forces, usually Infantry Regiments (or parts thereof) and members of the service corps (Signals, Ordnance, Engineers, etc.).

Horst Augustinovic agrees that from at least the late 1890s there were Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer units in Bermuda. "These were amalgamated at one time to RA&RE. At one point they must have been separated because a later cachet again reads 'ROYAL ARTILLERY ST. GEORGES BERMUDA'."

Michel Forand provides the following information from Roger Willock's *Bulwark of Empire* (published in 1962): "In keeping with customary procedure, the bulk of the Infantry at Bermuda was concentrated at Prospect Camp; most of the Artillery was retained at St. George's; and the Engineers confined their activities to Boaz and Watford Islands" (pp. 135-6). While this arrangement refers to the period before the war (1898-99), Willock adds that after the war, "all of the troop facilities at Bermuda were closed save for Prospect Barracks and a caretaking crew at St. David's Battery" (p. 149).

In addition to the soldiers' letters I mentioned in my December enquiry, several others have clearly survived with the 1d franking. Stewart Jessop has sent me xeroxes



Letter to England from a soldier in the 2nd/4th Battn.
East Yorkshire Regiment, posted in Bermuda on 14 June 1918
(courtesy Stewart Jessop).

of two. One, marked "Soldier's Letter" but with no endorsement, is from St. Georges to Bury, Lancashire, circa 1916. Another, bearing a Hamilton c.d.s. of 14th June 1918, is from St. Georges to Warrington (redirected to Wales) and bears a cachet of the 2nd/4th East Yorkshire Orderly Room.

Richard writes: "I have recorded cachets of A, B, C, and D Companies and the 'Orderly Room' of the 2nd/4th East Yorkshire, but my copy from the Royal Sussex is dated October 8, 1920. I also have cachets recorded for 95th Company RGA and the BVRC. I also have recorded marks from the 38th Batt. and the 25th Company RAMC."

Finally, Michel sends two excerpts from the *Canadian Military Mail Study Group Newsletter*, each showing a cover sent from Bermuda to Europe — one posted on 11th December 1914 by a member of the Royal Canadian Regiment from Hamilton to an address in Manchester, England; and the other sent from St. Georges by a member of the 38th Battn (date illegible, but presumably between August 1915 and May 1916) to a Canadian RGA base in France.

Bermuda Forces Serving Overseas

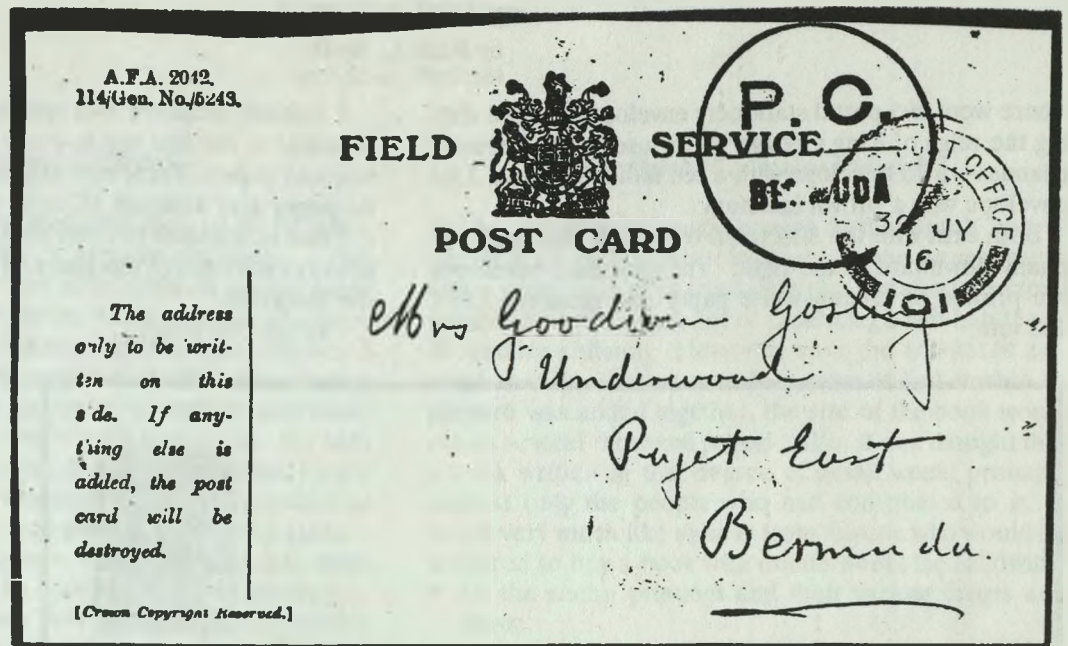
Regarding the locally recruited forces, Horst writes that the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps (a unit composed of white soldiers) and the Bermuda Militia Artillery (a black unit with white officers) were formed in 1892 under an act of Parliament and began enlisting in 1895. Both units distinguished themselves during World War I. The BVRC sent two contingents to fight with the Lincolnshire Regiment in France, while units of the BMA fought with the RGA in France and Belgium. Richard

adds that many Bermudians joined other services or regiments during the war. One occasionally comes across stampless "Active Service" postcards addressed to Bermuda from men serving in these units. A find of cards relating to the four Trimmingham brothers was released some years ago.

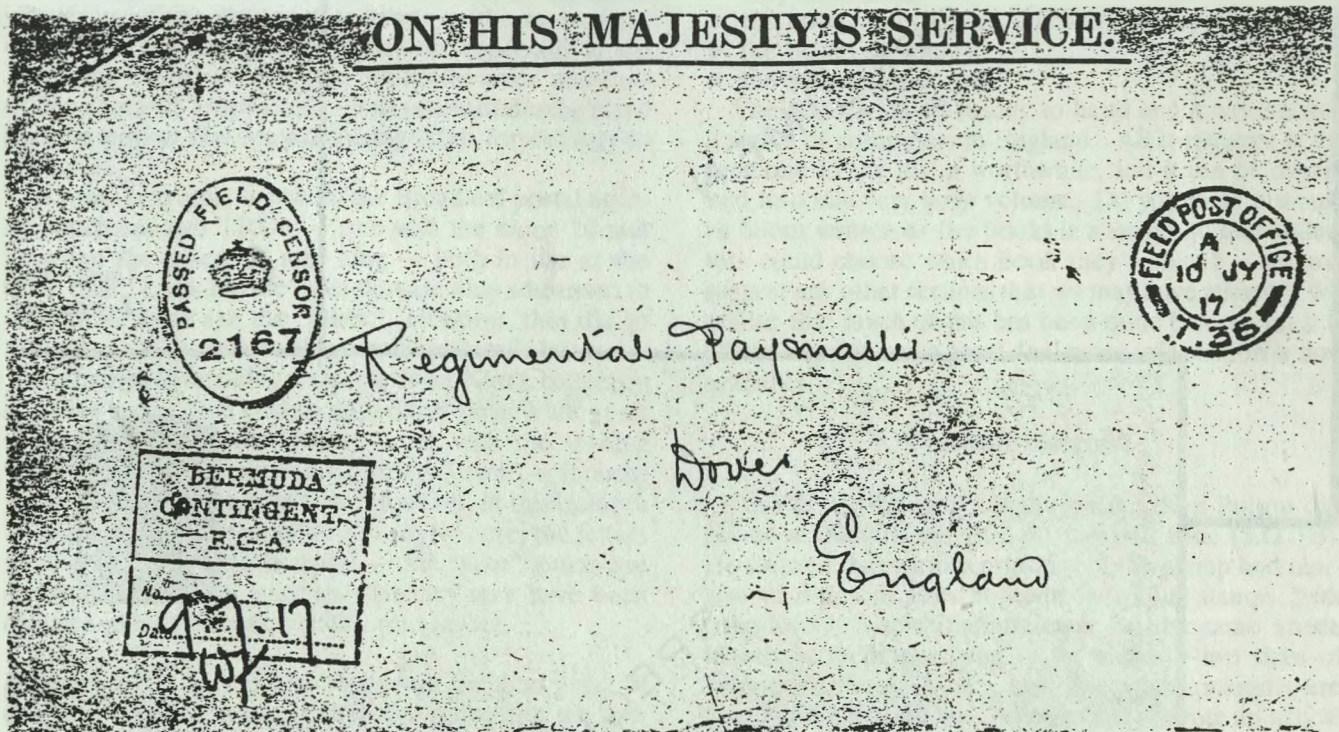
Richard writes: "John [Trimingham] was a white officer in the largely black BMA.... I have letters from him headed 'Bermuda B.M.A., B.E.F., France' dated 12/7/17 and, without 'France', 25/7/17. The 12/7 letter ... has a T36 c.d.s. of 13/7. Someone has pencilled 'Ypres area' on the envelope. John remained in France with the RGA and was wounded."

Excerpts from *The Empire at War* supplied by Michel give a colourful account of the Bermuda contingents in France and Belgium. The B.M.A., enlisted in the R.G.A. for the duration of the war, sailed for France on 28th May 1916, arriving at Ancre on 24th June. Broken up into four batteries, they first took part in the Battle of the Somme in the fall of 1916. Unable to stand the rigours of a northern winter, they were sent down to Marseilles in December but left again on 4th April 1917 and took part in the attack on Vimy Ridge on 9th April. The battery moved on to Belgium, where it remained until late October 1917. The letter of July 1917 referred to in my December enquiry, bearing code "T36", must therefore originate in Belgium (see illustration below). Later, the unit was again in action at the second battle of Passchendaele.

My correspondents also provide information about later developments in Bermuda's military history, as well as useful listings which I would be happy to make available to members on request.



Card from one of the
Trimingham brothers,
written from the front.



Letter to England from a member of the Bermuda Contingent RGA in Europe
— possibly Belgium (reduced).

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- P. A. Errett, "The Canadians on Garrison Duty," in *Canada in the Great War* (Toronto, United Publishers of Canada, 1919), volume 3, "Guarding the Channel Ports," pp. 329-40.
- Charles Lucas, *The Empire at War* (London: Oxford University Press, 1923), volume 2, part 4: "Bermuda: Abridged from a Fuller Account by Professor George S. Patton", pp. 441-53.
- Roger Willock, *Bulwark of Empire: Bermuda's Fortified Naval Base, 1860-1920* (Princeton, N.J., 1962).

Leeward Islands KGVI Postal Stationery

by REID L. SHAW

There were two postal stationery envelopes printed during the reign of King George VI for use in the Leeward Islands — a 1d envelope with a red indicium, and a 1½d envelope with a brown indicium.

Both exist with the SPECIMEN overprint, running diagonally downward to the right. The specimen envelopes are printed on creamy-white paper and measure 133 x 108 mm.

I recently acquired two specimen envelopes that are identical to the first two in every respect except for their size and paper. These new acquisitions are on grey granite paper and measure 152 x 91 mm.

I find no mention of Leeward Islands KGVI postal stationery envelopes of this size and paper type anywhere in the literature.

Can anyone help?



← Higgins & Gage
No. B-11

SPECIMEN

Unrecorded
↓ envelope



SPECIMEN

Jamaica Jottings

by IAN A. POTTER

Fake Jamaica TRDs?

I mentioned in the September 1991 issue of BCPJ that I was compiling a database of Jamaica postmarks. This work has tended since then to overwhelm all my other philatelic time. I would like to thank all those who have sent me information and shared their listings with me. I have now managed to obtain the 20-sheet Ordnance Survey map of Jamaica and am trying to preface each entry with the exact whereabouts of each post office. To help with the search for some smaller postal agencies, I have written to the Jamaica Philatelic Society in Kingston and am pleased to hear that organisation is growing again.

However, one unfortunate happening that has been brought to my attention by Karl Groeber in Germany — confirmed in a letter from Bob Topaz — is the duplication by dealers in Kingston of Jamaica village TRDs. I have always been mystified as to the reason for small villages using two similar datestamps at the same time, and now it appears that some dealers, especially in the 1940s and 1950s, were having duplicates made and cancelling stamped letters with them and introducing these into the post at the central sorting office for delivery to collectors.

A typical example is that of the Broadleaf postal agency, which has two TRDs — one with the name 20 mm long and the other, 30 mm long — both in use at the same time. Look for the ones that are only addressed to collectors: these are the “fakes.” However, they did go through the post, and so they are of philatelic interest.

An extremely striking example from Karl's collection is shown here: two covers apparently posted about six weeks apart in Jeffrey Town — one with the spelling “Jeffrey Town” and the other, “Jeffery Town” — showing many small differences in size. However, in this instance and in a similar case from Bermaddy — here, the letters were posted two months apart — the “fake” letters are not censored, which suggests that they may have been dispatched by a completely different route.

[Editor's note: In the illustrations on the next page, of the two presumed fakes, seen in the insets, only the portion of the envelope showing the stamp and cancellation is shown; in both cases, the envelope is white and shows no other markings; both covers are addressed to “Mr. G. S. MacDougall” (spelled “MacDougal” on the Bermaddy example), Fortuna, California”; neither cover has the censor label found on the Turner letters.]

**Happy Holiday
Season!**

A Handbook of Jamaica Philately?

At the meeting in Loughborough of the British end of the BCPSG (see report elsewhere in this issue), there was a great deal of discussion in the Jamaica collectors' corner about the possibility of producing a new handbook of Jamaica philately. However, when the amount of material that the various members present had started to prepare was added together, the size of the book would run to several thousand pages! Also, it was thought that a book written in that degree of detail would probably interest only the people who had contributed to it. I would very much like to hear from anyone who would be prepared to buy a book with details about the following:

- all the stamp printings and their various errors and flaws;
- the post offices and agencies, and all the postmarks they have used;
- the postal rates and methods of delivery and sorting;
- the postal stationery;
- the military mail.

The material is all readily to hand and is written into a series of computers in England. All it requires is for someone to say this is worthwhile, and it can be organised into one very large volume. Do you think it would be better written as five books in a series, so that collectors could choose which book they wanted? Can you suggest any other sections that we may have missed? We realise that much of this has been done before, but it is all out of print and a great deal more information is now available.

Variable Margins?

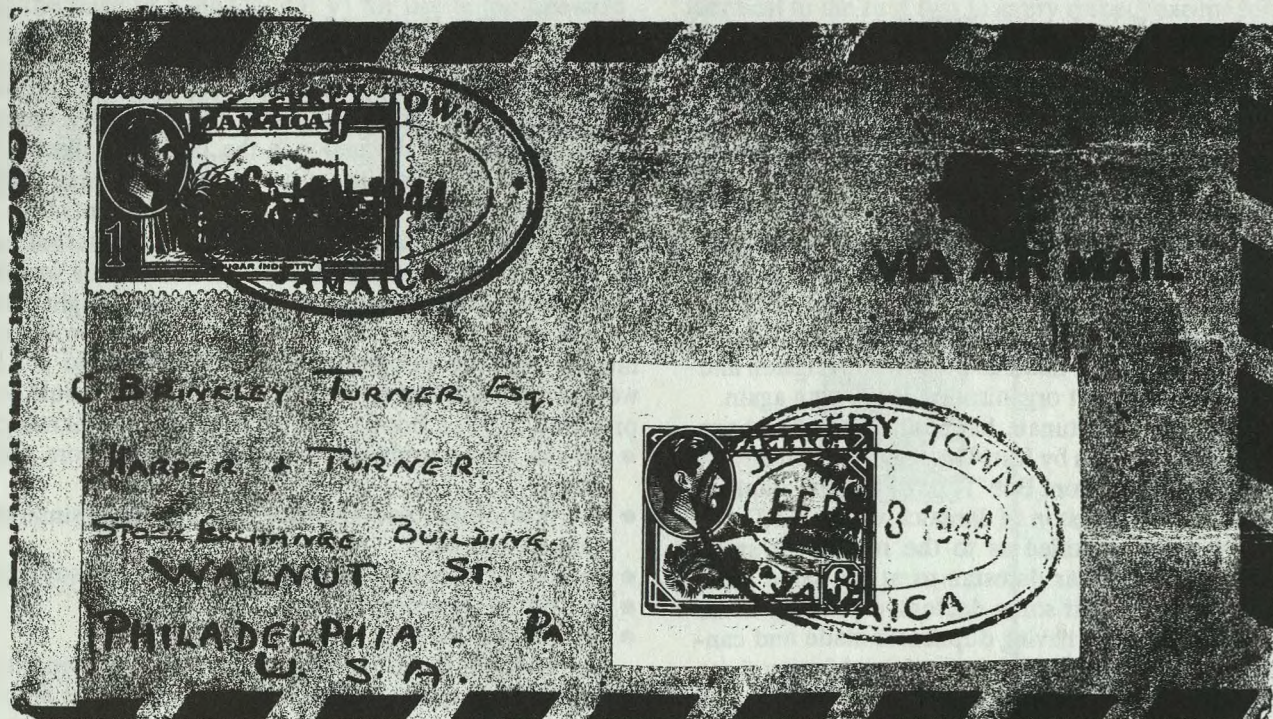
Also at the Loughborough meeting, Ken Bolton displayed a study of the 1922 6d pictorial issue (S.G. 98). He showed that various printings of this stamp had margins of different sizes between individual stamps, with considerable size variations even on the same sheet. However, there appeared to be basically two sizes of margins, differing by 1.5 mm; the larger margins are found in later printings. Bob Swarbrick wrote an article about this effect in the *London Philatelist*, attributing the cause to the stretching of the paper during its dampening on the rotary gravure printing press. However, Ken thought this was unlikely in this case, as the size of the designs was not affected — only that of the margins. The line perforator was adjusted to cover these differences and produced stamps either 45 mm or 46.5 mm wide. The larger stamps are usually at the right-hand side of a sheet, but the Royal Collection has blocks of larger stamps from the central positions. Ken suggests that the cause was irregular assembly of the plates from the individual dies. Have you any examples or any other theories about this size discrepancy?

*Cover to Turner (presumed authentic)**Cover to MacDougall (presumed fake)*

Jeffrey Town

Oval = 49 x 32 mm; "Jamaica" = 22 mm
 "Jeffrey Town" = 31 mm; height of date = 5 mm

Oval = 48 x 32 mm; "Jamaica" = 25 mm;
 "Jeffery Town" = 35 mm; height of date = 4 mm



Bermaddy

Oval = 49 x 33½ mm; "Jamaica" = 27 mm;
 "Bermaddy" = 33 mm; height of date = 3 mm

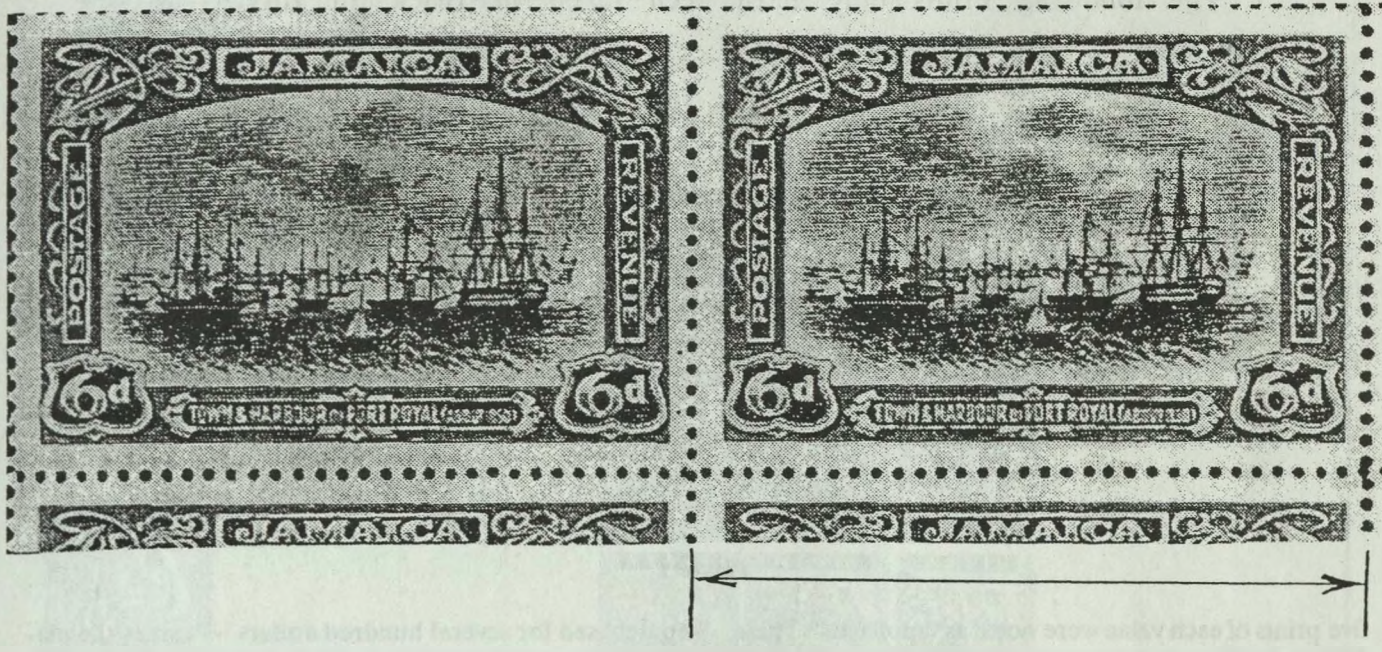
Oval = 50 x 33 mm; "Jamaica" = 21 mm;
 "Bermaddy" = 31 mm; height of date = 4 mm



The 6d stamp of 1922

Measurements are taken from the centres of the vertical perforation pin holes. The length of the vignette frame

line remains constant, irrespective of the distance between the vertical perforations.



Nevis: the 1861 Plates

by ROGER G. SCHNELL, M.D.

The survival of original printing plates of classic stamps is a rare occurrence. For the collector of Nevis, not only have the plates survived, but the reprints made from them afford the present-day collector the unique opportunity to study and reconstruct the sheets from single copies. This is true for both the engraved issues and the lithographed stamps. Further delighting collectors of this tiny Caribbean country is the fact that the sheets were made up of only 12 stamps. This is in contrast to the classic issues of other countries such as Norway (to take one example I am familiar with), where the first issue was printed in four panes of 50 stamps, for a total of 200.

The order for the first stamps of Nevis was given to Messrs. Nissen and Parker in 1861. They provided four engraved steel plates in denominations of 1d, 4d, 6d and 1s. Each plate consisted of 12 similar designs, separately engraved, in four horizontal rows of three. The engraver is unknown, but Bernhard notes that he produced a "wonderful piece of work, with very little difference in the engraving." However, it is these little differences that enable one to completely plate or reconstruct each sheet.

It was initially thought that the plates had been lost, as Bernhard notes that "a fire at Messrs. Nissen and Arnold destroyed all the old documents referring to, and the valuable proofs of, the stamps which the printers had."

In 1931, however, the plates were found by Perkins, Bacon & Co. and were turned over to Louis E. Brad-

bury, of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. A letter to Bradbury, dated 15 June 1931, from John M. Heath, of Perkins, Bacon, is found in the files of the RPSL, along with enclosures:

Dear Mr Bradbury,

I enclose herewith 3 prints, as requested, for you to judge the quality of the paper.

No. 1 is a machine made durable paper, and is the one recommended when you were here. As you see, it gives a very good print.

No. 2 is a thin cartridge, machine made; is a trifle tougher than No. 1, but does not give quite such a good print.

No. 3 is a hand made bank note paper, and is very durable and would press out quite flat under hydraulic pressure. The print given is not quite so effective as that from No. 1.

To sum up:

If excellence of print is the first consideration, I advise No. 1, but if these prints are to be subjected to much handling, then No. 3 would give the best service.

A note accompanying this letter stated that "when first brought to us there was ample evidence to show that no prints had been taken from these plates for a great number of years." Perkins, Bacon made 50 prints in black of each of the four denominations, plus six prints of the 1s that were "trial proofs for paper." In addition, four or

NEVIS.

The following Prints only have been taken in Black, in July, 1931, from each of the following Plates.

1 ^d	50	Sheets,	Spoilages, 4	Sheets.
4 ^d	50	"	"	5 "
6 ^d	50	"	"	5 "
1/-	50	"	"	5 "
and 1/-	6	"	Trial Proofs for Paper.	

This is Set No. 26 of the Series of 50 sets of Good Prints.

The Plates were then defaced and presented to the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Figure 1

five prints of each value were noted as "spoilage." These 1931 reprints were numbered and sold (Figure 1). The plates were then defaced and presented to the RPSL, where they now reside. (Note that the 4d plate had previously been defaced.)

Why were four or five reprints of each denomination considered spoilage? A comparison of the reprints from the 1d plate reveals that the spoilage sheet is lightly inked and there is an 'X' across it (Figure 2). The 4d spoilage is very lightly inked, and the dark vertical line running through each of the three rows of stamps is less apparent. Additionally, there is a small 'X' in the lower right corner. The spoilage reprint of the 6d has a large 'X' across the sheet and is very lightly inked (the top strip of three from the regular reprint and the spoilage is shown in Figure 3). The 1-shilling spoilage sheet again is lightly inked and has an 'X' in the lower right-hand corner (the normal reprint of this value is shown on the front cover of the journal). In conclusion, it appears that all the spoilage copies were so classified because of incomplete inking.

The availability of these 1931 reprints — they can be

purchased for several hundred dollars — makes the plating and reconstruction of these Nevis sheets a snap. With modern means of photocopying and enlarging, individual characteristics can be clearly delineated. An example from each value is shown in Figure 4. Finally, used and mint copies of the stamps are available, and they don't cost an arm and a leg. The "cross on the hill" variety on the 1-shilling stamp is the only position flaw that has gained catalogue status (similar in this to the "double foot" variety of Norway's Scott No. 1). In reality, however, it is no rarer than the other flaws. In fact, it is probably more common, since it is more likely to have been saved.

I wish to thank Miss Penny Roy, of the RPSL, for sending me a copy of the Heath letter.

References

- David Bernhard, "The recessed and lithographed issues of Nevis," *The London Philatelist*, vol. 40 (1931), pp. 269-270.
Fred J. Melville, *Nevis* (London, Melville Stamp Books, 1910).



Normal reprint



Spoilage

Figure 3



1d – “disappearing waterfall” (pos. 6)



1s – “cross on hill”

SPOILAGE.



Figure 2



4d – “amputated foot” (pos. 12)



6d – “no neck on pitcher” (pos. 9)

Figure 4

The Bermuda Type K3a Duplex Datestamps

by M. H. LUDINGTON

In my Bermuda book (page 79 in the first edition and page 131 in the second), I briefly mentioned that the datestamp portions of the duplex cancellations, Types K3a of 1879-88 and K4a of 1889-95, being hand-made, differed from each other in the sizes, shapes and spacing of the wording 'BERMUDA R.O.', which is common to all.

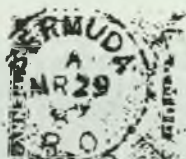
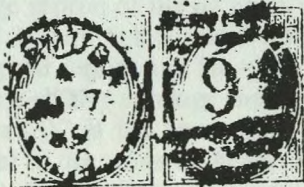
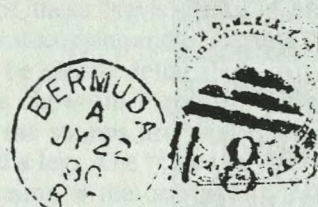
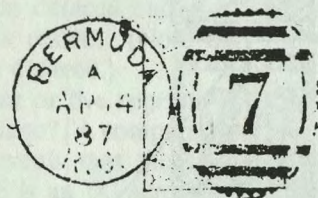
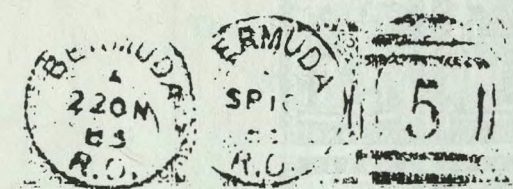
At the time, I did not have sufficiently clear examples to illustrate all of them. Only recently have I been able to complete the K3a series of datestamp portions, but I am still missing a number from the K4a series, which must therefore be the subject of a future article.

In the K3a examples shown here, second illustrations

have been used in a number of cases to complement poorly struck or missing parts in the first. But in general, the numerous small variations between the datestamps can be clearly seen.

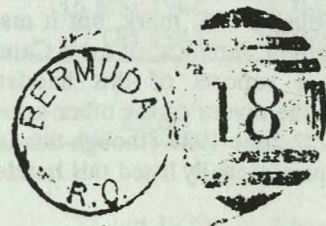
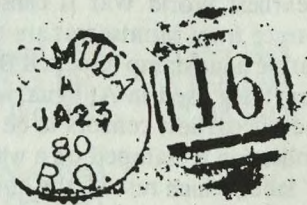
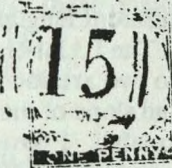
It is suggested that, if possible, the illustrations be photocopied onto tracing paper. The tracing paper can then be placed directly on the stamps, which will make identification much easier and certain.

A few of the illustrations can be improved, and if any collector has such clearer and properly identified examples, it would be appreciated if photocopies could be sent to the journal.





14



A BWI Bibliography

Did you know that the first book devoted entirely to the philately of the British West Indies was published 100 years ago (in 1891)? That there is a book on the stamps of St. Vincent that is written in Japanese? A book about British Guiana stamps written in French? A booklet on the stamps of Leeward Islands written in German? Or that about half of all handbooks, monographs, occasional papers, etc. ever written about British Caribbean philately were authored by past or present members of the BCPSG?

Such questions are unlikely ever to be featured in the popular TV quiz "Jeopardy!" but the items they refer to are listed in Part 1 of a BWI philatelic bibliography published in the Third Quarter 1992 issue of *Philatelic Literature Review*, the journal of the American Philatelic Research Library.

The first part is devoted to handbooks, monographs and offprints dealing in part or *in toto* with the British Caribbean (including, of course, such "outliers" as Bermuda, British Honduras and British Guiana), as well as to specialized philatelic journals covering the area.

The second part (in preparation) will deal with auction catalogues containing specialized collections of BWI stamps, covers proofs, etc. A distantly contemplated third part will list the major journal articles on BWI subjects.

Although the research leading to the publication of Part 1 was extensive and encompassed consultation with many specialists, two unrecorded titles have surfaced in recent weeks. There may be others. If you know of any, please let me know.

— M. Forand

World War II Censor Labels and Markings of Montserrat

by CHARLES A. FREELAND

Bill Ashley's update of the Roses listing of Dominica censor marks in the June 1991 journal reminded me that no update had been done for Montserrat, to my knowledge. There has, of course, been far more interest in these markings since the handbook appeared in 1977, and not surprisingly, many more censored covers have come to light than the approximately 13 on which Tony Shepherd's listing was based.

The earliest World War II censor items I have been able to trace from Montserrat are two 1939 covers bearing a purple handstamp 'Opened By Censor'. These are unlike anything used in Antigua, where one might have expected the earliest censors to be based. The example in my collection is stamped on a white 'On His Majesty's Service' label, which reseals the envelope. It was mailed on 2 September 1939 from the Royal Bank of Canada, Plymouth (whose cachet it bears on the reverse) to New York. There are no transit marks, but it would have travelled by sea as it is franked 2½d. The OHMS label precludes its being a U.S. mark, but it may have been applied in Bermuda, Jamaica, or even Canada. I would welcome further reports of this handstamp or information from the owner of the other known cover, reportedly dated 22 June 1939 (though this is suspiciously early). I have provisionally listed this handstamp as H0

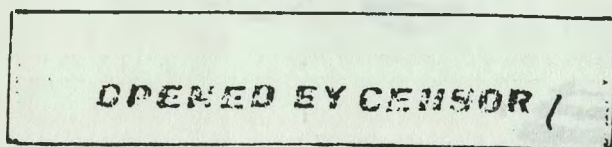
in the checklist, until its origin has been established.

The labels classified as L1 and L2 in Tony Shepherd's listing have a very similar appearance, the sole difference between them being the spacing between the words 'OPENED BY CENSOR'. I have no fewer than six different spacings in my collection and regard them as subtypes. The labels can be found in both buff and white paper. In order to preserve Tony's sequence of numbers as closely as possible, I have renumbered L1 as the white label and L2 as the buff-coloured label, and listed the different lengths of lettering as subtypes.

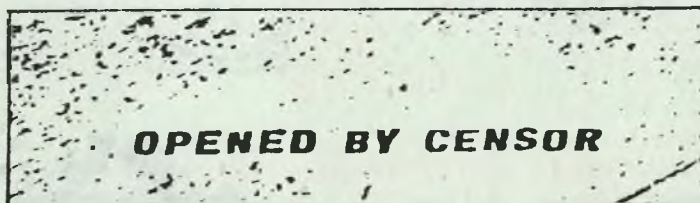
The L3 labels are confusing: of the seven I have seen, no two are identical. This is partly because the spacing and slope of the diagonal line appear to differ from label to label. I have not listed such differences but have attempted to differentiate between the colours of paper and lettering.

With these few exceptions, I am not able to list any marking not recorded in the Roses handbook, though in most cases the date ranges have been extended. Despite this, it is curious that no evidence of local censorship between early December 1939 and late October 1940 has been reported so far.

The types illustrated in the Roses handbook are reproduced here with Tony's permission.



Type L1a



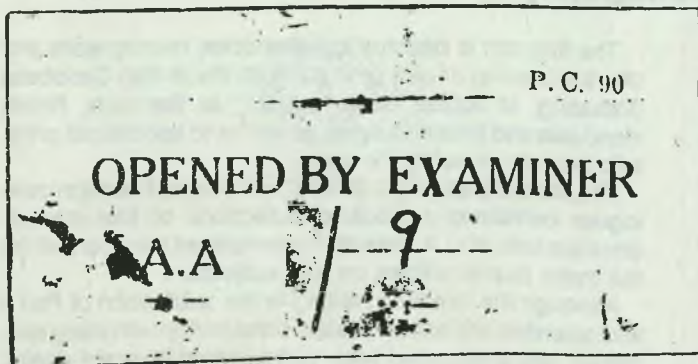
Type L1d



Type L2a

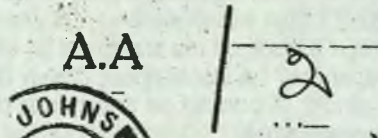


Type L2b



Type L3 variants

OPENED BY EXAMINER



OPENED BY EXAMINER



Checklist

Labels¹

No.	Paper colour	Length of inscription	ERD ²	LRD
L1a	White	3 x 56 mm	9 Oct 1941	18 Oct 1941
L1b	"	3 x 58 mm	25 Oct 1940	25 Oct 1941
L1c	"	3 x 59 mm	25 Jul 1941	—
L1d	"	3 x 60 mm	23 Feb 1941	7 Feb 1942
L2a	Buff	3 x 55 mm	2 Oct 1941	? 1942
L2b	"	3 x 62 mm	9 Jan 1942	—
Ink and paper colour		Numbers inserted in manuscript		
L3a	Black on white	1, 2, 21, 24, 25, 26, 29, 33, 61, 127 (some of these could be other subtypes)	25 Jul 1942	15 Oct 1943
L3b	Black on buff	2, 11, 13	12 Oct 1942	6 Feb 1943
L3c	Grey-blue on white	150, 151	2 Jun 1943	17 Jul 1943
L3d	Black on white, 'x' in a new font	9	15 Nov 1943	—
L4	Black on pale grey	79 (two known?)	26 Oct 1943	—
L5a	Black on white	5, 17, 45, 48, 49, 54, 55, 64, 65, 66, 73, 75, 91, 177, 180, 200, 202, 203, 218 (some of these could be on buff paper)	? Apr 1943	6 Aug 1945
L5b	Black on buff	169, 246, 260	16 Mar 1944	8 Jun 1944
L6 ³	Black on pale buff	29, 32, 132 ⁴	17 Oct 1944	25 Oct 1944

Handstamps

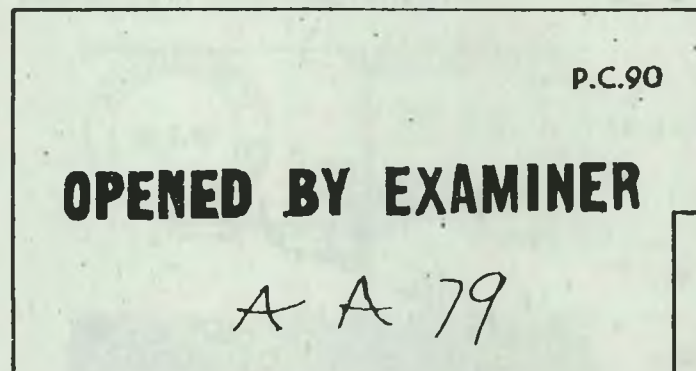
No.	Description	ERD	LRD
HO	'Opened By Censor' in mauve (two recorded, one on white OHMS label)	22 Jun 1939	2 Sep 1939
H1	'PASSED BY CENSOR, / MONTERRAT' in two lines	12 Jan 1942	19 Feb 1943
H2	Standard octagonal type, reading 'PASSED IAA/83' (one recorded?)	20 Dec 1943	—

1 Several labels are known with 'I' or 'II' marked after the word 'CENSOR'.

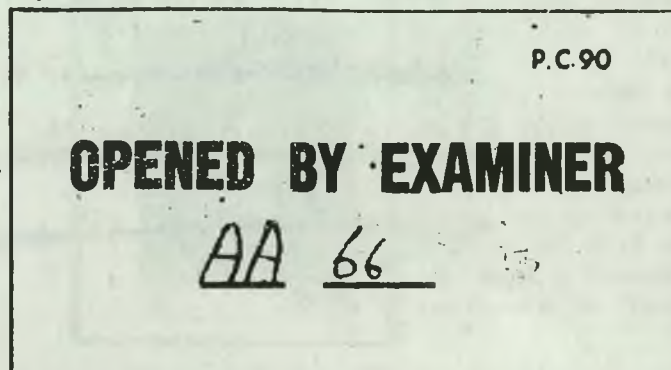
2 A label dated 9 Dec 1939 was sold by Pennymead Auctions in January 1988, subtype unknown.

3 Antigua type L5 label amended in manuscript during shortage.

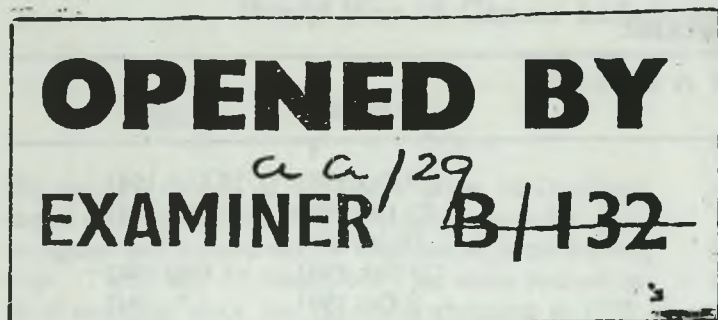
4 Number unaltered, but B code amended to AA.



Type L4



Type L5



Type L6



Type H2

Opened By CENSOR

Type H0

PASSED BY CENSOR,
MONTserrat.

Type H1

Note: Several covers have been seen bearing a handstamp reading 'Examined in Connection with Finance Regulations,' which is known to be a Canadian mark.

Like all such listings, this is by no means the last word, and I invite those with additions or comments to write me at Box 2258, CH-4002 Basle, Switzerland.

Reference

Tony Shepherd, "Montserrat," *West Indian Censorship Devices*, *Roses Caribbean Philatelic Handbook* no. 2, Geoffrey G. Ritchie, ed. (Harrogate, U.K., 1977), pp. 82-86.

"Return to Sender"

by MICHAEL WILSON

RECEIVED FROM
TURKS ISLAND



Miss Jane Missick.

P.O. Box 34.

~~General Post Office~~

~~Post Office~~

~~Post Office~~

RETURN TO SENDER
Left the Island

There is a rather melancholy song, sung by Elvis Presley I believe, called "Return to Sender." The words continue "Address unknown," and it could almost be philatelic — but no. That said, I thought readers might be interested in a cover from the U.K. to Grand Turk, in the Turks and Caicos Islands, with just that sort of marking, and illustrated above.

Originally, it was sent from the U.K. with stamps for 4½p — the rate for surface mail — cancelled both in manuscript and with the Liverpool c.d.s. dated 4 October 1974. On arrival in Grand Turk, it was found that the addressee had gone from the island, and part of the address was obliterated in red ink and the words 'Left the Island' were added by hand. The handstamp 'RETURN TO SENDER' (size 65 x 5 mm) was also applied. There is no return address on the envelope, and presumably it

had to be opened on its return to Liverpool in order to continue its journey. Unfortunately, there are no arrival markings to show just how long this round trip took. A guess may be made as there is a nice transit marking, a double-ring 'Miami Fla / DN Foreign Mails' dated March 19, 1975 in purple — some five months after the letter was posted — with a two-line 'RECEIVED FROM / TURKS ISLAND', also in purple.

I have only seen only one other 'RETURN TO SENDER' from Turks Islands, although this one, also in my collection, has the word 'unknown' centred in a second line and gives the appearance of being one handstamp rather than two, the lettering again being in capitals 5 mm high. The cover is dated 4 July 1977. Have any other members examples of either of these markings, or indeed of the 'RECEIVED FROM / TURKS ISLAND' added in Miami?

Caribbean Round-Up

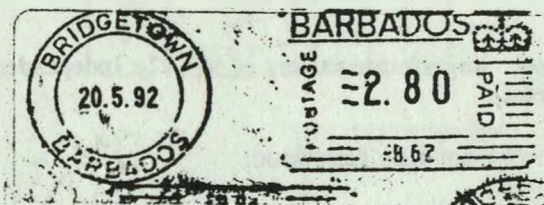
Compiled by M. FORAND

Antigua: new 'POSTAGE PAID' meter of TNT Mailfast

Ben Ramkisson reports a curious meter used at St. John's by the air forwarder, TNT Mailfast, on behalf on some of its American customers. The odd part of this is the Spanish wording for "air mail" ('CORREO AEREO') in the datestamp portion (see illustration on the next page). The four examples reported by Ben are from March-May 1992; all have the same problem with the numerals of the date being misaligned.

Barbados: new markings

Ben also reports a new Pitney Bowes metering machine (no. 62) from Bridgetown, used by CCS (Barbados) Ltd. In addition, he has sent in an example of the special cachet and cancel used by the Barbados Post Office at PhilaNippon 91 in November of last year.



Bermuda: manuscript cancel

Received from Charles Freeland:

"At the Christie's sale of the T. V. Roberts collection of manuscript postal markings (26 April 1989), I bought Lot 2057. The owner's write-up for this cover (shown on the next page) is as follows:

It seems probable that this cover of July 1872 originated in a local receiving house, whose proprietor wrote the name (or signed his name) across the 1d. adhesive — '...anny' — overcancelling and datestamping being done subsequently at ST. GEORGES BERMUDA 1 JUL 1872.

Does anyone know what to make of this? The 'signature' (if that's what it is) is a very thin, flat word reading diagonally from top left to bottom right of the stamp." (Ed.: An attempt at enlarging this "mark" by more than 50% resulted in nothing more than a blur, unfortunately.)

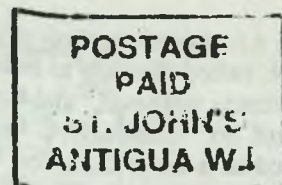
British Guiana: the 'E 5 C' datestamp

Received from Fred Seifert:



"Tony Barylski reports a beautiful strike of the scarce 'E 5 C' coded datestamp (second series) of British Guiana. Dated 23 October 1860, it is nearly nine months earlier than the earliest reported date of 19 July 1861 noted by Townsend and Howe in *The Postage*

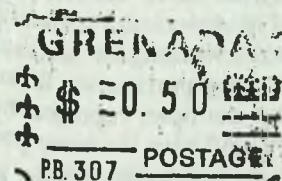
Has Antigua adopted Spanish as a second language?



Did Bermuda use manuscript cancels?

Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana. Tom's strike is on a 12-cent stamp of the 1860 issue.

The coded datestamps were used between 1860 and 1877-82, when they were replaced by named datestamps. Very few covers have survived to prove the identity of a post office using a particular code. Collecting covers was not a popular philatelic pursuit at the time, and collectors wasted no time in removing the stamp and discarding the cover, making no note of where the stamp had been used. There is a proving cover for code 'E 5 C', indicating that it was used at Mahaica. 'E C' signifies East Coast — the name given to the coast east of Georgetown, generally referred to as the East Coast Demerara."



57257
REGISTERED NO.

Cayman Islands: Government registration mark

Received from Tom Giraldi:

"The GPO registry mark listed under 'Official Markings' (see June 1992 *BCPJ*, p. 67) should be listed under Georgetown registry markings as type 27. We already have a similar example as type 23, and so to be consistent, this new example should also be listed as a registration mark rather than as an official marking."

Grenada: new postal markings

Ben Ramkissoon reports a new metering machine from St. George's, apparently used by the Grenada Bottling Co. Ltd. He also sends in an illustration of an unframed 'REGISTERED NO.' handstamp seen on a letter from St. George's to Trinidad.

Guyana: imperforate variety of the 12¢ Independence overprint

Received from Nick Halewood:

"I have recently seen examples — comprising a top marginal block of 12, a plain block of four and a plain horizontal pair — of the 1966-67 overprinted 12¢ on upright 'block CA' paper, completely imperforate. Is this a case of the error going undetected twice — i.e., when the stamps were printed and again when the overprint was applied — or some sort of proof? Does anyone know?"

In a recent letter, Nick points out that by sheer coincidence, the Argyll Etkin advert in the September *BCPJ* depicts the horizontal pair mentioned in his note.

Jamaica: a new watermark variety?

Forwarded by Bob Swarbrick:

"Dear Mr. Swarbrick: One of my correspondents has a Jamaica 1921 script 2½d with watermark sideways. Is this a known variety? I would be grateful if you could let me know. [Signed] Robson Lowe." Bob asks if anyone can confirm this variety.

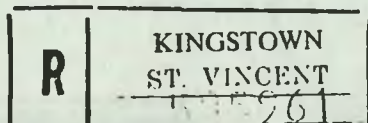
Jamaica and the Salvation Army

Bob has also forwarded a copy of a portion of the September 1992 issue of *The Salvation Army Philatelic Circle Newsletter*, which is edited in the U.K. by Harry Hayes, the founder and former owner of a well-known auction house specializing in philatelic literature. This newsletter, which is sold only to members of the SAPC, is serializing a "specialised handbook of Salvation Army philately." Part of the September issue is devoted to Jamaica, in particular to the 1965 stamp issue commemorating the Christian Mission, precursor of the Salvation Army, and to a stampless, registered cover from 'Divisional Headquarters, Kingston, Jamaica' to Montgomery Ward, Chicago, dated January 11, 1915, bearing the imprint 'ON SALVATION ARMY SERVICE'.

The *SAPC Newsletter* also reports that Derek Sutcliffe is working on a "very much enlarged (up to three times the content of the first edition)" second edition of his work on Jamaican military mail.

St. Vincent: new postal markings

Received from Ben Ramkissoon, examples of a new registration box and a new postage meter with a rectangular slogan that reads 'BANK C.B.C. / THE BANK WITH / YOU IN MIND', in use at Kingstown. As Ben points out, the number 'RN 8' suggests that there must be at least seven other metering machines of this type on the island.

**Trinidad & Tobago Red Cross stamps**

Harold Godwin, the author of "Red Cross Stamps and Charity Labels of the British West Indies in World War I" in the September journal, points out that the date at the bottom of the first column on page 86 should read '8 AM OC 91' (instead of '8 AM OC 19 91'). Harold

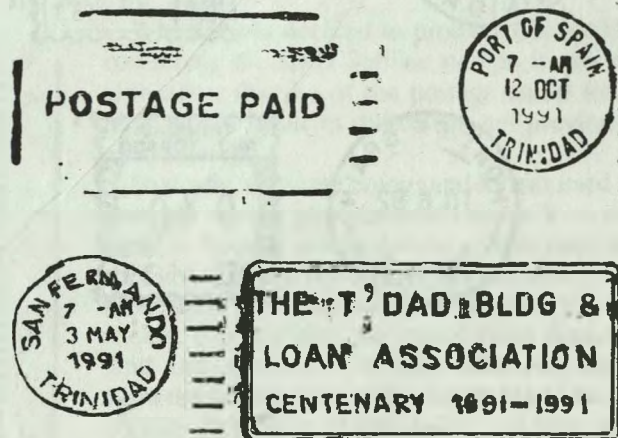
had sent me two paragraphs that should have been added to the article just below Figure 8:

"A non-constant variety was reported in the journal for December 1975 (W/N 87). This was the finding by Major J. Kedrierski of a copy of the '19. 10. 16.' issue without the red colour in the outline of the cross, for which the Royal of London issued a "genuine" certificate. This variety has not been reported elsewhere, nor does it appear in any of the catalogues.

From the illustration in the journal, it is apparent that the bottom right-hand stamp has only partial inking, as the design of the basic stamp is easily visible. This partial inking does occur on a number of stamps in the issue, and under high magnification (30x) traces of the red overprinting are visible."

Trinidad & Tobago: new machine cancellations

Ben Ramkissoon reports two new slogan cancels from Port of Spain. One, reading 'BUY T & T / WHEN YOU BUY', is too faint to be shown here, but the two examples seen by Ben, dated 13 October and 1 November 1991, both have the datestamp inverted: the three-line date itself is correctly positioned; it is the words 'PORT OF SPAIN / TRINIDAD' which are inverted. The other cancel, reading 'POSTAGE PAID', has been seen in red, dated 12 October 1991.

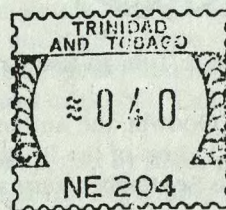
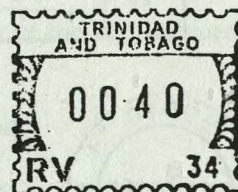
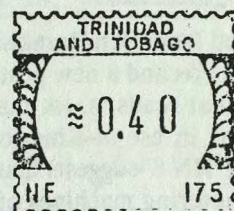
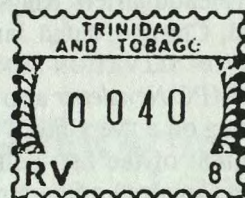
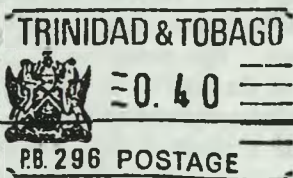
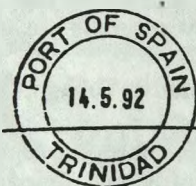
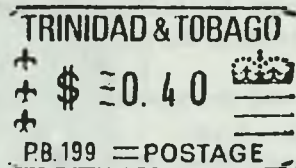
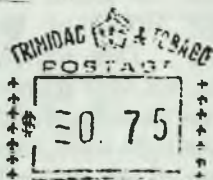
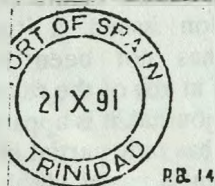
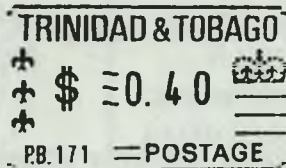
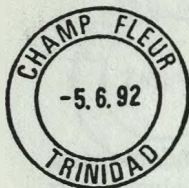
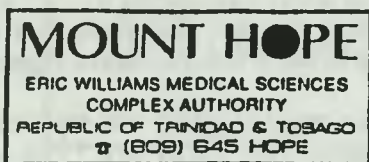


Another slogan cancel from San Fernando is also reported, dated 3 May 1991.

Finally, Ben reports a new Krag-like machine cancellation from Scarborough, on the island of Tobago, seen on a cover dated 11 May 1992.

Trinidad & Tobago: postage meters

Ben has also forwarded examples of several different postage meter types in use in the island of Trinidad, showing that the crown has recently been replaced by the coat of arms in some Pitney Bowes machines. Note that the use of metering machines is spreading outside Port of Spain. However, the 'CHAMP FLEUR' meter is a bit of a mystery, as there is no post office of that name.



Silver Jubilee Booklets of Jamaica

by R. V. SWARBRICK

The Silver Jubilee booklet of Jamaica is possibly one of the rarer stamp booklets issued within the British Commonwealth. It shares this distinction with only Ceylon and because of this, attracts the attention of collectors of material other than the West Indies, particularly booklet collectors and Silver Jubilee specialists.

According to the figures published in *The Jamaican Philatelist* in 1936, obtained from official sources, some 11,200 booklets were supplied, but due to poor sales, 5,000 were destroyed by "one government department alone"; apparently the author "failed to obtain figures from the other." The journal further stated that within days of being withdrawn, booklets were changing hands at up to 10 times their face value.

This is the background to the issue, in 1935, of a 2s stamp booklet containing advertisements, details of current postage rates, and 24 1d Silver Jubilee stamps of Jamaica. The fact that their rarity was quickly recognised might be somewhat surprising.

On 15th January 1938, *Stamp Collecting* published a letter signed by G. C. Gunter, the then Secretary of the Jamaican Philatelic Society, warning readers that these booklets were being somewhat clumsily forged. The article detailed the forging — and immediately earned a

rebuttal in the *Jamaican Philatelist* for giving the forger, "on a plate," details of size and make-up of the genuine booklet!

Since that time, little has appeared in the philatelic press; in fact, few booklets have been offered for sale — until recently, that is, when one was offered on the London market. Having viewed it, I would have been forgiven for thinking it was a new variety in a different colour, so badly tropicalised had it become. In spite of this — and because it was complete — it was sold for a very substantial price indeed. Obviously somebody else recognised its rarity!

Little else exists in print about this booklet, apart from the listing by H.L. Work with a brief description and a number — but sadly, he got it wrong!

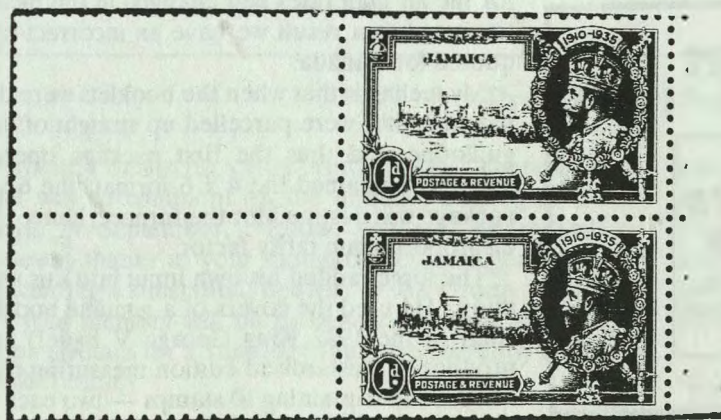
To complete the picture — and to give, hopefully, an accurate description — I would like to suggest this booklet is probably even rarer than the prices suggest!

A 2s booklet of the King George V "key plate" (S.G. 89a), issued on 15th August 1930, initially proved to be a slow seller but later became more popular, going from an initial print run of 7,400 to a final figure of 89,070 (see Michael Vokins, "Jamaica booklets," *BCPJ*, February 1982, pp. 1-7).

When it was decided to produce the booklet containing the Silver Jubilee stamps, it was realised that the size of the postage stamp to be used would result in difficulties not previously encountered.

Basically, the same colour and format used to produce the key plate issue of George V — namely, a booklet selling for 2s — was used for the Silver Jubilee booklet. Thus all the original advertisers were included on the interleaving sheets, together with the postal rates, both inland and overseas. The only difference, apart from the size of the booklet, which had to be increased from 65 x 45 mm to 94 x 54 mm, was the change of value on the cover. The 1930 booklet stated the contents to be '18 at 1d, 12 at ½d', whereas the new booklet stated '24 at 1d'.

The limiting factor was the size of the stamp itself, which was produced in a sheet size of 5 x 12. Although the stamps themselves were printed by Bradbury & Wilkinson — a situation made necessary by the need to produce the Silver Jubilee set for so many colonies at the same time — De La Rue held the contract to produce Jamaica's booklets and thus had the blocks of the booklet covers and advertising matter available, these having already been approved by the Crown Agents. Requisition no. 8409 to Bradbury & Wilkinson notes that a sufficient



number of sheets had been passed to De La Rue to produce the booklets.

Maximum use had to be made of existing stock, so that the sheets of 60 stamps had to be used in their entirety — and here, the fun starts.

Two distinct booklets exist — one in a 6 x 4 format, the other in a 4 x 6 format. This was necessary in order to use up the full sheet, allowing for the stapling on the selvage. To accommodate the 4 x 6 format, the right-hand pairs were folded over and an interleaving sheetlet was included to keep the gummed surfaces apart. Thus, by reducing both formats to a common size, this produced another problem: it was not possible to guillotine the edges, in case the perforations were severed and the pair of stamps folded over became detached. This gave the booklet a ragged, unfinished appearance. From this can be seen why rarity is a factor!

We started with, at the most, a print run of 6,200 — assuming the “other” government department had not destroyed any examples. Allowing for the fact that both “stapled left” and “stapled right” exist in both formats — and taking an average — it is doubtful if 1,500 copies of each possibility were produced.

But there is more! Examination of the covers of the booklets shows that there is a glaring variation: one has a stop after ‘KINGSTON’ whereas the other does not. Suddenly, the surviving examples make the “inverted frame” look like a Mickey Mouse production from Antigua! What the incidence of this additional variety is, I could not hazard to guess, but suddenly the possible combinations would seem to be endless.



One extra bonus to confuse the student more: the interleaving sheets with the adverts printed on them, while following the established pattern of the 1930 booklet, differ in their layout. The 4 x 6 format contained a lesser number of blocks of stamps, but the number of interleaving sheets remained the same. Presumably, as the fees for the adverts had been paid, the goods had to be delivered. Hence, we get the situation of two interleaving sheets between the blocks of stamps, instead of the more usual single sheet. The interleaving is constant in both types of booklet, but in the 4 x 6 format, the sheets are doubled. The advertising sheets placed between the stamps, printed on waxed paper, are in the following order in the “stapled left” booklets:

Reverse of cover:	Nestlé's
Interleaving sheets:	Charley Rum
	Kinhead
	Issas
	Postal rates (overseas)
	Austin
	Shaeffer
	Airmail rates
	Gold Flake Cigarettes

If the booklet is “stapled right,” then this order is reversed.

The contract for the revenue from the advertising must have been signed when the earlier (1930) booklet was produced. This resulted in an interesting situation, for the air mail rates had changed in the meantime, and as a result we have an incorrect rate quoted for Canada.

My feeling is that when the booklets were dispatched, they were parcelled up straight off the guillotine, and thus the first package opened and sold contained the 4 x 6 format; the 6 x 4 package was destined for the furnace, hence this disproportionate rarity factor.

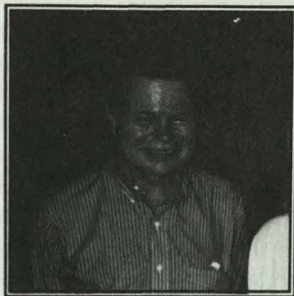
The forger added his own input into this situation. He used the covers of a genuine booklet (that of the 1932 King George V issue!) and produced a bastardised edition measuring 65 x 54 mm and containing 10 stamps — two each of the 1½d, 6d and 1s stamps, and four of the 1d value — producing a total value of 3s 7d! The back cover, however, stated ‘18 at 1d, 12 at ½d’ (the 1932 booklet comprised 1d, 1½d and 9d values). Thus the forger used the earlier booklet as his model. Do any of his products still exist? They really must be “rare birds” and are probably worth more than the genuine booklet!

One last point to conclude a really fascinating issue: the real specialist looks at the actual stamps used to make up the booklet. An article in *The Flagstaff*, the journal of the society for the study of the Silver Jubilee issue, lists some of the flaws occurring on individual stamps.

In all, good value for money!

Edward F. Addiss

1930-1992



The BCPSG has lost a long-time member; and its members, a good friend. Ed Addiss died in New York City on September 24, after a difficult bout with cancer.

Ed's business interests were in the communications industry, originally in closed-circuit television and later in cable television systems.

Many of our members knew Ed personally. He joined the Group in 1972 and served as its vice-president in 1981-82, as president in 1983-85, and as Group Leader for British Honduras from the moment Group Leaders were originally designated. Many of us also experienced his generosity. He seemed to remember what each of us collected, and it was not unusual to receive a nice item from him in the mail. He never asked for payment. He

was satisfied to be your philatelic friend, always willing to share his knowledge and expertise, always willing to help.

Perhaps the most important to me, personally, are the many experiences we shared. I was fortunate to live relatively near him during the 1980s, when he resided in Florida. I was a frequent guest in his home, and he in mine. We travelled together to several major exhibitions, notably AMERIPEX and CAPEX. The time we shared, the knowledge and experience he provided me, will never be forgotten.

In 1990, the BCPSG published his 60-page monograph, *The "Town" Cancells of British Honduras, 1880-1973*, which is the definitive work on the subject and will remain so for many years to come. Ed also authored many articles on British Honduras and Trinidad markings and postal history. He was certainly a collector — his collection of British Honduras postal history was one of the finest in the world — but more than that, he was a student of the hobby. Serious collectors in the United States and abroad often turned to him for help and expertise in the Caribbean area.

Ed directed that a portion of the proceeds from the sale of his collection be given to the BCPSG — yet another indication of his strong attachment to the Group. Ed's family has also suggested that contributions in his memory be forwarded to the BCPSG.

To Ed's wife, Lee, and to his two children, Wendy and Edward III, we express our sincere condolences. We share their terrible loss. — **Jack Harwood**

President's Message

"GONE BUT DEFINITELY NOT FORGOTTEN!" There is no other way to comment on the untimely passing of Ed Addiss in September. Eddie, you will be missed! However, thanks to your thoughtfulness and generosity in including a substantial bequest to the Group in your will, your memory will be preserved for many years to come. (Details for a suitable tribute are currently under consideration.)

PETER KAULBACK, a resident of Ottawa, has been elected Secretary of the BCPSG by the Group's trustees. Peter replaces Fitz Roett, who has resigned in order to devote more time to his family. We extend our thanks to Fitz for his work during his tenure, and we wish Peter well. Peter will serve until the 1993 election of officers by the membership at large.

PAUL LARSEN has resigned from his post as Leeward Islands Group Leader for personal reasons, and Michael Oliver has been appointed to take his place. We thank Paul for his efforts in the past and welcome Mike to his new position.

AS WELL, BILL CORNELL, the Group Leader for Antigua

and Barbuda, has been in ill health for some time, and so we must find someone to take over this position. Any volunteers? Steps have already been taken toward the completion and eventual publication of the comprehensive Antigua handbook, for which Bill had been responsible since the beginning.

MICHAEL WILSON, a Trustee of the BCPSG, has proposed a project that I heartily endorse. As many of you probably know, Leonard Britnor's handbook on BWI postal rates, published by the British West Indies Study Circle in 1977, covered the period up to 1900 only. Michael's suggestion is that BCPSG Group Leaders, with support from the general membership, undertake a compilation of rates from 1900 to date. As Michael writes:

The changes to about 1940 are not numerous, but regrettably then become more frequent as the years go by. Fussing with details of modern postal history (and stamps) is not very fashionable at the moment, but present-day information will be important to the collector of 20 years' time, and I would think we have a duty to record this now, while it is more readily available.

Michael is absolutely right. So let him and/or me hear from you with your thoughts, ideas, offers of coopera-

tion, etc.

IT'S NOT TOO EARLY to start thinking about the election of three trustees and six officers during the fourth quarter of 1993. If you would like to recommend some member, or even volunteer yourself, for any of these positions, please let me know. Through your participation, we can maintain the strength and vitality of the Group.

AND SPEAKING OF VITALITY — it's **dues** time for those of you who have not yet paid their 1993 membership dues. Pay by the end of December and save \$3! Donations to the Publications, Library Acquisitions, and/or General Funds are also appreciated.

SINCE WE DO NOT YET HAVE SOMEONE to serve as Advertising Manager for the journal, let me ask the following of each of you:

- Talk or write to dealers you know about advertising

in the journal. Rates are shown in each journal.

- Thank and support, with your business dealings, those dealers who are Group members and/or currently advertise.
- Volunteer for the position!

I AM HAPPY TO REPORT that the detailed planning for the Group's 1995 annual meeting in Barbados (in April or May of that year) is well under way. If you have any ideas, viewpoints, etc., please convey them to our able on-site planner, Mary Green (her address: 6 Shandre Close, Rendezvous Terrace, Christ Church, Barbados, W.I.). It's not too early to plan on attending the meeting. Let's make this Caribbean adventure even better than our last one, in the British Virgin Islands in 1976.

AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR, let me again offer each of you and yours my warmest holiday greetings and best wishes for a healthy, happy and prosperous new year. — *Jay Fredrick*

From the Editor's Desk

Although it would be excessive to characterize the pace as feverish, when Ed Addiss and I were working on his British Honduras monograph between early 1989 and mid-1990, he often stressed that he was looking forward to seeing this in print and that we had to "get on with it." (Ed had asked me to act as his editor when we got together at the BCPSG meeting in Fort Lauderdale in April 1988.)

The monograph was published in 1990, and Ed started working on other areas of British Honduras philately. The first of these sections appeared in the June issue this year. Ed's hope was that once all these sections had been published in the journal or as separate monographs, and once corrections and updates had been received from other collectors, all these parts could be brought together into a handbook of British Honduras philately. Ed was unable to achieve this goal himself, but it is hoped that his work can continue. I hope to report progress on this in a future issue.

Ed's death is felt as a personal blow by all of us who knew him. He will be sorely missed.

As the Awards List shows, the 1991 run of *BCPJ* has obtained vermeil medals in two recent philatelic literature exhibitions — one at STAMPSHOW 92 and the other at PHILITEX 92. This is gratifying, as it places the *BCPJ* among the top philatelic journals being published today. Thanks to all the authors who have contributed to this success.

Articles are still needed for the journal. If you wish to send illustrations of covers, please photocopy them **against a dark background**, especially if the envelope is white. If this is not done, too often the contours of the envelope disappear entirely and the stamps and postmarks appear to be floating. Also, it is advisable to avoid sending "cutouts" of stamp illustrations; send the whole sheet instead. — *M. Forand*

Mark M. Cassidy

1903-1992

Fred Seifert has sent a cutting from *Linn's*, reporting the death, on 11 October, of Mark Cassidy, a long-time BCPSG member. Fred writes: "Mark joined our Group in January 1965, his primary BWI interest then being Jamaica. He attended many of our meetings, including those held in London. He looked and acted much younger than his age, as is often the case when one has lots of interests to keep himself or herself busy. I'll miss Mark!"

The *Linn's* obituary mentions that Mr Cassidy, a retired U.S. Army officer, was a life member of the APS and many other philatelic associations. His current collecting specialty was Bermuda. He edited the 1963 *Congress Book* and also was the editor of the *Baltimore Philatelist* for a number of years. *Linn's* writes that his last service to the Baltimore Philatelic Society was serving as toastmaster at the BALPEX 92 banquet on Labor Day weekend, when Mark was 88. The BCPSG has lost a real trouper, and we mourn his passing. We extend our condolences to his family. — *M.F.*

NICK HALEWOOD, a BCPSG member residing in Japan, has co-authored (with David Antscherl) an excellent monograph entitled *A Study of the Hong Kong Definitive Adhesives of King George VI*, published by the Hong Kong Study Circle. The 65-page monograph offers the Hong Kong collector a definitive reference on the KGV issue. It covers the whole gamut of the characteristics of these stamps — perforations, gum, colour, proofs, quantities, printings, plate flaws, etc. These last are shown with the same type of illustrations that Nick used in his article on the Leeward Islands Queen Elizabeth definitives (see the September *BCPJ*). A number of tables summarize the quantifiable data. — *M.F.*

BCPSG (U.K.) Meeting in Loughborough

by IAN A. POTTER

A total of more than 36 members attended a weekend meeting of the U.K. branch of the BCPSG on 30th and 31st October, at the King's Head Hotel, Loughborough. The majority arrived on Friday evening for a dinner and informal discussion. The remainder arrived to start the formal meeting at 10 a.m. the next day, with a welcome from International Director, Bob Swarbrick. Then Dennis Mitton showed a cut-glass bowl inlaid with gold, which is to be the new Ed Addiss Memorial Trophy. It was decided during the meeting to purchase two of these — one for a postal history, and one for a stamp competition, both to be held in the U.K. every other year, the first commencing that day.

This was followed by a display in three parts by Brian Brookes. The first round covered the early history of St. Christopher and was illustrated by Royal warrants, newspapers, and official and private letters. The second dealt with the St. Christopher stamp issues, showing die proofs and specimens plus the issued stamps, from bisects to full sheets. There were also examples on cover, including several manuscript date cancels of the small sub-offices. The third round covered the early St. Kitts-Nevis period, again with proofs and specimens, as well as many colour trials, plus some of the issued stamps.

Over the lunch period, Tony Shepherd gave out a quiz entry form that required answers to Caribbean geography questions with philatelic clues. The winner was Ronald Wike, and the runner-up was Steve Jarvis. Their prize was some new Jamaica issues carried in the diplomatic bag and cancelled in Jamaica, and a letter from the Jamaica High Commission, explaining their history. They were asked to run a similar competition next time. The competitions for the Ed Addiss Memorial Trophies then took place. The traditional (stamp) class attracted 11 entries and was won by Tony Farmer, with a display of "Leeward Islands Errors and Flaws." The runner-up was Joan Harper, with "British Honduras: Development of Decimal Currency." The postal history class had 10 entries and was won by Mike Oliver, for "Leeward Islands Maritime Mail, 1900-1950," with Dennis Mitton coming second, with "Boer War Mail in Bermuda."

There followed a display of Caribbean ephemera and a great deal of discussion. Several specialist dealers were present, and all seemed to be enjoying the occasion. For a report on Ken Bolton's study given at the meeting and some of the Jamaica discussions, please see "Jamaica Jottings" elsewhere in this issue of the journal.

Regional Meeting at SESCAL 92

by J. L. FREDRICK

SESCAL, for those who are not familiar with this designation, is the anagram of "Stamp Exhibition of Southern California." This exhibition is held in Los Angeles, usually in October, and that is indeed where and when (i.e., last October 10th) the regional meeting of the BCPSG was held.

The meeting was presided by myself, and seven collectors (four members and three guests) signed in. However, only three members — Bill Messecar, Bill Tatham, and I — and one guest were able to attend. Ann Trigg, who served on the exhibition jury, did sign in but could not stay. Other members seen at SESCAL include Bob Cooley, Mel Feiner (dealer), John Hart, "Hap" Pattiz, Stephen Schumann, and Jeffrey Weiss.

After introductions, announcements, etc., the meeting turned to an extended "show and tell" period. Bill Tatham discussed in general his interest in collecting BWI military and censored mail, and capped his discussion by showing a WWII censored cover from British Honduras to Canada, with a previously unrecorded censor marking. Messecar expressed the opinion that the mark might be a Canadian one. (Tatham plans to re-

search the matter further and write an article for the journal.)

It was then my turn, and I showed four early picture postcards of the British Virgin Islands — one (1906 or earlier) with an undivided back; two that were published by BVI residents; and a photographic card commemorating the 1920 visit to the Caribbean of the then Prince of Wales (the future King George VI). A group of WWII censored covers from the BVI was then shown. Included were two- and three-line markings; covers submitted unsealed, as per instructions of the Post Office, and then sealed; a description of the overall operation of censorship in the islands; and a biographical sketch of the chief censor in 1940-42.

Bill Messecar told of his interest in British America "war tax" stamps and of his need for reference literature on the subject. Offers of assistance were made by Bill Tatham and myself.

So, what was missing in quantity was made up for in quality. And hopefully, we will get at least one new member!

The Awards List



Compiled by PAUL LARSEN



PIPEX 92, June 19-21, Spokane, Wash.
 STAMPSHOW 92, August 27-30, Oakland, Cal.
 Omaha Stamp Show, September 4-6, Omaha, Nebr.
 COLOPEX 92, October 9-11, Columbus, Ohio
 PHILITEX 92 (literature only), October 28-November 2, New York, N.Y.

Addiss, Edward F.: *The "Town" Cancells of British Honduras*, STAMPSHOW 92, vermeil (literature); PHILITEX 92: large silver
 Bylen, Peter: *The Belize Collector* (editor), COLOPEX 92, silver-bronze (literature)
 Cooley, Robert: "Great Britain Line-Engraved One Penny and Two Pence Values, 1840-1879," STAMPSHOW 92, Grand
 Award, gold, APS pre-1900 medal, and Ingeborg Hearst Award
 Forand, Michel: *American Philatelic Congress Book, 1991* (editor), STAMPSHOW 92, gold (literature); COLOPEX 92, Grand
 Award (literature: handbooks and special studies); PHILITEX 92, large vermeil; also *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*
 (editor in 1991 with Mark Swetland), STAMPSHOW 92, vermeil (literature); PHILITEX 92, vermeil
 Larsen, Paul: "German Togo, 1885-1914," COLOPEX 92, Show Grand Award and gold; APS 1900-1940 medal; GPS Grand
 Award and gold; Col. W. E. Davis Award (for the best exhibit of German colonies)
 Manchester, Diana: "Germany: The Rosette Issues of 1923," COLOPEX 92, show vermeil and GPS vermeil; also *The Postage
 Rates of Germany, 1906-1923*, COLOPEX 92, silver with felicitations (literature); and *Inflation Study Group Bulletin* (editor),
 COLOPEX 92, silver (literature)
 Prappas, Dempsey: "Falkland Islands, 1871-1935," Omaha Stamp Show, Grand Award and gold.

1993 BCPSG Auction (FLOREX)

by BILL C. GOMPEL

My first year as Auction Manager is over: the lessons have been learned, and I am preparing to make the 1993 auction the best ever. That auction will be held during the annual meeting of the BCPSG, which will take place in conjunction with FLOREX 93, at Orlando, Florida, in early November of next year.

The auction will be fully computerized to allow easier reporting to consignors and more timely billing, collection, and settlement. This should also help to produce a more readable auction catalog. Future catalogs will be mailed with the *BCPJ* in order to avoid unnecessary postage and materials costs. The 1993 auction catalog will be mailed with the September issue. Advance copies will be also sent to our International Director (Bob Swarbrick) so that members in the U.K. or continental Europe can request copies from him, should the journal be late in arriving. I am very excited about the 1993 auction, with consignments already coming in, and I fully intend to call the auction personally and meet with many new and old friends.

My planned move to North Carolina has been postponed to the end of March. Consignments to my current address (P.O. Box 6195, Pompano Beach, FL 33060) are now being accepted (and encouraged) until March 15, 1993. Anyone wanting to consign material after that date should note my new address, which will appear in the June 1993 journal, or write to me at my Pompano Beach address to make future arrangements.

Because we are a specialist study group, members should remember that the specialized material they like to see as buyers is available only if they send such mate-

rial as consignors. This year's auction showed that bulk lots of common or modern material rarely sell in an auction aimed at specialized collectors. Damaged material, unless scarce or rare, also seldom sells. Past Group auctions have shown that high-quality material sells at good prices. We need the support of everyone to continue, and we need to be viewed as a *bona fide* source for such material — not as a last resort for those wishing to sell items no one else wants. Some members want to see more stamp lots offered, but most consignors seem involved in various postal history studies — thus the high ratio of covers to stamps. On behalf of all members, I ask for your help in making the 1993 auction and future auctions a great success.

Reminders

- 1 Lots consigned should have a direct connection with the BWI area. Non-BWI material should be consigned with other society auctions that need help.
- 2 The Group's commission is 15% for consignors and 0% for buyers. This policy will remain in effect during 1993, but I encourage members to write if they believe changes should be contemplated.
- 3 Consignors should indicate their phone number so that I may contact them to discuss estimates and presentation of lots, if needed.
- 4 All lots will be mailed within 21 days after the auction date, with non-U.S. mailings receiving priority.
- 5 Auction settlement to consignors will be made exactly 60 days after the sale date.

Secretary's Report

by M. FITZ ROETT

New Members

All applicants listed in the June and September issues of the journal have been admitted to membership in the BCPSG.

Membership Applications

COHEN, Lynn, 1407 Berwyn Road, Dover Shores, Orlando, FL 32806-1818; collects Jamaica postal history (all aspects) and Caribbean covers; sponsored by Clint von Pohle

FLYNN, Peter A. (Dr.), 11241 Handlebar Road, Reston, VA 22091-3907; collects Bermuda; sponsored by M. H. Ludington

LONGWELL, Robert C. Jr., Box 39, 434 Ravine Drive, Galesville, WI 54630; collects all British Caribbean, especially British Honduras, British Guiana, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Leeward Islands, Jamaica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, and Trinidad & Tobago; sponsored by Bill Gompel

PARSONS, Philip B. Jr., P.O. Box 202, Center Sandwich, NH 03227; collects Britannia issues of Barbados; sponsored by M. F. Roett

Reinstated

BUTKIS, John F., 4041 Via Marisol, #104, Los Angeles, CA 90042; collects Anguilla, Tuvalu postal history, U.S. postal cards

MAHFOOD, Joseph, c/o 13 Old Hope Road, Kingston, Jamaica

MANES, Rene, 2207 Orleans Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32308

Deceased

ADDISS, Edward F.

CASSIDY, Mark M.

Resigned

BENNETT, Richard

STOLEE, Michael

Dropped for Non-Payment of 1992 Dues

PARKER, Dennis

Address Changes or corrections

DOW, Jeffrey: the P.O. Box number should read 47513 (not 42513)

LEMIRE, Robert, Box 2124, Deep River, ON, Canada K0J 1P0

B.W.I. Articles in Broad-Interest Periodicals

[From time to time, lists of articles dealing with the British Caribbean area published in recent issues of broad-interest periodicals will appear here, as not every member may be aware of such articles dealing with his/her area of specialty. This will not include articles published in specialized journals such as *BCPJ*, *BWISC Bulletin*, *Belize Collector*, *Bermuda High*, *Bermuda Post*, *W.I. Stamps and Postal History Review*, and the newsletter of the Philatelic Society of Trinidad & Tobago, as they are too numerous to list. If anyone knows of articles in the general press not mentioned here, please let me know — and send a photocopy, if possible.

The articles listed below are mainly from 1990 and 1991, as few relevant articles have come to my attention in 1992. — M.F.]

Horst *Augustinovic* "Release, condemn or put in prize?" [on the censorship and detention of mail in Bermuda during World War II], *Postal History Journal* (October 1990 and February 1991).

Peter *Baldwin*, "St. Kitts-Nevis: some paper variations" [of the KGV low values], *Geosix* (December 1990).

Dan *Barber*, "Bahamas liquor-run flights carried airmail," *Linn's Stamp News* (1 October 1991).

John *Byl*, "The Caymans: Miss Parsons' last surcharge," *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* (November 1991).

Peter *Bylen*, "Belize postage due markings," *Modern Postal History Journal* (Second Quarter 1991).

Ian *Chard*, "Bermuda: modern postal markings," *Stamp Mail* (May, June, and September 1991) [originally published in the *BWISC Bulletin* in 1987-89].

William J. *Clark*, "Foreign mail carried via FAM 17" [i.e., between the United States and Bermuda], *The Airpost Journal* (July 1991).

Peter *Collins*, "Something for everyone in Bermuda" [general interest], *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* (July 1991).

_____, "Jamaican war stamp helped to raise £20,000," *Stamp Collector* (9 May 1992).

Donald L. *Duston*, "Corrections, additions, and other notes to the British Commonwealth revenue catalog" [several BWI countries are covered in this update of J. Barefoot's well-known book], *The American Revenuer* (August, September, and October 1991).

Peter *Jaffé* and Geoffrey N. *Kellow*, "Saint Vincent 'ONE

PENNY' on 6d surcharge," *The London Philatelist* (July and September 1991).

Richard **Lockyer**, "Dominica, 1938-1949" [printings, varieties, shades, etc.], *Geosix* (September 1991).

_____, "St. Kitts-Nevis 1950 Tercentenary issue," *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* (August and November 1991).

Robson **Lowe**, "Modern essays of B.W.I. stamps," *The Philatelist* (May-June and July-August 1991).

Thomas **McMahon**, "German propaganda forgeries: the Liquidation of Empire series," *Geosix* (June 1991).

'**Raffles**', "Every cover tells a story" [short article on the handling of a 1932 airmail cover from British Honduras to London], *The Philatelist* (July-September 1992).

Robert V. **Swarbrick**, "The details and facts on the first air mail from Jamaica to Cuba," *The Airpost Journal* (May 1991).

_____, "Internment in Jamaica," *Stamp Magazine* (March 1991).

_____, "The head of Queen Victoria," *Stamp Magazine* (June 1991).

Mark R. **Tyx**, "Airmail from Jamaica to Cuba," *The Airpost Journal* (February 1990).

John **Woolford**, "Stamping around the Bahamas," *Scott Stamp Monthly* (December 1990).

_____, "A St. Vincent masterpiece of design" [the 5s value of 1880], *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* (December 1991).

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 and 11 are original monographs. Checks in U.S. dollars or sterling should be payable to the "British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group." All monograph prices include postage at the surface printed matter rate; please enquire about airmail rates.

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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 Cancels</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 Cancels 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 Cancels 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

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Jamaica Study Group Bulletin, any issue after no. 25

West Indies Stamps, any issue after vol. 3, no. 1

Trinidad Philatelic Review, 1946, 1947 and 1949.

Babcock, *Unusual Stamps of Jamaica* (1955)

Baldwin, brochures on Barbados and Trinidad air-mails, reprinted from *The Aero Field* (c 1950)

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)

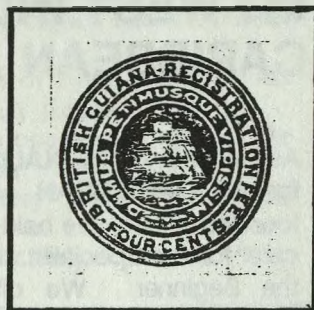
Saunders, "The KGV issue for Bermuda: an attempt to examine and evaluate new evidence" (KGVCIS, 1970)

Yardley, *Virgin Islands Issues, 1866-1890* (1921)

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