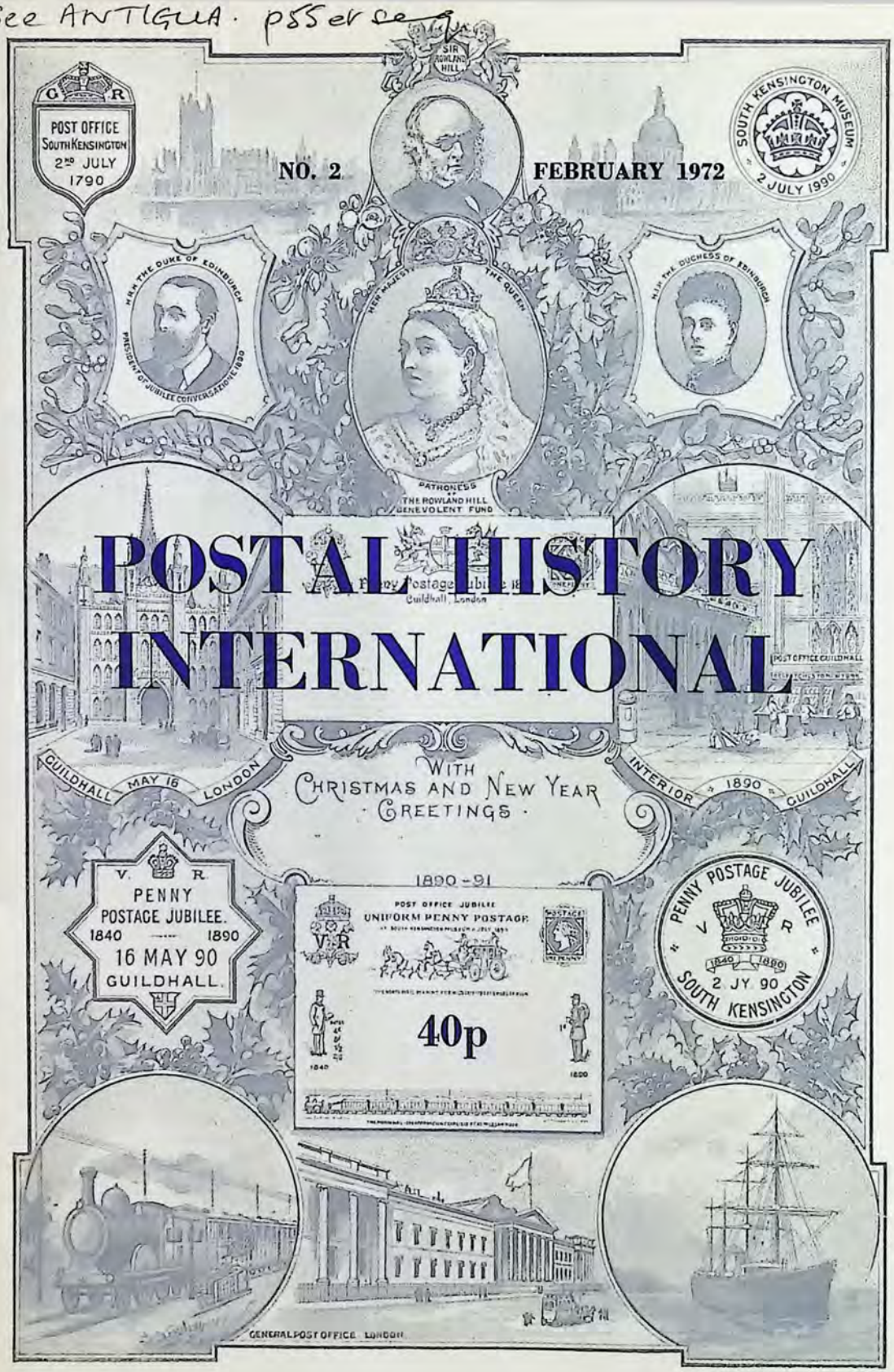
See ANTIGUA. p55 et seq



Note by E.V. Toeg 16/10/72. The main omissions from the older handstamps are the large line "ANTIGUA" of which there are various types in the Codrington correspondence which is referred to as a postmaster on page 58.

ANTIGUA

Post Offices and Postal Markings

E. B. Proud

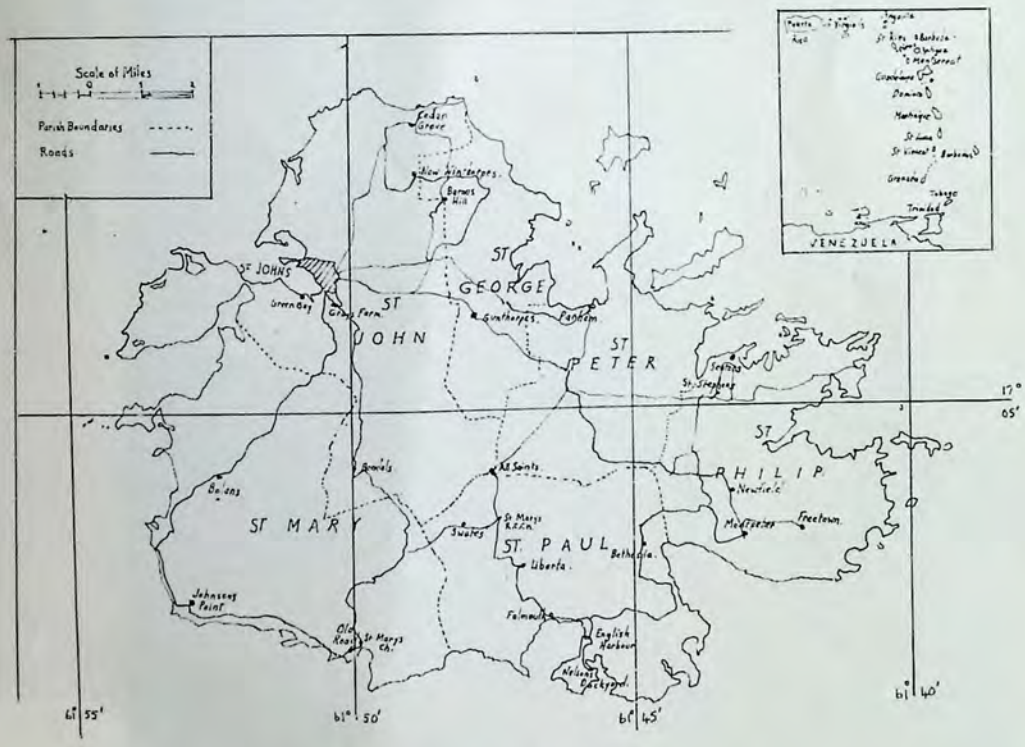
This is the next country in our series which is by no means complete and we illustrate the date stamps available at the time of going to press. If any readers have further information with photostats or drawings of marks not included we would be very pleased to hear from them.

We would like to acknowledge the assistance and examples given us by Mr. E. V. Toeg.

NOTES ON THE COLONY

Antigua was declared a British Protectorate on the 13th September, 1625, being actually colonised in 1632. Confirmed as British under the Treaty of Breda 1667 after being invaded by the French in 1666.
Became part of the Federation of the Leeward Islands 1871 until 1956 and also the West Indian Federation 1958 to 1962.

ANTIGUA POST OFFICES



All offices listed below are shown on the above map

The postmarks of G.P.O. St. Johns will be found on the following two pages, then other P.O's in alphabetical order.

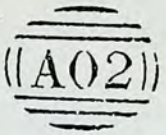


ST. JOHNS HARBOUR
ANTIGUA
1756

See above: pages 58-60



1



2



3



4



5



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7



8



9



10



11



12



13



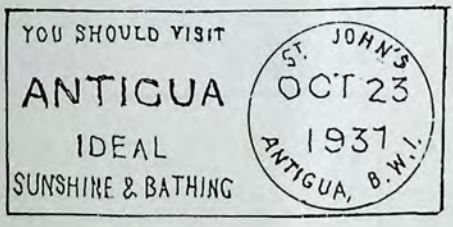
14



15



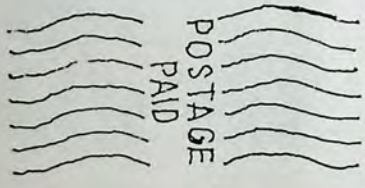
16



17



18



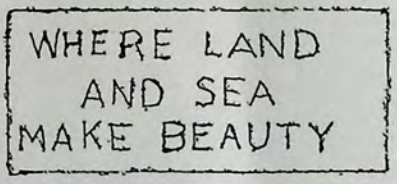
19





20

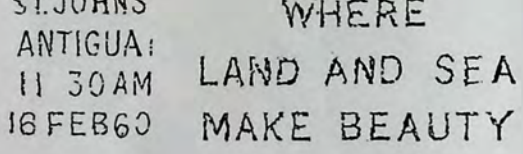




21



22



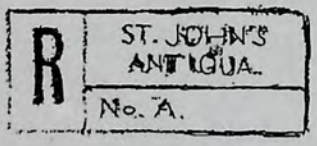
23

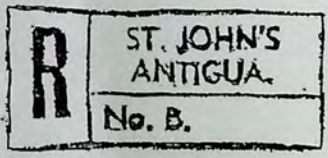


24

REGISTRATION RUBBER STAMPS

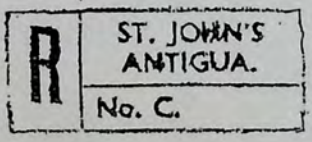
25

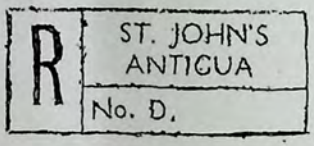




26

27

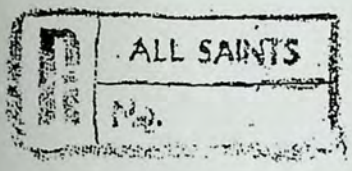




28

The early handstamps of Antigua have been excellently described in The Codrington Correspondence by Robson Lowe, Robson Lowe Ltd., London

All Saints (1898) still open 1971





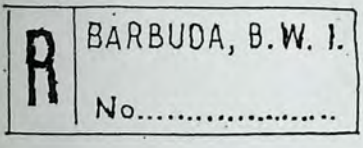


Barbuda (1922) still open 1971









Barnes Hill (1908) (1931)

Bendals (1949) still open

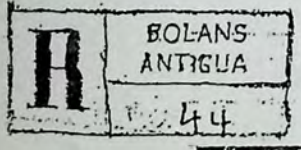


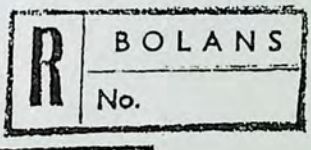




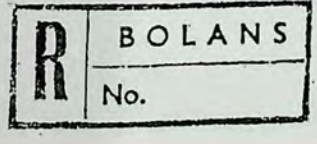
Bethesda (1908) (1931)

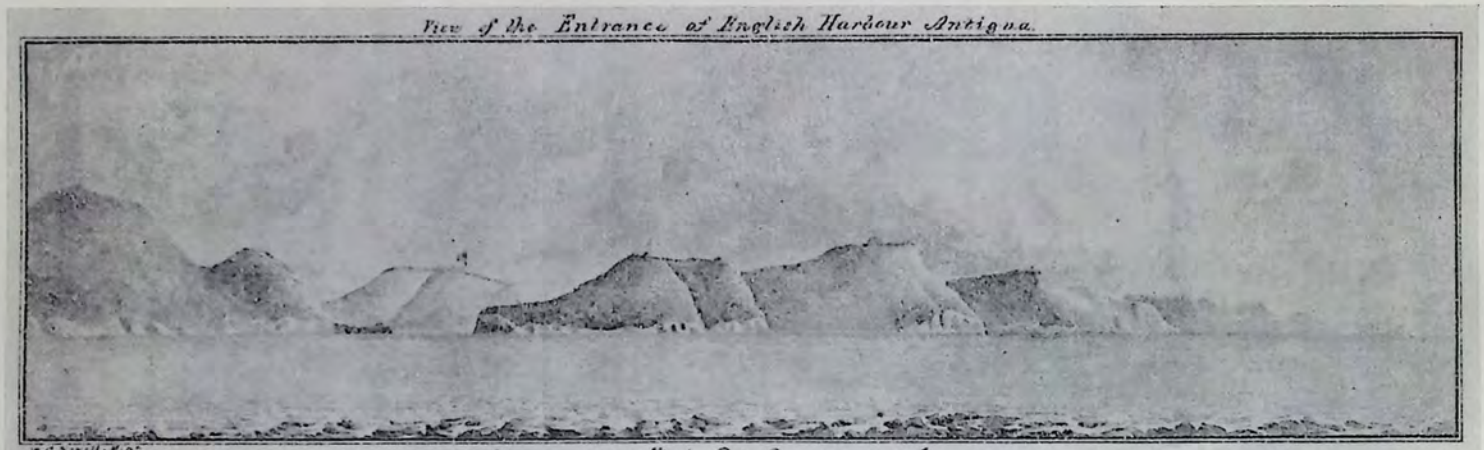
Bolans (1917) still open

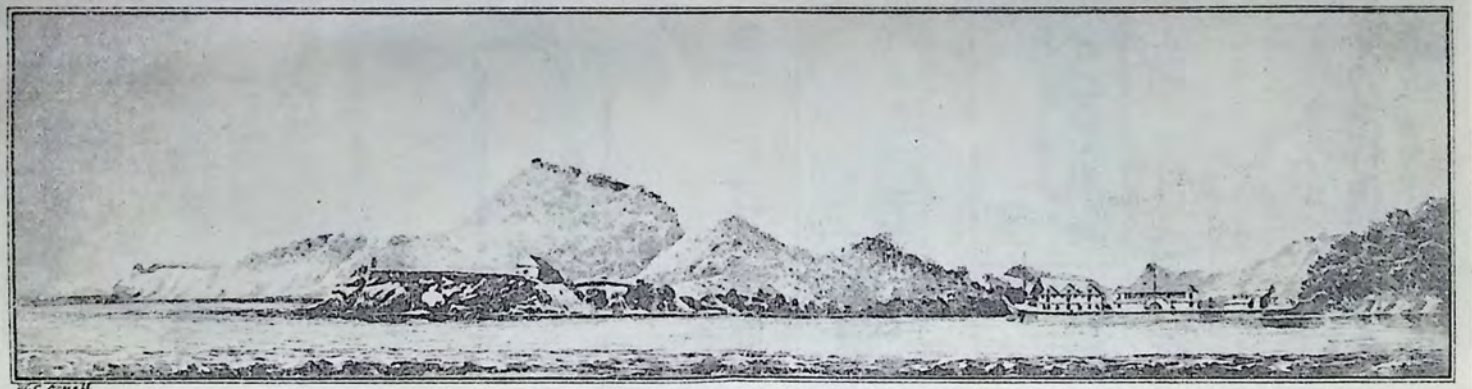




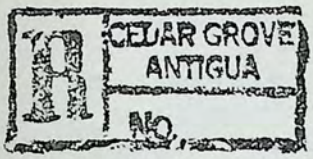





View of the Entrance of English Harbour Antigua.
Taken on board H.M. Ship Seamander in June 1818.


ENGLISH HARBOUR, ANTIGUA
Taken on board H.M. Ship Seamander which Captured in Freemans Bay.

Cedar Grove (1937) still open





Durham (1930) (1931)

English Harbour ( ) (- 1931)





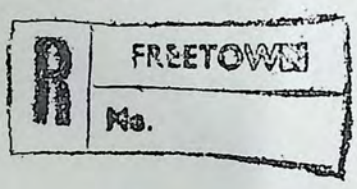




Falmouth 1936



Freetown (1907) still open

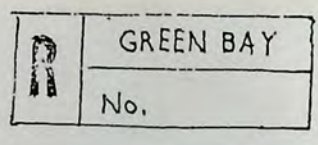




Grays Farm (1949) (1953)



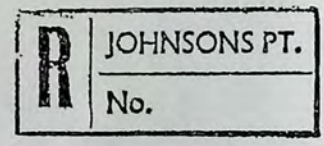
Green Bay 1/10/28 - (1937) (1960)-( )





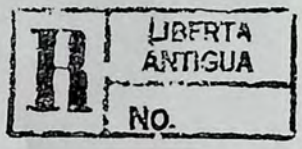
Gunthorpes

Johnsons Point (1937) still open





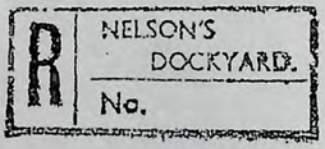
Liberta (1931) still open





Montpelier (1937)

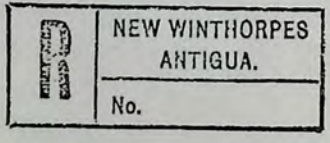
Nelsons Dockyard 14/11/61





Newfield (1909)-(1917) (1926)-(1931)

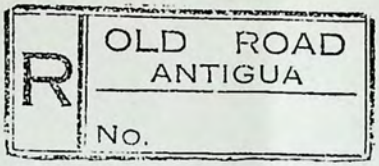
New Winthorpes (1967)





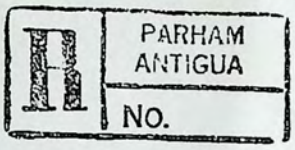


Old Road (1909) still open





Parham (1907)







St. James (1909) (1931)

St. Johns G.P.O.

St. Marys date stamp set 7/11/04

(1905) (1908)



See Old Road

St. Pauls date stamp set 7/10/04

(1905) (1908)



St. Peters (1899) (1915)

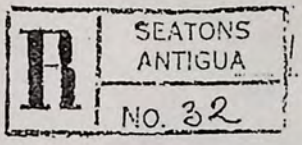


St. Philips (1944) (1950)



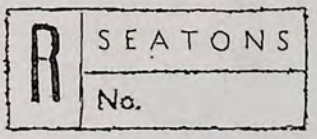
St. Stephen (1909) (1931)

Seatons (1937) (1953)









Swetes (1937)

Antigua

Re-entries of the Sixpenny Value.

By A. W. MORLEY & F. G. MARSHALL.

WHEN we first commenced specialising in the stamps of Antigua, a little over fifteen years ago, it occurred to us as rather odd that no one had succeeded in plating the sixpenny value. The one penny exists in complete sheets and no useful purpose would be served in plating this value. It seemed still more odd that of the four known re-entries, only one had been positioned. During the course of some correspondence with Major A. E. Hopkins, then the acknowledged authority on the stamps of Antigua, he mentioned that it had always been at the back of his mind to plate the sixpenny value, but he was of the opinion that it would be well nigh impossible.

After some years of searching we were inclined to agree with this remark, for although we were successful in acquiring a number of large blocks these were all from the left half of the sheet and anything of a like nature from the right half of the sheet proved to be virtually unknown. However, in spite of this difficulty we decided it was time that something was done, and we set about the partial reconstruction of the plate with a view to determining the position of the other three re-entries, if necessary, by the process of elimination.

Before proceeding any further, it would be as well to recapitulate the relevant facts concerning the sixpenny plate and the re-entries. The plate was laid down in 1862 by Perkins Bacon from a die engraved by Charles Henry Jeens. It was made up of 120 impressions, ten horizontal rows of twelve, without any gutters or sub-divisions. The printings comprise, plate proofs in black, green, and in green pencancelled, the 1862 issue without watermark, 1863-7 watermark Star, 1872 and 1876 issues watermark Crown C.C., and perforated 12½ and 14 respectively, and the 1884 issue watermarked Crown C.A. The three latter issues were printed by De La Rue from the original plate, only the one plate being used throughout.

The re-entries themselves comprise — firstly the Morton Evans—in which the original entry was to the left and slightly low. There is some doubling in the word SIXPENCE, particularly noticeable in



(A). Morton Evans re-entry.

PENCE, and the right-hand column of engine turning is clearly doubled. (A).

The second re-entry was one discovered by the Rev. W. Iremonger, and here again the original entry was to the left and low. There is an oblique line under the final A of ANTIGUA and a sloping duplication of the inner frame-line in the bottom right-hand corner. The right-hand column of engine turning is clearly doubled and there is a mark outside the outer frame-line under the S of SIXPENCE. (B).

The third and fourth re-entries were discovered by A. J. Sefi, the first, "SEFI No. 1" is of a minor character, the only traces of the original impression being found in the S and P of SIXPENCE. (C).

The second, "SEFI No. 2", however, again shows a duplication of the right-hand column of engine turning, and a short horizontal line under the second A of ANTIGUA, not always apparent, due to poor inking. There is also a strong dash of colour on the C of PENCE. (D).

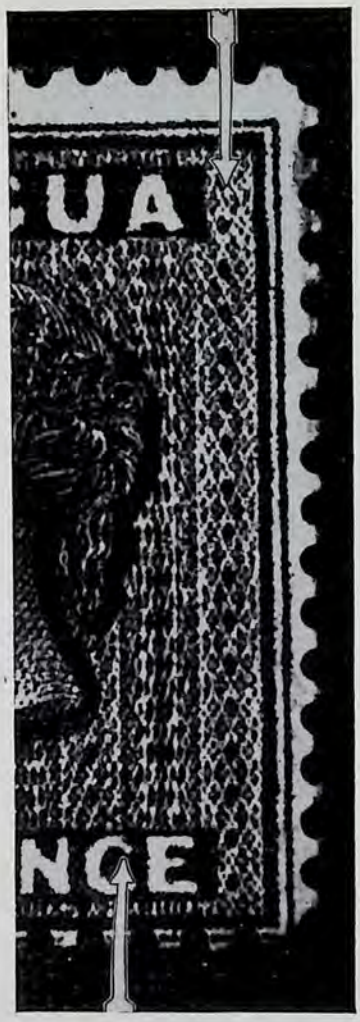
9-62-6



(B). The Iremonger re-entry.



(C). Sefi re-entry No. 1.



(D). Sefi re-entry No. 2.

The only re-entry positioned at this time was the Morton Evans, this was stamp No. 26 on the sheet, the second stamp on the third row. The plating of this presented no difficulty as there were a number of large corner marginal blocks in existence containing the re-entry, of which we possess two. In addition we acquired a marginal block of twenty and another of fifteen, and these, with the further addition of various smaller blocks, completed the left half of the sheet. The only other stamp of interest in this half of the sheet is No. 87, which shows the Malburin outside the top outer frame-line above the N of ANTIGUA. (E).

It has been suggested that this is another re-entry but there is very little to support this theory as similar marks can be found on many of the other stamps.

Having completed the left half of the sheet it was evident that the other three re-entries must occur on the right, and as we have said the plating of these was made more difficult by the fact that no large blocks were then known to exist from this half.

The first re-entry we succeeded in plating was the "SEFI No. 2". A clue to its position was the fact that single examples from the C.C. or C.A. watermark printings invariably showed a vertical line of watermark to the left of the Crown C.C. or C.A. and it was at this point that we realised the value of the watermark as an indication of position, particularly with stamps thus watermarked. The arrangement of the Crown C.C. and C.A. watermarks is in two groups of sixty (six by ten) each group being surrounded by a continuous single line. In view of this the re-entry would occur in the first or seventh vertical row, and as we had already eliminated the first row this left ten possible positions on the seventh, and we concentrated on accounting for as many as possible. The acquisition of a block of ten (five by two) of the 1862 (no watermark) was the first step. A mark in the N of PENCE on the bottom left corner stamp was found to be similar to one on stamp No. 40. fourth stamp on the fourth row, on the left side of the sheet, and the irregular spacing of the stamps on the left half of the block confirmed its position. (F). It extended from the fourth to the eighth stamp on the third and fourth horizontal row, thus eliminating two positions on the seventh vertical row. A bottom marginal block of four, showing part of the centre guide line in the margin, accounted for the seventh and eighth positions on the ninth and tenth horizontal rows. The bottom right-hand stamp, No. 116, showed a constant variety, a dot in the N of PENCE, not to be confused with No. 40. (G).

The key piece proved to be a block of nine (three by three) ex the Iremonger collection. On the top left-hand stamp of this was the Sefi No. 2 re-entry, the centre stamp of the bottom row, the variety dot in N, stamp No. 116, and thus the block of nine fell into position as the seventh, eight and ninth stamps in the eighth, ninth and tenth rows, Sefi No. 2 being stamp No. 91 on the sheet. (See Sketch.)

This left the Sefi No. 1 and Iremonger re-entries. Regarding the former, we were fortunate in acquiring a used block of twelve (two by six) in which the second stamp down was the Sefi No. 1. We already possessed the Iremonger re-entry in a block of four (the top left-hand stamp) and had noted on the stamp to the right of this a small mark in the cross bar of the T of ANTIGUA and some fine scratches between the inner and outer top frame-line. (J).



(E). No. 87, Left half of sheet.



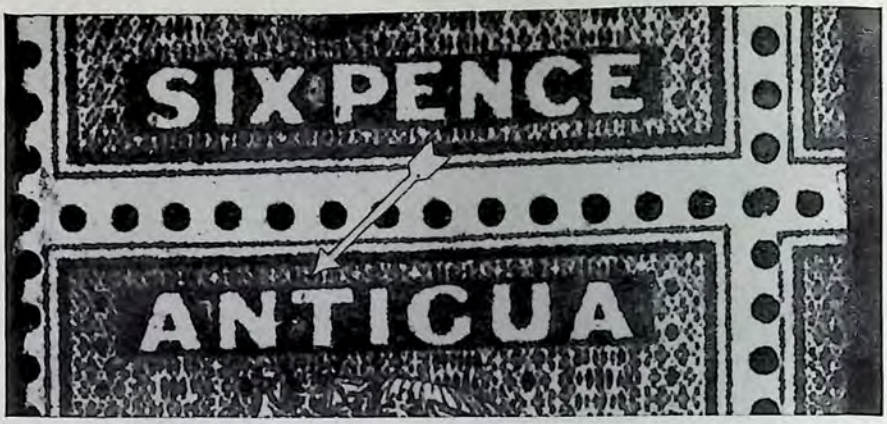
(F). Note irregular placing, also mark in N.



(G) No. 116. Left half of sheet.



(K). Scratch on nose.



(J). Mark in T. The key stamp.

These same peculiarities were found repeated on the stamp immediately below the Sefi No. 1 in the block of twelve.

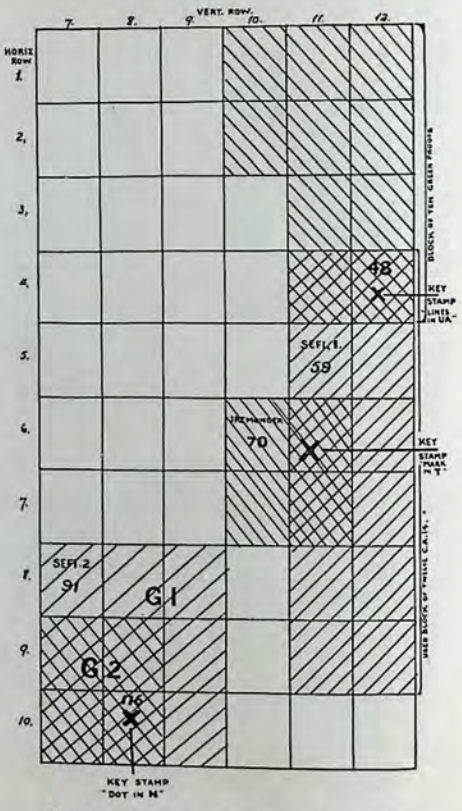
Thus we had fixed the *relative* positions these two re-entries. (See Sketch.)

In the meantime we had filled in the top right-hand corner of the sheet with a severed irregular block of ten green plate proofs (pen-cancelled). Stamp No. 24, the last stamp on the second row, showed a constant variety "Scratch on the Queen's Nose". (K). and stamp No. 35, eleventh stamp on the third row, another dot in the N of PENCE, which was unlike either of the other previously mentioned dots in N. (L).



(L). Stamp No. 35.

On closer examination of the bottom left-hand stamp of this block, No. 47, it showed some very fine lines running through the UA of ANTIGUA, and these proved to be



Sketch showing, position of re-entries.



(M). The plate proof in black.

the last link in the chain as they were found repeated on the top left-hand stamp of the block of twelve containing the Sefi No. 1 re-entry. We had thus acquired an over tapping sequence of blocks—see sketch—and without any shadow of doubt fixed the positions of the Sefi No. 1 and Iremonger re-entries as stamps 59 (11th stamp on the fifth row) and No. 70 (tenth stamp on the sixth row). Having placed the block of twelve as being from the last two vertical rows, we realised how unfortunate it was that no marginal paper had been left adhering to it, nor was there any trace of the vertical line in the watermark to the right. Either of these would have saved several years waiting to determine it was a marginal piece, a fact which we had to discover indirectly as outlined above.

In the course of our search for material we discovered one very interesting feature with regard to the retouching of the plate before the printing of the actual stamps, and it seems quite feasible that this might easily apply to other colonies, evidence of the alterations effected being shown by means of plate proofs.

The discovery in question was a plate proof in black containing what appeared to be at first sight the Morton Evans' re-entry, as the most noticeable feature was the doubling of the lines in PENCE. (M).

However, on closer examination we noted the mark below the S outside the bottom frame-line which is characteristic of the Iremonger but does not appear on the Morton Evans. A detailed comparison between the proof and a copy of the Iremonger re-entry on the 1862 issue showed that whilst there were all the features of the Iremonger re-entry in the proof, it also had very strong doubling in the PENCE and this must have been removed prior to the printing of the actual stamps. Two tiny traces were left, the top bar of the first E is short on both states, and a fine line in the X, but the remaining marks had been claned from the letters. At the same time the pronounced weaknesses of the outer vertical frame lines were strengthened by re-cutting.

Major Hopkins had a green Iremonger proof but this was in the retouched state, proving that the retouching was done between the printing of the black and green proofs. This suggests plate proofs were pulled for the purpose of checking the impressions before and after retouching respectively. The pencancelled proofs were probably colour trials, the cancellation being applied to prevent their postal use.

The Iremonger proof is the only black plate proof of a re-entry that we know of, but it makes one wonder whether any others were retouched and whether any stamps not now apparent as re-entries were, in fact, re-entered and subsequently cleaned up so that the original entry is not obvious.

The November *American Philatelist* opens with Supplementary Notes on the Hamburg American Packet Company by Denwood N. Kelly. The Nazis' last stamps are discussed by Vernon McKenzie, and a detailed history of the Bury St. Edmund's unauthorised Provisional Postage Due of June last makes interesting reading, though we still fail to see the necessity of the issue when supplies could have been received from Stowmarket or Sudbury within half an hour in response to a telephone call. Harry Konweiser writes on the Red and Black postmarks of the U.S. and Mrs. John F. Jarvis on Luxemburg Postage Meters, while "Pioneers of the Post" by E. F. Hurt reaches Chapter II dealing with the Princes of Thurn and Taxis. A note on the Manchukuo issue of 1944-5, another on the Dutch E. Indies Menari Dancer errors and short paragraphs complete an interesting number.

BWISC (Library)

GENERAL POST OFFICE

ANTIGUA

POSTAGE RATES

POSTAL SERVICE (AMENDMENT) RULES 1976.

(S. R. & O. No. 10 of 1976)

DATED 28th MAY, 1976.

Printed at the Government Printing Office, Antigua, Leeward Islands,
by Wilfred Isaiah Benjamin, Government Printer—By Authority.
1976.

500—6.76. [*Price* $1.50]

ANTIGUA.

Statutory Rules and Orders.

1976, No. 10.

The Postal Service (Amendment) Rules, 1976, dated the 28th day of May, 1976, made by the Governor under Section 4 of the Post Office Act (Cap. 216).

[*Gazetted 27th May,* 1976.]

1. SHORT TITLE. These Rules and Regulations may be cited as the Postal Service (Amendment) Rules, 1976 and shall be read as one with the Postal Service Rules and Regulations (L.I.) S.R. & O. 1954, No. 34 as amended, hereinafter called the Principal Rules.

2. AMENDMENT OF RULE 20 OF THE PRINCIPAL RULES. Rule 20 of the Principal Rules is amended by substituting the following for paragraph (2) thereof:—

"(2) The charges for private boxes are payable in advance and are as follows:—

For six months or less expiring 30th June or 31st December next ensuing.	For one year or less expiring 31st December next ensuing.
For a large box $20.00	$40.00
For a small box $15.00	$30.00"

3. AMENDMENT OF RULE 22 OF THE PRINCIPAL RULES. Rule 22 of the Principal Rules is amended as follows:—

(a) in paragraph (1) by deleting the words "and air mail parcels";

(b) in paragraph (2) by substituting "50" for "75";

(c) by adding after paragraph (2) the following paragraph:

"(3) The prepaid rates of postage on air mail parcels addressed to places outside the State and the limit of weight, shall be as specified in Schedule F, Part I hereto.".

4. RULE 23 OF THE PRINCIPAL RULES REPLACED. For rule 23 of the Principal Rules the following is substituted:—

"23. INLAND AND SURFACE POSTAGE RATES — POSTAL PACKETS. (1) The prepaid rates of postage on postal packets intended for transmission within the

State or by surface mail outside the State shall be as respectively specified in Schedule E, hereto subject to the qualifications contained in the column of that Schedule headed "Remarks".

(2) SURFACE POSTAGE RATES — PARCELS. The prepaid rates of postage on parcels intended for transmission outside the State by surface mail and the limit of weight shall be as specified in Schedule F, Part II hereto:

(3) MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES. The charges to be made for the Miscellaneous Services enumerated in Schedule G hereto shall be at the rates specified in that Schedule."

5. RULE 30 OF THE PRINCIPAL RULES REPLACED. For rule 30 of the Principal Rules the following is substituted:—

"30. REPLY COUPONS. Reply Coupons shall not be issued in the State. International Reply Coupons issued by other Postal Administrations shall be exchangeable at any Money Order Office in the State for stamps; the rate of exchange being stamps to the value of thirty cents for each coupon.".

6. RULE 86 OF THE PRINCIPAL RULES REPLACED. For rule 86 of the Principal Rules the following is substituted:—

"86. CONGRESS OF LAUSANNE. The Universal Postal Union Congress and the agreement concerning the Letter Post and the Parcel Post signed at Lausanne on the 5th day of July, 1974, so far as the same are applicable to the State. shall continue to have full force and effect in the State.".

7. SCHEDULES D, E, F and G, TO THE PRINCIPAL RULES REPLACED. For Schedules D, E, F and G to the Principal Rules the Schedules to these Rules and Regulations are respectively substituted.

8. COMMENCEMENT. These Rules and Regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of June, 1976.

Made by the Governor the 28th day of May, 1976.

Wilfred Jacobs,
Governor.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE D. Rule 22 (1)

AIR MAIL RATES—POSTAL PACKETS

DESTINATION	Letter per ½ oz.	Air letter Forms	Postcards	Second Class per ½ oz.
1. Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada	15c.	12c.	10c.	10c.
2. Puerto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago, Virgin Islands (U.S. & British) Cayman Islands, Turks & Caicos Islands, Saba, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Martin, Curacao, St. Eustatius, Aruba, Bonaire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica	30c.	30c.	20c.	20c.
3. U.S.A. Canada, United Kingdom, Central & South America, Bermuda, Mexico ...	50c.	30c.	25c.	25c.
4. Europe Near & Middle East	90c.	30c.	35c.	30c.
5. Africa, Asia, Far East New Zealand & Dependencies, Australia & Dependencies, Artartic Territories, Pacific Islands ...	$1.00	30c.	35c.	35c.

SCHEDULE E. **Rule 23 (1)**

Rates of Postage—Inland & Overseas (Surface)

CLASS OF CORRESPONDENCE		Inland	Overseas	Remarks
LETTERS				WEIGHT
Up to	1 oz	.10	.20	Maximum: 4 lbs.
Over 1 oz to	2 oz	.15	.35	SIZE
Over 2 oz to	4 oz	.25	.55	(a) Other than roll form Maximum:
Over 4 oz to	8 oz	.45	.85	Maximum dimension 2 ft.
Over 8 oz to	1 lb	.85	$1.60	Max, length, width & depth combined 3 ft. Minimum:
Over 1 lb to	2 lb	$1.40	$3.00	
Over 2 lb to	4 lb	$2.25	$5.20	5½ ins. X 3½ ins. (b) In roll form Maximum: Maximum dimension 2 ft. 11 ins. Length plus twice diameter 3 ft. 5 ins. Minimum: Length 4 ins. length plus twice diameter 6¾ ins.
POSTCARDS		.05	.10	Maximum 5⅞ ins. x 4⅛ ins.
PRINTED PAPERS				
Up to	1 oz	.05	.10	
Over 1 oz to	4 oz	.10	.15	
Over 4 oz to	8 oz	.15	.25	
Over 8 oz to	1 lb	.25	.45	
Over 1lb to	2 lb	.45	.80	
Over 2 lb to	4 lb	.70	$1.30	
LITERATURE FOR THE BLIND			FREE	Maximum weight 15 lbs.
FOR BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS				
Over 4 lb to	5 lb	.90	$1.65	Maximum weight 4 lbs. Packets of books Max. weight (11 lb. to all destinations for a packet sent singly) Limit of size as for a letter.
Over 5 lb to	7 lb	$1.30	$2.30	
Over 7 lb to	9 lb	$1.70	$2.95	
Over 9 lb to	11 lb	$2.10	$3.60	
SMALL PACKETS				
Up to	4 oz	.15	.20	Maximum weight 2 lbs. Limit of size as for letters.
Over 4 o to	8 oz	.20	.40	
Over 8 oz to	1 lb	.35	.65	
Over 1 lb to	2 lb	.60	$1.20	No Insurance.
GREETING CARDS		.08	.15	
PRINTED PAPERS (REDUCED RATE) (News-papers and periodical only)				
Up to	1 oz	.03	.06	
Over 1 oz to	4 oz	.05	.10	
Over 4 oz to	8 oz	.08	.20	
Over 8 oz to	1 lb	.12	.30	
Over 1 lb to	2 lb	.25	.50	
Over 2 lb to	4 lb	.40	.90	
PRINTED PAPERS (BULK POST BAGS) for every 2 lb or part			.60	
NEWSPAPERS (BULK POST BAGS)			.40	

SCHEDULE F. **Rule 22 (3)**

PART I

Air Mail Rates of Postage—Parcels

DESTINATION	ROUTE	Up to 2-lbs $ c.	Up to 7-lbs $ c.	Up to 11-lbs $ c.	Up to 22-lbs $ c.	Charges for conveyance by air per lb $ c.
Abu Dhabi ...	...via U.K.	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.55	6.35
Afghanistan ...	... "	8.10	9.90	12.60	16.55	6.65
Ajman	... "	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.55	6.35
Albania ...	... "	6.60	8.15	10.05	12.55	4.55
Algeria ...	... "	6.60	7.90	10.35	14.05	4.35
Andorra ...	... "	10.90	12.65	15.45	22.35	8.75
Angola ...	... "	6.60	7.90	8.85	12.05	8.45
Anguilla ...	...Direct	3.60	4.75	6.75	9.05	.10
Argentina ...	...via Venezuela	7.60	8.90	10.85	13.05	4.10
Aruba	...via Curacao	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	.90
Australia ...	...via U.K.	5.30	10.20	15.70	27.30	12.85
Austria ...	... "	6.00	8.85	10.15	13.35	4.10
Bahamas ...	...via Jamaica	6.10	7.40	9.35	11.55	1.40
Bahrain ...	... "	6.10	8.15	12.85	16.05	6.15
Bangladesh ...	... "	6.10	8.15	9.35	11.55	7.90
Barbados ...	...Direct	6.30	7.65	9.50	12.45	.30
Belgium ...	... "	8.10	8.85	12.35	16.75	3.65
Bermuda ...	... "	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	.90
Bolivia ...	...via Venezuela	6.10	7.90	9.85	12.05	2.45
Botswana ...	...via U.K.	6.10	7.65	10.35	12.15	8.60
Brazil	...Venezuela	10.10	11.40	13.35	15.55	3.40
Belize	...via U.S.A.	6.10	7.40	8.85	11.55	2.65
Bhutan ...	...via U.K.	6.10	7.40	9.35	11.55	9.00
Brunei	... "	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	9.90
Bulgaria ...	... "	7.60	8.90	10.85	13.05	4.55
Burma	... "	6.85	8.15	10.10	12.30	9.05
Burundi ...	... "	5.10	6.10	7.90	10.00	7.15
Cambodia ...	... "	5.10	6.10	7.90	10.00	8.90
Cameroon ...	... "	5.60	6.45	8.55	11.35	6.70
Canada ...	...Direct	4.90	9.05	13.85	23.55	2.30
Cape Verde Is.	...via U.K.	5.10	6.05	7.85	9.95	5.95
Caroline ...	... "	5.10	9.65	14.85	25.55	12.95
Cayman Islands	...via Jamaica	8.90	10.85	13.85	16.10	1.10
Central African Rep.	via U.K.	6.10	7.40	9.35	11.55	6.75
Curacao ...	...Direct	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	0.90
Chad	...via U.K.	7.10	8.40	11.35	15.55	7.15
Chile	...via Venezuela	9.10	10.40	12.35	14.55	3.60
China/Peking ...	...via U.K.	4.10	5.40	7.35	9.95	9.95
Formosa ...	... "	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	10.05
Christmas Is.,	... "	9.15	11.75	16.15	22.75	9.20
Colombia ...	...via Venezuela	6.10	7.65	9.85	14.55	1.40
Comoro Islands	...via U.K.	7.00	8.15	10.15	13.35	8.85
Congo	... "	5.35	6.65	8.60	12.05	6.90
Corsica... ...	... "	6.25	7.30	9.15	12.35	4.15
Costa Rica ...	...via U.S.A.	5.35	6.55	8.85	12.95	2.95
Cuba	...via Jamaica	6.60	7.90	9.85	11.80	1.30
Cyprus ...	...via U.K.	8.10	10.65	13.85	16.55	4.75
Czechoslovakia	... "	6.10	7.40	9.35	11.55	4.10
Dahomey ...	... "	6.10	7.60	9.40	13.50	7.35
Denmark ...	... "	4.85	5.90	7.65	9.30	3.95
Dominica ...	...Direct	4.20	5.05	6.65	9.25	.10
Dominican Rep.	...via U.S.A.	4.70	5.65	7.25	9.15	2.80
Dubai	...via U.K.	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.55	6.35

SCHEDULE F—I

DESTINATION	ROUTE	Up to 2-lbs $ c.	Up to 7-lbs $ c.	Up to 11-lbs $ c.	Up to 22-lbs $ c.	Charges for conveyance by air per lb. $ c.
Ecuador ...	...via Venezuela	7.10	8.90	11.35	14.05	1.80
Egypt	...via U.K.	11.10	12.40	14.35	16.55	5.45
El Salvador ...	...via U.S.A.	8.60	9.90	11.85	14.05	2.85
Equatorial Guinea	...via U.K.	5.15	6.90	9.90	14.70	6.65
Ethiopia ...	... "	7.45	9.15	11.80	15.30	6.95
Faroe Islands ...	... "	4.85	5.90	7.65	10.30	4.65
Falkland Is. ...	...via Venezuela	5.60	6.80	8.60	10.55	3.20
Fanning Islands	...via U.K.	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	20.00
Fiji	... "	5.30	6.40	8.15	10.35	14.35
Finland ...	... "	7.10	8.65	10.85	13.05	4.65
France	... "	10.90	12.65	15.45	22.25	3.65
French Polynesia	... "	7.00	8.15	10.15	13.95	16.00
French Territory of Afars & Issas	... "	7.00	8.15	10.15	13.95	6.65
French Guyana	...via Guadeloupe	6.25	7.30	9.15	12.35	.90
Fujairah ...	...via U.K.	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.55	6.35
Gabon	... "	6.05	8.25	11.45	13.55	7.00
Gambia ...	... "	5.65	7.15	8.45	10.00	6.50
Gaza & Khan Yunis	"	5.50	6.80	9.40	12.50	5.35
Germany ...	... "	5.10	6.10	7.90	10.00	3.95
Ghana	... "	7.85	9.40	10.60	14.55	6.45
German, Dem Rep.	... "	8.60	9.90	11.85	14.05	4.05
Gibralta ...	... "	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	4.35
Gilbert & Ellis Isles	... "	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	14.10
G. Britain & North Ireland ...	...Direct	11.90	14.60	18.35	22.15	3.50
Greece	...via U.K.	8.60	9.75	11.60	13.55	4.90
Greenland ...	... "	4.85	5.90	7.65	10.30	6.55
Grenada ...	...Direct	7.10	8.15	10.85	12.55	.30
Guatemala ...	...via U.S.A.	5.35	6.35	8.15	11.25	3.00
Guadeloupe ...	...Direct	6.25	7.30	9.15	12.35	0.10
Guinea ...	...via U.K.	5.10	6.10	7.90	10.00	6.55
Guinea Bissau...	... "	4.60	5.55	7.35	10.45	6.15
Guyana ...	...Direct	6.40	7.60	10.10	13.60	.70
Haiti	...via Jamaica	5.60	7.15	9.35	11.55	1.30
Honduras ...	...via U.S.A.	8.60	9.90	11.85	14.05	2.80
Hong kong ...	...via U.K.	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	8.55
Hungary ...	... "	5.60	6.75	8.60	10.55	4.25
Iceland ...	... "	5.60	7.85	10.05	12.55	4.35
India	... "	7.10	8.40	10.35	13.55	8.10
Indonesia ...	... "	8.10	9.40	11.35	13.55	10.25
Iran	... "	5.10	7.65	9.85	13.55	5.80
Iraq	... "	6.85	8.65	10.60	13.15	5.90
Israel	... "	5.50	6.80	9.40	12.50	5.35
Italy	... "	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.05	4.30
Ivory Coast ...	... "	6.35	7.90	10.10	12.30	6.85
Jamaica ...	...Direct	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	1.00
Japan	...via U.K.	11.10	12.40	14.35	16.55	8.70
Jordon ...	... "	5.10	6.10	7.90	10.00	5.45
Kenya	... "	5.25	6.50	8.80	11.20	7.25
Korea (South)...	... "	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.05	8.90
Kuwait ...	... "	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.05	5.90
Laos	... "	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.05	9.20
Lebanon ...	... "	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.05	5.35
Lesotho ...	... "	5.80	6.85	9.05	11.65	8.45

SCHEDULE F—I

DESTINATION	ROUTE	Up to 2-lbs $ c.	Up to 7-lbs $ c.	Up to 11-lbs $ c.	Up to 22-lbs $ c.	Air conveyance per lb
Liberia	...via U.K	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.05	6.65
Libya	"	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.05	5.20
Luxemburg	"	5.40	6.75	8.85	11.35	3.65
Macao	"	6.40	8.25	11.35	14.85	8.55
Malagasy	"	5.40	6.75	9.35	13.45	9.60
Malawi	"	7.90	9.40	12.05	14.65	8.20
Malaya	"	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	9.35
Maldives	"	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	8.90
Mali	"	7.50	9.40	12.55	17.95	6.15
Malta	"	6.50	7.80	9.75	11.95	4.55
Marian Islands	"	5.10	9.65	14.85	25.55	14.45
Marshall Islands	"	5.10	9.65	14.85	25.55	12.85
Martinique	...Direct	5.50	6.40	8.10	10.70	.20
Mauritania	...via U.K.	5.10	6.45	8.55	12.85	6.40
Mauritius	"	4.35	5.40	7.10	9.80	8.65
Mexico	...via U.S.A.	5.10	6.10	7.90	11.00	3.80
Montserrat	...Direct	4.40	5.45	7.65	9.80	0.10
Morocco	...via U.K.	4.60	5.60	7.40	10.50	4.55
Mozambique	"	5.10	6.05	7.85	9.95	8.50
Nauru Islands	"	3.70	4.45	5.85	7.55	14.90
Nepal	"	6.60	7.65	9.35	11.05	7.65
Netherlands	"	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.05	3.65
New Caledonia	"	7.00	8.15	10.15	13.95	14.90
New Hebrides	"	7.00	8.15	10.15	13.95	14.75
New Zeland	"	4.55	8.00	12.10	20.05	13.70
Nicaragua	...via U.S.A.	4.85	5.70	7.30	9.60	3.25
Niger Republic	...via U.K.	6.90	8.65	11.65	16.75	6.65
Nigeria	"	7.35	8.90	11.10	12.65	6.40
Norfolk Islands	"	5.30	10.20	15.70	27.25	13.35
Norway	"	7.70	8.75	10.65	13.55	4.25
Oman	"	5.15	6.20	8.40	10.55	6.60
Pakistan	"	7.10	9.65	10.85	15.55	6.90
Panama	...via U.S.A.	7.60	8.90	10.85	13.05	3.00
Papau New Guinea	...via U.K.	5.10	6.65	8.85	11.55	14.05
Paraguay	...via Venezuela	6.10	7.10	8.90	12.00	3.50
Peru	"	9.60	10.65	12.35	14.05	2.35
Philippines	...via U.K.	4.10	5.15	6.85	8.05	9.30
Pitcairn Islands	"	3.70	4.95	7.15	9.65	13.35
Poland	"	7.60	8.90	10.85	13.05	4.25
Portugal	"	4.45	5.45	7.15	10.15	4.45
Portuguese Timor	"	6.10	8.15	9.85	12.80	14.45
Pueto Rico	...Direct	5.10	9.65	14.85	25.55	0.80
Qatar State of Qatat	...via U.K.	6.10	7.65	10.35	12.05	6.25
Ras-el-Khaimah	"	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.55	6.35
Reunion	"	6.25	7.30	9.15	12.35	9.80
Rhodesia	"	3.80	5.05	7.45	10.15	8.25
Rumania	"	6.10	7.40	9.35	11.55	4.55
Rwanda	"	5.60	6.65	9.05	11.00	7.75
St. Pierre & Miguelon	via Canada	4.85	7.70	11.85	17.50	2.25
Sabah	...via U.K.	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	9.95

SCHEDULE F—I

DESTINATION	ROUTE	Up to 2-lbs $ c.	Up to 7-lbs $ c.	Up to 11-lbs $ c.	Up to 22-lbs $ c.	Convenance by Air per lb. $ c.
St. Kitts, Nevis	...Direct	3.60	4.75	6.75	9.05	0.10
Samoa	...via U.K.	4.30	7.25	10.85	17.55	14.95
Sarawak ...	... "	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	9.60
Saudi Arabia ...	... "	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.05	6.50
Senegal ...	... "	6.85	8.65	11.10	13.80	6.10
Seychells ...	... "	4.85	5.90	8.10	10.55	7.85
Sharjah ...	... "	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.55	6.35
Sierra Leone ...	... "	5.60	7.15	9.55	12.25	6.80
Singapore ...	... "	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	9.20
Solomon Islands	... "	5.10	6.45	8.85	11.05	15.35
Somalia ...	... "	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.05	9.55
South Africa ...	... "	4.10	6.65	9.85	15.55	8.75
South West Africa	... "	4.10	6.65	9.85	15.55	8.75
Spain	... "	5.10	6.10	7.90	11.00	4.35
Spanish Territories of N. Africa ...	... "	5.10	6.10	7.90	11.00	4.40
Spanish W. Africa	... "	4.60	5.60	7.40	10.50	5.35
Sri Lanka ...	... "	5.10	6.60	8.90	12.00	8.50
Sudan	... "	5.10	6.45	8.60	12.90	6.70
Surinam ...	...via Trinidad	6.10	7.40	9.35	11.55	0.90
Swaziland ...	...via U.K.	5.65	8.35	12.50	18.70	8.45
Sweden... ...	... "	6.60	7.60	9.40	12.50	4.05
Switzerland ...	... "	5.50	6.65	8.45	10.65	3.85
Syria	... "	5.60	6.65	8.85	11.55	5.40
St. Lucia ...	...Direct	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	.20
St. Vincent ...	... "	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	0.30
Tanzania ...	...via U.K.	5.25	6.50	8.80	11.20	7.50
Thailand ...	... "	9.10	10.40	12.35	14.55	8.75
Togo	... "	7.60	9.35	12.35	16.55	7.35
Tonga	... "	5.95	7.15	9.45	12.25	14.65
Tortola... ...	...Direct	4.85	6.10	7.90	9.60	0.10
Tristan da Cunha	...via U.K.	5.40	7.80	11.40	17.00	8.45
Trinidad ...	...Direct	6.35	7.65	9.60	10.65	0.40
Tunisia ...	...via U.K.	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.05	4.50
Turkey ...	... "	6.10	7.40	9.35	11.55	5.10
Turks & Caicos	...via Jamaica	6.10	7.40	9.35	11.55	1.30
Uganda ...	...via U.K.	5.25	6.50	8.80	11.20	7.20
Umm al Qairan	... "	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.55	6.35
U.S.S.R, Europe	... "	4.70	6.05	8.15	12.05	5.85
U.S.S.R. Asis ...	... "	6.30	8.45	11.35	18.45	5.85
Upper Volta ...	... "	5.00	6.25	8.65	14.05	6.80
Uruguay ...	...via Venezuela	5.10	6.10	7.90	10.00	3.35
U.S.A.	...Direct	5.10	9.65	14.85	25.55	2.00
Vatican City ...	...via U.K.	5.10	6.15	7.85	9.55	4.20
Venezuela ...	...Direct	8.10	9.40	11.35	13.55	0.80
Viet-Nam ...	...via U.K.	5.10	6.10	7.90	11.00	9.30
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	...Direct	5.10	9.65	14.85	25.55	0.10
Wake Islands ...	...via U.K.	5.10	9.65	14.85	25.55	10.65
Western Samoa	... "	4.60	5.60	7.40	10.50	13.90
Yogoslavia ...	... "	6.60	7.90	9.85	12.05	4.50
Yemen ...	... "	6.90	8.15	10.55	12.65	6.85
Zambia ...	... "	6.10	7.40	9.35	11.55	8.25
Zaire	... "	6.60	8.30	10.85	14.55	7.55

SCHEDULE F. **Rule 23 (2)**

PART II

SURFACE POSTAGE RATES—PARCELS

DESTINATION	ROUTE	Up to 2.lbs $ c.	7-lbs $ c.	11-lbs $ c.	22-lbs $ c.
Adu Dhabi	...via U.K.	14.45	19.90	26.90	38.90
Arab Rep.	... "	18.70	23.50	29.80	40.20
Afghanistan	... "	16.90	23.50	32.50	48.10
Albania	... "	15.50	21.40	29.30	43.20
Angola	... "	14.70	20.15	27.45	39.45
Anguilla	...via St. Martin	4.60	6.95	9.55	12.80
Argentina	...via U.K.	15.45	20.25	27.00	37.80
Aruba	...	No Service			
Ascension Island	...via U.K.	10.85	14.75	18.50	28.65
Australia	... "	13.15	22.40	33.20	54.25
Austria	... "	13.10	17.40	22.95	32.60
Azores	... "	14.50	19.55	27.15	38.05
Bahamas	... "	13.70	18.50	24.90	35.20
Bahrain	... "	13.95	20.15	29.90	42.40
Barbados	...Direct	6.60	8.35	10.80	14.75
Belgium	...via U.K.	12.50	16.10	21.05	29.60
Bermuda	...	No Service			
Bolivia	... "	16.15	21.95	31.00	44.10
Botswana	... "	15.25	21.10	29.10	41.65
Brazil	... "	17.70	22.75	29.25	40.10
Belize. (former Br. Honduras)	... "	16.20	20.80	27.10	37.45
Brunei	... "	14.05	19.60	27.00	39.85
Bulgaria	... "	16.20	22.15	30.10	43.70
Burma	... "	14.45	19.25	25.55	36.15
Burundi	... "	14.25	19.75	26.80	39.80
Canada	...Direct	5.30	10.05	15.65	26.65
Cambodia	...via U.K.	13.20	18.85	26.20	39.75
Cameroon	... "	10.70	14.75	20.55	29.65
Canary Islands	... "	12.40	16.30	21.80	31.95
Cape Verde Isles	... "	13.10	17.80	24.60	37.00
Caroline Isles	... "	13.20	22.30	32.90	54.60
Central African Republic	... "	13.90	19.55	26.55	38.60
Ceylon (Sri Lanka)	... "	17.95	23.30	30.15	41.55
Chad Rep.	... "	15.00	20.55	28.55	42.60
Chile	... "	16.95	21.95	28.50	39.55
China Republic	... "	13.30	19.85	28.85	44.40
Christmas Island	... "	16.75	22.85	31.60	46.60
Cocos Keeling Island	... "	13.15	22.40	33.20	54.25
Cayman Island	...via Jamaica	11.00	13.65	17.85	22.20
Columbia	...via U.K.	13.70	19.00	25.75	39.10
Corsica	... "	13.80	18.45	24.45	36.10
Costa Rica	... "	12.95	17.90	24.75	37.50
Congo Rep.	... "	13.25	18.80	24.80	39.10
Cyprus	... "	15.70	21.75	29.30	40.20
Curacao	...	No Service			
Czechoslovakia	...via U.K.	13.70	18.35	24.60	35.10
Dahomey	... "	14.40	20.30	27.95	42.60
Denmark	... "	11.75	15.30	19.90	28.60
Dominica	...Direct	4.40	5.65	7.65	11.00
Dominican Republic	...via U.K.	12.20	16.50	22.05	32.45
Dubai	... "	14.45	19.90	26.90	38.95
Ecuador	... "	14.95	20.25	27.50	38.80
El Salvador Rep.	... "	16.20	21.25	27.75	38.60
Equatorial Guinea	... "	12.35	17.05	23.50	35.45
Ethiopia	... "	15.60	21.75	29.60	43.10

SCHEDULE F—II

DESTINATION	ROUTE	2-lbs $ c.	7-lbs $ c.	11-lbs $ c.	22-lbs $ c.
Falkland Is.	...via U.K.	13.45	18.35	24.75	35.55
Faroe Isles	... "	11.75	15.30	19.90	28.60
Finland	... "	14.40	18.85	24.75	34.00
France	... "	13.80	17.30	21.95	31.40
French Guyana	... "	14.15	19.25	26.15	39.10
Fiji	... "	13.15	18.40	25.20	36.70
Formosa	... "	14.75	22.20	31.90	47.95
French Polynesia	... "	15.10	20.60	29.85	41.90
French Territory of Afars & Issas	... "	14.85	20.05	26.95	39.95
Gambia	... "	13.25	18.05	23.70	33.20
Gabon Rep.	... "	14.45	21.05	30.20	42.95
Germany Fed. Rep.	... "	12.30	16.05	21.35	31.25
Germany, Democratic Rep.	... "	15.95	20.50	26.25	36.40
Ghana	... "	15.45	20.50	27.30	38.65
Gibralta	... "	12.40	16.50	21.75	31.10
Greece	... "	16.20	20.85	27.05	37.20
Great Britain	...Direct	12.80	16.85	22.40	29.10
Grenada	... "	7.30	8.75	11.85	14.35
Guadeloupe	...	No Service			
Greenland	...via U.K.	11.75	15.30	19.90	28.60
Guatemala	... "	12.95	17.70	24.05	35.80
Gilbert & Ellis Is.	... "	14.05	20.60	29.10	43.35
Guinea Rep.	... "	13.30	18.60	25.95	39.30
Guyana	...via Barbados	8.40	10.10	13.15	17.50
Haiti	...via Jamaica	5.90	7.95	10.85	14.15
Holland	...via U.K.	13.40	17.10	21.80	29.75
Honduras Rep.	... "	16.20	20.80	27.10	37.45
Hong Kong	... "	12.95	18.50	25.35	36.55
Hungary	.. "	13.40	18.10	24.30	34.90
Iceland	... "	13.90	17.45	22.35	30.85
India	... "	14.95	20.40	27.15	39.55
Indonesia	... "	15.95	21.40	28.40	39.90
Iran	... "	14.65	20.70	28.85	43.50
Iraq	...via U.K.	14.70	20.65	27.65	39.50
Irish Rep.	... "	11.80	15.00	19.25	27.20
Italy	... "	13.80	18.05	23.45	32.80
Ivory Coast	... "	14.65	20.60	28.65	41.40
Israel	... "	13.10	17.90	24.85	36.15
Japan	... "	18.95	24.55	31.60	43.25
Jordan	... "	12.70	17.50	23.50	36.05
Jamaica	...Direct	5.40	6.95	9.35	12.15
Korea	...via U.K.	15.05	21.55	29.60	43.25
Kenya	... "	13.10	18.20	25.15	36.55
Kuwait	... "	14.45	19.90	26.90	38.40
Laos	... "	16.70	22.75	30.90	45.50
Lebanon	... "	14.20	19.00	25.30	35.70
Lesotho	... "	15.85	21.10	27.80	39.85
Liberia	... "	14.20	19.00	25.30	35.70
Libyan Arab Rep.	... "	14.20	18.80	25.10	35.25
Luxembourge	... "	12.30	16.10	21.30	29.80
Macao	... "	14.25	20.50	28.65	41.85
Madeira	... "	13.90	18.10	23.75	33.00
Majorca	... "	14.80	19.05	24.45	33.80
Malagasy Rep.	... "	13.50	18.90	26.75	40.70
Malawi	...via U.K.	19.75	26.85	36.60	55.35
Malaysia	... "	12.70	17.25	23.30	33.40

SCHEDULE F—II

DESTINATION	ROUTE	Up to 2-lbs S c.	7-lbs S c.	11-lbs S c.	22-lbs S c.
Maldives	"	15.05	21.55	30.15	44.05
Mali	"	14.10	18.70	25.00	35.15
Marian Island	"	13.20	22.30	32.90	54.60
Mauritania	"	14.50	19.90	27.10	40.55
Mauritius	"	13.95	19.10	25.70	36.90
Mexico	"	14.10	18.85	24.85	35.60
Monaco	"	13.80	17.30	21.95	31.40
Morocco	"	12.40	17.05	23.30	35.25
Montserrat	Direct	6.30	8.75	10.85	14.60
Mozambique	via U.K.	13.85	18.50	24.80	37.25
Martinique			No Service		
Nauru	"	12.65	18.90	27.10	41.35
Nepal	"	16.35	22.45	30.35	43.95
Netherlands	"	13.40	17.10	21.80	29.75
New Caledonia	"	15.95	22.60	31.40	47.75
New Guinea	"	12.95	18.80	26.10	38.25
New Herbrides	"	15.95	22.60	31.40	47.75
New Zealand	"	12.40	18.70	23.15	31.55
Nicaragua	"	12.45	17.05	23.20	34.15
Niger	"	15.40	21.75	30.70	46.85
Norfolk Island	"	13.10	22.40	33.20	54.25
Norway	"	14.60	18.20	23.00	32.10
Oman	"	13.00	18.20	25.45	37.40
Pakistan	"	14.95	21.55	27.65	41.55
Panama Canal Zone	"	11.90	18.35	26.55	41.65
Papua	"	12.95	18.40	26.10	38.25
Paraguay	"	15.65	21.15	30.05	44.05
Panama Rep.	"	15.20	20.00	26.55	37.15
Persia (Iran)	"	14.65	20.70	28.85	43.50
Peru	"	17.45	22.00	28.50	38.80
Philippines	"	11.05	17.30	24.10	34.75
Pitcairn	"	11.55	17.10	24.40	36.35
Poland	"	14.65	18.90	24.40	33.10
Portugal	"	11.85	16.10	21.95	32.65
Portuguese Timor	"	13.55	19.15	26.80	41.20
Puerto Rico			No Service		
Reunion	"	15.45	20.95	28.15	42.30
Rhodesia	"	14.95	20.90	29.20	43.75
Romania	"	14.30	19.55	26.60	32.70
Rwanda	"	14.75	20.30	27.95	39.80
St. Helena	"	13.25	17.70	23.00	32.65
St. Kitts, Nevis	Direct	3.80	5.35	7.75	10.85
St. Lucia	"	5.30	6.75	8.85	11.35
St. Vincent	"	5.30	6.75	8.85	11.35
Samoa (West)	via U.K.	12.45	17.50	24.20	36.50
Samoa (U.S.A.)	via U.S.A.	6.70	14.00	22.40	39.55
Saudi Arabia	via U.K.	14.45	20.05	23.10	38.75
Senegal	"	14.45	19.55	26.35	33.00
Seychelles	"	12.45	17.00	23.55	34.40
Sierra Leone	"	13.20	18.25	25.00	35.90
Solomon Islands	"	14.05	20.90	30.10	44.85
Somali Dem. Rep.	"	16.20	22.70	31.10	45.15
South Africa	via U.K.	14.30	17.00	23.75	37.20
Sudan	"	14.30	19.95	27.75	42.55
Spain	"	14.80	19.05	24.45	33.80
Swaziland	"	12.80	18.40	25.95	39.00

SCHEDULE F—II

DESTINATION	ROUTE	2-lbs $ c.	7-lbs $ c.	11-lbs $ c.	22-lbs $ c.
Surinam	...via Trinidad	7.40	9.20	11.85	15.25
Sweden...	...via U.K.	13.60	17.60	22.45	32.40
Switzerland	... "	12.70	16.80	22.05	31.40
Syria	... "	13.20	17.75	24.30	35.20
Taiwan	... "	14.75	22.20	31.90	47.95
Tanzania	... "	13.10	18.20	25.15	36.55
Thailand	... "	17.30	22.50	29.60	41.70
Togo, Rep.	... "	15.90	22.05	30.90	45.65
Tortola (B.V.I.)	...St. Kitts	6.65	7.90	10.30	13.00
Tonga (Friendly Is)	...via U.K.	14.40	20.70	29.20	43.35
Tristan da Cunha	... "	12.55	17.85	24.85	37.30
Turks and Caicos Is. ...	...via U.S.A.	7.00	14.90	23.90	42.55
Trinidad	...Direct	6.55	8.25	10.60	12.45
Tunisia	...via U.K.	14.15	18.05	25.15	35.80
Turkey	... "	13.70	18.50	24.80	35.20
Uganda	... "	13.10	18.20	25.15	36.55
Uruguay	... "	12.95	17.45	24.05	35.75
U.S.S.R. Europe	... "	12.30	16.85	23.05	34.80
U.S.S.R. Asia...	... "	13.90	19.25	26.25	41.20
Upper Volta	... "	13.60	19.35	27.70	44.15
U.S.A.	...Direct	5.40	10.45	16.35	28.15
Venezuela	...	No Service			
Vatican State City	...via U.K.	12.60	16.90	22.45	32.10
Vietnam	... "	13.20	18.85	26.20	39.75
Wake Islands	...via U.S.A.	6.70	14.00	22.40	39.55
Yemen	...via U.K.	14.75	20.05	27.35	38.65
Yemen Rep.	... "	15.00	21.00	31.10	46.00
Yogoslavia	... "	14.50	19.15	26.10	37.40
Zambia Rep.	... "	17.00	23.75	32.35	48.00

SCHEDULE G. Rule 23 (3)

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE

Registration (Leters, Post-cards, Printed paper, Small Packets)	Charge	35c. per article
Advice of Delivery of Registered Article	Charge	30c. at time of posting
		40c. after despatch of article
Insurance (parcels only)		75c. (Limit of Compensation $200.00)
Un-paid or underpaid Letters (Taxed Letters) coming from over-seas. Collect tax shown on Item plus Handling Charge		10c.

N.B. A certificate of posting of an ordinary Inland Parcel or of an Ordinary Parcel for abroad may be obtained on request.

C.O.D.	Fee	$1.00
Charge for Enquiry concerning a Registered item		50c.
Special Delivery		Rates vary according to Destination.

INLAND PARCEL SERVICE

Up to	1 lb	25c.
over 1 lb to	2 lb	45c.
over 2 lb to	4 lb	80c.
over 4 lb to	5 lb	90c.
over 5 lb to	10 lb	$1.50

Maximum weight 10 lbs

Xerox copy

ANTIGUA

REVISED 1968

POSTAL CARDS

a 120:87 b 140:89
c 121:74

1880. Head of Queen Victoria in octagon. Fig.1. This and all other issues on buff stock.

1.	1½ red brown,a.....	.50	2.50



Fig.1.



Fig.2.

1886/87. New design of Victoria, Fig.2.

2.	1p carmine,b.....	.25	.75
3.	1½p brown,b.....	.30	1.25
4.	1+1p carmine,perf 7,b..	.50	3.00
5.	1½+1½ red brown, perf 7, b.....	.75	3.00

1903. Design of coat of arms, Fig.3.

6.	½p green,c.....	.25	.50
7.	1p carmine rose,b.....	.40	.50
8.	1+1p carmine rose,perf 7,b.....	.75	1.25



Fig.3.



Fig.4.

1924. Head of King George V. Fig.4.

9.	½p green,a..... ...	.40	.50

ENVELOPES – B –

120:94

1903. Fig.3.

1.	1p red on white.....	.50	.75
2.	2½p ultramarine on white	.75	1.25

REGISTERED ENVELOPES – C –

1903. Fig.5.

1.	2p ultramarine on white,G.....	1.00	1.75
a.	same,H2.....	1.00	2.00



Fig.5.



Fig.6.

1924. Head of King George V. Fig.6.

2.	2½p ultramarine on white,F.....	1.00	2.00
a.	same,G.....	1.25	2.50
3.	3p ultramarine on white,G.....	1.25	1.75
a.	same,H2.....	1.50	2.00

1959. Head of Queen Elizabeth II. On flap there is a colorless embossing which reads THREE PENCE/STAMP DUTY. Fig.7.

4.	6 CENTS ultramarine on white,G.....	.50	.60
a.	same,H.....	.50	.60
b.	same,K.....	.75	1.00



Fig.7.







AIRMAIL – F –

1967. Design of plane flying over map of Antigua. Drawing of windmill in lower left area of front. Fig.8.

1.	15 cents blue,yellow, green and black on pale blue, map of West Indies islands on back and a multicolor picture on the inner fold.....	.35	.35

WRAPPERS – E –

125:300

1903. Fig.3.

1.	½p green.....	.35	.75
2.	1p red.....	.50	1.00

ANTIGUA.
MONTSERRAT

The PHILATELIST, Feb. 1963

The Plantation Papers: VII – Antigua and ~~Montserrat~~

see reverse of ANTIGUA [illegible page]

By COLIN MAYCOCK

(Continued from page 87)

ANTIGUA

Packet Letters

To those readers familiar with *The Codrington Correspondence* (Robson Lowe, 1951) the Antigua letters in the *Plantation Papers* are of interest not only for their postal markings. For example, Samuel Martin, the younger (Codr. Corr. letters 284-288), was Collector of Customs at St. John's, Antigua, for some years until his retirement in 1820 and many of his letters to the Board of Customs are preserved. Samuel Byam (Codr. Corr. letters 281-283) is mentioned in a letter of 1815 (177/18) as "refusing to certify the rate of exchange" for customs purposes. The 4½% duty and slavery are also recurrent subjects in the correspondence. (continued *



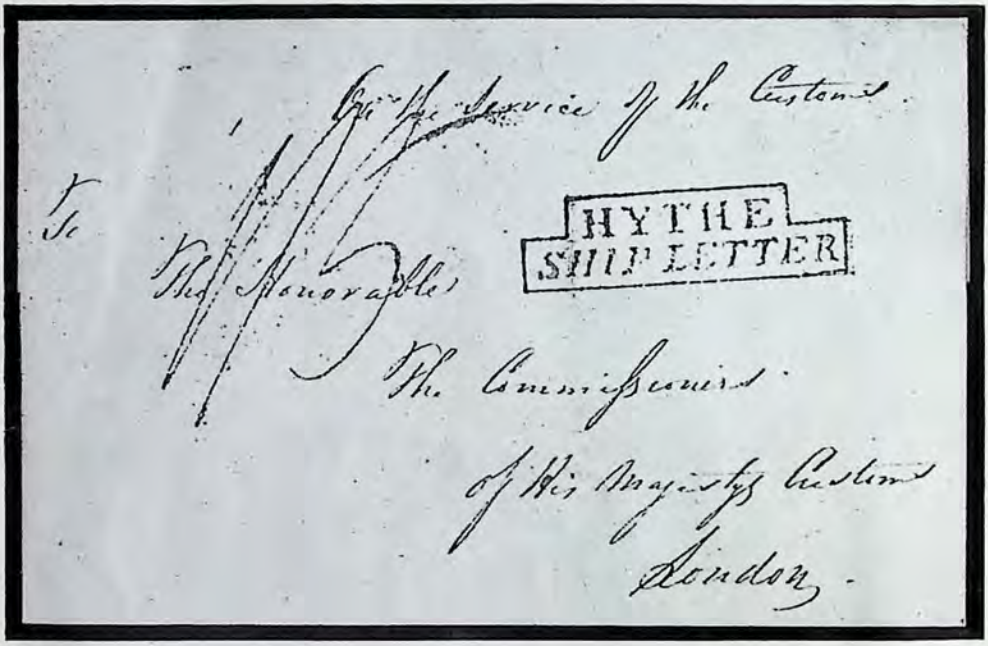




There are 20 examples of the large ANTIGUA fleuron (type [PG1a], 35 mm. diameter, without year date) from 24.11.1814 to 21.4.1822. Many of these letters are inscribed "By the Packet" but in only one instance is the name of the vessel given: *Lady Louisa* (1815). A further seven examples of [PG1a] were found on **Guadeloupe** letters of 1813-1815, to be described in a later article.

A ten-year gap occurs before the next group, which consists of six copies of the small ANTIGUA fleuron (type [PG2], 25 mm. diameter) on letters dated from 1.8.1832 to 12.2.1841. One of these is a **Barbuda** letter written in January, 1835. Several of the [PG2] strikes show typical varieties (e.g. inverted figures in the date-line) and the last of the six, although on a letter dated 12.2.1841 with London arrival 21.3.1841, reads FE 14/1840 instead of FE 14/1841 *(latest date known).*

Type [PH] (ANTIGUA broken circle, 30 mm. diameter) is represented by 15 copies on letters dated 5.5.1841 (probably *earliest date known*) to 16.1.1852.



Ship Letters

Ports of arrival of nine ship letters from Antigua were recorded as follows:

Bristol	S.7	1830	Falmouth	S.5 — red	1818 (per Ship *Geo. Hibbert*)
Hythe	S.3 (2)	1818	Kingsbridge	S.1	1831
Liverpool	S.9	1818	Portsmouth	S.13 (3)	1817-1818

One of the Hythe letters bears a superb example of this rare ship letter mark.

Ex Plantation Papers. By COLIN MAYCOCK.

MONTSERRAT

Packet Letters

It was disappointing to find 68 Montserrat letters, written between 1816 and 1849, without marks of origin. All have normal unpaid manuscript charges and London arrival marks, and 11 have London PACKET LETTER handstamps (Robinson Type P.2 or P.3, red or black). The earliest Montserrat date-stamp found in the *Plantation Papers* is the rare encircled fleuron (diameter 31.5 mm.) of 1836. Three copies dated OC 29/1836, NO 26/1836 and NO 18/1837, struck in brownish purple ink, were recorded (e.g. 504/3[21]).

(continued ~~overleaf~~ underneath)



Type [PJ] (MONTSERRAT broken circle, 28.5 mm. diameter) is represented by 21 examples on letters dated from 13.5.1841 to 27.11.1847. The month precedes the day in the date-line (e.g. OC 18/1842) except in the last of the series (27 NO/1847). In the following year, type [PJ] was superseded by the sanserif MONTSERRAT type [PL] (diameter 25 mm.) and eleven copies were recorded with dates from AP 10/1848 to 25 OC/1853. Most of the [PL] strikes are very faint and at least two might be described as albino. In each of the six 1848 strikes (in April, June, July, August and October) a check letter "A" is found beneath the year but in all later impressions the check letter is omitted. The final letter, written on 24.10.1853, bears two strikes of [PL] — the date of the first reading: 250/1853, whilst in the second, the top row of plugs has been moved to the left and the letter "C" added in manuscript to read 25 OC/1853.

Ship Letters

Eleven ship letters from Montserrat were recorded with ports of arrival as follows:

Dover	S.11 (2)	1830 and 1833	Gravesend	S.5 (2)	1821 (Per *Arethusa*)
Eastbourne	S.1 (c)	blue (3) 1820	London	S.18	1815 (By the *Helena*)
Folkestone	S.3 (2)	1821	Penzance	S.4	1828

The use of Eastbourne S.1 in blue is the *earliest recorded date* thus. (Robertson gives 1826).

[To be continued]

The PHILATELIST, Apr. 1963

Letters to the Editor

THE PLANTATION PAPERS

Dear Sir,— Referring to the ANTIGUA article in the February "Philatelist"—I have heard from Mr. A. W. Morley of Handforth, Ches., that he can push back the earliest date of use of Antigua [PH] to AP17/1841. (I said 5.5.1841 was **probably** the earliest known). I must point out an error in line 4 from the bottom of page 115 — "Robinson" should read "Robertson"! Entirely my fault and it escaped notice in proof-reading too.

Yours sincerely,

COLIN MAYCOCK.

* * * * *

STAMP LOVER. Oct.-Nov. 1943.

ANTIGUA

ANTIGUA IN REVIEW

By CHARLES ANDERSON

FROM the philatelist's point of view the West Indies are an attractive group. Not only do the issues offer great scope for study and research, which even to-day have not been carried to their uttermost lengths, but many of the stamps are of considerable artistic beauty. Most of the early issues were produced by Perkins, Bacon & Co., whose work has ever been a monument to the art of engraver and printer.

Foremost in alphabetical importance among the West Indies is Antigua. This island, 108 square miles in area, is situated about 50 miles east of St. Kitts, the exact geographical position being 17° 6′ N. and 61° 45′ W. It was discovered by Columbus one day in November, 1493. named the island, so it is said, after a church at lle.

or nearly 150 years Antigua remained a desolate yot in the ocean, but in 1632 a ship commanded by Sir Thomas Warner anchored off the island and landed the crew. Thirty-one years afterwards Charles II granted the isle to Lord Willoughby, as a reward for having directed an expedition of men who settled at Antigua. A short time later it was invaded and captured by the French, but they were soon driven off, and since the signing of the treaty of Breda, Antigua has remained undisputed British territory.

EARLY POSTS.

As early as 1787 a postal service was in operation, but it was not until 1850 that a post office was established at St. John, as a branch of the General Post Office in London. Adhesives were not available at that time, and letters were stamped with a circular postmark inscribed "Paid at Antigua," with a crown at the top, commonly known as the "Crowned circle."

In 1857 another office was opened at English Harbour, nd the following year British stamps were provided for at both offices. These stamps were the 1d. red and blue of 1857, the 2d. blue (Plate numbers 7-9) of 858, and the 4d. rose, 6d. lilac and 1s. green, without check-letters in the corners. St. John used the postmark A 02, while the number allotted to English Harbour was A 18. Although all the stamps mentioned have been found with the St. John postmark, the only value known to have been used at English Harbour was the 6d.

In April, 1860, a Post Office Act was passed which fixed the rate of postage at 1d. for each half ounce or part thereof, and on 1st May the control of the posts was transferred from the General Post Office to the local administration. It is uncertain when an order was given for the issue of distinctive stamps, but probably it was early in 1862.

The design of the first stamp was simple. It consisted of the Queen's head facing to the left on an engine-turned background, with the name of the island at the top and the value, "Six Pence," at the foot. According to *The Athenaeum*, dated 1st November, 1879, the engraving was done by Charles Henry Jeens.

The stamps were recess-printed in blue-green by Perkins, Bacon & Co., each sheet containing 120 impressions, in ten horizontal rows of twelve. The paper was unwatermarked, and the stamps were roughly perforated 14 to 16. Copies are known to exist also perforated 11 to 13, and 14 to 16 × 11 to 13, but only in unused condition, so that they are unlikely to have been issued with these perforations. Unused imperforate





specimens have been found printed in yellow-green on thick paper, but these were probably proofs.

The first supply of stamps was dispatched on 1st July, 1862. It has been recorded that there were 8,000 specimens in the first consignment, although it is peculiar to think that the printers should have sent 66 sheets and 8 odd stamps. This may have been accounted for if Perkins, Bacon & Co. were paid for each thousand stamps supplied. The stamps were put on sale at Antigua during August, 1862, but the exact date is not available.

In September an Act was passed relative to the prepayment of postage on letters to other parts of the island, and as the rate for those letters was fixed at 1d., stamps of that value were needed. For these stamps and also for the next supply of the 6d. value the printers used paper watermarked with small stars. The 1d. was printed in rosy-mauve, and the shade of the 6d. differed only slightly from that of the first issue. During November, 8,000 sixpenny stamps were dispatched, to be followed the next month by a supply of 96,000 penny stamps.

These two values were in use for several years, and the 1d. exists also in dull rose as well as vermilion. The 6d. can be found in various shades ranging from deep to yellow-green. The 1d. is known with a compound perforation gauging 11, 12, and 14 to 16, but was probably not issued in that condition. Imperforate specimens of both values are sometimes met with, and the 1d. vermilion has been found also imperforate between. Most likely these varieties were due to faulty working of the perforating machine.

Quite prominent re-entries occur on both values. On the 1d., marks and doubling can be noticed in the words of value, and doubling also in the lines of shading on the Queen's face. The re-entries occurred on stamps numbers 8 and 20 in the sheet. The 6d. re-entries are not so marked, but are noticeable mostly in the engine-turned background to the right of the Queen's head.

In November, 1871, De la Rue & Co. were instructed to take over the printing plates from Perkins, Bacon, and at once there was a change in the type of paper used as well as the perforation. The colours of the two values remained unchanged although the shades varied. The paper was watermarked with Crown CC, and the perforation was 12½, clean cut, and very different from the rough perforation of Perkins, Bacon & Co.

The first supply of stamps from De la Rue reached Antigua early in 1872. Three years later a new perforating machine was brought into use and with one exception all the Antiguan stamps supplied by De la Rue & Co. between 1876 and 1929 were perforated 14.

In 1879 Antigua joined the Universal Postal Union, and two new denominations of stamps were required, these being 2½d. and 4d. The printers were instructed to prepare the stamps, but pending their arrival a few penny stamps were bisected and used together with two normal specimens to make up the 2½d. rate. There was never any authority for these bisects, and it has even been maintained that they were used only for philatelic purposes. Nevertheless, they have been given catalogue status.

The 2½d. and 4d. stamps were in a new design, the well-known Victoria key-plate type used by De la Rue & Co. for many British Colonial issues. The stamps were produced by typography, the 2½d. being printed in brown and the 4d. in blue. They were both printed in sheets of 120, split up into two panes of 60. The value at the bottom of the 2½d. was in figures, and a variety occurred on the thirteenth stamp in the right-hand pane, the foot of the 2 being slanting instead of straight.

In 1882, there was once more a change of watermark, this time to Crown CA. Simultaneously, a new value was issued, a ½d. in dull green, which appeared probably in May. The variety on the 2½d. exists with this watermark too.

The original designs of the 1d. and 6d. had been retained, and in 1884 these two stamps appeared for the first time on paper watermarked Crown CA. There were two distinct shades of the 1d., carmine-red and rose, but the same stamp in scarlet which for some time was regarded by philatelists as a rarity, turned out to be only a chemically changed colour. The 1d. with the new watermark was issued with the perforation gauging 12 as well as the normal 14. This is the exception which has already been mentioned.

A new value, the 1s. mauve, was added to the series of stamps in 1886, and during the same year the colours of the 2½d. and 4d. were changed respectively to ultramarine and chestnut. The slanting 2 variety on the 2½d. occurred in this issue on the 13th and 37th stamps of the pane.

Between 1890 and 1903 there was a hiatus in the issues of Antigua. The stamps not only of this island, but also of five other islands in the West Indies were superseded, on October 31st, 1890, by a general issue for the Leeward Islands.

In June, 1903, a meeting of the Executive Council decided that Antigua should once more take its place among stamp-issuing countries of the world. The series decided upon was much more ambitious in character than that which was in use before 1890. No fewer than ten different values were proposed, and it was suggested that the design of all values except the highest should be the Public Seal of Antigua. The 5s. stamp was to bear the portrait of King Edward VII.

Officially the stamps were to have been issued on August 3rd, 1903, but in actual fact they were put on sale during the previous month. As before, the printers were De la Rue & Co., and the paper used for this issue was watermarked Crown CC. All values were bi-coloured and were printed on ordinary paper, but the 2½d., 1s. and 5s. can be found also on paper with a chalk surface. In 1909, the 1d. appeared on blued paper but was not long in use and specimens are scarce.

These stamps did not meet with a favourable reception from collectors, many of whom considered that the issue of distinctive stamps was entirely unnecessary in view of the fact that the general issue for the Leeward Islands remained in concurrent use. On account of the small philatelic demand, most of the stamps on Crown CC paper have now become quite scarce.

In 1908, the ½d., 1d. and 2½d. were issued in single colours, those specified by the Universal Postal Union. At the same time the whole series with the exception of the highest two values appeared on paper watermarked Multiple Crown CA. The three values mentioned were on ordinary paper, the others on paper with a chalk surface. Perhaps it had been intended to print the 5s. stamp on the new paper as well, but before it was ready the King died, and when the highest value did appear, in 1913, it bore the head of King George V.

During the Great War new printings were made of the ½d. and 1d., the shades of both these stamps differing from those of the 1908 issue. In September, 1916, a tax was levied on all letters posted at Antigua and destined for other parts of the Empire. The amount of this tax was ½d., and it was collected by means of ½d. stamps overprinted in black with the words "War Stamp." The overprint was applied in London, and was set up so that a complete pane of 60 stamps could be overprinted in one operation. In October, 1917, the colour of the overprint was changed to red.

The following year it was decided to have a stamp which would combine both the postal fee and the tax. It took the form of a 1½d. stamp, printed in orange and overprinted in black in a similar manner to the previous issue. This special stamp, which appeared during May, 1918, was never issued without the overprint.

About the middle of 1920 a decision was reached to issue a new long series of stamps. This series was all in the same design, and bore, at the left a profile portrait of King George V, and at the right a device from the Public Seal of the Colony. The different values, fifteen in number, were probably in excess of those actually required for postal purposes. The stamps from ½d. up to 2½d. were printed on ordinary paper, whereas those between 3d. and £1 were on chalk-surfaced paper.

The date of issue was July 1st, 1921, but not every value appeared then. At that time most of the British Colonies were in the process of changing over to the Multiple Script watermarked paper, and as if to make the Antigua series more complicated than it might otherwise have been, some values appeared on the old paper and others on the new. Thus the 4d., 5s. and £1, all of which were issued in 1922, can be found only on the old paper, whereas all values between ½d. and 2½d., and also 6d., 3s. and 4s. can be found only on paper with the Script watermark. The 3d., 1s. and 2s.6d. were printed on both papers.

Stamps in this design remained in use for more than ten years, during which time there were several colour changes. The 1d. which appeared originally in red was later issued in violet. The 1½d. first of all appeared in orange, but in 1926 this was changed to red, and three years later to red-brown. When the stamps were first issued the 2½d. was printed in blue, but in order to avoid

(Concluded on page 62, column 2.)

STAMP LOVER. Oct.-Nov. 1943.

ANTIGUA.

Antigua *(concluded from page 60.)*

confusion with the Postal Union colour for the foreign letter rate, which was 3d., the 2½d. subsequently appeared in orange. In April, 1926, the rate was reduced by one-halfpenny and the following year the 2½d. reappeared in the old colour, but in a new shade.

The year 1932 witnessed the 300th anniversary of Sir Thomas Warner's landing at Antigua, and to commemorate that event a special issue of stamps was made. They were produced in recess-printing by Waterlow & Sons, that firm designing all values with the exception of the 5s., which was the work of Mrs. J. Goodwin.

There were ten denominations in the series. The ½d. to 1½d. showed a view of Old Dockyard, English Harbour; the values from 2d. to 3d. depicted Government House, St. John; the 6d., 1s. and 2s.6d. showed Nelson's "Victory" anchored off the island during his last visit in 1805; and the 5s. bore a representation of Sir Thomas Warner's ship. The stamps were on the Script watermarked paper and were perforated 12½. This set has become one of the most sought-after of recent British Colonial issues, and although its face value is less than 10s. it is now worth about £12.

Three years later came the Silver Jubilee stamps. They were in the well-known Windsor Castle design, and were recess-printed by De la Rue & Co. The paper was watermarked as before, the perforation gauging 13¾ × 14. There were four values, 1d., 1½d., 2½d. and 1s.

May 12th, 1937, saw the appearance of the Coronation issue of three stamps in the design common to all the Crown Colonies. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. printed these stamps on the usual paper, and they were perforated 11 × 11½.

Compared with the other Colonies, Antigua was slow to issue a definitive series bearing the portrait of King George VI, and they did not appear until late in 1938, but they were well worth waiting for. Each stamp shows a view at Antigua. On the 1d. can be seen Nelson's Dockyard, the 2d. shows English Harbour, the 3d. the battlements of Fort James, stoutly guarded by some old cannon, and the 1s. depicts an aeroplane flying over St. John's Harbour.

It is curious that according to this stamp and also three values of the tercentenary issue the name of the capital is St. John's, whereas the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and *Whittaker's Almanac* proclaim it to be St. John.

ANTIGUA

THE PHILATELIST (date unknown)

The Antigua Slanting "2"

By ROBSON LOWE

All collectors of West Indies stamps know the variety that is found on the Antigua Queen Victoria 2½d.—the large "2" with a slanting foot. This variety is found on three different issues:

1879 C.C. 14 2½d. red-brown, S.G. 19a.
1882 C.A. 14 2½d. red-brown, S.G. 22a.
1884-86 C.A. 14 2½d. ultramarine, S.G. 27a.

In their catalogue Messrs. Stanley Gibbons state that this variety is found on the first stamps in both the third and seventh rows on the pane.

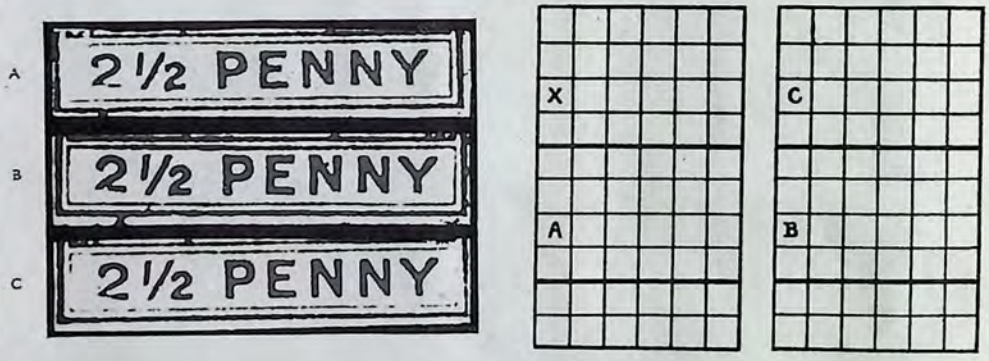
For some years I have been under the illusion that there was more than one state of the variety, but I have been able to prove that this theory is erroneous. In response to a recent enquiry in "The Philatelist", Mr. E. T. Granger and Mr. Cecil Meredith sent me their copies of this variety to examine. To my amazement, Mr. Meredith produced two panes, one from the left of the sheet which only showed the variety occurring on the first stamp in the seventh row, the other being the right pane and showing the variety on the first stamps in both the third and seventh rows.

Close study of all the copies of the variety that have been lent me and the photographs in the reference collection of the B.P.A. have shown that it is possible to differentiate easily between the three sheet positions—the following notes describe the main tests.

A. Left pane, 7th row, 1st stamp.
Large "2". A slice is cut away from the left half of the foot.
"NNY". These letters are shorter than the "PE", but the left upright of the first "N" is longer than the right, being as long as the uprights of "P" and "E".

B. Right pane, 7th row, 1st stamp.
Large "2". A slice is cut away from the whole of the foot.
"NNY". As variety A.

C. Right pane, 3rd row, 1st stamp.
Large "2". A slice is cut away from the left half of the foot at a sharper angle than in variety A.
"NNY". These letters are the same length as "PE".
Fraction stroke. There is a small dot to the right of the top of the stroke which is sometimes joined to the stroke on heavily inked specimens.



The reason that these varieties occurred is not so easy to discover. The name of the Colony and the value were printed at a different time to the key plate.

I presume that the original setting of the value was from type and that this was set up in four horizontal rows of six. The type on the first stamp in the third row was damaged and after the stereos were made the damage was noticed. In all probability the damage was more extensive than appears on the stamp and the repairs effected to four stereos were all different.

The plate was then finally made up of four complete stereos (each with the damage more or less repaired) and with two half stereos that did not include the damage. The first stamp in the left pane shows no variety, the repair having been made very carefully, probably new figures and lettering being inserted. In the case of varieties A and B, I suspect that the letters were repaired, hence the difference in size. In the case of variety C, it is probable that new letters were put in the place of the damaged type.

Philatelic Magazine. Oct. 1970

Plate Varieties of Antigua's

1863-1886 Victorian Issue

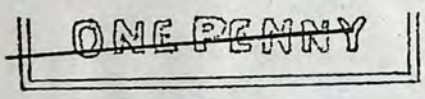
By William G. Cornell

THE Victorian 1d. stamps of 1863-86 were printed from a single plate in sheets of 120, with 10 horizontal rows of 12 stamps each. The sheet is enclosed in selvedge which is unmarked except for horizontal and vertical guide lines which are variable according to Nat Surtees (*B.C.P.J.*, March, 1962). The location of the two adjacent re-entries on Stamps 8 and 20 has been known for some time (Melville's *Antigua*, 1928) from marginal blocks and sheets.

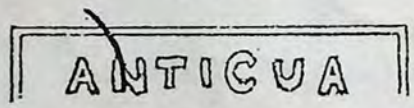
The prominent diagonal scratch on the adjacent stamps, 88 and 100, has also been identified in the past (C. W. Meridith, *B.W.I.S.C. Bulletin*, January, 1956). For some time I have been aware of other constant plate scratches without knowing the locations of them in the sheet. Recently I acquired a full sheet of *S.G. 20* and have located eight plate scratches, as described below.

Sheet locations of these eight plates scratches and two re-entries are as follows:

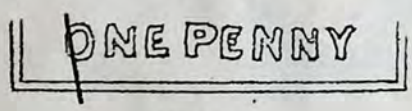
Stamp	*Variety*	*Row*	*Number*
8	Re-entry	1	8
20	Re-entry	2	8
45	Scratch	4	9
51	Scratch	5	3
59	Scratch	5	11
71	Scratch	6	11
88	Scratch	8	4
100	Scratch	9	4
101	Scratch	9	5
105	Scratch	9	9



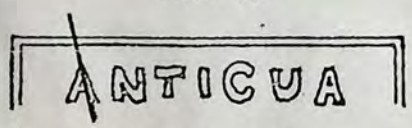
STAMP 45



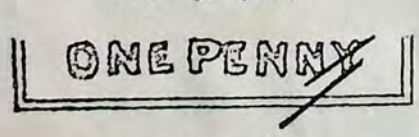
STAMP 51



STAMP 59

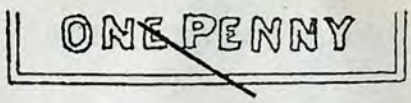


STAMP 71 (TOP)



STAMP 71 (BOTTOM)

Stamp 45 has a long linear diagonal scratch through all letters of ONE PENNY. Stamp 51 has a curvilinear, concave-downwards scratch extending from the top margim down to the N of ANTIGUA. The adjacent stamps 59 and 71 have a common linear diagonal scratch extending from the O of ONE on Stamp 59, across the margin, and through the first A of ANTIGUA on Stamp 71. In addition, Stamp 71 has two linear diagonal scratches which are roughly parallel, the upper scratch cutting through NY of PENNY, and the lower one extending from the bottom margin to the Y of PENNY.

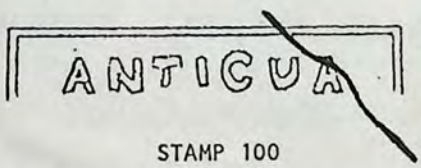


STAMP 88



STAMP 101

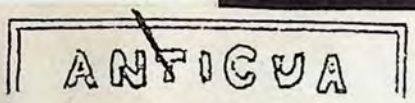
The prominent scratch on stamps 88 and 100 stops in the right margin of Stamp 100, but reappears on Stamp 101 on the engine turning below the first A of ANTIGUA, and cuts across the Queen's forehead.



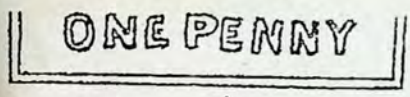
STAMP 100

The scratch on Stamp 101 is less prominent and harder to see due to the various lines of shading. The scratch on Stamp 88 is linear, and extends across the bottom margin into Stamp 100, on which it cuts across the last A of ANTIGUA in a concave-downwards curve, which straightens out into an extension of the linear scratch of Stamp 88 as it leaves Stamp 100. The scratch picks up again on Stamp 101, on which it is a concave-upwards curve.

The last of the plate scratches is found on Stamp 105, where a linear diagonal scratch extends from the top margin down into the T of ANTIGUA. In the E of PENNY, a light blotch of red occurs in the vertical stroke of the E, opposite the center stroke, and centered slightly below its centerline.



STAMP 105 (TOP)



STAMP 105 (BOTTOM)

The above article is typical of the articles appearing in the British Caribbean Philatelic Journal, edited by Col. Fred F. Seifert of Albuquerque, New Mexico. This authoritative bi-monthly is the official publication of the BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP (Unit 27 of the American Philatelic Society).

For membership particulars, interested readers are invited to write: B.C.P.S.G. Membership Chairman, A. N. Johnson, 2610 Virginia Street, Baytown, Texas, 77520 (U.S.A.). If more convenient, inquiries may be forwarded to the representative membership chairman in Great Britain: Alfred J. Branston, 144 The Avenue, Highams Park, London E.4, England. If a sample copy of the journal is desired, 50c. in unused postage will cover cost of mailing.

Gibbons' Stamp Monthly, Oct - 1947

ANTIGUA

ANTIGUA

By the Rev. W. G. IREMONGER, F.R.P.S.L.

ANTIGUA—pronounced Ant-ee-ger—though not the largest of the Leeward Islands, is the most important, being the residence of the Governor of the Colony, as well as the meeting-place of the Legislative Council. It differs from the majority of the West Indian Islands in that it consists chiefly of a rocky promontory, with no rivers, scarcely any trees, and few springs; the inhabitants rely mainly on rain water for such necessary purposes as washing and drinking, and droughts are frequent. The soil is very fertile, and the chief products are sugar, molasses, pineapples and cotton; owing to its being so close to the U.S.A., most of the trade is with that country. There are many fine harbours in the island, the best being St. Johns (the capital of the island), Falmouth and Parham. English Harbour, which in the old days was a dockyard for the Royal Navy, was the last port at which Nelson touched, before returning to England from his fruitless search for the French fleet in the West Indies, to embark shortly afterwards for the battle of Trafalgar.

Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was named after the Church of Santa Maria la Antigua in Seville; English settlers arrived in 1632, and some more in 1663; it has remained British practically ever since. There are two smaller islands joined to it for administrative purposes, Barbuda and Redonda, though the latter is very much nearer to Montserrat.

It was in 1862 that the first stamps were issued, recess-printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., the design closely resembling that of St. Vincent, though it is not quite so pleasing in effect. Let me first deal with the proofs: the 6d., the first value issued, is found in both black and green on a thick wove paper. There is also another proof, which has been rather surrounded with mystery, printed on what I should call a kind of parchment paper, probably hand-made; in this, vertical lines have been drawn in ink right down the sheet, through the centre of each vertical row of stamps; it has never been discovered whence these came, and what was the object of the obliteration. The plate consists of 240 stamps in 20 horizontal rows of 12.

The first issue consists of one stamp—6d. blue-green—with no watermark, and perforated 14 to 16. (Here let me say that the colours are described by the names given to them in the catalogue, though perhaps I do not always agree with them!). At the same time two varieties appeared, which may have been trial perforations, but were never issued; one is perforated 11 to 12, and the other 14 to 16 by 11 to 13. (Should this latter be 11 to 12, as in the case of the 1d. which was issued later—S.G. 9a?)

In 1863 the 1d. stamp was issued, and proofs are found of this in black or the issued colour; there are three shades of the issued stamp, rosy



Fig. 1. Re-entry. Eighth stamp, top row.

mauve, dull rose and vermilion, of which the last is quite scarce in *mint* state.

The 6d. was also re-issued at the same time, and both are on the small star paper, perforated 14 to 16; of the three shades of the 6d. the yellow-green is really scarce unused; the other shades being green and dark green. The 1d. exists with the compound perforation, to which reference has already been made, and the same remarks apply to it as to the 6d.

We now come to two stamps, about which specialists do not agree—the so-called imperforate varieties of the 1d. and 6d. The 1d. value is known imperf. between, i.e. with one or more rows of perforation missing, and it has been suggested that the 6d. also might have been produced in the same state; vertical pairs of the imperforate stamps are known, but no horizontal pairs, although the latter is the more usual condition in which to find a pair. Hence until such a pair is found, and it does not seem very likely now, there is room for doubt as to whether these two stamps were ever issued in an imperforate state.

Here let me say something as to the re-entries on the two plates; in the 1d. value there are two, which occur on adjoining stamps: No. 8 in the first and second rows. In the first of these the re-entry is most marked in the letters "ON" of "ONE PENNY," but is also visible in the other letters (Fig. 1); in the second the duplication is slighter in the words of value, but is also noticeable in the shading of the neck and cheek, while the two pearls in front of the diadem have become three (Fig. 2). The 6d. provides at least four re-entries; the first, which is the second stamp in the third row, has the engine turning to the right of the head doubled, as is also the frame-line on the right, while the letters of "SIXPENCE" show slight doubling as well (Fig. 3). In the second the frame line and engine turning are doubled as in the last, and there is a line under the last letter of "ANTIGUA", and in addition there is always a smudge of colour outside the frame, under the "S" of the value tablet (Fig. 4); in both these last cases the shading on the neck and cheek is doubled slightly. The third re-entry is marked especially by a dot in the lower loop of the "S" of "SIXPENCE", and in the up-stroke of the "P". In the fourth the engine turning is doubled as in the first two, and there is a dot in the upper point of the "C" of the value, as well as a slight thickening under the last "A" of "ANTIGUA". There is a fifth possible re-entry, in which there is a smudge of colour outside the top margin over the "N" of the name, while there are traces of possible doubling at the base of "U" and "A".



Fig. 2. Re-entry. Eighth stamp, 2nd row.



Fig. 3. Re-entry. Second stamp, 3rd row.

But we must return to the stamps as issued. The plate having been handed over to De La Rue and Co., the next issue in 1872 was printed on Crown CC paper and perforated 12½, the 1d. being in lake or scarlet, and the 6d. in blue-green. These were followed in 1876 by the same two values, the 1d. in lake or lake-rose, and the 6d. in blue-green again, but perforated 14. Both these sets are to be found with the watermark inverted, reversed, or inverted and reversed.

Up to this time only two postmarks had been in use—"A 02" and "A 18"; the former was used in St. Johns, and the latter in English Harbour. It is rather difficult to find this cancellation now, all the spare copies having been gathered up by discerning collectors, and it ceases to appear after the currency of the first type. The first dated postmark came into use about 1879, that is to say, it is applied to the stamp then; it was used at St. Johns, and consists of the name Antigua round the top and the date in three lines across the centre, St. Johns being the only post office in the island apparently.

In 1879 it was found necessary to provide additional values; after all, it was not bad to have had only two values for seventeen years, and now only two more stamps were considered necessary—2½d. and 4d.—the former being printed in red-brown and the latter in blue, both on the Crown CC paper. In 1882 these same two values were issued on the Crown CA paper, with an additional value, in the shape of the ½d. in dull green. Next, two years later the 1d. appeared on the same paper, perforated 12; I have a copy of this stamp with the postmark "A 12"; this is not an error for "A 02", but the postmark of St. Christopher (or St. Kitts, as it is more commonly known). The reason for this is that in 1890 there was a shortage of stamps in the latter island, just before the general issue for the Leeward Islands, as a whole, was due; therefore, permission was given for penny stamps of Antigua to be used temporarily; the cancellation is fairly common on the stamp perforated 14 on CA paper, but is quite scarce on the perf. 12.



Fig. 4.

From 1884 to 1886 five values were issued on the CA paper—the 1d. and 6d. in carmine-red or rose for the first, and deep green for the second, in addition to the 2½d. and 4d. in new colours, ultramarine and chestnut respectively, while a new value was added, viz., the 1s. in mauve. In all the issues of the 2½d. there is an interesting variety, in which the "2" of "2½" has a slanting foot, evidently due to damage to the plate; it is really scarce on the CC stamp, and not easy to find on the other two.

Normal.

2½

2½

Slanting "2."

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There is nothing of interest in the War stamps, but in 1921 Antigua followed the fashion, introduced by Montserrat in 1916, and a new series appeared in the usual small size, incorporating the arms of the Colony, with the King's head in the top left corner. The first to appear were the 3d., 1s., 2s. and 2s. 6d. on the old Multiple CA paper, and the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., and 6d. on the Script paper. In the next year the 4d., 5s. and £1 came out on the old paper, and the 1½d., 3s. and 4s. on Script; in the following year—1923—the colour of the 2½d. was changed to yellow, and that of the 1d. to violet, while in 1925 the 3d. was issued on the Script paper. Another colour change was made in 1926, when the 1½d. came out in carmine, and in 1929 still others, when the 1½d. was changed to red-brown, and the 1d. back again to scarlet, the 2½d. having been also brought back again to ultramarine in 1927; in that year also the 2s. and 2s. 6d. were issued on the Script paper. There were many different printings of these stamps, the original one having white gum, while the following printings had a yellowish gum; perhaps this may be due to the effect of the climate on the gum. The plates consist of the usual two panes side by side, each of 60 stamps, with the plate-number "1" under the second stamp of the bottom row in the left pane, and under the 5th stamp in the right pane. All values, with the exception of the £1, have a double jubilee line round the outside of the pane, the inner one in the colour of



2/3

fig 2 under

the head-plate, and the outer in that of the duty-plate. The head-plate, by the way, is the general plate used for all values, while the duty plate, in this case, consists solely of the value tablet. The £1 has one line only, in the colour of the head-plate.

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Gibbons Stamp Monthly Oct. 1947

ANTIGUA

By the Rev. W. G. IREMONGER, F.R.P.S.L.

ANTIGUA—pronounced Ant-ee-ger—though not the largest of the Leeward Islands, is the most important, being the residence of the Governor of the Colony, as well as the meeting-place of the Legislative Council. It differs from the majority of the West Indian Islands in that it consists chiefly of a rocky promontory, with no rivers, scarcely any trees, and few springs; the inhabitants rely mainly on rain water for such necessary purposes as washing and drinking, and droughts are frequent. The soil is very fertile, and the chief products are sugar, molasses, pineapples and cotton; owing to its being so close to the U.S.A., most of the trade is with that country. There are many fine harbours in the island, the best being St. Johns (the capital of the island), Falmouth and Parham. English Harbour, which in the old days was a dockyard for the Royal Navy, was the last port at which Nelson touched, before returning to England from his fruitless search for the French fleet in the West Indies, to embark shortly afterwards for the battle of Trafalgar.

Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was named after the Church of Santa Maria la Antigua in Seville; English settlers arrived in 1632, and some more in 1663; it has remained British practically ever since. There are two smaller islands joined to it for administrative purposes, Barbuda and Redonda, though the latter is very much nearer to Montserrat.

It was in 1862 that the first stamps were issued, recess-printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., the design closely resembling that of St. Vincent, though it is not quite so pleasing in effect. Let me first deal with the proofs: the 1d., the first value issued, is found in both black and green on a thick wove paper. There is also another proof, which has been rather surrounded with mystery, printed on what I should call a kind of parchment paper, probably hand-made; in this, vertical lines have been drawn in ink right down the sheet, through the centre of each vertical row of stamps; it has never been discovered whence these came, and what was the object of the obliteration. The plate consists of 240 stamps in 20 horizontal rows of 12.

The first issue consists of one stamp—the blue-green—with no watermark, perforated 14 to 16. (Here let me say that the colours are described by the names given to them in the catalogue, though perhaps I do not always agree with them!). At the same time two varieties appeared, which may have been trial perforations, but were never issued; one is perforated 11 to 12, and the other 14 to 16 by 11 to 13. (Should this latter be 11 to 12, as in the case of the 1d. which was issued later—S.G. 9a?)

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Fig. 1. Re-entry. Eighth stamp, top row.

The 6d. was also re-issued at the same time, and both are on the small star paper, perforated 14 to 16; of the three shades of the 6d. the yellow-green is really scarce unused; the other shades being green and dark green. The 1d. exists with the compound perforation, to which reference has already been made, and the same remarks apply to it as to the 6d.

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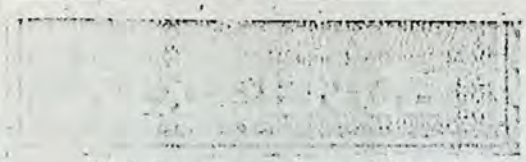
ANTIGUA



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ANTIGUA

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Leeward Islands Variety



MR. D. R. ASHTON of Peterborough has kindly drawn our attention to the above variety. The top bar of the second "E" in "LEEWARD" is entirely missing, and this proves to be constant in all sheets examined. It occurs on the 6d. (S.G. 100) and its position is stamp No. 19 in the right-hand pane (i.e., the first stamp in the fourth row).

(Our publishers have a few blocks of 4 (2×4, at the special price of 10s. each.)

Extra copy plus Antigua: New re-entry. G.S.M. Dec. 1947

G.S.M.

ANTIGUA

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Fig. 1. Re-entry. Eighth stamp, top row.

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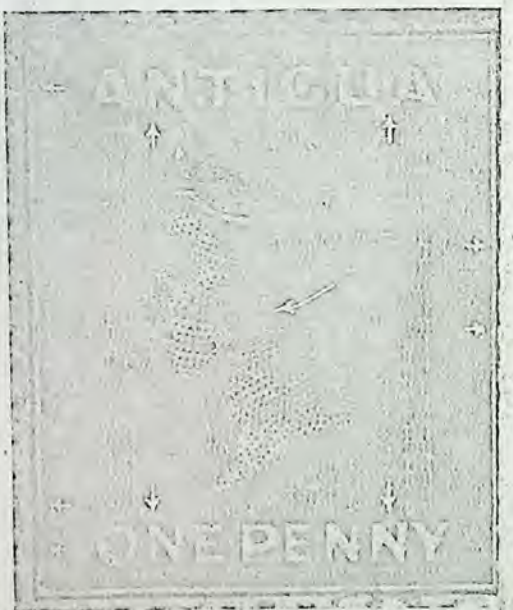


Fig. 2. Re-entry. Eighth stamp, 2nd row.



Fig. 3. Re-entry. Second stamp, 3rd row.

But we must return to the stamps as issued. The plate having been handed over to De La Rue and Co., the next issue in 1872 was printed on Crown CC paper and perforated 12½, the 1d. being in lake or scarlet, and the 6d. in blue-green. These were followed in 1876 by the same two values, the 1d. in lake or lake-rose, and the 6d. in blue-green again, but perforated 14. Both these sets are to be found with the watermark inverted, reversed, or inverted and reversed.

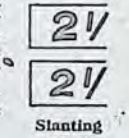
Up to this time only two postmarks had been in use—"A 02" and "A 18"; the former was used in St. Johns, and the latter in English Harbour. It is rather difficult to find this cancellation now, all the spare copies having been gathered up by discerning collectors, and it ceases to appear after the currency of the first type. The first dated postmark came into use about 1879, that is to say, it is applied to the stamp then; it was used at St. Johns, and consists of the name Antigua round the top and the date in three lines across the centre, St. Johns being the only post office in the island apparently.

In 1879 it was found necessary to provide additional values; after all, it was not bad to have had only two values for seventeen years, and now only two more stamps were considered necessary—2½d. and 4d.—the former being printed in red-brown and the latter in blue, both on the Crown CC paper. In 1882 these same two values were issued on the Crown CA paper, with an additional value, in the shape of the ½d. in dull green. Next, two years later the 1d. appeared on the same paper, perforated 12; I have a copy of this stamp with the postmark "A 12"; this is not an error for "A 02", but the postmark of St. Christopher (or St. Kitts, as it is more commonly known). The reason for this is that in 1890 there was a shortage of stamps in the latter island, just before the general issue for the Leeward Islands, as a whole, was due; therefore, permission was given for penny stamps of Antigua to be used temporarily; the cancellation is fairly common on the stamp perforated 14 on CA paper, but is quite scarce on the perf. 12.

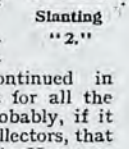


Fig. 4.

From 1884 to 1886 five values were issued on the CA paper—the 1d. and 6d. in carmine-red or rose for the first, and deep green for the second, in addition to the 2½d. and 4d. in new colours, ultramarine and chestnut respectively, while a new value was added, viz:, the 1s. in mauve. In all the issues of the 2½d. there is an interesting variety, in which the "2" of "2½" has a slanting foot, evidently due to damage to the plate; it is really scarce on the CC stamp, and not easy to find on the other two.



Normal.



Slanting "2."

In 1890 all the separate issues for the different islands were discontinued in favour of a common set for all the Leeward Islands, and probably, if it had not been for stamp collectors, that state would have continued. However, in 1899 the Virgin Isles started the ball rolling by issuing a set for themselves, and the rest of the Presidencies followed in a very short time, the Antigua set coming out in 1903. The general issue for the Leeward Islands, however, was continued—a very unnecessary proceeding, it seems to me.

The new set for Antigua is not a beautiful one; in fact, some people might describe it as downright ugly; the centre consists of the Seal of the Colony, except in the case of the 5s., which is a decided improvement on the design of the rest, with the King's head in a formal setting. The set consists of ten values, and is on Crown CC paper; the 1d. is found on blue paper, and collectors should beware of some copies, which are offered as being on this paper, but which are not the "true blue"; on the other hand, there are some that seem to have been "blued" artificially. From 1908 to 1912 the set, with the exception of the 2s. 6d. and 5s., appeared on the Multiple CA paper, while in 1915 the 1d. was issued in scarlet instead of red, and in 1917 the ½d. in blue-green in place of green. I should like to join issue here with the catalogue editor, if it be permitted; why not change the heading before No. 42 to "1908–17", and drop the separate heading after No. 49, including the two changes of shade (for that is all that they are) in the full set? Or else, to be consistent, transfer No. 44*a* as companion to the other two, as there is an equal difference between that and No. 44, as there is in the case of the ½d. and 1d.; also the three are all contemporary with one another. The only other change at this time was the 5s., which appeared with the head of King George, instead of King Edward—in 1913.





There is nothing of interest in the War stamps, but in 1921 Antigua followed the fashion, introduced by Montserrat in 1916, and a new series appeared in the usual small size, incorporating the arms of the Colony, with the King's head in the top left corner. The first to appear were the 3d., 1s., 2s. and 2s. 6d. on the old Multiple CA paper, and the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., and 6d. on the Script paper. In the next year the 4d., 5s. and £1 came out on the old paper, and the 1½d., 3s. and 4s. on Script; in the following year—1923—the colour of the 2½d. was changed to yellow, and that of the 1d. to violet, while in 1925 the 3d. was issued on the Script paper. Another colour change was made in 1926, when the 1½d. came out in carmine, and in 1929 still others, when the 1½d. was changed to red-brown, and the 1d. back again to scarlet, the 2½d. having been also brought back again to ultramarine in 1927; in that year also the 2s. and 2s. 6d. were issued on the Script paper. There were many different printings of these stamps, the original one having white gum, while the following printings had a yellowish gum; perhaps this may be due to the effect of the climate on the gum. The plates consist of the usual two panes side by side, each of 60 stamps, with the plate-number "1" under the second stamp of the bottom row in the left pane, and under the 5th stamp in the right pane. All values, with the exception of the £1, have a double jubilee line round the outside of the pane, the inner one in the colour of



the head-plate, and the outer in that of the duty-plate. The head-plate, by the way, is the general plate used for all values, while the duty plate, in this case, consists solely of the value tablet. The £1 has one line only, in the colour of the head-plate.

The year 1932 saw the issue of the tercentenary set, commemorating the first arrival of settlers, led by Sir Thomas Warner, in 1632; personally I do not like the design of the King's head, but, on the whole, the effect of the three designs is quite pleasant, while the 5s. stamp is most attractive both from an artistic and a financial point of view. The present craze for first-day covers had a curious repercussion in Antigua where all letters posted on January 26th, 1933, had a special cachet imprinted on them, reading "Last Day of Tercentenary Issue."

When the stamps of Barbuda were exhausted, the island used the stamps of Antigua, as well as those of the Leewards general issue, and it is interesting to collect them with the postmark of Barbuda, especially the Tercentenary issue.

The Jubilee stamps bring to a conclusion my notes on this country's stamps, and, as in the case of St. Lucia and those other colonies that had their stamps of this issue printed by De La Rue, it is interesting to collect them in blocks of four with the plate numbers. In Antigua the head-plate—in this case the picture of Windsor Castle—has the following numbers under the fifth stamp of the bottom row: ½d. "2A"; 1½d., "4"; 2½d., "2B"; 1s., "4". The duty-plate has only plate-number "1" under the second stamp. The reason for this lack of variety is that a separate duty-plate was used for each value, while the head-plate was common to all the values of all the Colonies whose stamps were printed by De La Rue; hence the need for so many different head-plates.

In conclusion, a word or two as to the postmarks. Up to 1902 there were only two offices in the island that had separate cancellation stamps—St. Johns and English Harbour, as already noted, and the latter was closed before 1880 though it was re-opened in 1930. After 1903 three more were added to St. Johns, viz., All Saints, St. Mary's, and St. Peters'. These were considered enough till 1930, when there was a regular spate of new offices; the following is a tentative list of the present offices: Barnes Hill, Bendals, Bethesda, Bolans, English Harbour, Falmouth, Freetown, Green Bay, Gunthorpes, Johnson's Point, Liberta, Montpelier, Newfield, Old Road, Pares, Parham, St. James', St. Johnston's (has anyone ever heard of a saint of this name?) and St. Stephen's. Of these, Barnes Hill, Bethesda, English Harbour, Freetown and Newfield were closed in 1931, and these cancellations must be scarce. Old Road is believed to be the old St. Mary's and Parham the old St. Peter's; St. Stephen's was changed to Seatons in 1931, and in 1932 St. James' became Cedar Grove; evidently the postal authorities had decided to drop the saints! Swete's was opened in 1932, and closed before 1934, while St. Paul's, of which a copy is known with the date 1908, may be English Harbour, but remains rather a mystery.

Leeward Islands Variety



MR. D. R. ASHTON of Peterborough has kindly drawn our attention to the above variety. The top bar of the second "E" in "LEEWARD" is entirely missing, and this proves to be constant in all sheets examined. It occurs on the 6d. (S.G. 100) and its position is stamp No. 19 in the right-hand pane (i.e., the first stamp in the fourth row).

(Our publishers have a few blocks of 8 (2×4) at the special price of 10s. each.)

Norway, Two Types of 20 Öre



I. II.

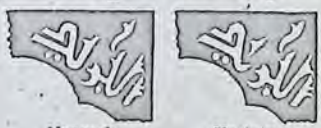
THE 20 öre of 1940 (S.G. 288) is a very common stamp of which many collectors are likely to have duplicates. If you have any, compare them with these illustrations. The differences are as follows:—

In Type II the figures of value are slightly taller, 4¼ mm. instead of 4 mm. The head of the figure "2" is smaller and the drop is shorter; the foot is also shorter, the left end being almost level with the "P" of "POST". The "O" of "20" is more pointed at top and bottom.

Although the differences are not on a large scale, they indicate two different plates, or more probably, cylinders, since these stamps are printed by photogravure. According to the Norway specialised catalogue, Type I was first issued on November 25th, 1940, and Type II in December 1941.

We are indebted to Mr. F. B. Scrivener for sending us specimens.

Iraq Variety



Normal Variety

WRITING from Iraq, Corporal H. Linton has shown us a constant variety which will probably interest the many collectors of flaws in the pictorial issue. It occurs on the 4 fils. (S.G. 97) and consists of a patch of colour impinging on the Arabic character in the top right-hand corner as shown in the above illustration. It is to be found on stamp 47 of Plate 1B, a plate which already has re-entries on stamps 38 and 48. The variety also exists on the corresponding Official stamp (S.G. O114).

Not Enough Borneo "Cyphers"?

IN their September *Bulletin* the Crown Agents announced that the whole stock of the overprinted Cypher issue was required for use in the colony, and in consequence none was being retained in London for sale to dealers, as is the usual custom.

It seems obvious that there will not be enough of these stamps to go round (at the time of writing the Borneo Post Office does not appear to be willing to supply), so that it is certain that this series will be the object of another furious speculative mêlée.

There have always been local speculators in Borneo, and for the second time in less than two years they are given the opportunity of feathering their own nests.

We realise that the Crown Agents' chief concern is with the actual postal requirements of any territory, and not with the needs of stamp collectors, but in the past they have never, to our knowledge, been responsible for the production of stamps fore-ordained to be in short supply right from the moment of issue. They have always made sure that any stamps announced by them in their *Bulletin* were fully available to collectors through recognised British dealers, but now, by apparently not having sufficient stamps prepared, they have given the starting signal to a mad and unhealthy scramble for a stamp series of historic importance which, of all issues of North Borneo, should have been the one completely above reproach, signifying as it does the arrival of a new era in the country.

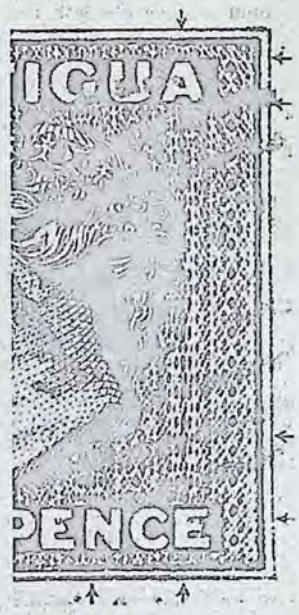
The 4 c. and 8 c. values were issued on September 1st, and we have no information as to when the remaining values will appear.

Antigua: A New Re-entry

IN the article on Antigua which appeared in October the Rev. W. G. Iremonger described five re-entries on the 6d. Now Mr. J. E. Lea has sent us a sixth not previously recorded. Before sending it to us he had shown it to Mr. Iremonger who had commented on it as follows: "I have never seen one like it before and have gone through all my copies of the 6d. However, the next thing to do is to find another similar copy; will you write to *G.S.M.* reporting this find as there may be someone who possesses a similar copy."

We did not have far to look; another identical specimen turned up in S.G.'s stock and it is now possible to confirm its status as a re-entry. It is admittedly not outstanding, but is sufficiently clear to be recognisable when pointed out.

The doubling chiefly affects the diamond-shaped dots of the background above and below "ENCE" and the vertical strip of the background on the right-hand side of the stamp. The first entry appears to have been twisted on its axis in the same way as Mr. Iremonger's Fig. 4, producing a doubling to the left in the lower parts and to the right in the upper parts. As compared with a normal the "N" and "C" are slightly thinner, probably due to the first entry impinging on the white letters.



Belgium's Roosevelt Racket

The two Bastogne Monument Air stamps have been overprinted "Hommage à Roosevelt". We understand that this new issue has never been sold over the post office counter and we shall therefore not have to burden our catalogue with it. There were apparently some twelve thousand sets in the hands of the Belgo-American Association—the remainder of the original printing—and the overprint has no doubt been added in order to make saleable this very dead surplus. The Association has been selling these Roosevelts at 200 francs a pair which is 40 francs more than the originals cost and out of this only 35 francs represents franking value. It is possible that they may be found used as there is this 35 francs postal validity, but the facts as stated above ensure that they are unlikely to be recognised by us as worthy of catalogue status.

* * *

Deanna Durbin is reported to be forming a collection for her eight-months-old daughter from stamps franking her fan mail.

* * *

Teddy Brown, the popular xylophonist, left a collection of British Colonials worth £1,155.

Introducing Iran *(contd.)*

to be situated in the East, and Ahmed's authority did not go unchallenged. Some of the trouble he experienced had interesting philatelic consequences, notably the Kurdistan rebellion of 1912 and the Kazerun rebellion of 1916–17. In both cases the rebels applied a special overprint to the stamps in their possession and exchanged mail-bags across the lines of the Government forces! (Details about these romantic episodes, as well as other information about Persian stamps, can be found in an article by the late G. S. F. Napier in the *London Philatelist* for April 1942.)

Out of disorder springs a dictator. An officer of the Persian Army ultimately overthrew Ahmed and in 1925 became Shah himself, assuming the title of Riza Shah Pahlavi. He celebrated his success by ordering that no stamps bearing his predecessor's portrait should be allowed to pass through the post without having this obliterated; and no doubt the loyalty of each local postmaster was measured by the amount of black which he contrived to apply. Although Riza Shah ruled absolutely, like Metaxas, Franco and Mussolini, he pushed his country resolutely towards Western civilization, and was also responsible for changing its name to Iran. His portrait occurs frequently on its stamps, and the 1935 commemoratives illustrate various aspects of his reforms —the legal system, education, health services, communications (air and rail). But the second World War put Iran, as a small power, in a difficult position, and in 1941 Riza Shah abdicated and left the country. He died in Johannesburg nearly three years later. His son and successor, Muhammed Riza Pahlavi, is shown on the stamps issued in 1942.

The writer flatters himself that this article will induce at least some readers to give more attention to Iran, its stamps and its history. The stamps are colourful, numerous and cheap, even if reprints abound. As for its history, there is a delightful little book on *The Persians*, by Sir E. Denison Ross, published by the Clarendon Press Oxford, in 1931.

K.G. VI. Mauritius—Minor Flaws

TWO correspondents, Mr. J. Reeve and Mr. G. Corbett, have drawn our attention to minor flaws in the 25 c. and 1 r. values of the current series. As the duty plates have been in use for a good many years and might all be damaged we examined sheets of all values; we give below some of the more noticeable flaws. (All occur in the word "MAURITIUS").

10 c. Top of "S" battered (stamp No. 94).

12 c. Second stroke of "M" badly formed (stamp No. 61).

25 c. Base of "U" broken (stamp No. 36).

1 r. First stroke of "A" battered (stamp No. 67).

1 r. Base of "I" broken (stamp No. 84).



Antigua

Re-entries of the Sixpenny Value.

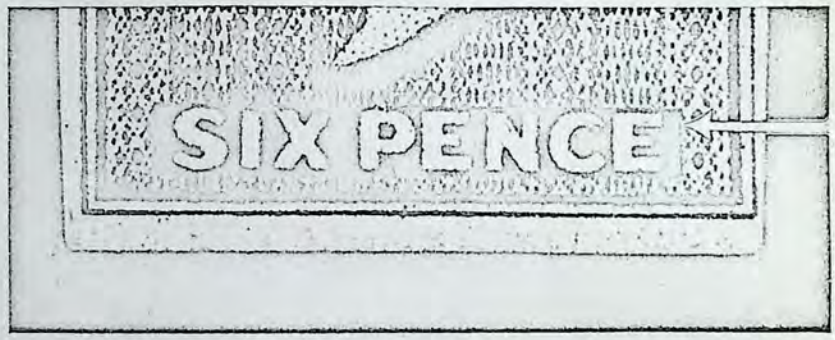
By A. W. MORLEY & F. G. MARSHALL.

WHEN we first commenced specialising in the stamps of Antigua, a little over fifteen years ago, it occurred to us as rather odd that no one had succeeded in plating the sixpenny value. The one penny exists in complete sheets and no useful purpose would be served in plating this value. It seemed still more odd that of the four known re-entries, only one had been positioned. During the course of some correspondence with Major A. E. Hopkins, then the acknowledged authority on the stamps of Antigua, he mentioned that it had always been at the back of his mind to plate the sixpenny value, but he was of the opinion that it would be well nigh impossible.

After some years of searching we were inclined to agree with this remark, for although we were successful in acquiring a number of large blocks these were all from the left half of the sheet and anything of a like nature from the right half of the sheet proved to be virtually unknown. However, in spite of this difficulty we decided it was time that something was done, and we set about the partial reconstruction of the plate with a view to determining the position of the other three re-entries, if necessary, by the process of elimination.

Before proceeding any further, it would be as well to recapitulate the relevant facts concerning the sixpenny plate and the re-entries. The plate was laid down in 1862 by Perkins Bacon from a die engraved by Charles Henry Jeens. It was made up of 120 impressions, ten horizontal rows of twelve, without any gutters or sub-divisions. The printings comprise, plate proofs in black, green, and in green pencancelled, the 1862 issue without watermark, 1863-7 watermark Star, 1872 and 1876 issues watermark Crown C.C., and perforated 12½ and 14 respectively, and the 1884 issue watermarked Crown C.A. The three latter issues were printed by De La Rue from the original plate, only the one plate being used throughout.

The re-entries themselves comprise — firstly the Morton Evans—in which the original entry was to the left and slightly low. There is some doubling in the word SIXPENCE, particularly noticeable in PENCE, and the right-hand column of engine turning is clearly doubled. **(A).**



(A). Morton Evans re-entry.

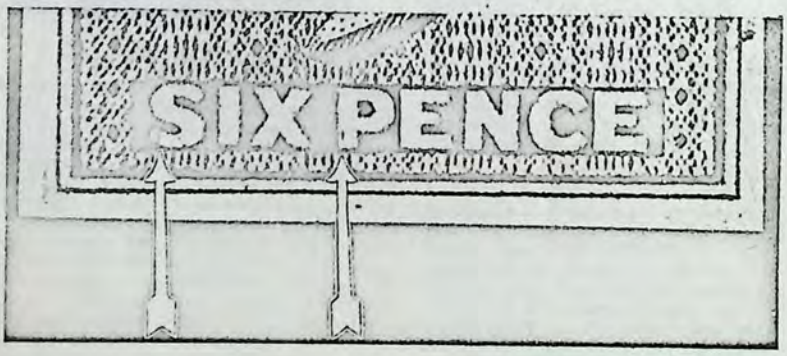
The second re-entry was one discovered by the Rev. W. Iremonger, and here again the original entry was to the left and low. There is an oblique line under the final A of ANTIGUA and a sloping duplication of the inner frame-line in the bottom right-hand corner. The right-hand column of engine turning is clearly doubled and there is a mark outside the outer frame-line under the S of SIXPENCE. **(B).**

The third and fourth re-entries were discovered by A. J. Sefi, the first, "SEFI No. 1" is of a minor character, the only traces of the original impression being found in the S and P of SIXPENCE. **(C).**

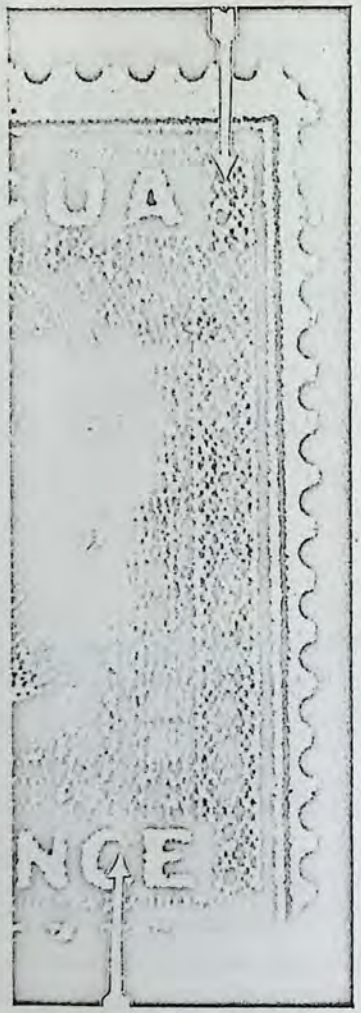
The second, "SEFI No. 2", however, again shows a duplication of the right-hand column of engine turning, and a short horizontal line under the second A of ANTIGUA, not always apparent, due to poor inking. There is also a strong dash of colour on the C of PENCE. **(D).**



(B). The Iremonger re-entry.



(C). Sefi re-entry No. 1.



(D). Sefi re-entry No. 2.

The only re-entry positioned at this time was the Morton Evans, this was stamp No. 26 on the sheet, the second stamp on the third row. The plating of this presented no difficulty as there were a number of large corner marginal blocks in existence containing the re-entry, of which we possess two. In addition we acquired a marginal block of twenty and another of fifteen, and these, with the further addition of various smaller blocks, completed the left half of the sheet. The only other stamp of interest in this half of the sheet is No. 87, which shows the Malburin outside the top outer frame-line above the N of ANTIGUA. (E).

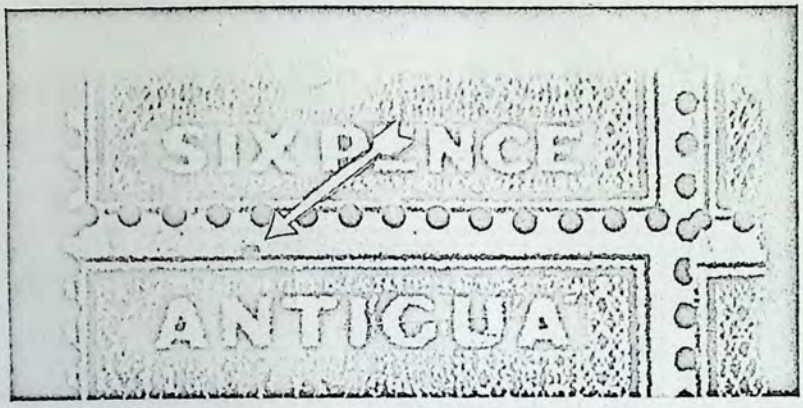
It has been suggested that this is another re-entry but there is very little to support this theory as similar marks can be found on many of the other stamps.

Having completed the left half of the sheet it was evident that the other three re-entries must occur on the right, and as we have said the plating of these was made more difficult by the fact that no large blocks were then known to exist from this half.

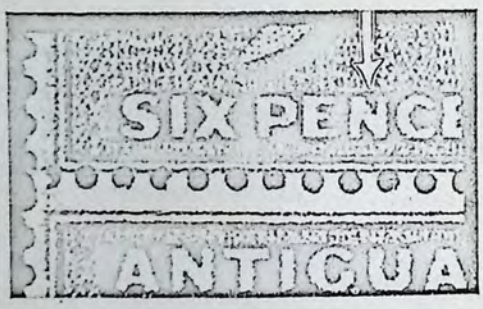
The first re-entry we succeeded in plating was the "SEFI No. 2". A clue to its position was the fact that single examples from the C.C. or C.A. watermark printings invariably showed a vertical line of watermark to the left of the Crown C.C. or C.A. and it was at this point that we realised the value of the watermark as an indication of position, particularly with stamps thus watermarked. The arrangement of the Crown C.C. and C.A. watermarks is in two groups of sixty (six by ten) each group being surrounded by a continuous single line. In view of this the re-entry would occur in the first or seventh vertical row, and as we had already eliminated the first row this left ten possible positions on the seventh, and we concentrated on accounting for as many as possible. The acquisition of a block of ten (five by two) of the 1862 (no watermark) was the first step. A mark in the N of PENCE on the bottom left corner stamp was found to be similar to one on stamp No. 40. fourth stamp on the fourth row, on the left side of the sheet, and the irregular spacing of the stamps on the left half of the block confirmed its position. (F). It extended from the fourth to the eighth stamp on the third and fourth horizontal row, thus eliminating two positions on the seventh vertical row. A bottom marginal block of four, showing part of the centre guide line in the margin, accounted for the seventh and eighth positions on the ninth and tenth horizontal rows. The bottom right-hand stamp, No. 116, showed a constant variety, a dot in the N of PENCE, not to be confused with No. 40. (G).

The key piece proved to be a block of nine (three by three) ex the Iremonger collection. On the top left-hand stamp of this was the Sefi No. 2 re-entry, the centre stamp of the bottom row, the variety dot in N, stamp No. 116, and thus the block of nine fell into position as the seventh, eight and ninth stamps in the eighth, ninth and tenth rows, Sefi No. 2 being stamp No. 91 on the sheet. (See Sketch.)

This left the Sefi No. 1 and Iremonger re-entries. Regarding the former, we were fortunate in acquiring a used block of twelve (two by six) in which the second stamp down was the Sefi No. 1. We already possessed the Iremonger re-entry in a block of four (the top left-hand stamp) and had noted on the stamp to the right of this a small mark in the cross bar of the T of ANTIGUA and some fine scratches between the inner and outer top frame-line. (J).



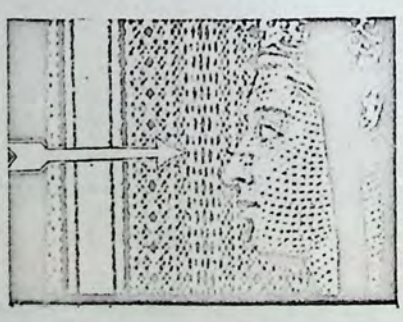
(E). No. 87, Left half of sheet.



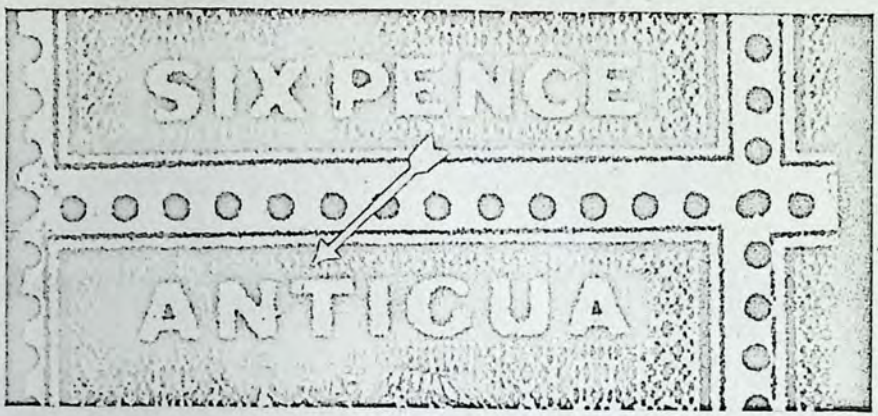
(F). Note irregular placing, also mark in N.



(G) No. 116, Left half of sheet.



(K). Scratch on nose.



(J). Mark in T. The key stamp.

These same peculiarities were found repeated on the stamp immediately below the Sefi No. 1 in the block of twelve.

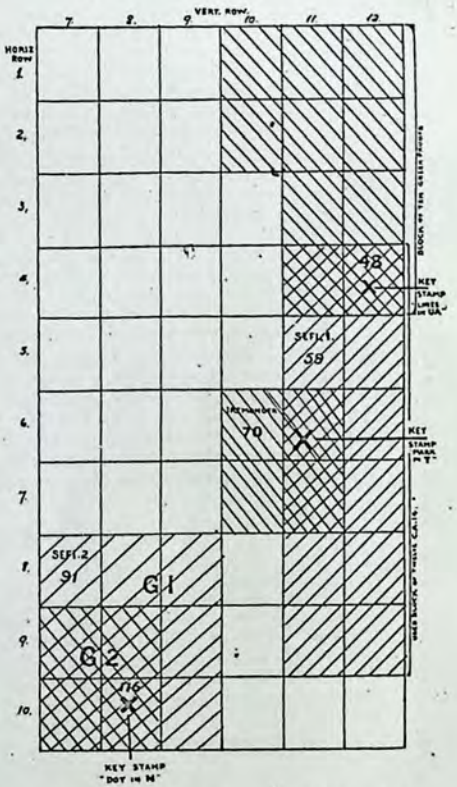
Thus we had fixed the *relative* positions these two re-entries. (See Sketch.)

In the meantime we had filled in the top right-hand corner of the sheet with a severed irregular block of ten green plate proofs (pen-cancelled). Stamp No. 24, the last stamp on the second row, showed a constant variety "Scratch on the Queen's Nose". (K). and stamp No. 35, eleventh stamp on the third row, another dot in the N of PENCE, which was unlike either of the other previously mentioned dots in N. (L).

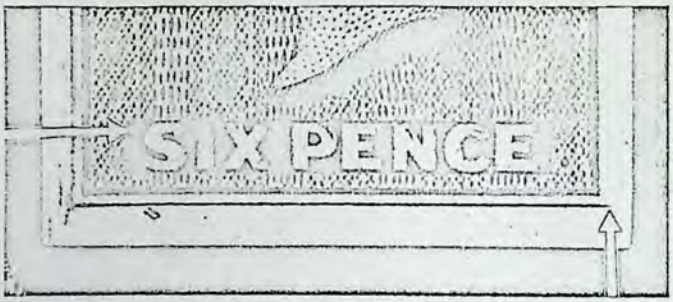


(L). Stamp No. 35.

On closer examination of the bottom left-hand stamp of this block, No. 47, it showed some very fine lines running through the UA of ANTIGUA, and these proved to be



Sketch showing, position of re-entries.



(M). The plate proof in black.

the last link in the chain as they were found repeated on the top left-hand stamp of the block of twelve containing the Sefi No. 1 re-entry. We had thus acquired an over tapping sequence of blocks—see sketch—and without any shadow of doubt fixed the positions of the Sefi No. 1 and Iremonger re-entries as stamps 59 (11th stamp on the fifth row) and No. 70 (tenth stamp on the sixth row). Having placed the block of twelve as being from the last two vertical rows, we realised how unfortunate it was that no marginal paper had been left adhering to it, nor was there any trace of the vertical line in the watermark to the right. Either of these would have saved several years waiting to determine it was a marginal piece, a fact which we had to discover indirectly as outlined above.

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The discovery in question was a plate proof in black containing what appeared to be at first sight the Morton Evans' re-entry, as the most noticeable feature was the doubling of the lines in PENCE. (M).

However, on closer examination we noted the mark below the S outside the bottom frame-line which is characteristic of the Iremonger but does not appear on the Morton Evans. A detailed comparison between the proof and a copy of the Iremonger re-entry on the 1862 issue showed that whilst there were all the features of the Iremonger re-entry in the proof, it also had very strong doubling in the PENCE and this must have been removed prior to the printing of the actual stamps. Two tiny traces were left, the top bar of the first E is short on both states, and a fine line in the X, but the remaining marks had been claned from the letters. At the same time the pronounced weaknesses of the outer vertical frame lines were strengthened by re-cutting.

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Zrd. copy

Antigua

Re-entries of the Sixpenny Value.

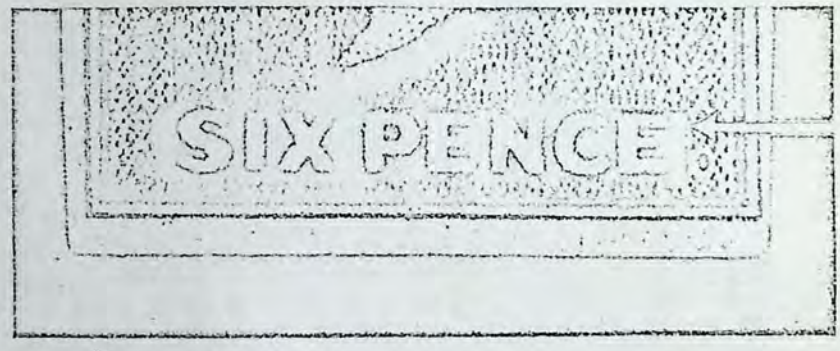
By A. W. MORLEY & F. G. MARSHALL.

WHEN we first commenced specialising in the stamps of Antigua, a little over fifteen years ago, it occurred to us as rather odd that no one had succeeded in plating the sixpenny value. The one penny exists in complete sheets and no useful purpose would be served in plating this value. It seemed still more odd that of the four known re-entries, only one had been positioned. During the course of some correspondence with Major A. E. Hopkins, then the acknowledged authority on the stamps of Antigua, he mentioned that it had always been at the back of his mind to plate the sixpenny value, but he was of the opinion that it would be well nigh impossible.

After some years of searching we were inclined to agree with this remark, for although we were successful in acquiring a number of large blocks these were all from the left half of the sheet and anything of a like nature from the right half of the sheet proved to be virtually unknown. However, in spite of this difficulty we decided it was time that something was done, and we set about the partial reconstruction of the plate with a view to determining the position of the other three re-entries, if necessary, by the process of elimination.

Before proceeding any further, it would be as well to recapitulate the relevant facts concerning the sixpenny plate and the re-entries. The plate was laid down in 1862 by Perkins Bacon from a die engraved by Charles Henry Jeens. It was made up of 120 impressions, ten horizontal rows of twelve, without any gutters or sub-divisions. The printings comprise, plate proofs in black, green, and in green pencancelled, the 1862 issue without watermark, 1863-7 watermark Star, 1872 and 1876 issues watermark Crown C.C., and perforated 12½ and 14 respectively, and the 1884 issue watermarked Crown C.A. The three latter issues were printed by De La Rue from the original plate, only the one plate being used throughout.

The re-entries themselves comprise — firstly the Morton Evans—in which the original entry was to the left and slightly low. There is some doubling in the word SIXPENCE, particularly noticeable in PENCE, and the right-hand column of engine turning is clearly doubled. (A).

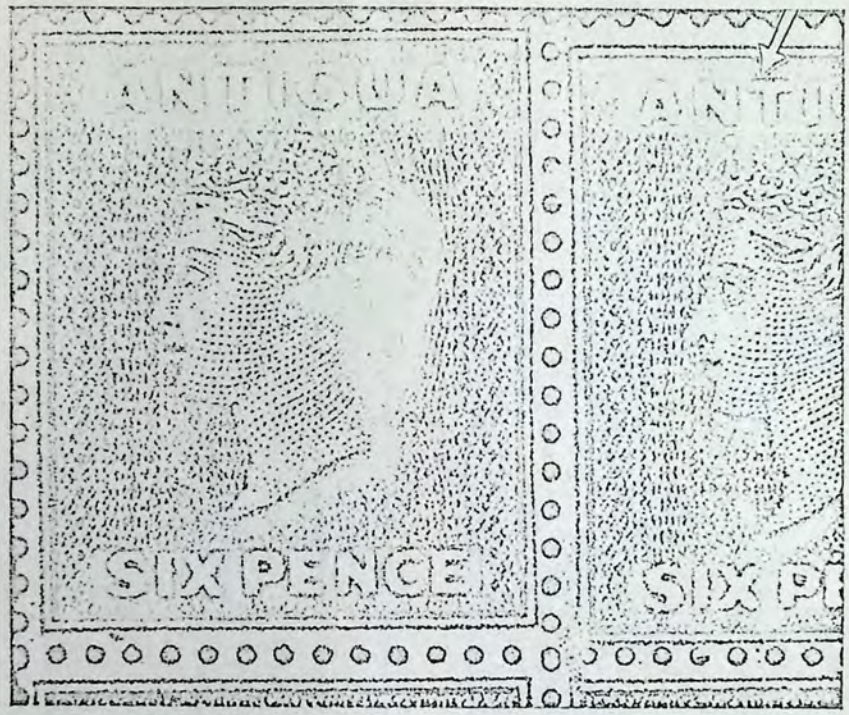


(A). Morton Evans re-entry.

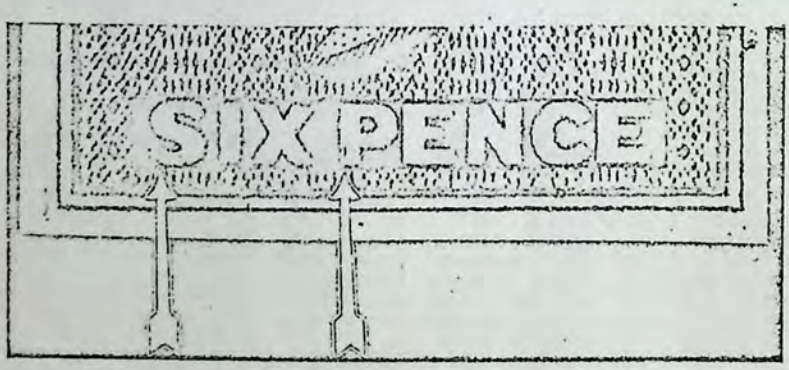
The second re-entry was one discovered by the Rev. W. Iremonger, and here again the original entry was to the left and low. There is an oblique line under the final A of ANTIGUA and a sloping duplication of the inner frame-line in the bottom right-hand corner. The right-hand column of engine turning is clearly doubled and there is a mark outside the outer frame-line under the S of SIXPENCE. (B).

The third and fourth re-entries were discovered by A. J. Sefi, the first, "SEFI No. 1" is of a minor character, the only traces of the original impression being found in the S and P of SIXPENCE. (C).

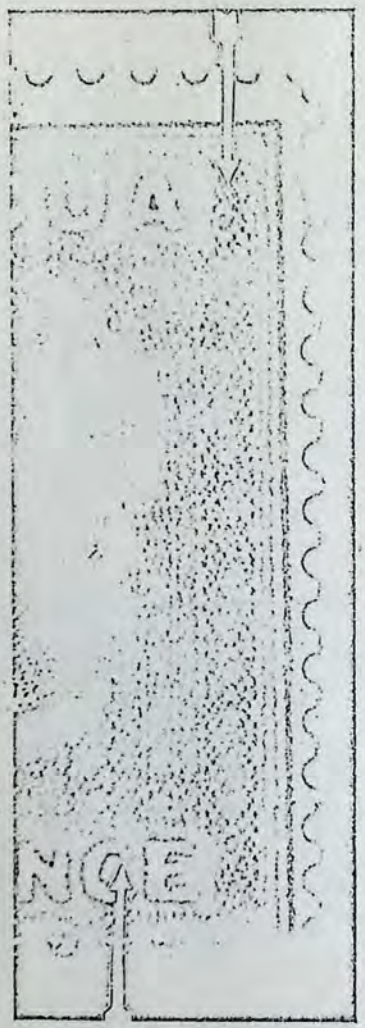
The second, "SEFI No. 2", however, again shows a duplication of the right-hand column of engine turning, and a short horizontal line under the second A of ANTIGUA, not always apparent, due to poor inking. There is also a strong dash of colour on the C of PENCE. (D).



(B). The Iremonger re-entry.



(C). Sefi re-entry No. 1.



(D). Sefi re-entry No. 2.

The only re-entry positioned at this time was the Morton Evans, this was stamp No. 26 on the sheet, the second stamp on the third row. The plating of this presented no difficulty as there were a number of large corner marginal blocks in existence containing the re-entry, of which we possess two. In addition we acquired a marginal block of twenty and another of fifteen, and these, with the further addition of various smaller blocks, completed the left half of the sheet. The only other stamp of interest in this half of the sheet is No. 87, which shows the Malburin outside the top outer frame-line above the N of ANTIGUA. (E).

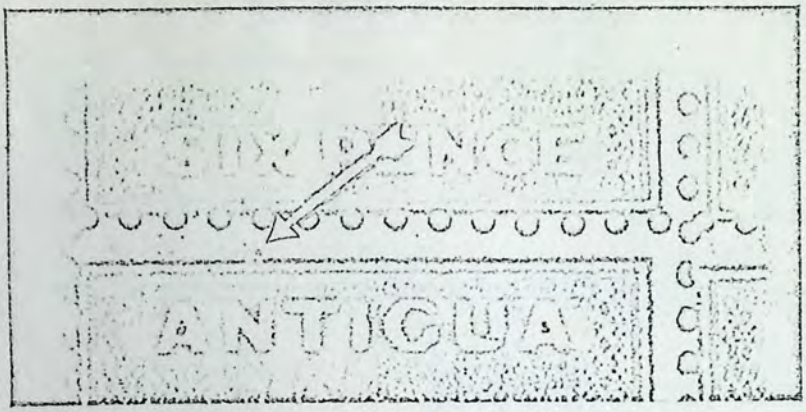
It has been suggested that this is another re-entry but there is very little to support this theory as similar marks can be found on many of the other stamps.

Having completed the left half of the sheet it was evident that the other three re-entries must occur on the right, and as we have said the plating of these was made more difficult by the fact that no large blocks were then known to exist from this half.

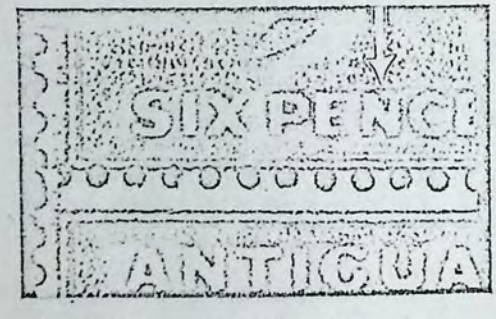
The first re-entry we succeeded in plating was the "SEFI No. 2". A clue to its position was the fact that single examples from the C.C. or C.A. watermark printings invariably showed a vertical line of watermark to the left of the Crown C.C. or C.A. and it was at this point that we realised the value of the watermark as an indication of position, particularly with stamps thus watermarked. The arrangement of the Crown C.C. and C.A. watermarks is in two groups of sixty (six by ten) each group being surrounded by a continuous single line. In view of this the re-entry would occur in the first or seventh vertical row, and as we had already eliminated the first row this left ten possible positions on the seventh, and we concentrated on accounting for as many as possible. The acquisition of a block of ten (five by two) of the 1862 (no watermark) was the first step. A mark in the N of PENCE on the bottom left corner stamp was found to be similar to one on stamp No. 40. fourth stamp on the fourth row, on the left side of the sheet, and the irregular spacing of the stamps on the left half of the block confirmed its position. (F). It extended from the fourth to the eighth stamp on the third and fourth horizontal row, thus eliminating two positions on the seventh vertical row. A bottom marginal block of four, showing part of the centre guide line in the margin, accounted for the seventh and eighth positions on the ninth and tenth horizontal rows. The bottom right-hand stamp, No. 116, showed a constant variety, a dot in the N of PENCE, not to be confused with No. 40. (G).

The key piece proved to be a block of nine (three by three) ex the Iremonger collection. On the top left-hand stamp of this was the Sefi No. 2 re-entry, the centre stamp of the bottom row, the variety dot in N, stamp No. 116, and thus the block of nine fell into position as the seventh, eight and ninth stamps in the eighth, ninth and tenth rows, Sefi No. 2 being stamp No. 91 on the sheet. (See Sketch.)

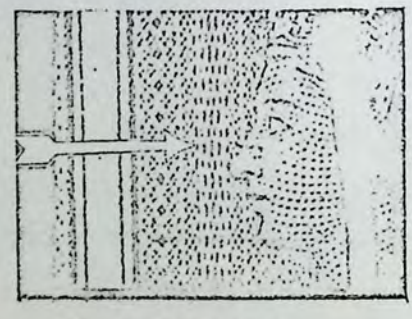
This left the Sefi No. 1 and Iremonger re-entries. Regarding the former, we were fortunate in acquiring a used block of twelve (two by six) in which the second stamp down was the Sefi No. 1. We already possessed the Iremonger re-entry in a block of four (the top left-hand stamp) and had noted on the stamp to the right of this a small mark in the cross bar of the T of ANTIGUA and some fine scratches between the inner and outer top frame-line. (J).



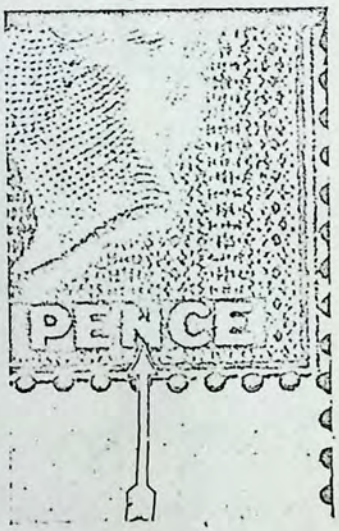
(E). No. 87, Left half of sheet.



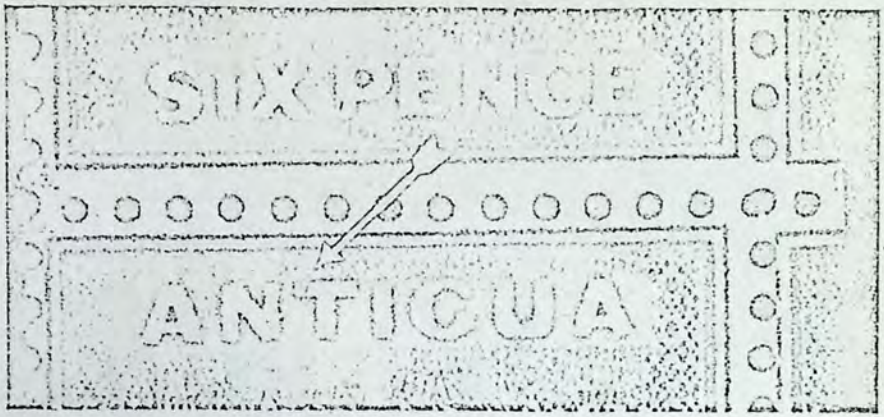
(F). Note irregular placing, also mark in N.



(K). Scratch on nose.



(G) No. 116. Left half of sheet.



(J). Mark in T. The key stamp.

These same peculiarities were found repeated on the stamp immediately below the Sefi No. 1 in the block of twelve.

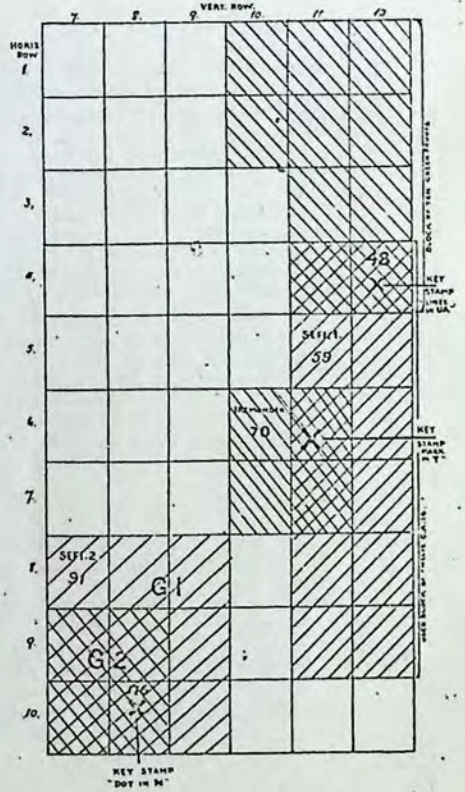
Thus we had fixed the *relative* positions these two re-entries. (See Sketch.)

In the meantime we had filled in the top right-hand corner of the sheet with a severed irregular block of ten green plate proofs (pen-cancelled). Stamp No. 24, the last stamp on the second row, showed a constant variety "Scratch on the Queen's Nose". (K). and stamp No. 35, eleventh stamp on the third row, another dot in the N of PENCE, which was unlike either of the other previously mentioned dots in N. (L).

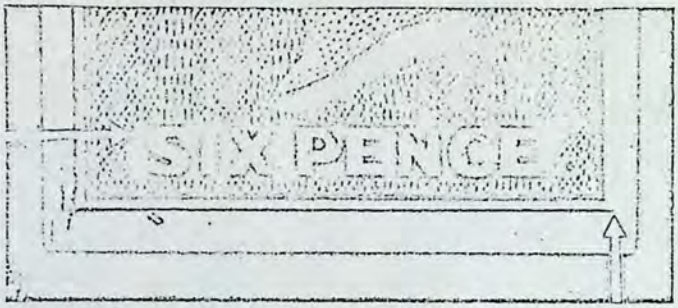


(L). Stamp No. 35.

On closer examination of the bottom left-hand stamp of this block, No. 47, it showed some very fine lines running through the UA of ANTIGUA, and these proved to be



Sketch showing, position of re-entries.



(M). The plate proof in black.

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ANTIGUA

PHILATELIC MAGAZINE, July 27, 1962.

Antigua's First Issues and Postal Markings

By PATRICK HAMILTON

THE British West Indian island of Antigua in the Leeward group of the string of islands known as the Lesser Antilles joined the ranks of separate stamp issuing countries one hundred years ago when, in August 1862, a postal adhesive denominated sixpence was placed on sale.

Most of the British possessions in the West Indies have had a fairly stormy past, being successively captured and recaptured by England and France down the centuries. Antigua is an exception to this, the island's history being comparatively peaceful. Originally discovered by Columbus in 1493 and named by him after a church in Seville, Santa Maria la Antigua, this island of 108 square miles with a coastline of about fifty miles remained uninhabited till 1632, when a party of English settlers took possession. After the Restoration, King Charles II granted Antigua to Lord Willoughby, at whose instigation a further settlement was made in 1663. Not long afterwards there occurred the only untoward event in the island's story. In 1666 it was taken and ravaged by the French, but was regained very soon afterwards and English possession was formally recognised by the Treaty of Breda, 1667.

The first posts to the Plantation Islands, as the West Indies were then known, were carried by private ships, but in 1702 mails for the islands were sent from Falmouth in packets appointed by the British P.M.G. for



Illustrations kindly loaned by the Globe Stamp Co. Ltd., of London.

the service. In 1705, Edmund Dummer, Surveyor to the Navy, received a contract to operate the Plantation Islands service and in this year he appointed Richard Buckeridge as sub-postmaster at Antigua.

Little is known of the postal arrangements at this time, except that Dummer raised the rates to 1/3 for a single and 2/6 for a double letter and imposed a charge of 6/– on packets weighing one ounce. Many of his vessels were lost through enemy action, and he abandoned his project in 1711 from which date till 1755, when the British Post Office Packets resumed the service, all mails to and from the West Indies were carried by private ship when opportunity offered.

The earliest postal markings date from 1787, when a single lined handstamp lettered "ANTIGUA" came into use. Similar markings of different lengths were employed till 1804 when the first datestamp made its appearance. This was an adaptation of the existing type consisting merely of a two-line marking "ANTIGUA" with the date below. Circular, unframed marks of the fleuron type with the date in the middle were used from about 1809 till 1841, when a double arc datestamp, again inscribed "ANTIGUA" came along; an unframed double line "ANTIGUA/SHIP LETTER" mark also dates from 1841.

Branch Office at St. John's

A branch office of the British P.O. was opened at St. John's, the island capital, in 1850 and this was supplied with a crowned double ring handstamp inscribed in three lines "PAID / AT / ANTIGUA" which was applied in red to letters upon which the postage had been prepaid, but in 1857 ordinary British adhesives were placed on sale here. In the same year, 1857, a branch office was opened at English Harbour, and this office was provided with a crowned single circle handstamp lettered "PAID / AT / ENGLISH HARBOUR ANGIGUA." Numeral obliterators, in the England and Wales series were also sent out to be used for cancelling the adhesives; these were inscribed "A O2" for St. John's and "A 18" for English Harbour. British postage stamps were employed until 1860, when the responsibility for the post office was transferred from the Home to the Colonial government. The following British stamps are known with the "A O2" cancel: 1d., rose-red "Stars"; 2d., blue "Stars"; 2d., blue, "Plate Numbers," plates 7, 8 and 9; 4d., rose "Large Garter"; 6d. and 1/– of 1856. The last two of these are also known with the "A 18" English Harbour marking but these are scarce.

When the Home government ceased to be responsible for the postal affairs of Antigua, the practice of



One of the four values of the Postal Centenary set to be issued on August 1st. Incorporated in the design is a reproduction of the First Issue.

pre-paying postage in cash was resumed till August 1862, when the first Antigua definitives were placed on sale. Even then prepayment by means of stamps was not compulsory and the St. John's crowned circle marking was employed as late as 1869.

To begin with a single value, 6d., to prepay the basic rate on letters to England, was requisitioned, the famous London firm of Perkins, Bacon and Co., being entrusted with the work of providing a design, laying down the necessary printing plate and producing the stamps. The design, in upright rectangular form displayed a crowned profile of Queen Victoria on an engined turned ground with "ANTIGUA" at top and "SIX PENCE" at the base in colourless *sans* capitals, the whole enclosed by a double frame. The die was engraved by Charles Henry Jeens after the design by Corbauld, and Messrs. Perkins Bacon laid down a plate of 120 subjects arranged as an unbroken block of ten horizontal rows of twelve. From this plate stamps were printed in blue-green on unwatermarked medium white wove paper with yellowish gum the sheets being rough perforated gauge varying from 14 to 16; the initial consignment which left London on July 1st, 1862, is said to have been of 8,000 stamps.

Printed Matter Rate

A one penny value, needed to prepay the rate on printed matter was also ordered and in December 1862, 120,000 copies of this denomination, printed in rosy-mauve in the same basic design but with "ONE PENNY" at the base in place of "SIX PENCE" was sent from London. At the same time a further consignment of the 6d., in blue-green varying to dark green was despatched.

Both of these stamps were recess printed as before in sheets of 120 by Perkins Bacon and Co., on the handmade deckle edged paper produced by Stacey Wise of Rush Mill and watermarked "Small Star," which had been introduced for the 1860 issue of Queensland. Perforation was the same as before. Later supplies of stamps on this paper, received in 1864, were 144,000 of the 1d., now in dull rose, and of the 6d.,

[continued overleaf]

in yellow-green; total supplies of this latter value on "Small Star" paper were 166,120. In 1867 the colour of the 1d., was changed to vermilion, 266,000 of these being supplied on "Small Star" paper and taken into use in the November of that year.

On November 23rd, 1871, the Crown Agents for the Colonies handed the plates used for the 1d. and 6d. stamps of Antigua to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., who henceforward were responsible for supplying stamps to the colony. With the same plates but using paper watermarked Crown over CC, this firm printed the 1d. in lake and the 6d. in blue-green and perforated the sheets of 120 gauge 12½. This was in 1872, but in 1875 supplies of the 1d. were sent out in vermilion. Later in 1876 the gauge of perforation was altered to 14; the 1d. is found in lake or lake-rose, and the 6d. in blue-green.

Membership of the U.P.U.

Antigua joined the Univeral Postal Union on July 1st, 1879, and this necessitated the provision of new values of 2½d. and 4d. Later still, ½d. and 1/– stamps were added to the series, but as all of these were not only in a different design but were surface printed, they do not concern us in our brief review of the first types.

The 1d. and 6d. continued to be produced from the original plates by De La Rue paper watermarked Crown over CA now being used. The 1d. is found in carmine-red (1884) with perforation 12 and 14, and in rose (1888) perf. 14 only. The 6d. on Crown CA paper is in blue-green and is also only perforated 14. The issue of separate stamps for Antigua ceased at the end of October 1890, when they were replaced by the general issues of the Leeward Islands; when separate stamps were reintroduced in 1903 new designs were provided for all values.

As has been seen, all of the Queen Victoria 1d. and 6d. stamps of Antigua were printed from the same two line engraved plates laid down by Perkins Bacon and Co., in 1862. It therefore follows that any re-entries on these plates exist on all printings from the first to the last. There are in fact two of these on the 1d. and four on the 6d., all of which are decidedly "worth while."

Those on the 1d. are as follows: (*a*) strong doubling of the words "ONE PENNY," inner frame at top uneven, stamp No. 8 in the sheet; (*b*) similar duplicating of "ONE PENNY" plus doubling of lines of shading on neck and cheek, of pearls in diadem and in the "ANT" of "ANTIGUA," stamp No. 20.

On the sixpence are found the following: Stamp No. 26, doubling of "PENCE" in "SIX PENCE" and in right-hand column of engine turning. Stamp No. 59, doubling in "S" and "P" of "SIX PENCE." Stamp No. 70, shows line under last "A" of "ANTIGUA," duplication of right-hand column of engine turning and inner frame at lower right. This stamp also displays a coloured mark outside the lower frameline below the "S" of "SIX PENCE." Stamp No. 91 shows dash of colour in "C" of "PENCE" and duplication of the right-hand column of engine turning.

Many of the stamps supplied to Antigua were not too well perforated and both imperforates and part perforated stamps exist; these are listed in the catalogue. The bisected 1d. on CC paper perforated 14 was a temporary measure the status of which is not clear. It will suffice to say that these were used, with two ordinary penny stamps, to make up the 2½d. U.P.U. rate pending provision of a stamp of the requisite denomination. The postmarks on the last 1d., watermark CA, perf. 14, should always be scrutinised because these stamps were provisionally used in the neighbouring island of St. Christopher in February 1890 to overcome a shortage of the St. Christopher stamp of that value. Such stamps bear the numeral cancel "A 12."

Forgeries

Forgeries of both the 1d. and 6d. exist, but should not be any trouble as they are lithographed instead of being recess printed. Though many of the first type of Antigua are of considerable value, many are by no means expensive. The increased demand for all stamps which attain centenary status may very well change this, of course. So if you have not got these classics already represented in your collection now is the time to remedy the defect. They will never be any cheaper.

PHILATELIC MAGAZINE, Feb. 18, 1966

SENSATIONAL ANTIGUA CHURCHILL VARIETY

LONDON wholesalers D. Rosen and Son have shown us a sheet of the half-cent Antigua Churchill, on which the name and value figure has been printed with a right-hand shift of half an inch. The value figure thus appears to the left, instead of to the right, in each of the 40 stamps comprising vertical rows 2, 3 and 4.

From each of the 10 stamps making up vertical row 1, the value figure is therefore absent, leaving a blank beneath the Churchill portrait.

STAMP COLLECTING. Sept. 8, 1967.

Antigua Watermark Variety

Two sheets of the 15c. Treaty of Breda commemorative have been found with the watermark inverted to normal. Printings of stamps with sideways watermark normally have the crown pointing to the right as seen from the front of the sheet. The sheets shown to us by dealer Gordon C. Newbery, had the watermark pointing left.

ANTIGUA

STAMP LOVER. July/Aug. 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor,
The Stamp Lover.
Dear Sir,

ANTIGUA VILLAGE POSTMARKS

As a result of acquiring several Antigua village c.d.s. cancellations on cover, mailed during the 1930's, I have been endeavouring to compile a list of the various villages which had their own c.d.s. With the co-operation of several other collectors, I have now a record of the following villages:

All Saints	Green Bay	Pare's Village
Barnes Hill	Gunthorpes	Parham
Bendals	Johnson's Point	St. James
Bethesda	Liberta	St. John's
Bolands	Montpelier	St. Mary's
Cedar Grove	Nelson's	St. Paul's
English Harbour	Dockyard	St. Peter's
Falmouth	Newfield	St. Philip's
Freetown	New Winthorpes	Seatons
Gray's Farm	Old Road	

In order to carry this study further, information is needed on the period of use, the types of cancellations, and, of course, on any additional villages which had their own handstamps or circular date stamps. It would be appreciated if any collectors who can add to this data would contact me at 102 Woodland Road, Madison, N.J. 07940, U.S.A. Any corrections to the spelling on the list above will be most welcome.

Madison, N.J., U.S.A.

Yours sincerely,
MARK. W. SWETLAND

* * *

PHILATELIC MAGAZINE. Jan. 31, 69.

Barbuda Stamps Valid in Antigua

A letter from the Financial Secretary, Antigua, to H. Sinclair-Brown Ltd. confirms that all plates and remainders of Barbuda stamps will be destroyed upon withdrawal of an issue. It also confirms that the stamps are valid throughout the territory of the Associated State of Antigua.

ANTIGUA

Data on the Sub-Post Offices

by George W. Bowman

The following valuable notes relating to the background of the Sub-Post Offices (SPO's) first appeared in the British Caribbean Philatelic Journal and are reprinted by courtesy of the editor. Abbreviations used in the text are LIG (Leeward Islands Gazette) with relevant number · W/N: LIBB (Leeward Islands Blue Books): CSO (Colonial Secretary's Office) and PMR (Postmaster's Report).

BARBUDA

LIG, 30 *MAR* 1922, *W/N* 13: CSO announces overprinting of Leeward Islands stamps to be used in Barbuda.

LIG, 24 *JUN* 1926, *W/N* 26: CSO announces the following: "The Manager for the time being of the island of Barbuda, to be Deputy Postmaster for Barbuda, effective 1 April 1926.

LIG, 21 *MAR* 1929, *W/N* 12: Barbuda is designated as a *BRANCH* Post Office. I quote from that issue:

> "Notice is hereby given that from 1 April 1929 the Sub-Post Office at Barbuda will be constituted as a Branch Post Office and Money Order Office." The notice then continues with details and hours of service.

COMMENTS: It is definitely known that a Post Office on Barbuda was established in 1922, but I found no LIG announcement to that effect. Since the index for the LIG of 1922 was one that was missing, I could have overlooked such a notice. However, the LIBB for that year definitely does not reflect the establishment in 1922 of an SPO on Barbuda. In the Durnin/Chin Aleong tabulation, every one of the years from 1908/1909 through 1925 shows a total of *12* Post Offices for Antigua (11 SPO's plus the St. John's GPO). The figure was not changed to 13 in 1922 to pick up Barbuda.

GREEN BAY

LIG, 20 *SEP* 1928, *W/N* 38: CSO 18 SEP 1928: Governor appoints Mr. James T. Ambrose, Head Teacher, Class I, to be Sub-Postmaster, Green Bay, effective 1 OCT 1928.

LIG, 27 *SEP* 1928, *W/N* 40: Post Office Notice announces the establishment of an SPO at the schoolmaster's residence, Green Bay, Antigua, on 1st October, 1928, with Mr. Ambrose, Schoolmaster, as Sub-Postmaster. The notice then continues with details and hours of service.

LIG, 6 *MAY* 1937, *W/N* 22: Mr. S. E. A. Hill, Acting Head Teacher, Class I, Green Bay, appointed by Governor to act also as Sub-Postmaster, Green Bay, 12 APR 1937.

COMMENTS: Regarding the 6 MAY 1937 announcement, I find myself wondering if S. E. A. Hill is the same person as E. A. Hill who held office as Sub-Postmaser at St. Stephen's way back in 1918.

I have seen a letter from the Colonial Postmaster, GPO, St. John's, dated 25 April, 1961, stating that: "Grays Farm has been superseded by Green Bay". I had always thought that it was just the opposite with Green Bay, circa 1945, superseded by Grays Farm. Both could be true for according to Gil Holmes (BCPJ W/N 45), there was an SPO at Green Bay in 1961 that was closed after a short life, when a burglary resulted in loss of its P.O. equipment. While Gil did not know what postmark was used during this brief period, he thought Green Bay's old canceller might have been employed. Thus this office could have started out as Green Bay, then become Grays Farm, again Green Bay (1961) and finally Grays Farm—as it is known today.

Such is the tale of this SPO—a classic example of undocumented mysteries due to alleged name and location changes. Unfortunately my microfilm ends in 1939 and I am without a source of official data to confirm what actually happened. From correspondence with the present Postmistress, Irose Lopez (that's right, her name is Irose, not Rose!), I pieced

together the following story which could be subject to criticism from all sides:

Grays Farm (a combination postal facility and general store) is today at the intersection of Armstrong Road and Gray Hill Street. This is in an area called Gray Hill in the south section of St. John's, but the Grays Farm name and its CDS have continued in use. The former Postmaster was Kenneth Richardson, who operated this facility from his grocery store. (See page 155, BCPJ W/N 58, for details.

Mrs. Lopez, Grays Farm Postmistress since approximately February 1969, said a large quantity of mail is processed by her facility, with two postmen handling all deliveries to the southern reaches of St. John's, plus all of Five Islands.

LIBERTA

LIG, 9 MAY 1929, *W/N* 19: *CSO, 7 MAY* 1929: Governor appoints Mr. G. A. Meade to be Sub-Postmaster, Liberta, effective 15 April, 1929.

LIG, 16 *MAY* 1929, *W/N* 20: Post Office Notice announces establishment of an SPO at Liberta, with Mr. G. Meade as Sub-Postmaster and gives details as to services and times. A Telephone Call Office is included.

LIG, 21 *MAY* 1931, *W/N* 23: Mrs. A. Ferrance is appointed by Governor to be the Sub-Postmistress at Liberta, effective 1 JUN 1931, replacing Mr. Meade who vacated this office on 31 DEC 1930.

LIG, 12 JAN 1933, W/N 2: Mrs. S. Abraham to be Sub-Postmistress, Liberta, effective 1 JAN 1933.

COMMENTS: I could find nothing in print showing who served as the Liberta SPM from 1 JAN 1931 to 31 MAY 1931, the interim between Mr. Meade and Mrs. Ferrance.

Today the SPO is under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Daley. Personal contact with the Daleys reveals that neither of them recalls the name of the SPM whom they replaced (Mrs. Abrahams perhaps?). I have learned that this SPO has been located in Mr. Daley's general store since 1 OCT 1949 when he assumed office as Sub-Postmaster. Prior to that, per Mr. Daley, the SPO was in the Police Station.

PARHAM

No reference was made to Parham in the 1921 microfilm run, except for an item that appeared in a supplement to LIG Volume LVI, dated 20 December 1928—a study having the title "Report of the Commission Appointed to Assess Hurricane Damage". Among a list of facilities damaged by that year's storm was the Parham SPO, whose repair costs were estimated by both the Committee and the Public Works Department as £6.

COMMENTS: The SPO at Parham seems to have had more than its share of trouble from hurricanes that plague the tropics from time to time. Mrs. Ise Simon, the present Sub-Postmistress, states that in 1912 the original Parham SPO was moved to the location it now occupies. A hurricane destroyed the building in 1950, upon which it was rebuilt as the existing structure, housing both SPO and Telephone Exchange. I understand that Mrs. Simon has been Sub-Postmistress at Parham since 1955.

When I visited Mrs. Simon in the Summer of 1970, I was truly forced to sympathise with her. A new dial telephone system was scheduled for completion that week and her old manual switchboard had had its wires ripped off and wore a forlorn look as it waited to be hauled away. A bit of progress on Antigua, but hard to take for Mrs. Simon.

Stan Durnin's conversation with Miss Simon revealed that her predecessor as SPM at Parham was a "Bessie Martin" and, before Bessie, a "Louise Allan". In my previous article I wrote that the LIG's announced Mrs. Ida L. Allen as Parham SPM effective 1908, replacing the deceased Mrs. Ellen Gardener, and that in 1912, Miss E. Martin was appointed as a replacement. The similarity of names suggests that they may be the same persons as those mentioned by Mrs. Simon, in which case Bessie Martin was Sub-Postmistress at Parham for over forty years.

BARNES HILL

Discontinued effective 1 January, 1932, per LIG, 24 DEC 1931, W/N 54.

BETHESDA

(Same as Barnes Hill above).

ENGLISH HARBOUR

(Same as Barnes Hill above).

NEWFIELD

(Same as Barnes Hill above).

BENDALS

Established 1 January, 1932, per LIG, 24 DEC 1931, W/N 54.

LIG, 31 *DEC* 1931, *W/N* 55: Governor appoints Mr. C. Richards as Sub-Postmaster for Bendals, effective 1 JAN 1932.

LIG, 4 *JUN* 1936, *W/N* 30: Mr. C. Richards resigns, effective 22 APR 1936, and his replacement is Miss E. G. Dunbar, Head Teacher, Class II, Effective 23 APR.

LIG, 3 *SEP* 1936, *W/N* 45: Mr. C. C. Edwards to act as Sub-Postmaster, effective 10 AUG 1936.

LIG, 23 *JUN* 1938: Miss E. Dunbar resigns her appointment as Sub-Postmistress, and is replaced by Miss E. Meade, Government Midwife, effective 1 JUL 1938.

COMMENTS: Apparently Miss Dunbar was reappointed in place of Mr. Edwards somtime subsequent to 10 AUG 1936.

The present SPM is Miss Allison Warner, the local school teacher, who replaced her aunt, Mrs. Vivian Roberts in 1965.

MONTPELIER

Established 1 January, 1932, per LIG, 24 DEC 1931, W/N 54.

LIG, 31 *DEC* 1931, *W/N* 55: Governor appoints Mr. E. Maginley as Sub-Postmaster, to take office on 1 JAN 1932.

COMMENTS: I am completely in the dark as to what happened at Montpelier after its opening in 1932. LIG microfilm through 1939 says absolutely nothing. Most experts agree that Montpelier was

(continued on page 151)

(continued from page 141)

renamed St. Phillips in 1945 and then closed permanently in 1948. Col. Seifert has a cds of St. Philips (with one L!) dated 1 NOV 1946.

BOLANS

LIG, 16 *JAN* 1936, *W/N* 4: Mr. Angelo Baretto to be Sub-Postmaster from 1 JAN 1936.

COMMENT: The present SPM is named A. Baretto, but could not be the same man since he told Stan Durnin he had only held that office since 1964, when he replaced Miss Mary Dias. Mr. Baretto said that he was originally from Funchal, Madeira.

PARES

Established 1 JAN 1932, per LIG, 24 DEC 1931, W/N 54.

COMMENT: Col. Seifert has a Pares CDS dated 1 NV 1946. I have heard it went out of existence in 1948. As with Montpelier, the 1922-1938 film run says nothing but the fact that Pares opened.

ST. JOHNSTON'S

Established 1 JAN 1932, per LIG, 24 DEC 1931, W/N 54.

LIG, 14 *JAN* 1932, *W/N* 2: Miss M. Corriere to be Sub-Postmistress of St. Johnston's Village, effective 1 JAN 1932.

COMMENT: The SPO was closed per the following notice in LIG, 11 JUN 1936, W/N 31, and by authority of H. E. Bader, Colonial Secretary:

> It is hereby notified for general information that the Sub-Post Office at St. Johnston's Village will be closed as from, and including, the 1st July, 1936.
>
> Persons residing in or near St. Johnston's Village and wishing to purchase stamps will be able to do so from Messr. S. R. Mendes and Company's Shop in St. Johnston's Village.

JOHNSON'S POINT

Established 1 JAN 1932, per LIG, 24 DEC 1931, W/N 54.

LIG, 6 *AUG* 1936, *W/N* 41: Mr. L. George to act as Sub-Postmaster, Johnson's Point, Antigua (1 AUG to 15 SEP(inclusive).

COMMENTS: I could find no basis for the strange application of a termination date specified in conjunction with this appointment, nor was information given in later LIG's specifying the name of Mr. George's replacement on 15 SEP 1936.

The present SPM is Mrs. C. Prince, also the village school teacher, who took over from Mr. Rawdon S. Edwards in 1957. Mrs. Prince stated that Mr. Edwards only held office for about three years, from 1955 to 1957. Before 1955——: Could it be the mysterious Mr. X, who followed Mr. George in 1936?

ALL SAINTS

The 1922-1939 LIG's mention no SPO activity for All Saints. The present SPM, Mrs. Winifred Chambers, when I talked with her was unable to recall the name of the one she replaced. The facility is a combination SPO/Telephone Exchange.

CEDAR GROVE

Name changed from St. James per LIG, 24 DEC 1931, W/N 54.

LIG, 23 *JAN* 1936, *W/N* 7: Mrs. Frances Barnes to be Sub-Postmistress, effective as of 1 JAN 1936.

COMMENT: Mrs. Barnes was replaced in May 1965 by Miss Edna Joshua who is the present Sub-Postmistress at Cedar Grove.

SWETES

With this SPO a rather frustrating situation arises. Although the Gazette microfilm run publicised establishment of most of the SPO's under consideration in this period, it did not do so in the case of Swetes. I patiently researched every page of the LIG's for 1932 and 1933, but nowhere did I come across an announcement of the birth of Swetes. The first mention of that SPO occurred in a supplement to LIG W/N 23, 8 JUN 1933, where the name is included in a list of the Antigua P.O.'s tabulated in the PMR for 1932. It also appears in the *Leeward Islands Post Office Guide*, 25th Edition, dated 1 OCT 1933, the applicable portion of which I quote:

LIST OF ANTIGUA POST OFFICES

T—Telephone call office. Te—Telephone call office elsewhere in same place.

St. John's (GPO) Te, All Saints T, Barbuda (Branch Office), Bendals T, Bolans T, Cedar Grove Te, Falmouth, Green Bay T, Gunthorpes T, Johnson's Point, Liberta T, Montpelier T, Old Road T, Pares T, Parham T, St. Johnston's T, Seatons T, Swetes T.

NEW WINTHORPES

The SPO at New Winthorpes, opened on 22 July 1965, is run by Mrs. Eugenie Hampson, and is located in her home with a view looking northeast to the Atlantic. It also serves the village of Barnes Hill. At present, mail is sent up the somewhat bumpy road to New Winthorpes three days each week from the Cedar Grove SPO, which on the other three days each week, delivers mail to the Cedar Grove, Coolidge, and Hodges Bay areas. (Thus New Winthorpes could be considered an SPO of Cedar Grove SPO!).

NELSON'S DOCKYARD

The inspiring Nelson's Dockyard should be in the travel plans of anyone who visits Antigua. While there, I bought some postcards from Mr. Duncan Lloyd who, as well as being Postmaster at that SPO since its opening on 16 November, 1961, is also the chief ticket-taker and souvenir vendor. The SPO is located in the Gate House.

OLD ROAD

LIG, 1 *JAN* 1932, *W/N* 1: Mrs. H. Michael is appointed Sub-Postmistress effective as of 1 JAN 1932.

COMMENTS: Today the Sub-Postmistress at Old Road is Mrs. Catherine Brand. She has held that office since the early 1950's. Mrs. Brand replaced a Mr. Dalton McKay, but she could not tell me if it was Mr. McKay who replaced Mrs. Michael.

Quite interested in my SPO research, Mrs. Brand even went to the point of presenting me with an official metal slug for the sealing of her mail bags. From the hill north of her SPO, I could see the Curtain Bluff Hotel, symbolic of Antigua's dynamic tourism industry.

FALMOUTH

Established 1 JAN 1932, per LIG, 1 JAN 1932, W/N 1. No initial Postmaster stated.

GUNTHORPES

Established 1 JAN 1932, per LIG, 24 DEC 1931, W/N 54.

LIG, 1 JAN 1932, *W/N* 1: Mr. A. D. Edwards appointed Sub-Postmaster, effective as of 1 JAN 1932.

SEATONS

Name changed from St. Stephen's per LIG, 24 DEC 1931, W/N 54.

COMMENTS: Seatons closed once and then reopened, approximately 1948.

In 1970, when I stood on a high bluff at Seatons Village talking with Postmistress Mrs. Yvonne Prince (no relation to the Postmistress at Johnson's Point), I learned that her SPO handles delivery of mail to the villages of Seatons, Glanville, Pares and Willikies. The former PM, according to Mrs. Prince, was Mr. Aldis Thomas and she replaced him on 1 JAN 1966. Upon her mention of this specific date, something rang a bell in my mind, a statement I had read someplace alleging the Seatons Sub-Post Office had been closed for all of 1966 due to difficulties in finding someone to take over as Postmaster. When I asked her about this apparent inconsistency in my information, she nevertheless maintained her position, so I pressed no further. If any person should know when that SPO was open, it would be the Postmistress!

However, Mrs. Prince did recall hearing of another Seatons Postmistress in the dim past, a Mrs. Beatrice Browne. Could Mrs. Browne, I wondered, have replaced Mr. E. A. Hill (or *S.* E. A. Hill, as the case may be), whose appointment in May of 1918 was the last LIG mention of a Postmaster change at St. Stephen's?

FREETOWN

Discontinued effective 1 JAN 1932, per LIG, 24 DEC 1931, W/N 54.

COMMENTS: I understand that the date of Freetown re-opening was in 1948. During a conversation with the present Postmaster, Mr. Robert Saunders (whose P.O. facility is located downwind from and adjacent to a pen full of goats), I was informed that he assumed the job back in 1949 from the Reverend Leonard Carty. I realized that if his SPO had in reality re-opened in 1948, then Rev. Carty didn't stay around as Postmaster very long. Maybe the goats had something to do with it!

APPENDIX

THE CLOSING OF FALMOUTH, GUNTHORPES, SEATONS AND SWETES

The shutting down of these four SPO's must be discussed collectively, because they have later histories that are interwoven along the same mysterious trail. The LIG microfilm ends in 1939, so my only other source of data for analyzing SPO activity from the late thirties forward is the *Leeward Islands Blue Books.*

The six LIBB's for 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1942 and 1945 all specify a total of 14 Post Offices, which would include 12 SPO's. Based on this fact and on the Cornell SPO tabulation in *B.C.P. Journal, W/N 46,* logic decrees that Falmouth, Seatons and Swetes were shut down during the year 1937.

Now, none of the LIG's published in 1937, 1938 or 1939 officially announce closing of any of this trio of offices. However, in *B.C.P. Journal, W/N* 8, V.N.F. Surtees states his opinion that Seatons went out of existence on 31 MAR 1937, and Falmouth and Swetes on 31 DEC 1937. Like Mr. Surtees, I also believe that they were closed in 1937, but rather at sometime *prior to 28 September in all three cases.*

Here is my reason for the last statement:

In LIG's 30 SEP 1937, W/N 44 and 26 OCT 1939, W/N 65 interesting announcements are printed which are identical except for date changes. These announcements request tenders for inland delivery of mails, and I shall quote their significant portions exactly as published. (Dates in parentheses are applicable only to the 26 OCT 1939 Gazette).

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE, ANTIGUA
28 September, 1937 (19 October, 1939)

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the local transport of mails as follows:

Between St. John's and Liberta via All Saints 4 times a week

Between St. John's and Parham 4 times a week

Between St. John's and Pares 4 times a week

Between St. John's and Montpelier 3 times a week

Between St. John's and Old Road via Bolans and Johnson's Point Twice a week

Between St. John's and Bendals Twice a week

Between St. John's and Green Bay Twice a week

Between St. John's and Cedar Grove Twice a week

In each case where intermediate offices are mentioned, those offices will be served.

It should be stated in the tenders what type of vehicle will be employed.

The contract will be for one year from the 1st January 1938 (1st January 1940), and may be terminated on three month's notice.

Tenders should be addressed to the Administrator's Office and should be sent to the Administrator's Office not later than Thursday, October 14, 1937 (Saturday, November 4, 1939).

In conjunction with the 28 SEP 1937 announcement, supplementary data were published in LIG, 14 OCT 1937, W/N 46 in which the schedule for the despatch of mail from St. John's was listed as follows:

Monday, Wednesday, Friday: All Saints, Liberta, Parham, Pares, Montpelier.

Tuesday, Thursday: Cedar Grove, Green Bay, Bendals, Bolans, Old Road, Johnson's Point.

Saturday: All Saints, Liberta, Parham, Pares.

My point is this: It would be logical to assume that in a mail delivery tender of this sort, the Contractor would be required to reach *all* SPO's, and

conversely, no reason would exist for an SPO to be omitted from the schedule. This schedule does *not* include Falmouth, Seatons and Swetes!

Therefore, if we assume that these three offices were closed throughout the period between the dates of the two tender requests (28 SEP 1937 and 19 OCT 1939), we are left with a total of 12 SPO's for that period, a figure agreeing with that appearing in the LIBB's for 1937, 1938 and 1939.

And this leads us down a thorn path to another question. What happened to the SPO at Gunthorpes? Two possible explanations exist:

(1) In the absence of opportunity to check Post Office Guides for 1937 and 1938 it could be surmised that Gunthorpes closed at the same time as the other three SPO's but subsequently re-opened at some point between the date of the second tender request (19 OCT 1939) and the appearance of the 1939 Guide.

(2) Gunthorpes remained open after 28 SEP 1937, but had declined in importance, so that in the specification of the mail delivery contract, it was bypassed as a mail distribution and collection point.

My preference is for (2), based primarily on the Daggett input and the fact that a CDS strike of 1 NOV 1946 is possessed by Col. Seifert, and to a lesser degree that the Cornell SPO tabulation, previously referenced, lists Gunthorpe as having been in operation as late as 1948. In the late thirties and most of the forties, it is possible that the Gunthorpes SPO may have served as merely a mail drop for the employees of the sugarworks, such correspondence then being taken to St. John's GPO, for cancellation, by an officer of the Company who wore a part-time SPM hat. I am merely guessing at this however.

END

(continued from page 147)

from £5.00 M., 90p U. to £12.00 M., £1.25 U. and has received mention in this column. The 25Kr of 1.8.1957 (SG 349) also deserves attention. The stamps of LUXEMBOURG, ITALY and the NETHERLANDS have had their share of revision in EUROPE 2. The plates of the first issue of the Netherlands are now listed in detail and priced. Two middle issue high values from the Netherlands which are worth seeking in old accumulations from this 'Benelux' country are the 2G. 50 of 1872/91 (SG 74) now £35 M., £10 U. and the 2G. 50 of 1891/6 (SG 178) also rated at £35 M.; £10 U.

Probably the most exciting price increases in the new volume are to be found among the quotations for the stamps of PORTUGAL—here striking increases can be found from the early classics right up to the late 1960s. Some even exceed 100%! Take the 1894 set commemmorating the 500th anniversary of the birth of Henry the Navigator (SG 314/26) listed at around £26.65 M., £12.85 U. in 1970; now £60 M., £23 U.

CROWN AGENTS COLUMNS

Conducted by F. Alan Pester

RELEASES 1972

May

15th Yemen (Struggle of the Palestinian Arab Nation) 5, 20, 65 fils.

22nd Ceylon (Inauguration of the Republic of Sri Lanka) 15c.
Ceylon (Sri Lanka) (10th Conference World Fellowship of Buddhists) 5c.
Dubai (Postage Dues) 5, 10, 20, 30, 50d.

June

4th Singapore (Coins) 15, 35c., $1.

5th United Nations (Human Environment) 8, 15c. (U.S.), 0.40, 0.80 Swiss Fr.

8th Montserrat (Reptiles) 15, 20, 40c., $1.

14th Western Samoa (250th Anniversary of Sighting of Samoa by J. Roggeveen) 2, 8, 10, 30 sene.

19th St. Helena (Militaria) 2, 5, 7½, 12½p.

22nd Ascension (Royal Naval Crests) 1½, 3, 6, 17½p.
St. Lucia (100th Anniversary of Postal Services) 5, 10, 35, 50c.

23rd Fiji (Definitives)—part IV) 3, 4, 6, 15c.
*Nigeria (Change to Right Hand Traffic) 4d, 1/3, 1/9, 3/c.

27th Jersey (Militia Headgear) 2½, 3, 7½, 9p.

30th Zambia (Wildlife Conservation—part II) 4, 10, 15, 25n.
Zambia (National Parks) Souvenir sheet 4 x 10n.

July

1st *Antigua (Military Uniforms) ½, 10, 20, 35, 75c.
Gambia (10th Anniversary of Radio Gambia) 4, 25, 37b.

3rd British Solomon Islands (Definitives) 15 values 1c. to $2.

4th Turks and Caicos Islands (Discoverers and Explorers) ½, 8, 10, 30c.

6th Montserrat (Reptiles) 15, 20, 40c., $1.

9th Singapore (Contemporary Art) 15, 35, 50c., $1.

15th Seychelles (Rare Birds) 5, 20, 50, 65, 95c., Rs3.50.

19th Gibraltar (Military Uniforms) 1, 3, 7, 10p.

23rd U.A.R. (20th Anniversary of Revolution) 20, 20, 100 mils.
Oman (Definitives) 11 values—5b. to 1Rs.

25th Cyprus (Olympics) 10, 40, 100 mils.

31st St. Vincent (Flowers) 1, 30, 40c., $1.

August

1st Barbados (Diamond Jubilee of Scouting) 5, 15, 25, 50c.

2nd Ascension (50th Anniversary of Shackleton's Death) 2½, 4, 7½, 11p.

5th Jamaica (10th Anniversary of Independence—surcharges).

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ANTIGUA.

STAMP COLLECTING. Aug. 10, 1951



K.G. VI Study Circle

ANTIGUA – K.G. VI

By W. J. W. POTTER

This Colony's stamps are a typical Waterlow production, with the usual perforation variations between 12.4 and 12.7, and a very excellent, if disappointing, regularity of colour. In fact, except for the usual range of greens there are scarcely any shade differences at all, but only varying densities of ink, which are almost impossible to describe satisfactorily.

Table copyright by Lt.-Col. R. C. M. Shelton and W. J. W. Potter

	Cream (12.4)			White Paper							
	1938	July, 1942	Dec., 1943	July, 1944	July, 1945	June, 1946	Nov., 1947	1948	1949	Jan., 1950	June, 1951
½d. ..	Yellow green 98/C.1	Green 98/C.1a	—	Deep blue-grn. 98/C.1a	—	Green 98/C.1a	—	—	—	Paler blue-grn. 98/C.1a	—
1d. ..	Scarlet 99/C.2	Deeper scarlet 99/C.2	Scarlet red 99/C.2	Scarlet 99/C.2	As last 99/C.2	Br. scarlet 99/C.2	Paler scarlet 99/C.2	(*Oct.*) Scarlet 99/C.2	(*Nov.*) Deep scarlet 99/C.2	Rose scarlet 99/C.2	
1½d...	Choc. brown 100/C.3	Paler brown 100/C.3	Dull-brown 100/C.3	Brown 100/C.3	—	—	—	—	(*July*) Deep red-brn. 100/C.3a	As last 100/C.3a	—
2d. ..	Grey 101/C.4	Lighter grey 101/C.4	Grey 101/C.4	As last 101/C.4	—	—	Deeper grey 101/C.4	Grey 101/C.4	—	Deep grey 101/C.4	Slate 101/C.4a
2½d...	Blue 102/C.5	Brighter blue 102/C.5	Deeper blue 102/C.5a	Deep blue 102/C.5a	—	—	—	Bright blue 102/C.5a	—	—	Deeper blue 102/C.5a
3d. ..	Orange 103/C.6	Paler orange 103/C.6	—	Red-orange 103/C.6a	—	—	—	Deep orange 103/C.6a	—	Paler red-org. 103/C.6a	As last 103/C.6a
6d. ..	Violet 104/C.7	As last 104/C.7	Deeper violet 104/C.7	As last 104/C.7	—	—	Br. violet 104/C.7	Violet 104/C.7	—	As last 104/C.7	As last 104/C.7
1/- ..	Black, brown 105/C.8	As last 105/C.8	As last 105/C.8	As last 105/C.8	Jet blk., dpr. brn. 105/C.8	—	—	—	Black, brown 105/C.8	—	—
2/6...	Purple 106/C.9	Deeper purple 106/C.9a	—	Paler purple 106/C.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5/- ..	Olive-green 107/C.10	As last 107/C.10	Deeper olive 107/C.10	Pale olive-grn. 107/C.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10/-..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*April*) Br. magenta 108/C.11	—	—	—
£1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greenish blue 109/C.12	—	—	—

Re SG. 100A
1½d. Lake-brown

A keen follower of this feature, Joseph M. Baum, Jnr., of Long Island, New York, wrote in to say that he is having trouble in picking up one of my favourite stamps. I quote from his letter " . . . the dealer suggested that I do not buy a used copy because I will never know if it is really the genuine lake-brown because of the possibility of fading". He stated that a mint copy is easy to prove by the heavy gum on the back when compared with the other two shades which have a lighter gum.

In my opinion, if this dealer adopted the above means of identification *he has yet to see a copy of the real shade variety* ! Almost white paper and gum are obvious characteristics of this scarce stamp. As I have emphasized on many occasions the stamp does not in any way resemble others of the series.

A satisfactory clue for identification is the somewhat purplish appearance of the lake-brown.

My advice to reader Joseph Baum is not to buy unless he is certain that he has found the real thing. If he lived next door I could show him my reference copies over the backyard fence !

see also note overleaf.

—"*Sagesse*"
The Stamp Magazine

Re. S.G 100a. 1½d.
Lake-brown.

(Source unknown)

And while we are giving warnings about shades, watch our old friend the 1949 1½d. lake-brown of **Antigua** (S.G.100a, CW.3a). Readers will be familiar with my oft repeated warnings. I still see reposing in collections obvious imposters. To my surprise these "shade" varieties frequently come from what is generally accepted as "reliable quarters". I'm not suggesting that those dealers in question are deliberately dishonest, yet we must face the fact that many collectors are buying at enhanced prices stamps worth only a few coppers—and it is not their own fault. It is one thing to pick out a stamp from a selection and ask the dealer's price, but it is rather a different matter when buying from a stockbook showing a catalogue description and priced accordingly. Always be on the *qui vive*.

If you are offered an elusive shade variety, do not make up your mind under strip (daylight) lighting. Go to the door of the shop and examine the stamp by *real* daylight. As a general rule minor imperforations will show up. By this means I once avoided near disaster! Interested in the purchase of a chalk-surface high value, I was a trifle uneasy with the stamp offered. In the doorway I held the stamp at an angle to the light. What did I see? A carefully ironed-out corner crease which, owing to the chalky paper, showed up as a fine black line!

ANTIGUA ADDENDA.

By. William G. Cornell.

I understand that stamp booklets have been issued, containing some of the new definitives. As far as I know, these are the first booklets for Antigua issues, or for Leewards general issues, for that matter. Any further information will be much appreciated.

Changes in the denominations of the new definitives are unrelated to the sterling scale, viz., $5100 instead of $4.80 as in the previous 1953-66 issue, looking forward to independence and eventually to decimal U.K. currency. the ½ to 6¢ values are identical to the previous issues, but higher values are different, reflecting such changes as the 1965 increase from 12¢ to 15¢ of the airletter rate and changes in registration postage.

An interesting collateral item is the booklet "ANTIGUA, 1963 and 1964", available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London for 6/6d. This is the latest "Colonial Office" report on the colony, published in 1966. Having 61 pages and a good official 1957 map of the island, the report covers all facets of the operation of the colony, plus background material relative to geography, climate, history, administration, weights and measures and a reading list of books with more depth coverage. The section on the Post Office is brief. It is noted that "revenue from the sale of postage stamps represents a fair proportion of the island's total revenue, and this is likely to increase.

A new village sub-Postoffice opened at New Winthorpes in 1965, using a double ring CDS, diameters 27 and 16½mm., with "NEW WINTHORPES2 above and "ANTIGUA" below in sans serif letters 3mm. high, asterisk above two line date, 22 JY 65 in my earliest example. Line arcs on both sides separating village and island name and situated midway between the two rings. This example is on a registered cover bearing a handstruck black rectangular registration mark measuring 39 x 17mm., with large bold-face serif R, ANTIGUA above and No. below, with handwritten New Winthorpes above ANTIGUA and handwritten 1, after No. This mark is similar to that used at Nelson's Dockyard on 14 NO 61, the opening day, although my example of that mark shows no handwritten village name. St. John's, Old Road, Liberta, Parham and Seatons have all used a similar mark in recent years, except that the village name is printed as part of the mark above ANTIGUA and the rectangle is 18mm. tall. Fred Seifert confirms my data on the CDS with a DE 14 66 strike. More later on other village cancel data from Fred, Does anyone know when the new sub-P.O. opened? What is the EKD of the new CDS? Let's hear from you!

The subject of ANTIGUA registration marks over the years is an exceedingly comples one. Mark Swetland has dug into this area and he and I would welcome any dada anyone has,

Antigua participated in the omnibus issue for the 20th Anniversary of UNESCO by issuing three multicolor commemoratives on 1 DE 66, values being 4¢,25¢ and $1.00. The latter value will undoubtedly contribute to increased postalrevenue!

I recently obtained a cover from New Winthorpe to Trinidad, bearing 10¢ postage in three groups of 8¢, 2x½c and 2x½¢, each group having a 2 NO 66 strike of the double ring CDS discussed above. A purple handstruck mark in two lines reads "RETURNED FOR ADDITIONAL/POSTAGE OF ------CENTS", with overall dimensions of 61 x 10mm and sans serif letters 3½mm tall. A M/S mark in the blank before CENTS appears to read 05, but this is uncertain since the handstruck mark is defacrd by additional obliteration in similar ink. This leaves to ones imagination whether the defacing was done at the Post Office or by the sender after the fact.

Gale Raymond provided me with a copy of a 20 NO 30 letter from the Warden of Barbuda (today's branch-office postmaster),to a collector in Australia, answering postal histpry queries. The Warden states that the BARBUDA single ring CDS with two dots separating BARBUDA above and B. W. I. below was introduced in March 1922. A strike dated NO 21 30 appears on the letter itself. This input agrees with Dtan Durnin's EKD/LKD of AP 1 22 and NO 14 49, as published in these pages. TheWarden further states that "all mail to and from Barbuda passes through the GPO at St. John's, and the letter shows the address "Warden's Office, Barbuda, via Antigua, B.W.I." As I decipher the signature it reads "Geoffrey Downing, Captain."

Stan Durnin notes 18 MY 66 usage of the new SEATONS CDS without island name. Does anyone have an earlier strike? Stan has loaned me additional examples of the target cancels on various B.W.I. More later on these.

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NEWS OF BRITISH HONDURAS
By Gale J. Raymond.

A recently acquired small handfull of British Honduras stamps of the current QEII set indicates some new circular datestamps are in use, of the double-circle variety. Especially noted are items showing new village name-changes, such as "ORANGE WALK TOWN", "SAN IGNACIO", "INDEPENDENCE","MASKALL","COROZAL TOWN","SEINE BIGHT", and an odd one inscribed "BENQUE VIEJO DEL CARMEN". All the Seine Bight c.d.s's have the dateline written in by hand.

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LEEWARD ISLAND REMAINDERS.

By Col. Fred F. Seifert.

On the 31 October 1890, a general issue of the Leeward Islands superseded the individual issues for Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher and the Virgin Islands. The obsolete issues were subsequently returned to the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands at Antigua, and in 1891 that office invited bids for the entire remainders of stamps and post cards. Thanks to Harry Hilckes, publisher of the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly of London, many details of this transaction have been recorded. The story, which must be pieced together from various notes and article is essentially as follows:

PPrior to the official announcemebnt, there had been rumors from the islands that sale of the remainders was contemplated. This was ultimately confirmed on the 20th of August 1891, when the following notice appeared:

LEEWARD ISLANDS POSTAGE STAMPS.

Tenders are invited by the Government of the Leeward Islands Colony for the purchase of the undermentioned number, a few more or a few less, of the obsolete issues of the Colony's Postage Stamps and Post Cards. The Government have called in all the stamps and cards in the hands of Postmasters and other officials and the number advertised for sale form the whole stock in the possession of the Government. Both stamps and cards are unused. Plates and dies will be destroyed.

The Government is not bound to accept the highest or any tender and reserves to itself the right to accept or object any portion of any tender.

Tenders to be made in writing on orbefore the 31st December, 1891, either to the

Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing Street, London or to the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands at Antigua, West Indies.

	STAMPS					CARDS				
	1/-	6d.	4d.	2½d	1d.	½½d	1d.	1½d.	2d.	3d
Antigua	1387	6300	38464	26009	100749	41064	-	-	2224	239
St. Kitts	1580	2505	29122	13944	42631	36821	2372	1628	2020	29[illegible]
Nevis	1457	2944	4332	5045	5872	7227	1006	663	1030	9[illegible]
Dominica	1428	3608	9498	9238	19290	18807	963	1164	188	2[illegible]
Montserrat	-	1166	7232	4977	5463	5437	759	461	143	7[illegible]
Virgin Islands	3801	6408	8746	10007	38969	17365	2988	1688	-	-

* ½ of a reply card.

The total face value £ 4,788 odd.

By command of the Governor
Fred Evans,
Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.

Antigua, West Indies, 20th August 1891.

The successful bidder for these remainders was T. H. Thompaon, a stamp dealer of Bishop Auckland, Durham, and later of London. He was interviewed in 1895 regarding his purchase and is quoted as "The way I thought out what my tender should be was like this. I made up my mind that I must offer more than face value. I knew very well the Government would not accept less; in fact, I had been told that they would prefer to make a bonfire of the stamps. Then, thought I, some other dealer might offer £ 5,000, so I must go at leasr to £ 5,500 to make sure of the deal. Then, again, it occurred to me that the other fellow, arguing just the same as I did, would offer as much as £ 5,500. So to make a long story short, I tendered £ 5,800 and got the sta

At the time of his purchase, the catalogue value of the lot was nearly £-30,000 and bu 1895, at the time of the interview, it had risen to mobe than twice that amount. Thus we must conclude that Thompson made a most profitable transaction.

When the material was delivered to him, Thompson found that the number of Antigua 1d stamps was 74,989 rather than the 110,749 indicated by the Government as some half sheets had been counted as full ones. On the other hand, he found to his advantage that some of the stamps included both CA and CC watermarks. Of the St. Christopher 6d. stamps, 1217 were of the CA Watermarks and 1288 of the CC. Of the shilling value Dominica stamps, 774 were CA and 645 were CC. Both of the CA stamps proved to be good items, and those purchased by Thompson constituted around three fourths of the total printed. At auction in 1895, the Dominica 1/- was selling as high as £ 5 at auction, and in those days that was a large sum of money. It is interesting to note that the total 1967 Scott Catalogue value of just the above four stamps in the quantity stated amounts to nearly $120,000 or slightly less than £ 43,000.

Shortly after the sale of these remainders the question was raised as to whether the stamps were still valid for postage. It would appear that this was aquestion that the Government hasnot anticipated, and the Postmasters of the various islands had been given no advice in this respect. One philatelist who wrote to each post office received replies from Postmaster F. S. Fadelle of Dominica and Postmistress A. H.

Bingold of Nevis that only the Leeward Islands stamps were available for postage. However, a month later on 15 April 1896, the Colonial Secretary at Antigua replied to a query by a New York philatelist that he had been directed by the Governor to inform him of a decision of the Crown Law Officer that the stamps referred to could be used in the Presidency to which they relate. It is not stated if this decision ever trickled down to the postmasters concerned, but it seems most likely that some persistent philatelist put it to the test.

Their experience in disposing of remainders at a profit appears to have encouraged the Government of the Leeward Islands to try it again in December 1897 with the leftovers of the Diamond Jubilee or Sexagenary Issue. The quantities ranged from 5,407 for the 2½d. value down to 600 each for the 1/- and 5/- values. These were divided into three lots of approximately equal amounts. While there is no report of the success of this sale, it is noted that in 1902 the Government asked for tenders for one complete sheet of each value, so apparently not all were disposed of in the first try. A Captain Topping of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers is stated to have purchased these last sheets.

Once more in August 1903, after the King Edward general issue had replaced the 1890 Victorians, the Leeward Government offered the obsolete issue to the highest bidder. In this instance it was specified that since the Victorians were still valid for postage bids must be at least face value. There apparently was no response to the offer, for again in October of the same year the Colonial Secretary announced that those desiring to purchase any of the recalled issue of Victorian Postage and Revenue Stamps at 5% over face value should submit application on or before 15 Dec. 1903. There is no report as to the response to this second offer, but the relatively low catalogue values for this issue and the availability of multiples, would seem to indicate that they ultimately came into philatelic hands.

* * * * * * * * *

Mr. Thomas Foster of Hull, Yorkshire has written as follows:
I have a little piece here which may be of interest to our members. I collect British Honduras in a general sort of way but have no great knowledge of the subject and I thought it would be interesting to a specialist in that colony.
The other day I was looking through some old back numbers of Gibbons Stamp Weekly for 1901-1908 and came across the following (extract) in the 4 January 1905 issue.

> "Our correspondent kindly sends us an envelope franked with a 1 cent Green, multiple (wmk) chalky paper stamp, (evidently SG84C, bearing a cancellation in violet ink reading "ORANGE WALK/OCT 22, 1907/CITY OF BELIZE" in three lines. The cancellation is obviously done with a rubber stamp in which the type can be set up as required and our correspondent informs us that the purser of the mail steamer running between Belize and the northern part of the colony has been made a district postmaster, with a post box on board the boat. He is empowered to receive the mail of a carrying value not over 5 cents and cancels same with the name of the boat, date and place received."

Now I do not know whether this cancellation is known to British Honduras specialists, but without this information, it could be possible to assume this a Belize marking. Enquiries made at Lloyd's in London would probably bring forth more information regarding this ship, but I leave that side of the matter to a more interested party. Orange Walk, is of course, in the northern part of the colony, but in view of the remarks made about this type of date stamps, it is possible that it can be found with other offices at the top besides that of Orange Walk.

I think this extract was exceedingly interesting and hope it will be of use to someone in the group.



M-CAU1



M-CAU2

CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS

N-CA2



M-CA1



N-CA3



(A)



M-CAU4



(B)

POSTAL HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN FORCES IN JAMAICA, 1940-46.

By. Thomas Foster.

In the spring of 1940, following the reverses suffered by the British Army on the Continent, it was considered necessary to withdraw the British infantry batallion stationed in Jamaica in order to strengthen the forces deployed throughout Britain. The Canadian Government agreed to replace these troups and those in British Guiana and, at a later date, supplied further forces for services in Iceland and Spitsbergen.

The Canadian batallion allocated to Jamaica was known as "Y" force, whilst the command established in Iceland and Spitsbergen became "Z" Force and "III" Force. The units sent to British Guiana were older troops considered unfit for combat duty. The Bermuda garrison consisted of one infantry company, at first on detachment from the Winnipeg Grenadiers stationed in Jamaica, but later an independent company.

All the Corps trops in the island remained British, but the Canadians were augmented by local troops of the British West Indies Regiment and the West India Refiment. Units of the United States Army, Air Force, Navy and Marines also served in the island for a considerable periods.

The Canadians took over the British base at Up Park Camp, near the village of Cross Roads on the outskirts of Kingston and the cantonment at Newcastle in the Blue Mountains. They did not possess army postal services of their own and these facilities were provided by Corps Troops and the Jamaica Post Office.

All mail, whether for Canada or destinations within the island, was subjected to unit censorship and after posting ot the Camp Post Office, was taken either to Cross Roads or the Kingston G.P.O., and there passed through the hands of the Jamaica Military Censor before being sent on its way. No letters from the Canadian Forces are known postmarked from Newcastle.

The first postage rates charges were 1/- per ½ oz on airmail letters to Canada and 2½d. per oz on surface mail letters, but by 20th May 1942, the latter rate had been reduced to 2d. per oz. Mail for inland addresses was sent at the current local rate of 1½d. per oz.

By 17th May 1942, the airmail rate to Canada had been reduced to 6d. per ½ oz, (many 1 oz letters bearing 1/- in stamps exist), and in all cases, prepayment was by means of Jamaican Postage stamps. The Registration Fee was 3d. and such letters bear Kingston registration labels and Canadian Customs handstamps.

Some authorities state that Air Letter Forms were available after about 1942, but none have so far been recorded.

In the early days, units censored their own mail and applied either unit censor markings or ordinary unit handstamps to the envelopes. In addition, letters going overseas were handstamped with the "Y" Forces Military Censor markings, type "M-C/1". This was a double lined circle with a saw toothed diameter of 50mm., the wording reading "MILITARY CENSOR" around the top with below it the legend, "Y"/FORCE/No3, in three lines.

Several of these handstamps were made, each identified by the number and the author has recorded Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8. Nos. 1 and 7 are not known and No. 4 differs from the remainder in not having quotes around the "Y". In addition, a further handstamp exists in which the number has been erased or omitted, possibly in an attempt to make an auxiliary handstamp for use by any censor. All these handstamps were probably manufactured locally in the island.

1. WINNIPEG GRENADIERS.

The first battalion to serve in Jamaica was the Winnipeg Grenadiers, a machine-gun regiment, who arrived on 27th May 1940 and relieved the British battalion. They were in residence until 13th September 1941, when they moved to Hong Kong and took part in the gallant, but hopeless defence of that colony.

Letters from this regiment usually bear the unit handstamp, type "M-CAU1" a double-lined oval of 56 x 36mm., enclosing the legend "MILITARY CENSOR/WINNIPEG GRENADIERS (M.G.).2 with a dotted line across the center for the examining officers name.

The "Y" Force marking was also applied (see details below), and in many cases, the letter also was handstamped with the Up Park Camp Military Post Office rubber date-stamp in violet ink, type (A). This mark is known used from 20th May to 25th November 1941, and is usually struck on the envelope, although it can be found cancelling the stamps. It was also used as a receiving mark on incoming mail.

The following "Y" Force Censor markings are known:

No 3 in black ink and No. 4 in red ink.

Outgoing letters were always taken to Kingston and postmarked on the automatic machine at the G.P.O. Letters from civilians in Jamaica are known addressed to members of this regiment after their move in September 1941. Yhey are handstamped "Return to sender", together with an explanatory cachet applied by the Canadian Post office.

2. 1st Battalion, ARGYLE & SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS (CANADA).

This regiment took over the defence on 10th September 1941 and stayed until 20th May 1945. Letters from its servicemen usually have the unit handstamp, type "M-CAU2" struck in black ink on the reverse of the envelope. It is a double lined oval of 50 x 31mm. with the legend "1st Bn. A & SH of C (PL) A.F./B Coy./Company Office" in three lines.

Occasionally, but very rarely, they bear the rubber handstamp, type "MCA2", reading "CANADIAN ARMY/OVERSEAS", struck in black ink and they always have "Y" Force markings as detailed below. Many of the envelopes used by the troops at this time were specially supplied and had the legend, "Canadian Legion War Forces" and its motif printed in the top left corner. Sometimes this was shown as "Canadian Legion War Services". Other envelopes have the unit designation printed in black in four lines on the flap of the envelope, i.e., "1st Battalion/ARGYLE & SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS/ OF CANADA/(P.L.) (A) C.A."

The following "Y" Force Censor markings are known:

No.2 in black and red inks, No. 3 in black ink.
No.4 in red, black and purple ink.
No.5 in black ink.
No.6 in blue ink.
No.8 in black ink.

Letters sent to destinations inside the island are known from this regiment, but are extremely rare. They are always postmarked at Cross Roads P.O. and one such letter to Moneague, dated May 13th, 1942, bears a Jamaica Military Censor Marking, type (B), with a diameter of 33½mm and struck in violet ink. The marking is initialed in the center by the examiner and in all probability more than one handstamp of this type

exists, although only the No. 4 has been recorded. Such inland letters never have the "Y" Force Military Censor markings.

3. IRISH FUSILIERS OF CANADA (VANCOUVER REGIMENT)

Arrived on the island on 18th May 1943 and took over from the Argyles. They stayed until August 6th, 1944, but only one letter from this regiment has been recorded by the Author. It bears no unit handstamp and has the un-numbered "Y" Force Censor marking in purple ink.

4. BROCKVILLE RIFLES.

The last of the Canadian Regiments to be stationed in Jamaica arrived on 5th August 1944 and remained in the island until February 1946, when they were relieved by the 8th Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment. Mail from this regiment is scarce and only one example is known bearing a unit handstamp, type "M-CAU4", this being a circular date-stamp with a diameter of 37mm, and a legend reading "THE BROCKFIELD/BN. H. Q./ MAR 29 ./RIFLES" struck in black ink. This letter carries no censor markings of any sort and although addressed to Canada, carries a 1½d. rate, i.e. the current inland rate. It is however, endorsed in m/s "Canadian Army Active Service" and further in blue crayon underlined with red crayon, "R.A.F." It carries a Kingston date-stamp of 31st March 1945 and was probably carried free by the Royal Air Force to Canada as part of a new service, in which case the inland rate was presumably necessary to pay postage to the Kingston G.P.O.

All other letters bear a new type of censor marking, type "M-CA3, struck in blue ink and consisting of a small circle surmounted by a crown abd enclosing the legend, "CANADIAN ARMY 316". These letters are all posted at Kingston and unlike the majority of their predecessors, all appear to have been opened and resealed with printed gum strip bearing Examination numbers in an incomprehensible sequence.

* * *

Members of the Canadian Forces stationed in Jamaica must have written many thousands of letters during their stay in the island, but very few have survived. By far the commonest items are the "Y" Force letters from the Argyle & Sutherland Highlanders and the Winnipeg Grenadiers, Whilst the Brockville's and Irish Fusiliers appear to have been poor correspondents.

The type numbers given the "M" prefix are all permanent and belong to the Canadian Section of Military Postmarks of Jamaica. The markings lettered (A) and (B) are probably British or Jamaican and permanent type numbers have yet to be allocated to them. Type "M-CAU3" has been reserved for the unit handstamp of the Irish Fusiliers, should one turn up.

The author invites anyone having such sovers in his collection to send details of them to the author, who will be pleased to enter into correspondence on the subject.

The history of the BRITISH Forces in Jamaica is a far greater subject, but in the hope that one day it may br possible to unravel it, an appeal is made to anyone possessing letters bearing Royal Navy, Army or Air Force postal or unit markings of any period to communicate with the author. He would also be pleased to hear from anyone possessing items to or from Gibraltar Camp and the internment camps established in the island during both world wars.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: The help of the following, among others, is gratefully acknowledged Dr. R.H. Blackburn; W. Bjork; A.Brown; L.A. Courtney; Dept. of National Defence,(Army); Canada; Forces Postal History Society; Reg H. Lant; K.J.A.O. Manning; Colonel Fred F. Seifert; V.N.F.Surtees; R. Topaz C.L.Von Pohle and Lt Col. R.H. Webb.

LEEWARD ISLANDS CANCELLATIONS.

By. Stan Durnin.

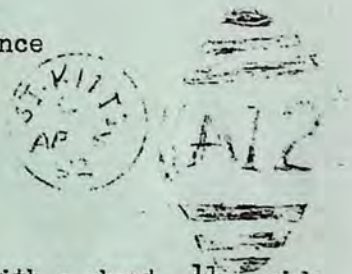
5. ST. KITTS.

A. Killer and duplex.

After a delay of two years, let us continue with the study of the postal markings on the stamps inscribed LEEWARD ISLANDS. This time we will take a look at what we have assembled from the markings of ST. KITTS.

The first postmark found utilized by St. Kitts on the Leeward Islands stamps issued in 1890 cannot be dated in itselffor it is a lone killer. Vertical format, the killer consists of six horizontal (varying in thickness) and four vertical arcs enclosing the island's designator, A12. (The right hand half of illustration No. 1 applies.) The overall dimensions of this killer are 24mm. high and 17½mm. wide. The A12 designator is 7½mm. in height. This cancellation I find only on the first Leeward Islands QV set, and since it can often be seen on St. Christopher issues - pre-1890, I would say that this cancellor was discontinued very early in the 1890s.

The next cancellation encountered is what is known commonly as a "Duplex". In this particular one such consists of the vertical killer. A12 on the right and the circular date stamp on the left. (Figure 1.) This type of cancellor continued un use for quite some time on St. Kitts for it is seen on the KGV issues. My studies have shown me that THREE distinctly different cancellers of this type were in use. The difference between them are minimal to the naked eye, but quite pronounced when seen through the glass. The earliest one's pertinent measurements are: Killer; 29mm. x 19mm; the A12 designator is 7½ - 7 3/4mm. in height with the top of the A being flat and approximately 3/4mm. wide. The 'crown' of the 2 is 3½mm. wide at its widest section. The CDS is 21mm in diameter and the lsttering of ST. KITTS is 3mm. in height. The "T" in ST. is 2mm high and is underlined with a short, ½mm. wide dash. Between St. and Kitts appears a 1mm wide dash or hyphen. (I point this out- the dash under T and hyphen because they are important factors in separating the three St. Kitts duplex striked.) The letter "C" appears above the date Data, which is in two lines, as illustrated. The killer and CDS are notbut 1mm apart. My dated examples pfthis strkie run from AP 5 92 through DEV9 96.



The second duples encountered affords me the following readings: Killerl 28mm. x 19½mm., with island designator 8mm. in height. The top of the "A" in A12 is pointed. The CDS, which is not tangent, but ½mm. tb theleft of the killer, measures 20½mm. in diameter with island name letters being 2½mm. in height. The "T" in ST. is 1½mm. high and is underlined with a 1mm. wide dash. A 1mm wide hyphen seperates St. and Kitts. The 'crown of the 2 in A12 is 3½mm. wide. The index C is found above the date in the CDS. My few examples of this cancellor shows dates between JU 8 97 and NO 6 00.

The third duplex encountered on AU 18 02 continudd in use for quite some time as my latest readable example shows a date of 7 DE 26. The killer here is 28mm. high by 19½mm wide, with island designator being 8mm. in height. The top of the "A" in A12 is flat and 1mm. wide. The crown of the "2" in A12 is 4mm. wide. The CDS IS TANGENT to the killer and is 20½mm. in diameter. The island letters are 2½mm high. The "T" in St is 1½mm. tall and is underlined with a 1¼mm wide dash. St. and KITTS are separated by a dot - not a dash or hyphen as previous two strikes. This dot,

with the passage of time and usage becomes a quite pronounced VERTICAL line approximately 1 3/4mm in length. Progressive deterioration can be seen as the "T" in ST merges with its underline; all letters thicker and smeared. The index C is also used in this cancellor. Perhaps the new year of 1927 saw the laying to rest of this workhorse of a cancellor. (I am not 100% satisfied in my mind that this separatin of the St. Kitts duplexes is without doubt, therefore sincerely solicit your opinions and findings on such.)

Contemporary to the St. KITTS C Duplex strikes, which undoubtedly were in use in BASSETERRE, similar duplex strikes were in use in the villages of that island, i.e. the villages of CAYON, DIEPPE BAY, OLD ROAD and SANDY POINT. Differences between their respective duplexes consist only of measurements and the all-important index in the CDS. Itemized they are:

CAYON designated by index CA in CDS of 20mm. diameter; letters 2½mm in height. Accompanying killer is 27½mm. x 19½mm. with A12 designator 8½mm. tall.

DIEPPE BAY designated by index DB in CDS same as CA but killer measuring 28mm. x 19½mm. and A12 8½mm. high.

OLD ROAD designated by index OR in CDS of 19½ to 3/4mm diameter and 2½mm. high letters. Overall size of killer not available to me at this time, but A12 is 8½mm. in height.

SANDY POINT designated by index SP in 19½mm. CDS with letters 2½mm. tall. The killer is 29¼ x 19 3/4mm., with A12 8½mm. high.

The CDS and killer in all of these village cancellors are tangent. The dates on my examples run from my earliest of DE 31 00 of SP to FE 17 28 of DB. (Mr. groves states in the British West Indies Stucy Circle Bulletin No. 8, Jan. 1956, that these cancellors were "....sent out to the island from the G.P.O. London on 10 MAY 1900..!") Actually the canceller contemporary to the above for the office on ANGUILLA belongs in this group, but such was covered in my article on Anguilla in BCPSG Journal No. 26, July 1965.

As can be appreciated, these duplex strikes have been the very devil to study and separate due to the sizes and slight differences. I have not discussed such with anyone, therefore openly welcome your comments and/or criticisms as they will be highly appreciated and only add to our growing knowledge of the postal markings of Sy. Kitts.

All above mentioned postmarks are struck in black ink except for a few examples of duplex IIa which appear in purplish-blue ink. Illustrations not exact as to measurements.

The next installment of LEEWARD ISLANDS - CANCELLATIONS will take us through the TRDs of St. Kitts and the development of her single ring CDS.

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It has been a long time since we have heard from Stan Durnin, due to his moving around so much. The above article is a continuatinn of the Leeward Island series which he has been publishing in the Journal from time to time. He says that he and Elaine are settled in Petaluma, Calif, probably for the next couple of years and his address is P. O. Box 472, Hamilton AFB, Calif., 94934. He suggests that we should consider having a get together on the west coast next year. Says there are two big shows - WESTPEX in San francisco and SESCAL in Los Angeles forthcoming. Says he and the other members, ED WINEBERB and others could lay the groundwork for this, if enough could be committed to go. This is 1968.

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ANTIGUA ADDENDA - by William G. Cornell 11 AP 67

The first imprinted aerogram was issued by ANTIGUA on 16 JA 67. The imprinted stamp is in horizontal format (approx. 33½ x 22 mm) in five colors, 15c denomination, showing an aircraft silhouette over a map of the island, with Queen's head in vignette. At lower left in front of folded aerogram is an old stone windmill in black, the arrangement being in the form of a "cachet" as applied to U.S. commemorative covers. The rear of the folded aerogram is a map of the Caribbean with BARBUDA and ANTIGUA highlighted. The first day usage has been found with 16 JA 67 double ring St. John's cancel. This truly handsome item post-dates the standard un-imprinted UK areogram on sale at St. John's, on which adhesives were affixed as required.

The "Independence in Association" issue appeared on 27 FE 67, with four values of 4, 15, 25 and 35c in multicolor with silver inscription "STATE OF ANTIGUA" -- "1967". The 15c has six colors and the other three have seven, all on white background. The "hot colors", largely primary, give an impression of the "tropics". The main feature of the designs is a five color flag which may be a new one. More later on this aspect.

Stanley Durnin has been hard at work on the difficult St. John's, Antigua, B.W.I. single ring cancels and has generated some new ideas. Hope we hear from him on these in the Journal. These cancels cover the range 1903-1934 and are very trickey, being of small size and largely found on small sized adhesives;

The new SEATONS (without island name) strike had first use on 2 JA 66, I hear. Comments will be appreciated.

Philip Saunders, Little Caymans, Kingsthorne, Hereford, England, founder of our Sister Society in the UK, will be most interested to hear from anyone having pre-adhesives of DOMINICA, who will furnish tracings of strikes, dates, details of addressee(s), and other relevant information. He would be further interested in obtaining precise dates of early postmarks from any outlying post offices. Mr. Saunders is at work on a definitive monograph on DOMINICA, from which we all shall benefit.

The hand struck stamps of ANTIGUA form a very fascinating study, as documented in Robson Lowe's "Codrington Correspondence", 1951, and Colin Maycock's "Plantation Papers", 1963. V.N.F. Surtees has given us a first rate account of these stamps in these pages. One of the things which the collector needs is the latest data on the time range of the strikes he seeks. In the case of the H/S stamps of ANTIGUA, such data is somewhat out of date. Given below is the data known to the writer, based on the above references plus personal notes. It will be greatly appreciated if readers will contribute further information on these usage dates, either directly to me or by notes in the Journal. Varieties of the various types have been bypassed in the following, for a start.

ANTIGUA HANDSTRUCK STAMPS (R.L. Types Noted)

PD. Straight Line ANTIGUA. 15 SP 1780--14 AU 1797

PF. Straight Line ANTIGUA over date (two lines) 24 MR 1799--18 AU 1806

PG1. Large fleuron. 15 JY 1809--10MY 1824

PG2. Small fleuron. 1 AP 1825---14 FE 1841

PH. ANTIGUA over two circular arcs. 17 AP 1841---28 FE 1858

PR. ANTIGUA in straight line across small c.d.s. ca. 1859---1868

PN. ENGLISH HARBOR above ANTIGUA with two circular arc segments between at left and right. C.D.S. ca. 1863---?

The above stamps and especially the latter types are dated as shown for use as true handstruck stamps, since the latter three, for example, are known in later usage as date stamps after the introduction of adhesives.

The target cancels discussed previously remain problematical. More information is given below, thanks to Arthur Griswold, Fred Seifert, Al Johnson and Stan Durnin, plus study of the Birch article referenced by Al Johnson. I have still further input from Stan Durnin to pass on later. Ten different W.I. targets have been identified, with a possible sub-type of one of these. Only one type has been found on ANTIGUA adhesives, the same type being found on LEEWARDS, DOMINICA, ST. KITTS and DWI/USVI, the total time range spanned being ca. 1890--1934. Two other types have been found on LEEWARDS and another type on MONTSERRAT and ST. KITTS. Further, Birch indicates that some of the DWI targets are known as BWI and FWI, presumably thru PAQUEBOT use.

I personally lean further toward the opinion that the type found on ANTIGUA adhesives was applied on DWI mailboats, and that probably others of the ten types were likewise applied, and that some of the last four types may exist on BWI adhesives from similar application. Additional data on these interesting cancels will be welcomed.

TARGET CANCELS OF W. I.

TYPE	NO. OF RINGS	CENTRAL DOT	DIAMETERS	KNOWN ON	SOURCE
1	4	-	6½, 10, 14, 18	DWI-USVI, 1870's-1934	B
				LI, QV, 1890	J
				LI, KEVII, 1902, 2½d	D
	(Note--Hopkins, Mellville,			ANT, KEVII, 1903, 2½d	C
	Thetford mention 4-ring			ST. K., 1903 KEVII, 2½d	D
	target on KEVII ANT &			DOM, KEVII, 1903, ½d	S
	LI.)			LI, KGV, 1932, 2½d	C
2	5	-	9½, 13, 16, 19, 22	MONTS, KEVII, 1903, ½d, 1d	G
2a	5	?	"	" " " 1d	G
				ST. K. " " "	C
3	3	-	8, 14, 20	BRIT HOND, QV, 1891, 3c	J
4	5	-	8½, 11½, 14½, 17½, 19½	LI, KEVII, 1902, ½d, 1d	D
5	5	-	6½, 9½, 12½, 15, 20	" KGV, 1921, ½d	D
6	4	-	4, 9, 13, 17	USVI, 1964, US adh. REG-AM	D
7	5	Yes	1½, 4, 7½, 10½, 14, 17	DWI, 1855--77	B
8	3	-	11, 15, 18	" "	B
9	4	Yes	3, 6½, 10½, 14½, 18	DWI & US, 1855--1917	B
10	5	-	4½, 7½, 11, 15, 18	DWI 1873--74, REG mark, sector missing	B

(SOURCE LEGEND---B- Birch, C- Cornell, D- Durnin, G- Griswold, J- Jaffe, S- Seifert)

For some time I have been conscious of the fact that the last definitive monograph on ANTIGUA philately was Melville's 1929 brochure. In thirty eight years much as been learned, and some of this has been written down, in various places. G. W. GROVES, ANTIGUA group leader and President of our sister society, the BWISC, has a monograph underway to fill the need for the longer term. It occurs to me that an immediate need can be satisfied by the activity proposed below. In order to bring at least partial data to light as early as possible, I propose the following to interested members and other readers--Let us set about a systematic study of ANTIGUA philately in group fash-

ion. I shall be pleased to act as program chief of the project. The objective of the project will be to produce in the pages of this Journal articles devoted to discrete elements of the overall topic of ANTIGUA philately. The eventual summation of the articles will constitute part or all of a definitive monograph, depending upon how far we get and how rapidly we get there. Furthermore, our output will be of use to the BWISC endeavor. Indeed, I would propose to offer Mr. Groves the assistance of our chosen project team to review any material of his choice. In this fashion we can step up the interchange of ideas between the two groups, which has common membership in part already.

The initial action required is the assembly of a team of people interested in active participation in the project. Accordingly, I am hereby issuing a call for volunteers, from whom I shall be pleased to hear at first opportunity, so that we can begin.

I suggest the following for activity --

1 - Compilation of a first draft outline of the sections of the complete monograph, circulation of this among contributors, for suggested revisions, and publication of the resulting outline in these pages.

2 - Compilation of a preliminary bibliograph of published information, circulation review and publication as above.

3 - Review of the items of the final bibliography by the contributors to obtain information and to seek out past "errors", for correction. Notes on such corrections will form short notes for the Journal.

4 - Selection by individual contributors of sections from the final outline of 1) above for the area of individual articles for the Journal--each author preparing a draft section, circulating this for proposed revisions by the contributors, and publication of the final section in the Journal.

I will volunteer to carry out Items 1 and 2 above, plus the mechanics of Item 3 above. Volunteers are needed to assist in all phases. Further, volunteers need not wait for any further congealment of the overall plan before offering their good offices.

I am hopeful that the ANTIGUA enthusiasts of our group will be infected by my personal enthusiasm for this project. I am convinced that we can help ourselves and our area of philately by this activity, thru the cooperation of our Society. I should have made it clear from the start of the discussion that I have discussed this at length with Mark Swetland and that he subscribes wholeheartedly to the philosophy of attack on our problem.

ANTIGUA ADDENDA

by William G. Cornell

On 18 May 1967 a set of three stamps appeared, commemorating the inauguration of the Caribbean and Americas Methodist Conference. The values are 4, 25 and 35c, inscribed ANTIGUA, bearing a vignette of the Queen's head, of long horizontal format--50½x25½ mm across perfs. I think that overseas Methodism, or at least in BWI, began in Antigua. I shall look into the history.

Matters philatelic bode well for the future on our island, as reported in Stamp Collecting magazine of 19 MY 67, in a letter from W.D.Cribbs, Financial Secretary of Antigua, quoted as follows---"Following the recent 'Statehood' issues from St. Lucia, it seems that it may well be of interest to you and to your readers to note that the Honourable Premier of Antigua has authorised me to inform the philatelic press of a decision taken in the Cabinet of Antigua on the 29th March. This was to revise the issue policy with regard to Antigua postage stamps to limit special issues to an average of not more than three per year after 1967. Following on this cabinet decision I can add that the general intention is to avoid so far as possible 'omnibus' issues and overprinted series, and if stamps are again issued on an international theme, the intention is that they should be specially designed to be relevant to Antigua. Stamp denominations are to be directly related to postage rates. The current year's programme was arranged before the above-mentioned decision and there will, therefore, be a total of four issues in 1967; these are the Constitution Day stamps already issued in February, Methodist Church stamps for issue this month, 300th anniversary of the Treaty of Breda, for issue in July, and a proposed issue to commemorate the settlement of Barbuda. All these issues have however direct relevance to Antigua. At present, only one issue has been planned for release in 1968; this to be a specially-designed series of four to five stamps aimed at advertising Antigua and its tourist attractions and with a total face value of approximately five shillings."

The 15c Statehood stamp has been found with reversed watermark. Any information on quantities known will be appreciated.

The Antigua Monograph project is progressing. I have completed the first draft of the index to the monograph--giving the outline of the contents--and have gotten Mark Swetland's comments on it and am busily weaving them in. I am anxious to hear from further volunteers for the project and will dispatch by return mail a copy of the draft index for review and comments before publication of the final index in the Journal. I have begun to assemble a draft of a philatelic bibliography of Antigua as a second step. This will likewise be circulated to the project team for review and comments before publication of the final version. Let me hear from you !

The unusual St. John's cancel described by Stan Durnin in this issue is brand new and most interesting. I have hypothesized to Stan that this might be a parcel cancel. A second even less likely hypothesis is that a TRD might have seen use just before the introduction of the "large double ring with dots" Tercentenary Year cancel. I hope we can learn more about this unusual cancel. Cheers to Gale Raymond for the find.

In my last set of ANTIGUA ADDENDA, I began an up-dating of data on ranges of dates known of the markings of the pre-adhesive period of Antigua by listing for the hand struck stamps of "postmark" type, i.e., predecessors of later date stamps and obliterators, by listing data known to me and by asking for contributions of additional data. I now want to backtrack chronologically and do the same for earlier letters. Robson Lowe in the Codrington Correspondence notes letters with hand struck stamps of Great Britain and Ireland applied on arrival from Antigua as early as 1755 (Haverford/West), some of these being ship letter stamps, some town stamps and some combined types. Adrian Hopkins in the Regent Empire Stamp Encyclopedia (Robson Lowe 1935) describes a September 7th 1723 cover on which the only stamp was a Bishop Mark of arrival dated 23 NO. The October 1964 Robson Lowe sale of the Reginald Urwick

collection contained an E.L. (complete entire with letter) to Mr. George Moore, Merchant, London, dated Dec. 15, 1716, without any postal markings. This letter is the earliest letter of which I know. Any information on earlier letters will be appreciated, either directly to me or by a note in the Journal.

Continuing with Antigua's hand struck stamps, a second class is that of the ship letter stamps used ca. 1789-1857. These stamps are predecessors of Steamship Company stamps and three types are known, as follows:

ANTIGUA SHIP LER 75½x5 mm Known 6 NO 1789 Cod. Corr.

ANTIGUA SHIP LETTER 71x3½ mm Known 30 NO 1799 Cod. Corr.

ANTIGUA/SHIP LETTER Dims ? Known 1841-1857 per R. Lowe.

All three have serif capital letters. The first of the above is an arrival mark on a letter from Gloucestershire to Antigua, while the second is a mark of origin on a letter going the other direction between the same two points. It is believed that the three stamps were probably applied at the Ship Letter Office in Antigua. Robson Lowe designates the three types respectively as S1. S2, SC.

A third type of Antiguan hand struck stamp is evidenced by the "Crowned-Circle Paid" marks, general post stamps which are predecessors of adhesive postage stamps applied to show prepayment of postage. Two types are known, struck in red---R.Lowe Type D, double circle surmounted by a crown, with PAID/AT in two lines within, above ANTIGUA on an arc at the bottom, and R.Lowe Type D1, single circle surmounted by a crown, with PAID/AT in two lines within, above and enclosed by ENGLISH HARBOR ANTIGUA on an arc within the outer circle. All letters are sans-serif. The first type has has overall vertical height of 23½ mm and the circle diameters are 18½ and 20½ mm. A hard look at a clear strike shows that PAID is not on a line, but rather on an arc of larger radius than that of ANTIGUA. These stamps are known used between 1850 and 1869. In the initial period of 1850-57 these are true pre-adhesive paid stamps, as they are in the 1861-62 period between the use of Great Britain adhesives and the first adhesives of Antigua in 1862 and in the Antigua adhesive period following. In the two adhesive periods it is thought that the use of the paid stamps indicates temporary shortage of adhesives. I have an example of Type D on a piece of a circular to Barbados, along with a strike of R.Lowe Type PR (small circle with straight line ANTIGUA above two line date with code letter B above ANTIGUA) dated - - - 1 67, in black. It would seem reasonable that other date stamps, possibly Type PU, may have been used from time to time along with the paid marks. Any further information on the Crowned-Circle-Paid marks would be much appreciated.

NOTE: The Crown Agents announcement of the Antigua Methodist Church issue which was mailed with the July Journal verifies that Antigua was the "Birthplace of Overseas Methodism" and provides other information on this issue. -Editor.

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We were saddened to learn of the death on 8th June of Geoffrey W. Groves of Farnham, Surrey, England. Although not a member of our Group, he shared our interest in the B.W.I., specializing in Antigua and St. Vincent. For the last two years he was President of the B.W.I. Study Circle, having succeeded the late G.W. Collett to that office. At the recent AMPHILEX 67 in Amsterdam, his entry of Antigua was awarded a Silver Medal. Mr. Groves was 70 at his death, and he had retired in 1957 after 40 years of service in the Admiralty in London. He was a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. We extend our sympathy to Mrs. Groves and his daughter and two sons. For some time Mr. Groves had been working on a comprehensive study of Antigua, and we hope that some means will be found to carry this project to completion as a tribute to this distinguished philatelist.

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BCPT · Whole No. 40.

ANTIGUA ADDENDA

by WILLIAM G.CORNELL

My various ruminations on the overall aspects of Antigua postal history lead me to the tentative conclusion that one can categorize the topic into nine non-overlapping chronological periods, as discussed below. Each period is distinguished by the use of certain postal markings. As is the case for any set of 'rules', the normal postal markings of one period are occasionally found in another period, but only rarely. All comments on the proposed categorization are eagerly welcomed.

THE NINE PERIODS OF ANTIGUA POSTAL HISTORY

1. The Pre-P.O. Packet Service Period
   ?-1755
   No postal markings
   Earliest letter known 1716

2. The P.O. Packet Service Period
   1755-1841
   Handstruck stamps of R.L. Types PD, PF, PG1, PG2.
   EDK PD 15 SP 1780
   LDK PG2 14 FE 1841

3. The R.M.S.P. Service Period
   1840-1858
   Contract signed 1840, first packet sailed from Falmouth 3 JA 42.
   Handstruck stamps of R.L. Type PH
   EDK 17 AP 1841
   LDK 28 FE 1858

4. The G.B. Adhesive Period
   1858-1860
   G.B. adhesives authorized 1 MY 1858
   G.B. adhesives no longer available 1 MY 1860
   Horizontal oval obliterators A02 and A18

5. The Interim Handstruck Period
   1860-1862
   Crowned Circle Paid Stamps--Antigua, English Harbour

6. The First Antigua Adhesive Period
   1862-1890
   First Adhesives in Antigua--August 1862
      Sub-Period 1862-1879
      Pre-UPU Period
      Horizontal oval obliterators, R.L. Type PR date stamps
      Sub-Period 1879-1890
      UPU Period
      Vertical oval obliterators, ANTIGUA/A date stamps
   Antigua joined UPU 1 July 1879 and obliterators and date stamps changed.

7. The L.I. Adhesive Period
   1890-1903
   L.I. adhesives superseded Antigua adhesives 30 Oct. 1890, date stamps changed and obliterators retired.

8. The L.I. and Antigua adhesive period
   1903-1956
   Antigua adhesives authorized again 3 July 1903 and date stamps changed.

9. The Second Antigua Adhesive Period
   1956-?
   L.I. adhesives invalidated 1 July 1956.

Background discussion bearing upon the categorization above is given below.



R.L. TYPE PR



DURNIN TYPE 11



R.L. TYPE PN
ENGLISH HARBOUR

As the era of handstruck stamps in Antigua ended on 1 May 1858 with the authorization of Great Britain adhesives, obliterated by the horizontal oval A02 obliterator, there arose the need for a date stamp. The handstruck stamps of postmark type (except for the first type, R.L. Type PD) carried the date, but the obliterated adhesive did not. Thus, the use of the old handstruck Type PH--ANTIGUA surmounting two circle arcs--as a date stamp with the horizontal oval A02 is known as early as 28 July 1858, with use of G.B. adhesives. Strikes of Type PH of this period show varieties of date format, e.g., differing founts and with manuscript numerals, possibly indicating the wearing out of the handstamp used since 1841.

The second date stamp used was the R.L. Type PR--horizontal ANTIGUA over two line date and under index letter A, in a 19 mm diameter circle--which came into use in the adhesive period, EDK being 1859 per Robson Lowe. The Type PR with index A is known as an obliterator on Antigua adhesives between 11 NO 63 and 27 JA 66, per Thomas Barrow in this Journal. It is known used 25 FE 68 as a date stamp with the Crowned Circle Paid Antigua mark, presumably during a shortage of adhesives. It is known used as a receiving date stamp on covers from overseas as late as on 19 DE 69. It is believed that the Type PR with index A was replaced with one carrying index B around this time period, receiving date stamp use being known on 4 JA 70 and 2 MY 72. Further use as an obliterator on Antigua adhesives is known for 10 DE and 23 FE 76, according to Barrow.

In the 1878-79 period, it is believed that Type PR was replaced by the cds of Durnin Type 11, illustrated above. EDK of this ANTIGUA/A type as an obliterator is 7 JY 79 per Barrow. It should be noted that Type PR is known struck both in black and red. The above sketchy information is based on a little data and considerable speculation. It will be much appreciated if anyone having examples of these early date stamps will offer information on usage, dates, etc. to fill in the puzzle.

Even more needed is information relative to the English Harbour postal markings. The A18 horizontal oval obliterator was sent out from London for use on G.B. adhesives on 1 JU 58, the A02 having been sent 17 AP 58. What date stamp was used in this connection is not known, but it may have been the R.L. Type PN, said to be known in 1863 as a handstruck mark. This mark is shown on Page 108. Note the spelling HARBOR rather than HARBOUR! I have seen a strike on a scrap of cover, dated NO 11 61, which could be either a handstruck mark or a date stamp used with A18. The Crowned Circle Paid English Harbour handstruck mark is known used 1857-61 per Robson Lowe, so that date stamps may have been used in this connection as well. Likewise, Robson Lowe notes usage of the Crowned Circle Paid Antigua mark 1850-69, so that date stamps may also have been used with it.

While considering date stamps, the obliterators should be discussed further. The initial A02 horizontal oval was replaced by the A02 vertical oval at some point in time. VNF Surtees noted in these pages that the first oval is known as late as 1880, and that the second is known 1876-90. The A18 horizontal obliterator is known 1862-84, per Surtees. Finally, obliteration with the Durnin Type 11 cds took over, with EDK of 7 JY 79 per Barrows and LDK of 27 AU 90 on SG.28, 4d in my collection. Stan Durnin has an illegible strike on the ½d Sexegenary of 1897, and I have a similar example on the ½d Arms of 1908. The key date of 31 October 1890, when Leeward Islands general issues replaced Antigua adhesives, may be significant. Thus it is plausible that the vertical obliterator was phased out at this time, along with the Durnin Type 11 cds.

In the official period of the sole use of L.I. adhesives, 31 OC 90 to 3 JY 03 when the Arms type were issued, the normal cancels were the three Durnin Types 3, 5 and 6, having ANTIGUA above and a cruciform ornament below, in a 23½ mm dia. circle, plus the entirely different Durnin Type 7, the 20½ mm dia. circle with ANTIGUA over two line date without ornament. This latter cancel may have been injected ca. 1901 due to wearing out of one of the three previous cancels. It is known used between 13 MR 01 and 27 AU 03, and would appear to have been replaced by the St. John's, Antigua, B.W.I. single ring cds marks which are known used from 10 SP 03 (Durnin Type 10), the key date in this case presumably being 3 JY 03 when Antigua adhesives were again authorized. The three previous types also phased out at this time, as I see it. Thus, consideration of the data would appear to lead to the hypothesis that oval barred cancellations were the standard from 1 MY 58 to 30 OC 90, with the horizontal A02 and A18 early and the vertical A02 late--I know of no vertical type A18. In this period, the use of cds marks as obliterators was probably rare, except for the widespread use of Durnin Type 11 from 7 JY 79. It is possible that this mark was entered at the same time as the A02 vertical obliterator, for use as a date stamp, and then was also used as an obliterator per se. It is then conjectured that after 30 OC 90 normal obliteration was done with the cds marks of Durnin Types 3, 5 and 6 plus a short period of use of Durnin Type 7, until 3 JY 03, when the St. John's, Antigua, B.W.I. single rings took over. Any comments on the above speculations will be greatly appreciated.

I dropped a note to Mr. W.D. Cribbs, Financial Secretary of Antigua, congratulating the new 'State-in-Association' on its forward looking policy on issue of stamps and complimenting him personally on his stamp designs for the Statehood and Methodist issues. I got a nice note of reply, indicating that Mr. Cribbs also did the design for the Treaty of Breda issue. He noted that the Barbuda commemorative issue will be line-engraved.

The first day of issue of the Treaty of Breda Tercentenary stamps was 21 July 67. The set consists of 15¢ and 35¢ values in handsome vertical (25x39½) format, multicolor with gold inscriptions including 'State of Antigua'. As described in the Crown Agents' brochure, "The design which is common to both values features in the upper left hand corner the appropriate Royal Garter badge of the King at the time of the Treaty of breda, 1667. Black lines radiating from the upper left symbolise

the perspective of time up to 1967 where the new coat of arms symbolises the emergence, after 300 years, of the new State of Antigua, in association with the United Kingdom."

Stan Durnin has joined the project team for the proposed monograph on Antigua philately. We are now three strong with Swetland, Durnin and Cornell. A copy of the draft outline will be rushed to all volunteers for comments. We have a big job to do, and all are welcome to participate. Let's hear from you!

I hear from Stan Durnin that he has found another copy of the 'TRD' noted in the last Journal *(See Page 106 of this issue)*. No 'fluke' this! But what is it?

A recent request for adhesives to the Postmaster at St. John's resulted in an OHMS envelope, unfranked by adhesives, without date stamp, but bearing a new Registration handstamp of rectangular shape as shown. The notation of PHILATELIC SERVICE is new. Does anyone know when this stamp came into use?



I recently obtained a collection of all present St. John's cancellations and found two new ones, varieties of Durnin Type 26, the double ring line arc type. As noted in Stan's article in the 1/63 Journal and in mine in the 9/64 Journal, four varities of the cancel have been previously described, Durnin Types 26 and 26a, the double ring, long line arc cancels having St. John's without the apostrophe, and what I shall call Durnin Types 26b and 26c, the double ring, short line arc types having St. John's with apostrophe of ca. 1958-67. Of these, only Type 26c is in use today. Also in use are two similar types, both double ring, long arc types. The first type has St. John's without apostrophe above, Antigua below, all in sans-serif caps, ring diameters 26½/16 mm, left/right arc chord lengths 13/13½ mm, 2½ mm letter height, arcs centered between rings. This type is known ca. 1965-67 and has an asterisk over a two line date da-mo/yr, as do the previous four types. The second new type is distinguished by lacking an asterisk and having heavy, thick lettering. It has St. John's without apostrophe above, Antigua below, ring diameters 26½/16½ mm, left/right chord lengths 14/12½ mm, 3 mm letter height, right arc near outer ring. This type is known in 1967. Thus there appear to be six double ring line arc cancels to deal with, of which three are still in use. For reference I shall call the current cancels, Durnin 26c, 26e no asterisk and 26d. What is now required is corroboration of the existence of six cancels and data on earliest and latest dates known. All information will be welcomed.

In addition to the three current double ring cancels, there is in use the single ring with ANTIGUA (no comma) B.W.I. above and M.O.O. below, with two line date da-mo/yr. This is probably infrequently used as an obliterator. My 3 AU 67 strike has 23 mm diameter and letter height 2½ mm and appears identical to the one I discussed in the 9/66 Journal, found on a 20 MY 66 money order, except that I measure 23 or at most 23¼ mm average diameter, rather than the 23½ mm of 1966. The 1967 example being very clear and not too heavily inked, I vote for 23 mm. Also, used on some registered mail is the Durnin Type 28, oval handstamp with REGISTERED above and ST. JOHNS (no apostrophe), ANTIGUA below and da-mo-yr in single line between. On other registered mail other normal cancels are used as obliterators, with the oval stamp used on the envelope join.

Also used today is the Durnin Type 27 machine cancel, with small variations--a a 21 mm diameter single ring, enclosing ST. JOHN'S (with apostrophe), and ANTIGUA, W.I. below in 2½ mm high letters, three line date 24 JUL/8$\frac{30}{}$AM/1967, rectangular panel 23 x 54 mm open at right containing WHERE LAND/AND SEA/MAKE BEAUTY in letters 3½ mm tall and 2½ mm wide. Five short horizontal bars within the rectangle ends

terminate the open end. The slogan is probably changeable to the other slogans previously reported by Stan Durnin.

A final note relative to the double ring, line arc cancels of St. John's which were discussed on the previous page. A review of material at hand for comparison with a recent lot, turned up a seventh variety which I shall call Durnin Type 26f. Curricula vitae follow--26½/16½ mm diameters, 2½ mm letters, left/right arc chords 12½/12 mm, rectangular apostrophe centered between N and S, arcs nearer outer circle, no asterisk. Range of dates known--AP 22 58 to 10 SP 58. It may be that 26f is an early version of 26c, before insertion of the asterisk, although some of its measurements vary slightly. Type 26c is known from 6 AU 60 to date.

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Recent issues of STAMP COLLECTING (London) have reported the discovery of several interesting stamp varieties by British collectors. Duncan K. Murchie of Paignton found two copies of the British Honduras 1962 50¢ with the pale blue color on the legs and bill of the toucan missing. These were in a large lot of commercially used stamps. On the 4¢ value of the Antigua Methodist issue, A.W. Stone of London reports a constant flaw noted on stamp 1, row 2 of at least ten sheets. The flaw consists of a nearly vertical line from the front corner of the church roof which extends about two-thirds of the way up the roof.

In the August 11th, 1967 issue of the same publication there is an interesting report titled 'West Indian Wanderings' by Noel Davenhill. The writer made a tour of the Windward and Leeward Islands in January and February of this year and took every opportunity to call at post offices in Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat and Antigua. At the G.P.O. in St. Lucia he had the good fortune to discover a few sheets of the current 1¢ stamps with watermark inverted, as well as a sheet of the rare 8¢ postage due with the St. Edward's Crown watermark error. He reports that the 14¢ definitive in use at Dominica was that old Die I variety, rather than the Die II being supplied to dealers by the Crown Agents. The postmaster there informed him that when the Die II variety was issued he ordered a mere 1,000 sheets to care for philatelic orders and that when these had been filled the remainder were used up for ordinary postage. The postmaster also indicated that the supply of Die I sheets on hand would last a long, long time and that a reorder by his office of a further supply was unlikely. The moral seems to be that postally used copies of Die II are quite rare and that any copies with postmarks dated subsequent to Davenhill's visit to Dominica will indicate philatelic use.

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ADDITIONS TO B.C.P.S.G. LIBRARY

BAHAMAS: The Postage Stamps and Postal History of the Bahamas by Gisburn.

BERMUDA: The 1910-36 "Ship" Type Stamps by Ludington.

MONTSERRAT: Montserrat by Britnor.

TRINIDAD: The Philatelic History of Trinidad to 1862 by Marriott.

Philip Saunders, Hon. Secretary of the B.W.I. Study Circle has donated B.W.I.S.C. Bulletins No. 52 and No. 53 for March and June 1967 to our Library and advises that he will also send future Bulletins as issued.

B.C.P.J. Whole No. 39

A ST. JOHN'S ANTIGUA TRD?

by Stan Durnin

Leave it to one of our chief 'Philatelic Prospectors' to have come up with still another 'find'. Gale Raymond has unearthed an Odd-ball cancellation from St. John's, Antigua. (see Fig. 32.) It has all of the earmarks of a mutation. Dissecting our 'specimen', we find that it's diameter is 26½ mm with the lettering of ST. JOHN'S ANTIGUA B.W.I. being 2 3/4 mm in height with ink spread extending some of the letters to 3 mm. The T in ST. is not shorted and underlined as in all contemporary St. John's CDS. ST is 4 mm apart from JOHN'S - a great distance when it is compared to its coetaneous cancels. The same can be said of the distance between the final A of ANTIGUA and the B. of B.W.I. - quite pronounced. The fascinating date measures 4 mm in height except the T in OCT which is 4½ mm tall and the 93 in 1931 which is 3 3/4 mm tall; all of these figures and letters are much wider than the location lettering. The exact date is OCT 15 1931. (Notice also the three digit month abbreviation.) To add to the quandary, a horizontal line can be found ⅛ mm above the top section of the CDS. Part of a slogan rectangular block? Examples of cancels in my collection approximating the date in topic are all quite normal. My before and after dates are OC 9 31 and NO 12 31 (both being as my Figure 16 in BCPSG Journal for Sept 1962. Herewith an urgent plea is issued for information on all items that are cancelled between OC 10 31 and NO 11 31 in St. John's, Antigua in order to narrow the gap and pinpoint our specimen's lifespan.



FIG. 32

After reading this and giving the illustration some thought, what do you make of it? Someone's idea of a joke, or a truly scarce TRD. You tell me.

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ANGUILLA QUITS KITTS!





ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL June 17, 1967

Independent Fleck of Coral

Island Asks To Join U.S.

SAN JUAN, P. R. (UPI) — Anguilla Island, a tiny, 35-square-mile fleck of coral in the Caribbean, declared itself independent of Britain Friday and asked to become a U. S. territory.

Peter Adams, 56-year-old spokesman for Anguilla's 6000 inhabitants, had to fly to San Juan to declare his island's independence. There are no communications facilities on Anguilla — nor, for that matter, are there any lights or running water.

Anguilla, legally a part of the St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Federation seceded May 30 after chasing a garrison of 17 St. Kitts policemen from the island. Britain granted home rule to the federation Feb. 27, but retained control of its foreign affairs and defense.

Adams asked Britain to resume control of Anguilla and grant it a special status independent of the federation. He turned to the United States when his petition was apparently ignored.

At the same time, Adams sent a cable to United Nations Secretary General Thant asking for UN "guidance."

(In Washington, officials said the United States would never negotiate directly with Anguilla on the question. "The United Kingdom still handles Anguilla's foreign policy as far as we are concerned," sources said.)

The little island, 160 miles east of Puerto Rico, barely susbsists on a lobster-exporting industry and a 50-acre salt pond. Adams said he appealed to the United States because Anguillans "recognize the indefensible and precarious position in dependence places them in."









ANGUILLA

TERCENTENARY
1650—1950



ANGUILLA

TERCENTENARY
1650-1950

Map by courtesy of Crown Agents

More Anguilla info in July 1965 issue

SEQUEL TO

A ST. JOHN'S ANTIGUA TRD?

by Stan Durnin

From the sanctum of Eddie Adelson another example of this intriguing postmark emerges, and since it is much clearer and more defined than the first example from Gale, I feel that the evidence afforded by it must be passed on to you. Truth is indeed stranger than fiction, for these two postmarks have been lying in obscurity for nearly thirty-six years only to be discovered within a month of one another. Both copies are shown in the figure below.

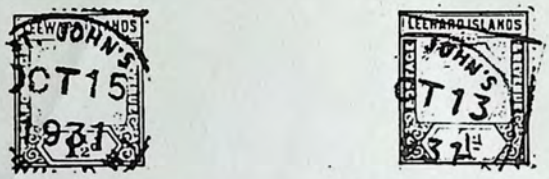

FIG. 32

The following table provides data and comparative measurements of both strikes.

	EXAMPLE #1	EXAMPLE #2
DATE	OCT 15 1931	(O)CT 13 (1)931
DIAMETER	26½ mm	?
ST. JOHN'S	2 3/4 mm to 3 mm	2¼ mm
DATE DATA:	(OC 15 1 1) 4 mm (T) 4¼ mm (93) 3 3/4 mm	(CT 13) 3 3/4 mm - - - - (931) 3½ mm
HORIZ. LINE ABOVE CDS	½ mm above	1½ mm above
VERT. LINE TO RIGHT OF CDS	?	1½ mm to right
CONCLUSION:	Ink spread distorts true measurements.	Very little ink spread, so stated measurements very close to true.

MORAL OF STORY: What to you is 'run of the mill' material could very well be the 'essence of the gods' to your fellow collector. Open up your stockbooks and let your fellow students in.

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ANTIGUA ADDENDA

by WILLIAM G.CORNELL

The BREDA commemorative 15c value is said to exist with inverted watermark. This is a new variety, two sheets being known. Regarding QE II varieties, in the 1968 Commonwealth Queen Elizabeth Stamp Catalog, now published by Urch, Harris & Co., Ltd. of Bristol and London, the following are listed:

CW#	DESCRIPTION
	Wmk. Tudor Crown and *Script* CA
14a	1c, deep slate grey (cp. slate grey) 7 NO 61
16a	3c, black & orange (cp. black & yellow-orange) 23 SP 59
17a	4c, dull red (cp. scarlet) 11 DE 62
19a	6c, deep ochre (cp. ochre) 5 DE 61
25a	$1.20, sage-green (cp. greyish-olive green) 10 AU 55
	Wmk. St. Edward's Crown and BLOCK CA
32a	4c, red (cp. dull red) 26 JA 65
33a	5c, grey-black & deep violet (cp. black & slate violet) 28 AP 65
34a	6c, deep ochre (cp. ochre) 21 JA 65
37a	24c, black & brown (cp. black & chocolate) 28 AP 65
S29a	12c, brown, Shakespeare, Wmk. inverted
S34a	½c, multicolor, Churchill, value to left
S34b	½c, multicolor, Churchill, value omitted
S42a	2c, blue & green, W.H.O., "apostrophe" variety (Row 2, Stamp 1, Plate 1B)
S42b	2c, blue & green, W.H.O., "double impression"
S48a	15c, multicolor, Statehood, Wmk. reversed

The new definitive stamps have reached the stage of having new printings, so that shades can be watched for. The only new printing to reach Antigua to date is the ½c printing of 14 JY 67. However, the list of printings available in London is shown below.

PRINTING DATE	VALUE	COMMENTS
27 JU 67	1c	NO CHANGE
	2c	NO CHANGE
	15c	MUCH DEEPER BROWN
	25c	NO CHANGE
14 JY 67	½c	SLIGHTLY DEEPER GREEN

An interesting philatelic literature item acquired recently is "The Philatelic Index, compiled by an Index Committee appointed by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, June 1925, Wood & Son, Perth, U.K." The work comprises a listing of the principal articles in important British Stamp Journals to the end of 1924, plus a listing of many of the leading monographs in English published 1908-24.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA STATEHOOD TRD'S

by Dennis G. Cartwright

Three special TRD Cancellations were used to celebrate the Statehood of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla. The format was the same for each TRD, with the central insert being respectively:- BASSETERRE ST. KITTS, ANGUILLA and CHARLESTOWN NEVIS. The outside diameter of the TRD is approximately 40 mm with a partial inner ring of approximately 25 mm diameter. The date is shown within the inner ring with "BASSETERRE" above and "ST. KITTS" below, etc. These TRD's had a very short use and were retired on account of their size and tendency to smudge (according to the Postmaster.) I have examples of Basseterre, St. Kitts with dates between 14th March 1967 and 23rd March 1967. My only example of Anguilla is not clear enough to tie the date, and I can only read - March 1967.



Stan Durnin has a TRD for Charlestown, Nevis, which is dated 14th March 1967. I would be very interested to hear of any other information members may have on this cancellation, particularly as regards dates. If anyone has a spare of Nevis, I would be most interested.

Stan Durnin comments on the above to the effect that he has evidence that these Statehood TRD's were used in additional Post Offices. He is assembling his data and promises to provide a follow-up article, possibly for the next Journal.

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Both Stan Durnin and Dennis Cartwright have reported that the SANDY POINT Post Office on St. Kitts was destroyed completely by fire a few months ago. Mail is now deposited in a pillar box and carried by van to Old Road P.O.

Twenty-two Antigua references are listed, along with sixteen for Leeward Islands, one for the BWI, four for the WI and other interesting listings. The listings for Antigua will be included in the Bibliography Section of the present Monograph Project.

The village of OLD ROAD has a brand-new hand-struck Registration rectangle, in the same format as the ANTIGUA PHILATELIC SERVICE mark illustrated in the last issue of the Journal. OLD ROAD in 3 mm sans-serif capitals surmounts ANTIGUA in 2½ mm sans-serif capitals. A single thin line below ANTIGUA surmounts No., with a blank for manuscript number fill-in. At left, behind a vertical pair of lines (one thick at left and one thin at right) is a sans-serif R, 7½ mm tall. My copy is on a 6 OC 67 cover, and I hear that this handstamp replaced its predecessor in early 1967. Does anyone have any further information on early use of this mark?

Peter Jaffé, in an article entitled "Notes on Leeward Islands Cancellations" in the West-End Philatelist, v.XLIII, n.441, Sept-Oct 1953, pp.65-67, 75 (concluded in the following number) gives important data on Antigua cancels, based on official records at the GPO-London and the Public Record Office, as well as on the author's own holdings. Jaffé says that "...the Antigua straight line cds with code letter C was sent out from the GPO on 14 AP 1859...", seeming to refer to the Type PR small cds which was illustrated in the last issue of the Journal, but introducing C as code letter, a new piece of information to me. I have only seen A and B as code letters on Type PR strikes. Has anyone ever seen a strike of Type PR with code letter C? It is possible that C was used only in the proof strike in London. The date of sending of the canceller fits the Robson Lowe EDK of 1859 with code letter A.

The A02 vertical obliterator is said by Jaffé to have been sent out from the GPO on 16 JY 80, while V.N.F. Surtees has noted use from 1876 to 1890. Jaffé has the A18 obliterator being sent out 1 JU 58, agreeing with previous data. He knows of no later use of A18 than on the issue of 1876, except for a manuscript "18" on a 1d stamp of the 1880's. This could be a fiscal usage, although Jaffé notes that both Dominica and St. Kitts used manuscript cancels on low values for letters from their villages to capital in the 1880's.

According to Jaffé, "...the ANTIGUA/ENGLISH HARBOUR cds with code letter A is known used on 12 AP 84 and was sent out on 10 DE 57..." This is presumably the cds which was illustrated as part of Lot 67 of the R.H. Urwick BWI Sale by Robson Lowe of 6-7 October 1964, on an 1885 cover from English Harbour to Bristol. Incidentally, the catalog of the Urwick Sale is full of interesting research material. The Urwick cover had two strikes of the cds used as a datestamp, with adhesives obliterated by the A18 obliterator. Jaffé notes that "...circular date stamps inscribed St. John's/Antigua were sent out from London on 16 AU 03, 3 DE 07 and 1 OC 08, all proofed with code letter C..." These dates agree well with the EDK's of 10 SP 03, --JA 08 and 31 OC 08 for the first three St. John's single ring cds marks. However, the cancels of the first type which I have seen bear no code letter. Again, the C may have been used only in the proof strike.

The Antigua/Official-Paid (actually OFFICIAL-PAID is at the top in strikes I have seen) cds was sent out 27 AP 06, according to Jaffé, while dates of use known to me range from 16 JY 09 to 26 SP 29. The first village cds marks were sent out from the GPO as follows: All-Saints/Antigua with C and St. Peters/Antigua with C, both sent out 10 OC 98, agreeing reasonably well with EDK of --MR 99 (Jaffé) for All Saints and 7 DE 98 for St. Peters. St. Marys/Antigua and St. Pauls/Antigua were sent out 7 NO 04. My EDK of St. Marys (with C) 28 -U 05. Stan Durnin has reported St. Pauls

(with C) on 4 SP 05, with some question about the year. Jaffé illustrates the four-ring target cancel on an 1890 QV Leeward Islands adhesive and notes it as "...ebony ruler end used in emergencies or on ship mail..." Similar material on other Leeward Islands cancels is given in the Jaffé article, including the following table of Post Offices open at various periods.

	1893	1903-04	1924	
ANTIGUA	9	11	14	
ST. KITTS	3	3	3	
NEVIS	1	1	1	
ANGUILLA	1	-	1	
DOMINICA	2	14	14	(Castle Bruce opened 1925)
MONTSERRAT	1	1	5	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	1	1	(?)

The Antigua figures given by Jaffé are obviously erroneous. In 1893 one would say one and possibly two, if English Harbour was open. In 1903-04 one would say five and maybe six, with English Harbour. In 1924 one would say six with Barbuda and maybe seven, with English Harbour. In 1928 my information indicates that eight additional village post offices opened, which could give the anomalous fourteen Jaffé quotes for 1924, if English Harbour was indeed closed. English Harbour presents a mystery. Additional data are given by V.N.F. Surtees (Journal Sept. 64) noting a cover with SG21 of 1882 plus pair of SG25 of 1884-86 cancelled A18 plus cds with ANTIGUA at top and ENGLISH HARBOUR at bottom, dated 1886. Mr. Surtees further notes a single SG16 of 1876 struck with this cds dated 25 JU 81, without A18. This would seem to be the same cds discussed above. Mr. Surtees has a piece with SG42 of 1908-12 and SG54 of 1918 struck with a second cds having ENGLISH HARBOUR on top and ANTIGUA on bottom, without A18 and dated 17 AU 21. He says that his impression is that English Harbour closed in 1931. In final comment on the Jaffé article, Stan Durnin notes that he has a strike dated 19 JY 04 of the OFFICIAL-PAID mark, well before the sendout date of 27 AP 06 of Jaffé. This is a real anomaly and may indicate the existence of two PAID marks. Stan has some of the early manuscript cancels of Dominica which Jaffé discusses, including "Ports 12/2/87" for Portsmouth.

An interesting article by Winifred Smith in the 18 AU 67 issue of Stamp Collecting magazine (London) notes that the Treaty of Breda has recently been commemorated on stamps by not only Antigua, but also by Surinam. The Treaty was signed 25 Aug. 67, by France, Denmark and Holland as allies and by England, marking the end of the Second Dutch Naval War against England. Under the Treaty, New Amsterdam (New York) and New Jersey became English, Acadia (Nova Scotia) was returned to France, and St, Christopher, Antigua and Montserrat were returned to England. Surinam remained Dutch. In regard to stamps, the Surinam set of three values includes a 25c value showing Breda Castle which still stands today in Holland. The arms shown on the Antigua Stamps are the gartered Royal Arms of England of 1667.

Stan Durnin's "TRD" as discussed on page 106 of the last Journal has a third example according to Joe Chin Aleong, this time dated JAN 13 1940. Who has more to report? The power of our Group is shown by the fact that information on this previously unrecorded item has come from California, Texas, Florida and Trinidad.

Our project team on the Antigua monograph now consists of four members--Mark Swetland, Stan Durnin, Norman Brassler and myself. The proposed outline of the monograph is in review by the team and will be published shortly in these pages. Stan Durnin has agreed to take over the section on cancellations, as Mark Swetland

has likewise done for registration markings. I am continuing the compilation of the philatelic bibliography. Further volunteers for the project team are awaited anxiously. We need a strong group to do the right job.

In reference to this column in the Journal, I will be more than delighted to pass on any information anyone would like to send along, with full credit to the sender. The major benefit of our Group is the early airing of questions and opinions. Too frequently, bits of important information are lost due to their holders logically being unready to write a full article around the point in question. This column can be a good insurance against such losses. Let me hear from you!

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B.C.P.J. Whole No. 42.

ANTIGUA ADDENDA

by WILLIAM G.CORNELL

The project team for the Antigua monograph has grown to six members-Gale Raymond, Mark Swetland, Stanley Durnin, Norman Brassler, Winton Patnode and myself. More are welcome-let me hear from you! To stimulate further interest, and to give a detailed definition of what we have to do, an outline of the monograph will be found at the end of this column. Contributors who desire to prepare a section, sub-section or sub-sub-section will be welcomed. The outline is a working tool and will be altered as needed to fit the requirements of contributors. Referring to the outline, material to be included under each group of adhesives, fiscals, postal stationery, etc. is (as applicable): artist drawings, essays, color trials, proofs, specimens, printings, quantities, remainders, shades, forgeries, flaws and other varieties, imperforates, sheet structure and markings, watermarks, paper and gum varieties, perforations, first day of issue, S.G. Number, etc. Except for the Victorian issues of the Leeward Islands, which were the only ones used in the period 1890-1903, it is not intended to be as detailed in the sections on the L.I. material. Rather, these should list L.I. material available for use in Antigua, together with material related to such use. The Bibliography section will be laid out chronologically for ease of later additions, and will also be numbered so as to key references to the outline. Calling all Authors!!

I recently found, via the old reliable *Stamp Collecting* magazine, a firm of stamp dealers on Antigua, Holmes & Cribbs, P.O. Box 312, St. John's, Antigua, W.I. They offer a new issue service for Antigua and Montserrat and will also obtain village postmarks. Their motto is forthright-"No Pulled Perfs!"

Although Leeward Islands material, per se, is not the direct province of these notes, early issues used during the period 1890-1903 were the only Antigua stamps allowable. Information on these, including varieties, is given in the monograph, *Die Briefmarken der Leeward-Inseln,* by Hans von Rudolphi and Karl K. Wolter, Heft 32, Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Frankfurt am Main, 1967. The monograph (in German) can be obtained from Peter C. Rickenback, 14 Rosslyn Hill, London, N.W.3 for 13/- and is the first one since the Adrian Hopkins 1918 monograph (revised 1949).

The sub-post office at Grays Farm reopened on 6 NO 67 and is located in Kentish Village, near Grays Farm, both villages being part of St. John's. The name of the old office was kept, it having been open from ca. 1945 to sometime in the 1950's, with 1953 being the date in my notes, but 1957 being a possibility from one semi-legible cancel in the collection of G.N. Holmes of the stamp firm noted above. *(We have a cover with a clear strike of the Grays Farm postmark, Birmingham Type B1, Index A, dated 31 Aug 1955--Editor.)* The new Grays Farm cancel is of the same type as the new Seatons cancel, having no island name. Both are double-ring of 26½/16 mm dia., 2½ mm high sans-serif letters, a single line-arc centered between rings below the village name, with an asterisk above. *(Birmingham Type B5--Ed.)* The word "GRAY S" has no apostrophe, but the Y and S are spaced apart, possibly for overall symmetry. The Registration rectangle handstamp measures 42 x 17½ mm, has a sans-serif R at left, with GRAYS FARM at upper right and No. below, both in sans-serif capitals.

I recently obtained from Joe Chin Aleong a set of photographs of the present village post offices. Having never visited "my island", I was completely charmed. I learned from G.N. Holmes that the Seatons sub-office was closed for the better part of a year in 1966 and was reopened 2 JA 67 with the new postmark without the island name. The closing was due to delay in finding a replacement for the former

postmistress. Who has the LDK of the old postmark?

Interesting postal history data from G.N. Holmes follow: The Royal Gazette of the Leeward Islands, Dec. 27, 1883 notes that "....Antigua Inland Post....at the following inland post offices:

The Police Station at Parham
The School-Room at St. James'
The Police Station at Bolans
The School-Room at All Saints
The School-Room at St. Stephen's
The School-Room at Freetown
The Police Station at The Grange
The Police Station at English Harbour
The School-Room at Old Road."

This is followed by a schedule of the weekly pickups. These interesting data show the longevity of postal activity at or near the present locations of the present post offices of Parham, Cedar Grove, Bolans, All-Saints, Seatons, Freetown, ___?___, Nelson's Dockyard and Old Road--these being listed to correspond with the 1883 list. Just where the Grange was, I should like to know. Any volunteers? In any event I suggest scrutinizing "fiscal cancels" on QV adhesives in search of manuscript cancels for the ca. 1883 inland post.

Mr. Holmes also notes that the Leeward Islands Post Office Guides for January 1932, 1936 and 1939 list the following "Delivery Offices":

1932

St. John's	Cedar Grove	Johnsons Point	Pares
All Saints	Falmouth	Liberta	Parham
Barbuda	Green Bay	Montpelier	St. Johnstons
Bendals	Gunthorpes	Old Road	Seatons
Bolans			

1936

As 1932 with Swetes added and St. Johnstons deleted.

1939

As 1936 with Swetes, Seatons and Falmouth deleted.

The above data, along with the 1928 list called to my attention by Stan Durnin sometime ago, go far towards tying down the late Georgian chronology of village post offices. The 1928 list comes from the Leeward Islands General Government Statutory Rules and Orders, 1928, No. 14, quoted in *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, 1-4-36, and also reprinted in No. 10, June 1936 of *The Jamaica Philatelist*, as follows:

G.P.O.--St. John's
B.P.O.--Nil

S.P.O.'s--All Saints	Bethesda	Freetown	Parham
Barbuda	Bolans	Newfield	St. James
Barnes Hill	English Harbour	Old Road	St. Stephens.

Note the mention of English Harbour being open in 1928 and not in January 1932. This agrees with the suggestion of V.N.F. Surtees that English Harbour may have closed on 31 December 1931. Does anyone have any further information of the above or any other sort on this area?

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21. Appendices
22. Notes

Editor's Note:- The Leeward Inseln Neues Handbuch, Vol.32, referred to on Page 46, is also available from the HJMR Co., P.O. Box 2368, Miami Beach, Florida 33140. The price is $1.75, and this item carries their Stock Number 5338A (4399). One of our members, Larry Resnick, is a partner in HJMR.

****

Instructions No.38, 1850, referring to Instructions No.24, 1850.

By Command of the Postmaster-General.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,

AND

Instructions to all Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters,

and Letter Receivers.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
October, 1850

A MAIL for JACMEL (Hayti), will in future be despatched by the West India Mail Packet of the 2*nd of each Month*, as well as by the Packet of the 17th of the Month.

This additional Mail will be forwarded to Jamaica, from whence it will be conveyed to Jacmel by the Packet returning to St. Thomas.

This is the second of three G.P.O. Notices having reference to West Indies mail copied from original prints in the private collection of C. Angus Parker. Again we thank Angus for providing us with copies of these Notices.

****

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES YET? IF NOT, PLEASE HELP US BY REMITTING TODAY. DON'T FORGET THAT THE NEW RATES ARE U.S. $4.20, CANADIAN $4.50 AND 30/- FOR THOSE IN THE STERLING AREAS. OUR SUPPLIERS DEMAND CASH FOR THEIR WORK AND MATERIALS, SO HELP US KEEP FROM ACHIEVING THE DUBIOUS DISTINCTION OF BECOMING AS GALE PUTS IT, "THE BEST PHILATELIC GROUP THAT EVER WENT BROKE!"

ANTIGUA.
BARBADOS.

GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY, May 1962

AN ISSUE IS BORN

THESE articles are as much concerned with printers as they are with designers and it is always a pleasure for us to review the work of Bradbury, Wilkinson and Company, who now share with De La Rue the bulk of the recess-engraved stamp printing work in this country since Waterlow's absorption by the latter. The Bradbury, Wilkinson stamps have a satisfying, "chunky" solidity, especially of lettering and format, which is common to the recent Royal Visit stamps of Gambia and Sierra Leone (*An Issue is Born*, February '62 *G.S.M.*) and to the commemorative issues of Antigua and Barbados which we review on these pages by courtesy of the Crown Agents.



One of the issued stamps.

ANTIGUA

NELSON'S DOCKYARD RESTORATION, 1961

This design, used for both denominations, 20 c. and 30 c., has three main elements—Annigoni's portrait of the Queen, a view of Nelson's Dockyard at English Harbour, Antigua, and a portrait of Lord Nelson. The Dockyard picture forms the vignette and it is taken from an official photograph (*Fig.* 1) showing also a cannon and its emplacement prominently in the foreground. The engraver has made an adequate and accurate reproduction, omitting the superfluous trees and foliage on the right of the picture. The basis of the Nelson portrait was a postcard reproduction of the painting by L. F. Abbott in the National Portrait Gallery, London (*Fig.* 2), and an engraved "banknote" replica of the same picture (*Fig.* 3). Another version of the Abbott painting at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, was illustrated in our feature, "The Memory of Nelson", which appeared in *G.S.M.*, October, 1955.

The Bradbury, Wilkinson "banknote" is a large, colourful affair issued for publicity purposes and, needless to say, very finely and elaborately engraved. This portrait of Nelson was closely followed by the stamp engraver and it was reduced mechanically and also reversed so that it could appear at the left, "looking in" to the stamp



1. Photo of Nelson's Dockyard used for the vignette.

GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY, May 1962

ANTIGUA
BARBADOS.

4 cts. definitive. Vc. - bust & portrait.
4 cts. Vignette & map.

same for 12 cts.
i.e.: map & emblem in 1 colour,
bust & portrait in 1 colour.



BARBADOS
ACTUAL SIZE.
AND COLOUR
SUGGESTED.



ABOUT FOUR TIMES ACTUAL SIZE.
STAMP DESIGNED FOR JUBILEE JAMBOREE.

DENOMINATIONS SUGGESTED
4¢ 12¢

The pen-and-ink sketch—source of design for the Barbados stamps.

(END)



2. L. F. Abbott's painting of Nelson in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

and balancing the Queen's portrait on the right. The composition is nicely balanced and the lettering is neat and proportionate. A minor criticism—the placing of the St. Edward's Crown seems rather cramped in the upper right corner. It even breaks the frame-line, and gives the impression that it was a desperate, last-minute addition to the design!

BARBADOS

BOY SCOUTS GOLDEN JUBILEE, 1962

The design for this issue of three stamps—4 c., 12 c. and $1.20—is the work of "K.R.B." of Barbados, and the pen-and-ink sketch, somewhat reduced in our illustration, is dated 28.9.61. This drawing is but the bare skeleton of a stamp design but it is all that was used for this issue, and the engraver was more or less left "to his own devices", one of which, the Scout badge, he already had in mind. The superfluous word "JAMBOREE" has been omitted, also the surfeit of initials "J.J.B." in the corners, and "B.J.J." ("Barbados Jubilee Jamboree") on the fleur-de-lis emblem. The latter have been replaced by two medal stars. The notes above the sketch refer to suggested colours for the stamps and there is a "thumb-nail" rough in crayon, approximating to the proposed size of the issued stamps.



3. Bradbury, Wilkinson's "banknote" version of Abbott's portrait which was followed by the stamp engraver.



One of the issued stamps.

ANTIGUA

STAMP COLLECTING, Feb. 17, 1967

The Story Behind the Stamps

English Harbour, Antigua

A LARGE part of the appeal of stamp collecting is that it reveals to many people leading happy, uneventful lives a microcosm of romantic places which they will probably never have a chance to visit for themselves. If they are at all people of sensibility, imagination will evoke for them historical associations of these places.

One such place of great appeal to dreamers is Nelson's Dockyard in English Harbour, Antigua, which has appeared on several Antiguan stamps.

English Harbour was first mentioned in 1671 by Sir Charles Wheler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, who hoped that " *the King* (Charles II) *will think of Antigua; 'tis as large as Barbados and the best land in the West Indies; Falmouth and English Harbours, divided only by a neck of land, which may be cut through with inconsiderable charge, are so land-locked as to be out of danger of hurricanes* ".



Land-locked English Harbour

However, little notice of Sir Charles' advice was taken until 1725, when increased naval activity in the Caribbean made it imperative that Britain should establish a base in the area at which its vessels could be refitted when necessary. In that year, Captain Francis Cooper, of H.M.S. *Lynn*, and Captain Arthur Delgano, of H.M.S. *South Sea Castle* reported to their Lordships of the Admiralty on the advantages of using English Harbour for repair and maintenance purposes. Their report was accepted and a dockyard was quickly established. Its facilities were expanded over the next 20 years and, in addition to becoming a haven for naval ships during the annual hurricane season from July to September, it became the starting place of many expeditions against the arch-enemies of British interests in the Caribbean, the French. This was its role until 1782, when, at the Battle of the Saints, the sea-power of France in the Caribbean was broken, and the main task of the British Navy became the elimination of privateers and the control of smuggling between the United States and the British Colonies. Lord Nelson, then only a young man in his 'twenties, was stationed here as Commander from 1784–1787, and English Harbour's next footnote in history is as the place from which Nelson in H.M.S. *Victory*, chased the French and Spanish Fleets to the coast of Spain and engaged them in the conclusive Battle of Trafalgar. The dockyard became known as " Nelson's Dockyard " after this event.



Nelson and " his " dockyard.

Throughout the 19th century Nelson's Dockyard continued to be used as a naval base, but with the peace brought by the century, its strategic value declined until it became decayed and given over only to bats, lizards and mice, and to the gosts of the sailors of the " wooden walls " of the past.

At the end of the second World War a society called " Friends of English Harbour " was established and, thanks to its efforts and to the growth in popularity of private yachting, the little harbour was restored for marine use. Today it is a bustling centre in what is recognised as one of the finest cruising-areas in the world and Nelson's Dockyard has provided the background and subject for the first " Son et Lumiere " production in the West Indies. The restoration of the dockyard was marked in 1961 by two identical stamps, 20c. and 30c., in the design illustrated above.

English Harbour, Antigua (*continued ~~from page 1107~~*)

NB. Items of later date on back

ANTIGUA

STAMP COLLECTION

NELSON'S DOCKYARD

Antigua celebrates the restoration of Nelson's Dockyard



By A. G. K. LEONARD

PERHAPS the most British of all the West Indies, the little island of Antigua greatly cherishes its historic associations with Lord Nelson, sentiments which have found practical expression in the occasion commemorated by the stamps issued on November 14th to mark the official re-opening of the restored Nelson's Dockyard at English Harbour.

Designed by His Honour Ian Graham Turbott, Administrator of Antigua and Chairman of the Management Committee of The Friends of English Harbour Society, both stamps feature the Annigoni portrait of Her Majesty with the St. Edward's Crown and an adaptation of L. F. Abott's celebrated oil painting of Lord Nelson, flanking a view of the restored dockyard, with the appropriate inscription below.

Antigua, some 108 square miles and about 16 miles across, was discovered by Columbus in 1493 on his second voyage and was named after the church of Santa Maria de la Antigua in Seville, but it remained firmly British from its first settlement in 1632, apart from a brief year of French occupation terminated by the Treaty of Breda in 1667. Charles II granted it to Lord Willoughby of Parham, who sent out many colonists, and Antigua grew rich from the cultivation of sugar cane and its importance as a naval base.

Prelude to Trafalgar

Views of English Harbour and Nelson's Dockyard are well known to philatelists through their appearance on several denominations of Antigua's regular series from 1938 to date, also the 1932 Tercentenary commemoratives, which included three values depicting Nelson's *Victory* off the island during its commander's last visit there in 1805 while chasing the French fleet in the prelude to Trafalgar, but the new Antigua stamps are the first to portray Lord Nelson himself, as distinct from earlier philatelic pictures of his statue in Barbados.

Nelson's Dockyard had an important place in the history of naval operations in the 18th and early 19th centuries, as one of the refitting bases which contributed to the maintenance of Britain's sea power in the Caribbean and made possible the eventual defeat of the French. English Harbour was first used as a naval base in 1725, its main buildings dating from the middle of the 18th century.

A microcosm of the complicated history of naval operations in the Caribbean is afforded by English Harbour and Nelson's Dockyard. The latter, a group of neat buildings of timber or yellow and red Georgian brick occupying a peninsula of reclaimed land jutting out into land-locked English Harbour, a lovely little inlet well protected from the sea by its narrow entrance, provided an ideal hide-out for servicing British fleets. At various times it was used by most of the British Admirals of the period, including Rodney, Hood, Jervis and Collingwood, as well as Nelson whose name it proudly adopted.

Nelson first visited Antigua in 1784, as Captain, at the age of 25, of the frigate *Boreas*, and occupied the Senior Naval Officer's house in the Dockyard. As C.-in-C. of the Leewards Islands Squadron, he had under his command the Captain of the *Pegasus*, Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence, the future "Sailor King" William IV, for whom Clarence House, now an official residence, was erected on the other side of the inlet overlooking the dockyard. He was Nelson's close friend and best man at his wedding in 1787, to the young widow Frances Nisbet, which took place on the nearby island of Nevis, where the register containing the marriage entry still belongs to Fig Tree Church.

Sir Harry Luke, writing his "Caribbean Circuit" in 1950, thought Nelson's Dockyard the "visible epitome of British sea-power in the 18th century," to be "the most perfect naval relic of its time in the world," but sadly recorded its lamentable state of neglect, although an architect's report in 1943 on the possibility of restoration had described the buildings as "in an advanced state of disrepair but not of dilapidation." Plans to restore the historic dockyard to worthy and useful condition were already in hand, however, requiring only the funds to implement them.

With the aim of transforming it from an historic ruin into a living monument and developing the restored Nelson's Dockyard into an international yachting centre, the then Governor of the Leeward Islands, Sir Kenneth Blackburne, took the lead in 1951 in founding the Society of Friends of English Harbour. By 1956 the society had raised a total of £50,000, largely from the United Kingdom through a special appeal committee sponsored by Lady Churchill and under the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Margaret, who visited Nelson's Dockyard in 1955. Contributions came from many people who recognised the significance of the project, including Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. Funds were supplemented by wharfage fees and admission charges to the dockyard, which is a magnet for visitors to Antigua, despite the bumpy 30-mile ride involved from the island capital, St. John's.

With its dry and sunny climate and excellent health record, Antigua has developed considerably as a holiday resort, popular with wealthy Americans, where yachting activities have greatly expanded in recent years, giving new vitality to English Harbour. The former officers' quarters in Nelson's Dockyard are now occupied by resident yachtsmen and charter operators.

Five Year's Work

During the past five years, the old dockyard has undergone a thorough restoration. The Admiral's House has been completely rebuilt to house a museum on the ground floor, with the upper floor being used as offices and living accommodation for the Dockyard Supervisor. In this building was found the bed in which Nelson is reputed to have slept in the 1780s, a four-poster ornamented with carved pineapples, the arms of Antigua. The bed is now in Britain being expertly restored.

The Shipwright's House now serves as a police station and immigration offices, the old Galley and Paymaster's House have been leased to yacht-chartering businesses, while the remains of the Boat House have been converted into a natural aquarium standing in front of the hotel, formerly the Engineer's House, just inside the dockyard wall. The old walls are themselves vivid reminders of naval history, carved with the names of hundreds of sailors, their ships, home towns and dates of service a century and a half or more ago.

The hardest task has been the rebuilding of the Copper and Lumber Store, which now provides a dance floor, although the society hopes eventually to lease it as a hotel. Other dockyard buildings have been restored and adapted to provide storage, repair, washing and sanitary facilities for visiting yachtsmen,

(*Continued on page 329 under*)

and conversion as a memorial to British endeavour and a thriving centre for yachtsmen.

r date on back

ANTIGUA

NELSON'S DOCKYARD

NELSON'S Dockyard, situated in English Harbour on the southern coast of the island of Antigua in the West Indies, has been popularly so named from the fact that it was once the headquarters of one of England's greatest sailors, Lord Nelson.

For over a century and a half this Dockyard afforded sheltered protection for ships of the British Navy operating in the Caribbean area in the troubled years of the 18th and 19th centuries when Great Britain, France and Spain were fighting for supremacy of the seas.

English Harbour was first occupied by the Royal Navy in 1725, and from that date until 1899, when it was abandoned by the Navy, it has been used by many of the famous British Admirals of the time either as their Headquarters or for the purpose of refitting their ships. The Dockyard and the surrounding lands were taken over by the Government of Antigua in 1906.

Following the departure of the Royal Navy, the buildings, suffering from neglect and the ravages of nature, steadily deteriorated and were almost a mass of ruins when, in 1951, a society named the Society of the Friends of English Harbour was formed under the joint patronage of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Cunningham of Hyndhope and Sir Kenneth Blackburne, then the Governor of the Leeward Islands. The Society had as its objects the raising of funds for the restoration and preservation of the Dockyard both as an historic monument and as a centre for ocean-going yachts. At the same time a special Appeal Committee was established in the United Kingdom under the chairmanship of Sir Bruce White, K.B.E., and sponsorship of Lady Churchill. Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret became the Patron-in-Chief and some £40,000 was collected in the United Kingdom and about £10,000 locally. The Government of Antigua has also contributed handsomely to the restoration funds. Among the donors to the Dockyard Repair Fund were Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.



Commemorative issued Nov. 1961

The Dockyard was visited by Princess Margaret in 1955 and again on her honeymoon in 1959.

The Royal Navy of today has also assisted in carrying out repairs to the Dockyard, and the crests of some of the ships whose men have helped—H.M.S. Devonshire, Evard Bay, Sparrow, Venus, Superb and Kenya, etc.—may be seen in the Museum which is housed in the Admiral's House.

Nelson's Dockyard is one of the tourist attractions in Antigua ; visitors to this historic site have not found it difficult to visualise the activities which must have been characteristic of this famous naval base two hundred years ago.

Today, by the judicious expenditure of the funds, the Dockyard lives again in restoration and conversion as a memorial to British endeavour and a thriving centre for yachtsmen.

'ard (*continued*
s in the shell of the old Canvas and
nprovements are proposed and further
ught, the money previously collected
good purpose.
lives " again. The official re-opening
n November 14th, Prince Charles's
nown in Antigua as Dockyard Day.
n the month by yacht races and cruises,
of vessels in English Harbour to lend
s attended by warships of the British,
:s.
displays by the West Indies water
om the world championships in Cali-
ays, band concerts and Beating the
ndies Regimental Band, a pageant of
ng ferocious Carib warriors, semi-
many other exciting features "!—with
all and Dance and a fireworks display.
the Dockyard Re-opening, the distin-
cluding the Governor-General of the
or of Jamaica and prominent members
Repair Fund in the U.K. After a Vice-
ns fired by the Royal Navy in Nelson's
rty was rowed from Clarence House
a whaler manned by men of the Royal
d dress.
place in the Dockyard among all the
er 14th was the Galley, in use as a
ial sub-post office for the day, selling
mps and postmarking first day covers
cancellation, thus providing collectors
a significant souvenir of the historic
on's memory and Britain's naval glory

← STAMP MAGAZINE
(date unknown)

STAMP COLLECTING, June. 25, 1965.

Antigua

The **Provisional 15 cents on 12 cents** has so far yielded the following surcharge flaws :—

Row 1, No. 1. Notch in top right bar.
Row 8, No. 5. Top left bar slightly curved and closer to next bar.

5 Collecting 1970

The Antigua 20c. Surcharge

Additional information concerning the 20c. provisional from Antigua (see page 1361, February 12th) states that the raising of the air letter rate for Jamaica and Trinidad to 20c. from 15c. switched the demand from the 15c. to the 20c. As the 25c. now can only be used, singly, for registered letters, the old stock of this value was used for surcharging. This stock was the 1966 printing, perf. 11½×11. The 1969 printing was perf. 13½.

The Post Office is to encourage the use of the 20c. value of the Air Services commemoratives issued on February 16th pending a new printing of the 20c. definitive.

Stamp Magazine. Nov. 1969

Antigua

On 30th September new printings were released of the following definitive values: 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, $1, $2.50, and $5. Apart from the new perforation introduced in the last new printing of this territory, all values are now on a coated paper, giving the stamp a shiny appearance not present until now. The stamps also give a brilliant white reaction under the U.V. lamp. Additionally, the paper has a whiter appearance, while the shades of all stamps are now paler, making all the new printings collectable items by virtue of shade alone.

PHILATELIC MAGAZINE 26 May 1967

News from Antigua

FROM the Office of the Minister of Finance in Antigua come the following additional details relating to two new issues:

Autonomy of the Methodist Church of the Caribbean. Due for release May 18th. Quantities ordered for local sale:

4c. (Gilbert Memorial Church) ...	100,000
25c. (Nathaniel Gilbert's House)	80,000
35c. (Map of Caribbean)	75,000

Printed by Harrison & Sons Ltd. in photogravure. Watermark, Block CA.

300th Anniversary Treaty of Breda, and the recent granting of a new coat of arms to the State of Antigua. Release date, July 21st. Two denominations with common design: Royal Garter badge of 1667 with wording "1667 Treaty of Breda," and below that, new coat of arms and the wording "1967 State of Antigua." Likewise printed by Harrison & Sons Ltd. Watermark, Block CA.

Quantities ordered for local sale:

15c. ...	100,000	CA's ...	90,000—15c.
35c. ...	30,000		90,000—35c.

It is also likely that a set will be issued in October to commemorate the first permanent settlement of the sister island of Barbuda. Denominations anticipated: 4c., 6c., 25c. and 35c.

Plans for 1968 are already crystalising. A set of five values to mark tourist promotion will feature sailing, swimming and other attractions of the region. Likely denominations: ½c., 15c., 25c., 35c. and 50c.

Tentative proposals have been put forward for the first of an annual "Carnival" series, and for an issue commemorating "Human Rights Year." A final decision is expected shortly.

At a meeting of the Antigua Cabinet held on March 29th, it was decided that, after the present year, the number of new issues should be restricted to an average of not more than three annually, and that omnibus issues be discontinued. It was also decided that if an "international" theme is taken up, designs shall have special reference to Antigua.

Meanwhile, the following quantity figures have been released relating to the Constitution Day Issue:

	Total numbers printed		
	For local sale	For CA's	Total
4c.	150,000	75,000	225,000
15c.	150,000	75,000	225,000
25c.	100,000	75,000	175,000
35c.	100,000	75,000	175,000

As this is in fact an "Independence" issue, these stamps will remain on sale locally until stocks are exhausted. Local sales have, however, been good and it appears that some denominations will be sold even before the normal three m issue period.

English Harbour, Antigua

A LARGE part of the appeal of stamp collecting is that it reveals to many people leading happy, uneventful lives a microcosm of romantic places which they will probably never have a chance to visit for themselves. If they are at all people of sensibility, imagination will evoke for them historical associations of these places.

One such place of great appeal to dreamers is Nelson's Dockyard in English Harbour, Antigua, which has appeared on several Antiguan stamps.

English Harbour was first mentioned in 1671 by Sir Charles Wheler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, who hoped that " *the King* (Charles II) *will think of Antigua; 'tis as large as Barbados and the best land in the West Indies; Falmouth and English Harbours, divided only by a neck of land, which may be cut through with inconsiderable charge, are so land-locked as to be out of danger of hurricanes* ".



Land-locked English Harbour

However, little notice of Sir Charles' advice was taken until 1725, when increased naval activity in the Caribbean made it imperative that Britain should establish a base in the area at which its vessels could be refitted when necessary. In that year, Captain Francis Cooper, of H.M.S. *Lynn*, and Captain Arthur Delgano, of H.M.S. *South Sea Castle* reported to their Lordships of the Admiralty on the advantages of using English Harbour for repair and maintenance purposes. Their report was accepted and a dockyard was quickly established. Its facilities were expanded over the next 20 years and, in addition to becoming a haven for naval ships during the annual hurricane season from July to September, it became the starting place of many expeditions against the arch-enemies of British interests in the Caribbean, the French. This was its role until 1782, when, at the Battle of the Saints, the sea-power of France in the Caribbean was broken, and the main task of the British Navy became the elimination of privateers and the control of smuggling between the United States and the British Colonies. Lord Nelson, then only a young man in his 'twenties, was stationed here as Commander from 1784–1787, and English Harbour's next footnote in history is as the place from which Nelson in H.M.S. *Victory*, chased the French and Spanish Fleets to the coast of Spain and engaged them in the conclusive Battle of Trafalgar. The dockyard became known as " Nelson's Dockyard " after this event.



Nelson and " his " dockyard.

Throughout the 19th century Nelson's Dockyard continued to be used as a naval base, but with the peace brought by the century, its strategic value declined until it became decayed and given over only to bats,

(*Continued on page* 1129)

English Harbour, Antigua (*continued from page* 1107)

lizards and mice, and to the gosts of the sailors of the "wooden walls" of the past.

At the end of the second World War a society called "Friends of English Harbour" was established and, thanks to its efforts and to the growth in popularity of private yachting, the little harbour was restored for marine use. Today it is a bustling centre in what is recognised as one of the finest cruising-areas in the world and Nelson's Dockyard has provided the background and subject for the first "Son et Lumiere" production in the West Indies. The restoration of the dockyard was marked in 1961 by two identical stamps, 20c. and 30c., in the design illustrated above.

ANTIGUA

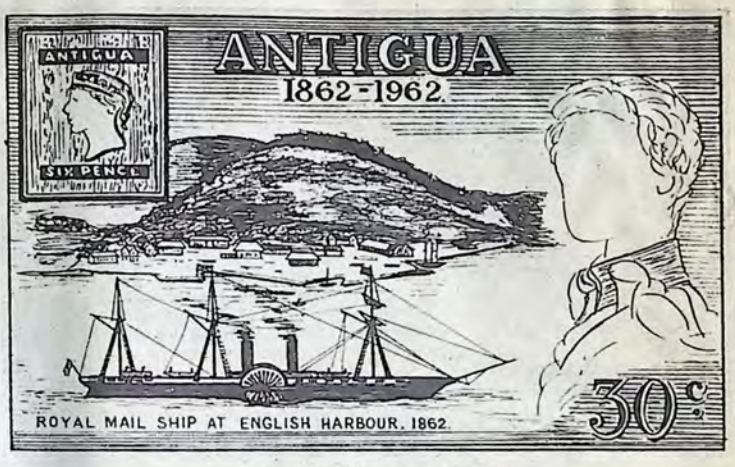
GIBBONS' STAMP MONTHLY, Sept. 1962

AN ISSUE IS BORN

ANTIGUA STAMP CENTENARY, 1962

ANTIGUA'S first stamp was the 6d. Queen Victoria blue-green issued in August, 1862, an attractively plain little stamp with the Queen's head based on Jeens's engraving for St. Lucia's first issue (1860). It is reproduced in miniature in the uniform design of the four new stamps for the stamp centenary, a design based upon an original sketch by Mr. A. W. Morley of Wilmslow, Cheshire, shown here with the relevant photographs by the courtesy of the Crown Agents. The main features of the design—English Harbour, Antigua, and the packet-steamer *Solent*—have appeared on previous issues.

Mr. Morley, designer of the recent Gambia 3d. and 6d. Royal Visit stamps, himself wrote to us apropos his Antigua design and revealed that, in fact, he submitted three different designs of which one only was accepted as uniform



1. Mr. Morley's accepted design.



2. Photograph of English Harbour with Nelson's Dockyard in the background.

for the series. "Being a deep dyed-in-the-wool Antigua collector," he wrote, "I had my eye on the Centenary some time ago . . . I had in mind a single design since only one stamp was issued in the first place but I eventually drew three variations on it. After I had finished these I made up two more designs with the idea that some additional historic detail could flank the main replica of the 1862 6d. in a set of three. One had the 6d. as a centre-piece flanked by the original 'A 02' and 'A 18' cancellations; the second, which was used, showed English Harbour, which played a big part in the transport of the mails *circa* 1860, and the third design was not unlike the Greek Stamp Centenary issue of last winter." However, we were denied this potted philatelic history of Antigua, probably because there was insufficient time to prepare more than one design.

The accepted design, which was closely followed in almost every detail, was Mr. Morley's pen and ink drawing (*Fig.* 1) of Nelson's Dockyard, English Harbour, with R.M.S.P. *Solent* in the foreground and the Queen's portrait (after Annigoni) prominently placed on the right. The 6d. of 1862 is reproduced in the top left corner, while the caption at the foot reads "ROYAL MAIL SHIP AT ENGLISH HARBOUR 1862". The artist evidently overlooked the all-important inscription "POSTAGE STAMP CENTENARY" and it was squeezed in between "ANTIGUA" and the years "1862–1962"

[Continued overleaf]

in Bradbury, Wilkinson's trial design which is virtually identical to the issued stamps. The St. Edward's Crown was also inserted above the Queen's head. The original format was maintained and generally the design has points of similarity with the Antigua " Nelson's Dockyard " issue of November, 1961.

This is hardly surprising because the same photograph of Nelson's harbour (*Fig.* 2) was used for both issues, while the photograph of R.M.S.P. *Solent* (*Fig.*3) was also used on a previous occasion—for the 25 cents stamp of the Grenada Stamp Centenary issue of June, 1961. The vessel is a sturdy, twin-funnelled paddle-steamer built in 1853 and out of service by 1869. She was employed chiefly on the West Indies Inter-Colonial Service as a mail-packet, and the photograph was furnished by Royal Mail Lines Ltd. As can be seen, the picture was reversed for both designs, the Grenada and the new Antigua stamps. It is inscribed " 1804 tons. 400 horse power. John H. Jellicoe, Commander. Built by Messrs John and Robert White of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, on their Improved Diagonal Principle without Frame Timbers ". One wonders if Captain Jellicoe might not have been an ancestor of Admiral of the Fleet, Earl John Rushworth Jellicoe, who commanded the Grand Fleet at the Battle of Jutland in World War I?

To sum up, the stamps are quite attractive and their varied colours compensate to some extent for the uniform design. But, like other stamp centenary issues (notably Grenada, which does not reproduce the first stamp and is inscribed " Postal Centenary "), the emphasis is rather too much on mail-carrying than on the centenary of the first stamp. The authorities seem to imply that the mail services began with the first issues of stamps but such was rarely the case!



3. Photograph of an old print showing R.M.S.P. " Solent ".



The issued 50 c. stamp.

GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY, JUNE, 1963

ANTIGUA, 1962



SINCE the " An Issue is Born " article appeared here in September, the designer of the Stamp Centenary issue, Mr. A. W. Morley, has discovered that he has unwittingly provided collectors with a wholesale supply of re-entries! All the miniature reproductions of the old Sixpenny stamp which appear on the Centenary issue reproduce a re-entry which happened to be present on the photographs used by Mr. Morley in the proposed designs he submitted to the Crown Agents. The photos had been prepared years ago for an article on plating and show the re-entry known as Iremonger's No. 70. The engraver obviously followed his model faithfully in what he thought was characteristic of the design but rejected the obvious faults. Thus the horizontal line below " A ", the doubling of the frame-line at top and the duplication in " SIX PENCE " were faults too obvious to catch the engraver. But the characteristic distortion of the background strip below the last " A " of " ANTIGUA ", which gives the dots a wave-like sweep, is clearly reproduced and so is the elongated dot below " U ". Even the thickening of the right frame-line near the bottom is suggested.

Another addition—a subtle one—for the " Errors on Stamps " collection.

ANTIGUA.

GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY April, May & June 1967

AN ISSUE IS BORN

Antigua, 1966



The issued stamp . . .

. . . and the stamp-size watercolour miniature



Line-engraved stamps from the Commonwealth territories are now becoming few and far between, thus we welcomed the opportunity, kindly provided for us by the Crown Agents and by Bradbury, Wilkinson and Company, to present in these pages the design sources of the Antigua "Public Buildings" definitives issued last November. Bradbury Wilkinson, one of the oldest established banknote and security printing firms, need no introduction. They have been engraving and printing postage stamps since they produced the first Falkland Islands issue in 1878. The new Antigua stamps are in the grand old tradition of line-engraving, combining the skills of artist and engraver.

The design material comprises photographs of various types and sizes, ranging from snapshots, a colour print and a 35 mm. colour transparency to eight very large (about 20 in. × 16 in.) black and white display pictures. The latter are in extreme contrast to the artwork (or "trial drawings" as the printers call them) which consists of beautifully executed stamp-size watercolour miniatures. These were prepared by having part of the designs—the country name, Queen's head (after Annigoni's celebrated portrait), St. Edward's Crown and BW's typical engine-turned "banknote" patterned backgrounds—actually recess printed in the appropriate stamp colours on thin card, with spaces for the vignettes or watercolours cut out from the printed sections. Each miniature is therefore a composite printed and hand-painted design.

The layouts are uniform throughout, except for the position of the figures of value, and the designs have been meticulously copied by the engraver. With art miniature and printed stamp side by side, they are practically indistinguishable. Here are the details of each design, together with reproductions of the original photographs, selections of the artist's work, and the issued stamps.



Note the endorsement on the artwork below











2 c. Health Centre. A practical rather than an imposing building, the artist has given it a more distant perspective and has "tidied up" generally. The Antiguan in the picture, sunning himself on the staircase, has been whisked away, and the windows have been closed. This is the headquarters of the Medical Service, housing the administrative offices, a central clinic and a dispensary for the people of St. John's. In addition, each district on the Island has its own medical officer and district nurse.

3 c. Teachers Training College. This is the kind of modern architecture one associates with the emergent African countries—"fretwork" walls and a severely practical, rectangular shape. For the artist this was a geometrical exercise of lines and dots. The tree, suitably pruned, has been retained in the design. The artwork was endorsed "Building to be printed in pink, *not* blue", from which we deduce that pink—the pale coral pink of the tropics—is in fact the colour of the building. It is part of a complex of modern buildings providing for the advanced training of teachers of Antigua and from the surrounding islands. Students "live in" for the duration of their courses which average two years. The building depicted is their dormitory.

4 c. Martello Tower. Another postcard-size snapshot and not a very good one, so that the artist has had to do a certain amount of "reconstruction" and restoration, removing the rather unsightly ladder and trimming down the foliage which all but engulfs the walls. The tower is situated on the south shore of Barbuda, Antigua's dependency, where it commanded the approaches to the "river" landing place, probably in the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries. It is named for its resemblance to the eighteenth century "Martello" towers or forts on the English coast.

To be continued



Nelson's Dockyard—the photograph used for the ½c.



Coloured postcard of the Old Post Office

Original drawing (enlarged)

Stamp





½ c. Nelson's Dockyard. A familiar subject for Bradbury Wilkinson, for they printed the Stamp Centenary issue with a similar view in 1962 (*An Issue is Born*, Sept. 1962), but not from the same photograph. Here is not one building but several, and the artist has succeeded in showing all the principal ones, with consummate skill, within the measure of one and two-fifths inches! Foreground and overhanging branches have been omitted. At one time the naval dockyard at English Harbour provided safe anchorage for the British Fleet, and Nelson was stationed there as commander from 1784 to 1787. Later, the dockyard fell into decay, but it has now been substantially restored as an historic monument and a popular and busy yacht harbour.



Note the open windows in the original photograph

1 c. Old Post Office. The source here is a postcard-size colour print depicting one of the older wooden buildings of Antigua, situated near the foot of the High Street in St. John's. The artist has removed the ugly conglomeration of telegraph poles and wires, and has given the historic building a spruce look. The sign on one of the posts reads "ANTIGUA LOCAL HANDCRAFT CENTRE"; for many years it was the main post office, but it currently houses the Labour Department, Central Housing and Planning Authority, and the Handcrafts Association. It is shortly being converted to accommodate the Ministry of Trade, Production and Labour.

Original drawing (enlarged)

Stamp





AN ISSUE IS BORN

Antigua, 1966



Continued from April G.S.M.

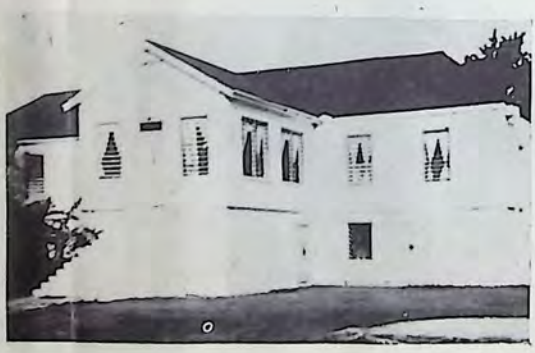
5 c. Officers' Quarters, Shirley Heights. The source here is a 35 mm. Kodachrome transparency which shows the façade of the old " Blockhouse " in deep shadow. Nevertheless the artist has made an accurate reconstruction of the ruined building, which was named after and fortified by General Sir Thomas Shirley (Governor of the Leeward Islands from 1781 to 1791). It stood on the ridge of a hill overlooking English Harbour and was part of the military camp where many famous British regiments served



The original artwork



. . . and the stamp



Note—Venetian blinds, not bars at the windows!

The original artwork



. . . and the stamp



for about seventy years until its evacuation in 1854. The building was erected in 1787 as an officers' mess and to serve as a last stronghold in the event of siege. Many buildings on Shirley Heights were severely damaged by the earthquake of 1843. Two unidentified children appear in the foreground of the transparency.

6 c. Government House, Barbuda. Rather an imposing name for the attractive residence of the "Warden", who is responsible for day-to-day local administration on Barbuda. The 5 in. × 3 in. snapshot reveals the charm of draped curtains and Venetian blinds which is somewhat obscure in the miniature (where the windows appear to be barred!). Barbuda lies twenty-five miles north of Antigua and was at one time a possession of the Codrington family; most of its 1,100 population reside in Codrington village. One member represents the Island's interests in the Antigua Legislative Council.

10 c. Princess Margaret School. One of the "monster" photographs and it was taken from a distance of about 100 feet to get it all in, being an extremely long and low building. In consequence the picture includes an expanse of wild vegetation in the foreground (which we hope was tidied up when Princess Margaret opened the school in 1955 and visited it again in 1962!). The artist has tactfully laid a lawn and provided a sweeping drive, retaining the two small trees and even maintaining their shape and dimensions. He has chopped off part of the building at the left to gain a larger image on the stamp. The school, originally a post-primary centre, has now become a fully comprehensive co-educational secondary school with facilities for specialised subjects such as science and art. Note the "truant" schoolboy on the left of the picture!

15 c. Air Terminal Building. Again the foreground has been omitted to bring the building into prominence and, as with all these stamp designs, human figures, cars and, in this case, airport impedimenta, pylons, etc., are omitted. The control tower is unmanned (!), although, on the stamp, an aircraft is making its landing approach. What a pleasant, sunny scene the picture presents, so peaceful, but the new airport serves passengers from all parts of the world and is now in increasing use by large jet aircraft *en route* between North and South America and Europe. It was originally constructed as a wartime base for the American forces.

To be continued

Taken from a "monster" photograph



Artwork



Stamp



"What a pleasant sunny scene . . ."



Artwork



Stamp

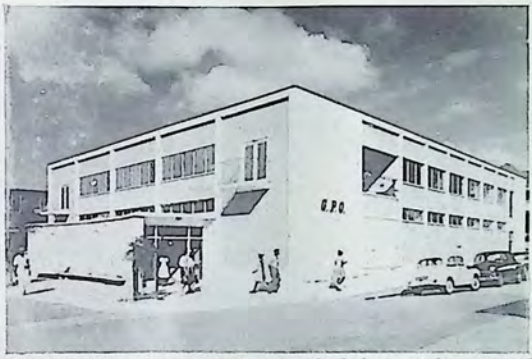


ANTIGUA

AN ISSUE IS BORN

Antigua, 1966

Continued from May G.S.M.



" An excellent photograph "—note the balcony rails, removed in the artist's design . . .



The finished artwork . . .

25 c. General Post Office. An excellent photograph depicting one of the most attractive Antiguan buildings, typical of modern West Indian architecture. Features are the broad windows with their Venetian blinds, the little balconies and the main entrance with its " mosaic " stone walls. The artist omitted the balcony rails but the engraver put them in. Constructed by the Public Works Department and completed in 1960, this handsome new Post Office is centrally situated in St. John's and in the centre of the commercial area. A daily island-wide collection and distribution service is provided through a chain of twelve sub-post offices. Apparently there are no parking restrictions for cars!

. . . and the stamp



6/9







The three views above combined to make the one stamp design



35 c. Clarence House. Here the artist had a choice of three small photographs of the elegant building where Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon stayed on their honeymoon in the West Indies. Photo. 1 showed the back of the building (and two chickens), photos. 2 and 3, corner and side, and front views, respectively. The artist has effectively combined pictures 2 and 3 to make a composite picture which emphasises the immense balcony or gallery which skirts the building on all four sides. Clarence House, overlooking Nelson's Dockyard, is a typical example of Colonial Georgian architecture. It was the home of the Duke of Clarence (" Sailor Bill "), later King William IV, when, serving as an officer in the British Navy and as Captain of the *Pegasus*, he joined the West Indies Squadron at English Harbour in 1786. It is now a second residence for the Administrator of Antigua.



50 c. Government House. Another elegant old building in the classic Colonial style and another " lazy Sunday afternoon " picture. The artist has, to some extent, modernised its aspect. He has cleverly " lost " the tin roof of the adjoining building (on the right) in making way for the Queen's portrait, and altogether his picture is more impressive than the actual photograph. The small cannon in the portico, represented by a little cross-hatching in the miniature, finally disappeared at the hands of the engraver, as also did the tiny " pigeon loft " on the roof. The mansion was originally a rectory for the Cathedral clergy. Since 1798 it has been the residence of successive Captain-Generals and Governors of the Leeward Islands, the first being Lord Lavington 1799 to 1808. It is now occupied by the Administrator.



" *A lazy Sunday afternoon* "







Note the cars, etc., removed by the artist





75 c. Administration Building. Another modern structure, drastically " pruned " by the artist and rather bare and stark as a consequence. The cars have vanished, also the flag-pole and telegraph-poles and wires. There is still a little foliage in the forecourt. It is located almost on the waterfront, beside the landing pier at the foot of the High Street in St. John's, and it is the main centre of Government activity, where the Chief Minister (latterly Premier), other Ministers and their staffs in Finance, Public Works and Communications, Social Services and Trade, Production and Labour, pursue their pleasant occupations.

$1 Court House. One of the oldest buildings in St. John's and slightly resembling the buildings of the Horse Guards in Whitehall. The photographer was not quite " square " with the front of the building—obviously wanting to avoid the gate pillars clashing with those of the portico, he took his picture slightly to the left of the gateway. The miniaturist had no such qualms and his viewpoint is flush with the gate, probably the only bit of artistic skulduggery in the whole series. Cars, including the ubiquitous " Mini ", are " out "; there's a flag-pole but no flag. This fine old building was built in the eighteenth century with local stone and with funds raised by a local poll-tax. It is here that the Legislature meets in council and it will be the first House of Representatives of the new State of Antigua.





" Artistic skulduggery " re-angled the view here



6/9







The bronze " Sword and Scales of Justice " shows up clearly on the stamp

$2.50 Magistrates' Court. The artist chose the first of two small photographs in the 2¼ inch square format, slightly changing the viewpoint. This is claimed to be the finest modern building in St. John's (it dates from 1964) and the exterior is embellished by a large and striking bronze " Sword and Scales of Justice ". Appropriately, the $2.50 denomination is largely used for the prepayment of legal fees!



$5 St. John's Cathedral. The most impressive building of them all, superbly reproduced in miniature. The base of the building has been levelled off and the large obscuring palm in the right foreground, omitted, revealing the clock on the cupola (the time—ten past eleven). The Cathedral's appearance on the stamp belies its age, apparent in the photograph. The first church on this site was destroyed in the great earthquake of 1843 and the present cathedral, which is the largest single building in Antigua and which is visible for many miles out to sea, was built in a unique fashion with an interior entirely of wood contained within an outer shell of masonry brought from England.



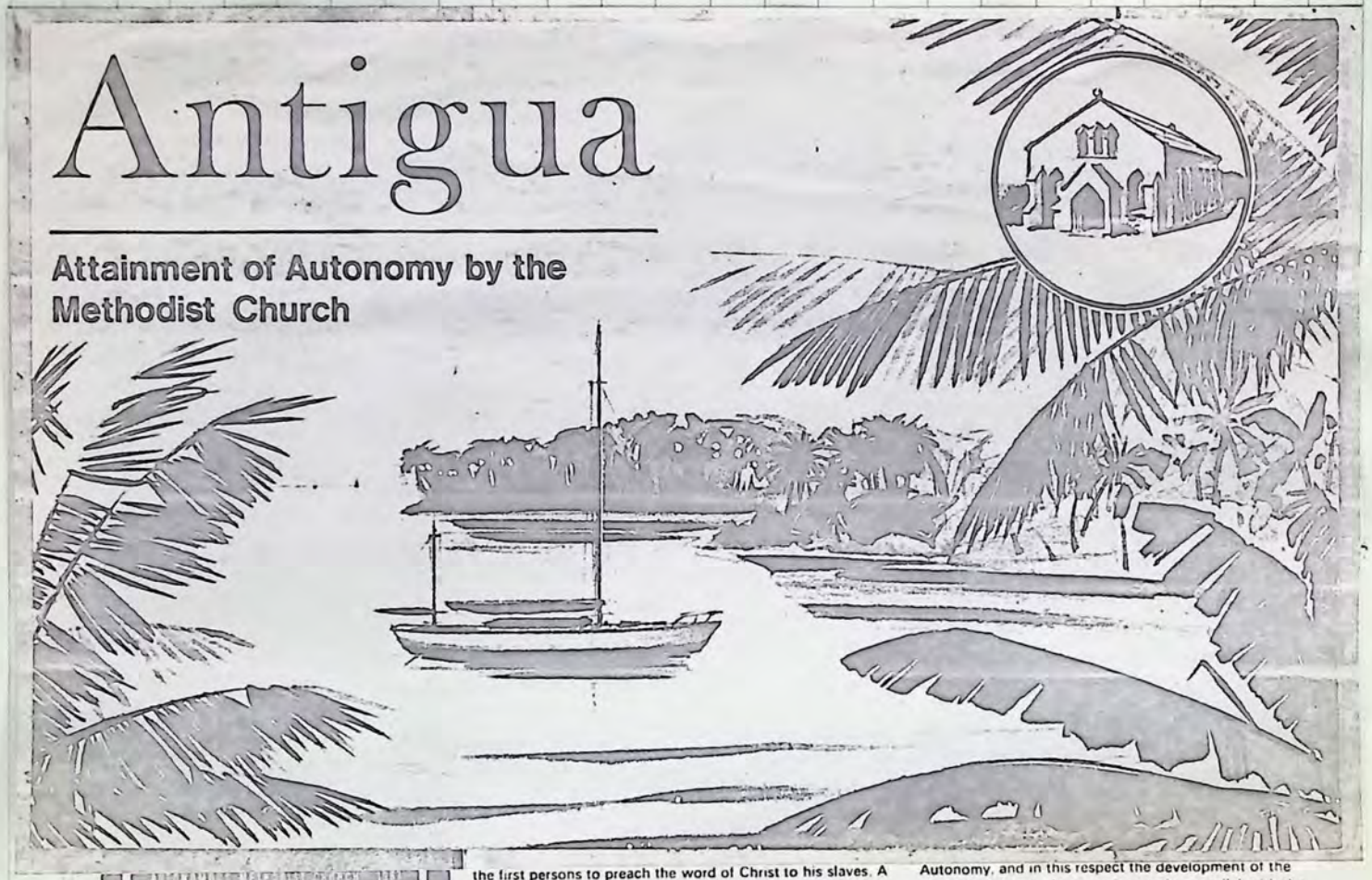
The Cathedral—visible for many miles out to sea





Antigua

Attainment of Autonomy by the Methodist Church



the first persons to preach the word of Christ to his slaves. A charming tale is told of how when he was ill he asked a servant to bring him a book and the girl brought one of John Wesley's pamphlets – sent by Gilbert's brother but

Autonomy, and in this respect the development of the Methodist church shows an interesting parallel with the development of the state of Antigua, both becoming "Independent-in-Association" in 1967.

A Crown Agents Stamp Bureau Announcement.

Collectors can obtain these stamps from their usual dealers.

Designed and Printed by Liverpool Litho Ltd., 29–35 Seel Street, Liverpool, England.

Release Date: 18th May, 1967.

Designer: G. Drummond from sketches by W. D. Cribbs, Senior Auditor, Antigua

Printer: Harrison and Sons Ltd.

Process: Photogravure.

Watermark: CA Block

Set: 50

Size: 1 inch x 1.98 inches perforation to perforation

Format: Horizontal

Designs: as illustrated

Values: 4, 25 and 35 cents

First day covers will be available for this issue

Attainment of Autonomy by the Methodist Church



A Crown Agents
Stamp Bureau Announcement.

Collectors can obtain these stamps from their usual dealers.

Designed and Printed by
Liverpool Litho Ltd.,
29-35 Seel Street, Liverpool, England.

4 cent. Illustrating the "Gilbert Memorial Church" and commemorating the Inauguration of the Methodist Conference of the Caribbean and Americas.

May, 1967 sees the inauguration of the permanent headquarters of the Methodist Conference of the Caribbean and Americas. The "Conference" or "Council" buildings have been erected on a site at Belmont estate close to St. John's the capital of Antigua, and on land donated for this purpose by the Government.

The stamp illustrates one of the oldest and most famous of the churches in the West Indies and which has become almost a shrine for Methodists in the Western Hemisphere.

Built as a memorial to Nathaniel Gilbert it stands next to the site of the original Zion Hill church which he erected for his family, servants and slaves. The pulpit of the present church contains stones from the steps from which he first preached.

25 cent. Illustrating "Nathaniel Gilbert's House" and commemorating Antigua as the "Birthplace of Overseas Methodism."

Nathaniel Gilbert (died 1774) was in many respects a typical planter of his day, landowner, lawyer, and for many years Speaker of the Legislature. He is now remembered as the "father" of the overseas Methodist church and one of the first persons to preach the word of Christ to his slaves. A charming tale is told of how when he was ill he asked a servant to bring him a book and the girl brought one of John Wesley's pamphlets – sent by Gilbert's brother but hitherto neglected. On reading he was so impressed that following his recovery he took the next ship to England to hear Wesley for himself.

Following his return it was from the steps of this house (typical of the plantation era) that he commenced his regular meetings with the humble people and slaves of the island. This was the beginning of Methodism in Antigua (1760).

35 cent. Illustrating a map of the Caribbean and Central Americas and commemorating the achievement of autonomy of the Methodist Church in May, 1967.

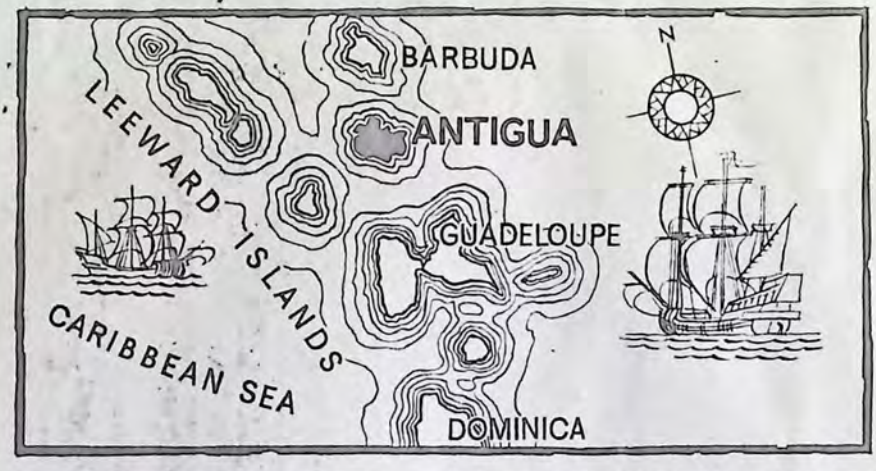
The shaded areas on the map indicate those territories where the Methodist church is at work. The whole is divided into five districts. (Jamaica, Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Barbados-Trinidad-Windward islands, and Guyana, with two sub-districts, Haiti and Panama.) Antigua has been chosen for the administrative headquarters and home of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, as it is well placed for easy communications with all districts.

The church in this area actually had autonomy in the 1880's but this broke down some twenty years later owing to a combination of factors, and since then the church has been aided by the British Methodist Missionary Society. This assistance will continue in some territories after Autonomy, and in this respect the development of the Methodist church shows an interesting parallel with the development of the state of Antigua, both becoming "Independent-in-Association" in 1967.

Release Date: 18th May, 1967.
Designer: G. Drummond from sketches by W. D. Cribbs, Senior Auditor, Antigua
Printer: Harrison and Sons Ltd.
Process: Photogravure.

Watermark: CA Block
Set: 50
Size: 1 inch x 1.98 inches perforation to perforation
Format: Horizontal

Designs: as illustrated
Values: 4, 25 and 35 cents
First day covers will be available for this issue



ANTIGUA GRANT OF NEW ARMS & 300th. ANNIVERSARY OF THE TREATY OF BREDA



TECHNICAL DETAILS

Release date:	21st July 1967
Designer:	Victor Whiteley from original sketches prepared by W. D. Cribbs, Senior Auditor, Antigua
Printer:	Harrison & Sons Ltd.
Process:	Photogravure
Watermark:	CA Block
Set:	50
Size:	1·6765 x 1·12 inches
Format:	Vertical

DESIGNS:
The design, which is common to both values, features in the upper left hand corner the appropriate Royal Garter badge of the King at the time of the Treaty of Breda, 1667. Black lines radiating from the upper left symbolise the perspective of time up to 1967 where the new coat of arms symbolises the emergence, after 300 years, of the new State of Antigua, in association with the United Kingdom.

VALUES: 15 and 35 cents.

Official first day covers will be available for this issue.



TREATY OF BREDA

Antigua, under Royal protection since 1625 and colonised since 1632, became, in 1665, just one of the leeward islands featured in the war between the British and Dutch fleets in the West Indies.

Fighting with the Dutch began early in 1665, and in April a Dutch fleet under De Ruyter visited Barbados. In the following year France joined in the war as an ally of the Dutch and it was a French fleet which soon afterwards raided Antigua (and Montserrat) destroying the plantations and carrying off the slaves. But not only was the island devastated it was subject to frequent raids by the Caribs of Dominica, who have been described as "The French Stalking Horse."

The Treaty of Breda, 1667, ended the wars and England and France made a mutual restitution of conquests. These restored island colonies were found to be impoverished and despairing. Three factors, however, stemmed from the Treaty helping Antigua to begin a new prosperous era.

It first afforded international recognition to British sovereignty over Antigua. Secondly it found a new populace in that it was resettled by the refugees from Surinam, which was now a Dutch possession. These refugees fortunately were already sufficiently West Indian to entertain no thought of returning to the mother country.

The third factor was that Antigua (amongst other islands) had the good fortune to be ruled for fourteen years by one of the best colonial governers, Colonel William Stapleton. He saw to it that they did not devote themselves exclusively to sugar growing, and their ginger, cotton and indigo mitigated the fluctuations of trade that resulted from dependence upon a single commodity. So it was that Antigua became the wealthiest and most prosperous of the Leeward Islands

THESE STAMPS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM YOUR USUAL DEALERS

A Crown Agents Stamp Bureau Announcement

Designed and Printed by King, Thorne & Stace Limited, School Road, Hove, Sussex, England

AN ISSUE IS BORN

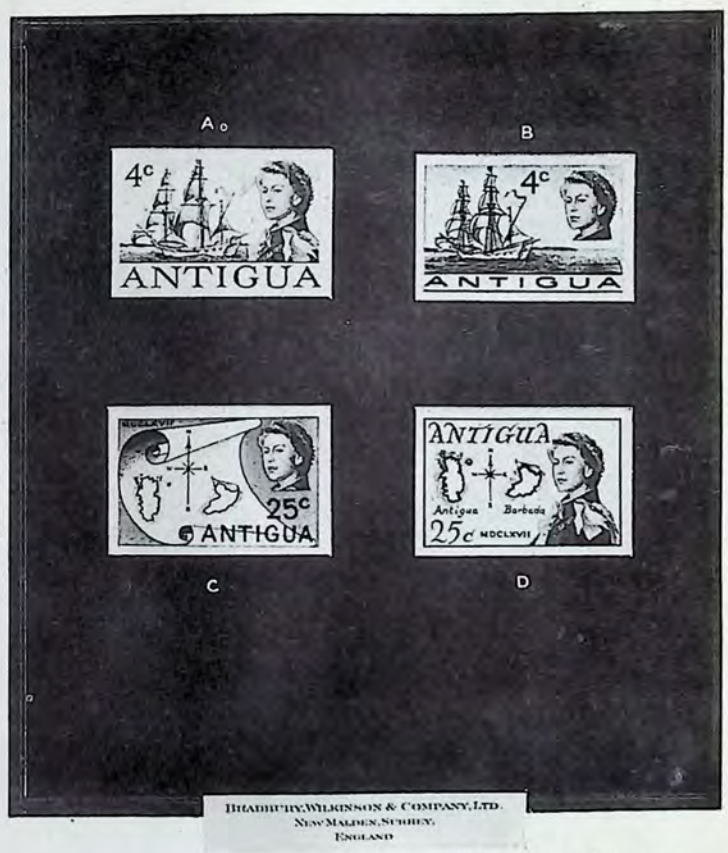
Antigua, 1967
Settlement of Barbuda

Many times in these columns we have expressed our high regard for recess or line-engraved stamps. Now, thanks to the helpful co-operation of the Crown Agents and of the printers, Bradbury, Wilkinson and Company, we are enabled to illustrate the design material for another recess-printed issue, that of Antigua for the 300th anniversary of the Settlement of Barbuda, an Antiguan dependency which lies 25 miles to the north.

Barbuda, which had its own over-printed stamps in 1922 and may have stamps again (it was in the news recently as another potential "breakaway state"), is a flat coral island, 143 feet at its highest point, approximately 15 miles long by 5 miles wide, with a large lagoon on the west side. The 1200 inhabitants, mainly employed in fishing and catching lobster, all reside in the village of Codrington, named after Sir Christopher Codrington, Governor of the Leeward Islands, who was given the land outright in the late 17th century. There are two airfields, one at Codrington, the other at Coco Point. Tourists are accommodated at Coco Point Lodge, the only hotel.

The Tercentenary Designs

Two designs and four denominations were called for, and the brief was fairly simple and uncomplicated—the settlers' ship arriving at Barbuda in 1667, and



The four trial designs . . . . .

. . . . and the four issued stamps



1/2

Continued o/leaf

a map of the island. The source of the ship design was the watercolour painting by Gregory Robinson which, for the guidance of the stamp's artist, was first photographed on a Kodak colour transparency and then considerably enlarged in the form of a black-and-white print. The painting is predominantly russet-brown which tones the ship and its sails, the sea and the sky. Other ships and the low coastline of Barbuda are seen on the horizon. The source of the map of Barbuda (which is not accurate by present-day standards) was Blaeu's Atlas of 1665, almost contemporary with the year of settlement, now in the library of the Royal Geographical Society.

The next step was the submission by Bradbury, Wilkinson of four stamp-size trial designs, beautifully executed in watercolours, lettered A, B, C and D. These are interesting because they show two suggested versions for each design, two, or perhaps three, different presentations of Annigoni's portrait of the Queen, and four distinctive styles of lettering. The portraits are line-engraved cut-outs pasted on to the designs, but merging unobtrusively with them. Another immaculate set of watercolour trials, comparable to the printed stamps, shows the adopted

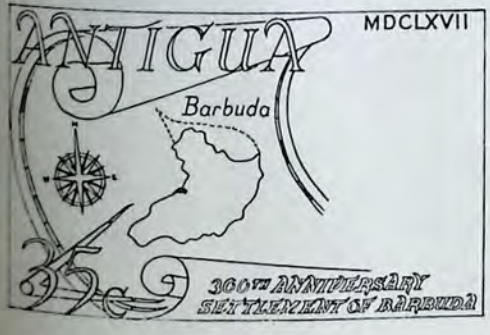


The second set of watercolour trials . . . . .





The engraver's 'roughs'



style and the changes made in the designs. The ship is no longer in full sail—some sails are furled (as she approaches land) and there are crew-members in the rigging. This design is an adaptation of trial "A", while the lettering "ANTIGUA" and the commemorative inscription are the attractive version "D", used throughout. The most drastic change occurs in the map, style "C", which retains the scroll form but has been redrawn to show only the island of Barbuda. It is a modern version of Blaeu's old map.

Lastly, it is the turn of the engraver who worked primarily from large-scale roughs drawn in pencil or pen-and-ink. These show the basic layouts in stark outline and in clearer form—for example, the inclusion of the callipers behind the figures of value on the map design, and the precise arrangement of the ship's sails. So another "issue is born" and once again we have superb examples of the combined skills of artist and engraver. We suspect that stamp-engraving is a dying craft and that the craftsmen are subsidised by the bank-note-printing industry. Let's hope we shall always need paper money!

ANTIGUA



. . . . comparable to the issued stamps



Historical Background

The history of Barbuda, which has been formally annexed to Antigua since 1860, dates from 1625 when, along with Antigua, St. Kitts and Nevis, it was taken under Royal protection by patent under the Great Seal of England. The Earl of Carlisle obtained from the King (Charles I) letters patent, dated July 2nd 1627, granting him proprietorial rights over the " Caribees Islands " lying between 10° and 20° north latitude, including Antigua and Barbuda (then known as " Barbado "). A Captain Littleton obtained from the Earl the grant of the island of Barbuda, which they named Dulcina (" Sweetheart "), in 1628, but attempts to establish a settlement there were thwarted by the Caribs and they left.

In 1632, Sir Thomas Warner dispatched a party of settlers to Antigua and Barbuda from St. Christopher (St. Kitts) under the command of his son, Captain Edward Warner, but again the proposed settlements came to nought due to the constant sporadic warfare between the English and the French for possession of the West Indian territories. At last, in February, 1667, William, Lord Willoughby, sailed with a large number of settlers from Barbados to re-establish the colonies of Antigua, Barbuda and Montserrat, recovering these islands from the French. In 1668 the Council of Assembly in England passed the historic " Act of Indemnity " declaring all former titles to lands (in the West Indies) " void and lost ". The Antiguan records of 1668 indicate that Colonel Henry Willoughby, the son of Lord Willoughby, was made Governor of Antigua and Barbuda at the request of the settlers.

Prior to attaining " statehood " in 1967, Antigua and her dependencies, Barbuda and Redonda, formed one of the four Presidencies of the now defunct Colony of the Leeward Islands (to 1956) and then, in 1960, had their own ministerial Government. Antigua stamps of 1966 show Government House (6 c.) and the Martello tower (4 c.), Barbuda.

The late Gregory Robinson's water-colour features a reconstruction of a contemporary fighting ship, the " Susan Constant ". Mr. Robinson's son is employed at the National Maritime Museum and the painting is now owned by his son's niece.



NEW DEFINITIVE STAMP ISSUE

½ cent Nelson's Dockyard
Situated on the south side of the island in the perfectly concealed "English Harbour" the old naval dockyard provided safe anchorage and repair facilities for the British Fleet especially during the hurricane months. It was for many years the scene of intense activity as the base for the Squadron on the West Indies Leeward Islands Station. It is named after Nelson the famous British naval hero who (then only a young man of 26) was stationed here as commander from 1784 to 1787. Formally closed by the navy in 1889, the dockyard fell into a state of decay but due largely to the efforts of the "Friends of English Harbour" has been substantially restored and now serves both as a historic monument and as a thriving and popular yacht harbour. The dockyard also provides the background and the subject for the first "Son et Lumiere" production in the West Indies.

1 cent Old Post Office Building
Typical of the older wooden buildings of Antigua the old post office building is situated near the foot of the High Street, St. John's. Although not the first post office in the city it served for many years as the centre for all postal business, but the increase in mails over recent years has led to yet another transfer of the G.P.O. this time to more modern and convenient accommodation (see 25c stamps). Scheduled as a historical building it presently houses the Labour Department, Central Housing and Planning Authority, and the Antigua Handicrafts Association, and is shortly to be converted to accommodate the Ministry of Trade, Production and Labour.

2 cents Health Centre
Headquarters of the Medical Service this building houses the Administrative Offices, a central clinic, and a dispensary for the people of St.John's.

The island-wide medical and health service is based on a series of districts, each with its Medical Officer and District Nurses, backed up by the recently extended and well staffed Holberton Hospital. Constant efforts are made to ensure an adequate and up to date service.

TECHNICAL DETAILS

Antigua

Release date	1st November 1966
Designer	Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. staff artists.
Printer	Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd.
Process	Recess
Watermark	CA Block
Set	100
Size	25mm x 38mm
Format	Horizontal

Designs, Colours & Values

This new definitive issue of postage stamps comprises sixteen denominations and each value shows a notable building, or buildings, in Antigua, together with the Annigoni portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, the St. Edward's Crown and the title ANTIGUA. The portrait and title is shown against a geometrical design which is in the same colour as the portrait. The title, St. Edward's Crown and value tablet are in a contrasting colour.







½ cent	Nelson's Dockyard	Green and Turquoise blue
1 „	Old Post Office, St. John's	Purple and Magenta
2 cents	Health Centre	Slate blue and Orange
3 „	Teachers Training College	Red and Grey
4 „	Martello Tower, Barbuda	Slate violet and Brown
5 „	Ruins of Officers Quarters, Shirley Heights	Blue and Olive green
6 „	Government House, Barbuda	Orange brown and Purple
10 „	Princess Margaret School	Green and Red
15 „	Air Terminal Building	Brown and Bright blue
25 „	General Post Office	Slate blue and Sepia
35 „	Clarence House	Magenta and Blackish brown
50 „	Government House	Grey green and Black
75 „	Administration Building	Turquoise and Blue
1 dollar	Court House, St. John's	Magenta and Olive green
2.50 „	Magistrates Court	Black and Magenta
5 „	St. John's Cathedral	Olive green and Slate violet

COLLECTORS CAN OBTAIN THESE STAMPS FROM THEIR USUAL DEALERS.

A Crown Agents Stamp Bureau Announcement









3 cents Teachers Training College
Completed in 1959 a complex of modern buildings provides a pleasant background for the advanced training of teachers from Antigua and the surrounding islands, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands. Students "live in" for the duration of their courses which average two years, and on successful completion are awarded a teaching diploma with in some cases an endorsement from the University of the West Indies. The College is under the general direction of a Board of Governors appointed by the participating Governments.

4 cents Martello Tower
Named for its resemblance to the 18th Century "Martello" anti-invasion towers on the English coast, little appears to be known of the history of this defensive gun platform and watch tower. Situated on the south shore of Barbuda (Antigua's dependency) it commanded the approaches to the "river" landing place. Thought by some to have been a Spanish fort, it is more likely that it dates from some time in the 17th or 18th Centuries.

5 cents Officers Quarters, Shirley Heights
Named after and fortified by General Sir Thomas Shirley (Governor of the Leeward Islands from 1781 to 1791), the ridge of a hill commanding and protecting English Harbour was for about seventy years until its evacuation in 1854 a swarming military camp, and many of the famous British regiments served here. Antigua was at this time one of the great sugar producing places of the world and was also of great strategic importance in the long French wars since, lying to windward, it "commanded" many of the other islands in the days of sailing ships. Many of the buildings on Shirley Heights were severely damaged by the earthquake of 1843.

The building illustrated on the stamp is known as the "Blockhouse" and was erected as an officers mess and to serve as a last stronghold in case of siege. It bears the following inscription over the front:—

Erected in 1787.
By order of His Excellency
Lieut.-General MATHEW

6 cents Government House, Barbuda
At one time a possession of the Codrington family, the island of Barbuda is now a dependency of Antigua. It lies 25 miles north of Antigua and although reasonably large in area (62 sq. miles.) its population is only about 1100 most of whom live in Codrington village. One member is returned by Barbuda to represent the island's interest in the Antigua Legislative Council and day to day local administration is in the hands of the "Warden" who lives in the building depicted on the stamp.

Barbuda has well established sea and air communications with Antigua but its unspoiled charm and beautiful beaches are still reserved for the visitor who wants a holiday just "off the beaten track".

10 cents Princess Margaret School
Named for H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, this school was opened by Her Royal Highness in 1955. First operating as a post primary school it has since been progressively developed and is now a fully comprehensive co-educational secondary school. Specialised workshop and laboratories etc. are provided for the teaching of science subjects, home economics, industrial arts and business education, and the school is fronted by spacious playing fields. In January 1962 H.R.H. Princess Margaret again honoured the school with a visit when she officially opened two blocks of new classrooms and the business education wing.

15 cents Airport Building
The new Airport building serves passengers from all parts of the world. First constructed as a war time base for the American forces the Antigua Airport has developed and is developing rapidly. Conveniently situated as it were at a cross roads of the modern jet routes between North and South America and Europe it is now in inceasing use by the large jet aircraft in present day service. A gateway to the Eastern Caribbean, Antigua can truly be said to be only a few hours away from the major capitals of the world.

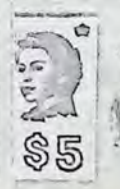
25 cents General Post Office
Constructed by the Government Public Works Department and completed in 1960 this handsome modern building is centrally situated in St. John's and in the centre of the commercial area. The

















postal administration provides a daily island-wide collection and distribution service through the chain of twelve sub-post offices at All Saints, Liberta, Nelson's Dockyard, Old Road, Johnsons Point, Bolans, Bendals, Cedar Grove, New Winthorpes, Parham, Seatons and Freetown.

35 cents Clarence House

Overlooking Nelson's Dockyard, Clarence House was the home of the Duke of Clarence ("Sailor Bill") later King William IV when in 1786 serving as an officer in the British Navy and Captain of the "Pegasus" he joined the Squadron in English Harbour.

A typical example of the colonial Georgian architecture, the house is carefully maintained and is used as a second residence for the Administrator of Antigua.

It has received many Royal visitors over the years but is perhaps most famous locally as the house used by H.R.H. Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon when on honeymoon in the West Indies

50 cents Government House

The town of St. John's had very early become the most important centre of population in Antigua, and it was natural therefore that the centre of Government should move here. The present Government House is a stately Georgian mansion which was originally a rectory for the Cathedral clergy but was bought by the Government about 1798. Since then it has been the residence of successive Captain-Generals and Governors of the Leeward islands, the first in occupation being Lord Lavington, Governor from 1799 to 1808. Since the break up of the Leeward islands colony in 1959 and lapsing of the office of Governor the house has been occupied by the Administrator of Antigua. It is expected however that the grant of "Independence in Association" will in the near future result in the house being occupied once again by a "Governor".

75 cents Administration Building

A modern and well designed structure, the Administration Building is sited almost on the waterfront beside the landing pier at the foot of the High Street in St. John's. The main centre of government activity, it presently provides a light and pleasant place of work for the Chief Minister, (soon to be Premier) other Ministers of Government and their supporting staffs in the ministries of Finance, Public Works and Communications, Social Services and Trade, Production and Labour.

$1.00 Court House

One of the oldest buildings in St. John's the Court house was built in the 18th century with funds raised by a local poll tax. Constructed of local stone it remains, due to the timeless symmetry of its architecture, one of the finest public buildings in Antigua. It is here that the Legislature of the island meets in council, and it will be here that the first House of Representatives of the new State of Antigua will meet when the new constitution is introduced. The new Constitution provides for internal self government and for "independent statehood" in association with Britain. Above the north door is a tablet which reads as follows:

Court House erected Anno Domini 1750
seriously damaged by the awful earthquake.
8th February, 1843.
repaired Anno Domini 1845.
His Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy K.H.
Governor in Chief of the Leeward Islands.

$2.50 Magistrates' Court

Until 1964 the work of the magistrates' court was carried out in cramped conditions in chambers in the old Post Office building, (see 1c stamp). This new building however provides two spacious and well appointed court rooms, chambers, and offices.

Designed and built by the Government Public Works Department it is the finest modern public building in St. John's. The exterior is embellished by a large bronze "Sword and Scales of Justice" a striking reminder of the rule of law. It is felt appropriate that this building should be shown on the $2.50 stamp since this denomination is largely used for prepayment of legal fees.

$5.00 St. John's Cathedral

It is appropriate that St. John's Cathedral should appear on the high value stamp of the new "buildings" series. The largest single building in Antigua, it stands on a slight eminence at the head of the town and is visible for many miles out to sea. On the stamp it serves as an ever present reminder of the work of the Christian Churches and the part they have played in the development of the people of Antigua.

The first church on this site was destroyed in the great earthquake of 1843 and the present cathedral was therefore built in a unique fashion with a completely wooden interior inside the outer shell of masonry brought from England.







THREE SMALL CARIBBEAN ISLANDS — TERRITORY OF — ANTIGUA

TUCKED away in the Eastern Caribbean lies the territory of Antigua. There are three islands: Antigua itself, Barbuda, 25 miles to the north, and Redonda, 25 miles to the south west. Redonda is uninhabited, Barbuda boasts about 1,000, and there are over 60,000 people on the main island itself.

February 27, 1967, was Statehood Day. This was a turning point for Antigua, when it assumed Associated Statehood, that typical British compromise, half way to full independence. Britain assumes responsibility for foreign and defence affairs, but everything else is left to the Antiguans. Should they tire of the arrangement, then they can call a referendum, and if that is successful, they can then go forward to full independence, as some of the bigger islands in the West Indies.

There is one important provision here—once the step has been taken, there is no looking back. Independence is an irreversible action. Meanwhile as an associated state, they have virtually the same status, with rather less bills to pay.

Naturally enough, the island celebrated Statehood Day, not only with joyful activities, but also with a short set of four stamps. Main feature of the set was the national flag, and thanks to the bright colours, it is an arresting set.

by DAVID POTTER

Divided into three triangles, two completely red, and the central third one black white and blue, with a gold sun, symbolising the rising from the sea. Equally colourful is the special first day cover issued by the Crown Agents for the festivities.

Most of the population is of African origin, descendants of the slaves brought over from Africa in the eighteenth century. Christianity is the main religion, and the people are for the most part methodists, and devout churchgoers. Nathaniel Gilbert was responsible for the Birth of Methodism, not only in the island, but also over the whole Caribbean area.

It was fitting, therefore, that the Caribbean and Americas Autonomous Methodist Church should meet on the island, and that a set of three stamps should mark the event. Nathaniel Gilberts House, the Memorial Church, and a map showing the constituent parts of the Church, were chosen as subjects.

For once the map shows not only the old British West Indies, but also the other independent nations, such as Haiti, Panama, and Curacao, which form this international organisation, now formed on a regional basis, and not on the accidents of history. Once again there was a fine first day cover, with Nathaniel Gilbert preaching, and an extra cachet, reading "Posted at Methodist Conference H'quarters, 18th May, 1967, First Day of Issue."

This extra cachet has become an integral part of official covers in Antigua, with a wide selection of designs, adding to the topicality.

In the early days of European adventure in the Caribbean, Spanish, French and British interests clashed, and settlements, counter-settlements, and limited war were the order of the day. Colonisation was often effected in theory only, and it took until 1967, with the signing of the Treaty of Breda, for everything to settle down to a more or less peaceful life.

An outstandingly attractive pair of stamps appeared, commemorating on the one hand the tercentenary of the treaty, and on the other the grant of a new coat of arms.

The rising sun appears again, and also a couple of stags as supporters, although they must be as foreign to the island as our own unicorn. A topical, tropical note is the pineapple, as part of the helm.

Next to come, at the end of the year, was a four value series for the tercentenary of the settlement of Barbuda. In fact the initial settlement was in 1661, and the 1667 was simply a re-establishment of British influence and interests. What attracted collectors to the stamps, was that they appeared in the little used recess method. Once very popular, it is rare these days.

What a contrast to the earlier flag issue are these gentle almost pastel colours. Once in a while, stamps in single colours make a refreshing change, to get away from the dazzle of everyday life.

Today we live in the space age, and with all the major rocket firings in the USA, brought to us live through the Telstar link, we have grown accustomed to the scenes at Cape Kennedy. The Apollo flights are so well known, that there is a tendency to forget that there is a worldwide backing up system, with tracking stations, all in direct contact with Control Headquarters.

One such complex lies on the island of Antigua. The North American Space Agency have installed a large dish, which plays a vital part in all stages of these Apollo moon flights. It is built on Dow Hill, just waiting for the space probes to orbit overhead.

The series of stamps for this is also striking in its selections of colours. Black, orange and blue effectively pass out the message of the 21st century.

The economy of Antigua is dependent upon the production of sugar, and the tourist industry. Sugar farming may be falling off, but tourism is booming, increasing every year. Still, for the most part, it is the USA that has discovered these sunkissed islands in the sun, but slowly Britain is following suit. High air fares make it out of



reach to many, but like all problems, it will only be a matter of time before the British tourist is commonplace.

Tourism is in fact growing at 20 per cent per year. As part of its tourist image Antigua issued five stamps, with four different attractions. Natural choices were the beach scene and sailing, the unusual with underwater swimming and a really national feature—limbo dancing. The idea to include the latter on the ½c. was clever, and copies went into nearly every child's collection. Nothing like starting young, in the advertising business.

Development in the country has been accelerating in recent years. Roads, the airport, power stations and water conservation have all attracted major works, and a recent project was the deep water harbour at St. Johns.

A number of shipping lines call at this port, and international shipping will now be able to take advantage of the modern facilities. An attractive series of five stamps showed the harbour as it was and is now, and in addition they combine both recess and lithographic printing methods.

Trade of a different sort is commemorated by the first anniversary of the Caribbean Free Trade Area, and here again versatility has been the keynote for printing. The now famous De La Rue Delacryl printing, an improved form of offset litho, was used to project the modern designs.

Early parliaments in this part of the world are commonplace. Of course in those days, as in England, voting was confined to a privileged few, and as the power to vote was extended in Great Britain, so it was stubbornly resisted in the Caribbean. In fact, rather than enfranchise the slaves, the settlers petitioned Westminster for Crown Colony status.

However 300 Years of Parliament in Antigua was celebrated with the four large square stamps shown here, an unusual shape, even in these days of the unusual. Contrasting red black and yellow mark out the values with the mace, and the front view of the building. A peep inside, and the coat of arms and Great Seal complete the series.

A review of modern Antigua cannot be complete without mentioning the special set of Barbuda. These stamps, which are successors to the early, short-lived overprinted set, are not strictly needed. But they are available and are used for postage not only among the 1,000 inhabitants of Barbuda, but also on special request in Antigua itself. I have already received a cover, postmarked St. Johns, with only a Barbuda stamp.

Unlike the Antigua issues, which are controlled by the Crown Agents, and fairly conservative in frequency, Barbuda is run by an outside agency. It will be interesting to see if they are as moderate in their policy.

STAMP NEWS

From the GOVERNMENT of ANTIGUA

The newest Antiguan stamps, released on 29th March, 1968, commemorate the U.S. Government's peaceful exploration of space. Issued to coincide with the formal opening of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Dow Hill tracking station located in Antigua, these stamps depict the Apollo space programme which aims to put men on the moon before the end of this decade.

The tracking station is situated near Dow's Hill, important in Antiguan history because it was here that the commander of the English harbour defence forces lived during the 18th century. The Dow Hill station provides critical coverage during lift-off, earth orbit, and trans-lunar trajectory of the Apollo space craft. Like the other thirteen stations in the Apollo tracking network, the Dow Hill facility is capable of tracking the spacecraft at Lunar distances and of establishing voice communications with men on the moon.

The four commemorative stamps depict Dow Hill's tracking antenna (4c), lift-off of the Apollo space craft (15c), the Lunar escursion module in which men will land on the moon's surface (25c), and the space capsule's fiery re-entry into the earth's atmosphere (50c). The issue was designed by G.L.Vasarhelyi and printed in sheets of 50 by Harrison & Sons Ltd. by the photogravure process on C.A. Block watermark security paper.

SOME 475 years have elapsed since Christopher Columbus discovered the Caribbean island of Antigua. But it still bears the name he bestowed on it, in honour of the Church of Santa Maria la Antigua in Seville. Oddly enough, very few islands of the West Indies still possess the name given them by the explorer. Antigua (pronounced "Anteega") probably owes the retention of the name to the fact that the island was left severely alone by Europeans for more than a century afterwards.

Neither the Spaniards nor the French bothered with it and it was not till 1632 that Sir Thomas Warner established a small English colony on the island. When a set of stamps was released in 1932 to mark the tercentenary of the British colony the tomb of the indefatigable Sir Thomas (who may justly be regarded as the father of the British West Indies) was depicted on the 5s. stamp.

James Mackay looks at a Caribbean island discovered by Columbus and once the headquarters of Nelson

15. 8. 68.

ANTIGUA

The early years of the colony were marred by internal strife, as the colonists took sides in the Civil War. And after the Restoration in 1660 Antigua was one of the islands which changed hands during the First Dutch War. By the Treaty of Breda which brought the war to an end, the Dutch surrendered Antigua to Britain, which has been in possession of the island ever since.

The tercentenary of this Treaty was marked by two stamps released last year. The common design featured the coat of arms of King Charles II and the arms of the State of Antigua with the motto "Each endeavouring all achieving."

In the same year as the Treaty of Breda the Antiguans established a settlement on the neighbouring island of Barbuda and the 300th anniversary of this was the occasion of a set of four attractively line-engraved stamps last year. Two stamps showed a 17th century sailing ship, such as was used in the Caribbean at the time of the settlement, while the other two values featured a chart of Barbuda; the Annigoni portrait of the Queen was also incorporated in the designs.



Above: Tercentenary of the settlement of Barbuda. Below, left: Restoration of Nelson's Dockyard, November 14, 1961.

Harbour

ANTIGUA, with an area of 108 square miles, is one of the smaller islands of the West Indies and, but for one important factor, would probably have had a very quiet history.

In English Harbour, however, it possessed one of the finest natural harbours anywhere in the Western Hemisphere and this made Antigua indispensable as a British naval base during the long colonial wars with the French in the eighteenth century.

The hey-day of the island's naval importance was reached during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1793-1815) and the memory of Lord Nelson is perpetuated in the Dockyard which still bears his name. Nelson was first associated with Antigua in the 1780s when he was commander of the Leeward Islands station with his headquarter at English Harbour.

French and Spanish war fleets at Trafalgar.

As the colonial rivalry of France and Britain receded during the 19th century, so the strategic importance of Antigua declined. Nelson's Dockyard was still in use in the latter years of the century, when the Duke of York (later King George V) and his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, were stationed there during their naval service.

The ill-fated Duke of Clarence is remembered today in Clarence House (shown on the current 35c stamp) which was specially built for him during his residence on the island.

After the Royal Navy abandoned its Leeward Islands base, Nelson's Dockyard fell into disrepair and the picturesque ruins formed a pathetic reminder of the island's onetime naval glory. During the Second World War, however, Antigua assumed new importance when the United States was granted a naval base at Parham Sound on a 99 year lease. The influx of American servicemen during the war, and more significantly, of American tourists afterwards, has brought new prosperity to the island.

IN the post-war years Nelson's Dockyard was restored to its pristine condition as a tourist attraction and the completion of this work was marked in 1961 by a set of stamps showing the dockyard with a portrait of the great admiral inset.

The Dockyard also appears on the stamps released the following year to commemorate the centenary of Antigua's first adhesive stamps.

Incidentally these stamps incorporated a miniature of the first stamp, the 6d. of 1862, in a neat piece of line-engraving in keeping with the high standards of the original.

Pictorial

BOTH English Harbour and Nelson's Dockyard were featured in the pictorial definitive issues of 1938 and 1953. By a strange irony of fate it was to Antigua that Nelson came in 1805 in pursuit of de Villeneuve, the French admiral. A picture of HMS Victory at Antigua was shown on their 6d. 1s. and 2s. 6d. stamps of the 1932 Tercentenary series. Nelson hurriedly replenished his stores and then recrossed the Atlantic, eventually staging his show-down with the

Below, right: A Tourism issue.



Sixpence prepaid the half-ounce letter rate from Antigua to Britain in the 1860's and mail was carried by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company ship Solent which was also depicted on the centenary stamps. The following year a 1d. stamp was introduced to prepay local postage.

Decade

PERKINS BACON recess printed the stamps for ten years before losing the contract to De La Rue who continued to print 1d. and 6d. stamps from the original plates.

Between 1879 and 1884 De La Rue added typographed 2½d., 4d. and 1s. stamps to the series but the classic 1d. and 6d., with their graceful profile of Queen Victoria against Perkins Bacon's famous engine-turned background, remained in use until 1903.

In that year De La Rue typographed a new series in a large format showing the great seal of Antigua. The top value, 5s., portrayed King Edward VII. This series, apart from the change of watermark in 1908 and the substitution of King George V's portrait in 1913, was retained till 1921 when a small format set depicting the emblem of Antigua and the King's profile came into use.

This series lasted 17 years when Antigua at last gave way to pictorialism. Even so, only four designs were used for the George VI series and the same designs were utilised for the first Elizabethan set, in 1953, the sole addition being the picture of the old Martello Tower on Barbuda.

Buildings

THE present series of 16 stamps came into use in 1966 and shows buildings old and new of Antigua and Barbuda. Antigua's conservatism is shown in the retention of line-engraving for this series, when most other Commonwealth countries have adopted photogravure.

In 1967 Antigua received independence as a State associated with the United Kingdom. This was signalised by a set of four stamps which depicted the map and new flag of the country.

Two recent sets have testified to the island's prosperity from divergent sources. A set of five stamps publicising tourism showed some of the vast golden beaches of Antigua, ideal for all kinds of aquatic sports, from boating to skin-diving, or just plain lazing in the sun.

Limbo

AN energetic contrast was provided by the ½c. and 50c. stamps which showed the famous limbo-dancers in action.

The other recent set focused attention on Antigua's role in America's space programme. Four stamps were issued to mark the inauguration of the tracking station in Dow Hill which is part of the NASA Apollo space project.

The two low values showed the radar scanner while the higher denominations featured the satellite in orbit and the return of the space capsule to earth.



Above: Horatio Nelson (1758-1805), prior to Trafalgar, came to Antigua in pursuit of de Villeneuve, the famous French Admiral.



New Look at Nelson's Harbour

14.11.61.

By ROY NASH

HE was a young naval captain, forlorn and far from home. "Was it not for Mrs. Moutray, who is *very, very* good to me," he wrote to an old friend, "I should almost hang myself at this infernal hole."

On the September day in 1784 when he wrote this wistful note, Horatio Nelson was almost 26—a small, boyish-looking, moody fellow who had recently sailed his 28-gun frigate Boreas from Portsmouth across the Atlantic to Antigua in the Leeward Islands of the West Indies.

The "infernal hole" was Antigua's English Harbour. In the 18th century and during the early years of the 19th, with its adjacent dockyard, it formed an important Caribbean stronghold of the British Navy in its struggle against France, Spain, Portugal and Holland for mastery of the seas.

Mrs. Moutray, the charmer who could distract the future victor of Trafalgar from thoughts of suicide, was the wife of the Resident Commissioner in Antigua. With her husband, she had taken pity on the homesick Nelson who, as second-in-command of the Navy's Leeward Islands Station, had his headquarters at English Harbour.

Nelson's "infernal hole" has now become a fashionable yachting centre. The dockyard buildings which had fallen into disrepair (the Navy gave up the base in 1899) are being restored to their former Georgian splendour. To-day they will be re-opened officially by Lord Hailes, Governor-General of the West Indies.

In Nelson's time the deep, land-locked waters of the Harbour, already a naval base for more than half a century, provided safe mooring for Britain's "wooden walls." To-day they will shelter a different sort of craft—water-skis on which West Indian experts will skim across at the start of the re-opening celebrations. Yacht races, a pageant, fireworks and a costume ball are also on the programme.

10 Years' Work

The fetid, disease-ridden port that Nelson knew has gone for good and English Harbour, with its old Engineer's House transformed into a small hotel, its former Paymaster's House in use as a yacht-chartering centre and its graceful, grey-and-white Admiral's House partly occupied by a museum, is already living its 20th-century existence as a Caribbean Cowes.

Princess Margaret and the then Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones were at the Harbour when they spent a week in Antigua as part of their honeymoon cruise, and Sir Winston and Lady Churchill, aboard Mr. Aristotle Onassis's yacht, are among the thousands of others who have visited the Harbour since the restoration work began in 1951.

More than £50,000 has been spent in overcoming the ravages of time, termites and the elements. Some of the money was contributed by the Government of Antigua, but most of it has come from the Friends of English Harbour, a fund-raising society of which Princess Margaret is patron-in-chief. Donations, which have included gifts from the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, have come from all parts of the world.

Yet, apart from the fresh paint and the changed uses for some of the buildings, English Harbour looks very much as it did in Nelson's time and something of his brave spirit still seems to linger about the wharves and quays with their old, forgotten anchors and long-silent cannon.

English Harbour, Antigua, which re-opens to-day after restoration. The 20 cent and 30 cent stamps being issued to mark the occasion both show this view, with portraits of the Queen and Lord Nelson.



The Pictorial Theme of the Mail-Ship (8)

Its connection with the Maritime Postal History of the British Isles

By ALAN W. ROBERTSON



Royal Mail Steamer *Solent*.

24.4.64.

BETWEEN 1856 and 1862 the capital post office of Antigua, at St. John's, used the concurrent 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. stamps of Great Britain, cancelling them with the barred oval hand-stamp numbered "A.02". English Harbour, Antigua, used a hand-stamp numbered "A.18".

In August 1862, the first of the Colony's own postage stamps was issued. It was a 6d. value, of maritime postal significance, because it represented the uniform Colonial sea-postage rate which began to be introduced within the British Empire in 1854.

When, in 1962, Antigua commemorated the centenary of its first postage stamp with a pictorial issue, it was appropriate, when depicting the original stamp, to include in the design the likeness of an 1862 mail-steamer. The accepted design shows the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.'s paddle-steamer *Solent*, recognisable by the shape of her paddle-boxes. The process of engraving this Antiguan stamp resulted in a finer printed detail of outline, giving a much more graceful appearance of the *Solent* compared with that of the Grenada centenary stamp of 1961, which was printed by the photogravure process.

The Postage Stamps of Antigua

Antigua—pronounced "Anteega"—is one of the most important islands in the archipelago known as the Leeward Islands, and when those islands constituted a colony Antigua was the seat of government. The island lies about 40 miles east of Nevis and about the same distance north of Guadeloupe. It is roughly oval in shape but with many indentations and has an area of 108 square miles supporting a population of more than 60,000. Geographically Antigua may be considered, like Ancient Gaul, in three parts: in the south and south-west it is mountainous and volcanic; in the north and north-east it is coralline in structure, the soil being composed of calcareous marls and coarse sandstone; while the central portion is flat and of clay formation.

Antigua suffers from the irregularity of its rainfall which, in good years, averages 45 inches. There are no rivers of any importance and irrigation presents one of the major problems to Antiguan agriculturists though this has been mitigated in recent years by the construction of dams and of deep wells. The shores are lined with coral reefs but the island is noted for its excellent harbours, the most famous of them being English Harbour. Willoughby Bay, Parham Harbour, St. John's Harbour and Falmouth Harbour all provide excellent anchorage for the largest ships. The harbours of Antigua made the island extremely important to the Royal Navy and a permanent "hurricane proof" dockyard was set up at English Harbour. In more recent times the United States has acquired a 99 year lease of a naval base at Parham Harbour.

St. John's, the capital has a population of approximately 22,000 and stands at the northern end of the leeward coast at the head of the harbour of the same name. The island is divided into six parishes named after St. John, Peter, Philip, Mary, Paul and George respectively. The islands of Barbuda, 25 miles to the north, and Redonda, 25 miles to the south-west, are dependencies of Antigua.

Columbus discovered the island on his second voyage in 1493 and named it after the Church of Santa Maria la Antigua in Seville. It was visited by a party of Spaniards led by Don Antonio Serrano in 1520, but more than a century elapsed before it again attracted the attention of Europeans. In 1629 the French privateer, d'Esnambuc, attempted to found a colony, but was forced to withdraw on account of a shortage of fresh water. Three years later, however, an expedition from St. Kitts led by Edward Warner successfully colonised Antigua. Like Bermuda and Barbados, Antigua sided with the Royalists during the Civil War, encouraged in their resistance to Cromwell by Lord Francis Willoughby. After the Restoration Lord Willoughby governed the Leeward Islands till 1666 when he was drowned at sea. The French took the opportunity offered by the resulting chaos to invade Antigua, but by the terms of the Treaty of Breda the following year they were forced to surrender it to the British again.

The subsequent history of Antigua has been fairly uneventful. In 1871 one Executive and one Legislative Council, under one Governor, were established for the six (later five) presidencies of the Leeward Islands. In 1898 the partly elected Legislative Council of Antigua, which had governed the island since the 1660s, passed an Act abrogating itself and substituting the Crown colonial system of government. In

1956 the Leeward Islands colony was dissolved and Antigua became a separate colony. Following the abortive attempt at federation in 1958 Antigua was granted a new constitution in 1960 which paved the way for the Associated Statehood status which was accorded last year.

In past years sugar and its by-products has been the mainstay of Antigua's economy. Sea Island cotton is also produced. At one time extensive deposits of phosphate were quarried on the barren rock of Redonda; in more recent times the prospects of mining barytes at Shirley Heights in Antigua have been explored.

Postal communication between Antigua and Britain was established by the beginning of the nineteenth century, mail being carried from the island to Falmouth at regular intervals. By the middle of the last century the steamships of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. had the contract to serve the West Indian Islands. The earliest stamps used in Antigua were the British 1d, 2d, 4d, 6d and 1/– of 1857; their use in Antigua can only be distinguished by the oval obliterator "A 02" used in the post office at St. John's. As a result of the visit paid by Anthony Trollope in 1858 in his official capacity as Post Office Surveyor, it was recommended that the postal affairs of the West Indian islands should be handed over to the local authorities. As a result distinctive stamps began to appear in these territories after 1861. Antigua's earliest indigenous issue consisted of a 6d stamp which was released in August 1862 in order to prepay the basic letter rate to the United Kingdom. Stamps in denomination of 1d for local letters appeared the following January. The stamps were line engraved and printed in recess by Perkins Bacon. The first 6d stamps had no watermark but from 1863 onward bore a Small Star watermark. The perforations of the early stamps varied considerably and some types of perforation are now very rare. The basic colours of the 1d and 6d stamps were red and green respectively but numerous shades (some highly elusive) have been recorded during the nine year period in which Perkins Bacon printed the stamps.

In 1872 the contract for printing Antigua's stamps passed to De La Rue and stamps produced by this firm can easily be recognised by their Crown CC watermark, either perf. 12½ or perf. 14. The 1d is known to have been bisected and used with a pair to make up the 2½d rate on foreign letters after Antigua joined the Universal Postal Union.

In order to create 2½d and 4d denominations in 1879 to meet international requirements De La Rue printed stamps for Antigua typographically, adopting the first of their key-plate designs for the purpose. Three years later a ½d stamp for printed matter was added to the series and the watermark altered to Crown CA. The 1d and 6d line-engraved stamps changed to Crown CA watermark in 1884 and simultaneously the colours of the 2½d and 4d values were altered to conform to the international colour scheme. In 1890 a shortage of 1d stamps in the neighbouring island of St. Christopher resulted in the provisional use of the Antigua 1d. Such stamps "used abroad" may be distinguished by the "A12" obliterator of St. Christopher and are highly prized by collectors. The only variety of note in the typographed series occurs on the 2½d stamp. The first stamp in the seventh row on both panes of the sheet exhibits the curious large "2" with a slanting foot, and this now rates a considerable premium over the ordinary type.


ANTIGUA
8
CENTS


ANTIGUA
POSTAGE STAMP CENTENARY
1862 - 1962
3c


ANTIGUA
20
CENTS


THE WEST INDIES
FEDERATION 1958
CARIBBEAN SEA
3c
ANTIGUA


1
CENT
1
CENT
ANTIGUA


ANTIGUA
12
CENTS
12
CENTS


2
2
ANTIGUA


ANTIGUA
2
2

Distinctive stamps in Antigua, together with the other presidencies of the Leeward Islands, were withdrawn from circulation on the 31st October, 1890 and were replaced by the uniform series inscribed "LEEWARD ISLANDS". This series, in denominations of ½d to 5/–, was typographed in rather dull fugitive colours by De La Rue and featured the Wyon profile of Queen Victoria. The entire series was overprinted "SEXAGENARY 1897" in a garter with the royal monogram in the centre, in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. There are several varieties in the overprint, all but the 1/– being recorded with double overprint, while the ½d is now inverted and the 1d with triple overprint. The uniform issues of the Leeward Islands continued to appear until 1956 when the Federation was dissolved. The stamps were typographed in key-plate designs by De La Rue throughout the entire period, the only variation being in the profile of the sovereign.

The loss of philatelic revenue was a serious matter for the individual presidencies of the Leeward Islands and, as a result, although the uniform issues continued on sale, distinctive stamps were resumed in 1903. From then until December, 1939 (when Antigua ceased to use the uniform series) Antiguan and Leeward Islands stamps were on sale simultaneously and could be found in combined franking on the same envelope or card.

The advent of a new monarch was an appropriate time for the resumption of Antiguan stamps. In 1903 a new series of large format stamps was typographed by De La Rue. The low values, ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 6d, 1/–, 2/– and 2/6, depicted the great seal of Antigua while the top value, 5/– bore the profile of King Edward VII after Emil Fuchs. These stamps were initially printed on the obsolescent Crown CC paper, but between 1908 and 1912 gradually appeared on Multiple Crown CA paper. Although the great seal design incorporated the title of Edward VII the low values remained in use during the reign of King George V for several years. The 5/– design, however, was altered in 1913 to incorporate the McKennal profile of the new king. During the First World War the colours of the ½d and 1d stamps were altered in shade, while ½d and 1½d stamps overprinted "WAR STAMP" were introduced between 1916 and 1918 to prepay the temporary wartime levy on correspondence.

An entirely new definitive series was typographed by De La Rue and released in 1921. This combined the emblem of Antigua (showing a view of the coastline) with the profile of King George V inset at the top left. Stamps in denominations of 3d, 4d, 1/–, 2/–, 2/6, 5/– and £1 were produced between 1921 and 1929 on Multiple Crown CA paper, while the remaining denominations of ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 6d, 3/– and 4/– were printed on the new Multiple Script CA paper. Between 1925 and 1929 the 3d, 1/–, 2/– and 2/6 values were reprinted on the new watermarked paper.

Antigua's first essay into pictorial philately came in 1932 when a series was issued to commemorate the tercentenary of the British settlement. The stamps were designed (except the 5/–, which was the work of Mrs. J. Goodwin) and line-engraved by Waterlow and Sons. The ½d, 1d and 1½d stamps featured the Old Dockyard at English Harbour. This dockyard will always be associated with Admiral Lord Nelson

whose name it now bears. It was here that Nelson, then a captain commanded the Leeward Islands Station in the 1780s. English Harbour was taken over as a naval base as early as 1725 but the Royal Navy relinquished it at the end of the nineteenth century and for many years it was allowed to decay. In 1951, however, the Society of the Friends of English Harbour was formed with the avowed intention of restoring Nelson's Dockyard to its original state, as a permanent memorial to the man who was regarded 160 years ago as the "saviour of the West Indies". Restoration was completed ten years later and two stamps were issued by Antigua on the 14th November, 1961 to mark the occasion. The common design featured the Dockyard and the new boating marina, with the well-known portrait of Nelson by Lemuel F. Abbott, inset.

Nelson's last visit to Antigua was commemorated on the 6d, 1/– and 2/6 stamps of the Tercentenary series. It was during his epic chase of the French fleet of Villeneuve across the Atlantic that Nelson paused at English Harbour before turning back to engage the enemy at Trafalgar. The 2d, 2½d and 3d stamps featured Government House, St. John's, described somewhat contemptuously by Sir Algernon Aspinall in his *Guide to the West Indies* as "an unpretentious building". The 5/– stamp featured the vessel in which Sir Thomas Warner is thought to have colonised the West Indies. The arches surrounding the ship bear the inscriptions 1732, 1832 and 1932 while two biplanes are discreetly tucked away in the upper corners.

Antigua participated in the two pre-war omnibus issues, marking the Silver Jubilee of King George V (May 1935) and the Coronation of King George VI (May 1937). The former series was recess-printed by De La Rue, but the latter was produced by Bradbury Wilkinson.

A pictorial definitive series was adopted at the beginning of the reign of King George VI. The stamps were recess-printed on Multiple Script CA paper by Waterlow and Sons, four designs being used. The ½d, and 2d stamps featured an aerial view of English Harbour while the 1d, 1½d, 2½d and 10/– denominations depicted Nelson's Dockyard. A general view of St. John's Harbour appeared on the 6d, 1/–, 5/– stamps and the 3d, 2/6 and £1 stamps showed the gun battery at Fort James. This fort was erected on a piece of land given to Charles II by Colonel Vaughan and fortified in 1704-5. It commands a fine view of the island.

Antigua took part in the post-war omnibus issues commemorating Victory (November, 1946), the Royal Silver Wedding (January, 1949), the Universal Postal Union (October, 1949), the inauguration of the University College of the West Indies (February, 1951),the Coronation of Queen, Elizabeth (June, 1953), the British Caribbean Federation (April, 1958), Freedom from Hunger (June, 1963), the centenary of the Red Cross (September, 1963), the quatercentenary of William Shakespeare (April, 1964), the centenary of the International Telecommunications Union (May, 1965), International Co-operation Year (October, 1965), Sir Winston Churchill (January, 1966), the Royal Visit to the West Indies (February, 1966), the World Football Championship (July, 1966), the inauguration of the World Health Organization headquarters in Geneva (September, 1966) and the twentieth anniversary of UNESCO (December, 1966).


ANTIGUA
15¢
AIR TERMINAL BUILDING


ANTIGUA
50¢
GOVERNMENT HOUSE - ANTIGUA


STATE OF
ANTIGUA
1967
25
Cents
Premier's Office


35
Cents


15¢
1667
TREATY of BREDA
1967
STATE of ANTIGUA


ANTIGUA
35¢
AUTONOMOUS METHODIST CHURCH 1967


ANTIGUA
25¢


ANTIGUA
6c

Apart from the omnibus issues Antigua has released stamps commemorating the New Constitution of 1960 (consisting of an overprint on the contemporary 3c and 12c stamps), the inauguration of the restored Nelson's Dockyard (1961) and the centenary of the first Antiguan stamps (August 1962). The latter series featured a view of English Harbour with the R.M.S.P. Co. steamer *Solent* in the foreground. Inset in the top left corner was a reproduction of the 6d stamp of 1862, while the Annigoni Portrait of Queen Elizabeth appeared on the right. The assumption of Associated Statehood was celebrated on the 27th February by a set of four stamps, designed by W. D. Cribbs and printed in photogravure by Harrison and Sons. The 4c featured the state flag and maps of Antigua and Barbuda, the 25c showed the state flag above the Premier's Office, while the 15c and 35c stamps depicted the state flag on its own. The Annigoni portrait of the Queen also appeared on all four stamps.

The first definitive series of the present reign consisted of the same designs as before, with the addition of one featuring the Martello Tower on Barbuda erected in the eighteenth century to give warning of the approach of any enemy ships.

A new definitive series, designed and engraved by Bradbury Wilkinson, made its debut on the 1st November, 1960. The sixteen values each depicted one of the prominent landmarks of Antigua and Barbuda, with the Queen's portrait by Annigoni inset at the right. Of these, only Nelson's Dockyard (½c), the Martello Tower (4c) and Government House, St. John's (50c) had appeared on previous issues. The old Post Office at St. John's appeared on the 1c. This was a fine building in the Old Colonial style situated on the left-hand side of the High Street near the wharf and though still standing, has now been replaced as a Post Office by the imposing new building featured on the 25c stamp. Other recent developments are the Health Centre (2c) the Teacher Training College (3c), the Princess Margaret School (10c), the Air Terminal (15c) and the Administration Building (75c).

The older landmarks of the island are exemplified by the ruins of the Officers' Quarters on Shirley Heights, situated on the right of the mouth of English Harbour (5c). Clarence House (35c) was erected in 1787 to accommodate Prince William (Duke of Clarence and later King William IV), during his service on the Leeward Islands Station. This splendid stone residence on the side of a hill opposite the dockyard commands a fine view of the Harbour. The old Courthouse at St. John's ($1 contrasts with the new Magistrates Court ($2.50). The top value was reserved for the Cathedral of St. John's, built in 1847 to replace an earlier structure which was destroyed by an earthquake four years previously. The present building has an inner structure of pinewood, making it practically two buildings, one within the other, as a precaution against future earthquake damage. It is interesting to note that the roof of the Cathedral is maintained at Government expense since it serves as a catchment for rain water which is stored in a large cistern below. The Cathedral possesses some valuable plate, including two massive candlesticks over two hundred years old.

Apart from the old Martello Tower at the River Anchorage, Barbuda is represented in the current series by the 6c stamp which shows the

Government House, usually occupied by the "Warden" of Barbuda, a senior civil servant. The earliest settlement on Barbuda was made by colonists sent from St. Kitts by Sir Thomas Warner but they were so harassed by the Caribs that they soon withdrew. The island was recolonised in 1667 by Lord Willoughby of Parham, nephew of Lord Francis Willoughby. The tercentenary of the resettlement was commemorated by a set of four stamps issued in December, 1967. The stamps featured the settlers' ship on the 4c and 25c values, and a map of Barbuda on the 6c and 35c values. The stamps were designed and recess-printed by Bradbury Wilkinson.

Following the "Statehood" stamps, Antigua issued a set of three stamps to mark the attainment of autonomy by the Methodist Church of the Caribbean and Americas (May, 1967). Antigua was the birthplace of overseas Methodism and the designs showed the Nathanial Gilbert Memorial Church, Antigua (4c); Nathanial Gilbert's House (25c) and a map of the West Indies indicating where the Methodist Church is at work (35c). Shortly afterwards (July, 1967) two stamps of common design marking the 300th Anniversary of the Treaty of Breda (mentioned above) and the grant of the new coat-of-arms to the State were released. The designs by V. Whiteley from sketches by W. D. Cribbs featured the coat-of-arms and the Garter badge of Charles II.

The most recent stamps emanating from Antigua have commemorated the inauguration of the Apollo tracking station, which was noted in detail in the March 1968 *Bulletin*. A set of five stamps publicising tourism is to be released on the 1st of this month and later this year there will be an issue to mark the opening of the Deep Water Harbour.



OFFICIAL FIRST DAY COVER

Antigua

Independence in Association Commemorative Issue

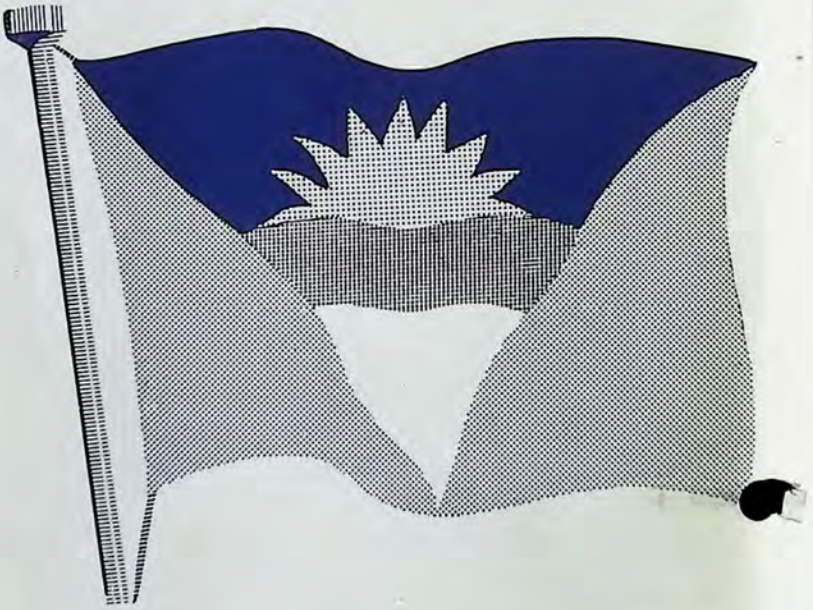








On the 27th February—Statehood Day—Antigua will shed the present colonial relationship and become a State in association with Britain, entirely responsible for its domestic affairs, with the right at any time in the future, if its Legislature and people so decide, to declare itself fully independent. An essential feature of the new relationship will be the acceptance by Britain of a continuing responsibility for defence and external affairs. These arrangements stem from decisions reached at a constitutional conference held in London in 1966.



The technical details of the stamp issue are as follows:
Designs and Values: 4 cents, Map of Antigua and Barbuda
15 cents, New State flag
25 cents, Premier's Office
35 cents, New State flag
all printed multi-colour
Release Date: 27th February 1967

Designer: Harrison and Sons staff artists based on local designs
Printer: Harrison and Sons Ltd.
Process: Photogravure
Watermark: CA Block
Set: 100
Size: 1.12 X 1.6765 inches
Format: Horizontal

A Crown Agents Stamp Bureau Announcement
Collectors can obtain these stamps from their usual dealers.

Designed and printed by Harrison & Sons Ltd., by Appointment to H.M. the Queen, Printers.

Stamp Collecting 30th April, 1981

ANTIGUAN SUGAR CANE RAILWAY

TODAY tens of thousands of holiday-makers flock to the popular resort centres in Antigua, an attractive island within the Leeward chain of the British West Indies.

The Post Office of Antigua has released a set of four stamps and one souvenir sheet which depict the different locomotive trains which ran on the special lines of the Sugar Cane Railway, and the major Antigua sugar factory, from which all deliveries were made.

At one time, the sugar crops of Antigua and her Caribbean neighbours played a very important role. The island, which was first discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493, was successfully colonised by Britain in 1632 who introduced sugar cane from St. Kitts. Earlier attempts of the Spanish and French to settle the island had failed due to an inability in establishing a successful crop.

The long years of the Napoleonic war resulted in Antiguan plantation owners being unable to ship their crops to European markets. When Napoleon was finally defeated, the British government dealt a harsh blow to their colonies in the West Indies by removing the protected status of sugar in English markets. The industrial revolution had started and the government needed to provide the low-paid English workers with a source of cheap food supplies. West Indian sugar could just not compete with sugar grown in other parts of the world.

In 1834, slavery was abolished within Antigua and this resulted in tens of thousands of individuals gaining their liberty. Today the overwhelming majority of Antiguans are descended from those freed men. Unfortunately, it was soon discovered that Antigua and the other Caribbean territories did not have the economic capacity to provide everyone with a decent livelihood. As sugar prices continued to fall, a period of economic stagnation followed.

In the years that followed, numerous attempts were made to revitalise Antigua's important sugar industry, including the construction of a special Sugar Cane Railway.

The 25c value shows Diesel Locomotive Number 15, while the narrow-gauge Steam Locomotive is featured on the 50c stamp.

Diesel Locomotives Nos. 1 and 10 are the subject of the 90c issue, and the $3 value shows one of the Steam Locomotives hauling giant bundles of the sugar cane into the plant for the initial processing.

Completing the issue is a $2.50 souvenir sheet which features the grounds of the sugar factory.

Despite the attempt to strengthen the sugar industry by using the Sugar Cane Railway, the Antiguan sugar process plant was forced to close down in the mid-1960s. However, in response to the island's significant new rum works, plans are being instituted to open the factory once again. The issue, which was designed by Gordon Drummond, was printed by the House of Questa.

DENNIS MARTIN



STAMP MAGAZINE. June, 1993

ANTIGUA

Harmers' half million in March

Three days of sales at Harmers of London in March saw a total realisation of £460,937 (hammer) after lively bidding for a vast range of stamps and postal history.

A rare and highly appealing cover from Antigua, chosen to illustrate the front cover of the sale catalogue, was franked in 1865 with a pair of the 6d of 1863-67, cancelled by 'A02' barred numeral markings, manuscript '11' ratemark and red 'LONDON PAID' arrival datestamp, and also had small Antigua datestamp of 'Nov.11 1865' on the reverse. The pre-sale estimate of £900 was soon passed and the bidding proceeded to £2,800 before the hammer fell.

GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY. date not known

The 1s. value of the Antigua definitive issue is known with the frame printed double, one albino—56 copies are still to be found



Antigua

A rarity

When seeking the most unusual, it is always worth looking closely at Antigua 1s. values, just in case an undiscovered copy of SG 105ab with the frame printed double, once albino, suddenly appears. An unmounted mint copy with the sheet margin at the top was sold in the Barber sale. It was noted in the auction catalogue that the albino impression was displaced by approximately 2½mm upwards and to the left of the printed impression. Three other mint copies were sold as a single lot, before they achieved catalogue status, in a Christie's sale in Bournemouth some years ago. It has to be said that the albino impressions were hard to see without a very good magnifying-glass and good light. That leaves 56 copies to be traced and they are most probably all mint.

Shades of the 1½d.

Many years ago the Commonwealth Stamp Co of Liverpool published their own King George VI catalogue, it continues today under the banner of Murray Payne. In the eighth edition (1960–61) a note from the original owners drew attention, inside the book cover, to the listing of the 1½d. as an example of correct and accurate listing. It pointed out that there were three shades—chocolate-brown, lake-brown (7 July 1949) and red-brown (23 January 1950). The third was quite a common stamp, yet, as it differed considerably in colour from the original printing, it was often palmed off as the scarce second shade. But users of the catalogue would not be fooled, as a footnote mentioned the somewhat purple tinge in the colour of the scarce lake-brown, which was lacking in the red-brown stamp. Murray Payne recommend that the best area to observe this is the central hill. *Part 1* lists the first two shades (100 and 100b), but adds another in between—'dull reddish-brown (12.43)' (100a).

ANTIGUA

STAMP COLLECTING, Feb. 17, 1967

The Story Behind the Stamps

English Harbour, Antigua

A LARGE part of the appeal of stamp collecting is that it reveals to many people leading happy, uneventful lives a microcosm of romantic places which they will probably never have a chance to visit for themselves. If they are at all people of sensibility, imagination will evoke for them historical associations of these places.

One such place of great appeal to dreamers is Nelson's Dockyard in English Harbour, Antigua, which has appeared on several Antiguan stamps.

English Harbour was first mentioned in 1671 by Sir Charles Wheler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, who hoped that " *the King* (Charles II) *will think of Antigua; 'tis as large as Barbados and the best land in the West Indies; Falmouth and English Harbours, divided only by a neck of land, which may be cut through with inconsiderable charge, are so land-locked as to be out of danger of hurricanes* ".



Land-locked English Harbour

However, little notice of Sir Charles' advice was taken until 1725, when increased naval activity in the Caribbean made it imperative that Britain should establish a base in the area at which its vessels could be refitted when necessary. In that year, Captain Francis Cooper, of H.M.S. *Lynn*, and Captain Arthur Delgano, of H.M.S. *South Sea Castle* reported to their Lordships of the Admiralty on the advantages of using English Harbour for repair and maintenance purposes. Their report was accepted and a dockyard was quickly established. Its facilities were expanded over the next 20 years and, in addition to becoming a haven for naval ships during the annual hurricane season from July to September, it became the starting place of many expeditions against the arch-enemies of British interests in the Caribbean, the French. This was its role until 1782, when, at the Battle of the Saints, the sea-power of France in the Caribbean was broken, and the main task of the British Navy became the elimination of privateers and the control of smuggling between the United States and the British Colonies. Lord Nelson, then only a young man in his 'twenties, was stationed here as Commander from 1784–1787, and English Harbour's next footnote in history is as the place from which Nelson in H.M.S. *Victory*, chased the French and Spanish Fleets to the coast of Spain and engaged them in the conclusive Battle of Trafalgar. The dockyard became known as " Nelson's Dockyard " after this event.



Nelson and " his " dockyard.

Throughout the 19th century Nelson's Dockyard continued to be used as a naval base, but with the peace brought by the century, its strategic value declined until it became decayed and given over only to bats, lizards and mice, and to the gosts of the sailors of the " wooden walls " of the past.

At the end of the second World War a society called " Friends of English Harbour " was established and, thanks to its efforts and to the growth in popularity of private yachting, the little harbour was restored for marine use. Today it is a bustling centre in what is recognised as one of the finest cruising-areas in the world and Nelson's Dockyard has provided the background and subject for the first " Son et Lumiere " production in the West Indies. The restoration of the dockyard was marked in 1961 by two identical stamps, 20c. and 30c., in the design illustrated above.

English Harbour, Antigua (*continued ~~from page 1107~~*)