

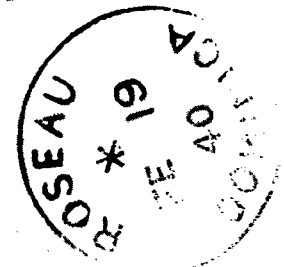
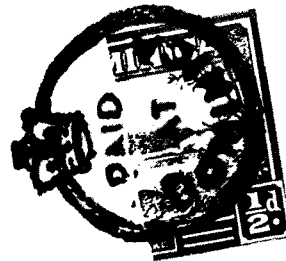
# BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

AUGUST 1974  
VOL.14 NO.3  
WHOLE NO.79

UNIT NO.27  
OF THE APS

published by THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP

EDITOR: Dr. John C. Arnell, P.O. Box 1263, Hamilton 5, Bermuda



*Mrs. H. Thomas.*

*C. Bruce.*

An unorthodox and unauthorized usage of the Dominica KGVI  $\frac{1}{2}$ d definitive is shown on this local wrapper from Roseau to Castle Bruce. Transfer of Dominica from the Leeward islands group to the Windward group left the island without any  $\frac{1}{4}$ d stamps in early 1940. Note the use of the 19th century Crown Paid at Dominica handstamp canceling the bisected stamp.

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### THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

Published bi-monthly in the even numbered months. Available only to members of the B. C. P. S. G. with subscription included in the membership fee of \$7.50 per annum in U. S. funds. Membership application forms and additional information may be obtained from Membership Chairman or U.K. Representative.

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With anticipation I am eagerly awaiting receipt of this issue of the journal, the first under our new assistant editors, Elaine and Stan Durnin. Having known them for many years, I can say that no finer people could be found to dedicate themselves to producing a journal of quality. You may be assured that we will produce six issues of the journal this year, including the combined December-February issue, in spite of now being one issue behind schedule. Editor Jack Arnell is looking forward to continued arrival of articles on your fields of interest.

I have appointed Fred Seifert Publications Agent for the BCPSG. Fred has volunteered to continue handling the sale of back numbers of the journal and will receive the extra copies of each issue as printed. Remaining copies of the April journal have been shipped to Fred who is contacting all new members who joined as of January 1, 1974, to determine whether they have received a copy. In the transfer of records this summer we are taking this extra step to be certain that those who have paid the full year's dues receive all 1974 issues. Fred will also continue to handle the sale of the rubber stamps bearing the BCPSG seal.

The support of our members has been deeply appreciated. It is a mark of faith to have members pay their dues this summer when they may not have seen an issue of the journal for six to seven months. As we overcome our publishing problems (and we have), your trust in our ability to provide an informative journal will be rewarded through articles reflecting a high degree of knowledge and research.

The BCPSG is formulating its 1975 annual meeting to be held in conjunction with NOJEX in Cranford, New Jersey. Plan now to join the festive activities.

MARK

# Grenada's Provisional Postage Dues?

by W. Danforth Walker

Why did Grenada produce provisional postage due stamps in 1892? It is my view that these stamps were not produced for postage due purposes but for postal franking purposes and, as postal stamps, were mainly or totally used philatelically. I define the word philatelically to mean the stamps were printed and postally used for the purpose of selling the stamps and covers to collectors. It is also my opinion that some General Post Office (G.P.O.), St. George's, Grenada officials had these stamps produced for their private enrichment.

In 1891, Grenada decided to produce postage due stamps. De La Rue received the order on December 31, 1891. Three values were produced, 1d., 2d. and 3d. with GRENADA at the top, the value enclosed in a circle in the center of the stamp and SURCHARGE POSTAGE at the bottom. The design and value are in black on a white background while the lettering is white with a black background. On 23 March 1892, De La Rue invoiced 1,200 of each value or 3,600 postage due stamps in total. In all likelihood, these stamps arrived at Grenada in April or May 1892. The earliest used copy recorded is dated 18 JY 1892. This date is significant as it is twenty-five days before the earliest provisional postage due stamp was used and shows that the 3,600 De La Rue postage due stamps had arrived at Grenada before the provisional postage due stamps were produced.

The earliest recorded date for a provisional postage due stamp is 12 AU 1892. Three copies of the 1d. on 8d. provisional postage due stamp with this date have been found. This raises the question as to why were provisional postage due stamps produced so soon after the arrival of 3,600 De La Rue postage due stamps? The answer is not that Grenada used 3,600 regular postage due stamps between April or May 1892 and 12 August 1892. A copy of the De La Rue postage due stamp is known dated 15 AU 1892. Also recorded are two stamps and one cover with the 1d. on 8d. provisional postage due with the same date, 15 AU 1892. The conclusion from the above information is that provisional postage due stamps, the ones shown below, were not needed in Grenada in August 1892.



Adding to the mystery, it appears that the G.P.O. was out of 1d. postage stamps from late July or early August 1892 to November or December 1892. This is the period when the provisional postage due stamps are found used. From this, it would be logical to assume that these provisional postage due stamps were used as postage stamps. On the other hand, it was concluded above that there was no need to produce provisional postage due stamps. Yet there was a need for 1d. postage stamps. If the G.P.O. needed 1d. postage stamps and the provisional postage due stamps were produced to meet this need, why did the authorities include the word SURCHARGE in the overprint? Why were two separate 2d. provisional postage due stamps produced, when only a 1d. value was needed for postal purposes? Finally, why is the 1d. on 2s. provisional of December 1890 and the 1d. on 2s. provisional of January 1891 found used during this period? Unfortunately, we can only make guesses and inferences on answers to these questions.

(Continued on page 57)

# THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

As all of you will have realised by now, we have been having our troubles with the publishing of the Journal. Hopefully, these have now been overcome and future issues should be more in the style you expect and should arrive on a more timely basis. The April issue was printed in New York at a quite exorbitant cost. The June issue was moved to a printer in Dallas, Texas who was willing to undertake the job for half the cost. With this issue, Stan and Elaine Durnin took on the associate editorship and have done the final typing and layouts. This is a real test of "arms' length" operations, with the copy being edited and assembled in Bermuda, put into publishable form in Ohio, and printed and mailed in Texas. I hope the end product is worthy of your trust in us.

A couple of years ago, we all believed that the whole process had to be done in one location, so that the editor could work directly with the printer when necessary, as Fred used to do. There was no way of doing this when I took over from Fred, so the change was made. While there are times when I would like to be able to talk to someone about the Journal, I think that we have found that adequate communication is possible by mail. I might add that airmail to Bermuda is excellent from just about everywhere; the problem is with "surface" and second class mail. By boat from England, when there is not a strike, mail takes 6-8 weeks, as does similar mail from the United States and Canada, even though it comes by "delayed" air.

Recognizing our difficulties, Geoff Ritchie and Fred Seifert provided their articles, which appear in this issue, in camera-ready form. This has reduced the typing load on the Durnins at a time when it can be most appreciated. One or two others have volunteered to do the same. I would not recommend anybody trying to do the complete job, unless like Geoff and Fred, they have had experience with layout work. However, if there are those among you who feel confident enough about your writing to do your own editing, I would welcome copy transcribed in the IBM type-face used in the Journal with seven-inch wide text and the right-hand margin justified, i. e. straight. I reserve the right to edit it anyway, but if acceptable, such copy can be cut apart to insert the illustrations and to fit it in with other material to fill pages, for not all articles can begin at the top of a page.

The great bulk of material which I receive is in the form of short items of a personal or philatelic nature. These are usually included either in "Bits and Pieces" or "Personal Mention". I am sure that the former is one of the more interesting sections of the Journal for many of you, as it contains current information about most of the islands. The majority of these items come from a handful of members and I am sure that many of the rest of you have just as interesting ones to send in. I would appeal to all of you to take a moment and drop me a note with any small vignettes, which come to your attention. A photograph of some place you have visited is always of interest, while a xerox or equivalent electrostatic copy is usually adequate for illustrating a new postal marking, etc. If the latter is a bit faint, I can always darken it for printing with a fine tipped pen, as I did with the 1821 Bermuda cover reproduced in this issue; this was a xerox copy of a xerox copy. Just send me the facts and a picture or illustration and I shall do the rest. Remember that it is more fun if you participate.

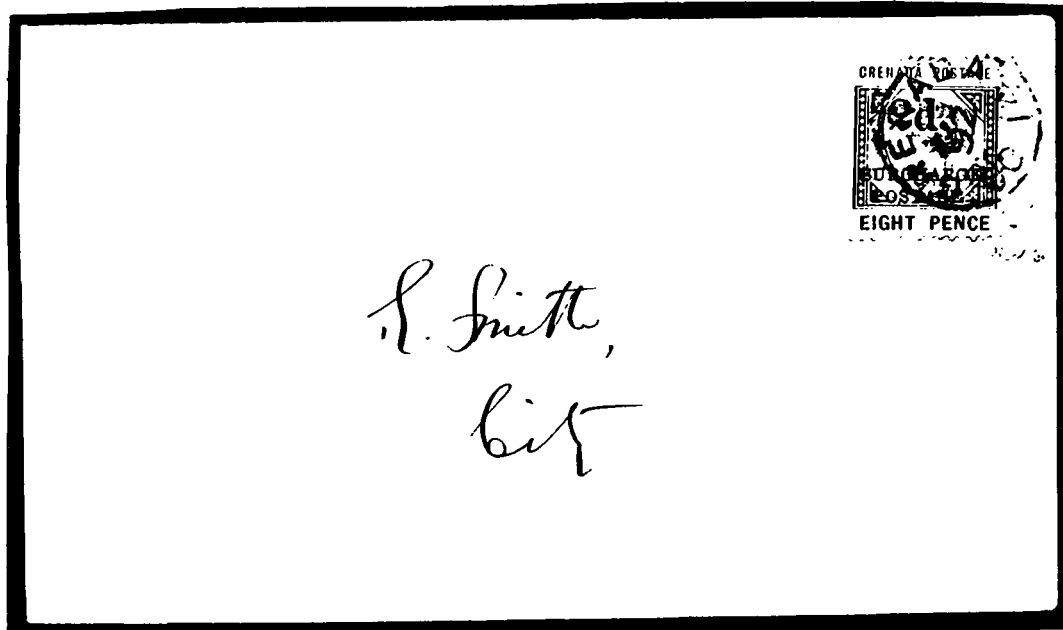
JACK

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We shall try very hard to get the BCP Journal issues caught up to date in the near future. However, articles are needed NOW to help us accomplish this. Please send anything you may have to Jack via Air Mail today - or as soon as possible.

ELAINE

The pattern of use of the provisional postage due stamps provides some insights into the questions raised above. All seventy-five used copies of these stamps that were studied in preparing this paper are cancelled with the G.P.O., 21 mm cds, with GRENADA at the top, a two letter month and a two digit day at the bottom and a two digit year in the center. As stated above, the earliest date recorded for a used copy of a provisional postage due stamp is the 1d. on 8d. dated 12 AU 1892. The earliest recorded date for the 2d. on 8d. is 20 AU 1892. A survey recorded thirty-six used copies of the overprinted 8d. stamp with dates between 12 AU 1892 and 14 OC 1892. The overprinted 8d. stamp has not been recorded after 14 OC 1892. The earliest date noted for the 1d. on 6d. is 22 OC 1892 and the earliest date for the 2d. on 6d. is 24 OC 1892. The latest date recorded for the overprinted 6d. stamp is 14 NO 1892. The survey recorded thirty-nine used copies of the overprinted 6d. stamp between 22 OC 1892 and 14 NO 1892, with no examples of the overprinted 6d. stamp known after 14 NO 1892. It is highly unusual that such a large number of stamps should have been used during this short four month period. Using a slightly smaller sampling survey than was used for the provisional postage due stamps, five stamps were recorded used at the G.P.O. between 12 AU 1891 and 14 NO 1891. Also, a similar five examples are noted between 12 AU 1893 and 14 NO 1893. This raises another question why were so many of the provisional postage due stamps used between 12 AU 1892 and 14 NO 1892 compared to a similar period the year before and year after ?



How many 19th century intra-island Grenada covers do you have in your collection? Except for the period 12 AU 1892 to 14 NO 1892 and a few De La Rue postage due stamps on cover in the mid-1890's, the author does not have any, and has not seen any, intra-island 19th century Grenada covers. Yet a survey has turned up twenty-three covers, like the one above, all with G.P.O. postmarks and all mailed to St. George's. All of these covers have a surcharged 1d. or 2d. provisional postage due stamp used for postal franking and all are within the dates 12 AU 1892 to 14 NO 1892. Following is a breakdown of the addressees for these covers:

<u>Number of Covers</u>	<u>Addressees</u>
6	David Seon, St. Georges
5	A.W. Lewis, Esq., St. Georges (or Chambers)
4	Samuel Frances, St. Georges
3	The Stores, Market Square (purple handstamp)
3	J. Smith, St. Georges
1	Dr. St. John, Grenada
1	H.B. Walcott, St. Georges

Including the above twenty-three covers, the seventy-five used copies of the provisional postage due stamps between 12 AU 1892 and 14 NO 1892 make it highly likely that these stamps were philatelically used.

Finally, in the collection of Ron Partridge is a postcard to H. Geisenkoff, Hanover, Germany. The postcard has a G.P.O. postmark dated 06 AP 1893, but the return address and sender's name have been scratched out. The card reads as follows:

Sir,

Be good enough to let me know what you will pay for Revenue Stamps used Postally. If we can agree in price I would be able to furnish you with any price stamps you might require.

P.S. Black surcharged also.

The term "Revenue Stamps used Postally" is a mystery since these are rarely found by collectors of Grenada. On the other hand, the phrase "Black Surcharge also" could fit our postage due provisionals.

In conclusion, the author feels it can be reasonably stated that the 1892 provisional postage due stamps were not issued because of a need for postage due stamps. Secondly, it appears reasonable that these stamps were produced for postal franking purposes only. Thirdly, most, if not all, of these stamps were used philatelically. Finally, I believe that they were produced for the personal profit of a group of post office officials. Unfortunately, proof to back up this opinion is not available.

I arrived at these conclusions through the following argument. The idea for this supposed scheme probably developed when the G.P.O. ran out of 1d. postage stamps in July or August 1892. Prior to 1892, Grenada produced a dozen provisional postage stamps when a particular postage stamp value was used up and the 1892 market price of these previous provisionals might have influenced the activities which, I hypothesize, took place. I believe that this group of postal officials decided to use  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. values for genuine postal franking use as a substitute for 1d. values. It is also possible that there were still some copies of the December 1890 and January 1891 1d. on 2s. provisionals available for genuine postal purposes, as both these stamps are known used at this time. With the genuine postal needs for 1d. stamps satisfied by these expedients, the group of postal officials decided to profit personally from the situation.

Post office annual reports that the author has examined for the years 1899 to 1913 indicate that good financial controls were maintained on postage stamp production expenses and post-

age stamp sales, but the author has not seen any accounting of postage due stamps. Assuming the same financial controls in 1892, a group of postal officials decided to convert excess 6d. and 8d. postage stamps into postage due stamps by overprinting them with 1d. or 2d. values and the words SURCHARGE POSTAGE. Once this was done, these officials were able to acquire the provisional postage due stamps at low or no cost, because of the poor financial controls over postage due stamps.

Since it is presumed that postal officials were behind this scheme, the word was passed on to letter carriers and postal clerks to allow these stamps to pass through the mails as 1d. postal franking. Some of the stamps might even have been canceled-to-order by the postal officials. These officials personally benefited from this arrangement by selling the stamps and covers to stamp dealers. The postcard quoted from above might have been one such offer and the sender's name scratched out because of his public office. It is stressed that this is my personal opinion of why the provisional postage due stamps were produced, but backup proof is lacking.

The material used for this study was gathered in a survey of many collectors. I would like to thank all the participants of this survey for their cooperation, without which, this article could not have been written. The author takes full responsibility for all assertions and opinions made in this paper. Any information that would shed more light on this issue would be appreciated by the author.

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#### LIAT TAKEN OVER BY EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES ----

The following news item appeared in the 22 August 1974 issue of "Aviation Daily", which will be of interest to all collectors of airmail covers from the eastern Caribbean islands:

"U.K. has extended credit to eight Eastern Caribbean governments to acquire controlling interest in Leeward Islands Air Transport Services (LIAT). The airline, which serves 23 Caribbean islands, had been in serious financial difficulty after Court Line, the majority owner, ceased underwriting the airline's losses of a reported \$30 million over the past few years. Credit extension is reported to be approximately \$7.5 million.

In accepting the credit to purchase LIAT, the Associated States of the Caribbean agreed to engage the London consulting firm of Cooper and Lybrand as special advisors in negotiating for LIAT's assets and 'for the formulation of long-term financial and managerial plans for the airline'. It is believed by sources in the islands that this includes finding an established air carrier to take over management of LIAT. If a management contract is given to an air carrier, it is expected to go to either Air Canada or British Airways.

Island governments involved in the LIAT takeover are: St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Antigua (where LIAT will be based), Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat and Grenada."

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#### "DOMINICA" SHIP MARK/PAQUEBOT ----

Chuck Cwiakala has sent in an interesting item having a combination of 1d Dominica with a pair of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d Leeward Islands. The letter bearing these stamps was mailed at sea on the S. S. "DOMINICA" in July 1931 and delivered to the Paquebot office in New York.

STUDY OF CENSORED COVERS FROM THE CARIBBEAN AREA

The Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society has started a project aimed at producing a booklet on the censored covers of the whole Caribbean area within the next year or eighteen months. This will be primarily concerned with World War II, although earlier material will be collated.

The following information has been extracted from the circular sent out by Malcolm Watts, the coordinator of the project, in the hope that BCPSG members might be able to contribute.

This study is intended to cover all the West Indian islands plus the territories or countries from Mexico in the North down to include Colombia, Venezuela, British Guiana, French Guiana and Surinam (Commonwealth and Non-Commonwealth).

The following have agreed to act as Group Leaders. All members having information or covers etc. should send such details to the Group Leader. They are as follows:

Jamaica and Cayman Islands - Tom Foster, 6 Cockpit Close, Kirk Ella, Hull, Yorks.

All Non-Commonwealth islands and territories - Ron Ward, 48 Banner Cross Road ,  
Eccleshall, Sheffield, S11 9 HR

Trinidad and Tobago - Brian Renshaw, 317 Eakring Road, Mansfield, Notts.

Grenada, Barbados, St. Kitts, St. Vincent - Tony Shepherd, 3 Willowfield Road,  
Halifax, Yorks.

Bahamas - Al Branston, 11 Patching Hall Lane, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 4DH

Bermuda - Richard Heap, 196 Bramhall Lane, Davenport, Stockport, Cheshire

British Guiana - Mick Rego, 1 Springhill Grove, Crofton, Wakefield, Yorks.

St. Lucia - Geoffrey Ritchie, 16 Stray Walk, Harrogate, Yorks.

British Honduras, Turks & Caicos Islands - Malcolm Watts, 18 Linden Way, Wetherby, Yorks.

Do not forget to add ENGLAND to the above addresses.

There are no Group Leaders to date for the following islands ; ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, VIRGIN ISLANDS, MONTserrat. Volunteers are required. Contact Malcolm Watts if you want to help.

In sending details of covers in your collections to Group Leaders, the following is the type of information required:

Date; Country; Destination; Type of Label and Wording; Color of Label; Size of Wording if Lettering on Label; Censor or Examiner's No's etc.; Censor Markings, if any, plus color and wording etc.; Rate; Cover Type, such as Registered, Airmail, etc.

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GEOSIX DEVOTES ISSUE TO ST. VINCENT -----

The March 1974 issue of GEOSIX devotes the entire fifteen pages to a comprehensive study of the King George VI definitives of St. Vincent. It is well worth the \$1.00 price for a copy, so if you are not a member of the King George VI Collectors Society, send your order with payment to Frank R. Saunders, 65 Westbrooke Avenue, Hartlepool, Co. Durham, TS25 5HU, England. Better still, ask Frank how you can become a member.



# The Posts of St. Lucia

Part 1

by Geoffrey G. Ritchie

## FOREWORD

No complete account of the postal history of St. Lucia has ever been published, and existing information is very disconnected; indeed, many aspects have never been covered at all. The writer has been slowly accumulating all scraps of information over the last eight years or so, and with the help of other interested collectors, notably Guy Kilburn of Castries and Dr John Lockie of Canada, progress has recently become notably more rapid. It is felt that sufficient information is now available on the postal markings and labels to merit publication, in the hope that this will bring forth additional facts and corrections. It must be remembered that mail from St. Lucia has never been very prolific, and thus a few of the conclusions now given have had to be based on single examples of sometimes none too legible strikes.

Two relevant articles by the writer have previously appeared in this Journal. These dealt respectively with the registration marks and labels of Castries (Oct. 72) and the departmental markings applied to mail on official business (Feb. 1973). In addition, notes on the coded postmarks appeared in the April 1972 and June 1973 issues, the former jointly with Fred Seifert. The present article is the first in a series which will record all St. Lucia postal markings in detail, and the previously published information has been updated and included as appropriate.

Postmarks and labels will be classified under the following headings:

1. Castries (GPO): Date stamps  
Paid stamps  
Cancellations  
Parcel cancellations  
Machine cancellations  
Post-office franks for official mail  
Instructional marks  
Publicity cachets
2. Date stamps/cancellations of the 9 District Post Offices:  
Anse la Raye (A)  
Canaries (Ca)  
Choiseul (Ch)  
Dennery (D)  
Gros Islet (G)  
Laborie (L)  
Micoud (M)  
Soufriere (S)  
Vieux Fort (VF)
3. Date stamps/cancellations of the Sub-offices (38 at present)
4. T-Marks
5. Registration marks and labels: Castries  
District offices  
Sub-offices.

For convenience of reference the information will be given in a catalogue listing, with each mark given its own number as far as practicable. In this connection the following code will be used:

H = handstamp	O = post-office frank for official mail	S = hand-struck registration mark
C = Castries cancellation	G = miscellaneous mark	L = registration label.
P = parcel cancellation	T = tax mark	
MC = machine cancellation		

Without qualification these will refer to Castries marks; additional letter prefixes will be added to denote District Post Offices (see above). No doubt some inconsistencies will appear in due course!

The dates given are in most cases the earliest and latest strikes seen by, or reliably reported to, the author, and with help it is hoped to convert these to definitive dates of introduction and withdrawal. The illustrations are mostly taken from actual strikes and, where it is important, they are true guides to size and lettering.

## SECTION 1 PRE-STAMP PERIOD

After being fought over for some 150 years, St. Lucia changed hands for the last time in 1803 when it was captured from the French by Hood's squadron from Barbados. In the 1814 Treaty of Paris, which followed the abdication of Napoleon in Europe, it was finally recognised as British and ceded to the United Kingdom. While organised posts certainly existed during French rule and some details for the year 1790 are given in the St. Lucia Philatelist No. 1, no details of any markings are known to the writer, and this account will start with the postal system organised by the Imperial Post Office in London.

Colonel Reid suggested that the General Post Office in Castries commenced on the 22nd June 1803, but this was the day on which the French General Nogues surrendered to the British and it seems unlikely. However, a Mrs Addison was certainly appointed Postmistress in 1810.

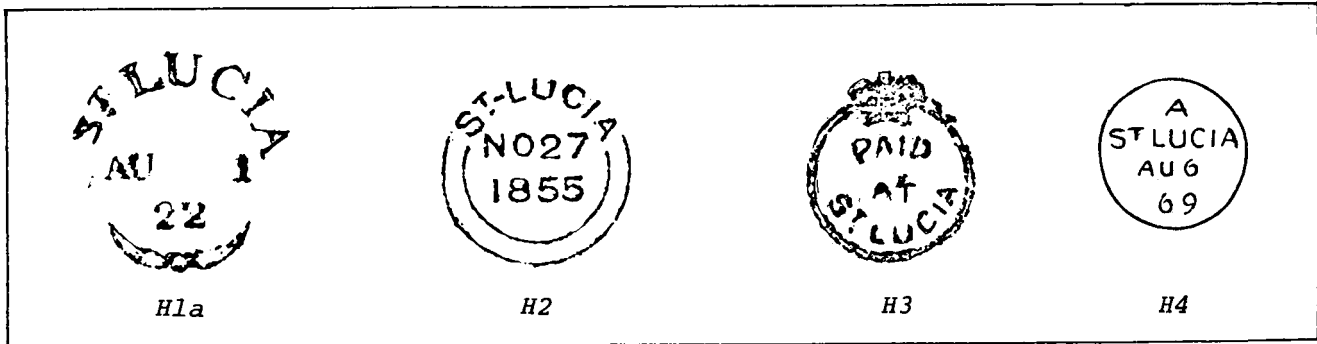
The first handstamp used in St. Lucia was of the Fleuron type, but the date of introduction there is unknown. In the neighbouring islands of Dominica and St. Vincent this type of mark was already in use in 1807 and 1810 respectively, but the earliest St. Lucia fleuron personally recorded was used in 1822. Several varieties exist with different arrangements of the date figures, and in some the year is missing.

The fleuron was replaced in the 1840's by a standard British double-arc type of date stamp and this continued to be used as a date stamp well after adhesive stamps were issued. It was, however, never used as a cancellation.

In the pre-stamp period of the Imperial Post Office it was general practice for letters not to be prepaid, and prepayment did not become compulsory in St. Lucia until 1st April 1858 for letters to Britain, and 1st December 1862 for inter-colonial letters. Great Britain adhesive stamps were sent to St. Lucia to meet the first of these requirements, but these were withdrawn from use there from 1st May 1860, when the operation of the post office was transferred to the St. Lucia Colonial Government. Therefore, until 18th December 1860 when St. Lucia issued its own stamps, such letters again had to be prepaid in money.

For paid letters a hand stamp of the crowned-circle type was struck in red. This stamp was sent from London on 1st May 1844. In theory it was not required after adhesives came into use, but it was used for a few days in 1904 as a provisional during a shortage of penny stamps.

Although not falling strictly into the period under review, the only other Castries date stamp which was not used also as a cancellation was a small circle with ST LUCIA arranged horizontally. This was introduced on 12th April 1869 and appears to have had a short life.



Fleuron Date Stamp

H1a	Month / day year	1. 8.1822	26. 8.1836
H1b	Day / month / day year	1.11.1824	
H1c	Day / month	13. 3.1837	8. 9.1840
H1d	Month / day	23. 3.1844	

Double-arc Date Stamp

H2		1. 9.1845	11. 5.1880
----	--	-----------	------------

Crowned Circle - "Paid at St Lucia" Sent from London on 1st May 1844.

H3	Struck in red	1. 9.1845	26. 6.1864
H3a	Struck in black (provisional)	3. 5.1904	9. 5.1904

Single Circle with Straight-line Horizontal ST LUCIA

H4		10. 5.1869	9.11.1870
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Castries, St. Lucia.  
Post Office.

Le Grand. Photographer, Castries, St. Lucia. No 14.

General Post Office, Castries, in the early Nineteen Hundreds

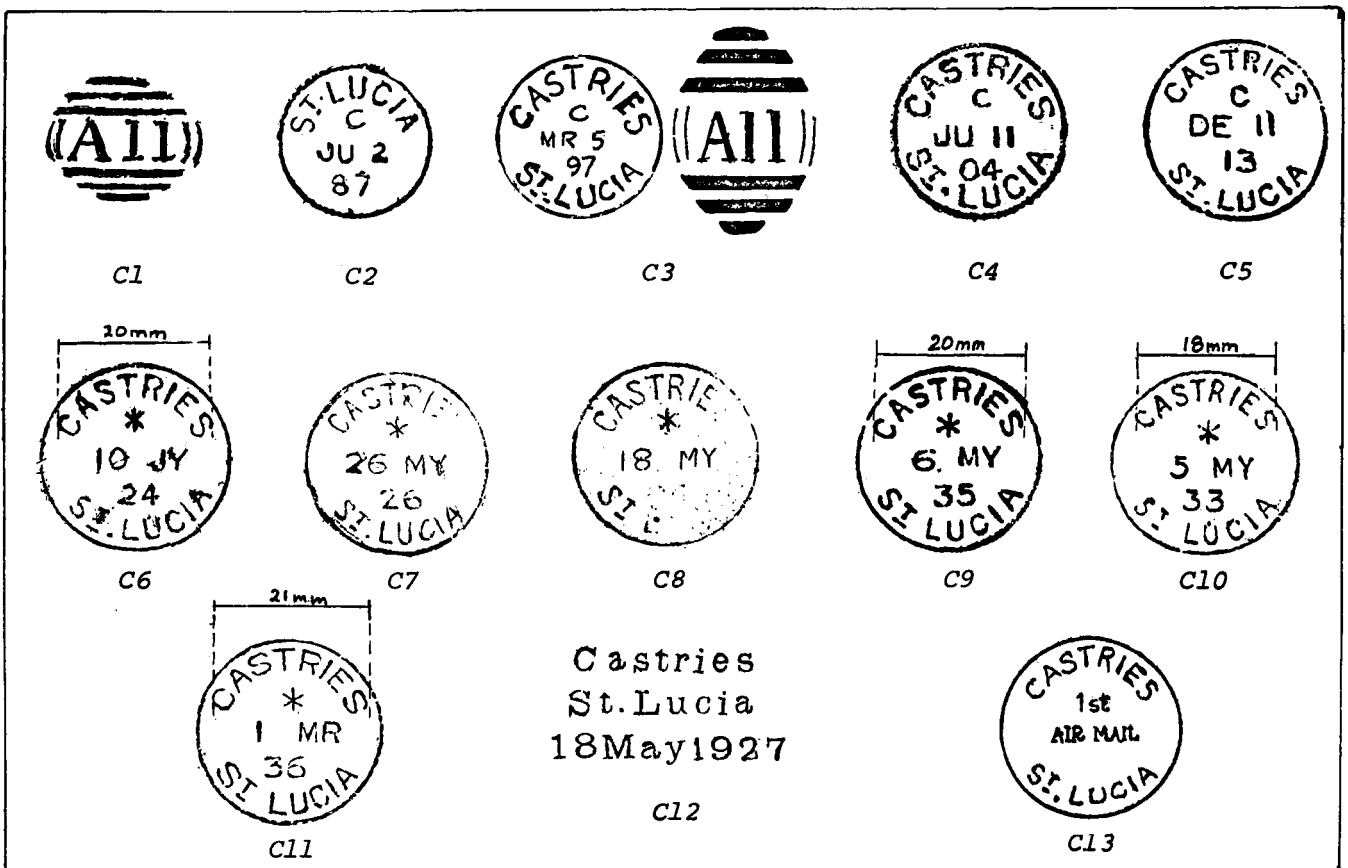
SECTION 2 CANCELLATIONS USED AT CASTRIES

When adhesive stamps were introduced a means of cancelling them was required, and with the supply of British stamps London sent an office-number handstamp in the standard 1844-type series used in England (C1); the number allotted to Castries was All, and a separate date stamp was still required on the letter.

Probably in 1884 the C-code date stamp (C2) was first used as a cancellation, and for a time this and the All were both used for this purpose. The 1844-type All appears to have been finally dropped in the early 90's after a life of about 35 years but in the later 90's an All duplex (C3) is found. This is much scarcer than even its relatively short life of about 8 years. can account for; it certainly was not used as the main cancelling stamp, and if it was issued for some special duty it is not clear today what this was. The writer has seen it only once used as a backstamp.

The date stamp half, however, obviously served as the model for the future standard cancellations of Castries, and until 1937 these differed only in the size and shape of the letters and the replacement of the C code for Castries by an asterisk (C4-C11)

The GPO at Castries was destroyed in the great fire of the night of 14th - 15th May 1927. The then postmaster produced the provisional date stamp shown as C12, which was used for cancelling mail for a few days only. This was struck in violet and from its impression would appear to have been set up from loose metal type. It may be significant that no strike of any mark up to any including C8 has been seen dated after the fire; similarly no mark from C9 onwards has been seen used before the fire. This confirms that no stamps survived the disaster. In those made afterwards the full stop between ST and LUCIA was omitted. Due to the small amount of material seen from the period 1924 to 1927, it is not known if C8 has a stop or not as illustration C8 (and C7) is taken from a very light strike.



The only other "odd man out" among the cancellations during this period was the one provided for three air flights in 1929. This was undated, but as seen from the shape of the letters was not made by removing the interior from an existing stamp. In the form shown in C13 it was used on two occasions; Lindbergh's flight outwards from the USA, passing through St. Lucia on the 22nd September, and his return flight touching St. Lucia again on the 25th, when a bulk mail was despatched. With "1st" omitted it was used again for the 2nd Official Air Mail on the 5th October 1929.

	<u>Standard British "1844-Type" with Office Number All</u>	Introduced 1858.	
C1	Two stamps differing slightly in spacing	10. 5.59	17.11.93
	<u>Single Circle with ST. LUCIA and Code Letter C for Castries</u>	Diameter 19½mm.	
	Originally used as a date stamp but subsequently also as a cancellation.		
C2	Used as date stamp	27. 2.81	----
	Used as cancellation	12. 3.84	21.12.98
	<u>Duplex. Combined date stamp and number cancellation.</u>	Diameter of circle 22mm,	
	Over-all width 41mm.		
C3		5. 3.97	18. 1.05
	<u>Single Circle with CASTRIES in full and with Code Letter C in addition</u>		
	Diameter 23mm, large letters. This was struck in the Proof Book on 19th Feb. 1899, and left London on the 15th Feb. 1899.		
C4		31.10.99	19. 7.12
	<u>Similar, but Smaller Lettering</u>	Diameter 24mm.	
	This was struck in the Proof Book on 16th January 1905.		
C5		17. 1.06	31.10.26
	<u>Single Circle with Asterisk instead of C</u>	Full stop after ST.	
C6	Diameter 25mm	10. 7.24	
C7	Diameter 24mm	26. 5.26	
C8	Diameter 24mm Taller letters	18. 5.25	
	<u>Single Circle with Asterisk, but no Full Stop after ST</u>		
	Different sizes of lettering.		
C9	Diameter 24½mm	? . 1.28	16.10.51
C10	Diameter 24½mm Smaller letters	11. 9.28	8.10.46
C11	Diameter 25mm Large broad letters with characteristic S; LU under year figures	26. 3.32	18. 6.46
	<u>Provisional Cancellation set up in 3 Lines from Loose Metal Type</u>		
	Struck in purple.		
C12		15. 5.27	19. 5.27
	<u>Air Mail Cancellations for Special Flights</u>		
C13	Inscribed "1st AIR MAIL" (to Trinidad etc)	22. 9.29	----
	(to USA etc)	25. 9.29	----
C14	Inscribed "AIR MAIL" only. Used on 2nd Official Air Mail	5.10.29	----

(To be continued)

## More SAN FERNANDO COVERS

by Fred F. Seifert

In the December 1973 Journal, we told of the special postmark used at San Fernando, Trinidad in 1946 to mark the Centenary celebrations of that city. We stated that this handstamp was considered to be a rare mark. New information indicates that it may not be as rare as we had thought.

John Willem and Bruce Walker both report having special covers similar to that shown in the earlier article, with the postmark dated FE 18 46. They prove that at least one Trinidad philatelist noted the availability of the special datestamp and prepared specially printed covers. However, despite the "First Day Cover February 1946" printed notation on his covers, he missed the first day of use by at least one day, since, as noted previously, we have a FE 17 1946 cover.

According to John and Bruce, their covers are backstamped G.P.O. Port-of-Spain, 10 AM, FE 18 46, indicating a rather quick delivery from San Fernando to Port-of-Spain. While we have no way of telling just how many covers A. T. Pollonais had serviced, the fact that he used a specially printed cover would suggest that quite a few may exist.

## More on A REGISTERED BVI COVER

by Gilbert N. Plass

In the April 1974 Journal, Charles Cwiakala described a cover which had been registered in both the British and Danish Virgin Islands. As this practise was new to him, he asked whether anyone could explain it.

As it happens, these covers are not unusual. I have eight of them in my collection, which show that double registration was practised for at least eleven years prior to and during World War I. It would appear that all registered covers from the British Virgin Islands to other countries received a registration number in both the British and Danish Virgin Islands from 1906-1917.

The earliest such cover which I have is dated at Tortola on 22 April 1906 and the latest is dated 29 December 1916. A similar cover dated in July 1903 does not have such double markings, so the practice started after this date. Similarly, a cover from February 1918 does not have double markings, showing that it was stopped before this time.

Perhaps other members have similar covers which would establish more specifically the period when the double markings were used. A note to the editor with dates and other details will ensure the inclusion of the information in a future Journal.

## Antigua Monograph

HANDSTRUCK POSTAGE STAMPS

The following pages contain the fourth section of the Antigua Monograph to be published. As previously noted, these sections are being published in random order as completed. Drafting of this section was done by Bill Cornell, and the following reviewed and contributed to it: George Bowman, Fred Seifert, Nat Surtees, Mark Swetland, Edward K. Thompson and the late Kay Horowicz.

### 3. HANDSTRUCK POSTAGE STAMPS

Before the era of Antigua handstruck postage stamps, letters from Antigua are recorded from 1693, bearing only manuscript markings of postal charges and stamped marks indicating destination or transit point (See Section 2). In the period 1767-1828, ship letter marks of various types were applied in England upon arrival of letters from Antigua (See Section 2). The first recorded Antigua handstruck postage stamp is on a letter from the Codrington Correspondence, a remarkable dossier of letters from Antigua and Barbuda, mostly addressed to the Codringtons of Dodington, Gloucestershire, in the period 1743-1851, and described by Robson Lowe in his book on the subject ((1)). The first handstruck postage stamps or Post Marks were predecessors of later cancellations, applied as marks of origin, transit or arrival. The later types carry over into the adhesive period as date stamps and occasionally as cancels per se. Seven basic types of Post Marks are known for Antigua ((1, 2)). The second generic type of Antigua handstruck stamp comprises the Ship Letter Marks, known 1789-1868. These marks are predecessors of Steamship Companies' stamps, and were applied at the Ship Letter Office in Antigua. Three types are known ((1, 2)). The third type of Antigua handstruck stamp is the General Post Stamp, or Crowned-Circle-Paid Stamp, known 1850-1869. These were predecessors of adhesive postage stamps, applied to indicate pre-payment of postage. The Crowned-Circles were used before the use of Great Britain adhesives (1858-1860), between this period and the first Antigua adhesives (1862), and later during temporary shortages of adhesives (1862-1869). Two types are known ((2)).

#### 3.1 POST MARKS

The first known Antigua Post Mark is Robson Lowe's Type PD ((2)), which is the straight line ANTIGUA without date. Lowe distinguishes fourteen separate varieties of type font and setting in Ref. 1, as shown in the illustrations below, taken from Lowe's book. Before the Codrington find, Types PD7-PD12a were thought to have been struck by a single implement, but careful comparisons showed that most, if not all, were set in loose type, having at least four different founts and various settings. The overall range of known dates of usage for Type PD is 1 SEP 1780-14 AUG 1797. All dates shown below are from Ref. 1 except as noted. Type PD is generally known as a mark of origin, but is also known as a mark of transit ((3, 4)).

ANTIGUA.	ANTIGUA.	ANTIGUA	<i>ANTIGUA</i>
PD1	PD2	PD3	PD4

ANTIGUA.	ANTIGUA.	ANTIGUA.
PD5	PD6	PD7

ANTIGUA	ANTIGUA	ANTIGUA	ANTIGUA
PD8	PD9	PD10	PD10a

ANTIGUA	ANTIGUA	ANTIGUA
PD11	PD12	PD12a

---

((1)) Numbers refer to similarly numbered references at end of this section.

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>KNOWN</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
PD1	38x4mm	1 SEP 1780	Stop.
PD2	39½x4mm	9 MAY 1781	Stop.
PD3	27x3½mm	JUL 1782-10 AUG 1783	EDK from Ref. 5.
PD4	37x4mm	17 DEC 1783	
PD5	38½x3mm	1 APR 1786	Stop.
PD6	46x3mm	9 APR 1788-20 JUL 1789	Stop. Sub-variety 44x3mm known 1787 ((2)), EDK from Ref. 5.
PD7	34¼x4mm	8 NOV 1789-13 OCT 1790	Stop.
PD8	34½x4½mm	20 JUL 1790- 3 MAY 1793	Stop. Sub-variety without stop.
PD9	33½x4mm	31 MAY 1791-3 SEP 1793	Stop. Sub-variety without stop.
PD10	37x5mm	13 JAN-1794-24 JUL 1794	
PD10a	37x5mm	17 MAR 1794-11 JUL 1795	Later state of PD10 with letters shifted and possibly changed.
PD11	35x5mm	11 AUG 1795-24 Oct 1796	
PD12	36x5mm	6 AUG 1796-14 AUG 1797	EDK from Ref. 6.
PD12a	36x5mm		Sub-variety of PD12 with letters shifted.

A particularly interesting PD example is on a letter written by the right hand (lost at Tenerife in 1787) of Lord Horatio Nelson, directed to Basseterre, St. Kitts. This historic treasure is in the collection of Edward K. Thompson ((7, 8)). The M. W. Swetland collection contains an envelope letter dated 26 April 1795 with a Type PD strike unlike any of the types of the Codrington Correspondence, but somewhat similar to Type PD11 ((9)).

The second Antigua Post Mark is Type PF, the straight line ANTIGUA with dateline below ((2)). The dateline makes this mark approach modern postmarks more closely in concept; the estimation of the date of posting of covers with the earlier dateless Type PD being possible only through the date of the enclosed letter. Five varieties of Type PF were found in the Codrington Correspondence, as listed below, the basic illustration being taken from Lowe's book, along with the (letter) dates of usage, except for the LDK of Type PFc, which is recorded in the Lowe sale of the Reginald H. Urwick collection in 1964 ((10)) (In this case the date is the handstruck date, the letter being written in 1804). The overall range of known letter dates with Type PF and its varieties is MAR 24 1799-AUG 10 (or 18?) 1806. No real pattern of use of the several varieties is clear. One may conjecture that after using the two-digit year "99" in 1799, the four-digit year "1800" seemed more appropriate. A further conjecture is that in 1801 the "1" slugs were in short supply or that the canceller was damaged, necessitating the use of (last) three-digit years or years with numerals of varying sizes. Although four-digit years occurred at times during 1804-05, by mid-1806 the year dates were completely abandoned, according to the known examples.

**ANTIGUA  
MAR29 99**

PF

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>YEAR CODE</u>	<u>KNOWN</u>
PF	Two-digit	MAR 24 1799-FEB 17 1802
PFa	Four-digit	JUL 22 1800-AUG 31 1805
PFb	(Last) three-digit	FEB 28 1801-MAR 19 1801
PFc	(Last) three or four digit with mixed numerals	JUN 10 1801-JAN 15 1805 ((10))
PFd	No year date	JUL 19 1806-AUG 10 (or 18?) 1806



The third Antigua Post Mark is Robson Lowe's Type PG1, the large (35mm dia) fleuron mark (2)). Four varieties of the large fleuron are known, as follows -- Type PG1 with four-digit year date, as illustrated below from Ref. 1; Type PG1a without year date; and two other rare types. Type PG1b is known used JAN 15 1807, with black manuscript "1807" written in, and with inverted "1" in "15" (4)). Type PG1c is known used JUN 21 1815, with red manuscript "Withdrawn Ship Letter" written in on the handstruck mark (11)). The mark appears on a cover addressed to a destination near Bristol, bearing a red manuscript endorsement "Paid 1/5" in ostensibly the same ink and calligraphy as the fleuron endorsement. No British receiving mark appears on the cover, and accordingly it is presumed that the cover travelled by private ship to Bristol, from whence it was privately delivered. This unusual practice was authorized between 17 September 1814 and 11 July 1815 at nine British Post Offices including Bristol, under the Ship Letter Act of 1814, for mail from England overseas. The Antigua example indicates that the reverse procedure was used, presumably by the Packet Agent in St. John's. The basic procedure did not prove practical and was scrapped. The procedure was an attempt to collect at least part of the revenue on the many ship letters which travelled by private ship, instead of Government packet. Thus, the Act provided that persons wishing to send letters overseas by their own devices could hand the letters in to specified offices, pay one-third of the Packet rate, have the letter appropriately marked by special handstamps and forward them in any way personally. In the case of the Antigua cover discussed, the special rate of 1/5 may well have been arrived at as one-third of 4/2 (the rate for a double Packet letter) or 16 2/3d, rounded off to the nearest penny at 17d (11)). The known range of usage of the large fleuron marks is JAN 15 1807-MAY 10 1824, the dates of the various varieties being as shown below.

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>KNOWN</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
PG1	8 JUL 1809 (10)-10 MAY 1824 (1))	Not known 1811-1820 (1)).
PG1a	16 JUL 1810 (1)) - 5 APR 1824 (1))	Known on Guadeloupe letters as transit marks 1813-15 (12)).
PG1b	15 JAN 1807 (4))	
PG1c	21 JUN 1815 (11))	



PG1



PG2

The fourth Antigua Post Mark is Type PG2, the small (25mm dia) fleuron mark (2)). Eighteen varieties of PG2 exist, fifteen from the Codrington Correspondence (1)) and three others in the Cornell collection (4)). The varieties are comprised of variations in the setting of the date numeral and letter slugs, dating from the time that an emancipated slave was employed by the Packet Agent (1)). The known range of usage of the PG2 marks is AP 1 1825 (4))-FE 15 1841 (12)). The illustration below of the normal PG2 mark is from Ref. 1. All data given are from the same source, unless otherwise noted. Robson Lowe (1)) lists in detail the dates of usage in the Codrington Correspondence of Types PG2 (normal) and PG2a-PG2o (varieties). The dates of usage of the three unpublished varieties are given below. Undoubtedly, other

varieties of PG2 exist. Robson Lowe (1) notes that the year date was not changed in 1838 but rather 1837 continued in use until 1839.

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>KNOWN</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
PG2p	29 JAN 1841 ((4))-14 FEB 1841 ((12))	Inverted first year digit and "0" for "1" as fourth year digit.
PG2q	1 APR 1825 ((4))	"1329" for "1825".
PG2r	14 FEB 1835 ((4))	Inverted second day digit.

The fifth Antigua Post Mark is Robson Lowe's Type PH, the 30mm dia "ANTIGUA over Circular Arcs" stamp ((2)). Four varieties in date setting exist. This mark carried over into the adhesive period as a circular date stamp, used with obliterators as cancels. Type PH was registered for use at the GPO-London in 1841, in connection with the establishment of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company in 1840; the first sailing to the West Indies being that of the THAMES, which left Falmouth on 3 January 1842. The previous sailing packets carried the overseas mail from England from 1755 to 1842, mainly from Falmouth to the West Indies, and the first four Post Marks of Antigua were issued to the Packet Agency for use on such mail ((1,4,13)). The known range of usage of Type PH marks is 17 APR 1841 ((14))-28 FEB 1858 ((14)) as handstruck marks, and 28 JUL 1858 as circular date stamp ((4)) in the adhesive period. The illustration of the normal Type PH is from Ref. 1.

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>KNOWN</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
PH	17 APR 1841 ((14))-28 AUG 1857 ((4))	
PHa	3 MAY 1845 ((4))	Inverted first digit in year.
PHb	28 FEB 1858 ((4))	Manuscript second digit in day and inverted small fount second digit in year.
PHc	28 JUL 1858 ((4))	Small fount second digit in day and fourth digit in year. Used as cds.



PH



PO

The sixth Antigua Post Mark is similar but not identical to the Robson Lowe Type PO ((2,4)), having only single short arcs separating portions of the inscription. This mark was sent out from the GPO-London on 10 December 1857 for use as a date stamp with the Crowned-Circle-Paid-English Harbour mark and it was later used as a date stamp with the A18 obliterator ((4,13,15)). A unique example of this mark is known with two pairs of short arcs, as in Type PO, on a cut-to-shape piece dated 11 November 1861 ((4)), all other known examples being as illustrated. The illustration is that of the proof strike, supplied by E. B. Proud ((16)). The twin-arc example may have been struck by a second canceller, or possibly someone "helped" the strike by careful addition of the inner arcs to make it look more like Type PO. Dated usage of the sixth mark with the Crowned-Circle mark in the 1857-58, 1860-62 and possibly later periods, or with A18 cancelling Great Britain adhesives in the 1858-60 period has been

reported (4)). Later known usage dates with A18 cancelling Antigua adhesives show EDK of 10 February 1872 (17) and LDK of 12 March 1877 (9). In addition, usage may exist with the Crowned-Circle mark during periods of shortage of Antigua adhesives, as in the case of late usage of the Crowned-Circle-Paid-Antigua mark (4)).

The seventh Antigua Post Mark is Type PR, the 19mm diameter horizontal ANTIGUA in a small circle with various index letters. According to Jaffe (18), Type PR with Index C was sent out from the GPO-London on April 14, 1859, ostensibly to replace the badly worn Type PH, for use with the Type D Crowned-Circle-Paid-Antigua mark, which was registered at the GPO on March 9, 1850 (13), and with the two AO2 horizontal obliterations issued for use with Great Britain adhesives and registered at the GPO on April 14 and 28, 1858 (19). It is known, from examples, that the index letter changed from C to A ca. 1863, and again to B ca. 1870. The overall range of dates of usage is MR 13 1860 (20) to DE 10 1876 (21). The Type PR marks are known struck in both black and red, the latter normally with Type D. The marks began as CDS marks, but are known on rare occasions as cancellations on Antigua adhesives. The illustration is from Reference 21.

<u>DATE OF USAGE OF TYPE PR</u>		
<u>INDEX</u>	<u>CIRCULAR DATE STAMP</u>	<u>CANCELLATION</u>
C	MR 13 60 (20)-JU 27 61 (4) (Ref. 2 says 1859)	
A	FE 25 68 (22)-DE 19 69 (4)	NO 11 63 (21,23)-JA 27 67 (4)
B	JA 4 70 (4)-MY 2 72 (4)	DE 10 75 (21,23)-DE 10 76 (21)



Thomas Barrow (21) notes that the letter heights on his examples with Index A are 3mm, while those with Index B measure 2½mm. W. G. Cornell (4) measures 3mm on his examples of all three indices. Ink spread and strike clarity obscure such measurements. Two or more separate cancellers may have existed.

According to Robson Lowe (24), the Post Marks PD5 and PD6, as well as the Ship Letter Mark S2 (see below) were made in the local Gazette office on Antigua. This is confirmed by contemporary publications in which type from the same fount was used.

The Robson Lowe article "An Antigua Find" (5) describes a dossier of sixty-five letters from Antigua between 1770 and 1830, the correspondence of the Tudway family of Somersetshire, relative to its Antigua sugar plantation. An additional part of the Tudway correspondence (another sixty-five letters between 1808 and 1841) is described by Robson Lowe in Ref. 25.

Colin Maycock's series of articles entitled "The Plantation Papers" (12) chronicles the correspondence of the period 1814-1854 between the British Board of Customs and their Collectors and Comptrollers in the Colonies in the West Indies.

### 3.2 SHIP LETTER MARKS

The first Antigua Ship Letter Mark, Type S1, is a unique example from the Codrington Correspondence (1), known November 6, 1789. The second, Type S2, has two known examples - November 30, 1799 (1) and June 28, 1800 (5). The S1 example was sent from England to Antigua, while the two S2 examples travelled the reverse route. The third Ship Letter Mark

is the two-line Type SC mark of which some ten examples are known between 1841 and 1868 ((1,22)). It is assumed that all three marks were applied at the Ship Letter Office in St. John's. The illustrations below are taken from Reference 1 for Types S1 and S2, while that of Type SC is sketched from a photograph of the Glassco cover of February 25, 1868 ((22)).

ANTIGUA SHIP LE R

S1

ANTIGUA SHIP LETTER

S2

ANTIGUA  
SHIP LETTER

SC

### 3.3 GENERAL POST STAMPS

The two Antigua General Post Stamps are Crowned-Circle-Paid stamps, struck in red to denote pre-payment of postage. In an effort to avoid confusion, as well as forgery, since the British Government desired to avoid introducing colonial adhesive stamps, the paid stamps were issued to all overseas ports served by British Mail Boats, beginning in the West Indies with Belize in 1841 and finishing with Demerara in 1857. The initial use of the paid stamps was for letters addressed outside of the Empire, but later use after the Great Britain adhesive period extended this to all destinations. The dates of registration of the Antigua marks at the GPO-London were March 9, 1850 for the Type D Antigua mark (St. John's) and December 10, 1857 for the Type D1 ENGLISH HARBOR ANTIGUA mark (Note the spelling of HARBOR, occasioned by the mark format) ((13)). The double-circle Type D marks were issued prior to June 1852, while after that date single-circle Type D1 marks were issued. The Crowned-Circle-Paid marks were accompanied on cover by the amount of postage prepaid in manuscript, usually in red, and the normal post mark, sometimes in red. The paid marks themselves were struck in red ((13)). Type D was used in the period 1850-58, with the Type PH post mark. The type D1 mark was used 1857-58, with the Type PO post mark. After May 8, 1858, when Great Britain adhesive stamps were introduced, the Crowned-Circle marks were not used until after April 1, 1860, when the control of the Antigua Post Office was transferred to the Colony. After this date and until the introduction of the first Antigua adhesives in August 1862, Type D (with Type PR) and Type D1 (with Type PO) were again used in the period 1860-62. In later years, occasional use of Type D is recorded in times of shortage of adhesives ((4,13)). The overall ranges of dates of usage for the Crowned-Circle stamps are 1850-1869 for Type D and 1857-1861 for Type D1 ((2)). The illustrations below are taken from Reference 16.



D



D1

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## Postage Accounts in Bermuda

by Jack Arnell

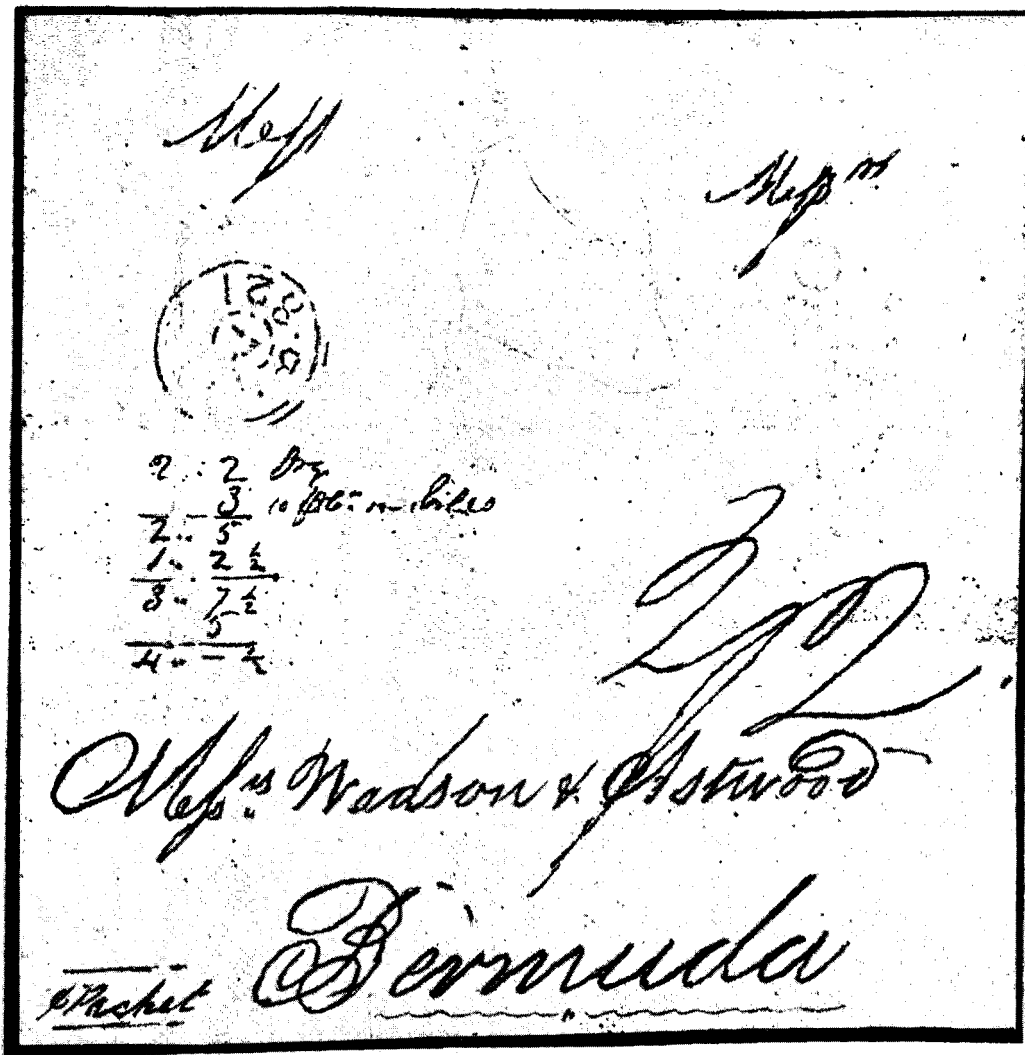
Among my transatlantic stampless letters between the Canadas and Great Britain during the middle of the Nineteenth Century are a number with account numbers in ink in one of the upper front corners. Although I never confirmed that Canadian post offices operated charge accounts for their regular customers, it seemed to be the only logical explanation for these manuscript notations.

Recently, when I was showing several of these letters to Geoffrey Osborn, a former member of the Group, he produced a photostat of an 1821 packet letter to Bermuda, which showed a ten percent charge added to the packet postage for this credit privilege. As proof that this was the practice for an unknown period of time at the Hamilton, Bermuda postoffice, a notice appeared in the 26 July 1842 issue of the "Bermuda Royal Gazette" as follows:

NOTICE

POSTAGES must in future be Paid on DELIVERY, as no Postage Accounts will be kept after the 31st Instant.

Post Office, Hamilton, July 25, 1842



The total postage due was worked out on the letter, as can be seen in the above illustration. It can be interpreted as follows:

Packet Postage	2..2 Sterling
10% credit charge	3
	<hr/>
	2..5
Conversion to currency	1..2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	3..7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inland postage in Currency	5
	<hr/>
	4..- $\frac{1}{2}$

Thus the total postage collected was 4/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

# More about Trinidad Meters

by Fred F. Seifert

Two previous articles on this subject were published in the Journals of October 1972 and June 1973. Enough additional information has now been acquired to write a third article. Most of these new listings were provided by Mrs. Maria de Freitas of Saint Augustine, Trinidad, who also furnished considerable data for the June 1973 installment of this series. Brian Limrick and Ben Ramkissoon also sent us some very useful reports, and as would be expected René Léotaud provided invaluable help.

This report will fill some gaps in the previous lists, extend dates of use of a few, and tell of a few previously unrecorded types. The story is still far from complete though, and further data will be most welcome.

## RN TYPE METERS

- RN 36. Lever Bros. W.I. Ltd., Port of Spain (16 VIII 72) (22 V 73)
- RN 56. Trinity Advertising, Port of Spain (28 VIII 63) (17 IV 73)
- RN 82. LKD 30 VIII 73
- RN 83. LKD 21 V 73 (Slogan)
- RN 90. Alstons Marketing, Port of Spain (8 VII 69) (20 VII 73)
- RN 96. Trinidad Shipping Co. Ltd., Port of Spain (16 VI 71) (27 VI 73)
- RN 100. United Security Group of Companies, Port of Spain (13 VII 73)
- RN 101. LKD 10 V 73
- RN 102. LKD 26 VII 73
- RN 105. Grell & Co. Ltd., Port of Spain (4 VIII 72) (22 II 73)
- RN 107. Winsure Life Ins. Co. Ltd., Port of Spain (5 VII 73)
- RN 111. Geo. F. Huggins, San Fernando (23 II 73)
- RN 112. W.I. Shipping Corp., Port of Spain (20 II 73) (20 VII 73)
- RN 113. Agostini Bros. (Ins.) Ltd., Port of Spain (9 VII 73) (25 VII 73)
- RN 114. Trinidad & Tobago Productivity Center, Port of Spain (( VII 73)

## NE TYPE METERS

- NE 20. LKD 13 VII 73
- NE 25. LKD 9 VII 73
- NE 37. A.M. Provan & Associates, Port of Spain (13 VII 73)
- NE 42. Insurance Brokers WI Ltd., Port of Spain (24 VII 73)
- NE 44. Barclays Bank, Tunapuna (3 VII 73)
- NE 45. (unknown), Port of Spain (22 VI 73)

## U TYPE METERS

- U 29. LKD 1 VIII 73
- U 63. LKD 11 VII 73
- U 64. LKD 19 VII 73
- U 69. Industrial & Automotive Svcs. Carib. Ltd., Port of Spain (27 VI 73) (12 VII 73)
- U 73. LKD 13 VII 73
- U 85. Trinidad & Tobago Printing and Packaging, Port of Spain (10 VII 73)
- U 91. Brinks Trinidad Ltd., Port of Spain (16 II 73) (27 VI 73)
- U 92. (unknown), San Fernando (14 VI 73)
- U 94. LKD 19 VII 73
- U 96. K & E/CPV Caribbean Ltd., Port of Spain (11 IV 73) (24 IV 73)

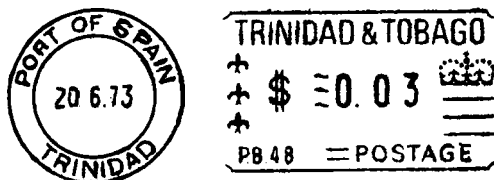
The 1947 issue of *The Trinidad Philatelic Review* contains an advertisement by Pereira & Co. Ltd., illustrating a hand operated Universal "Multivalor" Postal Franker. This

style of "U" meter was no doubt the one that produced the low-numbered "U" imprints. The value to be imprinted was set by positioning three levers in vertical slots that were each numbered from 0 to 9. Thus the maximum reading was \$9.99. The advertisement stressed the value of the machine as a safeguard against theft.

PB TYPE METERS

- P.B.4 LKD 9 VII 73
- P.B.14 Berger Paints T'dad Ltd., Port of Spain (9 VII 73)
- P.B.15 T & T External Telecomm. Co. Ltd., Port of Spain (17 VIII 72) (6 VII 73)
- P.B.17 LKD 6 VIII 73
- P.B.18 LKD 25 VII 73 (Slogan)
- P.B.23 B.H. Rose, Port of Spain (17 VIII 72) (16 VII 73)
- P.B.31 Polymer (Carib) Ltd., Port of Spain (2 VIII 73)
- P.B.32 T & T Electricity Co., Port of Spain (16 VII 72)
- P.B.38 Geddes Grant Sprostons Industries Ltd., Port of Spain (? 73)
- P.B.39 Sterling Drug International Ltd., Port of Spain (27 III 73)
- P.B.095 (unknown), Port of Spain (27 6 73)

PB NEW DESIGN

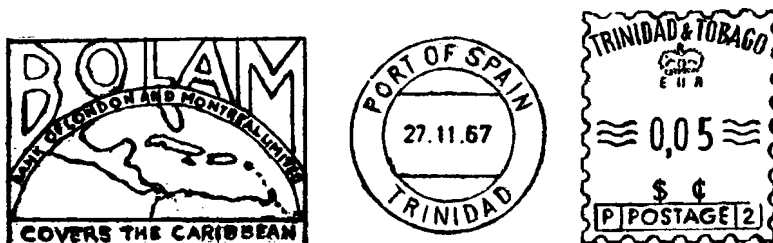


A new design of Pitney Bowes meter mark has been reported by Maria de Freitas, and a strike of it is illustrated above. The following two meters are noted:

- P.B.47 Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co., Port of Spain (25 7 73)
- P.B.48 Pereira & Co. Ltd., Port of Spain (20 6 73)

Not previously listed are three further types, P, S, and RV. Examples of each style are illustrated, and known numbers are given in the lists which follow:

P TYPE METERS



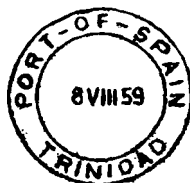
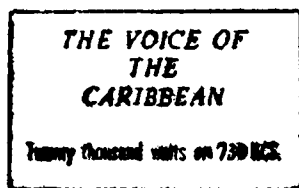
- P 1 Ash & Watson
- P 2 Bank of London & Montreal Ltd., Port of Spain (27.11.67) Slogan
- P 3 Australian Government Trade Commission, Port of Spain (6.10.71) (20.7.72)
- P 4 Nestles Products (T'dad),Ltd., Port of Spain (6.6.69) Slogan

S TYPE METERS

The S Type meter has been noted in two designs. The S 2 mark, not shown here, has a stamp part that is similar to that of U 60, an illustration of which may be found on page 150 of the October 1972 Journal. However, the value is expressed in a somewhat

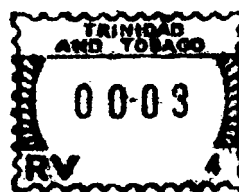


different form, reading \*0.05 on a strike shown us by René Léotaud. The three other meters of this type have the design of S 7, Shown below.



- S 2 (unknown), Port of Spain (29 III 61)
- S 7 The Voice of the Caribbean, Port of Spain (8 VIII 59)
- S 11? West Indian National Insurance Co. Ltd., Port of Spain (16 IV 69)
- S 13 (unknown), Port of Spain (21 VII 72)

RV TYPE METERS



- RV ? Industrial Agencies, San Fernando (2 V 73)
- RV 4 Xerox, Port of Spain (4 VII 73) (9 VII 73)

\*\*\*\*\*

LONG OUT-OF-PRINT JOURNALS AND OTHER LITERATURE NOW AVAILABLE ----

Early numbers of our British Caribbean Philatelic Journal were printed in such small quantities that most of our members do not have copies. Thanks to a member who asks to remain anonymous, we now have 15 sets of Xerox copies of Journals 1 through 10 of 1961 and 1962 available. These are offered to our members at \$6.50, postpaid, while they last. All income received will go to our BCPSG Treasury.

The same member also donated Xerox copies of the following out-of-print publications to be sold for the benefit of our Group:

*Nevis*, by Fred J. Melville (1910); *Dominica*, by Bertram W.H. Poole (1909); The March 1962 issue of *The American Revenuer*, featuring an 11 page article, *The Fiscal Stamps of Jamaica*, by Byron R. Cameron; and a 22 page extract from a ca. 1802 book, *Modern and Authentic System of Universal Geography*, by George Alexander Cooke, Esq. Covering the West Indies, this latter item was originally provided by Byron Cameron, with each member as of January 1964 receiving a copy as a supplement to the Journal.

Sets of the above four items are offered members at \$4, postpaid, per set.

One copy of THE JAMAICA OBLITERATOR VALUATION LIST is available at \$1.25, postpaid.

A few copies of the Index to Journals W/N's 1 through 70 (1961 - 1972) are available to members for the cost of mailing them. Shipping weight is 3 ounces.

Send orders to COL. FRED F. SEIFERT, 3106 FLORIDA STREET NE, ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87110, or to ALFRED J. BRANSTON, 11 PATCHING HALL LANE, CHELMSFORD, ESSEX CM1 4DH, ENGLAND

## OUR SECRETARY REPORTS:

### NEW MEMBERS:

All applicants listed on page 25 of the April 1974 and page 49 of the June 1974 Journals have been admitted to membership.

### NEW APPLICANTS:

GIBSON, Giles A., P. O. Drawer G, Novato, Calif. 94947. Retired. Collects worldwide.  
By A.N. Johnson.

MOSS, 1Lt James S., HHT, 1st Sqdn. 2nd Armd Cav. Regt., APO New York 09411. Army officer. Collects Br. North America and revenues (specialized), BWI general - pre-QEII.  
By A.N. Johnson.

WILSON, Chester E., 6264 M-68 Highway, Rogers City, MI 49779. Student. Covers and postally used of BWI (mainly Antigua), Scotland, U.S., Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand.  
By A.N. Johnson.

### RESIGNATIONS:

Auld, Norman W.; Brack, John; Cassibry, Hugh W.; Collier, George P.; Felix, Ervin J.; Miller, Cleaveland D.; Plowright, B.J.; Sweet, Peter C.; Warren, Richard S.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

DUVALL, Allen H., 121 Bumont Dr., Hendersonville, NC 28739.

HORTON, Ralph D., Plot 74, Country Estate off Hackthorn Rd., Lincoln, Lincolnshire, Eng.

MEAD, Michael E., 721 Lindbergh Ave., Peekskill, N.Y. Occupation now graduate student.

RODGERS, Richard R., 2612 Greenleaf, Houston, TX 77009.

### LOST MEMBERS:

Does anyone know the whereabouts of ROBIN W. IRWIN, Flat 22, Park Place, Park Parade, Harrogate, Yorkshire, England? Correspondence to this address has come back endorsed "Gone Away".

Also on the missing list is JOHN CAMACHO of 302 S. Oakknoll Ave., Pasadena, CA 91101.

Please check your address labels carefully and advise this office of any discrepancies. We are presently converting to a computer addressing system.

\*\*\*\*\*

## NEW ISSUES

### ANTIGUA

23 SEP 74

WORLD FOOTBALL CUP. A set of four values, 5¢, 35¢, 75¢ and \$1.00 plus a souvenir sheet bearing all four values and two labels. Lithographed by Format International Security Printers and designed by G. L. Vasarhelyi. The stamps will be issued in sheetlets of five stamps with a label which portrays the World Cup.

20 OCT 74

CENTENARY OF BIRTH OF WINSTON CHURCHILL. A set of four stamps, 5¢ - Winston the schoolboy (Hasrow); 35¢ - Portrait of Sir Winston and "His Finest

Hour"; 75¢ - Sir Winston's Coat of Arms; \$1.00 - Escape route from Africa. Also to be issued is a souvenir sheet which bears all four values. Designed by Victor Whiteley and lithographed by Format International in sheets of 50.

### BARBADOS

16 SEP 74 **DEFINITIVE SERIES.** Set of sixteen stamps depicting various types of orchids: 1¢ - *Cattleya gaskelliana*; 2¢ - *Renanthera storiei*; 3¢ - *Dendrobium rose Marie*; 4¢ - *Epidendrum ibaguense*; 5¢ - *Schomburgkia humboltii*; 8¢ - *Oncidium ampliatum*; 10¢ - *Arachnis maggie Oei*; 12¢ - *Dendrobium aggregatum*; 15¢ - *Paphiopedilum puddle*; 25¢ - *Epidendrum ciliare* (eyelash); 35¢ - *Bletia patula*; 50¢ - *Phalaenopsis schillreiana* Sunset Glow; \$1 - *Ascocenda red gem*; \$2.50 - *Brassolaeliocattleya nugget*; \$5 - *Caularthron bicornutum*; \$10 - *Vanda Josephine Black*. Designed by the PAD Studio and photogravure printed by Harrison and Sons on CA watermarked paper.

9 OCT 74 **CENTENARY OF THE UPU.** A set of 4 stamps, 8¢ - Symbol of the UPU and a Barbados stamp; 35¢ - UPU symbol and the globe encircled by mail; 50¢ - UPU symbol and the Barbados Coat of Arms; \$1.00 - UPU symbol and the island of Barbados with a ship and plane. A souvenir sheet will also be issued. The set is lithographed by Questa and designed by Harrison and Sons Studio.

### CAYMAN ISLANDS

2 SEP 74 The **HANDICRAFT** issue announced to be released on this date has been postponed. No new release date has yet been announced.

30 NOV 74 **SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL BIRTH CENTENARY.** A set of two stamps, 12¢ - The Arms of the Cinque Ports and the Lord Warden's Flag, the Cinque Ports; 50¢ - The Churchill Coat of Arms, and a souvenir sheet. Designed by P. B. Powell and lithographed by De La Rue in panes of 25.

### DOMINICA

SEP 74 **CHURCHILL BIRTH CENTENARY.** Six stamps and a souvenir sheet, ½¢ - A colonist with Churchill; 1¢ - Churchill and Eisenhower; 2¢ - Churchill and Roosevelt; 20¢ - Churchill in uniform of First Lord of Admiralty; 45¢ - Churchill the painter; \$2 - Churchill giving the "V"; souvenir sheet - the 45¢ and \$2 stamps and the attack on London during World War II portrayed on its border.

### GRENADA

SEP 74 **CHURCHILL BIRTH CENTENARY.** Set of two, 35¢ and \$2.00 plus a souvenir sheet bearing a 75¢ and \$1 stamp and portraying a World War II action scene in the border. Designed by Vasarhelyi and lithographed by Format International in sheetlets of 5.

SEP 74 **UPU CENTENARY.** A souvenir sheet and set of eight stamps, ½¢ - U.S. mail in 19th Century train, Concorde 1970's; 1¢ - two mail carriers, Caesar 1839 and helicopter 1974; 2¢ - air mail past and present; 8¢ - pigeon post 1480, telephone service 1974; 15¢ - 18th Century bellman, tracking antenna 1974; 25¢ - German Imperial messenger 1450, satellite 1970's; 35¢ - French pillar box 1850, sea mail 1974; \$1 - German postman 18th Century, mail train 1980's; souvenir sheet - a \$2 value with St. Gotthard mail coach 1735. Designed by Vasarhelyi and lithographed by Format International in sheets of 50.

GRENADA GRENADINES

- SEP 74 CHURCHILL BIRTH CENTENARY. Details same as for Grenada issue. This issue was available at the main post offices in Petit Martinique, Hillsborough, Carriacou and St. George's, Grenada.
- 24 SEP 74 UPU CENTENARY. A souvenir sheet and set of four stamps, 8¢ - two mail carriers, Caesar 1839 and helicopter 1974; 25¢ - German Imperial messenger 1450 and satellite 1970's; 35¢ - air mail past and present; \$1 - 18th Century bellman and tracking antenna 1974; souvenir sheet - bears a \$1 stamp portraying U.S. mail in the 19th Century and Concorde 1970's, and a \$2 stamp portraying a German postman in the 18th Century and mail train 1980's. Printing details same as for Grenada issue except this issued in sheetlets of five with a label showing maps of Carriacou and Petit Martinique.

MONTSERRAT

- 30 NOV 74 CHURCHILL BIRTH CENTENARY. Set of two stamps, 35¢ - Churchill and the Houses of Parliament; 70¢ - Churchill and his birthplace, Blenheim Palace; and a souvenir sheet. Lithographed by De La Rue and designed by Richard Granger Barrett. Issued in panes of 25.

ST. KITTS

- OCT 74 OPENING OF GOLDEN ROCK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. There will be two souvenir sheets in this issue, 40¢ and 45¢, each having the same design. Lithographed by Questa and designed by John Waddington Studio. Release date not yet announced.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

- SEP 74 HUMMING BIRD ISSUE. One year ago Harold and Kwailan La Borde completed a round the world voyage on their craft, Humming Bird II. Their point of departure was Trinidad. Two stamps in set, 40¢ - Humming Bird I on its transatlantic crossing, 1960; 50¢ - Humming Bird II and portraits of the La Borde's. Designed and photogravure printed by Harrison and Sons in sheets of 50.

TURKS AND CAICOS

DEFINITIVE NEW PRINTING of the 2¢ value with CA upright watermark.

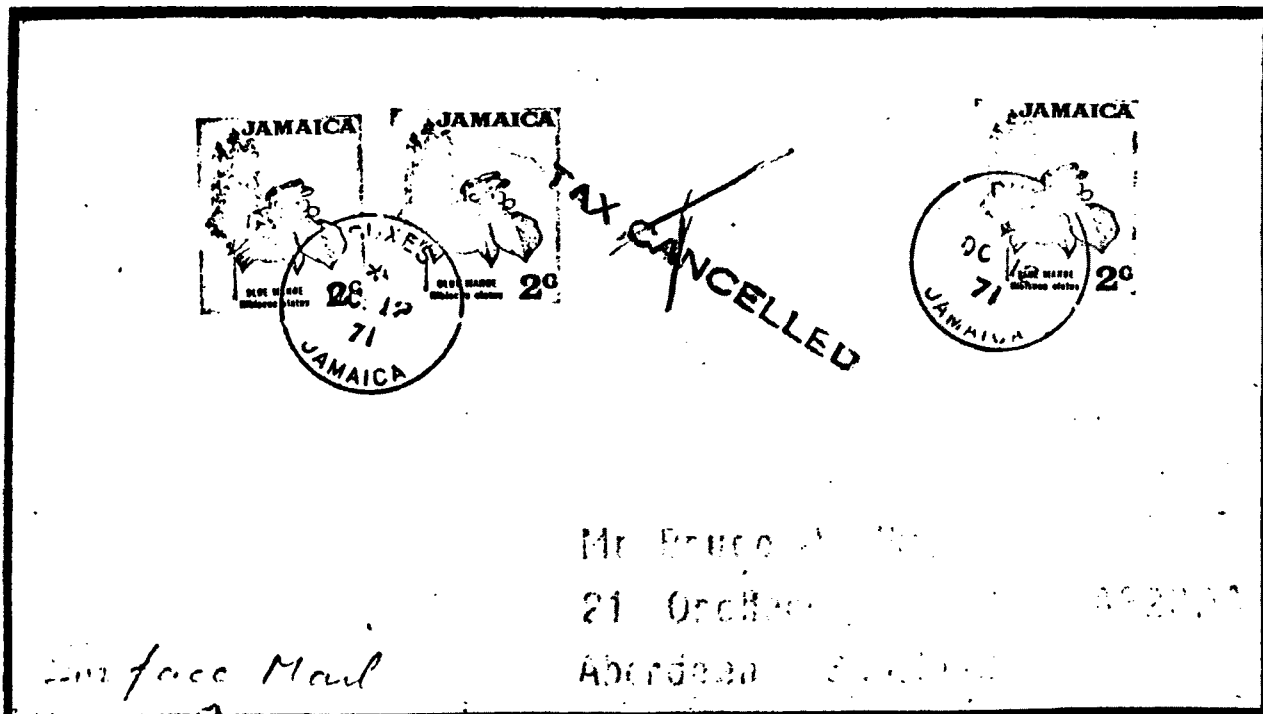
Information in the foregoing listings has been provided by the Crown Agents Stamp Bureau, StanGib Ltd., and the Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation.

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## **BITS & PIECES from HERE & THERE**

BAHAMAS - Malcolm Watts has sent in a cover bearing purple rectangular blocked hand-stamps reading SECOND NOTICE and THIRD NOTICE. Tom Foster, who had not seen these markings before, thinks that they were applied in the Bahamas. It is suggested that they are used on letters addressed to government offices, which are awaiting collection, and are the counterpart of the UNCLAIMED marking used on private letters, which are not collected or claimed. Malcolm would like any information on these markings and the dates, etc. of any covers in members' collections. His address is "Good Intent", 18 Linden Way, Wetherby, Yorkshire, England.

JAMAICA - In "Jamaica Jottings" in the October 1973 Journal, Bob Topaz reported seeing a TAX CANCELLED strike, which was new to him, and wondered at its origin. In response, Bruce Walker has sent in the following example of this mark with the comment that in his opinion it "was definitely applied in Jamaica as in this country (Great Britain) the word 'TAX' is not used to denote surcharges on mail." Can any other member throw further light on this strike?



ST. VINCENT - It is reported that the new St. Vincent Philatelic Services are providing free copies of new issues overprinted "SPECIMEN" to "selected" clients. There have been several changes of watermark and paper in the definitive issue, as well as three surcharges, a complete overprinting of "GRENADINES" and a double overprinting with "SPECIMEN" and "GRENADINES". This seems to suggest bait for "stamp savers", rather than a real postal need.

John Willem has received a letter from E. R. Hannaway, the Postmaster General of St. Vincent, reporting that all six post offices shown in the October 1973 list as "to be opened shortly are now open. These are - Greggs, Owia, South Rivers, Rose Bank, Rilland Hill and Campden Park.

John also reports receiving a Christmas card in an envelope bearing a perfectly cancelled Seal of the local Chest and Heart Association as the only adhesive. On querying Mr. Hannaway, he was told that both these seals and Unity Seals had inadvertently been used as postage and were processed by temporary holiday help. He was cautioned that anyone who received such mail should "disregard same as a collector's item of any philatelic value".

TURKS AND CAICOS - Tom Giraldi and Charles Ricksecker have been unsuccessful in getting covers, which they have sent to COCKBURN HARBOUR, South Caicos, registered at that sub-postoffice. As SALT CAY, Turks Island, the other sub-postoffice in the group, definitely provides such registrations on mail requests, they believe that the postmaster at COCKBURN HARBOUR is authorized to register letters, but will not do so for overseas collectors.

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## Personal Mention:

BEN RAMKISSOON made a 10-day Caribbean trip early this year, which included Trinidad, Barbados and St. Lucia. While in Trinidad, he visited JOE CHIN ALEONG and spoke to BILL MATTHEWS by phone.

AL BRANSTON presented a paper on "Some West Indian Forgeries" before the RPSL on 15 February 1973, and the first portion of it is printed in the May 1974 issue of the "London Philatelist".

At the Yorkshire Philatelic Association Convention held at Halifax, England at the end of April 1974, MICK REGO won the Postal Stationery Class and received a BCPSG Pewter Medal, along with the local trophy, for his exhibit of British Guiana. KEN WATSON came second in the General Class with a display of Nevis and was given a BCPSG Certificate.

DOTTIE STAPP won a Silver Award at the SOJEX 1974 show in Atlantic City for her Leeward Island exhibit.

DOROTHY and EDDIE ADELSON reported having a good time in Toronto at STAMPEX 1974, where they had a bourse table. After a brief stay at home, they took off for South America, where they journeyed down the Amazon by boat from the interior of Brazil. Eddie says that it was great, but he wouldn't try it again!

As a follow-up to Miami, GALE RAYMOND & CHARLES SAWYER hopped over to Anguilla, but there has been no report as to what they found.

Each month, the Stanley Gibbons Romano Gallery in London features a display of some outstanding collection. The August display was "Rare Stamps and Postal History of Bermuda" from the SIR HENRY TUCKER collection.

CHUCK CWIAKALA barely got home from a stay in Mexico City, when he had to take off for Caracas and a few other points in South America. It takes a lot of travel to keep the world supplied with DIAL soap!

The report in the April Journal that a Silver Medal was won by BERT LATHAM at STAMPEX 1974 was incorrect. A Silver-Gilt was his award. BUNNIE COLLINSON won a like award for her Barbados exhibit.

CHARLES RICKSECKER spent a week in Bermuda on his way from St. Thomas to the United States in mid-July. In addition to spending an evening with your editor, he toured the islands on an auxiliary bicycle, stopping at every sub-postoffice to send registered letters to himself as part of his endless quest in that specialty of his.

GERRY and ANNE SANCHO spent three days with the ADELSONS in Miami early this year.

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