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THIS ONLY RECORDED STRIKE OF THE CALDERWOOD, JAMAICA TRD IN BLACK INK (LOT 186) IS ONE OF THE ITEMS OFFERED IN THE GROUP'S 1975 AUCTION SLATED FOR OCT. 26 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ANNUAL GET-TOGETHER AT NOJEX, CRANFORD, N.J. EIGHT PAGES OF AUCTION OFFERS ARE FEATURED IN THIS EDITION OF THE JOURNAL (Starts after page 80).

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## THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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## President's Message

British Caribbean postal history specialists would do well by applying for membership in the British West Indies Study Circle, our companion group in the U.K. Founded in 1954, the BWISC now includes a membership of more than 300. At last count, over 130 BWISC members are also members of the BCPSG!

The BWISC has the same objectives as our BCPSG - the propagation of the study of the postage stamps and postal history of the islands that comprise the British West Indies plus Bermuda, British Guiana (Guyana) and British Honduras (Belize). We are colleagues, not competitors, and membership in one organization complements that in the other. The camaraderie between the members of our two groups was further fostered when the BWISC members hosted a delegation of BCPSG members and their wives visiting PHILYMPIA ${ }^{170}$, the international philatelic exhibition in London. The various personal meetings, and the luncheon held in honor of the BCPSG, cemented many a lasting friendship.

The BWISC publishes an excellent quarterly "Bulletin", edited by Michael Sheppard - whose own name has been by-lined in our BCPJournal on many occasions. The Circle has also published a number of comprehensive handbooks on various aspects of British Caribbean postal history. Auctions containing numerous interesting and desirable postal history items are conducted on a regular basis; mail bids are accepted from all BWISC members in good standing.

BWISC membership is worldwide in scope, and is open to all British Caribbean collectors, whether they bebeginning or advanced. Requests for membership particulars should be directed to the BWISC secretary: Ian P. Chard, 48 The Shrublands, Potters Bar, Herts., EN6 2BW, England. If more convenient, BCPSG members residing in the U.K. can telephone Chard at Potters Bar 54491.

# Grenada's Independence 1974 Mark 

by W. Danforth Walker

To commemorate its change in political status from associated statehood to complete independence, Grenada issued a slogan handstamp in the spring of 1973. The handstamp which is illustrated below, was put into use at the G.P.O., St. George's and the District Post Offices at Gouyave, Victoria, Sauteurs, Grenville and Carriacou.


None of the Postal Stations were issued a handstamp. On the date Grenada officially proclaimed its independence, 7 February 1974, only one D. P. O. was still actively using its handstamp, and the G.P.O. was only using it occasionally. By early July 1974, the use of the handstamp had ceased.

The handstamps for the different post offices were probably made out of rubber, as they frequently expanded. All the handstamps are similar and probably made from one die, as the third ' $N$ ' in 'INDE PENDENCE' for all handstamps has a short left upright. Most of the handstamps underwent very rapid deterioration and distortion after brief use, thus good strikes are uncommon for most of the handstamps. The handstamp normally does not touch the postage stamp, although examples have been seen where the handstamp was used as a cancel.

## G. P.O. at St. George's, St. George's parish

Earliest known date 26 AP 1973
Latest known date 10 AP 1974

The earliest known date for use of the handstamp is 26 AP 1973 and it is on a G. P.O. cover. The handstamp at the G.P.O. underwent considerable expansion and deterioration. Early strikes measure $24 \times 53.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ and the impression appears as a uniform rectangle. Expansion, deterioration and distortion of the handstamp was evident by mid-May 1973 and a poor strike on 10 AP 1974 measures $26 \times 59 \mathrm{~mm}$, with the width of the handstamp at each end being one to two millimeters wider than the 26 mm width recorded in the center of the handstamp. All G. P.O. strikes are in black ink. The G. P.O. only actively used its handstamp from 26 AP 1973 to 22 JY 1973, and even during this period many covers were not struck with it. Only rarely is the G. P. O. handstamp seen applied to covers posted at Postal Stations and passing through the G. P.O.

GOUYAVE, St. John's parish
Earliest known date 28 AP 1973
Latest known date 4 OC 1973

The D.P.O. at Gouyave used its handstamp less frequently than most other post offices. Originally measuring $24 \times 53.5 \mathrm{~mm}$, it had expanded to $24.5 \times 56 \mathrm{~mm}$ by late July 1973, when it went out of active use. All strikes are recorded in black and by July 1973, the handstamp was taking on the bow tie appearance noted for the G.P.O. strikes, with the width at the center less than at the ends.

VICTORIA, St. Mark's parish

| Earliest known date | 8 MY 1973 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Latest known date | 2 JY 1974 |

The D.P.O. at Victoria was the only post office still actively using its handstamp when Grenada achieved independence on 7 February 1974. Active use of the handstamp continued until $4 J U 1974$, and since then only one example has been seen, the LKD of 2 JY 1974 . Enough Victoria covers have been examined between 3 JY 1974 and mid-November 1974 to document that the handstamp is no longer being used on ordinary commercial mail. Considering its relatively long period of active use, the handstamp held up quite well. Early strikes measure $24.5 \times 54 \mathrm{~mm}$ and a strike on 1 AU 1973 measured $25 \times 56 \mathrm{~mm}$. By the summer of 1974 , the handstamp had expanded to $28.5 \times 61 \mathrm{~mm}$ and gave a weak impression, although its rectangular shape was still fairly well maintained. The Victoria post office only used black ink for the handstamp.

SAUTEURS, St. Patrick's parish

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { Earliest known date } & 1 \text { MY } 1973 \\
\text { Latest known date } & 12 \text { NO } 1973
\end{array}
$$

All strikes except the LKD of 12 NO 1973 are in purple ink, while the LKD strike is in black ink. Sauteurs' handstamp showed the least deterioration and distortion of all these handstamps. A relatively large portion of the strikes are good and clear. Early strikes measure $23 \times 53.5 \mathrm{~mm}$, and no appreciable expansion of the handstamp has been noted. Active use ceased in mid-September 1973 and the latest known date with a purple impression is 30 OC 1973.

GRENVILLE, St. Andrew's parish


State I
EKD 27 AP 1973
LKD 31 MY 1973


State II
EKD 5 JU 1973
LKD 19 JU 1973

As can be seen by the above illustrations and dates, the Grenville handstamp went into rapid deterioration soon after it was put into service and had the shortest life span of any of these handstamps. Its original impression, which is classified as State I, measured $24.5 \times 54 \mathrm{~mm}$.

Sometime between 31 May and 5 June 1973, the handstamp developed at least one vertical crack near the center. This crack appears as ablack vertical line running the complete width of the handstamp. On either side of this black line, the handstamp lettering is very weak or else completely missing, producing a vertical blank area $2-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide on either side of this line. This has been designated State II. This condition lasted from 5 June to about 19 June 1973. It is likely that more than one vertical crack developed in the handstamp during this period, as sometimes the vertical line runs through the ' $N$ ' of 'GRENADA', and at other times through the ' $D$ ' of 'GRENADA'. Even if two or more cracks developed in the handstamp during State $I$, only one black vertical line is found on any single strike.

In State III, two vertical black lines are to be found, usually falling on both sides of the ' N ' of 'GRENADA', the second 'N' of 'INDEPENDENCE' and the '7' of '1974'. There is still some blank area between the two vertical black lines and also on the outer edges of these lines, but the blank area is not as pronounced as in State II. Actually, portions of the letters and number between the two black vertical lines are still visible in this state. State $\Pi I$ is known to have occured between 25 JU 1973 and 28 JY 1973.

All Grenville strikes are in black ink. Although difficult to measure because of the cracks, it appears the Grenville handstamp had expanded to $26 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ on 28 JY 1973 and had taken on the bow tie appearance described for the G. P.O. handstamp, with the width at the ends of the handstamp greater than in the middle. Because of its short life, the Grenville handstamp is one of the least common.

ST. DAVID'S, St. David's parish

St. David's D. P.O. apparently was not issued one of these handstamps. The quantity of mail originating at St. David's is normally quite small, and was practically nonexistent during the period of greatest use of the Independence handstamps. The author has only seen four covers originating at St. David's between May and July 1973, and none of these covers have an Independence handstamp. From this limited information, the above conclusion was drawn.

CARRIACOU post office at Hillsborough, Carriacou parish

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { Earliest known date } & 3 \mathrm{MY} 1973 \\
\text { Latest known date } & 16 \mathrm{AU} 1973
\end{array}
$$

The Carriacou handstamp underwent little distortion and deterioration during use. Early strikes measure $23 \times 52.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ and late strikes $23 \times 53 \mathrm{~mm}$, with only minor deterioration appearing in late strikes. It is generally found in purple during the period 3 MY 1973 to 22 MY 1973, and occasionally through 5 JU 1973. At other times, the strike was in black.

Not only did the Carriacou D. P.O. apply this handstamp to covers posted at Hillsborough, but it also applied it regularly to covers posted at Postal Stations under the Carriacou D. P.O. administration. The author has seen covers from: Belmont, Belvidere, L'Esterre, Mt. Pleasant, Petit Martinique and Windward with the Carriacou handstamp impressed on the cover. These Postal Stations comprise all post offices under the Carriacou administration at the time.

This interesting but short lived slogan handstamp makes a nice sideline collection for Grenada collectors and those interested in the changing political structure of the Caribbean. Any additional information on this handstamp would be appreciated by the author.

# Bermuda WWII P.O.W. Letters <br> by Ralph Group 

On page 10 of M. Ludington's "Supplement to Bermuda" (Robson Lowe, 1968) is described the mail and postal markings of Bermuda Prisoners of War. I quote as follows:
"During World War II a number of civilian enemy nationals, chiefly Germans and Italians, were interned in Bermuda. A few had been residents of the Islands, but the great majority were men, women and children removed from neutral ships which had been searched. They were first lodged in "Huntley Towers", Paget, but when this became too crowded, the men were moved to Fort Cunningham, Paget Island, near St. Georges. Early in 1942 they were all transferred to the former Army Barracks above St. Georges, where they remained for the duration of the war.
"Each internee was allowed to write two postcards or letters each month, but few seem to have availed themselves of the privilege. Their letters or cards were examined by Censor No. 22, who stamped them with his Censor mark in Type CM21 in green, and forwarded them post free. Occasionally the Censor also applied, in green, a small handstamp in two lines of serifed capitals inscribed 'INTERNEES' MAIL / NO POSTAGE'. The only covers seen so far have been dated in the second half of 1942."

The F.J. Taylor P.O.W. Collection contains two examples of this mail dated 7 DEC 42 and 28 JAN 43. Both carry KGVI $7 \frac{1}{2}$ d adhesives canceled by Type H11, and both censored by Censor No. 22 in Type CM21 in green, struck on front and back of each envelope. Both are marked Internees Mail, the latest carrying the additional indicia "Letter in German".


I do not understand why they carry adhesives, and suspect that these were added by the Prison Camp officials as a courtesy, rather than using the small handstamp previously described.

I would be very interested in obtaining copies of any photographs of these prison camps should any member have such, or any information relating to BWI POW camps.

## REGISTERED BVI COVERS

by Colin H. Bayley

I have read the note by Charles Cwiakala in the April 1974 Journal on the registered BVI cover marked at Tortola and also registered at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. The practice of double registration on such covers is quite common and, insofar as I know, seems to have been the rule in the late 1800 s and early 1900s.


There seem to have been at least two types of registration boxes used at St. Thomas, viz. the one illustrated (to be designated as Type I) and the one on Cwiakala's cover (designated Type II). Type I seems to have been the earlier used.

In my collection there are nine covers showing double registration. Of these, two show the Type I mark, the rest being Type II. They range in date from Jan. 1896 to Dec. 1916. One of these covers, dated at Tortola on 9 Aug. 1914 and sent to an address in Germany, carries, affixed to its back, a registration receipt, similarly to Cwiakala's cover. My cover, which seems to be 'philatelic', is franked with two stamps of each of three issues (S.G. Nos. 32, 33, 47 and $48,56,57$ ).

St. Thomas was, of course, an important clearing, re-sorting and transhipment point for mail from the other islands, Caribbean ports, Central and South America going to North America and Europe; and I suppose that double registration related to the fact that the item was being transferred from one postaladministration to another. Actually, this practice was not uncommon even within a given country. For example, one often sees Canadian registered covers of this period showing a succession of registered numbers indicative of the various Canadian offices through which the cover had passed.

I have also read with interest the note by Gilbert N. Plass in the August 1974 Journal on Cwiakala's article. In response to his request, I give the following data on my covers:

| Date | Addressed to | Type of St. Thomas <br> Registration Box |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 Jan 1896 | Canada | I |
| 8 Feb 1901 | USA | $"$ |
| 26 Sep 1911 | $"$ | II |
| 9 Nov 1912 | Germany | $"$ |
| 27 Jan 1913 | USA | $"$ |
| 6 May 1914 | $"$ | $"$ |
| 19 May 1914 | Germany | $"$ |
| 9 Aug 1914 | $"$ | $"$ |
| 29 Dec 1916 | USA | $"$ |

It will be seen that my earliest cover antedates Plass' earliest by approximately 10 years, but that our latest covers both carry the same date ( 29 Dec .1916 ). Would Mr. Plass' cover be addressed to a J.A. Galbraith of New York City? Mine is.

## belize post offices \& SERVICES

The following information was taken from the Belize Post Office Booklet:

## POST OFFICES

There are seven District Post Offices in Belize:
BELMOPAN
STANN CREEK TOWN

BELIZE CITY
COROZAL TOWN

In addition to the main Post Office there are 44 sub-post offices where limited services including the cancellation of stamps on pre-addressed covers may be obtained. These services also include the receipt and delivery of ordinary articles, the sale of stamps and the delivery of registered articles. Covers for cancellation by the sub-post offices should be sent to:

Philatelic Services<br>General Post Office<br>Belize City, BELIZE

The following are the Sub-Post Offices:

```
CAYE CAULKER
CROOKED TREE
DOUBLE HEAD CABBAGE
FREETOWN SIBUN
BURRELL BOOM
GALES POINT
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
```

GRACIE ROCK
HATTIEVILLE
LADYVILLE
MASKALL
ROCKSTONE POND
SAN PEDRO, AMBERGRIS CAYE
SANTANA

| COROZAL DISTRICT | STANN CREEK DISTRICT | CAYO DISTRICT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Caledonia | Seine Bight | Benque Viejo del Carmen |
| Libertad | Sittee River | Baking Pot |
| Louisville | Pomona, S. C. Valley | Roaring Creek |
| San Narciso | Middlesex, S. C. Valley | Succotz |
| Sarteneja | Hopkins | Unitedville |
|  | Placencia | Ontario |
|  | Silk Grass |  |
| ORANGE WALK TOWN | Georgetown | TOLEDO DISTRICT |
| Hill Bank | Independence | Barranco |
| San Estevan |  | Monkey River |
| San Pablo |  | San Antonio |

(Editor's Note - Although the booklet says there are 44 sub-post offices, the above listing does not number 44.)

Special "First Day of Issue" cancellation is available at Belmopan and Belize City only. Cancellation by the District Post Offices at Corozal Town, Orange Walk Town, San Ignacio, Stann Creek Town and Punta Gorda can be arranged on request.

# The Posts of St.Lucia 

by Geoffrey G. Ritchie

## SECTION 5 REGISTRATION MARKS AND LABELS OF CASTRIES

The first registration mark of Castries was the standard $R$ in oval ( S 1 ) used in many British colonies. This was a metal stamp struck in black in the top left-hand corner of the envelope, or elsewhere if this position was already occupied. When registered envelopes were introduced on 20 December 1887 a similar device formed part of the blue or ultramarine inscription printed on the envelope and, although now dropped from GB envelopes, this R in oval still appears upon those current in St. Lucia, albeit in a very dark blue. Beyond identification of the item as 'registered', the other essential is to give the letter an identifying number. Originally this was done in manuscript near the $R$ in oval, but rubber stamps to contain the written * number, the forerunners of the adhesive labels, were introduced sometime during the 19141918 war.

Four types of these stamps have been seen (S2-S5). Recently, Guy Kilburn found, amongst the late Col. Reid's notes, strikes of two further types ( SA and SB ), these impressions most probably being made in the late 40 's. Neither of these has yet been found on letters, although the state of SB suggests a very worn stamp; except for size it is very similar to Type S5. Also, with the exception of the dividing line, SA has similarities in principle to Type S4. Can anyone throw any further light on these?

These rubber stamps were normally struck in violet and were used regularly until superseded by the blue labels. All have the registration number inserted in ink, usually black, but red has been seen. During the George VI Coronation FDC rush, and for a short time afterwards, Type S5 was re-introduced, but struck in black instead of violet. This was the last use of a rubber stamp at Castries.

Presumably in the 40 's, standard metal stamps ( S 6 ) were issued to several offices, including the GPO Castries. Here, however, this stamp seems to have been used only on infrequent occasions in preference to adhesive labels.

Adhesive labels in the conventional British type, issued in coils and perforated horizontally only, were put into use early in 1936. Distinguishable varieties or groups are illustrated (L1L15), but this list is probably not complete. A stock of blanks was printed in the UK from the current frame and completed as required, the name of the particular office being added along with the registration number in a second operation; occasionally the colors did not match exactly. Labels L1 and L2 are in a distinctly lighter tone of blue than the issues which follow.

The measurements given in the table have been made with a calibrated rule, as it was found that some of those given in the previous listing* were inaccurate. Even so, they should be used comparatively rather than absolutely, in view of possible paper shrinkage, etc. It must be remembered that for labels without monetary value there is no necessity to be consistent in design or printing quality, and thus successive printings may differ greatly or scarcely at

[^0]all. Sufficient information has been given here for identification purposes, and labels with only minor differences have been allotted 'a' numbers.

The surprising variations in perforation gauge will help in separating the printings. Four gauges have been found ( $11,12 \frac{1}{2}, 13$ and $14 \frac{1}{2}$ ), but there are two nominal 13 machines, respectively 13 and $13 \frac{1}{4}$. Only one label (L7) has been found in more than one gauge, i.e. 13 and $14 \frac{1}{2}$.

The current label (L15) is completely different in appearance from all preceding ones. It is the same as the current label used in the U.K., and, in addition to being smaller with coarse perforations, it is characterized by the generally poor quality of the dark-blue print and lack of straightness and crispness of the frame lines. It is probably printed from rubber stereos.

Concerning Castries GPO, there remains only to mention some modern irregularities. A shortage of labels occurred from about 24 February 1972, and the three registration "windows" ran out in succession. Letters at Window 1, which alone uses the oval registration cancellation, were numbered using a hand-operated numbering device purchased locally; about 3000 letters being posted before new labels arrived on 14 April. The other two windows, which use only the ordinary circular date stamps, applied the number in manuscript, followed by ' $a$ ' or 'b' respectively. The complete story has been told by Guy Kilburn on p. 163 of the December 1972 Journal. In Dec. '72-Jan. '73 there was again a shortage when similar procedures were operated; in addition, manuscript numbering has been seen from Window 1 for 23 November 1974.


Registration Marks Used at Castries GPO

| S3 | $39 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$ | approx. | 12.9 .23 | 26. | 5.26 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| S4 | $41 \times 17 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $"$ | 25.9 .29 | 17. | 8.34 |  |
| S5 | $35 \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $"$ | 2.7 .35 | 18. | 7.36 |  |
| S5a |  |  | 12. | 5.37 | 15. | 7.37 |
| S6 | $37 \times 19 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $"$ | 12.2 .42 | 10. | 7.65 |  |

Rubber stamp in violet Rubber stamp in violet Rubber stamp in violet in black Metal stamp in black



L14


L15

$R C 1$


RC2


RC3(i)


RC3(ii)


RC4

If a letter marked for registration is posted in a letter box instead of being handed over the counter for a receipt, it is compulsorily registered and the cost should be recovered from the addressee as postage due. The metal stamp (SC) exists in the GPO, but no commercial strike has been seen.

Registration Labels of Castries

| $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { New } \\ \# \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Old } \\ \# \end{gathered}$ | Perf. | Overall label width | Inscription and lengths of lines ( mm ) | Dates |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | EDK | LDK |  |
| L1 | L1 | 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 | ST.LUCIA $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | 26. 2.36 | 4. 4.36 | Light blue |
| L2 | L2a | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 | ST. LUCIA 13 <br> (CASTRIES) 15 | 14. 9.36 | 22. 9.38 | Light blue, brackets very rounded |
| L3 | L2b | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 41 | ST. LUCIA $12 \frac{1}{2}$ <br> (CASTRIES) $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | 22. 9.38 | 17.12.51 | Darker blue, brackets less rounded |
| L3a | - | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $42 \frac{1}{2}$ | " 13 | 26.11.48 |  |  |
| L33 | - | 12⿺𠃊 | $41 \frac{1}{2}$ | $" 1 \begin{array}{ll}\prime \prime \\ & 12 \frac{3}{4} \\ \end{array}$ | 25. 9.51 |  |  |
| L4 | L4 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 41 | ST. LUCIA CASTRIES | 10.10.49 | 6. 2.50 |  |
| L5 | L5 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 | ST. LUCIA CASTRIES | 16. 2.51 | 12. 7.51 |  |
| L6 | L6 | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | 41 | St. Lucia-Castries | 16. 5.53 |  |  |
| L7 | L7 | 13 | $41 \frac{1}{2}$ | St. Lucia(Castries) | 22.10 .53 |  |  |
| L7a | L7 | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | $41 \frac{1}{2}$ | " | 24.11 .55 |  |  |
| L8 | L8a | 13 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ST. LUCIA $14_{4}^{3}$ <br> (CASTRIES) 15 | 2. 9.54 | 20. 3.65 |  |
| L9 | L3a | 13 | 42 | St. Lucia 12 <br> (Castries) 12 | 25.10 .65 |  | Space between stop and $L-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| L10 | L3b | 13 | $41 \frac{1}{2}$ | "$12 \frac{1}{2}$  <br>  $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 14. 9.63 | 11. 3.67 | Space between stop and $\mathrm{L}-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| L11 | - | ? | ? | St Lucia(Castries) | 16.10.67 | 4. 7.68 | As L7, but no full stop |
| L12 | L8b | 13 | $41 \frac{1}{2}$ | ST. LUCIA 14 <br> (CASTRIES) 15 | 13. 3.69 |  |  |
| L13 | L9 | 13 | $41 \frac{1}{2}$ | ST LUCIA 13 <br> (CASTRIES) $15 \frac{1}{4}$ | 28. 9.71 | 18. 2.72 | No full stop |
| L13a | - | 13 | 41 | " $14 \frac{1}{4}$ | 27. 1.73 | 30. 4.73 | Vertical spacing between lines - 1 mm |
| L13b | - | 13 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $13 \frac{3}{4}$ | 30.11 .73 | 20. 2.74 | Vertical spacing between lines $-\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| L13c | - | 13 | $41 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 15 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | 6. 3.73 | 25. 6.73 |  |
| L14 | - | 13 | 41 | CASTRIES $13 \frac{1}{2}$ <br> ST. LUCIA 15 | 1. 8.74 | 12. 9.74 | Wording reversed |
| L15 | - | 11 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |   <br> ST LUCIA $13 \frac{1}{2}$ <br> (CASTRIES) $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13. 1.75 | current | 'No. ' omitted. Poor print with rounded corners to frame. |

## Registration Date Stamps of Castries

Originally, the adhesives on registered letters were canceled with the normal circular date stamps, but in 1936 an oval stamp incorporating, in addition, the word REGISTERED was introduced. However, as mentioned previously, at the present time only one position at the GPO counter uses this type of cancellation, and thus it is not present on all registered letters. So far, five individual stamps are known, but two are identical in lettering and can be distinguished only because one now has damage to the top rim ( RC 3 i ). The first stamps had a bar under the T of SI , and the damage to the rim of RC2 appears to have been present from new. Later stamps had a capital T, and in RC4 the word REGISTERED is in larger letters and is about 1 mm longer. Note that the stamp illustrated in the St. Lucia Philatelist is inaccurate, as the letter C has been touched up to the wrong shape.

## Oval Registered Date Stamps of Castries GPO

RC1
RC2
RC3 With ST.
RC4 With ST. REGISTERED in larger letters.
18. 7.36
26.11 .48
11. 3.67
-
18. 2.63
9. 3.61 current
-

Note: Illustrations RC3(i), RC3(ii) and RC4 are taken from strikes of the three stamps presently held in the GPO.

## SECTION 6 REGISTRATION MARKS AND LABELS OF THE DISTRICT AND SUB-OFFICES

Due to scarcity of material this is a much more difficult area, and the listings are tentative, being based on assumptions in some cases. It is believed that in the mid-1930's all offices then open, i. e. the District Offices and Patience, were supplied with rubber registration stamps which included the name of the office. Guy Kilburn has found in Col. Reid's notebook strikes of seven District Offices and of Patience, from stamps obviously in poor condition. Whether Soufriere and Vieux Fort, probably the two busiest District Offices, also had similar stamps is not known.

These stamps were almost certainly worn out by the mid-1940's, and the District Offices next used metal stamps as Type S6 of Castries. These are all so similar that it is doubtful if they can be told apart. Finally, blue labels have been seen from three District Offices, although they were introduced very much later than at Castries.

When going out of the island, registered letters from country offices were renumbered at Castries, and the current Castries label was stuck over the strike of the minor office R-mark. This practice now seems to have stopped, even with letters marked only in manuscript. It was never done when the minor office used a label.

The only sub-office so far using labels is Marchand, which is situated in Castries. This uses Castries labels, and Type L9 has been seen on a letter of 17 March 1973. Other offices use manuscript registration marks, i.e. $R$ and a number, in ink or pencil! For example, letters so marked have been seen from Americ, Bocage, Londonderry, Marc, Ti Rocher, etc. All these letters were addressed overseas, and none was renumbered at Castries.

Only Soufriere was issued with an oval registration date stamp while SI. was still used for Saint. This was followed by one with ST, and Vieux Fort then acquired one also. The only
other office with an oval stamp is Dennery, issued in 1974. On the letter seen, this possessed no date figures and, while it was used for canceling the adhesives and backstamping, the normal Dennery date stamp had to be put on the face of the envelope; the registered number was in manuscript.

## Registration Marks and Labels of the District and Sub-Offices

| General <br> Types of <br> Stamp | St. LUCTA |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Laborie |  |
| No, |  |

## ANSE LA RAYE

SA1 Rubber stamp similar to SL1
SA2 Metal stamp similar to SL2


LAI
LA1 Blue label - perf. 13 With 'la'
LA2 - perf. 13 With 'La'
CANARIES
SCa1 Rubber stamp similar to SL1
SCa2 Metal stamp similar to SL2
CHOISEUL
SCh1 Rubber stamp similar to SL1
SCh2 Metal stamp similar to SL2

1. 5.56

1973

## DENNERY

SD1 Rubber stamp similar to SL1
SD2 Metal stamp similar to SL2


LD1


LA2
7.10 .70
20. 8.74
6. 4.73
-

## GROS ISLET

SG1 Rubber stamp similar to SL1
SG2 Metal stamp similar to SL2
LABORIE

SL1 Rubber stamp
20. 1. 38
-

SL2 Metal stamp
19. 6. 51

1973

MICOUD

SM1 Rubber stamp similar to SL1
SM2 Metal stamp similar to SL2
17. 2.47

1973

SOUFRIERE

No rubber or metal stamps have been seen.


VIEUX FORT

SVF1 Metal stamp, standard R in oval as S1
31. 8.26

Blue Labels
LVF1 Perf.? Comma after LUCIA


RFV1 Oval cancellation with ST.
15. 5.51
5. 4.73

PATIENCE (Sub-office)
SP1 Rubber stamp similar to SL1
SP2 Metal stamp similar to SL2
18. 1.47
(to be continued)

## EXPANDED JOURNALS - Have You Noticed?

Your April BCPJ contained four extra pages offering you the Index for the years 1973-1974. Your June edition (this one) contains eight extra pages listing the 1975 BCPSG auction. Your forthcoming August issue will contain 16 extra pages detailing the membership roster.

These extra pages do not infringe upon the standard 32 pages of BWI philatelic postal history data to which we have all become accustomed. Needless to say, these extra pages serve as additional benefits to membership in the BCPSG and drain funds from our treasury. If you appreciate these extra benefits for your philatelic knowledge and enjoyment, remember that we are a non-profit organization and all contributions are tax-deductible and sorely needed to maintain the quality of our Group.

# british caribbean charity stamps 

by Charles E. Cwiakala

Although not postage stamps, British Caribbean Charity Stamps have always been of interest because of their usage on letters and packages. Thus they have become associated with the postal service of the area.

While browsing through my collections, several BCPSGers have noted that they had never before seen some of the resident items, and have suggested that these items be recorded in the Journal. I have always been reluctant to write such an article simply because so little is known about these issues, and it was felt that greater documentation would create a syllabus conducive to a professional atmosphere. However, this sought-for documentation has never been found, and this preliminary article on these charity issues will serve simply as an introduction to these interesting items.

No claims are being made that this article lists all the charity stamps issues of all the British Caribbean area countries. Members are invited to forward data and, if possible, illustrations of charity issues not in this listing. Further information pertaining to any of the issues recorded would also be appreciated. All new information will be collated, and will comprise the substance of a follow-up article at some future date.

Several of the charity stamp issues mentioned are well known to specialists and have been well documented in the BCPJournal and other reference handbooks and articles. These documented issues will be given a cursory description only; emphasis will be given to those items for which very little, if any, information has been recorded.

## BARBADOS

The "BELGIAN/RELIEF/BARBADOS/ONE FRACTION" Charity Stamp was first found to be recorded by L.N. and M. Williams in their "Cinderella Stamp Corner" feature article (The Stamp Magazine, February 1974). This particular issue is not in my collection, and the illustration of the stamp is from that article (Fig. 1). The design of the issue is similar to the companion issue from Grenada, but is blue in color. Very little is known about this issue, other than it is probably of 1915/1916 vintage.


Fig. 2


Fig. 3

Fig. 1
The pictorial Red Cross seals (Fig. 2 and 3) are most probably from the 1940 's era. It is also assumed that the two seals illustrated are part of a long series of these issues. The frame of these seals is blue, while the vignette is in black and the red cross is in red. It has been suggested that these seals were tourist propaganda emissions, overprinted with the red cross for charity usage.

## BERMUDA

In 1931, the Bermuda Welfare Society issued a charity stamp for usage during the Christmas season (Fig. 4). The large red cross is in red, while the text is in green. Perforated and imperforate examples of this issue are in my collection.

The same Society, headquartered in Hamilton, issued similar seals in 1933 (Fig. 5). The red cross, the "B", 'W" and "S" of "Bermuda Welfare Society", the "XMAS GREETINGS" text, and the berries are all in red, while the balance of the printing is in green. This seal was printed on four different types of surface-colored paper: gray, cream, light green and yellow.



Fig. 5


Fig. 6

The Bermuda Red Cross Society, headquartered in Hamilton, issued a Red Cross charity seal in 1941 (Fig. 6). Printed on white paper, the "BERMUDA" text and the red cross are in red, the ocean is in blue, and the balance of the design is in dark green. A number of these seals repose in my collection, and I note that the blue color exists in two different shades, suggesting a second printing.

The Bermuda National Tuberculosis Association has issued Christmas seals since 1946. The issues of 1946 through 1962 were simply the counterparts of the U.S. issues overprinted "Bermuda". Since 1963, this organization has issued its own distinctive seals, being similar to those in use in Great Britain. The writer's collection has a comprehensive representation of these issues, including imperforate varieties of the 1946, 1951, 1952, 1958 through 1962, 1964 and 1968 emissions. Also in the collection is a set of seven progressive color proofs for the 1952 issue. To record the individual issues is beyond the scope of this article, but will be expanded upon at a later date, if the membership denotes there is interest in these items.

## BRITISH GUIANA



Fig. 7
Sometime during World War II, the British Guiana Red Cross Society issued its own distinctive seal (Fig. 7). The frame composed of red crosses and the central redcross are in red, the balance of the design being in blue. No further information is available on this issue.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

There is a very good possibility that the Red Cross seal represented here as being British

Honduran is really not of that origin (Fig. 8). The illustrated item was first found in a 1920 's vintage album under the heading "British Honduras", and was subsequently recorded in the BCPJournal (No. 63, October 1971) in order to obtain further information on its pedigree no replies have ever been received. Recently, a second copy of this issue has been found in a dealer's "potpourri" box.


Fig. 8

The seal is very similar to the issues of Jamaica which were used during WWI. The design is red on a creamy-white paper. One collector has suggested that the item may be of Bosnia \& Herzegovinian origin, but offered this information strictly as a guess. Information relevant to this issue would be welcome.

## CA YMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands issued a War Fund seal sometime during WW II (Fig. 9); the illustrated seal is the only copy that I can record. The frame and "CAYMAN ISLANDS/WAR FUND" are in dark blue, while the "Flying Boat" is in red. No further information is available on this issue.


Fig. 9

## GRENADA

The WWI Red Cross issues of Grenada have been well documented ('The Postal History and Postage Stamps of Grenada", A. Charlton, 1955). The first issue of this label was introduced sometime in 1914 (Fig. 10), being red on a creamy-white paper. The second issue (1916)


Fig. 10


Fig. 11
had the dates 1914-1915 added to the design. The third issue (1916) had the dates 1914-1915-1915-1916 added to the design. The fourth issue had the dates 1914-1915-1916-1917-1918 added to the design, and is recorded as being made available sometime in December 1918.

The first, third and fourth issues are perforated 11, while the second is rouletted six. The first issue had the value stated as "ONE FRACTION", while the subsequent issues had the
value stated as "ONE FARTHING". The fourth issue was in sheets of 10 stamps (five horizontal rows of two), with the right-hand vertical row of five stamps being tete-beche in relation to the left-hand row.

In 1916, special labels in a large size ( $48 \times 44 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) were issued in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. Their stated value was "ONE FRACTION" (One Farthing), and was printed in red on a greyish-white paper with a rough perforation of 11 (Fig. 11).

## JAMAICA

The World War I Red Cross/Aeroplane Fund Charity labels have been well documented in British Caribbean postal history literature. They are printed on white wove, unwatermarked paper perforated 12, and picture a biplane in flight, an upper background of clouds and a red cross all enclosed in a ruled frame. They were issued by the Jamaica War Stamp League, later renamed the Jamaica Patriotic Stamp League. These organizations were founded by Lewis Ashenheim; the funds acquired by his League being disbursed for the Jamaica Aeroplane Fund, the British Red Cross and for The Fund for Relief of the Polish Jews.

The League obtained official government support, and the labels were placed on sale at all the post offices throughout the island. Although these labels had no franking power, Ashenheim, the chairman of the League, was permitted to send and receive correspondence on its business free of charge. To obliterate these labels, Ashenheim wrote his signature across one of these labels on cover, which was later obliterated officially by the handstamp of the office of origin. These covers are very scarce, the writer being able to record only two such copies.

The first issue ( 1 DEC 1915) did not contain reference to the country using the label. This was corrected in the second issue (22 DEC 1915) with the overprint "JAMAICA" being applied in red. The third ( 15 JAN 1916) and fourth (11 MAR 1916) issues were overprinted "JAMAICA" in black. More correctly, the third issue was overprinted thusly, then the third issue was overprinted with 'HALF-PENNY" as a designation making it the fourth issue.

Besides unused, used and on-cover copies of these labels, the writer's collection includes a copy of the third issue with inverted overprint, and the very scarce fourth issue in the unexploded booklet form (two panes of six). New discoveries in this issue include the finding of a possible essay of the fourth issue, having the imprinted value of "1 $\frac{1}{2} d$ " flanking both sides of the red cross, rather than the text "HALF-PENNY". This item has been recorded in the Journal (No. 65, February 1972). These very interesting seals are good ancillary material for the specialized Jamaican postal history collection, and an article dealing just with their issue is planned for the near future.

Sometime during the early days of World War II, the Jamaican Red Cross Society once more issued seals. In this case, the seal had the text "JAMAICA" across the top, 'WAR FUND" at the bottom, and the Geneva Red Cross centrally located (Fig. 12). Proceeds from the sale of these seals helped form a squadron of fighter planes named after the island, with the remaining portion of the receipts being delegated to the Fund. Contrary to previously published data, these seals are relatively common.

The second label issued during World War II emanated from an organization calling itself "The Fellowship of the Bellows" (Fig. 13). This organization was formed by a Mr. Cargill in Kingston sometime during 1942-43. The label pictures a "winged bellows in flight", with pursuit planes downing enemy fighters in the background. The bellows, the fire on the enemy planes and the text "FELLOWSHIP OF/THE BELLOWS" is in red. The background of the sky
is blue, while the ribbon upon which the text is written and the flight path of the planes is in black. The wings of the bellows, the pursuit planes and the text "JAMAICA" remain white, the color of the paper.

The labels were issued to each member of the organization who, in turn, had to donate $\frac{1}{2} d$ for each enemy plane downed during the month. The Society collected large amounts of money, especially in the closing days of the war, when the R.A.F. wracked havoc with the German Air Force.

These labels must by very scarce to rare; only one copy is resident in my collection. The only other copies ever recorded by this writer were Lot No. 289 in Robson Lowe's 5 NOV 1974 "Jamaica" Auction (the "Byron R. Cameron Collection"). This lot comprised a mint corner block of $28(7 \times 4)$ and was valued at $£ 50$.


Fig. 12


Fig. 13


Fig. 14

The third label emanating from Jamaica during WWII was issued by the Jamaican Chapter of the St. Dunson's League (Fig. 14). The St. Dunston's League is a U.K. -headquartered charity organization, whose collected donations are distributed to military personnel who have been blinded. Their seals can be found from any number of countries as far back as the early 1900s. Just recently, I had the opportunity of examining labels from the Mexican Chapter of this British organization, the benefit being for troops blinded in action during the very bloody 1915-1916 revolutionary period.

The Jamaican label has the script "HELP THE/WAR BLINDED" and the flame of the torch in red, the balance of the design being in black. Again, contrary to previously published data, this label is not as scarce as has been recorded.

As in Bermuda, the Jamaican National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has been issuing Christmas seals regularly for a number of years. The writer's collection contains various examples of the $1957-58,1960-61$ and $1963-65$ issues. Time has not allowed a deeper study and cataloging of these issues, and the writer welcomes further documentation, especially the year when these Christmas seals were initiated.

To describe these issues fully with the small number of seals on hand, and the meager information known by the writer about these seals, is not within the scope of this article. Details on these issues will be documented at a later date, but this documentation is fully dependent on the information forwarded by BCPSG members.

## TRINIDAD \& TOBAGO

Full details pertaining to the issuance of the 1914 Red Cross stamp (Fig. 15) were recorded by Col. Fred F. Seifert in the BCPJournal (No. 4, November 1961). This stamp, listed in the Scott catalog as No. B1, was allowed to pay postage as $\frac{1}{2} d$ for one day only, Sept. 18, 1914. At that, the label/stamp was used on correspondence on that day only from the Red Cross Committee headquarters in Port of Spain to the managers of the various estates throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

The form letter advised the addressees of the formation of the committee, and requested donations from the employers and employees of the estates. The form letter within these specially franked envelopes reads in part:
". . . The money' is to be collected by the women of Trinidad and Tobago... for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors who have been fighting so gallantly... These will include not only the British, but our French and Belgian Allies, as well as our East Indian troops in whom the East Indians on the estate will have a special interest. . ""

For many years now, postal historians have been debating whether this issue is a label or a postage stamp. To quote Seifert in his article, "... I leave it to you, the reader, to decide".


Fig. 18
The next Trinidad and Tobago charity stamps in my collection are of two types, both being valued at $2 ¢$ each, organized by the "Trinidad Guardian" newspaper and for the Tuberculosis Sanatorium Fund. The first of these two issues (Fig. 16) is found on orange and creamywhite papers; printings on paper of other colors may exist. The text "TRINIDAD / AND / TOBAGO / JUBILEE / TUBERCULOSIS / SANATORIUM / FUND/RECEIPT FOR / TWO CENTS/ ORGANISED BY TRINIDAD GUARDIAN" text is in black, while the anti-TB cross, the girl in the background and the frame line are in red.

The second type (Fig. 17) is on a creamy-white paper, the text and design being in colors as noted for the first type. It is not known when these seals were issued, or whether other types of varieties exist.

Figure 18 depicts the cover of a booklet containing anti-TB seals, most likely for the type described for figure 16. Further information on these issues is solicited.

This article lists all the British Caribbean charity stamps that I have been able to record. Again, further information on any of the recorded issues would be appreciated, as well as data on issues not entered in this listing (with photostatic copies of the label, if possible). On the receipt of new information, a more comprehensive article will appear at a future date.

## -87- <br> Membership Information

## NEW MEMBERS:

All applicants listed in the April 1975 Journal have been admitted into membership.

## NEW APPLICANTS:

BERMAN $_{2}$ Jon, 117 Shaftesbury Way, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, Mddx. TW2 5RP, England. Economist and Stamp Auctioneer. Collects postal history of BWI.

By Charles E. Cwiakala CHENEY, Dr. Clark A., 8350 Queen Elizabeth Blvd., Annandale, VA 22003. Dentist. Stamps and postal history of Bermuda.

By Charles E. Cwiakala
CURMARK, Stig, B. P. 81, 45046 Hunnebostrand, Sweden. Consul General. Turks Islands. By Charles E. Cwiakala EICHLER, Kenneth A., 796-B Heritage Village, Southbury, CT 06488. Retired. British Commonwealth. By Fred F. Seifert
EPPARD, Dr. David A., 11 Moody St., Amesbury, MA 01913. Physician. British Caribbean, esp. Guyana, Br. Guiana, Barbados and Jamaica; also U.S. By Fred F. Seifert FREELAND, C.A., 43 Pappelstrasse, CH-4122 Neuallschwil, Switzerland. Banker. BWI postal history (excluding Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad).

By Al Branston
HARPER, Dr. Joan, 28 Allanson Road, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, Clwyd LL28 4HL, Great Britain. Physician. British Honduras, Honduras.

By Al Branston
HATCH, R. Douglas, 10 College St., St. Thomas, Ontario N5R 2B9, Canada. Montserrat, Bermuda, Barbados, Bahamas, souvenir sheets of Trinidad and Grenada; Canada, United Nations.

By Stan Durnin
HOLMES, Robert G., Box 5464, Las Vegas, NV 89102. Dealer. Bahamas, Bermuda, Barbuda, Channel Is.

By Fred F. Seifert
LEWIS, Vic, c/o Nems Enterprises Ltd., 3 Hill Street, London W1, England. Chairman and Managing Director. St. Kitts, Anguilla and Nevis. By Charles E. Cwiakala
LOGAN, John B., Box 337, Sea Girt, NJ 08750. Stamp, Coin, Antique Dealer. Worldwide postal history and postcards.

By A.N. Johnson
MTTTENDORFF, William, 8260 Westwood Hills Curve, Minneapolis, MN 55426. Group Insurance Policy Writer. British America, mint and used. By A.N. Johnson
MOIR, Geoffrey D., 37 Kingscote Rd., Croydon, Surrey CRO 7DP, England. Schoolmaster. British Commonwealth Post 1937, Education through Philately.

By Al Branston
MONTROSE, George E., Box 75186, Los Angeles, CA 90075. Accountant. BWI, Falkland Is., St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha, Ascension, Classical France, Antarctica. By A. N. Johnson
PHILLIPS, Owen N., 66 Willowbrae Rd., Edinburgh EH8 7HA, Great Britain. Retired. British Honduras, BWI.

By Malcolm D. Watts
PORTER, Richard R., 555 E. Hemmi Rd., Lynden, WA 98264. Data Processing Executive. BWI, esp. Br. Virgin Islands; U.S., Canada.

By A. N. Johnson
ROMAINE, Robert W., 5 White St., Taunton, MA 02780. Inventory Control Supervisor. Bahamas, Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Isle of Man. By Fred F. Seifert
SHEPARD, John H., Box 1, Carpinteria, CA 93013. Fruit Grower (retired postmaster). Postally used Caribbean, Liberia, Ethiopia, Britain and Colonies. Covers of all.

By Charles E. Cwiakala

STRACHAN, Thomas J., P.O. Box 136, Port Elizabeth 6000, Republic of South Africa. Company Director. BWI, esp. Leeward Islands and St. Vincent; BWI postmarks.

By Howard L. Godwin
TAYLOR, James R., 5328 LaSalle Crescent, Calgary, Alta. T3E 5Y5, Canada. Petroleum Geologist. British Empire pre-1936.

By Fred F. Seifert
THOMSON, Alexander, 14 Sidmouth Ave., Stafford ST17 0GH, England. Electrical Design Engineer. Antigua, Leewards used in Antigua.

By Charles E. Cwiakala

## REINSTATED MEMBERS:

BRAHAM, Stephen W. of Hounslow, England; FRANKS, Laurence J. of Christchurch, New Zealand; SAUNDERS, Frank R. of Hartlepool, England; THAYER, Richard of Cincinnati, OH (Dick is a life member and was inadvertently dropped in error). Sorry Dick.

## DECEASED MEMBERS:

It is our sad duty to report the death of fellow members Voorheis H. DITMARS (Charter Member) of Fredericton, NB, Canada; Richard W. HAMILTON of Darien, CT; Paul E. WHITE of Boston, MA; Lloyd H. BRANDON of Kingston, Jamaica; James Q. SIKES of Coffeyville, KS.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

APFELBAUM, Earl P. L., 1819 JFK Blvd., Philadelphia, PA 19103
BOLTON, Kenneth, 18 Vangueard House, Burnley, Lancs. England
HOPWOOD, Stephen A., 2326 Timbercrest Circle W., Clearwater, FL 33515
MANN, Robert W., 21 Highland Ave., Fort Erie, Ontario L2A 5M9, Canada
WARREN, LTC Daniel C., HQ 5th Pvnt Med Unit, APO San Francisco 96301
WHALEN, John B. , Box 3321, Crofton, MD 21114 (Zip Code change only)
WILSON, Chester E., Box 5106, Duke Station, Durham, NC 27706

## RESIGNATIONS:

HALWARD, Philip; KINCH, R.L.; VANCE, Geoffrey.

# Antigua Tourism Handstamp 

by George W. Bowman
Very little data has been written concerning an Antigua slogan handstamp having the words YOU SHOULD VISIT/ANTIGUA/THE IDEAL SUMMER RESORT inscribed in three lines within a rectangle measuring 64 mm in length by 25 mm in height. Per comments noted a considerable time ago by Stan Durnin, Fred Seifert and Paul Larsen in BCPJ W/N 13, three or four examples of this handstamp are known, all on covers dated 30 April 1928.

> YOU SHOULD VISIT A NTIGU A A IDEAL SUMMER RESORT.

Readers may be interested to know that a firstflight cover from Antigua to Para, Brazil (AAMC F6-43) is pictured as Lot No. 2070 in the sale catalogue for the 31st Great Lakes Stamp Auction, dated 15 March 1975. The cover carries the described handstamp and is dated 11 November 1930 , showing that the stamp was in use for more than a $2 \frac{1}{2}$-year period.

## THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Many kind words have flowed in from members to say how pleased they are with the Journal as it is appearing out of the great triangular publishing process. While it is nice to know that the mechanics of getting the issues to you is appreciated, I must remind you that the real quality of our publication, as well as the stature of our Group in the philatelic world, depends on the contributions of you, the member-readers.

During our darkdays of a year ago, there was hardly enough material to make up an issue and I was criticized for copying pertinent articles from other publications. I was not happy with the situation, but it seemed that members were holding back their own contributions, as if waiting to see whether the Journal would continue to be worthy of their efforts. Presumably it has been judged to be so, for the number of articles has increased to the point where we are now perhaps an issue ahead with available material. Many of these articles are of philatelic significance and will stand for a few years at least as basic references in British Caribbean philately.

This is as it should be, for we pride ourselves as a leading specialist group; but we can only prove it to others by what we publish. I write this not in a critical or complaining vein, but to exhort you to strive for an even higher level of achievement.

As an aside to this, there is one request which I must make to those of you who send me hand-written material. Before sealing your heroic prose in an envelope, please check it over to make sure that the spelling of people's names and place names is clear and that there are no ambiguities in the text. I can usually resolve most sentences from the context, so badly written common words are no problem. However, a person's name which is equally valid with a ' $u$ ' or an ' $n$ ' can only be guessed at when the person is unknown to me. This can also be the case with the name of a village post office or other obscure reference. So in the interest of accuracy, make sure that I can read what you want to tell your fellow-members.

I was prompted to write this last paragraph because, before starting this, I edited a most interesting long article which had several names in it that could be given at least two different spellings. I was able to resolve most of these names although in one or two cases I could only guess, and left it to Elaine to decide what to put in the final text. This is a small point, but accuracy is essential if we are to maintain quality.

## JACK

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## REPRINTS AVAILABLE ----

Fred Seifert has a small supply of reprints of "WEST INDIES STAMPS", Vol. 1 No. 1 - Vol. 3 No. 2 (the complete series) by Everard Aguilar, 1963-64, for sale at $\$ 5.50$ postpaid by third class mail (postage extra if first class or airmail delivery is desired). The 103 pages are mounted in a three-ring paper binder with a plastic front cover. The publications contain good coverage of Jamaica, Bahamas and some of the other BWI. Contact Fred at 3106 Florida St. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110.

## ************

## NEW PRINTING FOR BVI 12¢ VALUE ----

A new printing of the BVI 12¢ issue was released on 25 Feb. 1975. With wmk. sideways reversed (same as previous printings) but the drab color varies from plate to plate. The color of the value tablet is brighter than in previous printings.

# NEW ISSUES 

## ANGUILLA

25 MAR 75 EASTER 1975. Set of six values and a souvenir sheet showing details from Matthias Grunewald's Isenheim Altarpiece: 1¢ - Mary, John and Mary Magdalene; 10¢ - Christ on the Cross; 15 $¢$ - John the Baptist; 20 $\ddagger$ - St. Sebastian and Angels; $\$ 1$ - Mary, John and Mary Magdalene; \$1.50-St. Anthony the Hermit. Designed by John Lister Ltd. Staff Artists and lithographed by Questa in sheets of 25.

## ANTIGUA

17 MAR 75
NELSON'S DOCKYARD. Set of five values and a souvenir sheet: $5 ¢$ - Caribbean war canoe, English Harbour 1300; 15 - ship of line hove, Nelson's Dockyard 1770; 35¢ - H. M. S. Boreas, Nelson's Dockyard 1787; 50¢ - yachts arriving for Sailing Week, Nelson's Dockyard 1974; \$1 - yacht anchorage, Nelson's Dockyard 1970; souvenir sheet - bears all five values. The stamps on the souvenir sheet are $30 \times 45 \mathrm{~mm}$, while the stamps in the set are $29 \times 42 \mathrm{~mm}$. Designed by Gordon Drummond and lithographed by Format International in sheets of 50 on unwatermarked paper. (CA, IG)

19 MAY 75 CHURCHES. A set of five stamps and souvenir sheet depicting houses of worship on the island: $5 ¢$ - Lady of the Valley, 20¢ - Gilbert Memorial, 35¢ - Grace Hill Moravian, 50ç - St. Phillips, $\$ 1$ - Ebenezer Methodist, souvenir sheet - an altar plus the three high value stamps. Designed by R. Vigus and lithographed by Format International in sheets of 50 . (CA, SG, IG)

## BERMUDA

## 28 APR 75

50th ANNIVERSARY OF AIR MAIL TO BERMUDA. Announced in the February Journal and featured in the April Journal. Details now announced by Crown Agents. Designed by Richard Granger Barrett and lithographed by Questa. Now announced to be on CA Spiral watermarked paper. (CA, SG)

## GRENADA

26 MAR 75
DEFINITIVE. As a part of the recently released new definitive series, a new $\$ 10$ stamp has been issued. The stamp portrays Sugar-Loaf Island from Levera Beach.

APR 75 EASTER 1975. Seven values and a souvenir sheet feature religious paintings by famous masters: $\frac{1}{2} \oint$ - Bellini; 1 $¢$ - Bellini, Pieta; $2 \oint$ - Van der Weyden, Mise au Tom Beau; 3¢ - Bellini, Pieta; 35¢ - Bellini, Pieta; 75 $¢$ - Bellini, Christo Morto ; \$1 - Procaccini; souvenir sheet - \$2 stamp portraying Botticelli's Pieta. Designed by M. Shamir and lithographed by Format International in sheets of 50 . (IG)

## GRENADA GRENADINES

MAY 75 EASTER. A set of seven stamps and souvenir sheet showing religious paintings by various artists: $\frac{1}{2} ¢$ - Titian, $1 ¢$-Giotto, $2 ¢$ - Tintoretto, $3 ¢$ - Cranach, $35 ¢-$ Caravaggio, 75 shows a painting by Velazquez. Designed by M. Shamir and lithographed by Format International in sheets of 50 . (IG) AGE. A set of four values: $10 ¢$ and $50 ¢$ - an old sluice gate, $35 ¢$ and $\$ 1$ - a modern sluice gate. Designed by Emerson Samuels and adapted by PAD Studio. Lithographed by Questa in panes of 25. Lotus Blossom Bud watermark. A souvenir sheet bearing all four values is also included in this set. This issue will be on sale for only two months. (SG)

OVERPRINTS. Some values of Guyana's current definitive series will be overprinted with the words "Revenue Only" between two horizontal lines, for use as revenue stamps. The values involved are $2 \hat{\psi}, 3 \hat{\xi}, 5 \hat{\xi}, 25 ¢, 40 ¢, 50 \xi, 60 ¢, \$ 1$, $\$ 2$ and $\$ 5$. The release date will be announced at a later time. (CA)

the globe replaced by the Dove of Peace; $50 ¢$ - the symbol with the globe replaced by the Jamaican flag. Designed by Clive Abbott and lithographed by Questa. Jamaica Pineapple watermark. (CA, SG)

ST. KITTS-NEVIS
28 APR 75 OPENING OF THE ECCA HEADQUARTERS BUILDING. Set of four values: 12 the Eastern Caribbean Currency Authority Building, Basseterre; 25¢ - specimen of a $\$ 1$ note issued by the ECCA; 40¢ - St. Kitts half dollar, 1801, and a "Grow more Food for Mankind" $\$ 4$ coin in use today; 45¢ - 1801 Nevis coin, nine dogs and the present day $2 \hat{\xi}$ and $5 \hat{\zeta}$ coins. Designed by J.E. Cooter and offset lithographed by Joh. Enschede en Zonen in panes of 25. Watermark CA. (CA, SG)

Information in the aforegoing listing has been provided by the Crown Agents Stamp Bureau, StanGib Ltd., Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation and John Lister Ltd.

## BITS \& PIECES from HERE \& THERE

BERMUDA - Members who deal direct with the Bermuda GPO for their philatelic requirements will be interested in learning that Mrs. Lucy Caton, manager of the Bermuda Philatelic Dept., was awarded New Year's Honors during the recent visit of Queen Elizabeth to the island.

DOMINICA - Tony Shepherd has sent along an "Insufficiently Paid for Transmission by Air" cover from Wotten Waven dated 14 December 1974, calling attention to the obliteration of the AIR MAIL marking with a black smear. He presumes the obliterating was done at G. P.O. Roseau. Having been sent by surface means, this cover took 56 days to reach England.


GRENADA - With the assistance of Joe Chin Aleong, Dan Walker has found an unrecorded G.P.O. Grenada cancel. Only two examples are known, the first from Joe appears to be da-
ted MY 1253 with the 53 very hard to read．It is found on a piece of brown wrapping paper with two copies of the $3 ¢$ and one copy of the $5 ⿳ ⺈ ⿴ 囗 十 一$ King George VI 8 January 1951 issue（S．G． 175，177）．

The second strike appears to be dated AU 1253 with the 53 again very difficult to read．This strike is found on a block of four of the 12ç QEII 15 June 1953 stamp（S．G．200）．The meager evidence available suggests that this cancel was used on parcels，but this is only a guess un－ til more strikes are reported．（Fig．1）


FIG． 1


Dan Walker also reports a mystery strike（Fig．2），unlike any Grenada postmark previously recorded．The cancel is found on an old colored picture postcard．On the picture side of the card is a $2 ¢$ QEI definitive of 3 March 1967 with ASSOCIA TED STATEHOOD overprinted in silver．The cancel ties the stamp to the postcard，however the card is not addressed and， therefore，the cancel is not known postally used and cannot be classified as a postmark．

If any reader has any information on either of these Grenada strikes，please let us know．
ST．KITTS－NEVIS－Charles Ricksecker has added a postscript to his article on the TRDs （October 1974 BCPJ）．The double－ring steel cds，reading BASSETERRE／ST．KITTS and GPO／ REGISTERED finally show the correct year as of 21 OC 74.

ST．LUCLA－Colin Bayley writes that the article by The Bahamas Bum in the Feb．＇75 Jour－ nal on the TRD mark used in Castries after the disastrous 14 May 1927 fire reminded him of one in his collection．It carries，in addition to the TRD dated 20 May ，the regular circular Castries dater，but without a date．In addition to this cover，he has a single 2 d stamp on piece showing the TRD dated 18 May 1927．This was on a letter he received from the Postmaster in reply to a query about stamps．He had passed through Castries two years earlier and had been greatly impressed by the charm of the old town and＂simply didn＇t have the heart to throw away the TRD＂．He adds＂So I tore it off．Ah well！＂

TRINIDAD－Ben Ramkissoon reports two new slogans used at Port－of－Spain：CONTROL POP－ ULATION／AND／DEVELOP OUR NATION（Jan．1975）and PREVENT CRIME／IT IS／WORTH YOUR TIME（24 Feb．1975）．Both have the cds to the right of the slogan．

## NO DUES－NO JOURNALS

This is the last 1975 Journal that you will receive if you have not paid your 1975 dues．De－ linquent members have been carried for six months（three issues of the journal）．With to－ day＇s costly and spiraling prices，the BCPSG cannot survive economically by carrying such members，so PAY YOUR DUES IMMEDIATELY．Send your check of $\$ 7.50$ or equivalent to Treasurer Dr．Reuben A．Ramkissoon，or our UK Representative，Al Branston．（Addresses on inside front cover．）The August Journal will be complimented by the 1975 Membership Listing．YOU＇VE BEEN ASKED，WARNED－NO DUES，NO JOURNALS，NO MEMBERSHIP LISTING，NO BCPSG FELLOWSHIP！

## THE NEW SEASON 1975-76

Selling in the Right Market at the Right Time Between September and the end of the year we are planning some 20 auctions, one of which might be just the right market for the collection that you want to sell.

Amongst these sales in LONDON we have four days in September when we are selling Great Britain, British Empire, Overseas and Bermuda, including the collection of Senator the honourable Henry D. Hicks. In October, we plan two days, one of Scandinavia and the other at present free. November will see British Empire and Great Britain auctions and in December, Overseas.
In BOURNEMOUTH there will be a large general sale each month plus a Revenue Auction in October and a Postal History Auction in November.
There will be four days devoted to auctions in BASLE in October - a fine opportunity for the European market.
Three sales are planned in MELBOURNE, most of which will include further portions of the John Powell, Pacific collection and the C. F. Gordon, Australian States.
On 28 November we are holding our first auction in BERMUDA the day after Thanksgiving and the day before the Bermuda Exhibition, The Caribbean, Bermuda and North America will be featured.

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## Personal Mention

TOM GIRALDI helped move some of the salvaged material from the recent destructive fire that wiped out virtually thousands upon thousands of BWI covers at the Howard Swanson stamp store (Standard Postage Stamp Co.) in Chicago. Every BWI collector will be familiar with material handled by this company - the "De Laurence" correspondence.

An ARIPEX silver award was won by PAUL LARSEN at the recent large Arizona exhibition. His display consisted of his Togo material - companion to his Leeward Islands pursuit.

ALAN DOYLE was put to work at Arizona's ARIPEX by serving as an apprentice judge for American Philatelic Society accredidation. A goodly number of BCPSGers are serving philately as judges.

Another busy APS judge is our own FRED SEIFERT who put his judging talents to work at the recent stamp show in Lubbock, Texas (called SOPLEX-HIPLEX). By the time members receive this journal, Fred will also have served on the Houston exhibition judging panel after spending a couple of weeks in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands where he was to get together with CHARLES RICKSECKER for a stamp gab-fest. Hopefully, our next edition will carry the story of the BCPSG get-together at HOUPEX the end of May.

RONNIE WONG hasbeen elected President of the Jamaica Philatelic Society according to that society's Feb./Apr. "Newsletter". Also elected was JACK BLACKMORE as auctioneer.

JOHN MUNTINGA of The Netherlands won a silver medal at the County Show in Katwijk aan Zee in The Netherlands last July. He was subsequently invited to exhibithis topical display of Elephants on Stamps in the show for the Day of the Postage Stamp in Amsterdam in October.
(Continued on page 95)

## EXHIBITS \& AWARDS

## SARPHIL '74

The British Caribbean area was well represented at the South African National Philatelic Exhibition SARPHIL ' 74 held in Pretoria last October. TOM STRACHAN of Port Elizabeth won a BCPSG silver medal for his presentation of "Leeward Islands 1746-1838". Tom has subsequently applied for membership in the BCPSG.

SARPHIL '74, the largest philatelic exhibition ever organized in South Africa consisted of 1,000 frames of 21 pages each of competitive entries and 500 frames of invited exhibits.

BCPSGers BERT SIMPKINS of Johannesburg achieved a BCPSG certificate of Merit (also a SARPHIL silver-bronze award) for his display of Cayman Islands, and HOWARD GODWIN of Benoni won a similar BCPSG award for his presentations of Bermuda to KGVI and BWI War Tax issues. Howard won two SARPHIL silver-bronze awards for these exhibits.

Presenting papers at the SARPHIL ' 74 Congress and receiving Congress awards were HOWARD GODWIN and JANET WEDDER-BURN-MAXWELL.

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PERSONAL MENTION (Cont. from page 94 )

Newly elected Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, are HENRY A. PATTIZ and RICHARD C. MOUNSEY. Congratulations Henry and Dick!

HOWARD AUSTIN and his wife were touring Jamaica in early April. They spent an hour and a half at the Kingston G. P.O. and found the ladies there quite pleasant. They write "... we have spent most of our time touring through the mountain roads looking for elusive post offices... ".

What have YOU been doing philatelically lately? Your fellow BCPSGers are interested in your stampic activities, so send some Personal Mention items to Assistant Editor Elaine (address on inside front cover). The BCPSG is YOU, and YOU are the BCPSG. Participate!

## Postal History

INDEPENDENT ANGUILLA - Stamps, Covers and rare interim St. Kitts 1967 TRD. ANTIGUA - 19th and 20th century Covers. Rare KGVI Specimen Stamps. BAHAMAS - Covers - Stampless, Chalons, TRDs. Postmarks on and off cover. BARBADOS - 19th and early 20th century Covers. Postmarks and Specimen Stamps. BERMUDA - 19th century and later Covers, Specimen Stamps and numeral Postmarks. BRITISH GUIANA - a few good Covers and Specimen Stamps. BRITISH HONDURAS - Covers, Stamps, Postmarks and Specimen Stamps. BRITISH VIRGIN ISIANDS - Good Covers, Stamps and Specimen Stamps. CA YMAN ISLANDS - Covers, Stamps and Specimen Stamps. Jamaica stamps used in Cayman Islands.
DOMINICA - Covers, Stamps, Specimens and unauthorised stamps on cover. FALKLAND ISLANDS - Covers, Stamps and Specimen Stamps. GRENADA - Covers, Stamps and Specimen Stamps.
JAMAICA - Stampless to modern Covers. Rare Specimen Stamps, Errors. Inverted Watermarks.
LEEWARD ISLANDS - Covers, Stamps, Specimen Stamps and Postmarks. MONTSERRAT - Covers, Stamps and Postmarks. ST. KITTS - Covers, Stamps, Specimens and Postmarks. ST. LUCIA - Covers including rare 1927 TRD, Stamps and Specimens. ST. VINCENT - Covers, Stamps, Postmarks and Specimens. TRINIDAD - The RAREST WRAPPER with 19th century New Brunswick Ship Letter CANCEL and Forwarding Agent's cachet.
TOBAGO - Crowned Circle Cover and Postmarks.
TURKS ISLAND - Covers, Stamps, Postmarks and Specimen Stamps.
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[^1]


[^0]:    * This is an amended version based on the original general article on St. Lucia registration (BCPJ, Oct. 1972, p. 131). As it has now been necessary to re-number some of the types, the original numbers also are given to aid identification.

[^1]:    BAHAMAS ERRORS - Scott \#'s 180A, 234A (S.G. \#'s 223A, 277A).

