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THIS IS THE HOME OF THE HOPE POST OFFICE ON TOBAGO AS IT APPEARED TO GORDON MACDOUGALL DURING HIS TRIP TO THE ISLAND IN 1950.

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## THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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## President's Message

Accompanying this issue of our BCPJournal is the newly-edited roster of our membership. The new form of the listing is intended to extendits usage by outlining our members'status into four categories - an alphabetical address listing, a listing of members by geographical residence, a membership listing by British Caribbean collecting interests, and a roster of our dealer members.

Unfortunately, every fiscal year our treasurer's ledger evidences a large number of members who are delinquent in their dues. In the past, dues notices were placed in the Journal, with the request that the members forward their yearly subscriptions. Even though many members have full intentions of paying their dues, the informal notice often escapes their immediate attention, is shuttled aside and forgotten. It is then necessary for Ben Ramkissoon to forward costly and time-consuming "reminders".

To alleviate this situation in the future, we are embarking on a new system. Effective with 1976, the membership dues will be posted on a "direct billing"basis by first class mail. It is hoped that this method will expedite payments, since the billings will be mailed in the month of November preceding the year that the subscriptions are due.

After many years of service to the Group, Al Johnson finds it necessary to relinquish his Membership Chairman duties because of health reasons; Fred Seifert is assuming the responsibilities of this office. Al was one of the six founding members of the BCPSG, and was the BCPJournal Editor from 1961 to 1967. His contributions to the Group are immeasureable, and we all wish him a healthy recovery.

CHUCK

# A BRITISH HONDURAS PROBLEM COVER 

by Trevor S. Bates
Sometime ago I came into possession of an unusual cover from British Honduras. It bears the $1 \dot{\xi}, 4 \hat{\phi}$ and $5 \hat{\phi}$ stamps of the surcharged overprinted Belize Relief Fund varieties issued in 1932. They are canceled with a GUINEA GRASS, BRITISH HONDURAS TRD in purple measuring 33 mm in diameter, dated JUN 14 1932. The cover is backstamped BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS 16 JU ?, which strengthens the impression that the cover is commercial.


The cover was registered in London! It bears a blue registration label R London W. 25 No. 60 , and has an oval cds REGISTER 29 JU $32 \mathrm{~W} . \mathrm{D} . \mathrm{C}$. It was also backstamped LONDON 89 JUN 291932 in a double circle - the outer ring 22 mm diameter, and inner circle 12 mm .

The question is why should a commercial cover from Guinea Grass, handled in Belize City, be registered in London? I can only presume that the G. P. O. in Belize City was badly damaged or destroyed in the hurricane which struck that city on 10 September 1931, and that its business was temporarily housed in other premises. The resulting dislocation may have precluded the possibility of handling registered mail, so that all mail for registration was sent separately to London with the request that it should be registered there!

However, to add to the mystery, I also possess a cover from Belize City to Glasgow with the $2 ¢, 3 ¢$ and $5 ¢$ Belize Relief Fund issue, and the cds is REGISTRATION BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS 1 JY 32. The blue registration label reads $R$ BELIZE/BRITISH HONDURAS No. 673z.

Was it possible for the handling of registered mail in Belize City to be restarted between 16 JU 1932 and 1 JY 1932? If so, was it possible for the volume of registered items to be so great as to warrant the use of so many labels that 673 z was used on the 1st July 1932 ?

Personally I doubt this very much, and feel that there must be some other explanation. If any member of the BCPSG can help by throwing further light on this practice, I would greatly appreciate it.

Editor's Note - Trevor does not comment on the POSTED OUT OF COURSE W. I. handstamp on the cover. This marking indicates some irregularity in the handling of this letter. It normally shows that a letter was put in the wrong bag and in this instance may relate to the omission of registration markings at the point of origin.

## The Barbados Coil Stamps

by Eric Heyer
The February 1972 Journal contained a short article on the Barbados coil stamps. Since that time, members of the Group have called my attention to additional information, which is collated below.

Late in 1973, I learned of an article by the late Everard Aguilar, which appeared in the September 1956 issue of the "British West Indian Philatelist" (Vol. 8, No. 1). This contained the following additional information.

1. The quantities of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d green (S.G. \#248) released by the Crown Agents on 19 July 1937, 22 October 1938 and 13 July 1941 were the same as in the Potter \& Sheldon listing. However, it was also noted that each coil had 1000 stamps in it.
2. The perforation of the 40 coils of the 1 d red (S.G. \#249a) released on 19 July 1937 was $13.8 \times 14.1$. The 40 coils of the 1 d red released on 22 October 1938 were reported to have contained both S.G. 249 and 249a with a mixture of both perforations with 1000 stamps in each coil. This means that there is a possibility of "joint pairs" existing, where the stamp on one side of the joint is perf. $13 \frac{1}{2} \times 13$, while that on the other side is perf. $14 \times 14$. The release in July 1940 of 40,000 stamps of the 1 d red in perf. 14.1 in coils was not mentioned by Aguilar.
3. Aguilar mentioned, for the first time, a release on 13 July 1941 of 40 rolls of 1d red (S.G. 249a) and the release of 67 coils of the $1942-49$ issue of 1000 stamps each of the $\frac{1}{2} d$ bistre (S. G. 248b). However, he did not list a release of the 1d green (S. G. 249b or c).

Our member Dr. M. Fitz Roett of Deep River, Ontario, Canada has reported that he has two joint-pair strips of the $\frac{1}{2} d$ bistre (S. G. 248b) in two different colors; the yellow bistre of 1942 and the bistre of the 1943 printing. Roett is making an intensive study of the color differences in the various printings of the KGVI stamps of Barbados.

Another member, Major S. F. Cave of Surrey, England wrote earlier in 1974 that he had received several coil strips from a collector friend in Barbados of the 1d green (S. G. 249b and c), perf. $14 \times 14$. A sample strip, which I inspected, leads me to believe that the coils were made from the earliest printings of this stamp in 1942, because the paper is more creamy and the gum quite a bit more yellow than the later printings in 1942, of which I have samples with very white paper and clear gum.

Coil strips of the 1 d red (S.G. 249) perf. $13 \frac{1}{2} \times 13$, which he also had received from Barbados unfortunately had been sold at an auction and I could not get a sample. However, Major Cave confirmed that both types of coils were alike as to the joints. The lower stamps overlapped the front of a $1 / 16$-inch wide selvage edge of the upper stamp and the joints came at 12 stamp intervals, indicating that they were made from sheets which were 12 stamps high vertically.

I have received a letter via "Linns Stamp News" from the Commonwealth Stamp Company in Liverpool, England, in which they assure me that the $\frac{1}{2} d$ bistre and 1d green were not produced by a 'faker'. Also that they have one roll of each left in stock, which they bought from the Barbados GPO around 1945.

I want to thank my friends for supplying this data and if enough additional information comes in, we can hopefully some day make a complete listing.

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

## A Case of Mistaken Identity

by Colin H. Bayley

The cover pictured was advertised in an auction in the U.S. It was stated to contain a "Prices Current" sheet from a Barbados firm and to have been sent from Jamaica to Halifax and thence to Annapolis Royal, its destination.


The marks on the cover, in addition to the " $7 \frac{1}{2}$ " on the front, were stated to be the "Ship Letter/Halifax N. S./Jamaica" mark and the Annapolis arrival mark, both on the back. The ship letter mark mentioned was a new one to me and moreover, it seemed strange that a Barbados item of this kind would start out from Jamaica on its way to Nova Scotia. So I bid on the item and got it.

I was happy to find that what I had was actually a Barbados-Nova Scotia item without any Jamaica involvement. The cover contained a "Prices Current" sheet of the firm of M. Cavan \& Co. of Bridgetown dated 24 Dec. 1863.

SHIP LETIER HALIFAX.M.S. JAlll864

What the auction firm had thought to be the ship letter mark mentioned above, turned out to be a rather poor strike of this well-known Halifax ship letter mark, Robson Lowe H571 ('The Encyclopoedia of British Empire Postage Stamps", Vol. V, First Edition 1973, p. 375), the last line containing the date "JA 11 1864" having been misconstrued to read "JAMAICA"!

The cover was obviously carried unofficially, apparently by the captain of a vessel named the "Planet". The $7 \frac{1}{2}$ mark on the front (Jarrett 638, Jephcott, et al, 228) comprised $2 \frac{1}{2}$ cents paid to the shipmaster plus the regular 5 cent charge for a letter weighing not more than half an ounce carried from Halifax to Annapolis Royal.

## Members Meet at HOUPEX

The rains came to Houston on the weekend of 31 May to 1 June, but they could not dampen the enthusiasm of the BCPSGers attending HOUPEX 75 at Houston's Shamrock-Hilton Hotel.

Spirits rose quickly on the Thursday evening prior to the opening of the show. Many old acquaintances were renewed and new ones made at the setting up of the exhibits on that evening.

Members arrived early the next morning and were witnessed throughout the day attending the various dealer's tables, looking for elusive stamps and postmarks. The BAHAMAS BUM'S table should have had a 'BCPSG Meets Here' sign for EDDIE and DOROTHY ADELSON were constantly surrounded by gathering BCPSG members. Other member-dealers at the show were LARRY MARTIN and KEN RICE, both busily supplying members with material.

The judging panel of five were seen throughout the day hard at work. Of the five, three were BCPSG members: FRED SEIFERT, Chairman of the judging committee, WARREN CRAIN, judge, and ALAN DOYLE, apprentice.

Friday evening members witnessed Texas-sized hospitality at the home of GALE and NAOMA RA YMOND. Naoma served a delicious buffet supper which was enjoyed by all. FRED SEIFERT (New Mexico) and DOROTHY ADELSON (Florida) were seen in the kitchen with heaping plates of chicken spaghetti (they didn't want others to see how heaping the plates were!). Others enjoying the Raymond's hospitality were RALPH HART, CHARLES BALL, STAN and ELAINE DURNIN (all of Ohio), TOM GIRALDI (Illinois), MARK CASSIDY (Missouri), EDDIE ADELSON (Florida), Texans BARRY and LEE SHAPIRO and their two daughters, and ALAN DOYLE and his charming wife. After the buffet, the men adjourned to Gale's unique stamp den to judge for themselves if it really is piled as high with philatelic books, magazines, etc. as is fabled. They also managed to get in a bit of stamping.

The BCPSG meeting was held on Saturday afternoon with 12 members and five guests in attendance. Gustav Lund was the featured speaker on BWI Paquebot Markings. A general discussion of BCPSG affairs followed, especially on the possibility of a BCPSG meeting in the BVI. In addition to the members mentioned as attending the Raymond buffet, BOB SCHULTZ (Missouri) and WARREN CRAIN (Texas) attended the Saturday meeting. Also seen at times at the show were PAUL BONDOR and RICK and SUSAN RODGERS.

The meeting was followed by the announcement of the show awards. To show the quality of material of our fellow members, all BCPSG members exhibiting were given an award. RALPH HART'S "Great Britain Stamps Used in Jamaica", bearing several unique items, garnered the Grand Award for best exhibit in the show. He was also awarded the BCPSG Gold Medal and the APS award. Taking a second place was CHARLES BALL with his "Great Britain 1890 Penny Postage Jubilee Commemorative Cards and Envelopes". These bore special cancels, caricatures, and related post office material. Third place awards went to PAUL LARSEN'S "Barbados: King George V", BEN RAMKISSOON'S "Postal Stationery of Trinidad \& Tobago" (also the UPSS award), and RICK RODGERS' "Postal History of Anguilla". A BCPSG member's "Leeward Islands: QV Era" comprised the show's Court of Honor.

Sunday saw most of the members preparing to return to their respective homes. But all were talking of the hopes of being able to attend the next BCPSG gathering at NOJEX in Cranford, New Jersey, on 24-26 October 1975. If you missed HOUPEX - don't miss NOJEX!

# Early Air Mails From St. Lucia 

by G. G. Ritchie

The first true air mail from Castries was Col. Lindbergh's flight outwards to Trinidad, British Guiana and Dutch Guiana, not the better known return flight by the support plane along the same route to the USA. These flights were on behalf of Pan American Airways. Although the same single-ring cancellation reading CASTRIES ST. LUCIA, with 1st AIR MAIL in the position normally occupied by the date, was used for both flights, that to the USA was, in fact, the second direct air dispatch from the island. The dates of departure from St. Lucia of these two flights were 22 and 26 (postmarked 25) September respectively. What, however, was the date of the third air dispatch from Castries and what immediately subsequent flights were there?

In Part 1 of the writer's current serial account of St. Lucia postal markings, the date of use of the modified air-mail postmark (Type C14) is given as 5 October 1929. This date was taken from the "St. Lucia Philatelist", but the recent sight of two covers makes me query this date.

The various relevant "facts" known to the writer are as follows:
5 Oct. 29 - "The same stamp, but with " 1 st" omitted, was used for the Second Air Mail on October 5, 1929". So wrote Col. Reid in the "St. Lucia Philatelist", No.4, 1952. (Here 'Second' really refers to the true third dispatch). It is not clear whether Col. Reid meant that the modified postmark was used for cancellation. Unfortunately, no flight of 5 October is known to me nor to those collectors in the UK or St. Lucia so far consulted.

9 Oct. 29 - A flown cover franked by seven $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ dull blue KGV adhesives, which are canceled with a current Castries date stamp of 9 th October 1929. This item is inscribed in ink 'By Air Mail', and bears on the front of the envelope as a cachet a single strike of the stamp C14, i. e. that referred to by Col. Reid. The cover is backstamped FOREIGN SECTION BRITISH. GUIANA 2 pm 14 OC 29.

2 Nov. 29 - A similar cover, but franked with a 4 d and $1 /-$ stamp, the same rate as the 'Lindbergh' covers of the first and second flights. The backstamp is dated 4 NO 29.

8 Apr. 30 - Flight from Barbados, by the seaplane 'Cuba' of the NYRBA Line, to St. Lucia, Antigua and St. Thomas. No covers have been seen.

August 1930 - NYRBA absorbed by PANAM.
11 Nov. 30 - Extension of PANAM route via Paramaribo (Dutch Guiana) to Santos (Brazil).
16 Dec. $30-$ A registered cover franked with $3 d, 6 d$ and $1 /-$ KGV adhesives, addressed to Cayenne, French Guiana and inscribed in ink by the sender "First Air Mail St. Lucia - Fr. Guiana". This has the arrival stamp of Cayenne dated 18 DE 30. The dates of this cover do not agree with that just given above.

Can any member provide any clarification of the early flights from St. Lucia? For example, can anyone report other examples of covers with the modified stamp C14 used either as a cancellation or as a cachet? In particular, can anyone confirm or disprove a flight on 5 October 1929?

## Fantastic Dominica Auction Results

Arthur Blackmun attended the Robson Lowe sale of Felix Nabarro's Dominica on 12 March 1975 and provided the following first-hand report with some helpful comments for those who try and participate in such auctions by mail. He wrote that the sale was sure to bring surprises, but nobody could have forecast how many or how much. Shocks came fast and furious, not fast enough for the auctioneer, but too furious for the collector of this, up till now, ideal country for specializing. Here is his report.

All the bidding was in the room, which is unusual at any sale I have attended. There could only have been ten or twenty lots knocked down to postal bids. One dealer, buying for the firm, and two collectors must have had "BUY, NO LIMIT" orders for the choicest material.

Following are some examples of the results of the bidding:

1. An entire letter of May 1778 bearing the earliest recorded mark of Dominica, a straight line 'DOMINICO'. Est. $£ 150$ went to $£ 550$.
2. An entire of 1806 bearing fleuron with date, ex Melville correspondence. Est. $£ 55$ realized $£ 190$.
3. A crowned circle 'PAID AT DOMINICA' of Dec. 1858 to St. Vincent. Est. $£ 80-$ sold for $£ 300$.
4. An entire letter to France dated 1858, bearing 1d and 6d Great Britain. Est. £200 realized $£ 900$.

Die proofs made their mark and set new records. Dominica must surely be near the "Top of the Pops". A die proof of the 1874 QV issue with blank value label, dated MAR 61874 and marked 'BEFORE HARDENING' was estimated at $£ 45$, but went for $£ 340$. Such was the pace throughout the sale!

Postal stationery was not included in the collection, but a 1d postal stationery card with a $\frac{1}{2} d$ provisional of 1882 used to London was estimated at $£ 10$. It was knocked down to a dealer at £ 80, and left a very disappointed under-bidder/collector - me!

The anticlimax must surely have been the 'ONE PENNY' on 6 d of 1886 with thin bar. Estimated at $£ 1,600$, it sold for $£ 1,100-I$ believe to a postal bidder. In fairness, the stamp had a pinhole and some perfs clipped. However, its first cousin, the 'ONE PENNY' on 6d, thick bar, went well beyond the estimate of $£ 2,250$ to $£ 3,600$ to a dealer !

Five lots later, for surely another record, imperf. plate proofs of the $1886 / 88$ issue, consisting of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ corner copy, 1 d marginal with plate number, $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}, 4 \mathrm{~d}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$ and $1 /-$. Estimated at £150 - realized $£ 1,000$.

The imperf. die proofs of the 1935 Silver Jubilee issue of the frame only went for $£ 1,200$.
The final attraction was an envelope of 1887, flap missing, with $\frac{1}{2} d$ green (2) clearly canceled '27.4.87 GRAND BAY' in manuscript made $£ 600$.

Up until now, Dominica has been accessible to collectors of moderate means. This is no longer so. This sale also emphasized the lack of good quality material from this small, very interesting island.

While this collection was well endowed with fine specimens of cancellations, one was conspicuous by its absence - the Dominica duplex, which was used for only a few months.

# B.W.I. WWII CENSORED COVERS 

by Tony Shepherd

As reported in the August 1974 Journal, the Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society has been carrying out a survey of World War II B.W.I. censor marks. In the course of this survey, a number of marks have come to light which require further explanation. They are being illustrated here in the hope that some member of the BCPSG can offer additional information about them.

## Grand Cayman

The first is an air mail cover from Grand Cayman to London datestamped 8 June 1943. The postage was prepaid with $3 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} d$ and $4 \times 3 d$ adhesives on theback of the envelope, which were canceled at Georgetown. The letter was censored twice. At the left in the illustration can be

seen a Cayman censor lakel (D/41), while there is a Kingston, Jamaica censor label (I.D./ 6383 ) on the right. Both labels are P.C. 90 format. The reason for the double examination is not known.

## Grenada

The second cover is a consignee letter from St. George's, Grenada to London. This is confirmed by a manuscript endorsement on the back reading: "Consignee Mail/12.4.44/ AMC". The $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d adhesive is canceled with a straightline PAQUEBOT. Of particular interest is the very large censor's handstamp, which is not only on the front, but was struck four times on the reverse to secure the envelope seams. It seems nearly certain that "SS" was the Grenada censor's identifier letters. This is the first example of this handstamp that I have seen, and I would be interested in hearing of any others in
 Group members' collections.

## Trinidad



An inter-island cover from Port-of-Spain to Barbados was postmarked on 1 November 1943. The Trinidad censor's "IC TRI" was struck on the back in blue ink. On the front are two crowned circle "PASSED BY CENSOR" marks, which are unknown to Roses Society members as being used in the British Caribbean area. It is hoped that some Group member has seen other examples of this strike and can throw some light on its origin. (Editor's Note - there is an indicator reading "No. 80 ? 0 " within the circle).

## Southern's Miami-Grand Cayman First Flight by Ben Ramkissoon

The U.S. Postal Service provided a first flight cachet for the inaugural flight of Southern Airlines from Miami, Florida to Grand Cayman Island on 4 December 1974. The rubberstamp cachet consists of a palm tree, stylized ocean waves and the words "First Flight Miami to Grand Cayman/Southern".

Covers were canceled at the GPO Miami (four-bar killer cancel) with the cachet applied in blue, and at the AMF (Air Mail Facility) Miami with the same cachet in red. The covers were backstamped at Georgetown, C. I. on the same day with a "land adjudication" slogan cancellation.


The return first flight cachet consists of a rectangular boxed design stating "First Flight From Grand Cayman, B.W.I. to Miami, Florida Southern Airways" and is struck in purple ink. This cachet was provided by the Assistant Postmaster, GPO Georgetown at the suggestion of BCPSG member George Kimber. The cover is backstamped at AMF Miami, 4 Dec. 1974.

# The Grenada 'Milk' Overprints 

by Brian E. Thompson \& Alfred J. Branston

Although the four-line 'Milk Fund' overprints plus surcharges appeared only six years ago and the background of their use was fully covered in "Stamp Collecting" and other papers, there seems to be a marked absence of reasonably reliable information about them. To date, several British Caribbean collectors have sought facts about the flaws and their queries have met with no success. We might come nearer to an answer if the whole matter was looked at from a broad aspect.

As recorded previously, there were two types of the Grenada 'Milk Fund' overprints. On 22 July 1968 , some of the $\$ 2.00$ stamps of the 1966 definitive issue were overprinted 'CHILDREN NEED MILK' in three lines with '2cts.+3cts.' in addition (SG 296) and the $\$ 3.00$ stamps were similarly overprinted and surcharged '3cts.+3cts.' (SG 297). On 19 August 1968 the $\$ 1.00$ stamps of the same definitive issue were also similarly overprinted, however in a larger type, and were surcharged '1c.+3cts.' (SG 298), while more of the $\$ 2.00 \mathrm{stamps}$ were similarly surcharged and overprinted as '2cts.+3cts.' (SG 299).

The following extract from a letter by Manfred R. Lehman of the Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation of New York, which is the appointed agent for Grenada, is now reproduced by permission of "Stamp Collecting". The letter reads as follows:
'We are now able to piece together the history of the issue. We found out that the original intention of the government was to overprint 100,000 stamps of the $\$ 2$ value and 50,000 of the $\$ 3$ value of the definitive issue. When it was found that there were only 40,000 and 50,000 stamps respectively available to be overprinted, the government decided to overprint an additional value to arrive at the desired amount for the Milk Fund. We understand that two different plates were used for the entire operation. (Note - the underlining is ours.) The second, somewhat larger type, was used for part of the $\$ 2$ and all of the $\$ 3$ stamps. We are absolutely certain. . that no one had in mind to produce any varieties."

Precisely what is meant by the underlined statement needs to be evaluated.
Turning to the two types of overprint. Each letter of the words 'CHILDREN NEED MILK' on SG 296 is 2 mm high and from the top of the first line 'CHILDREN' to the bottom of the third line 'MILK' is 10 mm . On SG 299 however, the letters are 3.5 mm high and the measurement from top to bottom is 11.5 mm . The length of each word in the two settings also varies.

| CHILDREN <br> NEED <br> MLKK | CHILDREN |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | NEED |
|  | MILK |

$2 \mathrm{cts} .+3 \mathrm{cts}$.

$$
\text { 1c. }+3 \text { ets. }
$$

The type face used for the surcharge on both stamps appears to be identical, as are the plus signs. Both the '2cts.' and '3cts.' on each stamp are 6 mm wide. The main difference is that the complete surcharge is 18.5 mm wide on SG 296, while that on SG 299 is 20 mm wide. This suggests that although the same type was used for each surcharge, it was separately set
for the July and August overprints. For convenience, it is proposed to call SG 296, Setting A, and SG 299, Setting B. If, as the letter from Lehman states, two different plates were used, are we to assume that these refer to the differences in the dimensions and not the values? To produce the July issue was the first plate changed from '2cts.+3cts.' to '3cts.+3cts.'? Also, was a change made on the August printing from '1c.+3cts.' to '2cts.+3cts.'?

With respect to varieties, a copy of the overprint in Setting A has been found with the letter 't' of 'cts.' almost absent, with only the vestigal tip of the ' $t$ ' being evident in the form of a pale grey triangle. An examination of the bite of the surcharge on the reverse of the stamp shows that there was no pressure from the ' $t$ ', whereas the bite of the ' 2 ', the final ' $s$ ' of 'cts.' and the rest of the surcharge '+3cts.' is quite clear.

A copy of the overprint Setting B was discovered four years ago with the letter ' $t$ ' completely missing from the '2cts.' part of the surcharge. This stamp was at the right hand end of an unspecified row. It has been carefully examined and shows no trace of an irregular removal and is therefore considered to have occurred during the work of the local printer. It is of note that the Setting A variety is from the bottom row of a pane, while that on Setting B is from the right hand vertical row, but not the bottom row. As to whether the same letter ' $t$ ' is concerned needs to be settled and the size of the setting in each case looks to be important here.

The Commonwealth QEII catalog states that only a small residue of 33 sheets ( 1650 stamps ) of SG 299 were overprinted and on this basis it is a comparatively scarce stamp. How does this tie in with Lehman's letter?

It is of prime importance to know of the existence of any other copies with the letter ' t ' of 'cts.', either partially or completely missing, together with the setting and position. It is equally important to discover other basic data and it is hoped that members will try to supply the answers to any (or all) of the following:

1. The name of the local printer and the type of business done.
2. Whether the overprint and surcharge were set up by hand or machine.
3. The number of overprints applied simultaneously and the order over the panes.
4. Whether the surcharge was applied separately from the overprint.
5. Were any repairs or replacements made to the type during the course of the work.
6. Bearing in mind that the inking is uneven, what other examples of defective or missing letters are known besides the two mentioned above.
7. What blocks, etc. are in existence.

It is hoped that group members will respond to this appeal for information.
************

## Antigua Monograph

## KING GEORGE VI DEFINITIVE STAMPS

The following pages contain the fifth section of the Antigua Monograph to be published. As previously noted, these sections are being published in random order as completed. Frank Saunders drafted this section and the following reviewed and contributed to it: George Bowman, Bill Cornell, Gil Holmes and Mark Swetland. The photography was provided by Jinny Fisher and Jackie Vidourek.

### 8.1 KING GEORGE VI DEFINITIVE STAMPS

The abdication of the uncrowned King Edward VIII brought Albert, the second son of King George V, to the throne on 12 December 1936, when he assumed the title of King George VI. The Coronation followed on 12 May 1937, when a special series of three commemorative stamps was issued by the Crown Agency for Colonial and Overseas Territories on behalf of all the territories for which it acted (See Section 8.3). In the following year, definitive stamps were issued for most colonial territories, those of Antigua being put on sale on 15 November 1938. Following the pattern of the new definitive series issued in the later years of the reign of King George $V$, the new Antigua series incorporated pictorial views of the territory, enclosed in a very definite framework, in which, or attached to which, occurred the word ANTIGUA and the currency value of the stamp ((1)).


The stamps were prepared in the four types illustrated above. As pointed out by G.W. Bowman, the "Leeward Islands Gazette"for 18 March 1937 ((2)) contained a notice announcing that a new issue of Antigua stamps was contemplated and that members of the public were invited to submit, by 15 April 1937, designs symbolic of historic events, illustrating historical places, or suggestive of one of Antigua's industries. Designs were to include the island name and the face value, but the words "Postage and Revenue" were to be omitted (See Section 15). A number of designs were desired (several values) and prizes of $£ 1$ were offered for each design accepted.

The results of the competition were announced in the Gazette for 29 July 1937 ((3)), and a single design was chosen, namely, the Nelson's Dockyard design by Mrs. W.M.N. Goodwin (See section 7.6 for discussion of her accepted design for the $5 /-$ Tercentenary stamp), which was enclosed in a framework of growing sugar cane. The remaining three designs were to be prepared by expert designers in England based on photographs supplied by Jose Anjo of Antigua showing 1) the ramparts of Fort James, 2) English Harbour, Falmouth Harbour and surrounding hills, and 3) St. John's Harbour with a seaplane (larger than in strict proportion) arriving over the harbor.

It is of interest to note that Waterlow considered the English Harbour design good enough to utilize the $\frac{1}{2} d$ stamp later as one of the "Waterlow sample stamps", which were used to show better examples of the firm's printing ability to prospective clients. The samples were punched through with a $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$ diameter hole for security purposes. According to Robson Lowe, this practice began ca. 1930 when single sheets of selected stamps were purchased from the Crown Agents ((4)). George Bowman ((5)) notes that John Easton also commented favorably on the English Harbour design in his book "British Postage Stamp Design".

The ten lower values ( $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ to $5 /-$ ) were issued on 15 November 1938 , the $10 /-$ and $£ 1$ values were issued on 1 April 1948. The duties of the ten lowest denominations were identical to those of
((1)) Numbers refer to similarly numbered references at the end of this section.
the Tercentenary issue of 1932 (See Section 7.6) and, like it, omitted the $4 \mathrm{~d}, 2 /-, 3 /-$ and $4 /-$ values of the Small Seal definitive issues of 1921-29 (See Section 7.3). All stamps were re-cess-printed by Waterlow \& Sons on paper watermarked Multiple Crown and Script CA.

CHECK LIST

| VALUE | S.G. COLOR |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ | Green |
| 1 d | Scarlet |
| $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ | Red-brown |
| 2 d | Grey |
| $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ | Deep ultramarine |
| 3 d | Orange |
| 6 d | Violet |
| $1 /-$ | Black \& brown (frame) |
| $2 / 6$ | Purple |
| $5 /-$ | Olive-green |
| $10 /-$ | Magenta |
| $£ 1$ | Slate-green |


| TYPE | S.G./SCOTT CAT. NO. |
| :--- | ---: |
| English Harbour | $98 / 84$ |
| Nelson's Dockyard | $99 / 85$ |
| $\quad$ " | $100 / 86$ |
| English Harbour | $101 / 87$ |
| Nelson's Dockyard | $102 / 88$ |
| Fort James | $103 / 89$ |
| St. John's Harbour | $104 / 90$ |
| $\quad$ " | $105 / 91$ |
| Fort James | $106 / 92$ |
| St. John's Harbour | $107 / 93$ |
| Nelson's Dockyard | $108 / 94$ |
| Fort James | $109 / 95$ |

## PA PER

Compared with later papers, the original paper was of medium thickness and in color was an off-shade of white, tending towards cream. Owing to war conditions, consistency was difficult to maintain and, by 1942, a thinner, much whiter paper had come into use, followed in 1943 by even thinner white paper. In post-war years the paper, though still comparatively thin, was of better quality, and by ca. 1949, a thin hard white paper had come into use, which feels brittle to the touch, as if it would break rather than crease. ((1))

## GUM

The gum of the 1938 issue had a tendency towards cream when fresh and was liable to turn to yellow or even brown after a period in the colony. Later printings show a whiter gum, which in 1943 became so transparent that the design of the stamp and the watermark of the paper are clearly visible from the back. In 1944-45 this transparent gum was tinted rather than white. In immediate post-war years the gum became whiter and more opaque, but towards the end of the issue, the gum, though very definitely white, was also fairly transparent. ((1))

## SHEETS

All of the original ten values, except the $1 /-$, were printed from single plates. No plate numbers appeared on the sheets. Except for the $1 /-$ value, the original ten were printed from plates consisting of 120 subjects, arranged in 12 rows of 10 stamps in the horizontal format, and 10 rows of 12 stamps in the vertical format. The $1 /-$ value was printed from two plates in a sheet of 60 subjects, arranged in six rows of 10 stamps. By 1948, Waterlow had adopted the fashion of numbering the first plate as well as later plates, and the two higher values were printed in sheets of 60 subjects, arranged in 10 rows of six stamps and bearing the plate number 1 under stamp \#59 on the sheet. All 12 values have the imprint "WATERLOW \& SONS, LONDON" in the lower sheet margin below the two center stamps ((1)).

## PERFORATION

The sheets were perforated by the line method, gauging $12 \frac{1}{2}$. Several perforating machines
were used, varying infinitesimally in gauge, but it is unreliable to attempt to allocate stamps to individual 'printing" by reference to the gauge ((1)).

## PRINTINGS

The Crown Agents for the Colonial and Overseas Territories, as the name implies, acts as the agent for the colonies in ordering, receiving, forwarding and paying for certain items, such as stamps for postage, revenue and other fiscal charges, etc. One department, known as the Bureau, supplies mint stamps to dealers. The Agency places orders for any stamps required with the printer, stipulating the number of sheets and the date for delivery. In its records it notes the date of dispatch to the colony and the number of stamps of each value sent to, or retained on behalf of, the colony, the number of stamps supplied to the Bureau, and the total number of stamps for accountancy purposes ((1)). Thanks to the invaluable help of the Crown Agents, copies of their records have been obtained for the purposes of this study ( $(1,4)$ ).

Sheets of stamps sent out to the colony were, for each dispatch, numbered from one upwards, so that a sheet with a low number does not necessarily mean that it is from an early printing. Parcels of stamps had wax leaves inserted between sheets. Generally speaking, the only reason for the Crown Agents to call for a new printing was the depletion of stocks of particular values in the colonial post offices. Waterlow \& Sons has a very good record of consistency in matching colors from one printing to another, but differences in paper and gum and the uncertainty of supplies in wartime led to variations between printings of interest to specialists, however not necessarily wide enough to be so easily distinguished to warrant a listing in the catalog ((1)). For example, Gibbons lists only a single shade, the $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ lake-brown of July 1949; Commonwealth (Bridger \& Kay) lists a few additional shades, but only the "major" ones ((4)).

In the detailed data on printings and quantities shown below, reference is made to "A2" by the Crown Agents. According to Saunders ((1)), the concepts of "exchange" and "A2" are best considered together. Thus, ca. 1937 the CA had a small dealer-supplying department, called the "Bureau". Any funds taken in by it were paid in to Account No. 2 (A2). At first only a small stock was kept, but when WWII began to show the hazards of getting supplies and of dispatching them to the colonies, it was decided to hold back stocks of stamps. Such stocks were controlled by A2 and may have been separate from Bureau stocks, although A2 undoubtedly kept the bulk and the Bureau kept only enough for normal operations. The CA records make little distinction between A2 and Bureau stocks, and it appears that any distinction was for accountancy purposes ((1)).

In addition to copies of the entries in the Crown Agents Requisition Books, the following material has been consulted:
. "Crown Agency Bulletin" - From May 1942, the CA issued a monthly bulletin in which most, but not all, of the stamp printings were recorded ((6)).
. "Gibbons Stamp Monthly" - On a page devoted to news about new printings, the house organ recorded details of most London, and a few colonial, releases, mainly based on items in the firms stock ((7)).
. Potter and Shelton - "The Printings of King George VI Colonial Stamps", first issued in the form of tables for particular colonies and later assembled into book form ((8)).

In the material given below on printings and quantities, the data from the several sources have been integrated into a composite whole ((1)).

| CA REQN. NO. | DUTY | DA TE OF DISPATCH TO ANTIGUA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3313/2 | All (10) | 6 OCT 38 |
| 3742/1 | 2d, 3d, 1/- | 28 JUN 40 |
| 3831/1 | All (10), except 2/6, 5/- | 19 JUN 41 |
| 3887/1 | All (10) | 2 APR 42 |
| 3926/1 | All (10), except $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}, 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}, 5 /-$ | 3 JUL 42 |
| 3950/1 | All (10), except $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ | 26 OCT / 1 DEC 42 |
| 4017/1 | All (10), except $2 / 6$ | 9 DEC 43 / 24 JAN 44 |
| 4068/1 | All (10) | 6 APR / 7 JUN 44 |
| 4178/1 | 1d, 1/- | 19 SEP 45 |
| 4276/1 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}, 1 \mathrm{~d}$ | 21 MAY 46 |
| 4397/1 | 1d, 2d, 6d, 10/-, £ 1 | 25/30 OCT / 16 DEC 47 |
| 4472/1 | 1d, 2d, 22 ${ }^{\text {d, }}$, 3d, 6d | 11 NOV 48 |
| 4499/1 | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}, 1 /-$ | 16 DEC 48 (?) |
| 4538/1 | 1 d | 19 JUL 49 |
| 4601/1 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}, 1 \mathrm{~d}, 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}, 2 \mathrm{~d}, 3 \mathrm{~d}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$ | 6 DEC 49 |
| 4756/1-2 | 2d, $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}, 3 \mathrm{~d}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$ | 6 JUL / 24 AUG 51 |
| 4827/1 | 2d, $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}, 3 \mathrm{~d}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$ | 9 JAN 52 |

## QUANTITIES

Given below is Frank R. Saunders' integration of the various printing and quantity data, by denomination of stamp. The colors are those of Saunders ((1)).

| REQN. NO. | 㐔d VALUE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BUREAU QUANTITY | TOTAL QUANTITY | COLOR / PAPER / GUM |
| 3313/2 | 72,000 | 187, 200 | Yellow-green/Medium off-white/Yellow |
| 3831/1 | - | 39,000 | Green/Medium white/White |
| 3887/1 | - | 17, 880 | " |
| 3926/1 | 270,000 | (i) | Green/Thin white/White |
| 3950/1 | 228, 000 | 240,000 (ii) | B1. Green (?)/Thin v. white/white opaque (?) |
| 4017/1 | - | 33, 000 | Green/Thin v. white/White |
| 4068/1 | 60,000 | 309,000 | Green/Thin v. white/Tinted transp. |
| 4276/1 | - | 75, 000 | Bl. green/Thin v. white/White opaque |
| 4601/1 | - | 269,400 | Bl. green/Thin brittle white/White transp. |
| TOTAL $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ | value | 440,480 |  |

(i) The $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ was not ordered in this requisition, but an allocation of 270,000 was made to the Bureau, and, to make this possible, a new printing must have been made.
(ii) Only a token 100 sheets went to Antigua, but on two later dates 50 sheets were withdrawn and sent to the colony.

## 1d VALUE

| $3313 / 2$ | 42,000 | 305,040 | Scarlet/Med. off-white/Yellow |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3831 / 1$ | - | 61,800 | Scarlet/Med. white/White |  |
| $3887 / 1$ | - | 13,320 | $" 1$ |  |
| $3926 / 1$ | 90,000 | 150,480 | Scarlet/Thin white/White |  |


| $3950 / 1$ | 60,000 | 93,000 | (i) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $4017 / 1$ | 40,000 | 73,080 | Brt. scarlet/Thin white/White |
| Red-scarlet/Thin white/White transp. |  |  |  |
| $4068 / 1$ | 60,000 | 181,560 | Red-scarlet/Thin white/Tinted transp. |
| $4178 / 1$ | - | 121,800 (ii) | Red-scarlet/Sl. thinner white/Tinted transp. |
| $4276 / 1$ | - | 60,000 | Red-scarlet/Thin white/White opaque |
| $4397 / 1$ | - | 60,720 | Red-scarlet/Thinner white/White transp. |
| $4472 / 1$ | 48,000 | 168,480 | $" \quad$ " |
| $4538 / 1$ | 30,000 | 91,800 | Red-scarlet/Thin brittle white/White transp. |
| $4601 / 1$ | - | 362,400 | Rose scarlet/Thin brittle white/White transp. |
| TOTAL 1d value | $1,794,480$ |  |  |

(i) On two later dates, 138 sheets were withdrawn each time from stocks and sent to colony $\cdot$
(ii) This was an urgent order, but supplies were probably sent from stock, for it was not dispatched until September, i.e., after it had been released in London. No allocation was made to the Bureau, but if a loan had been repaid, it would not have been necessary.
$1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ VALUE

| $3313 / 2$ | 36,000 | 168,000 | Choc. brown/Med. off-white/Yellow |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :--- |
| $3831 / 1$ | - | 39,000 | Choc. brown/Med. white/White |
| $3887 / 1$ | - | 15,840 | Choc. brown/Thin white/White |
| $3926 / 1$ | 60,000 | 123,240 | Choc. brown/Thin white/White transp. |
| $4017 / 1$ | 60,000 | 124,440 | Dull Brown/Thin white/White transp. |
| $4068 / 1$ | 30,000 | 278,040 | Brown/Thin white/Tinted transp. |
| $4499 / 1$ | 48,000 | 78,000 | Lake-brown/Thicker white/White opaque |
| $4601 / 1$ | - | 61,440 (i) | Deep red-brown/Thin brittle white/White transp. |
| TOTAL 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d value | 888,000 |  |  |

(i) No allocation was made to the Bureau, but 45,000 old stock were exchanged for new, which was then released to dealers.

| 2d VALUE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3313/2 | 30,000 | 56,400 | Grey/Med. off-white/Yellow |
| 3742/1 | - | 19,920 | Grey/Med. white (?)/White (?) |
| 3831/1 | - | 67,800 | Grey/Med. white/White |
| 3887/1 | - | 33,840 | Grey/Thin white/White |
| 3926/1 | 60,000 | 127,200 | Lighter grey/Thin white/White opaque |
| 3950/1 | 20, 000 | 52,040 (i) | Grey/Thin white/White opaque |
| 4017/1 | 40,000 | 106,080 | Grey/Thin white/Tinted transp. |
| 4068/1 | 30,000 | 31,320 | " |
| 4397/1 | - | 42,000 (ii) | Grey/Thin white/White opaque |
| 4472/1 | 15,000 | 77,880 | Grey/Thin white/White transp. |
| 4601/1 | - | 60,000 (iii) | Deeper grey/Thin brittle white/White transp. |
| 4756/1 | 10,700 | 58,080 (iv) | Slate grey/Thin brittle white/White |
| 4827/1 | - | 64,440 (v) | " " " |
| TOTAL |  | 797,000 |  |

(i) On 12 FEB 43, 133 sheets were withdrawn from the Bureau and sent to Antigua.
(ii) On 23 SEP 47, 200 sheets were withdrawn from A2 and sent. No allocation was made to the Bureau, but the 24,000 owing to A2 were repaid and some of these were released to dealers.
(iii) 36, 000 new stock exchanged for old and released to dealers.
(iv) On 22 FEB 51, 200 sheets were withdrawn from stock and dispatched. These were repaid in addition to the Bureau allocation.
( v) No allocation to Bureau, but 34, 000 old stock exchanged for new.
2 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ VALUE

| $3313 / 2$ | 24,000 | 88,800 | Deep blue/Med. off-white/Yellow |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $3831 / 1$ | - | 10,320 | Deep blue/Med. white/White |
| $3887 / 1$ | - | 17,400 | Deep blue/Thin white/White |
| $3950 / 1$ | 60,000 | 121,200 (i) | Rich dp. blue/Thin white/White opaque |
| $4017 / 1$ | 50,000 | 114,840 | Lighter blue/Thin white/White transp. |
| $4068 / 1$ | 30,000 | 150,480 | Deep blue/Thin white/Tinted transp. |
| $4472 / 1$ | 15,000 | 77,280 | Brt. dp. blue/Thin white/White opaque |
| $4756 / 1$ | 5,900 | 132,960 (ii) | Brt. dp. blue/Brittle white/White opaque |
| $4827 / 1$ | - | 186,240 (iii) | Deep blue/Brittle white/White transp. |
| TOTAL $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d value | 899,520 |  |  |

(i) On 12 FEB 43, 255 sheets were withdrawn from the Bureau and sent to Antigua.
(ii) On 5 JAN $51,20,040$ were withdrawn from stock and repaid. Although released in London in June, the stamps were not sent to Antigua until 24 AUG 51.
(iii) No allocation to dealers, but 34,040 old stock were exchanged for new and these were made available to dealers.

| 3d VALUE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3313/2 | 20,000 | 46,400 | Orange/Med. off-white/Yellow |
| 3742/1 | - | 8,040 | Orange/Med. white (?)/White (?) |
| 3831/1 | - | 8,400 | Orange/Med. white/White |
| 3887/1 | - | 36,600 | Orange/Thinner white/White |
| 3926/1 | ? | 120,000 (i) | Paler orange/Thinner white/White |
| 3950/1 | 18,000 | 47,640 (ii) | " |
| 4017/1 | 60, 000 | 60,000 (iii) | ? ? ? |
| 4068/1 | - | 60,000 (iv) | Red-orange/Thin white/Tinted transp. |
| 4472/1 | 15, 000 | 75,480 | Dp. orange/Thin white/White transp. |
| 4601/1 | - | 67,200 (v) | Pale red-orge./Brittle white/White transp. |
| 4756/1 | 3,700 | 117, 720 (vi) | Red-orange/Brittle white/White transp. |
| 4827/1 | - | 169,800 (vii) | " " |
| TOTAL |  | 817,280 |  |

(i) According to the Reqn. Book, there was an allocation of some values to dealers, but not 3 d , yet all values were released in London in July 1942.
(ii) On 12 FEB 43 and 30 APR 43, 122 sheets were withdrawn each time from stock and dispatched to Antigua, i. e., considerably more than the 150 sheets allocated, thus indicating that there must have been some allocation to Bureau or A2 in July 1942.
(iii) Although the whole printing was specifically deposited "for dealers", the London release of DEC 43 did not include the $3 d$ value.
( iv) No allocation to Bureau specified, but London release of JUL 44 included a 3d stamp.
( v) No allocation to Bureau, but 26,000 old stock exchanged and newly-issued to trade.
( vi) Requisition ordered 250 sheets to be withdrawnfrom Bureau and dispatched by air. These were repaid from new stock in addition to Bureau allocation.
(vii) No allocation to Bureau, but 32,900 old stock exchanged.

(i) On 12 FEB 43, 50 sheets were withdrawn and sent to Antigua.
(ii) On 23 SEP 47, 25 sheets were withdrawn and sent to colony. These were repaid in addition to the Bureau allocation.
(iii) No allocation was made to the Bureau, but 26, 700 old stock were exchanged.
(iv) 167 sheets were ordered to be withdrawn and dispatched by air on 5 JAN 51 . These were repaid in addition to the Bureau allocation.
( v) No allocation to the Bureau, but 24, 640 old stock exchanged.

| 1/- VALUE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3313/2 | 15, 000 | 33,900 | Black \& brown/Med. off-white/Yellow |
| 3742/1 | - | 12,540 | " /Med. white/White |
| 3831/1 | - | 11,700 | " " |
| 3887/1 | - | 24,060 | /Thin white/White |
| 3926/1 | 12,000 | 50,220 | /Thin white/Tinted opaque |
| 3950/1 | 15,000 | 31,320 (i) | /Thin white/Tinted transp. |
| 4017/1 | 20,000 | 53, 040 | "• /V. thin white/White transp. |
| 4068/1 | 10, 020 | 42,240 | /V. thin white/Tinted transp. |
| 4178/1 | - | 62,700 (ii) | Jet black \& brown/V. thin white/Tinted transp. |
| 4499/1 | 24,000 | 39,000 | Black \& red-brown/Thin white/White transp. |
| TOTAL | alue | 360,720 |  |

(i) On 12 FEB 43, 136 sheets were withdrawn from stock and sent to Antigua.
(ii) No allocation made to Bureau, however old stock exchanged made available in July for dealers.

## 2/6 VALUE

| $3313 / 2$ | 9,000 | 15,600 | Purple claret/Med. off-white/Yellow |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| $3887 / 1$ | - | 8,640 | Purple claret/Med. white/White |
| $3926 / 1$ | 8,000 | 16,640 | Dull purple/Med. white/White |
| $3950 / 1$ | 12,000 | 18,240 (i) | Redder purple/Thin white/White transp. |
| $4068 / 1$ | 10,080 | 76,080 | Purple/Thin white/Tinted transp. |
| TOTAL 2/6 value | 135,200 |  |  |

(i) Two batches of 26 sheets were withdrawn from the Bureau and sent to Antigua on 12 FEB 43 and 30 APR 43.

## 5/- VALUE

| $3313 / 2$ | 6,000 | 12,600 | Olive green/Med. off-white/Yellow |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $3887 / 1$ | - | 10,440 (i) | Olive green/Thin white/White |
| $3950 / 1$ | 12,000 | 24,000 (ii) | Yellowish ol. green/V. thin white/White transp. |
| $4017 / 1$ | 10,000 | 43,680 | Deep brown olive/Thin white/Tinted transp. |
| $4068 / 1$ | 6,000 | 55,200 | Grey olive/Thin white/Tinted opaque |
| TOTAL $5 /-$ value | 145,920 |  |  |

(i) No allocation was made to the Bureau, but in July 42 all values, including the $5 /-$, were released to the trade. The released stamp may have been an "original" or an "exchange" from this printing.
(ii) On 12 FEB 43, 50 sheets were withdrawn from the Bureau and sent to Antigua.

|  | 10/-VALUE <br> $4397 / 1$ |  | 30,000 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 96,000 | Bright magenta/Med. white/White opaque |  |
| $4397 / 1$ | 15,000 | 75,060 | £1 VALUE <br> Slate green/Med. white/White opaque |

## ARTISTS DRAWINGS

The Keeper of the Royal Philatelic Collection states that the Royal Collection contains artist's drawings of the four designs ((1)).

## PROOFS

According to the Keeper, the Royal Collection contains die proofs in color of the $10 /-$ and $£ 1$ stamps marked "Approved", and dated $17 / 7$, presumably 1947. There are no other proofs of the series in the Royal Collection, presumably because it was not until 1940 that die proofs and color essays began to be sent to the King for his collection. Undoubtedly proofs were struck officially, but none have been reported ((1)).

SPECIMENS - All issues are discussed in Section 10.

## VARIETIES

Apart from the shade, paper and gum varieties discussed in the previous section on the quantities of stamps issued, the issue does not seem to have produced any other "varieties" in the form of plate flaws or plate repairs.


Cornell ((6)) reports a left-marginal, horizontal pair of the $5 /-$ stamp which has double perforations in the vertical row between the left-hand stamp and the selvedge. As shown in the illustration, the pair appears to comprise the first and second stamps in the sixth row of 12 stamps, according to the guidelines visible at the top of the first stamp and in the selvedge.

## GENERAL

It should be noted that a comprehensive study of the King George VI definitive issues of 193852 has been published by the King George VI Collectors Society ((9)). The treatment in this study is from a different point of view and additional material has been added, for example, more distinctions among printings as to appearance.

## REFERENCES

1. Saunders, F.R., Unpublished notes on King George VI stamps, October 1974.
2. "Leeward Islands Gazette", Vol. LXV, 18 March 1937, No. 11.
3. "Leeward Islands Gazette", Vol. LXV, 29 July 1937, No. 35.
4. Cornell, W. G., Unpublished notes on Antigua, March 1975.
5. Bowman, G.W., Unpublished notes on Antigua, February 1972.
6. "The Crown Agency Bulletin", 1942-48.
7. "Gibbons Stamp Monthly", October 1941-March 1952.
8. Potter, W. J.W., and Shelton, R. C. M. , "The Printings of King George VI Colonial Stamps".
9. Cornell, W.G., and Saunders, F.R., Antigua 1938, Study Paper No. 7, The King George VI Collectors Society, May 1975. See also GEOSIX Nos. 86 \& 87, March and May 1975, for serial publication.

## RECENT LIBRARY GIFTS -

Bob Lovett, BCPSG Librarian, reports the following items have recently been donated to the library:

1. "Bermuda Historical Quarterly", Vol. 29, No. 4, 1972. Contains Boer Prisoner's Mail, 1901-02 information. Gift of C.K. Bump
2. "Bermuda Historical Quarterly", Vol. 31, No. 4, 1974. A non-philatelic article on the Turks \& Caicos Islands and their relationship to Bermuda appears in this issue. Gift of C.K. Bump.
3. "Album Weeds" by Earee, Part III, Dominica through Iceland, 'How to Detect Forged Stamps'. Gift of W. Danforth Walker.
4. Xeroxed excerpts from "Picturesque Bermuda Handbook" by John J. Bushell, 1936 edition. Includes a history of the islands with estimate of post offices and postal information. Gift of Russell V. Skavaril.
5. "Location and Assignments of US Army Post Offices, WWII and later", 1973. Gift of War Cover Club through member Lincoln Kieffer.
6. "The Cayman Islands Northwester", December 1974. This issue of the monthly magazine contains a special feature on the postal services and stamps of the Caymans plus other articles of non-philatelic interest.
7. "Economic and Political Change in the Leeward and Windward Islands", 1968, by Carleen O'Loughlin. Contains non-philatelic background. Gift of L. D. Helwick.

Items in the BCPSG library can be borrowed by any member in good standing for payment of postage from Robert P. Lovett, R.D. \#1, Newtown, PA 18940. It is haped that we can print a full listing of library items in the near future.

## SPERATI BERMUDA AT AUCTION ----

At a sale in London on 5 December 1974, the Jean de Sperati die proof of Bermuda sold for $\mathfrak{£ 1 2 0}$, although estimated in the catalog at $£ 30$. Two Montserrat die proofs fetched $£ 40$ and £46.

DEFINTTIVE. A $\$ 10$ definitive showing the Green back turtle. Artwork done by John Lister Ltd. staff artists and lithographed by Questa in panes of 25. (JL)

## ANTIGUA

26 AUG 75
ANTIGUA MAPS. Set of four values plus souvenir sheet depicting old and new maps of Antigua: 5¢-1721 map, Senex's atlas, with a drawing of a Hevelius sextant, 1640; 20¢ - 1775 map, Jeffery's atlas, and an 18th Cent. engraving of a ship; 35 $¢$ - 1775 map, Jeffery's atlas, showing the islands of Barbuda and Antigua with an inset of the same islands from a 1955 map; $\$ 1$ - 1973 map showing the position of St. Johns and English Harbour, with an inset detail of English Harbour; souvenir sheet-depicts the four stamps plus ancient navigational and astronomical instruments. Designed by PAD Studios and lithographed by Questa in panes of 50 . (SG, IG)

BAHAMAS
27 MAY 75
ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION. Set of four values and souvenir sheet: $3 \hat{C}$ - farming; 14 $¢$ - fishing; 18 $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ - agriculture; $21 \oint$ - industry. No other details available. (IG)

## BARBADOS

75
150th ANGLICAN DIOCESE ANNIVERSARY. Set of four values plus souvenir sheet: 5¢ - St. Michael's Cathedral, 15¢ - Bishop Coleridge, 50¢ - All Saints Church, \$1 - Stained glass window at St. Michael's Cathedral. Designed by R. Granger Barrett and lithographed by the House of Questa in two panes of 25. CA watermark. (CA)

## BELIZE

2 JUN 75
MAYA ARTIFACTS. Set of five values showing different examples of Mayan bowls: $3 \hat{¢}, 6 ¢, 16 ¢, 26 ¢$ and $50 ¢$. Designed by Mrs. Hosek (Royal Ontario Museum) adapted for printing by P.B. Powell and lithographed by Questa in panes of 25. CA Block watermark. (CA, SG)

BERMUDA
2 JUN 75 DEFINITIVE. Set of seven values: $17 \xi, 20 ¢, 25 ¢, 40 \xi, \$ 1, \$ 2$ and $\$ 3$ reprinted on the existing designs of $15 \hat{\xi}, 18 \xi, 24 \hat{c}, 36 \hat{\xi}, 60 ¢, \$ 1.20$ and $\$ 2.40$ with new value tablets. Original designs by William Harrington and printed by Thomas De La Rue in two panes of 25 on CA Block watermarked paper. (CA, SG)

## BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

16 JUN 75 NEW DEFINITIVE ISSUE. Set of 16 values depicting different fish: $\frac{1}{2} ¢$ - Rock Beauty, 1¢ - Squirrelfish, 3¢ - Queen Triggerfish, 5¢ - Blue Angelfish, 8¢ Stoplight Parrotfish, $10 ¢$ - Queen Angelfish, 12 $¢$ - Nassau Grouper, 13 $¢$ - Blue Tang, 15¢ - Sergeant Major, 18¢ - Jewfish, 20¢ - Bluehead Wrasse, $25 ¢$ - Grey Angelfish, 60¢̧-Glasseye Snapper, $\$ 1$ - Blue Chromis, $\$ 2.50$ - French Angelfish, $\$ 3$ - Queen Parrotfish. Designed by Clive Abbott and lithographed by Questa in two panes of 25. CA Spiral watermark. (CA, SG)

NEW DEFINITIVE. A $\$ 5$ value will be added to the above set. The design will feature the Four Eye Butterfly fish. Technical details as above. (CA, SG)

25 JLY 75 PIRATES. Set of four values: 10¢ - Israel Hands, 12¢ - John Fenn, 20¢ - Thomas Anstis, and 30¢ - Edward Low. Designed by Waddington Studio and lithographed by Harrison \& Sons Ltd. in panes of 50. Watermark CA Block. (CA, SG)


BELIZE 南


DOMINICA
JLY 75
BUTTERFLIES. Set of seven values and souvenir sheet: $\frac{1}{2} \oint$ - Myscelia antholia, $1 ¢$ - Lycorea ceres, $2 ¢$ - Siderone nemesis, $6 ¢$ - Battus polydamas, 30¢ - Anartia lytrea, $40 ¢$ - Morpho peleides, $\$ 2$ - Dryas Julia, souvenir sheet - bears the $\$ 2$ stamp. Designed by Waddington and lithographed by Format International in sheets of 50. (IG)

AUG 75 SHIPS. Set of seven stamps and a souvenir sheet, all portraying ships tied to Dominica's history: $\frac{1}{2} ¢$ - Royal Mail Steamship "Yare", 1 $¢$-RMS "Thames", $2 ¢-$ Canadian National Steamship "Lady Nelson", 20¢ - CNS "Lady Rodney", 45¢ Harrison Line Motor Vessel "Statesman", 50¢ - Geest Line Motor Vessel 'Geest Cape", $\$ 2$ - Geest Line Motor Vessel "Geest Star", souvenir sheet - bears the $50 ¢$ and $\$ 2$ stamps. Designed by Waddingtons and lithographed by Questa Security in sheets of 50 stamps . (IG)


## $\frac{\text { GRENADA }}{\text { JLY } 75}$

14th BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE. Set of seven stamps and souvenir sheet: $\frac{1}{2} ¢$ - wild life study, $1 ¢$ - mountaineering, $2 ¢$ - map reading and location, $35 ¢$ - first aid, $40 ¢$ - physical training, 75¢ - seamanship, $\$ 2$ - sing-song. Designed by Waddingtons and lithographed by Questa Security in sheets of 50 stamps. (IG)

AUG 75 SHELLS. Set of seven stamps and souvenir sheet: $\frac{1}{2} ¢$ - Leafy Jewel Box, Chama macerophylla; $1 ¢$ - Turkey Wing, Arca zebra; $2 ¢$ - Yellow Cockle, Trachycardium muricatum; 3¢ - West Indian Fighting Conch, Strombus pugilis; 25 $¢$ - Purple Sea Snail, Janthina janthina; 50 ¢ - Emerald Nerite, Smaragdia viridis; $\$ 1$ - Noble Wentletrap, Sthenorytis pernobitis; souvenir sheet - a $\$ 2 \mathrm{stamp}$ portraying the Music Volute, Voluta musica. Designed by Waddingtons and lithographed by Questa in sheets of 50. (IG)

## GRENADA GRENADINES

JLY 75 MICHELANGELO 500th BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Set of seven stamps and souvenir sheet: $\frac{1}{2} ¢$ - Lorenzo de Medici, $1 ¢$ - the Delphine Sibil, 2 $¢$ - Giuliano de Medici, $40 ¢$ - Sistine Chapel, $50 ¢$ - Lorenzo de Medici, 75 ¢ - Sistine Chapel, $\$ 2$ Prophet Jeremiah, souvenir sheet-\$1 stamp, Cristo Risorta. Designed by Shamir and lithographed by Format Int'l. in sheets of 50 . (IG)

AUG 75 BUTTERFLIES. Set of seven stamps: $\frac{1}{2} \phi$ - the Emperor, Morpho peleides insularis; 1¢ - the Queen, Danaus gilippus; $2 ¢$ - the Tiger Pierid, Amphione astynomides; $35 ¢$ - the Cracker, Hamadryas feronia; 45 $¢$ - the scarce Bamboo Page, Philaethria dido; 75¢ - the Apricot, Phoebis argante; \$2-the Purple King Shoemaker, Prepona laertes demodice. Designed by Waddingtons and lithographed by Format International in sheets of 50 stamps . (IG)

## GUYANA

1 JLY 75
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR. Set of four values and souvenir sheet, all showing the symbol being used to publicize IWY, the dove of peace, the female sex symbol and the sign for equality: $10 ¢, 35 ¢, 50 ¢$ and $\$ 1$. Designed by C. Henriques and adapted by PAD Studio. Lithographed by Questa in two panes of 25. Lotus Blossom Bud watermark. (SG)

JAMAICA
25 AUG 75 BUTTERFLIES. Set of four stamps plus souvenir sheet depicting butterflies of the papilionidae family: 10¢ - Graphium marcellinus, 20¢ - Papilio thoas Melonius, 25¢ - Papilio thersites, and 30¢ - Papilio homerus. Designed by John Cooter and lithographed by the House of Questa.

ST. KITTS - NEVIS
JLY 75 OPENING OF FRIGATE BAY GOLF COURSE. Set of four values featuring a stylized drawing of a golfer encircled by golf clubs: 4¢, 25¢, 40¢ and \$1. Designed by Sue Lawes and lithographed by the House of Questa in two panes of 25. CA Block watermark. (CA)

## TRINIDAD \& TOBAGO

23 JUN 75 INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR. Set of two values, both depicting the Women's Year emblem and symbol. Designed by Hetty J. Mejias-de Grannes and adapted by V. Whiteley Studio. Lithographed by Harrison and Sons in sheets of 50. (IG)

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

## ABOUT THE MEMBERSHIP LISTING -

Any corrections and/or additions to the enclosed 1975 Membership Listing should be sent to Elaine R. Durnin, P. O. Box 354, Sidney, Ohio 45365, USA. Address corrections will be made in future journals; however, corrections or additions to other parts of the listing (member's collecting interests, etc.) will only be added to the master file for use in future listings.

## Membership Information

## NEW MEMBERS:

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

## NEW A PPLICANTS:

DAUGHTRY, William B., PO Box 543, Sebring, FL 33870. Retired. Collects British Honduras and USA. By Fred F. Seifert

DUGGLEBY, Charles V., 'Morwell", Cavendish Rd., Chiswick, London W4 3UH, England. Radio journalist. St. Vincent specialized in all aspects. By Charles E. Cwiakala

GAGE, Peter W., 1801 Rampart St., League City, TX 77573. Sales Manager. Commercially used Turks, Turks \& Caicos and British Virgin Islands. By Thomas J. Chara

GILLEGHAN, Dr. James D., "Torphin", 5 Corstorphine High St., Edinburgh EH12 7SU, Great Britain. Physician. Jamaica, mint and postal history.

By Alfred J. Branston
HANCHELL, Louis W.A., PO Box N-4159, Nassau, Bahamas. Radio Bahamas Sales Manager. British America \& BWI, US, UN, GB, stamps of Methodist interest, Pitcairn, Norfold Is. and Tristan da Cunha.

By A.N. Johnson
HORWELL, Ronald, 165 Longheath Gardens, Long Lane, Croydon CRO 7TQ, England. TV Engineer, part-time dealer. BWI (business), Spain (personal collection). By Al Branston JOHNSTON, James F. J., c/o Williams \& Glyn's Bank, Kirkland House, Whitehall, London SW1, England. Engineer. Turks Is. postal history; Turks \& Caicos 1900 to date.

By Charles E. Cwiakala
MEDLICOTT, Michael G., 161 Gladesmore Rd., London N15 6TJ, England. Shipping Exec. Barbados, BWI except Jamaica -- stamps, postal markings, postal history.

By Charles E. Cwiakala
MILES, Maj. James W., 18 Gatehampton Rd., Goring-on-Thames, Reading RG8 OEP, England. Retired. Bahamas, line engraved issues of Great Britain.

By Al Branston
MILLER, Willard F., 5042 Redstart, Houston, TX 77035. Claim Representative. Antigua, Canada, UN. By Gale J. Raymond

THOMPSON, Edward K., 36 Homefield Rd., Warlingham, Surrey CR3 9HQ, England. Stamp dealer. Antigua - postal history to 1935, all aspects. By Charles E. Cwiakala

TWEDDELL, Edward T., 1 Garners Close, Chalfont, St. Peter, Bucks. SL9 OHB, England. Computer Scientist. BWI (islands), Bermuda, St. Helena (all pre-QEII). By Al Branston

WORNER, Rodney E.T., 15 Steppes Meadow, Martock, Somerset TA12 6EW, England. Order Book Controller. All West Indies; specializing in Caymans, Leewards and Virgin Islands.

By Al Branston

## DECEASED MEMBERS:

It is our sad duty to report the death of fellow members Ferdinand F. BRONNER and Robert W. HALLIDAY.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

AMAN, Paul, RR1, Box 882A, Big Pine Key, FL 33043
ALDRED, Wendell C., Rte. 2, Box 97, Hockessin, DE 19707
DANIELS, Rolfe B., Mexico City/Dept. of State, Washington, DC 20521

GUTHRIE, Roger, c/o H. Knueppel, Rte. 1, Box 142X, Rosenberg, TX 77471
JAMES, Allen, 27 Rydal Ave., Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, U.K.
SAUNDERS, Frank R., 80 Hillside Ave., Bitterne Park, Southampton SO2 4JY, England STAPP, Mrs. Dorothy, Rte. 39, Rockbridge Baths, VA 24473

## RESIGNA TIONS:

BRITT, John J. ; CHURCHILL, Jordan C. ; KINABREW, J. M. ; RICHMOND, R. J.; SCHOENICK, Don; THAYER, Richard (dropped for non-payment of dues); URTON, Roy N. (health reasons); VICTOR, Bert; YOUNG, Kenneth C.

Secretary Dan Walker is in the process of relocating to Washington, DC so his new temporary address is: 2055 N. Vermont St., Apt. 406, Arlington, VA 22207. New permanent address to follow.
************

## THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Somewhere recently I read an editorial comment which led me to reflect on what makes a journal such as ours of continuing interest to so many of the membership. My first conclusion was that the answer lay in the inclusion of notes and articles touching everyone's interests. However, it is obvious that this is not enough.

I thought back to my early days of membership in the Group some 11 or 12 years ago, and realized that what had appealed to me more than anything else was being able to participate even as a newcomer. My first contributions were merely small additions to information appearing in the Journal, but these were welcome, as was made clear to me by other members. Soon I was corresponding with some members directly, helping to sort out some small mystery or filling in a missing bit of knowledge. I was a part of the whole.

In this and recent issues, there have been several of what might be called information pieces, as opposed to completed studies. We have had some of the latter as well in the form of the Antigua Monograph and the Posts of St. Lucia. These are invaluable as up-to-date reference works, but they leave little for others to contribute until the passage of time produces new material to record. However, such studies can only be put together after numerous information pieces have brought out the basic knowledge held by many people, some of whom will have considered their own information of little consequence.

Members have been sending in shortpieces dealing with a single aspect of their collecting interests and have invited confirmation of their facts or ideas, or asked for additional information. In some cases, others have responded with short articles of their own to expand on the subject or alternatively added a couple of sentences to a letter on something else. These latter are included in "Bits \& Pieces". Through this interchange, interest is generated in others in turn, who will be prompted to look through their collections to see what they may have to add - and so the process goes. At some future time, somebody will decide that enough new information has appeared to justify a consolidation and another review article or study will take form.

Out of my membership in half a dozen philatelic organizations of one sort or another, I have concluded that the BCPSG has done better than most in generating this form of participative research - for research it is! This is our strength, because anyone who sends in even the smallest bit of information is adding to the wealth of knowledge that advances our hobby.

## BITS \& PIECES from HERE \& THERE

ANTIGUA - Joe Chin Aleong reports that ALL SAINTS was raised to a Branch Post Office on 14 November 1974 and that the post office had prepared a souvenir cover on which the stamps were canceled with a new Birmingham-type B3 cds reading ALL SAINTS/ANTIGUA and having an asterisk.

Peter Brooks of IIminster, Somerset, notes that four strikes are known of the new ANTIGUA straight line handstruck mark of Robson Lowe Type PD shown in the illustration below. This

## ANTICUA

appeared in an article by Alex Thomson in the December 1974 BWISC Bulletin and was on a 15 July 1798 envelope letter. The other known strikes are 25 June, 15 December and 17 December 1798. This is a new PD mark, not found in the Codrington Correspondence. Anyone knowing of other examples is urged to communicate his data to Bill Cornell. Comparison of the illustration with those of other known PD marks shown on page 67 of the August 1974 Journal shows that the new type ( $37 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) is in a completely different letter fount. This one will be denoted as Type PD13 in the Antigua Monograph, following on from Robson Lowe's classification system, and noting that PD12 is known between 23 March and 14 August 1797, while the EDK of PF is 24 March 1799.

BAHAMAS - Joe Lleida has sent in these new handstamps illustrated below.


BERMUDA - Richard Heap has called attention to the possibility of there being four MISSENT TO BERMUDA marks. He writes: 'The 87 mm mark is probably well known - my only example is 1955, but clearly this is the one referred to by Kil Bump in the October 73 Journal. The next which I have not seen recorded is 44 mm long, sans serif, 2 mm high. I have seen two examples, both with December 1965 dates. We now come to the 62 mm mark, recorded by Bruce Walker and illustrated in the October 72 Journal. This was certainly in use 1967-70 (Walker), but how does it differ from the Bump mark of 1973 ? The damage shown by Bruce is hardly consistentwith a good strike two years later, so has there been a recutting or a completely new mark?"

A check with the GPO Hamilton revealed that these rubber handstamps are made up locally as required. As they are considered expendable, no record is kept of their dates of use. It seems very probable that there were two handstamps made from the same font of type.

BRITISH GUIANA - The June 1974 Journal had an article by Colin Bayley offering an explanation for the Surinam covers with British Guiana 24¢ postage stamps. Richard Wheatley, editor of the Netherlands Philatelic Circle, has reported that two covers, which appear to have identical markings to those illustrated in the Bayley article, were offered in the 31 December 1974 Rigby Postal History auction at an estimated value of $£ 160$. The earlier cover carried Paramaribo and Demerara dates of 4 and 6 September 1864 respectively and was similar to Figure 2. The other cover had dates of 5 and 7 July 1866 and was the same as Figure 1. (It should be noted that the illustrations were reversed in the Bayley article.)

Commenting on the rarity of these covers, Richard added that of the 394 lots of Surinam material offered in the Van Dieten auction in Amsterdam on 17 October 1972, only one had a British Guiana stamp on the cover. This had a 24 ç green canceled with a Nieuw Rotterdam cds in 1873.

DOMINICA - Since writing his article which appeared in the February 1975 issue, Tony Shepherd has purchased a cover with a PC 90 censor label used in Dominica bearing the printed code letters ${ }^{\prime} R R / 25$ '.
RR/25.
This is the first such label Tony has ever seen from Dominica, his only similar one having ' $\mathrm{RR} / 55$ ' in manuscript.

TRINIDAD - Ed Addiss has a registered cover from Rio de Janeiro to Los Angeles dated 5/ 11/41 which is censored and resealed with PC 90 label OPENED BY/EXAMINER 5494 tied to the front and back of cover with red sealing wax impressed with circular seal IMPERIAL CENSORSHIP/TRINIDAD.

Ed also has a 1942 (?) airmail cover from Trinidad Leaseholds, Pointe-a-Pierre, Trinidad, to Trinidad Leaseholds in Maidenhead, England. It is franked with 68¢ T\&T adhesives canceled with red pen strokes and endorsed SA FEHAND in same red ink. Also has a purple handstamp TO NEW YORK BY AIR / AND ONWARD BY AIR. It is censored with PC 90 OPENED BY/EXAMINER 636. Also has a tombstone handstamp faintly struck Crown/RAO BD/? ? 8634 (the 8634 and illegible figures represented by ?? are manuscript in red ink). A pencil note says that the cover was carried on a bomber air ferry (no post office on airfield).


## NOJEX UPDATE

If you are planning to attend the BCPSG meeting at NOJEX, October 24-26 at the Coachman Inn, 10 Jackson Drive, Cranford, New Jersey, room reservations should be made early as there are no other motels/hotels in the immediate vicinity of the show venue.

Room rates are: single room ( 1 double bed) - $\$ 21 /$ day; double room ( 1 double bed) - $\$ 24 /$ day; double room ( 2 double beds) - $\$ 26 /$ day. The phone number of the Coachman Inn is Area Code 201 272-4700. When calling or writing, ask for the NOJEX convention rate.

The BCPSG meeting is tentatively set for Saturday afternoon, and the breakfast and auction for Sunday morning. Check at the NOJEX registration desk for exact times and room locations.

Remember the Friday night buffet at Mark Swetland's home. Transportation will be provided from the Coachman Inn.

## NOJEX Auction Supplement

The following auction lots were received too late for inclusion in the last Journal. Please add these to the auction list for NOJEX (to be held at Coachman Inn, Cranford, NJ, Oct. 24-26):

Lots \#275-311 are comprised of full or partial sheets of stamps that were issued before 1960. They were stored in the West Indies for several years and are slightly stained or have lost a little of their original freshness. Many have perf. separations. Otherwise they are all f-vf and unused with original gum.
275 - ANTIGUA - Full sheet of the 3¢ University issue of 1951 (Sc \#104). CAT. $\$ 15.00$
276 - ditto, but $12 ¢$ value ( $\mathrm{Sc} \# 105$ ). CAT. $\$ 42.00$
277 - Partial sheet of 3$\}$ Stamp Centenary with two bottom rows with die numbers missing40 stamps, vf mint. (Sc \#129). CAT. \$6.00
278 - ditto, but $10 ¢$ value (Sc \#130). CAT. $\$ 14.00$
279 - ditto, but 12¢ value (Sc \#131). CAT. \$20.00
280 - ditto, but 50¢̣ value (Sc \#132). CAT. $\$ 50.00$
281 - BRITISH HONDURAS - Full sheet 3¢ Univ. issue, 1951 ( Sc \#141). CAT. $\$ 10.80$
282 - CAYMAN ISLANDS - Full sheet, vf mint, $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$ QE 1955 def. (Sc\#135), 60 stamps. CAT. $\$ 3.00$
283 -ditto CAT. \$ 3.00
284 - ditto, but $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ value (Sc \#136). CAT. \$ 3.60
285 - ditto CAT. \$ 3.60
286 - ditto, but 1d value (Sc \#137). CAT. \$3.60
287 - Full sheet, f-vf mint, $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$ QE 1962 definitive (Parrot). 60 stamps. CAT. \$ 2.40
288 - ditto CAT. \$ 2.40
289 - DOMINICA - Full sheet 3¢ University issue, 1951 (Sc \#120). CAT. \$15.00
290 - ditto, but 12¢ value (Sc \#121). CAT. \$36.00
291 - Full sheet, 1951 1¢ definitive, KGVI (Sc \#123), 50 stamps. CAT. \$6.00
292 - Full sheet, $1954 \frac{1}{2} ¢$ brown, QE (Sc \#142), 100 stamps. CAT. \$5.00
293 - ditto, but $12 ¢$ value ( $\mathrm{Sc} \# 150$ ), 50 stamps. CAT. $\$ 10.00$
294 - ditto, but 14ç value (Sc \#151), 50 stamps. CAT. $\$ 12.50$
295 - GRENADA - Full sheet, 3¢ University issue, 1951 ( $\mathrm{Sc} \# 164$ ), 60 stamps. CAT. $\$ 15.00$
296 - ditto, but 6¢̣ value (Sc \#165), 60 stamps. CAT. $\$ 27.00$
297 - Full sheet, 1951 KGVI $\frac{1}{2} ¢$ definitive (Sc \#151), 100 stamps. CAT. $\$ 10.00$
298 - ditto
CAT. $\$ 10.00$
299 - ditto, but 6¢̧ value (Sc \#157).
CAT. $\$ 30.00$
300 - Full sheet, 1953 QE $\frac{1}{2} ¢$ definitive (Sc \#171), 100 stamps.
301 - JAMAICA - Full sheet 1937 1d Coronation issue (Sc \#113), plate 1B. (60)
302 - ditto
303 - Full sheet 1951 2d University issue (Sc \#146).
CAT. \$ 4.00
CAT. \$ 6.00
CAT. \$ 6.00
304 - ditto
CAT. \$ 9.00
305 - ditto, but 6d value (Sc \#147).
CAT. \$ 9.00
306 - LEEWARD ISLANDS - Full sheet $3 ¢$ Univ. issue (Sc\#130), 60 stamps. CAT. $\$ 9.00$
CAT. \$ 9.00
307 - ditto, but 12¢ value (Sc \# 131).
CAT. \$27.00
308 - MONTSERRAT - Full sheet $1956 \frac{1}{2} ¢$ QE def. (Sc \#128), 50 stamps.
CAT. \$ 3.00
309 - ST. VINCENT - Full sheet $19513 ¢$ Univ. issue (Sc \#174), 60 stamps. CAT. \$ 9.00
310 - ditto, but 12¢ value (Sc \#175). CAT. $\$ 30.00$
311 - TURKS \& CAICOS - Full sheets $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ and 1 d 1950 definitives ( $\mathrm{Sc} \# 105,106$ ). Precanceled at Grand Turk in March 1956. 120 stamps.

CAT. \$12.00
312 - FORGERIES - Virgin Islands (5), St. Lucia (6), Br. Guiana (7), Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, Dominica, etc. Mixed condition. 43 stamps.

EST. \$15.00
Mail bids must reach Robert Topaz, 34 Maryellen Road, Waban, MA 02168 not later than 20 October 1975. MAIL BIDS EARLY; avoid disappointment.

## STAMPING ON A SUNDAY AFTERNOON

PAUL and JOAN LARSEN initiated a good idea when they decided to have a buffet gettogether for members in the Chicago area on 2 March. CHUCK CWIAKALA, TOM GIRALDI, PAUL and MILDRED ROHLOFF, BOB STEIN and BOB FASHINGBAUER responded eagerly. HOWARD and BERNICE AUSTIN from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and STAN and ELAINE DURNIN from Sidney, Ohio, also attended.


Someone must have found a rarity ! Giving their attention to the find are Bob S., Stan, Paul L. (on floor), Tom, Chuck, Paul R. and Howard.

It was a fun, stamping afternoon lasting past $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Albums and stock books were piled everywhere and the talk ranged from the Leeward Islands to the Caymans to Jamaica to Bermuda, etc. Joan served a sumptuous buffet meal which gave the members nourishment to continue the stamp gabfest.

Perhaps members in other areas could arrange similar afternoon sessions.

## H/Ty <br> New York

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## Personal Mention

ALEX L. ter BRAAKE acted as coordinator of the book "The Posted Letter in Colonial and Revolutionary America 1628-1790" recently published by the American Philatelic Research Library.
MORRIS H. LUDINGTON'S article 'The King George V High Value Stamps of Bermuda' is continued in the April 1975 issue of "The London Philatelist", monthly publication of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

GUS MC VICKER of Birmingham, Alabama, spent some time in May in the Bahamas. He sent greetings from Nassau.

BELMONT FARIES has been named to the Philatelic Writer's Hall of Fame of the Writers Unit of the American Philatelic Society. Belmont was cited for his "Washington Star" stamp column and for his editorship of the Society of Philatelic Americans Journal since 1962 and the 'Minkus Stamp Journal" since its inception.


## "40 DAYS AROUND THE WORLD"

Departing from LONDON on 14 AUGUST, ROBSON LOWE, JOHN VAN HAEFTEN and JACKIE NORMAN will be making a six-week tour of SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, the UNITED STATES and CANADA.

They are looking forward to meeting old and new friends and can accept properties for PRIVATE TREATY or AUCTION SALES in London, Bournemouth, Basle or Geneva.

Their itinerary is shown below with the hotels where they can be contacted:
AUGUST

| 15 | SALISBURY | Meikles Hotel |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | BULAWA YO |  |
| $15-19$ | CAPE TOWN | Heerengracht Hotel |
| 19 | PORT ELIZABETH | Hotel Elizabeth |
| $20-22$ | DURBAN | Royal Hotel |
| $22-25$ | JOHANNESBURG | Carlton Hotel |
| 26 | PERTH | Sheraton Hotel |
| 26 | MELBOURNE | c/o Robson Lowe Int'l. |
| 27 | ADELAIDE | Park Royal Hotel |
| 27 | MELBOURNE | c/o Robson Lowe Int'l. |
| $28-31$ | MELBOURNE | c/o Robson Lowe Int'l. |

Robson Lowe only
John van Haeften, Jackie Norman R. Lowe, J. v. Haeften, J. Norman

John van Haeften, Jackie Norman Robson Lowe only
John van Haeften, Jackie Norman
Robson Lowe only
R. Lowe, J.v. Haeften, J. Norman
R. Lowe, J.v. Haeften, J. Norman
c/o Robson Lowe Int'l.
Menzies Hotel
United Services Hotel
James Cook Hotel
South Pacific Hotel
Sheraton Royal Hawaiian
Mark Hopkins Hotel
c/o W.C. Tatham
Waldorf Astoria Hotel
B. N.A. P.S. Convention

Southamton Princess
c/o Raymond H. Weill
Miami Int'l. Airport Hotel

## Postal History

INDE PENDENT 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 ISLANDS - 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.
POSTAL STATIONERY - Mint and Used from all islands and foreign.
WE FILL WANT LISTS - MINT AND USED - ALL B. W.I. STAMPS

We may just have that elusive item you are looking for. Try us.

## We Want To Sell

COILS IN JOINED STRIPS OF FOUR
FROM BAHAMAS, BRITISH HONDURAS AND JAMAICA BOOKLETS

BAHAMAS ERRORS - Scott \#'s 180A, 234A (S.G. \#'s 223A, 277A).

