

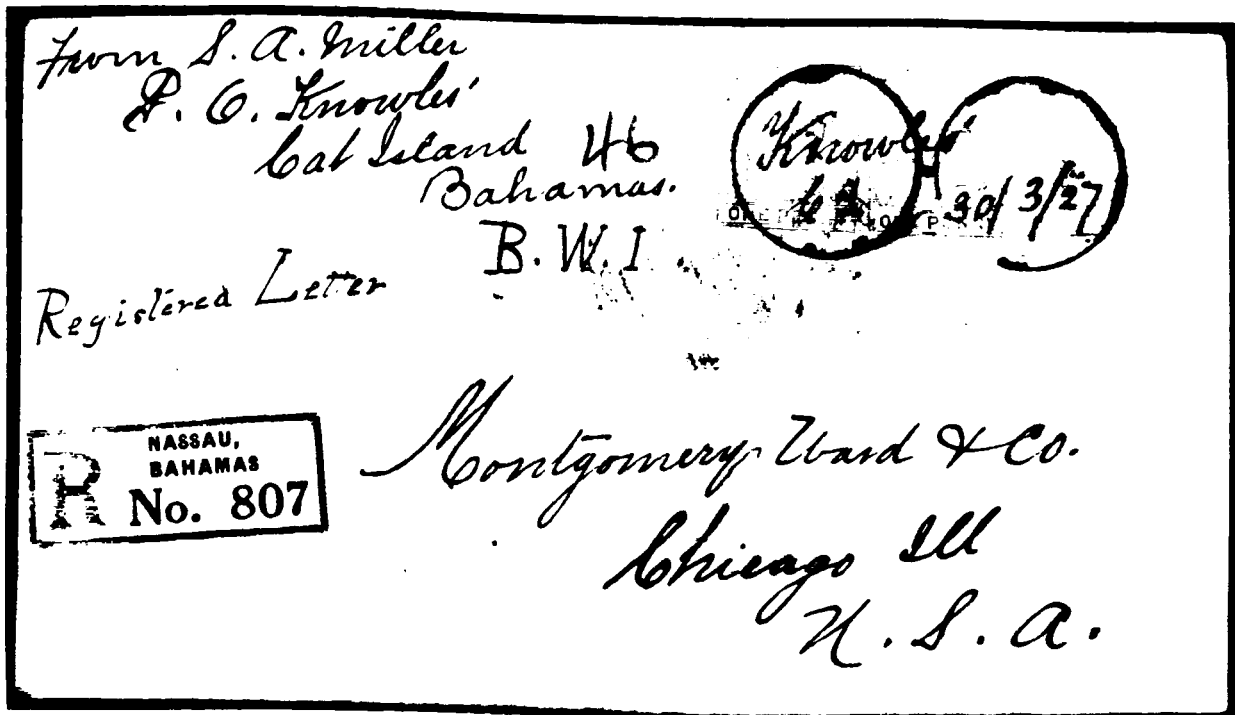
BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

APRIL 1977
VOL. 17 NO. 2
WHOLE NO. 95

UNIT NO. 27
OF THE APS

published by THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP

EDITOR: (Mrs.) Elaine R. Durnin, P.O. Box 354, Sidney, OH 45365, U.S.A.



"KNOWLES, 6d, 30/3/27" APPEARS IN MANUSCRIPT ACROSS THREE BAHAMAS' STAMPS ON THIS REGISTERED COVER FROM THE KNOWLES POST OFFICE, CAT ISLAND, TO CHICAGO, U.S.A. THE JOURNAL INVITES COMMENTS ON THE PEDIGREE OF THIS MANUSCRIPT USAGE FROM KNOWLES. (Alan F. Doyle Collection)

IN THIS ISSUE:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	34	ANTIGUA MONOGRAPH	48
PANAMA USED AT JAMAICA	35	FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK	56
TURKS & CAICOS POSTAL MARKINGS... 37		BELIZE SUB-POST OFFICES	57
EARLY TRINIDAD USAGE	38	OUR SECRETARY REPORTS	57
LEEWARDS DUTY-SHIFT	40	NEW ISSUES	59
STATIONERY REPLY CARDS UPDATE .. 42		ST. VINCENT OFFICIAL MAIL	60
NEW TRUSTEES ELECTED	43	1976 TREASURER'S REPORT	62
A VISIT TO NASSAU	43	BITS & PIECES FROM HERE & THERE.. 64	
HAMILTON MACHINE CANCELS	48	PERSONAL MENTION	66



THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

Published bimonthly in the even numbered months. Available only to members of the B.C.P.S.G. with subscription included in the membership fee of \$7.50 per annum in U.S. funds due January 1st. Membership application forms and additional information may be obtained from the Membership Chairman or International Director.

President's Message

PRESIDENT

Paul A. Larsen

VICE PRESIDENT

George W. Bowman

SECRETARY

W. Danforth Walker

4401 Lee Highway, Apt. 71
Arlington, VA 22207

TREASURER

Dr. R. A. Ramkissoon
3011 White Oak Lane
Oakbrook, IL 60521

INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR

Alfred J. Branston
11 Patching Hall Lane
Chelmsford, Essex
CM1 4DH England

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN

Col. Fred F. Seifert
3106 Florida St., NE
Albuquerque, NM 87110

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Charles E. Cwiakala

ADVERTISING

William G. Bogg
643 5th Avenue South
Naples, FL 33940

LIBRARIAN

Robert P. Lovett
RD #1
Newtown, PA 18940

It has come to my attention that Ben and Elaine have had to spend an excessive amount of their valuable time with too much unnecessary record keeping in order to cope with the effects of late and non-payment of dues (subscriptions). We have, during the past, run into some serious financial drains because some members who have requested air mail service on Journals have not renewed on or near our normal January 1st dues-are-due date. For example, the cost of postage for printed matter (surface rate) to Europe is \$0.50 while air mail is \$1.31. We cannot afford to send a Journal by air unless payment has been recorded prior to Elaine's shipment deadline for the February Journal (25 January). We are sorry if this catches someone off-guard next dues-are-due time, but we simply cannot expend Group funds on the assumption that a member may wish to continue his past postal arrangements. Please also note that dues (subscriptions) will be due January 1st of each year.

I presume that by now most of us have participated in the Group auctions as a buyer and/or vendor. I salute Bob Topaz for his valued contributions to the Group's well-being by acting as chief cook and bottle washer on the auction scene. Bob's efforts and the kindness of members in donating material for our auctions has probably saved us from an early dues increase. I would like to encourage everyone to participate in our 1977 auction. Please submit your material as soon as practical to Bob. He will have some tight deadlines in order to stay within Elaine's Journal scheduling to permit overseas arrival prior to our October meeting in Chicago. Send your lots to Robert Topaz, 34 Maryellen Rd., Waban, MA 02168.

I do hope that a goodly number of you will join the ranks of the non-procrastinators, dig into the old shoebox and stockbook

(continued on page 56)

PANAMA USED AT JAMAICA

by Col. James T. DeVoss

The record of handstamp impressions at the GPO, London, (Volume 5, page 19) reveals that the two handstamps illustrated (Figs. 1, 2) were sent to the Secretary's Office on 13 September 1841. Most philatelists did not realize that the handstamps were made for the British office in Kingston, Jamaica, and not for the Panama office. The purpose of these handstamps is an interesting story.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3 (Photo by DeVoss)

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, founded 26 September 1839, was awarded a mail-carrying contract on 20 March 1840, with an annual subsidy of £240,000 for the purpose of carrying the mails between England and the British Colonies in the Caribbean area. The first ship to make the Atlantic crossing in this service of the new company was the "Thames" which sailed on 1 January 1842 ((1)).

Jamaica was the original terminus of the British service to the West Indies. Feeder Route Six was established between Port Royal, Jamaica, and Chagres in Panama ((2)). It was one of the 10 feeder routes originally established to connect with various Caribbean ports.

The letter rate from Kingston to Jamaica in 1840 was 1/- per half ounce. The rate from Jamaica to other offices in the Caribbean, including Chagres, was 4d ((3)).

The two handstamps were sent to Kingston for the purpose of marking that mail originating beyond Jamaica so that the proper postage on unpaid letters could be collected upon delivery to the addressee.

Although earlier letters bearing these markings may exist, the earliest known to the writer is a letter from Panama to London dated 15 February 1842 (Fig. 3). Although the "South America Via Panama" marking was intended for use on letters originating beyond Panama, it is known to have been applied by mistake to a letter (Fig. 4) which was written in Panama on 12 March 1845.

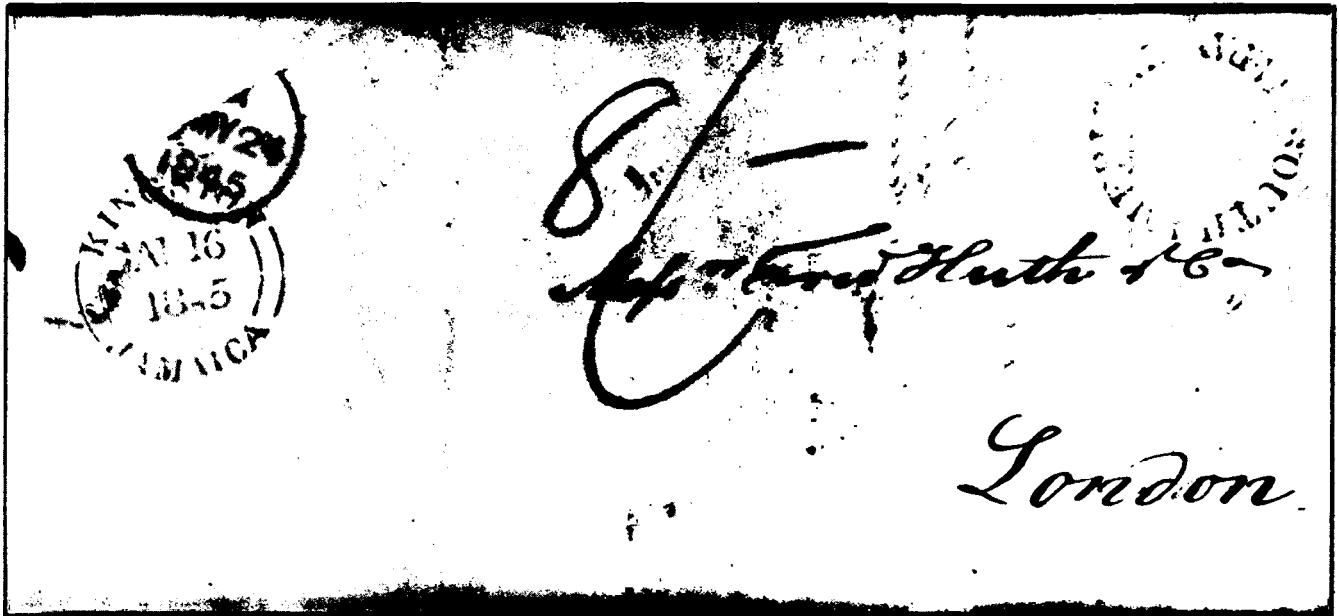


Figure 4

(Photo by DeVoss)

Most of the letters bearing these markings also evidence a large Kingston, Jamaica, CDS — Kingston Type K6, sent to Jamaica on 23 November 1839, or Type K6a, sent on 30 March 1840.

They were used concurrently during the period 1842-1846 and both exist in combination with the two Panama markings. When they are found on the same folded letter they are normally in the same color ink, generally black or greenish black. The latter had a penetrative quality and appears oily. The large undated Panama marking (Fig. 2) is also known in red on a letter dated 21 September 1842.

In 1846 the Caribbean terminus of the RMSPP was moved to Chagres ((4)) and subsequently to Colon/Aspinwall in 1852 ((5)) when Chagres was finally abandoned as a regular port of call.

It is doubtful that the two Panama markings used at Kingston were applied to any letters after the British packet line was extended to Chagres since the mail from that port traveled in closed bags and did not need to be transferred at any other British office en route to England.

These markings are extremely scarce. Owners possessing them are urged to correspond with this writer at Box 765, State College, PA 16801, so that an accurate record of early and late dates can be compiled.

REFERENCES

- ((1)) Foster, Thomas, "The Postal History of Jamaica 1662-1860," p. 29, Robson Lowe Ltd., London, 1968.
- ((2)) Ibid., p. 30.
- ((3)) Ibid., p. 53, 54.
- ((4)) Kemble, John Haskell, "The Panama Route, 1848-1869," p. 3, Univ. of Calif. Press, 1943.
- ((5)) Ibid., p. 186.

Postal Markings of the Turks & Caicos - 1

by Mike Wilson

The Turks and Caicos Islands are philatelically much underwritten. To my knowledge, the last listing of the postal markings of this island colony was prepared by Morris Ludington and published in the July 1963 BWISC "Bulletin."

The listing with comments which follows attempts to record all known Turks and Caicos postal markings and handstamps and to show the period of their use. I am indebted to Ludington for his kind permission to quote from his previous article as well as for his willing and valuable help in preparing these articles. Similarly, my thanks also go to J.J. (Jack) Challis and Malcolm Watts for their extensive help in checking, correcting and improving my drafts.

No doubt there are errors and omissions, or periods of usage that can be extended, and your assistance in making this study more accurate and complete is requested. I, or your editor, would be most pleased to hear from members having additional information.

This study is divided into four parts which will appear in serialized form. Part I covers the pre-stamp period, Part II is concerned with stamp cancellations, Part III with registration marks, and Part IV concerns other handstamps and markings.

THE PRE-STAMP PERIOD

Early Turks and Caicos postal history is obscure, but letters are reputed to have emanated from the islands as early as 1680; however, these letters were without distinctive postal markings.

When regular trans-Atlantic mail sailings from the UK were started by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company in December, 1841, Grand Turk was one of the distribution centers in the West Indies. Thus, the earliest postal markings of Turks Island were manuscript TURKS ISLANDS or TURKS ISLAND written on the back of packet letters in transit which were sorted at Grand Turk. It is not known whether these markings were written by a regular postmaster appointed by the GPO or by the Packet Agent, or either. However, this direct service was discontinued in September, 1842, following the wreck of the RMS "Medina" near Grand Turk and because of the generally unsuitable conditions in the anchorage. Mail for, or from, the islands was then dealt with by other routes. A late use of this manuscript marking is found on a letter dated 13 October 1842.

TURKS - ISLANDS SHIP-LETTER



Ship Letter Handstamp

Packet Letter Datestamp

Crowned Circle

EKD 19 May 1864

EKD JU 18 1856

EKD OC 22 1857

LKD 20 Sept. 1885

LKD DE 10 1874 (on cover without stamps)

LKD AP 20 1862*

FE 8 1887 (on cover with stamps)*

The TURKS - ISLANDS/SHIP-LETTER handstamp is supposed to have been sent out to the colony in the 1850's. The words are in two lines in sans-serif capitals 4 mm high. The mark is believed to exist in both red and black inks.

The packet letter datestamp consists of the words TURKS ISLANDS in an unframed circle approximately 25.25 mm in diameter with a two-line arc at the bottom to separate the words. The date is in the middle in two lines with the year in full. LKD* - A philatelic "sample" dated OC 11 1879 is known on plain paper; this could be the actual "last date" if the sample was made later.

The Crowned Circle Paid mark was in use by 1857. It is a single-circle surmounted by a crown with overall height 24 mm and 21 mm width. The word PAID is 8 mm long. All such pre-paid letters, as usual, have the Crowned Circle handstamp on the front in red or brownish red and a datestamp on the back in black or brownish black. LKD* - Although the LKD is stated to be AP 20 1862, it is believed that this handstamp may have remained in use until the first stamps were issued in April 1867. (to be continued)

EARLY TRINIDAD USAGE

by Walton Van Winkle

John B. Marriott, in his 1963 monograph on the Philatelic History of Trinidad, lists 11 types of numeral cancellations. Among these are two (Types 0.7 and 0.7a) which are, in reality,



Figure 1

circular datestamps in which the post office of origin is identified by a numeral. In the case of Type 0.7a, which is smaller than Type 0.7, the date in use as given by Marriott is from 1869 to 1871. It is uncertain from the monograph whether these dates refer only to its use as a canceler, such as shown in Figure 1, or to the entire period of use. If the latter, then Marriott's information is erroneous since a number of examples of its use as far back as 1853 have been found.

The Type 0.7a cancel was used in only two cities: Port of Spain, which was assigned numeral 1, and San Fernando, assigned numeral 2. The usage in Port of Spain was primarily that of a backstamp or receiving mark. The earliest example of the usage of this cancel, known to the author, is shown in Figure 2. This is the back of an entire letter sent by John Daly of San Fernando to Charles Fabren, Port of Spain.

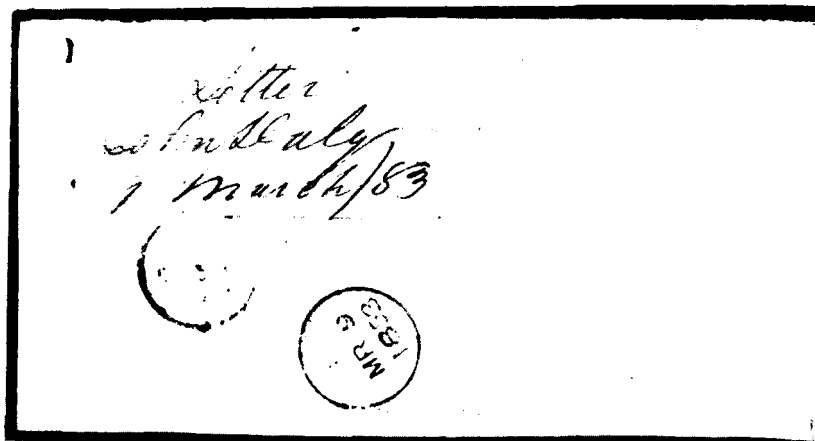


Figure 2

This letter has more of interest, philatelically, than the cancellations shown on the reverse. It is franked with the first issue of the provisional lithographed stamps. These stamps were produced in Trinidad by Charles Petit, a French lithographer, because of a shortage of stamps

and the failure of Perkins Bacon in London to send further consignments on time. The first usage of the lithograph stamps was between Spetember 1852 and May 1853, during which time the letter in question was posted.

That the letter originated in San Fernando is known by the heading of the letter which is so marked. Curiously, however, the stamp is canceled with a Type 0.2 canceler bearing the numeral 1 (Port of Spain). This suggests that the letter passed through the San Fernando Post Office without the stamp being canceled and that this omission was rectified in the Port of Spain Post Office.

In Figure 2, two backstamps, Type 0.7a, are illustrated. There is a fuzzy strike of one dated March 9, 1853, with the numeral 2 (San Fernando). This is the mark of the post office of origin. The second, clearer strike bears the same date but the numeral 1 (Port of Spain). This is obviously the receiving mark. Thus, this evidence points to the Type 0.7a canceler being used in two ways at least 16 years before its earliest listed use.

Finally, looking at the notation on the reverse of this letter we have a bit of a mystery. Presumably, this notation was made by the recipient, but why is the date given as 9 March 83, 30 years after the true date? People frequently make slips in recording a date, but usually such slips involve writing the preceding year, not a following year; and certainly not one 30 years following. (Editor's Note: Could the pen nib have slipped to make the "5" look like an "8"?)

I have other examples of the early use of the Type 0.7a canceler, one being a cover addressed to London, franked with the first issue of Perkins Bacon-produced stamps and obliterated with the Port of Spain Type 0.2 mark. On the reverse, a double-line circular datestamp and a Type 0.7a datestamp with the numeral 1 (Port of Spain) both give the date as March 25, 1853.

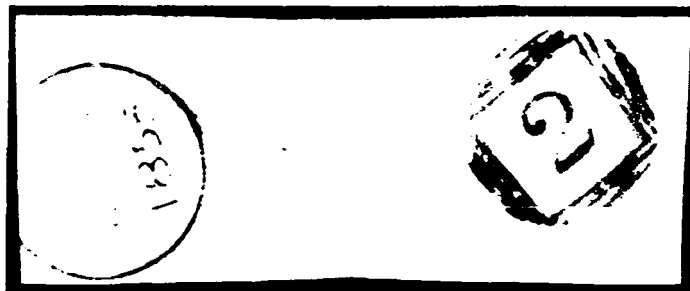


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a second issue lithograph stamp on a piece, canceled with a Type 0.2 obliterator with numeral 2 (San Fernando) and along side of it a Type 0.7a cancel dated April 5, 1885, also with the San Fernando numeral. A similar cancel dated January 25, 1859, is also in the collection of the author which suggests that the use of the 0.7a circular datestamp was continuous in both Port of Spain and San Fernando for a great many years.

Type 0.7 canceler, the larger circular datestamp, is stated to have been used from August 1869 to March 1882. This canceler was used by a large number of post offices and postal agencies in Trinidad, whereas Type 0.7a was used in only two cities. There was obviously a need for some sort of datestamp for the lesser post offices. The author would appreciate receiving information about any use of either Type 0.7 or 0.7a cancelers prior to 1869. The advent of duplex obliterators-cancelers in 1881 followed by the regular use of circular datestamps as cancelers was but a further step in the identification of the post office of origin and time of posting. The use of the 0.7a canceler was apparently one of the first steps in the chain of local post office identification in Trinidad.

Leewards Duty-Shift

by Paul A. Larsen

The first issue of stamps for the Federal Colony of the Leeward Islands was printed by Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd. of London during the year 1890. The De La Rue 1888 Postage & Revenue keyplate was selected for production of a Federal series which was to replace the stamps introduced by the various Presidencies during 1861-76. The order was placed on 30 May 1890 for a series to include ½d, 1d, 2½d, 4d, 6d, 7d, 1/-, and 5/- denominations. These stamps were invoiced by De La Rue on 15 October 1890 and all eight values were placed on sale in the Federal Colony on 31 October 1890.

The entire issue was relief-printed (typographed in catalog editors' jargon) from a 120-set keyplate (head) arranged in two 60-set panes, each with a format of six stamps wide by 10 rows. The name LEEWARD ISLANDS and the value were then overprinted by means of a 60-set dutyplate. Fugitive inks were used throughout; lilac for pence values and green for shilling values. All values were printed from keyplate 1 and keyplate 2 (1896). Later, about 1899, the ½d, 1d, and 2½d values were printed from plate 3. The gum was brownish on the early printings from plate 1, but printings subsequent to 1896 had white gum.

With the exception of the major 1d duty-shift illustrated in Figure 1, the printing varieties on Leeward issues are most generally the result of minor distortion or damage to dutyplates. To their credit, De La Rue's production and inspection procedures were tight enough to allow extremely few examples of off-specification printing to reach the public. How did they 'goof' on this one? One can only presume that some sticking together of sheets must have occurred at the time of inspection.



Figure 1



Figure 2

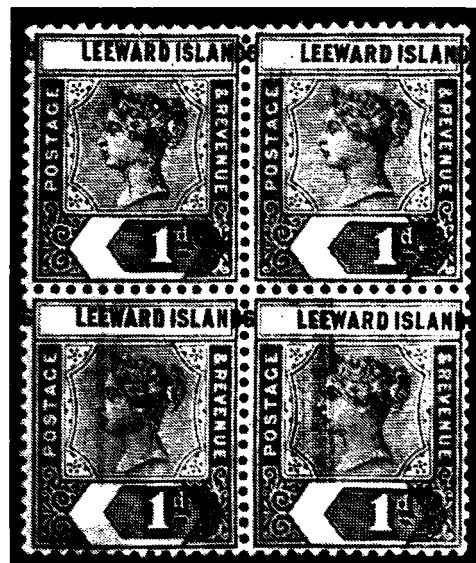


Figure 3

The existence of the 1d duty-shift seems to have been first recorded in the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" during 1911, over a decade after the final QV dutyplate 3 printing. The single example illustrated in that article was said to have been purchased in the West Indies at the post office by a non-collector; exactly where and when was not noted. It was then concluded that at least a 60-set pane was involved and that most of the stamps had been lost through use

on local letters. No used copies appear to have survived. Hopkins also theorized that only 60 copies were issued and, in 1948, that only about 10 copies were known. He also mentions having owned an upper left margin block of four with plate 3 imprint, undoubtedly the block shown in Figure 1.

Since I first became aware of the 1d duty-shift in the late 1950's, I have attempted to collect photos of each example illustrated in available literature, auction sale catalogs, or in private collections. It is necessary to see several multiple pieces in order to get a feel for how the duty-printing may have registered on the head-print portion. The first few examples, several singles and the plate 3 block, gave me an indication of two drastically different placements of the shifted value tablet in relation to the black space in the headplate design.

Note in Figure 1 that the 1d tablet shift is up and to the right. In Figure 2 the tablet shift appears to be down and to the right. Without further reference copies one might easily theorize that two separate 60-set dutyplate prints were produced. I was, in fact, traveling this path until the block in Figure 3 was found in a long hidden Robson Lowe auction catalog. In my opinion, the Figure 3 block confirms the existence of only one 60-set pane with the duty-shift. This block illustrates that the position of the value tablet and LEEWARD ISLANDS is shifting at a downward angle to the right. It is more difficult to see this trend with copies from the extreme left and, I presume, from the extreme right.

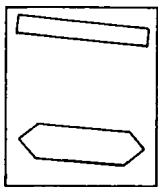


Figure 4

I believe that an overall view of the duty-shift would appear something like the exaggerated schematic in Figure 4. Unless someone can produce an example of the 1d duty-shift with a right-hand sheet margin attached, the original theory of one 60-set pane will have to be assumed correct.

The 1d duty-shift seems most likely to have been the result of misalignment of the paper on which the head portion had already been printed. I am not sufficiently well-versed in the technical details of relief printing to know how and where things went wrong. De La Rue may have been still using both machine and manually operated presses at the time. John Easton, in "The De La Rue History of British and Foreign Postage Stamps," indicates manual presses were generally used only for relatively small quantity jobs; perhaps the duty printing would have been so classified. The probability of paper misalignment without serious sheet margin damage seems more likely with a manual press. The fact the 1d duty-shift stamps were sold at the post office suggests that paper damage was nil, or at least not highly visible.

If one 60-set pane was on sale to the public, how many 1d duty-shift stamps have survived? The 1d value was probably the most used value of the entire series. At the turn of the century, when plate 3 was issued, single rate domestic and Empire letters were 1d. The potential rate of survival must have been poor whether or not the pane was sold intact or piecemeal in over the counter sales. Either way, the non-collector might have quickly disposed of this denomination. The early estimate of 10 survivors is probably no longer correct. Noted below are those items for which I have photos or have actually seen:

<u>Item</u>	<u>No. Stamps</u>
UL margin block of four with dutyplate 3 imprint	4
Block of four	4
Horizontal strip of three	3
Single stamps	4
Total	<u>15</u>

More singles may exist. I have photos of six; however, only four are readily identified as different. One of these singles has no 's' at the left margin and the shift is similar to the left vertical margin pair of the plate block in Figure 1. This confirms the survival of portions of at least three horizontal rows. From the relative positions of the duty tablet shift on known survivors, I would speculate that portions of at least four horizontal rows may have escaped the public's tongue.

I would be very interested to hear from anyone having possession of any survivors which may not have been included above. I have heard that a pair may have also existed. Can anyone confirm with a photocopy?

I wish to express my sincere thanks to those members who kindly supplied me with photocopies and information regarding 1d duty-shift items in their collections.

Bibliography

- Huber, Harry E., 'Leeward Islands, 1890-1927,' "The Stamp Lover," Vol. XX, p. 66.
'Notes on Leeward Islands Stamps,' "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," 20 April 1911.
Hopkins, A. E., "The Postage Stamps of the Leeward Islands," Edinburgh, 1949.
Easton, John, "The De La Rue History of British & Foreign Postage Stamps 1855-1901," London, 1958.
Williams, L. N. and M., "Fundamentals of Philately, Section Four (Relief Printing)," American Philatelic Society, 1965.

Stationery Reply Cards Update

by Geoffrey G. Ritchie

With regard to the Barbados reply card addressed to Dominica reported in the December 1976 Journal by Colin Bayley, I agree with him that, officially, the reply half of a UPU double card was valid back only to the issuing country. This can be shown by the fact that, until all such international cards were withdrawn fairly recently, Great Britain cards were worded (somewhat ungrammatically) "This half is only available for transmission to Great Britain."

There are two possible explanations for the Barbados half used to Dominica: a) It is philatelic. The Germans were avid stationery collectors last century! b) The whole card was written home to Germany by Sea Cadet Richter from Barbados with a request that a reply be sent to him at Dominica — which he duly received. Perhaps the writing, if any, on the back of the card would give a clue. But why did a German use the title "Esq."?

The fact that the card went without comment from Germany to Dominica I put down either to the destination not "registering" with the German postal staff, or to their unfamiliarity with the UPU regulations (not uncommon even in more modern times). The card ought to have been marked "T" in Germany. However, such use is not unique as, while not a West Indian item, I have the reply half of a Peru card used commercially from Germany to Chile. I know the explanation as I have an entire Peru reply card from the same German addressee to his wife in Berlin, on which he gives his future address in Valparaiso. As he seems to have used only reply cards home to Germany (he was probably a collector), his wife just replied to him in Chile on a Peruvian reply card, which passed without notice, even though in my opinion it was underfranked for use to or from Europe.

New Trustees Elected

Joe Chin Aleong, A. P. Derek Sutcliffe, and Robert Topaz have been elected to serve as Trustees for the years 1977-1979 inclusive. Our Board of Trustees now consists of the following members:

- 1975-1977 -- Roy J. Botwright of Hemel Hempstead, Herts., England
Charles G. Ricksecker of St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands
Col. Fred F. Seifert of Albuquerque, New Mexico
- 1976-1978 -- William G. Bogg of Naples, Florida
Dr. Geoffrey G. Ritchie of Harrogate, N. Yorkshire, England
Michael Sheppard of Redhill, Surrey, England
- 1977-1979 -- Joe Chin Aleong of San Fernando, Trinidad, West Indies
Derek Sutcliffe of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England
Robert Topaz of Waban, Massachusetts

A VISIT TO NASSAU

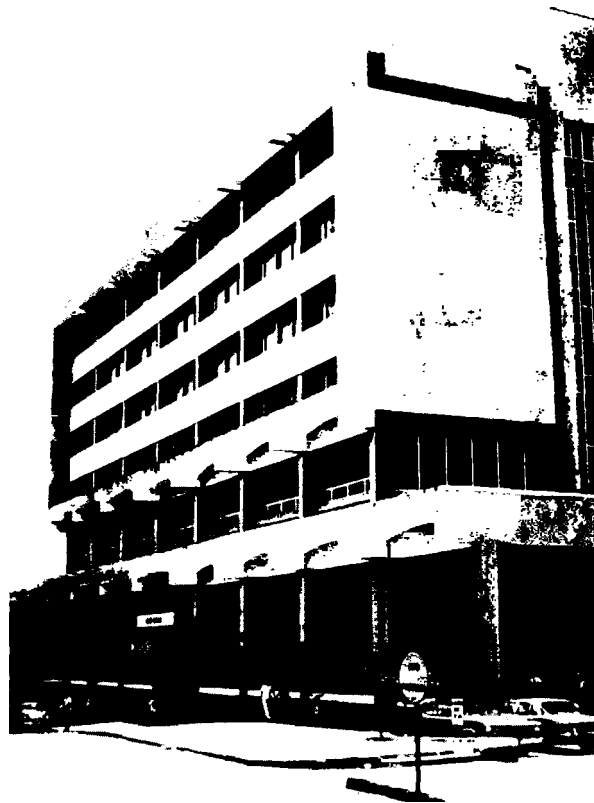
by Malcolm Watts

During June, 1976, I was fortunate enough to fly out to Nassau for a few days by the courtesy of my employer. I made contact with George Gardiner, Assistant Postmaster, soon after arrival and arranged to spend a complete day touring the GPO building as well as the other post offices on New Providence Island.

The agreed day soon arrived and I set out from my hotel for the GPO which is now located in a fine new building (right) situated on East Hill Street, not far from Government House.



On arrival, George Gardiner (upper right) introduced me to the new Postmaster, Charles M. Harris (upper center), and to John Victor Saunders (upper left), the other Assistant Postmaster.



Gardiner then gave me a conducted tour of the GPO during which I arranged to have sample impressions taken of all the various cancellations as illustrated below. This list does not include the STAMPS... NASSAU and R. L. E... NASSAU datestamps which are also in current use.



RETURN TO SENDER RENOV A L'EXPEDITEUR	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unclaimed Non réclamé
<input type="checkbox"/>	Invalid address Adresse incorrecte
<input type="checkbox"/>	Address incomplete Adresse incomplete
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mail address unknown Pas d'adresse connue
<input type="checkbox"/>	Post office closed Bureau fermé
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused Refusé
<input type="checkbox"/>	Returned to sender Retourne à l'expéditeur
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown Inconnu

RETURN TO SENDER **FOUND IN ORDINARY MAIL**

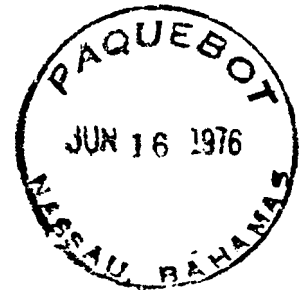
UNCLAIMED

**Address Unknown
RETURN TO SENDER**

RETURN FOR BETTER ADDRESS

SECOND NOTICE

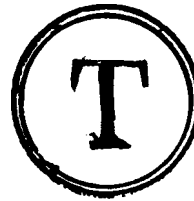
THIRD NOTICE



FINAL NOTICE

**Insufficiently prepaid
for Air Mail Service.**

MISSENT TO THE BAHAMAS



**FOUND IN DAMAGED CONDITION
AT G. P. O. NASSAU AND
OFFICIALLY SECURED**

**UNDELIVERED FOR REASON STATED
RETURN TO SENDER**

We then left the GPO for Gambier Post Office which is situated on the northwest coast of New Providence Island, some 20 minutes drive from Nassau. The post office is located at Gambier School and both close at 3:00 p.m. Mrs. Iris Arnett, the Postmistress and school teacher, could not find her Type 8 datestamp without sorting through the desk in her office, attesting to the fact that little mail is handled here. Arnett had very few stamps which she kept in a Manilla folder in her desk; by the time I left she had only two stamps remaining.

Arnett must take all registered mail in person to the GPO at Nassau; it was not even possible for George Gardiner to take my registered covers with him to the GPO. Gambier has no reg-

istered labels or canceler and, likewise, no manuscript marking or number is applied to covers for registration. No receipt is therefore given for such mail.

No datestamps or cancelers other than the Type 8 marking exist at this office.

From Gambier we set off for the post office at Fox Hill on the east end of the island and which is a 25 minute drive. Fox Hill is by far the most beautiful of the offices located on New Providence Island. It is actually situated in Sandilands Village rather than Fox Hill. The current Postmaster is Godfrey Collie (extreme left in picture) and is assisted by Rosetta Dorsett (center; Malcolm Watts is seen at the right of the photo). This office is of a fair size and offers facilities for registered mail as well as an express delivery service. Sample impressions of all cancelers at this office are shown below.



FOX HILL P.O.

**FOX HILL
R. No.**



**EXPRESS
DELIVERY**

AIR MAIL

From Fox Hill we journeyed back into the center of Nassau where we made our way to Mackey Street Post Office which is no longer situated in Mackey Street. It is, in fact, located in Ernest Street which is just off Mackey Street and is very near to the bridge that leads to Paradise Island.

This office is a large one and the volume of mail handled is quite considerable. The current Postmaster is Willard B. Sands. Mackey Street Post Office offers a number of services, i. e., registered, express delivery, as well as first and second class airmail.

Since March, 1976, all mail except registered and express delivery is sent to the Nassau GPO for cancellation. The Type 8 CDS therefore sees little service these days. Examples of current cancellations are shown below.



**SECOND CLASS
AIR MAIL**

AIR MAIL

After leaving Mackey Street, we traveled to the last of the five offices on the island, Grants Town. This office is located about a mile from the GPO in a slightly less pleasant part of Nassau on the corner of Vesey Street and Blue Hill Road.

The post office counter is through the outside window on Vesey Street. The office is small in size despite the fact that it handles a considerable volume of mail. At the front of the office is situated the mail sorting section. The current Postmaster is Neville Hart who is assisted

by Shelise Davis, clerk, plus two other assistants. Below are examples of the cancels in current use and a photo of the present Grants Town Post Office.



RETURNED TO SENDER

UNCLAIMED

UNCLAIMED



From Grants Town we made our way back to the GPO where I collected a number of items including some stamps and a current list of postoffices and postal rates. Thus concluded a very busy and interesting day.

BAHAMAS LETTER POST RATES
Effective 1st January 1976

AIR MAIL N.B. Bahamian Stamps Only are Valid

Destination	1st Class Letters	2nd Class Letters	Postcards	Air Letters
USA, Canada	21¢ per ½ oz.	12¢ per ½ oz.	16¢	16¢
UK, Europe, South and Central America, Bermuda, Falkland and Islands of the Mediterranean	25¢ per ½ oz.	15¢ per ½ oz.	16¢	16¢
Africa, Asia, Australia, Pacific and Indian Oceans	40¢ per ½ oz.	20¢ per ½ oz.	16¢	16¢
West Indies	18¢ per ½ oz.	10¢ per ½ oz.	16¢	16¢
Bahamas	8¢ per 2 oz.	-	5¢	-

SURFACE MAIL

Destination and class of mail	WEIGHT						
	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.
Letters (All Destinations) Foreign	15¢	26¢	35¢	70¢	\$1.37	\$2.36	\$3.84
Printed Papers - do -	8¢	12¢	16¢	30¢	53¢	89¢	1.24
Small Packets - do -	-	-	16¢	30¢	53¢	89¢	-
Domestic Letters (Bahamas)	3¢	3¢	6¢	12¢	24¢	48¢	96¢
Printed Papers	3¢	3¢	5¢	9¢	17¢	33¢	65¢
Foreign Postcards	11¢	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Postcards (Bahamas)	2¢	-	-	-	-	-	-
Christmas/Greeting Cards (unsealed) 8¢ each up to (5½" x 3½") over, regular letter rate							

SUPPLEMENTAL SERVICE

Bahamas - Registration Fee - 23¢

All Other Countries - Registration Fee - 40¢

Participating Countries - Express Fee - 40¢

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF POST OFFICES TO BE FOUND IN THE BAHAMAS:
(D. P. O.) - District Post Office

ABACO

MARSH HARBOUR (D. P. O.)

Hope Town

Man-O-War Cay

Great Guana Cay

Dundas Town

Crossing Rocks

Cherokee Sound

GREEN TURTLE CAY (D. P. O.)

Cooper's Town

Fox Town

Cedar Harbour

Treasure Cay

SANDY POINT (D. P. O.)

Moore's Island

ANDROS

MANGROVE CAY

Deep Creek

Kemp's Bay (D. P. O.)

Long Bay Cays

Pleasant Bay

Driggs Hill

The Bluff

FRESH CREEK (D. P. O.)

Behring Point

Staniard Creek

San Andros

NICOLL'S TOWN (D. P. O.)

Lowe Sound

Mastic Point

Bullocks Harbour (Berry Islands)

Blanket Sound

Cargill Creek

BIMINI

Cat Cay

ALICE TOWN (D. P. O.)

CAT ISLAND

ARTHUR'S TOWN (D. P. O.)

Bennetts Harbour

Industrious Hill

Orange Creek

THE BIGHT

Devils Point

Knowles

THE BIGHT (cont.)

Old Bight

Port Howe

CROOKED ISLAND

COLONEL HILL (D. P. O.)

Fairfield

Landrail Point

True Blue

Church Grove

Major's Cay

ACKLINS

Chester

Lovely Bay

Pompey Bay

Snug Corner

Spring Point

Binnacle Hill

Salina Point

Long Cay

ELEUTHERA

GOVERNOR'S HARBOUR (D. P. O.)

Gregory Town

Alice Town

Hatchet Bay

James Cistern

North Palmetto Point

South Palmetto Point

Savannah Sound

ROCK SOUND (D. P. O.)

Tarpum Bay

Deep Creek

Green Castle

Wemyss Bight

Bannerman Town

EXUMA

GEORGE TOWN (D. P. O.)

Williams Town

Forbes Hill

The Ferry

Rolle Town

Moss Town

Mount Thompson

Steventon

Rolleville

Barratterre

Farmer's Cay

EXUMA (cont.)

Black Point

Staniel Cay

GRAND BAHAMA

WEST END

FREEPORT (D. P. O.)

Eight Mile Rock

Smith Point

HIGH ROCK (D. P. O.)

McLeans Town

Sweetings Cay

HARBOUR ISLAND

HARBOUR ISLAND (D. P. O.)

Spanish Wells

The Bluff

Upper Bogue

Lower Bogue

The Current

Little Bay, Current Island

INAUGA

MATTHEW TOWN (D. P. O.)

LONG ISLAND

CLARENCE TOWN (D. P. O.)

Deadmans Cay

Lower Deadmans Cay

Burnt Ground

Grays

Sam McKinnons

Mortimers

Roses

Salt Pond

Scrub Hill

Simms

Seymours

Stella Maris

MAYAGUANA

ABRAHAM'S BAY (D. P. O.)

Pirates' Well

Betsy Bay

RAGGED ISLAND

RAGGED ISLAND (D. P. O.)

RUM CAY

Rum Cay

(list continued next page)

SAN SALVADOR
COCKBURN TOWN (D.P.O.)
United Estates

NEW PROVIDENCE
General Post Office
Mackey (Ernest) Street
Grant's Town
Fox Hill
Gambier

HAMILTON MACHINE CANCELS

by Jack Arnell

From time to time, I have received queries about the fact that the machine cancellations from the Hamilton, Bermuda, GPO are found with the same slogan on either side of the datestamp. This reflects a change of policy some nine years ago and a present dilemma of the Postmaster General.

Bermuda collectors will recall that for decades the datestamp was always on the left of the slogan, so that it normally was clearly printed on the envelope, while the latter canceled the stamp. Generally speaking, it was relatively easy to read the slogan and there was never any question as to when the envelope had been datestamped.

When the slogan was changed from COME TO BERMUDA/THE ISLES OF REST to COME TO BERMUDA/THE ISLES OF BEAUTY in 1964 to reflect the machine age of buses, trucks and auxiliary bicycles in place of horse-drawn vehicles and pedal bicycles, it was left in the same position. However, as there were times when the slogan was blurred, ran off the envelope, or was otherwise marred, it was decided about 1967-8 to move it to the left-hand side to ensure its readability as a tourist advertisement.

This change was satisfactory as long as Bermuda stamps were printed in light colors with fairly transparent dyes, for it was generally possible to read the date within the datestamp, when there was a question of the mailing date. However, with the recent trend towards the use of dark, opaque inks to reproduce the more heavily colored designs being submitted, the datestamp can literally disappear into the design of the stamp and no trace of the date appear. This has on occasion caused some difficulty when mail has been in the postal system for an excessively long time and proof is needed of the actual handling date.

To overcome this problem, the earlier canceler with the datestamp on the left was brought back into use on one machine several years ago. While it was used quite a lot at that time, it seems to be used more for overflow mail today, as it is far less common than its right-hand counterpart on local current mail. Perhaps this is because it clearly shows some signs of wear.

Antigua Monograph

The following pages contain the ninth section of the Antigua Monograph to be published. This section was drafted by Bill Cornell and reviewed by George Bowman, Gil Holmes and Mark Swetland. Additional contributions were made by Ernest Argyle, Don Cribbs, Ralph Lewis and James Watson. Photographic assistance was supplied by Jinny Fisher, Jackie Vidourek and Mark Swetland.

7.6 KING GEORGE V COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

7.6.1 THE 1932 ANTIGUA TRICENTENARY STAMPS

On 27 January 1932, the Tercentenary issue commemorated the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Antigua by a party from St. Christopher under the leadership of Edward, son of Sir Thomas Warner ((1, 2)), who had settled in St. Christopher in 1623 ((3)). St. Christopher was the first of the Leeward Islands' settlements, followed by Nevis and Barbuda in 1628, Antigua and Montserrat in 1632, and Anguilla in 1650 ((4)). The Tercentenary issue was the first and only Antigua commemorative set, until the 1961 Nelson's Dockyard issue, which was not part of an empire omnibus issue, of which the 1935 Silver Jubilee was the initial example.



The issue was announced by a notice entitled 'Tercentenary Stamp for Antigua', dated 10 July 1931, which appeared in the "Leeward Islands Gazette" ((15)), over the hand of Edward Baynes, Colonial Secretary. The notice stated that the Government was prepared to authorize the issue of a special postage and revenue stamp for Antigua to celebrate the tercentenary of its colonization in 1632, and the public was invited to submit stamp designs on or before 31 August 1931. A prize of five pounds was offered for the design accepted by the Governor-in-Council, whose decision was to be final.

Designs were to be symbolic of some historical event connected with the island or show some historical place, such as the Dockyard or Fort James. It was proposed that the special issue should be on sale for one year from 1 January 1932. A post-office notice dated 26 January 1932 appeared in the Gazette on 28 January, stating that the issue would not go on sale until 27 January ((6)). Subsequent Gazettes do not indicate the outcome of the competition, but Gibbons' catalog states that the 5/- stamp was designed by Mrs. J. Goodwin. This is confirmed by G. N. Holmes, who learned in discussion with a cousin of Mrs. W. M. N. Goodwin that the lady in question was noted for her artistic ability and had won the 1931 competition.

According to John Easton ((7)), the Nelson's Dockyard and Government House designs were based on photographs and the "Victory" design on an historic picture. The "Victory" is shown at the time of Nelson's last visit to the Dockyard in 1805, according to Anderson ((8)). The origin of the design of the ship shown on the 5/- stamp has been the subject of some controversy. Ralph E. Lewis proposed in 1964 that the ship shown could not have been Warner's ship, since it embodied features of both the galleon of the earlier Spanish Armada period and the ship-of-the-line of the later Royal Navy period. Lewis felt that the actual Warner ship would have been a smaller galleon type. James Watson of Stanley Gibbons stated later that he believed that no pictorial record existed of Warner's ship and that the designer worked from contemporary sources, drawing a ship of the period. Watson suggested E. W. Argyle of the Ship Stamp Society (U.K.) as a source of expert opinion. Argyle confirmed Lewis' proposal

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

and indicated the concurrence of the director of the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich ((9)). See Section 9.1 for a discussion of the more representative vessel shown on the 2¢ definitive stamp of 1970.

CHECK LIST — Gibbons/Scott catalog numbers. Colors are Gibbons'.

½d	Green	Nelson's Dockyard	81/67
1d	Scarlet	" "	82/68
1½d	Brown	" "	83/69
2d	Grey	Government House	84/70
2½d	Deep blue	" "	85/71
3d	Orange	" "	86/72
6d	Violet	Nelson's "Victory"	87/73
1/-	Olive green	" "	88/74
2/6	Claret	" "	89/75
5/-	Black and chocolate (frame)	Warner's vessel	90/76

PRINTERS — Waterlow and Sons.

DESIGNERS

Mrs. W. M. N. Goodwin designed the 5/- stamp, while Waterlow staff artists designed the other values.

PRINTING — Recess-printed.

WATERMARK — Multiple Script CA.

PERFORATION — 12½.

PAPER — White wove.

GUM

White gum is normal. The 2d and 2½d exist with cream-colored gum or paper, although this may be due to tropicalization.

SHEETS

The stamps were printed in sheets without plate numbers ((10)) and the only marginal markings are the black sheet numbers in the top right selvage and the imprint Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall, London, E. C., in very small lower case letters centered in the bottom selvage.

Each sheet contained 120 stamps, according to the Crown Agents' records, and the vertically arranged stamps (½d, 1d, 1½d, 5/-) were in sheets consisting of 10 vertical columns of 12 stamps each, while the sheets of the remaining values (horizontally arranged) had 12 columns of 10 stamps each. All sheets were "numbered 1 up each duty" ((9)).

QUANTITIES

According to information supplied by the Crown Agents ((9)), the tabulation below shows quantities of stamps of each value allocated to dealers from the first printing of late 1931 (Requisition No. 2568), and total quantities printed in both the first printing and the second printing of mid-1932 (Requisition No. 2569). The differences between "total printed" and "to dealers" figures represent the quantities sent to Antigua. The final column shows the total quantities

of each value from both printings. The first shipment was sent out on 1 January 1932. In the second printing (eight lowest values) all stamps were sent out on 3 June 1932, except in the case of the 1d value, where some of the 64,800 stamps were sent out on 23 May. Notes in the Crown Agents' records state that the requested date was 28 May, and that the 1d was "very urgently required".

DUTY	TO DEALERS	TOTAL PRINTED	TOTAL FOR DUTY
½d	30,000	93,000	
"	-	62,400	155,400
1d	18,000	79,800	
"	-	64,800	144,600
1½d	15,000	79,560	
"	-	65,520	145,080
2d	12,000	58,920	
"	-	33,000	91,920
2½d	12,000	59,520	
"	-	60,840	120,360
3d	12,000	57,720	
"	-	33,000	90,720
6d	9,600	41,520	
"	-	30,000	71,520
1/-	8,400	40,080	
"	-	33,000	73,080
2/6	4,800	21,120	21,120
5/-	3,600	20,040	20,040

The Crown Agents' records show that "GPO Specimens" were provided, and it is expected that these were over and above the "Dealers' Quantities" shown above, totaling about 400 SPECIMEN perforations of each value, as discussed in Section 7.6.2.

The Leeward Islands Gazette for 8 June 1933 gives overall sales data as follows ((12)): Stamps of all Tercentenary denominations were sold in 1932, valued at £3,381/3/3d, including £1,148/1/8d on Antigua and the remainder by the Crown Agents. Stamps of the Leeward Islands and Antigua ordinary issues sold in 1932 accounted for an additional £2,587/11/3d in value. Orders for Tercentenary stamps from dealers and private collectors in 1932 totaled 838.

PERIOD OF SALE

According to the Rev. W.G. Iremonger ((13)), all letters posted in Antigua (presumably at St. John's) on 26 January 1933 received a special cachet reading LAST DAY OF / TERCENTENARY / ISSUE in black serif capitals. This presumably was the last day of sale at the GPO. M.W. Swetland notes that Tercentenary stamps continued in use for some time after the "last day of issue", according to known postmarks ((9)).

ESSAYS

A 1972 Western Auctions sale ((14)) contained what is probably the original Goodwin drawing of the proposed design, described as follows: "1932 Centenary, hand-painted, unofficial essay

on official card of Government House, Leeward Islands, West Indies, endorsed in mss 'Design for the 5/- and 10/- stamps (not the 2d stamp). King's head to be superimposed if possible. 1932 to be on the largest arch, 1832 on the middle arch, 1732 on the smallest arch and 1632 in green ground below arches. Dots in corner to come out and seaplane substituted in each''. The illustration shows a 2d stamp without the four year dates, with ornamental dots near top right and left, and with a sketched King's head added at the top, surmounting the stamp design.

ARTIST'S DRAWINGS

In the Royal collection ((10)), artist's drawings are described as follows: "Made by Waterlow and Sons on thick card, hand-painted, except that the King's head is otherwise printed and stuck on the card, except in the case of the 5s drawing". The colors of the drawings are purple for 1d and 3d, brown for 6d, and blue and olive-green for the 5/- stamp, all in the final design.

WATERLOW SAMPLE STAMPS

According to Robson Lowe, Waterlow and Sons, beginning in 1930, bought a sheet of each of some of their best-designed stamps to use as examples of their printing art. For security purposes, a hole approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm in diameter was punched in each stamp. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d Tercentenary stamp is known in this condition, the copy examined being doubly punched just above and to the right of the ANTIGUA tablet ((9)).

SPECIMENS — All issues are discussed in Section 10.

7.6.2 THE 1935 ANTIGUA SILVER JUBILEE STAMPS

On 6 May 1935, the Silver Jubilee issue commemorated the 25th anniversary of the reign of King George V. This was the first Commonwealth omnibus issue, after the example of France's Colonial Exposition issue of 1931 ((15)). Instructions to treasurers and postmasters on the Jubilee stamps were dated 25 March 1935 and appeared in the Leeward Islands Gazette ((16)), over the hand of Edward Baynes, Colonial Secretary, inviting attention to General Government SRO 1935, No. 7, authorizing the issue of special Federal and Presidential Jubilee stamps for the values of 1d, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, and 1/-, to be sold from 6 May to 31 December 1935. The instructions required that the ordinary Federal and Presidential stamps of the four denominations be withdrawn from issue during the mentioned period, except that 1d stamps sold from automatic machines were not so restricted (See Section 7.4 and 12 for discussion of Leeward Islands coil stamps).



The design of the stamps comprised a view of Windsor Castle from across the river Thames printed from the head plates for all stamps and a frame including a bust of King George V in his coronation robes, framed by the chain of the Order of the Garter, and the colony name and value printed from the duty plates ((13, 15)).

CHECKLIST — Colors are Gibbons', second color being that of frame. Gibbons/Scott catalog numbers.

1d	Deep blue and carmine	91/77
1½d	Ultramarine and grey	92/78
2½d	Brown and deep blue	93/79
1/-	Slate and purple	94/80

PRINTERS — De La Rue & Co.

DESIGNER — H. Fleury.

PRINTING — Recess-printed.

PAPER — White wove.

PERFORATION — 13½ x 14.

WATERMARK — Multiple Script CA.

SHEETS

The stamps were printed in sheets of 60, with 10 horizontal rows of six stamps, enclosed in selvage perforated vertically at top and bottom and unperforated except for single horizontal perforations at the sides. Plate numbers appear in the bottom selvage under Row 10, in the colors of the plates. Head plate number 1 appears below stamp 5 and duty plate numbers appear below stamp 2 as 2A, 4, 2B, and 4 for the 1d, 1½d, 2½d and 1/- values, respectively ((9)).

QUANTITIES

According to information supplied by the Crown Agents ((9)), the tabulation below shows stamp quantities printed and those allocated for release to dealers. The difference between these two quantities represents those dispatched to Antigua.

REQ'N NO.	DUTY	TO DEALERS	TOTAL PRINTED	TOTAL FOR DUTY	DATE DISPATCHED TO ANTIGUA (1935)
2950	1d	24,000	95,580		6 March
2950/3	"	-	12,480		30 September
2950/4	"	-	13,680	121,740	14 November
2950	1½d	21,000	69,120		6 March
2950/3	"	-	13,080	82,200	30 September
2950	2½d	15,000	41,400		6 March
2950/3	"	-	13,200		30 September
2950/4	"	-	14,520	69,120	14 November
2950	1/-	10,200	23,400		6 March
2950/2	"	-	16,500		5 July
2950/3	"	-	13,200	53,100	30 September

The initial shipment of all four values on 6 March 1935 was followed by a second shipment of 1/- stamps on 5 July. A further shipment of all four values was "urgently required" according to the Crown Agents' records, and dispatched to Antigua on 30 September. Finally, a shipment of 1d and 2½d stamps ("very urgently required") was sent out on 14 November 1935.

It is of interest to note that although sheets sent to Antigua were "numbered 1 up each duty,"

the dealers' supplies were not so numbered ((9)). The Crown Agents' records note that "GPO Specimens" were provided of the initial printing. It can be expected that these were in addition to the above "Dealers' Quantities," and of the order of 400 copies of each value, perforated SPECIMEN, with the bulk going to the UPU, and a few for special purposes, e.g., one each to the Crown Agents, the printer and the British Museum, and a block of four to the Royal Collection. This expectation is based on general information from Frank Saunders and from the Crown Agents (see also Section 10).

PERIOD OF SALE

The Silver Jubilee stamps were withdrawn from sale on 31 December 1935 (see above). Covers franked with Jubilee stamps are known postmarked St. John's on this date, with a two-line black handstamp LAST DAY OF/JUBILEE ISSUE in serif capitals ((9)) and also without the handstamp ((17)).

ARTIST DRAWINGS

Artist's drawings for the Colonial stamps in the Royal Collection ((10)) include eight from Waterlow & Sons, including the accepted Windsor Castle design, four from De La Rue & Co., and two from Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. The accepted Waterlow drawing was hand-painted in brown and deep purple.

COLOR TRIALS

Color trials in the Royal Collection ((10)) are in 15 color combinations, imperforate, watermarked Multiple Script CA sideways, printed by Waterlow, with blank value ovals and without colony name inscription. An illustration by Vallancey in 1949 ((18)) shows what may be such a color trial, bearing the word SPECIMEN where the colony name normally appears.

SPECIMENS — All issues are discussed in Section 10.

VARIETIES

Geoffrey W. Groves ((19)) had an upper left sheet corner block with a malformed U in ANTIGUA on stamp 2 of row 1, the left upright of the U being taller than the other letters. The "extra flagstaff" variety which appears on some values of some Bradbury, Wilkinson printings does not appear on the De La Rue printings of Antigua or the Waterlow printings of Leeward Islands ((9)).

7.6.3 THE 1935 LEEWARD ISLANDS SILVER JUBILEE STAMPS

Companion to the Antigua set of Silver Jubilee stamps of Section 7.6.2, and concurrently issued on 6 May 1935, a Leeward Islands set of four was issued. All basic information given for the Antigua stamps is the same, except that the Leeward Islands stamps were printed by Waterlow & Sons, perforated 11 x 12, without plate numbers on the sheet ((10)), and with the frame of the 1d value in scarlet rather than carmine. No varieties are known on the Leeward Islands stamps.

Based on the Crown Agents' records ((9)), the four values were dispatched to Antigua on 7 February 1935 (Requisition No. 778), with allocations to dealers and total quantities printed as shown in the tabulation below. The differences between these quantities represent the quantities dispatched to Antigua.

A second shipment of 1/- stamps (30,780) was dispatched to Antigua on 10 September 1935 (Requisition No. 778/2), with no dealer allocation. As in the case of the Antigua issue, dealers' sheets were not numbered. Again, the Crown Agents' records show "GPO Specimens", and it is expected that these were in addition to the "Dealers' Quantities" shown below, totaling about 400 copies of each value, overprinted SPECIMEN, for the UPU and other special purposes as discussed in Section 7.6.2 ((9)).

DUTY	TO DEALERS	TOTAL PRINTED	TOTAL FOR DUTY
1d	24,000	200,580	200,580
1½d	21,000	147,540	147,540
2½d	15,000	119,580	119,580
1/-	10,200	41,880	
"	-	30,780	72,660

REFERENCES

1. Anon., 'As It Was In Nelson's Day,' "Philatelic Magazine," March 16, 1951, pp. 217-18.
2. Glasgow, E., 'The Post in Antigua,' "The West End Philatelist," Nov/Dec 1953, pp. 92-4.
3. Britnor, L. E., 'An Introduction to the Postal History of the British West Indies,' BWISC Paper No. 1, 1959.
4. Hamilton, P., 'Fifty Years of Buccaneersing,' "Stamp Collecting," 31 July 1953, pp. 657, 659.
5. Leeward Islands Gazette (LIG), 16 July 1931.
6. LIG, 28 January 1932.
7. Easton, John, "British Postage Stamp Design."
8. Anderson, Charles, 'Antigua in Review,' "Stamp Lover," Oct/Nov 1943, pp. 59-60, 62.
9. Cornell, W.G., Unpublished notes on Antigua, 1975.
10. Wilson, Sir John, "The Catalogue of the Royal Philatelic Collection," Section II, British America, London, ca. 1953.
11. Holmes, G.N., Unpublished notes on Antigua, 1972.
12. LIG, 8 June 1933.
13. Iremonger, W.G. (Rev.), 'Antigua,' "Gibbons Stamp Monthly," Oct. 1947, pp. 14-16.
14. Anon., Western Auctions Sale, 20 May 1972, Lot 344, Reading, England.
15. Mackay, J.A., "Commonwealth Stamp Design, 1840-1965," The British Museum, London, 1965.
16. LIG, 28 March 1935.
17. Bowman, G.W., Unpublished notes on Antigua, 1972.
18. Hopkins, A.E., "The Postage Stamps of the Leeward Islands," Stamp Collecting, London, 1918. Also republished and expanded by F.H. Vallancey as "Stamp Collectors Handbook No. 19," Ramsay Stewart, Edinburgh, 1949.
19. Cornell, W.G., Notes on Robson Lowe's Sale of G.W. Groves' Antigua Collection, May 1968.

MONTSERRAT OHMS OVERPRINTS - - - -

The 30 September 1976 issue of "Stamp Collecting" reports that the \$5 and \$10 values of the Montserrat OHMS overprints on the now obsolete Bird definitives had the overprints applied vertically rather than horizontally. They further report that one example of each value has been seen on a cover from the philatelic bureau, but others are so far unknown.

From the Editor's Desk - - -

The main item of concern this issue relates to our forthcoming annual auction which will be held in conjunction with the Group's annual meeting at the Chicago Philatelic Society Exhibition 7-9 October. Although October seems a long way off, publication deadlines coupled with the lengthy amount of time needed for overseas members to receive their individual Journal force us to come face to face with an 8 May editorial deadline for the auction to be listed in the June issue.

This means that Bob Topaz, auction manager, must receive auction lots by 1 May. Any lots received after that date will be listed in a Part II auction list in the August Journal. Overseas members will receive the June issue in time to submit bids; however, they will not receive the August Part II listing in time. Details will be announced in the June issue as to how overseas members can obtain the Part II listing via air mail.

The importance of the annual auction to the well-being of our Group can be seen in the Treasurer's Report on page 63 of this issue. The report states that in 1976 the Group had an excess of receipts over expenditures to the total of \$425.11. Our 1976 auction intake was \$3,409.44 while the outgo (payments to vendors) was \$2,374.55 which sees the Group receiving \$1,034.89. The majority of this figure is due to lots generously donated by several members.

If the 1976 auction had not occurred, the report would have shown the Group \$609.78 in the red, and a dues increase would be already in effect. Therefore, the auction and your participation, both as vendor and buyer, is a necessity. Send your lots to Robert Topaz, 34 Maryellen Road, Waban, MA 02168 today for the 1977 auction.

Both Ben Ramkissoon and Al Branston wish to express their personal thanks to those members who responded early to the dues notices. Members who co-operate in this manner save Ben and Al a great deal of extra work, as well as saving the Group additional postage expenses for second notices.

It is surprising how much money would be saved if members would do all they could to co-operate in just small matters. By sending a change of address as soon as such is known, a member can save the Group 25¢. The US Post Office used to charge 10¢ for address corrections, but in 1976 the cost skyrocketed to 25¢. At times, we list nine to 10 corrections a Journal. It all adds up — quickly.

Don't forget — send your auction lots to Bob as soon as possible; any donation lots will be greatly appreciated and will benefit all members of the BCPSG.

ELAINE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (continued from page 34)

storage, and come up with some exhibits for the October 7-9 Chicago Philatelic Society show. There have got to be some goodies hanging about that could stand looking back at the public from the underside of a glass frame cover. I enjoy viewing Caribbean area material even if it doesn't belong to me, don't you? For those who need a carrot dangled in front of their noses, C.P.S. does offer some rather nice medal awards. For further information on exhibiting contact me at 14 Wilson Court, Park Forest, IL 60466.

PAUL

Belize Sub-Post Offices

Trevor Bates has sent in the following list of sub-post offices in Belize:

BELIZE DISTRICT

Caye Caulker
 Crooked Tree
 Double Head Cabbage
 Freetown Sibun
 Burrel Boom
 Gales Point
 International Airport
 Gracie Rock
 Hattieville
 Ladyville
 Maskall
 Rancho Dolores
 Rockstone Pond
 San Pedro, Amergis Caye
 Sand Hill
 Santana

ORANGE WALK

Hill Bank
 San Estevan
 San Pablo

CAYO DISTRICT

Benque Viejo Del Carmen
 Baking Pot
 Bullet Tree Falls
 Georgeville
 Roaring Creek
 Succotz
 United Ville
 Ontario
 Esperanza

STANN CREEK DISTRICT

Seine Bight
 Sittee River
 Pomona Stann Creek Valley
 Middlesex Stann Creek Valley
 Hopkins
 Placencia
 Silk Grass
 Georgetown
 Independence

TOLEDO

Barranco
 Forest Home
 Monkey River
 San Antonio

COROZAL DISTRICT

Caledonia
 Libertad
 Louisville
 Pachakan
 San Juanquin
 San Narciso
 Sarteneja

Comments: Since the publishing of the official listing in the June 1975 BCP Journal, this listing is complete with the following observations —

- 1) International Airport is a POSTING office ONLY.
- 2) Bullet Tree Falls and Georgeville in the Cayo District and Forest Home in the Toledo District are due to open shortly.
- 3) Middlesex Stann Creek Valley is not in operation.
- 4) Rancho Dolores, Sand Hill, Pachakan, San Juanquin, and Esperanza are additional new sub offices since the 1975 listing.

OUR SECRETARY REPORTS

NEW MEMBERS:

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

NEW APPLICANTS:

BONANG, John Joseph, Jr., PO Box 1172, Hawthorne, CA 90250. Helicopter Analyst. Collect cancellations of the British Empire, Nepal, Ireland. By Fred F. Seifert

BROUILLETTE, Gilles, PO Box 761, Trois-Rivieres, P.Q., G9A 5J9, Canada. Technician. Bahamas, Bermuda, Guyana, Belize, BVI. By Charles E. Cwiakala

BURGESS, Oda A., The City Coin & Stamp Gallery, PO Box 1111, Hamilton 5, Bermuda. Coin and stamp dealer. British North America. By Charles E. Cwiakala

GRAHAM, Gordon, 39 Ashbourne Rd., Hazel Grove, Stockport, Cheshire SK7 6DX, England. Building Society Branch Manager. Caymans, Turks & Caicos. By Richard Heap

LATTO, Conrad, 8 The Mount, Caversham, Reading RG4 4RX, England. Surgeon, Specimen stamps of the BWI. By Alfred J. Branston

LYTHGOE, Brian J., Standard Bank Ltd., PO Box MS1001, Maseru, Lesotho. Bank Official. Leeward Islands, Antigua, Barbuda, BVI. By Charles E. Cwiakala

MESA, Manuel, PO Box F207, Freeport, Grand Bahamas Island. Engineer. Bahamas, Cuba, Spain, FDR. By Fred F. Seifert

OLIVER, Michael N., 19 Moss Lane, Sale, Cheshire, England. Land Surveyor, Leeward Islands - stamps, BWI postal history. By C. Kilbourne Bump

OTT, Russell, PO Box 900, Dallas, TX 75221. Engineer. British Caribbean, Polar, France, By Gale Raymond & Larry Martin

PAYNE, Claude, The Wren's Nest, Little Shrewley, Hatton, Warwickshire, England. Solicitor. Grenada. By Charles E. Cwiakala

REINSTATEMENT:

HUBER, Paul

DECEASED:

It is our sad duty to reports the deaths of Paul L.E. HELLIWELL and Gilbert KUNEMAN.

RESIGNED:

BOLHOUSE, Herbert; DUVALL, Allen; HALE, Frank; HARRISON, Robert; HORTON, Ralph; LLEIDA, Joseph; TAGAS, Bryan; YOUNG, M. Clifford.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

HIGGINS, Albert H., c/o Storer, Flat Rock Rd., Lake George, NY 12845

MOBERLY, G. Joe, 11 W. 59th St., Kansas City, MO 64113

SHAPIRO, Dr. B.L., PO Box 9865, College Station, TX 77840

WILLEM, John, 1 Toms Point Lane, Bldg. 5, Apt. 10-B, Port Washington, NY 11050

ADDRESS CORRECTION:

WRAGG, Norton, 31 Stafford Ave., Clayton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs. ST5 3BN, England

LIFE MEMBER:

David E. NYE

The following members are dropped from membership due to their individual failure to pay their 1977 membership dues (they have all failed to answer direct notices from our treasurer):
ASHNER, Michael; BUCHANAN, Warren; BURKIEWICZ, Roman; BEATTY, G.W.; BECKER, Allen; BROWNE, Edward L.; DAUGHTRY, Wm. B.; EPPARD, David; FERGUSON, John; FREIZER, Stanley; FIDDLER, Thomas; GROUP, Ralph; GAGE, Peter; HEAVENS, Trevor; HICKS, Henry D.; HIGGINS, Richard; KEDRIERSKI, J.B.; KEANE, Mrs. Wm.; McALPIN, Thomas; MORRIS, Alfred W.; NAUGLE, Ronald C.; RUDES, Kathy; RUSSON, Richard; STOCK, Charles; SULLIVAN, Michael; SELZER, Howard; TAYLOR, George; WALKER, Bryan J.

***** SEND YOUR AUCTION LOTS TO BOB TOPAZ TODAY *****



NEW ISSUES



ANGUILLA

9 FE SILVER JUBILEE. Four values and souvenir sheet: 25¢ - Prince Charles' visit in H.M.S. "Minerva," 1973; 40¢ - Prince Philip landing by launch at Road Bay, 1964; \$1.20 - Long Live the Queen; \$2.50 - Map of Anguilla. Litho. by Questa in sheets of 25. (JL)

ANTIGUA

28 DE 76 SPECIAL EVENTS. Details in February Journal; new issue date. (CA)

7 FE SILVER JUBILEE. Five values and souvenir sheet: 10¢ - Royal Family; 30¢ - Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip on tour in Antigua; 50¢ - the Queen crowned and enthroned; 90¢ - the Queen; \$2.50 - Queen Elizabeth and Prince Charles; souvenir sheet - \$5 stamp showing the Queen and her husband. Lithographed by Questa in sheets of 40. Designed by Waddingtons. (CA, IG)

BAHAMAS

22 FE SILVER JUBILEE. Set of four values and souvenir sheet: 8¢ - canopy of gold cloth held over Queen; 16¢ - Queen is crowned; 21¢ - taking and signing of oath; 40¢ - Queen holding orb and sceptre. Designed by Vasarhelyi and lithographed by Cartor, Paris, France. (IG)

BELIZE

NEW PRINTING. New printings of the 5¢ and 10¢ definitives on CA Spiral Sideways watermarked paper are now available. (CA)

DEFINITIVE OVERPRINT. The 15¢ butterfly definitive has been overprinted with the value of 5¢. The overprint comprises a black bar blocking out the 15¢ value with the new 5¢ value positioned centrally above the butterfly. The overprinting was carried out in Belize. (CA)

GRENADA

8 FE SILVER JUBILEE. Set of five stamps, a souvenir sheet, and a booklet: 1/2¢ - Queen seated at Coronation; 1¢ - the sceptre and orb of England; 35¢ - trooping the color; \$2 - the spoon and ampulla; \$2.50 - Queen and her husband; souvenir sheet - \$5 stamp showing the Queen and Prince Philip on a Royal visit to Grenada. The booklet contains six pages: page 1 - three values - 50¢ ampulla and spoon, \$1 orb and sceptre, \$3 Queen takes salute; page 3 - six 35¢ stamps showing the Queen and her husband. All other pages contain synopses of history and photographs. The stamp issue designed by Waddington and lithographed by Questa in 40 stamps per sheet. The booklet designed and printed by Walsall Security printers. (IG)

GRENADA GRENADINES

8 FE SILVER JUBILEE. Three values and souvenir sheet: 35¢ - Queen leaves Buckingham in coach; \$2 - Queen and Maids of Honor; \$4 - Queen coronated; souvenir sheet - \$5 showing the Mall on Coronation night. Designed by J. Toombs and lithographed by Walsall. (IG)

GUYANA

DEFINITIVE NEW PRINTING. The \$1 definitive now appears on Lotus Blossom Bud Upright watermarked paper. (CA, SG)

JAMAICA

28 FE 17th CENTURY MAPS. Set of four values: 9¢ - Hickerlingill (1661); 10¢ - Ogilby (1671); 25¢ - Visscher (1680); 40¢ - Thornton (1689). Designed by Leslie Curtis and lithographed by Waddingtons in pages of 25. (CA, SG)

ST. LUCIA

7 FE SILVER JUBILEE. Four values and souvenir sheet: 10¢, 20¢, 40¢, \$2 - Head profile, flanked by dates and the St. Lucia symbol; souvenir sheet - \$2.50 value with crown and Silver Jubilee title. Designed by Daphne Padden and litho. by Questa. (IG)

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

AP 50 YEARS OF AIR MAIL. Four values: 20¢ - Sikorsky S-38; 35¢ - Lindbergh delivering air mail via PAN AM in Port of Spain; 45¢ - Boeing 707; 50¢ - Boeing 747. Designed by John Waddington Studio and litho. by Waddington of Kirkenstall. (SG)

Information in the foregoing listing has been provided by the CROWN AGENTS STAMP BUREAU, STAN-GIB LTD., JOHN LISTER LTD., and the INTER-GOVERNMENTAL PHILATELIC CORP.

St. Vincent Official Mail

by Joe Chin Aleong

This preliminary account of what is known to me of the Official Mail markings of St. Vincent is being written in hopes that members will report additional information.

1. OFFICIAL PAID MARKS

Official Paid marks indicate a letter's postpaid status and appear on official mail which does not bear adhesive postage stamps.

**COLONIAL POSTMASTER,
ST VINCENT, B.W.I.**

O1

21 mm

Off'l Pd letters 3 mm high

EKD 19 AP 1892

LKD in use 1974

**POSTMASTER
St VINCENT B.W.I.**

O2

18.5 mm

Off'l Pd letters 2 mm high

EKD 23 NO 1961

LKD in use 1974

Colonial Postmaster

O3

18.5 mm

Off'l Pd letters 1.5 mm high

EKD 22 SP 1972

LKD in use 1974

2. POST OFFICE MARKS

Post Office marks are applied by the Postmaster or one of the officials in his department. These marks can appear on mail with or without adhesive postage stamps. In the latter case, the marks are mainly used to identify the sender, while in the former case they can be used with or without an "Official Paid" mark. In my experience, most official correspondence with one of the Post Office marks does not bear an Official Paid mark.



OP1

Proofed 7 MY 1905

EKD 12 NO 1909

LKD



OP2

Letters 4.5 mm high

EKD 21 NO 1936

LKD



OP3

EKD 31 DE 1941

LKD 1 DE 1950

(Oval handstamp reading)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
ST. VINCENT B.W.I.

(Illustrations for OP4 and OP5 not reproducible)

OP4

EKD 1964

LKD 22 SP 1972

(Oval handstamp reading)

POSTMASTER
ST. VINCENT W.I.

OP5

EKD 17 DE 1973

LKD in use 1974

ONPOSTAL SERVICE

OP6

EKD 1965

LKD

OP2 to OP6 are all applied by rubber handstamps and appear in purple ink.

3. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT MARKS

Many government officials are entitled to send official correspondence through the inland post free of postage, but must sign their names or initials above their designations (or departmental mark) in the lower left hand corner of the OHMS envelope. Such inland mail usually bears the normal datestamp of the office of posting.

An early example of who benefited from this privilege is found in the 1907 St. Vincent Handbook which lists the following persons who may send such mail "Without Restriction":

Officer Administering the Government (including Private Sec. of Governor)	Agricultural Superintendent
Chief Justice	Resident Master of Agricultural School
Members of Exec. and Legislative Council	Agricultural Instructor
Head of Government Departments	Revenue Officers of Leeward and Windward Districts
Chief Clerks in Government Departments	Sergeant Major of Police
Police Magistrates and their Clerks	Supervisor of Excise
District Medical Officers	Government Veterinary Surgeon
Superintendent of Prisons	Tax and Assistant Tax Officers
The Leeward and Windward Wardens	Chairman of Kingstown Board
Supervisor of Telephones	Town Wardens

There is also another list of those who may send such mail "With Restriction" which I have not reproduced here.

Some officials are also entitled to send official correspondence overseas free of postage. Such mail usually bears an Official Paid mark, as well as the datestamp of the office of posting.

It is clear that there are many government departmental marks, but only the following are known to me (all are oval rubber stamps applied in purple ink):

	<u>EKD</u>	<u>LKD</u>
"Government House/St. Vincent. W. I. "		
"Government Office/St. Vincent B. W. I. "	15 AP 1956	
"Ministry for Communications & Works/St. Vincent"		1963
"Labour Department/St. Vincent" (37 x 23 mm)	17 OC 1961	
"Labour Department/St. Vincent" (48 x 26 mm)	13 DE 1973	
"Revenue Officer/Union Island St. Vincent" (48 x 28 mm)	17 OC 1973	

DESIGNER'S NAME IN ERROR ----

The British Virgin Islands Silver Jubilee stamps have "Waddington Studios" printed on them as designers of the issue. Crown Agents Stamp Bureau advises us that this is in error as the stamps were designed by John Cooter; however, the error was noted too late to alter the stamps.

WITHDRAWALS ----

All the Caribbean US Bicentennial issues, with the exception of Montserrat, were withdrawn from sale on 28 February. Montserrat's issue was withdrawn 12 March. Jamaica's 1976 Christmas issue was withdrawn from sale 7 February 1977.

1976 TREASURER'S REPORT

Fellow Members:

I am privileged to present our Annual Treasurer's Report to the membership for the fifth year. We have been beset with rising costs of maintaining our Journal in its present outstanding format and of significant increases in postage.

Despite these circumstances, we were able to keep costs within our revenue and to complete the year in the black. This has been possible because of non-dues income during the year of almost \$3,000. It appears that the bulk of this support comes from Group participation in our auctions, when generous donation lots are supplemented by normal commissions.

Your officers have been keeping a close watch on the cost of supplies and stationery. We have adopted as many money-saving methods as feasible to reduce the cost of producing and distributing the Journal.

What are the prospects of maintaining our present dues structure for 1978? It appears that this would be possible only if we can be assured of non-dues income in the \$2,000 range for this year. To this task, we would seek your continued support of the auction. Your patronage of our dealer members and advertisers (mention you saw it in the "Journal") would be another positive measure.

Finally, you can help to reduce our operational overhead, both in dollar outlay for supplies and postage, as well as time, by responding promptly to dues notices and ballots. Address changes promptly sent will save significant amounts.

Your tax-deductible contribution to our General Operating and Publications fund as well as the broad-based support of Life Membership are added significant ways to keep us on a sound financial basis in 1977 and as we anticipate 1978. We salute the seven Life Members who joined this elite group — now 22 — of BCPSG supporters. This is the best ever in any year of our history for new life members.

My family expresses with me their thanks for your appreciation for the effort expended. My thanks go to our outgoing President, C.E. Cwiakala, for his help and advice, to my able assistant, Al Branston, to Dan Walker and Elaine Durnin.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Reuben A. Ramkissoon

A MESSAGE FROM OUR INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR

From the financial aspect, 1976 proved to be a rather difficult year for the Great Britain component of the Group. We had embarked upon a trial scheme of sending the Journals in bulk by air from the USA to Hurn and then, thanks to the excellent work by John Cronin, onward to the sterling area members. This scheme proved to be very expensive as well as causing delays from time to time. On these scores, it was dropped.

As a further adverse factor, the sterling rate set for 1976 for Great Britain members was set against a partial restoration of the rate of exchange. This did not occur and, in fact, the rate fell badly.

Over the year the sterling debits just exceeded the credits. Reversion to the former surface mail transmission and a more realistic forward estimation of the rate of exchange for 1977 should, however, produce a better picture for the current year.

Al Branston

TREASURER'S REPORT

31 December 1976

31 December 1975	BALANCE ON HAND	\$3,318.19
	RECEIPTS:	
\$2,980.05	Dues: Current.....	\$ 928.80
2,067.25	Advance	1,978.00
39.58	Life Membership	600.00
45.00	Admission Fees	54.00
547.70	Contributions	
	Publications	151.25
	General	119.12
122.80	Publications.....	254.69
3,401.18	Auction Lots	3,409.44
414.75	Advertising	374.00
35.57	Seals	14.00
	Postage for Journal.....	60.65
<u>\$9,563.87</u>	TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	\$7,949.31
	EXPENDITURES:	
731.17	Postage: Journal	872.97
342.68	Sec/Treas/Asst.....	233.33
11.10	Awards	6.06
	V. Pres.	4.82
	Membership Chairman.....	30.44
178.08	Supplies/Stat.: Sec/Treas/Asst.....	21.07
304.17	Editor/Asst.	243.42
	Membership Chairman..	1.30
2,849.19	Journal: Printing.....	2,729.32
	Editor's Expense.....	300.00
53.00	Service Contract	58.33
2,945.21	Auction Lots	2,374.55
	Award Plaques	37.52
	Telephone.....	11.07
	Life Membership transfer to LM Fund .	600.00
2.50	Dues Refund	
71.25	Computer List	
51.21	Postage/Editor	
16.50	Publications	
24.00	Seals	
187.21	Membership List	
<u>\$7,833.90</u>	TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$7,524.20
\$1,729.97	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES.....	<u>\$ 425.11</u>
\$3,318.19	BALANCE ON HAND, 31 DECEMBER 1976.....	\$3,743.30

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

31 Dec. 1975		
\$ 692.02	New Jersey Bank & Trust Co., #89-004849, 6.5%, Sav. Certif. 9-27-76	\$ 718.46
424.52	Great Western Savings, #033-289585-1: Deposits	\$600.00
	Interest to 31/12/76	30.10
		<u>1,054.62</u>
\$1,116.54	TOTAL FUNDS...Balance on Hand, 31 December 1976	\$1,773.08

BITS & PIECES from HERE & THERE

BELIZE - A 4 AUG 76 cover evidences that INDEPENDENCE was still using the old canceler with British Honduras contained in it, according to Tom Giraldi.

CAYMAN ISLANDS - Peter McCann advises that Ben Ramkisson's opinion that one can tell the difference between the village CDSs and the philatelic duplicates at the Caymans GPO is not correct. (February 1977 BCPJ, page 26). Proof of this can be seen on page 5 of the same Journal in which four of the seven CDSs have no asterisks — all the markings came from covers which McCann personally saw done in the branch offices. McCann further advises that the difference in the cancelers which were held at the GPO and the duplicates at branch offices can be determined by the angle of the letters in the circle according to an article written by S.G. Balley, which appeared in "Stamp Collecting Weekly" (London) in 1969.

ST. VINCENT - Tom Giraldi reports that a slogan FOR BETTER/ECONOMY/PLAN YOUR FAMILY was used in 1976. His EDK is 13 AUG 76 and his LDK 23 AUG 76. He also states that it looks like a new "1976" date plug was put into the CDS part of the machine canceler.

TRINIDAD - In the "Posts of St. Lucia," Part 5, October 1975 BCPJ, Geof Ritchie comments that he has no knowledge of the use of a T-in-triangle mark in any British territory and suggests that it may be a standard French type of T-mark. Ron Wike advises that he can confirm that the T-in-an-inverted-triangle is in current use by at least two post offices in Trinidad, viz., Port-of-Spain and Cunupia, so it is not exclusively a French mark.

A new 25¢ air letter was issued by Trinidad on 1 December 1976 according to Ben Ramkisson. The design of the imprinted stamp is that of the 1969-72 20¢ definitive, but with the Queen's head eliminated. A BWIA advertisement appears on the back of the air letter.

Dan Walker recently received an interesting query from Dr. Martin Stempien, an accountancy specialist. The item in question is an entire written from Trinidad on 11 March 1859 and addressed to Bordeaux (France). The cover is endorsed "PRMSt" which presumably means the cover was intended to be carried on the Royal Mail Steam Packet to England. However, evidence suggests that this was not the case, as it seems to have been carried privately to England and mailed from London. The evidence that supports this opinion is the lack of a Trinidad postage stamp, the lack of any Trinidad postal markings, the lack of a London applied GB/ 1^F60^C accountancy mark, plus the fact that a London departure handstamp dated AP 5 59 was applied rather than a London transit handstamp. The entire has appropriate French postal markings to indicate that the cover arrived at Calais on 6 AP 59 and sent on to Paris and then Paris to Bordeaux on the same date, arriving at Bordeaux on 7 AP 59. There is also a manuscript '8' postage rate on the entire.

Walker and Stempien's question is whether this was a "bootleg" cover and, if so, are such covers at this late date common? If anyone can shed any more light on this entire, please send the information to the editor.

In reference to Dr. Alfred E. Hill's note in "Bits & Pieces," October 1976 BCPJ, in which he refers to a postcard franked only with the Trinidad Red Cross Society label and in which he writes that the card is signed by L.M. Holburn, Gordon Macdougall advises that the signature must be L.M. Hobson. Mrs. Hobson was the wife of the Principal of Queens Royal College. The Hobsons were quite prominent in San Fernando during the war and meetings were held at Mrs. Hobson's home to pack oranges and limes and to wrap bandages. Only Mrs. Hobson and a Mrs. Burslem of Port-of-Spain were officially recognized to sign the Red Cross covers.

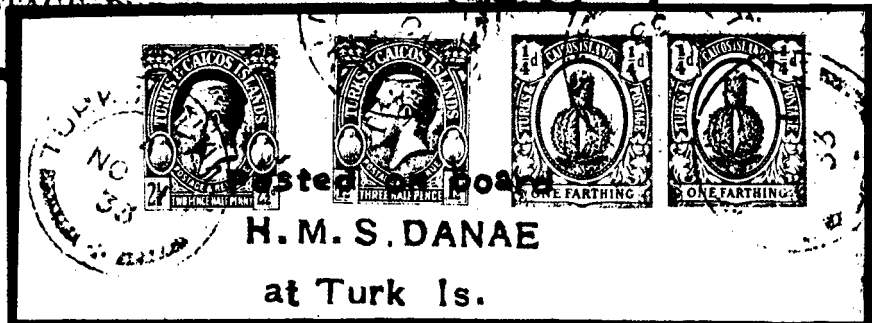
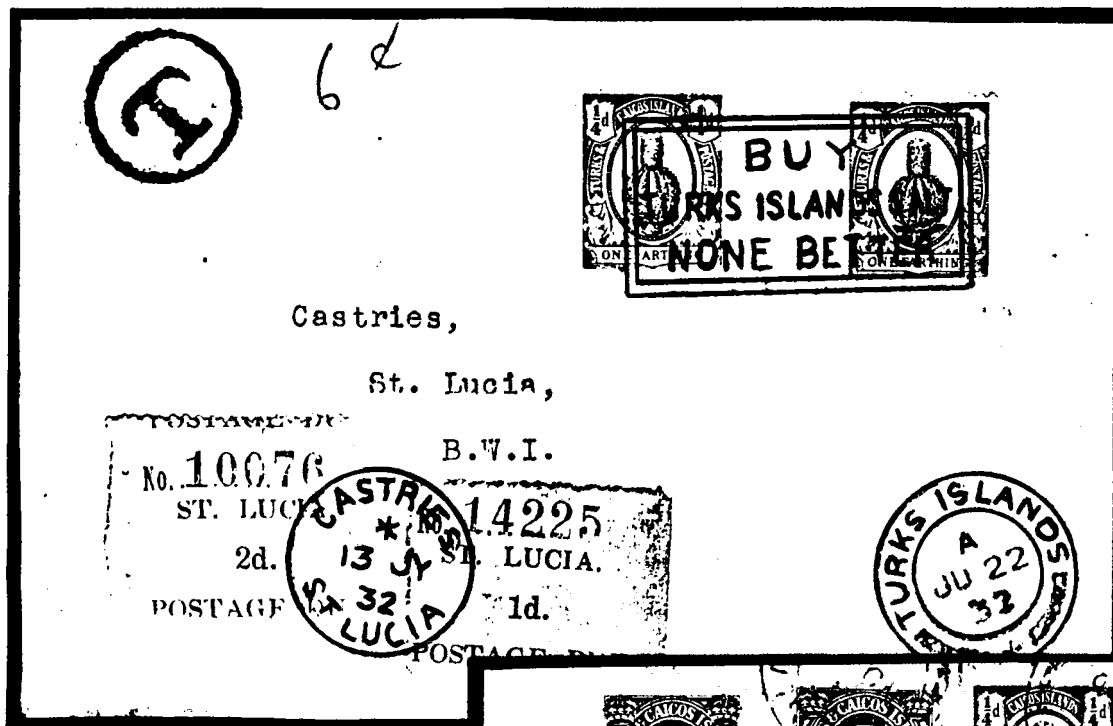
Maccougall also says that he has a complete set of photos of the post offices of Tobago and is willing to have prints made for any interested members.

TURKS & CAICOS - In reference to the cover which appeared in February's "Bits & Pieces" which bore the Turks Island's "Salt" slogan, Peter McCann corrects his inadvertent error of saying that the circular T marking is a Cayman's mark; it is a Turk's marking.

Referring to the same cover, Louis Zell advises that he has two covers which are substantially identical in the usage of the slogan as a cancel. He also has six or more of the individual George V issue with a part of the legend as the sole cancel on the stamp. In addition, one of his "Ernest Panton" covers, dated AU 19 33 and backstamped Georgetown, Cayman Islands, SE 9 1933, has a double-boxed BUY/TURKS ISLANDS SALT/NONE BETTER slogan as a backstamp, while another cover dated MY 31 33 has the BUY/BRITISH GOODS two-line slogan as a backstamp. Each has the four line BUY/TURKS ISLANDS/SALT/NONE BETTER slogan canceling the stamp on the front of the cover.

In addition, the McCann cover is posted with 1/2d and bears 3d postage due; Zell's two covers bear postage of 3/4d and 1d, but were charged 5 cents and 4 cents, respectively, for postage due. Also, the notation is in cents.

Zell further sends a photocopy of a cover addressed to St. Lucia with the double-boxed three-line salt slogan used as a cancel.



Zell also sends copy of a cover with a "Posted on board/H.M.S. DANAE/at Turk Is." marking which should be of interest to members.

Personal Mention

Lt. Cdr. MIKE WILSON, Fareham, England, was assigned for two weeks in January to the NATO Naval Training Exercises which were held at the War College at Newport, Rhode Island. In honor of the occasion, a miniature BCPSG meeting was held at the home of KIL and GERTRUDE BUMP on Saturday, 15 January. Attending were NORMAN BURGER, ARTHUR CLARKE, a prospective member, Kil's son BEN and, of course, Mike. Because of other commitments and nasty weather, BOB TOPAZ and JACK ALDEN were unable to attend.

After a nice lunch served by Gertrude, each person took about 15 minutes to show or talk about his collection. This was followed by a lot of general discussion which was only terminated because of a late hour. Kil reports that a grand time was enjoyed by everyone getting acquainted with Mike, as well as exchanging philatelic ideas. Kil hopes to repeat such meetings occasionally with more New England members attending.

TONY REESBY earned a Bronze for his Jamaica Postal History and STELLA PEARSE took a Pewter with her Antigua at the East Midlands Federation meeting at Wellingborough, England.

ROBERT TOWERS and his Grenada took top honors at the National Exhibition in Ireland in November. He was also awarded a BCPSG Bronze Medal.

LAURIE FRANKS, our lone member from New Zealand, won the Grand Award for his "Japanese Post Offices in China" and the Best Revenue Award for his "Hong Kong Revenues Research Collection" at SUNPEX (California) in November. The following week at NOJEX (New Jersey) he won two Large Gold medals for his two Hong Kong entries. Well done, Laurie.

GEORGE BOWMAN took a Vermeil with his "Antigua, A Philatelic Summary to 1920" at ARIPEX in Phoenix, Arizona, in January. He also took a Bronze award with his West Indian Aerial Express Covers."

THE ORDINARY COLLECTOR

During one month (October 1976) we sold stamps valued over £1,000,000
(A MILLION POUNDS)

During the year of 1976, our records show, we sold stamps for 1426 collectors, of whom
593 sold under £100 and 205 sold between £100 and £200

Specialized sales are regularly featured and we handle proofs, essays, postal history material, revenue stamps and documents, bulk stocks, accumulations, collections and single rarities.

With regular auctions held in BASLE, BERMUDA, BOURNEMOUTH, GENEVA, LONDON and MELBOURNE, we attract international bidding from leading collectors and dealers and believe that

We Sell Your Stamps Where They Sell Best

ROBSON LOWE LTD.

50 PALL MALL, LONDON SW1Y 5JZ, ENGLAND

Cables: "Stamps London SW1"; Telex: 915 410; V.A.T. No. 239/4486/31



Correspondents sending property for sale can avoid British Value Added Tax complications by including the V.A.T. number on the outside of the package. If sending by freight (air or surface) please secure the appropriate labels from us before sending.

BRUCE WALKER is doing a study on the WWII censor markings of St. Vincent and would appreciate information on and/or photo-copies of any covers which members may have in their collections. Send them to Bruce at 21 Orchard St., Aberdeen, Scotland AB2 3DA.

Bruce also advises us that he is taking his first venture across the Atlantic in April and plans on attending the Trinidad Philatelic Society's exhibition while in Trinidad.

JOHN BUCKNER has been appointed apprentice judge for the APS NOPEX '77 exhibit.

FRANK REED is now enjoying retirement and, we hope, getting a lot of stamping done.

ROMAN BURKIEWICZ traveled to Santiago, Chile, to accept consignment of a large, specialized world-wide postal history collection which will be offered through his Great Lakes Stamp Auctions in the coming months.

JOHN WILLEM has spent the last two years indexing, cataloging, and copying early Tudway (1760-1854) letters from Antigua. He has paid a special visit to England just for the purpose of going through the Tudway Archives and of visiting with Tudway descendants. An Edinburgh University professor calls the Tudway "find" the greatest single collection of Plantation Letters available for any West Indies island, let alone Antigua, and surpassing Codrington. John is about 90% complete with his research, and says that it depends on other collectors, whose identity is as yet unknown to him, as to how much above 90% he can achieve. If anyone can be of assistance to him, contact him at 1 Toms Point Lane, Bldg. 5, Apt. 10-B, Port Washington, NY 11050.

SPECIALIST MATERIAL

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CANCELLATIONS, COVERS, SPECIMENS, ESSAYS AND PROOFS FROM THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES AS WELL AS THE REST OF THE WORLD.

We will gladly send a selection on approval to any member of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. Just tell us what kind of material you would like to see.

WILLIAM BOGG

NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY

643 5th Avenue South
Naples, FL 33940
Telephone: 813 649-6226



BRITISH CARIBBEAN POSTAGE STAMPS

Find the unusual and the elusive in the H. R. Harmer, Inc. auctions.

Request catalogue application form and a copy of a sample catalogue.

H. R. HARMER, INC.

International Stamp Auctioneers
6 West 48th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036
(212) 757-4460

MEMBERS' MART

WANTED: USED St. Lucia 201 through 225, 232 through 340; St. Vincent 123 through 131, 195 through 225, 241 through 288, 295 through 350; Leeward Islands 9 through 14, 33 through 39, 54 through 60, 74 through 80; Antigua 26 through 38, 77 through 83, 157 through 322. Send prices to W. Hildabrand, 608 E. 3rd St., Bellwood, PA 16617, USA.

Utilize the Members' Mart to find that elusive item or items or to trade/sell those duplicates you have. Cost to members is 50¢ (U.S.) per line.

POSTAL STATIONERY

MINT

USED

SPECIMENS

Anguilla to Virgin Islands

(And the Rest of the World)

WANT LISTS FILLED

***We want to buy good WORLD WIDE COVERS,
Specimen Stamps, Proofs***



BAHAMAS STAMPS

B. W. I. Cancellation Specialists

BOX 333, ULETA, FLA. 33164