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## President's Message

From reading the accounts of the ARIPEX ' 82 meeting I find that I missed a good show. Unfortunately, the weather "zapped" me out. I can guarantee that six inches of snow will not prevent any of us from getting to ESPAMER ' 82 on October 12 through 17, 1982, in sunny Puerto Rico, or to our 1983 meeting at BALPEX on September 3 to 5, 1983, at the Hunt Valley Inn outside of Baltimore.

Our Auction Manager, Chuck Cwiakala, is already planning for our ESPAMER '82 auction. The ARIPEX ' 82 auction was a great success, thanks to Chuck; most lots went to mail bidders and the competition between mail bidders was fierce. Only five lots went unsold, and the prices were surprisingly strong at a time when philatelic prices are supposed to be soft. I was quite happy to hear of the prices received for covers, specialist items such as specimens, and particularly literature. A number of lots of old BWI auction catalogues fetched very

The climate in Tucson late in January was probably about the best of anyplace in the country, proving that the BCPSG had certainly (and luckily!) chosen the right spot in picking that beautiful and historic Arizona city for its early 1982 meeting. Not only was the weather practically perfect (sunny and comfortably cool), but the attitude and enthusiasm of the Exhibition Committee members of the host show, ARIPEX '82, was equally as pleasing. ARIPEX '82, whose top award winner is a Champion-of-Champions qualifier, was the twelfth in an annual series of prestigious shows sponsored by the Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs; this year's ARIPEX Chairman, James Smith, can take pride in taking charge of a show which BCPSG'ers will long favorably remember.


If there is one man who deserves special BCPSG accolades for his effort in making sure that no surprises befell our Group regarding ARIPEX coordination matters, and that every one of us 'just plain had a good time", that man is Quintus Fernando. It was Quintus who saw to it that BCPSG'ers had a chance to meet ARIPEX Committee members and to have their questions answered and their problems solved expeditiously. It was Quintus who provided security for the Group's auction lots, both before and after the show. And it was Quintus (the gourmetl) who on Friday evening treated us to the best Mexican food in town, hosting seven BCPSG'ers at El Parador, a delightful restaurant on Tucson's East Broadway. This is a huge place full of crepe paper, pinatas, and twinkling little lights, where patrons' digestion of tacos and hot sauce is made considerably easier by the soothing croons of strolling guitarists.
El Parador, it turned out, was Quintus' second choice; he had first taken us down the street from the Marriott Hotel to a noisy spot known as Carlos Murphy's, a refurbished railroad station specializing in both Irish and Mexican food. On Friday nights, however, Carlos Murphy's apparently becomes the second home of every student at the University of Arizona. After we found out we'd have to wait more than an hour just to sit down, we unanimously decided, at Quintus' suggestion, to move on to El Parador. It was a wise choice.

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A total of thirteen Group members and wives attended the BCPSG get-together in the Cochise Room of the Tucson Community Center on Saturday. Considering the fact that rotten weather in the central and eastern parts of the country had "grounded" many members who had planned to attend, the figure of thirteen can't really be termed an unsatisfactory turnout. As a matter of fact, the BCPSG'ers who did get to Tucson formed a rather enthusiastic bunch.
The meeting was called to order at 2:00 P. M. by George Bowman, with the following in attendance: IAN WOODWARD, FRED SEIFERT, BRAD ARCH, QUINTUS FERNANDO, GALE RAYMOND, BILL and LAURA BREW, KIL and GERTRUDE BUMP, BOB CRAIG, TOM CURRENT, and JOHN BONANG. In the absence of a formal agenda, George stated his intention to guide the meeting as an "open-discussion" affair, with members encouraged to bring up any comments or problems that he considered appropriate.
The following subjects were discussed:

1. LONDON 1980 AUCTION PRICES REALIZED: The list of prices realized for the BCPSG auction held at the Bonnington Hotel in May 1980 has never appeared in the Journal. George remarked that the list was never sent to him for publication. ACTION: George will contact Al Branston and Malcolm Watts and request that, if still avallable, the list be forwarded ASAP, and will include the data in the first possible BCPJ.
2. PREPARATION OF JOURNAL INDEX: George stated than an index of articles appearing in Journals issued In 1979, 1980, and 1981 has not been printed, and asked the names of those responsible for preparing earlier such lists. Some members with long memories recalled names of certain BCPSG'ers who had apparently contributed to the production of previous indices. ACTION: George will contact one or more of these members and request that an index be prepared covering the three noted years.
3. PURCHASE OF BCPSG MEDALS: A member asked how many of each type of BCPSG medal (gold, silver, and bronze) were currently on hand, and whether the Group was in danger of "running out" of any of these three grades of medals in the near future. ACTION: No resolution was possible at the meeting. It was suggested that, in case the inventory of medals started to run low, Awards Chairman Paul Larsen should discuss the problem directly with Ben Ramkissoon and arrange detalls of subsequent medal purchases.
4. JOURNAL ADVERTISING CRITERIA: George distributed examples of a standard paragraph to appear in each Journal, beginning with the April 1982 issue, which would clearly spell out the "per issue" and 'per volume" advertising rates and payment policies. No objections to this paragraph were raised by the members.
5. PRINTING A ND SALE OF GROUP PUBLICATIONS: Ian showed samples of handbooks he had prepared, in which serialized extracts from previous BCPJ's had been collected and reproduced in single volumes. Two such publications, for example, were Geoff Ritchie's "Posts of St. Lucia" and the still-continuing Addiss/Ramkissoon/Van

Winkle "Town Cancels of Trinidad and Tobago". Ian had gone to a considerable amount of time and effort in preparing more than a half-dozen volumes of this type. He proposed that the existing BCPSG Publications Committee consider utilizing these books as bases for further expansion, publication, and sale to the general philatelic community. It is considered important that the BCPSG produce one or more publications of this nature, not only as a source of income but also as a publicity vehicle for the Group, which as yet has no published handbooks or other permanent philatelic documents to its credit. ACTION: BCPSG Publications Committee to investigate feasibility of publishing one such book within six months.

There being no further business introduced, the meeting was adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

At the ARIPEX banquet, held on Saturday evening at the Marriott, awards were presented to the following BCPSG members:

GOLD: DR. JOSEPH RORKE (Black Jacks), IAN R. WOODWARD (Exploring Jamaica Through Obliterators); VERMEIL: BRAD ARCH (Bermuda Postal Markings), GEORGE W. BOWMAN (Antigua Overview to 1919); SILVER: QUINTUS FERNA NDO (Postal Stationery of Hawaii, 1882-1900); BRONZE: THOMAS G. CURRENT (Bath, Somerset, England: A Great City in Postal History). Ian also was presenteu the BCPSG Cameron Trophy, a magnificent Swedish crystal bowl; a BCPSG Gold Medal; and the Western Postal History Museum Walton Van Winkle Award, a selection of Billig Philatelic Handbook reprints as published by the HJMR Company. Brad and George were also given BCPSG Silver Medals.

MARCEL DESLANDES, a good friend of many BCPSG'ers, was awarded an ARIPEX Vermeil for his exhibit "Egypt Postal History, 1800 to 1900". Marcel is Chief Chef at the Bermuda Castle Harbor Hotel, the site of previous BCPSG meetings held in conjunction with BERMUPEX shows.
A BCPSG auction was held at the Community Center Apache Room on Sumday morning. Brad Arch did an excellent job of "calling" the 270 -lot sale, which resulted in a total of $\$ 188.25$ worth of material being sold to floor buyers. All but five of the remaining lots were sold to mail bidders.

All Group members who attended ARIPEX ' 82 were in agreement that it was a terrific show, in terms of both hospitality extended and exhibits displayed. They also agreed that our BCPSG meeting was productive in that the problems that were discussed will be referred to the proper individuals for action.

No doubt about it---Tucson is an ideal spot for combining a stamp show with a vacation. The only thing that would have made our meeting at ARIPEX more successful would have been a larger BCPSG turnout. But, with the Eastern weather the way it was, who's complaining?

ON THE COVER: A. From left: Gale Raymond, Fred Seifert, and Ian Woodward admire Ian's gold award exhibit. B. Pat Woodward and Elaine Bowman help mount Ian's exhibit; the shuffleboard-like pole Pat holds is a frame cover brace. C. At BCPSG Meeting: Brad Arch at left nearest camera, Gale Raymond behind Brad, Quintus Fernando behind Gale, then (moving to right) Kil Bump, Fred Seifert, Bob Craig, Tom Current, John Bonang, Laura Brew (barely visible behind John), and Bill Brew. D. Super-Coordinator Quintus Fernando enjoys a well-deserved coffee break.


At A RIPEX Awards Banquet: From left: ELAINE BOWMAN, GERTRUDE BUMP, KIL BUMP, GALE RAYMOND, FRED SEIFERT, MADELINE DESLANDES, and MARCEL DESLANDES.


A T ARIPEX: A. Dealer-member JOHN LUNDBERG intently surveys the show from his bourse table. B. IAN and PAT WOODWARD pose with Tan's awards after the banquet. C. From left: FRED SEIFERT, IAN WOODWARD, BRAD ARCH, and BOB CRAIG inspect auction lots.

POST EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS! ONLY 50 WEEKS TO GO!
by Horst Augustinovic
Two cancelling machines are used at Bermuda's General Post Office in Hamilton. Although the standard 'COME TO BERMUDA/THE ISLES OF BEAUTY' slogan is normally used in both, the machines can easily be identified by major differences in the circular datestamp. Judging by the mail : zceived, it seems obvious that one of the machines is used to cancel the majority of the mail, whereas the second one is used at peak times only.

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## Antigua Monograph

The following pages contain a further section of the Antigua Monograph. This section was drafted by George Bowman, and reviewed by Bill Cornell, Paul Larsen, and Mark Swetland. Additional contributions were made by Edward Thompson and the late Ed Fladung. Photographic assistance was provided by Jinny Fisher, Jackie Vidourek, and Bert Sells. It should be noted that illustrations are not necessarily actual size.

## 16. POSTAL STATIONERY

The postal stationery of Antigua comprises post cards, envelopes, wrappers, registration envelopes, and air letter sheets. Each of these categories of stationery is cqvered separately below. Because postal stationery is not listed in the standard Gibbons and Scott Catalogues, somewhat more than usual coverage is given of the Leeward Islands issues. Illustrations and check lists are given at the end of each sub-section. Specimen stationery of all issues is discussed in Section 10.

### 16.1 POST CARDS

### 16.1.1 ANTIGUA POST CARDS

Antigua, together with the other Presidencies of the Leewards group, joined the Universal Postal Union (UPU) on 1 July 1879. Her first post card---in fact, her first issue of postal stationery of any classification-was the $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. red-brown card of $1879((1,2))$, an item appearing primarily to satisfy the UPU requirement that the providing of post cards by individual countries was mandatory. The earliest date of usage for this card is 15 November 1879 , reported by M. W. Swetland ( (3)). The $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. rate was effective for cards from the Leewards to any other UPU member country.
The design of this card (listed as No. I in the Higgins and Gage Catalogue ((1)), but stated therein as being issued in 1880) contains an impressed stamp in a PENNY HALF PENNY version of the adhesive Victorian Key Plate type of 1879-86. The card bears the name ANTIGUA in both English and French, the latter being the official language of the UPU. Specifications laid down by that organization dictated that post cards could not exceed $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inches ( 140 mm ) horizontally by $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches ( 90 mm ) vertically ( $(4)$ ); the Antigua card measures 120 by 87 mm. E. K. Thompson ((5)) reports a die proof in black of the design, dated in red 04 SEP 79, and inscribed in red manuscript "Leeward Islands P. Card Thick Electro". It is conjectured that the first Antigua cards were printed by De La Rue, as were the companion Key Plate adhesives ((6)). The last known day of normal usage for this card is 14 May $1886((6))$. An unusual late usage has been reported on 15 May 1911 , with a $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. adhesive added and registered ((3)).

Two more post cards appeared in 1886-87 ( $(1,2))$, bearing a new stamp design totally unrelated to that of the Victorian Key Plate adhesives then in use. The values and colors of the imprinted stamps were ld. carmine and $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. brown, the former having been issued to satisfy the inland postage rate. These cards were of an increased size (the maximum limit of 140 by 90 mm ), and the UPU inscription was again used. The H/G Numbers are 2 and 3. Reported usage of these cards is as follows: H/G 2: 26 March 1886 ((6)) to 2 September 1887 ((3)), and H/G 3: 2 June 1887 ((6)).

Before discussing reply post cards, we must examine a short period of British postal history. On 18 July 1882 the GPO, London, had advised the Colonial Office that the Postmaster General (PMG) had been authorized by an Act entitled "Post office (Reply Post Cards) Act, $1882^{\prime \prime}$ to issue reply post cards for use in the United Kingdom (UK). He also indicated that action was being contemplated for the issuing of reply post cards between the UK and those Colonies and foreign countries belonging to the UPU. The Colonial Office was requested to inform the Colonies of the plan, referring to the UPU authority for reply post cards appearing in Article XIV of the Convention of Paris, dated 1 June 1878 . Furthermore, the Colonies were requested not only to honor and service such cards in normal fashion, but also to seriously consider issuing their own reply cards for mail to the UK, since the UPU had indicated that the reply post card scheme would probably become mandatory in the near future ((7)).
Another letter from the PMG, dated 18 December 1882, told the Colonial office that, insofar as the UK was concerned, the reply post card system would become effective on 1 July 1883. The letter further explained that most UPU member Colonies had already consented to the reply post card arrangement, and reminded the Colonies that reply halves of British post cards mailed in a Colony must be processed without delay, whether or not that Colony had as yet agreed to the general reply post card concept or had issued its own such cards ((8)).
Official sanction for reply post cards originating in the Leeward Islands occurred on 21 November 1884 , the date of passage of Leeward Islands Act No. 2 of that year. This Act authorized the issue of reply cards in each of the several Presidencies for transmittal to the UK and to UPU Colonies ((9)). It is interesting to note that Antigua's first reply post cards, according to the H/G Catalogue, were not issued until 1886-87, more than a year, at a minimum, after the 21 November 1884 authorization date. These cards (H/G Nos. 4 and 5) were in values of $1 d .+1 d$. and $1 \frac{1}{2} d .+1 \frac{1}{2} d$. , in carmine and light red-brown respectively. The two halves of each card were perforated $4 \frac{1}{2}$ at the fold. Both halves were imprinted as in Cards 2 and 3 , with the message half bearing an additional bi-lingual phrase "THE ANNEXED CARD IS INTENDED / FOR THE ANSWER", and the IOWer half bearing the word "REPLY".
The 1891 remainder sale of Leeward Islands stamps and stationery discussed in Section 5.3 probably included all Victorian post cards, including reply cards, as in the case of Montserrat stationery ( $(4,6)$ ).

A ld, single/2d, reply card rate from the Leewards to all other countries had become effective on 1 January 1893. (It remained in effect until 1 February 1922.) The third issue of Antigua post cards (H/G Nos. 6, 7, and 8) was made in 1903, consisting of two single cards ( $\frac{1}{2} d . \operatorname{green}$ and $1 d$. rose), and a ld.t ld. rose reply card ( $(1,2)$ ). It has been noted that all the ld. cards have a mottled appearance ((3)). These items were produced by De La Rue and bore imprinted versions of the "Large Seal" design being concurrently used for the definitive adhesive stamps. The $\frac{1}{2} d$. card (H/G6) was of a new size (121 by 74 mm ) and lacked the UPU French wording, since its purpose was for inland use only. The dimensions of Cards 7 and 8 remained the same as for the previous issue ( 140 by 89 mm ), and both cards retained the bi-lingual inscription.
The authority for issuing the 1903 cards (as well as for the newspaper wrappers and envelopes of that year) was a Leeward Islands Order-in-Council dated 29 June 1903 ((10)), specifying that "... On and after the 3rd day of July, 1903, special stamps may be used in the Presidencies of Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominics, and Montserrat concurrently with the uniform stamps now in use throughout the Colony of the Leeward Islands", and that the post cards shall be "...single $\frac{1}{2} d ., 1 d$. , and reply 2 d. " The Order also specified that the designs of the imprinted stamp (for the envelopes and wrappers as well as for the post cards) would be similar to the design of the minor values of the adhesive stamps of the several Presidencies.

An announcement in a 1911 issue of the Leeward Islands Gazette stated that as of 17 February of that year it would be permitted to attach newspaper cuttings to the back and to the left-hand half of the address side of post cards sent to the UK. Effective 27 May 1911, similar propriety would accord to such post card usage within the Leeward Islands ((11)). In making these statements, the Gazette gave no indication whether or not the pasting of newspaper clippings on post cards prior to these dates had been prohibited.

The final Antigua post card (H/GNo. 9) was of a $\frac{1}{2} d$, value, having dimensions of 121 by 74 mm . Issued in 1924, it bears a green imprinted stamp of the then-current "Small Seal" design. The wording and size are identical to those of the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. card of 1903. It should be noted that the Higgins and Gage Catalogue lists this card as being 120 by 87 mm in size ((6)).
It is of interest to note that all Antigua post cards ( $1879-1924$ ) bear the inscription THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE on the address side, as do viewcards known used in 1902-05, and as do Leevard Islands post cards issued from 1891 through 1915. Viewcards known used in 1907 are marked with a vertical line dividing the address side into two equal parts, with the inscription THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN HERE at the right. Later viewcards used from 1910 to 1931 are divided, some having instructional inscriptions. The first leeward Islands post card to be vertically divided was issued in 1926 (see Section 16.1.2.), with the inscription ADDRESS ONLY at the right, and this practice continued through the last Leeward Islands post cards issued in 1938. (Cards intended for overseas use bear the bi-lingual inscription ADDRESS-ADRESSE:((6)).
Post cards of the Leeward Islands general issues (see Section 16.1.2.) were available in Antigua and the other Presidencies from 1891 until 1938. The Stamps Order of 1928 ((12)) discontinued any further issue and sale of all categories of Antigua postal stationery, and announced that only Leeward Islands general issues would be retained.
In 1954 an announcement ((13)) was made informing the public that the Government of Antigua planned to issue a new series of QEII postal stationery, including not only post cards but also registration and plain envelopes. For some reason only the registration envelopes were ever actually issued (see Section 16.4.1.).
A check list of all Antigua post cards appears below. The millimeter size is precisely as given in References 1 and 2 (except as corrected). The inch size is given decimally, based on a conversion of one inch equals 25.4 millimeters. Thus, the inch sizes may or may not agree exactly with those appearing in the text, since these are quoted exactly as printed in the Leeward Islands Gazette. This condition applies to all other check lists in Section 16. It should be further noted that all sizes must be considered as nominal. For example, Larsen ((14)) notes that various Leeward Islands regular envelopes show measured dimension spreads of plus or minus one to three mmaround the nominal, presumably due to manufacturers' tolerances.

## CHECK LIST

## ANTIGUA POST CARDS

| H/G No. | Size |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | . Value | Year | Inches (approx.) | mm. | Color |
| 1 | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1879 | $4.72 \times 3.43$ | $120 \times 87$ | Red-brown on buff |
| 2 | 1 d . | 1886-87 | $5.51 \times 3.50$ | $140 \times 89$ | Carmine on buff |
| 3 | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1886-87 | $5.51 \times 3.50$ | $140 \times 89$ | Brown on buff |
| 4 | 1d. plus 1 d. | 1886-87 | $5.51 \times 3.50$ | $140 \times 89$ | Carmine on buff |
| $5 \quad 1$ | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. plus $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1886-87 | $5.51 \times 3.50$ | $140 \times 89$ | Light red-brown on buff |
| 6 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1903 | $4.76 \times 2.91$ | $121 \times 74$ | Green on buff |
| 7 | 1 d. | 1903 | $5.51 \times 3.50$ | $140 \times 89$ | Rose on buff |
| 8 | 1d. plus $1 d$. | 1903 | $5.51 \times 3.50$ | $140 \times 89$ | Rose on buff |
| 9 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1924 | $4.76 \times 2.91$ | $121 \times 74$ | Green on buff |



## IN THE NEXT JOURNAL...

Tony Shepherd's "Philatelic Pilgrimage to Barbados"; more Bermuda postage due data by Horst Augustinovic; more "Antigua Monograph".



ANTIGUA
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO SE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE


H/G No. 6

H/G No. 7
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

 THE ADORESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN OH THIS sI:


## POST 简佥CARD

ANTIGUA
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.
1


H/G No. 9
16.1.2 LEEWARD ISLANDS POST CARDS

In 1891 the first Leeward Islands general issue of post cards appeared. These consisted of single cards of 1d. and $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. denominations, in carmine and brown respectively, and reply post cards of $1 d .+1 d$. and $1 \frac{1}{2} d .+$ $1 \frac{1}{2} d .$, also in carmine and brown $((1,2))$. The design was identical to that of the 1886-87 Antigua cards, except that LEEWARD ISLANDS replaced ANTIGUA in the name tablet of the imprinted stamp and in the UPU inscription. The dimensions of these cards were 139 by 89 mm . (It is presumed that Leewerd Islands postal stationery replaced corresponding Antigua stationery of all types during the time span from 31 October 1890 to 3 July 1903, as did Leeward Islands adhesives replace Antigua adhesives in the same period. However, it is noted that the Leeward Islands cards did not appear until 1891. It is unclear what, if any, cards were used in the interim period.) Reported dates of usage for these cards are as follows: H/G 1: 27 June 1894 ((15)) to 10 August 1901 ((6)), H/G 2: 2 November 1892 ((6)), and H/G 3: 3 August 1898 ((6)).
The second serles of Leeward Islands cards was issued in $1902((1,2))$, comprising a $\frac{1}{2} d$. green on cream card (dimensions 121 by 74 mm ), a ld. carmine on buff card, and a ld.t ld, carmine on buff reply card. The ld. cards are 139 by 89 mm in size. The cream stock of the $\frac{1}{2} d$. card is the only exception to the use of buff material for all Leeward Islands and Antigua postcards ( $(1,2)$ ). The imprinted stamp design was a new one, somewhat similar to that of the previous Victorian cards, and the inscriptions were identical to those on the 1903 Antigua cards.

The third post card issue consisted of a single item appearing in 1915--a ld. carmine card in a 139 by 89 mm size. The UPU inscription was the same as that of the previous issue of 1902, but the imprinted stamp design was entirely new and had no counterpart in the adhesive issues.

Overseas post card fees were changed effective 1 February 1922 , resulting in a litad. single/3d. reply rate from the Leewards to any other country ((16)). The inland card rate remained the same at $\frac{1}{2} d$. single/ld. reply.
The Gazette of 4 March 1926 published an announcement ((17)) stating that, effective 1 April of that year, no post card's dimensions could exceed a length of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inches ( 140 mm ) and a width of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches ( 89 mm ), nor could a post card be less than 4 inches ( 102 mm ) in length by $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches ( 70 mm ) in width. The former size was the same as the maximum dimensions originally specified by the UPU; the latter size represented the first time that a minimum post card size had been imposed. The Gazette of 14 October 1926 increased the maximum allowable dimensions of post cards to $5 \frac{7}{8}$ inches by $4 \frac{1}{8}$ inches, or 149 mm by 104 mm ((18)), and all subsequent issues of Leeward Islands post cards, beginning with H/G No. 9, were of this size. (On 13 September 1954 the maximum width, insofar as Antigua was concerned, was raised to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inches ((13)), but no imprinted Antigua post cards were ever issued after 1924. This rule therefore could only have applied to cards malled In Antigua and Pranked with adhesive stamps.)
A document entitled "The Postal Stationery Rules, 1926 " (19)) stated that on 11 October of that year post cards would be sold at face value, i.e., without a surcharge as had previously been applied. For some reason, however, all other classifications of stationery (newspaper wrappers, regular envelopes, and registration envelopes) were to continue to be sold per those rules at a slight increase over face value.
The post card rate from the Leewards to the United States and its possessions, the UK, and certain other parts of the British Empire, was reduced to ld. single/2d. reply, effective 1 December 1926 ((20)). The rate to the rest of the world remained at $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. single/3d. reply. To provide for these rates, a fresh issue of Leeward Islands post cards made its appearance in 1926, comprising a total of six items. These were a $\frac{1}{2} d$. green, a ld. violet, and a $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. brown card, plus their corresponding reply cards in the same colors. These cards, the fourth Leeward Islands issue, incorporated another new imprinted stamp design, similar to that of the Leeward Islands definitive adhesives of 1921-32. The design of the inscription was also new, containing a vertical Ine dividing the address side into two equal parts. (See Section 16.1.l. for discussion of post cards and divided address sides.) The $\frac{1}{2} d$. and ld. values were printed in English only; the $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. card bore the full English/French inscription.
On 1 August 1928 a Id. single/2d. reply post card rate became effective from the Leewards to all other places ((21)). In 1931 a color change was effected when the ld. card was re-issued in red instead of violet; this was done to be consistent with the ld. Leeward Islands adhesive stamp color change in 1929 from bright violet to bright scarlet. The UPU inscription was used on the 1931 post card.
Leeward Islands S. R. \& 0. 1934, No. 34 ((22)) announced the discontinuance of Leevard Islands reply post cards, but specified that reply cards from other UPU countries would continue to be honored. (The same S. R. * O. also informed the public that International Reply Coupons would no longer be sold in the Leeward Islands.)

Finally, in 1938 the sixth and last issue of Leeward Islands cards appeared in $\frac{1}{2} d$. green and ld. red values. The imprinted stamp design was in a format similar to that of the 1915 card. The $\frac{1}{2} d$. card was inscribed only in English, while the ld. card carried the bi-lingual UPU inscription.

The illustrations below depict the post cards of 1891 and 1902 , the only Leeward Islands general issue cards available in Antigua in the $1891-1903$ time period. The remaining curds are illustrated in the $H / G$ Catalogue, and to some extent in Ascher. The check list tabulates all cards.

## CHECK LIST

## LEEWARD ISLANDS POST CARDS

| Size |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H/G No. | . Value | Year | Inches (approx.) | mm. | Color |
| 1 | 1 d . | 1891 | $5.47 \times 3.50$ | $139 \times 89$ | Carmine on buff |
| 2 | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1891 | $5.47 \times 3.50$ | $139 \times 89$ | Brown on buff |
| 3 | 1d. plus $1 d$. | 1891 | $5.47 \times 3.50$ | $139 \times 89$ | Carmine on buff |
| 4 | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. plus $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1891 | $5.47 \times 3.50$ | $139 \times 89$ | Brown on buff |
| 5 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1902 | $4.76 \times 2.91$ | $121 \times 74$ | Green on cream |
| 6 | 1 d. | 1902 | $5.47 \times 3.50$ | $139 \times 89$ | Carmine on buff |
| 7 | 1d. plus $1 d$. | 1902 | $5.47 \times 3.50$ | $139 \times 89$ | Carmine on buff |
| 8 | 1 d . | 1915 | $5.47 \times 3.50$ | $139 \times 89$ | Carmine on buff |
| 9 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1926 | $5.87 \times 4.09$ | $149 \times 104$ | Green on buff |
| 10 | 1 d . | 1926 | $5.87 \times 4.09$ | $149 \times 104$ | Violet on buff |
| 11 | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1926 | $5.87 \times 4.09$ | $149 \times 104$ | Red on buff |
| 12 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. plus $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1926 | $5.87 \times 4.09$ | $149 \times 104$ | Green on buff |
| 13 | 1d. plus $1 d$. | 1926 | $5.87 \times 4.09$ | $149 \times 104$ | Violet on buff |
| $14 \quad 1$ | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. plus $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1926 | $5.87 \times 4.09$ | $149 \times 104$ | Red on buff |
| 15 | 1 d . | 1931 | $5.87 \times 4.09$ | $149 \times 104$ | Red on buff |
| 16 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1938 | $5.87 \times 4.09$ | $149 \times 104$ | Green on buff |
| 17 | 1 d . | 1938 | $5.87 \times 4.09$ | $149 \times 104$ | Red on buff |

NOTE: Cards 1 through 4 depict Queen Victoria; cards 5 through 7, King Edward VII; cards 8 through 15, King George V; and cards 16 and 17, King George VI.
16.2 ENVELOPES (NON-REGISTRATION)

### 16.2.1 ANTIGUA ENVELOPES

The only non-registration envelopes ever issued by Antigua appeared in 1903. These were $H / \mathrm{G}$ Nos. 1 and 2 , consisting of a ld. red value and a $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. ultramarine value, each imprinted on white paper ( $(1,2)$ ). Both items measured 120 by 94 mm and were produced by the De La Rue Company. They incorporated the "Large Seal" desigm stamp and were authorized under the Order-in-Council of 29 June 1903, previously mentioned in Section 16.1.

# CHECK LIST 

## ANTIGUA ENVELOPES (NON-REGISTRATION)

| H/G No. | Value <br> 1 | Year <br> 2 | 1903 <br> $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1903 |  |

## Size

| Inches (approx.) | mm. |
| :--- | :---: |
| $4.72 \times 3.70$ | $120 \times 94$ |
| $4.72 \times 3.70$ | $120 \times 94$ |

## Color

Red on white Ultramarine on white

### 16.2.2 LeEWARD ISLANDS ENVELOPES

The first issue of Leeward Islands envelopes comprised four items, each depicting a silhouette of queen Victoria in an upright oval design ( $(1,2)$ ). Two items are embossed with a ld. pink value; the other two incorporate a $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. light blue denomination. Each value was issued in two sizes: 120 by 94 mm and 140 by 78 mm . The envelope paper was white. The words LEEWARD ISLANDS POSTAGE curve around the top portion of the stamp oval. On the ld. stamp the exterior of the oval is saw-toothed; the oval's exterior on the $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. stamp is smooth. Reported dates of usage of these envelopes are as follows: H/G l: 23 May 1893 ((6)), H/G 2a: 2 December 1891 ((6)) to 1 November 1893 ((15)).
The second issue was released in 1902, consisting of envelopes of 1 d . and $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. denominations. Ascher ((2)) specifies two envelopes, sized 120 by 94 mm . Higgins and Gage ((1)) report two envelopes, sized 140 by 78 mm . Examples of both 120 by 94 mm envelopes ( $(6,14)$ ) and the ld. 140 by $78 \mathrm{~mm}((14))$ envelope are known. Accordingly, the check list shows all four envelopes. The embossed stamp shows the silhouette of King Edward VII in an upright oval, but with this issue the LEEWARD ISLANDS POSTAGE inscription is curved around the lower half of the oval, which again has a saw-toothed exterior on the ld. value and a smooth exterior on the $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. value. The colors in this case are rose for the ld. and blue for the $2 \frac{1}{2} d . ;$ and both values are on white paper. The paper of both the Victorian and Edwardian envelopes is watermarked ORIGINAL / TURKEY MILL / KENT ((i)).
In 1908, a Post Office Notice ((23)) stated that "...envelopes with embossed 1d. and $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. stamps are on sale at ls.ld. and 2 s .7 d . per dozen, respectively". Mathematically, this worked out to an extra fee of one penny being charged for each twelve envelopes of each denomination. It is most likely that the envelopes under consideration consisted of Antigue H/G Nos. 1 and 2, plus the Leeward Islands issue of 1902, since it is highly improbable that the four Victorian envelopes, all issued in 1891 , would still be available seventeen years later.
The price for envelopes was raised slightly per Leeward Islands S. R. \& 0. 1926, No. 20, which specifled that such stationery would be sold at the rate of $\frac{1}{2} d$. for every three or less envelopes, in addition to the face value. And, as was the case with the 1908 Notice, it was probable that the intent of the 1926 S . R. \& O. Included both Leeward Islands and Antigua stationery.
1926 saw the appearance of a pair of envelopes, each in a size of 134 by 106 mm . (See the detailed "size discussion" in the following paragraph.) These items included a ld. violet and a $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. red stamp, each imprinted on paper described by the $H / G$ Catalogue as "cream". The stamp pictures King George $V$ in a debign similar to that of the 1921 adhesive definitives. (The check list notes an interesting variety of the $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. red envelope in a size measuring 134 by only 81 mm .)

In a notice dated 22 February 1927 ((24)), the Colonial Secretary announced a price list of envelopes on sale at that time at the GPO. The fees for this stationery were identical to those announced in 1926, i.e., $\frac{1}{2} d$. above face value for each three or less envelopes. Two envelope denominations (1d. and $1 \frac{T}{2} d$.) were given in the notice, but only one envelope size ( $5 \frac{1}{4}$ inches by $4 \frac{1}{4}$ inches). These envelopes, therefore, could only have been the 1926 issue of the Leeward Islands, since no Antigua envelope was ever issued with such dimensions. The $4 \frac{1}{4}$ inch figure is exactly as stated in the Gazette, and does not correspond precisely with the 116 mm value for the 1926 and later issues as listed in ( $(1))$. To the nearest millimeter, $4 \frac{1}{4}$ inches equals 108 mm . Further, detailed measurements of H/G Envelopes Nos. 6, 7 , and 8 by Larsen ((14)) show the large dimensions to range from 133 to 134 mm , and the small dimensions from 105 to 107 mm . Measurements of $\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{G}$ Envelopes Nos. 5 and 6 by Cornell ((6)) show 133 by 108 mm . Accordingly, the dimensions in the check list have been given nominally as 134 by 106 mm for these envelopes.
The colors of the 1926 envelopes were revised in 1928, with the ld. being issued in red and the $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. In brown. These color changes were obviously effected to be consistent with the ld. red and $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. brown post card issues of 1931 and 1926, respectively. In all other features these 1928 envelopes are identical to those of 1926. Larsen ((14)) reports three distinct colors (probably representing three printings) of $\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{G}$ No. 8---light brown, brown, and dark brown.
The envelope surcharge was temporarily rescinded by a 1929 Gazette notice ((25)) stating that, effective on 1 April of that year, post cards and non-registration envelopes would be sold at face value. However, the privilege of obtaining "free" envelopes lasted only two years and seven months; a notice appearing in the Gazette of 5 November 1931 stated that the fee of $\frac{1}{2} d$. for every three or less envelopes was again to be charged.

At some time around 1930 there appeared a 134 by 106 mm envelope with a 1 d . stamp, identical in design to that of the 1928 issue, but printed in a "brick red" color on white paper having an inner ining of violetblue ((1)). And at least as early as 1934 there existed a $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. envelope, incorporating a brown istamp of the same design and printed on white paper having a grey inner lining ((26)). An example of this latter item, postmarked 3 July 1934, is reported by Larsen $((14))$. It is 152 by 90 mm , and is unlisted in the $\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{G}$ Catalogue.
The first King George VI envelope was issued in 1938, with a ld. red imprinted stamp on yellowish-white paper. The design is identical to that of the Leeward Islands 1938 post card ((1)). 1938 is also believed to be the year of issue of a $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. brown stamped envelope similar in design to the ld. red $((6,26))$. Both envelopes are 152 by 90 mm , and both have interiors printed in black for security purposes. The words aLL BRITISH appear beneath each side flap. A variety of the $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. envelope is reported by Larsen ((14)), with the stamp in a lighter brown shade and more clearly printed, on white paper, with the words ABERDEEN OPAQUE and a silhouette of a Scots terrier, all enclosed in a rectangle on the inside of the side flap away from the stamp.
Two more envelopes, also reported by Larsen ((14)), complete the known Leeward Islands items. These are both King George VI envelopes, in ld. red and $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. brown, but printed on a thick, cream-colored paper. Their dimensions are 134 by 106 mm ; their issue dates are unknown. They are, however, mentioned in the 1939 Edition of the Leeward Islands Post Office Guide ((26)).

Illustrated are those Leeward Islands envelopes used in the 1891-1903 period, when Antigua envelopes were unavailable. All envelopes discussed are included in the check list.

H/G No. 1a



I/G No. 2a


No H/G No. (Imprint as on H/G Nos. 3 and 4)

## Size

| H/G No. | Value | Year | Inches (approx.) | mm . | Color |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 d. | 1891 | $4.72 \times 3.70$ | $120 \times 94$ | Pink on white |
| 1 a | 1 d. | 1891 | $5.51 \times 3.07$ | $140 \times 78$ | Pink on white |
| 2 | $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1891 | $4.72 \times 3.70$ | $120 \times 94$ | Light blue on white |
| 2 a | $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1891 | $5.51 \times 3.07$ | $140 \times 78$ | Light blue on white |
| -- | 1d. | 1902 | $4.72 \times 3.70$ | $120 \times 94$ | Rose on white ((14)) |
| 3 | 1 d. | 1902 | $5.51 \times 3.07$ | $140 \times 78$ | Rose on white |
| -- | $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1902 | $4.72 \times 3.70$ | $120 \times 94$ | Blue on white ( 6 , 14)) |
| 4 | $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1902 | $5.51 \times 3.07$ | $140 \times 78$ | Blue on white |
| 5 | 1 d . | 1926 | $5.28 \times 4.17$ | $134 \times 106$ | Violet on cream |
| 6 | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1926 | $5.28 \times 4.17$ | $134 \times 106$ | Red on cream |
| -- | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1926 ? | $5.28 \times 3.19$ | $134 \times 81$ | Red on cream ((27)) |
| 7 | 1 d. | 1928 | $5.28 \times 4.17$ | $134 \times 106$ | Red on cream |
| 8 | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ 。 | 1928 | $5.28 \times 4.17$ | $134 \times 106$ | Brown on cream |
| 9 | 1 d. | 1930? | $5.28 \times 4.17$ | $134 \times 106$ | Brick-red on white with violet-blue printed lining |
| -- | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1934 ? | $5.98 \times 3.54$ | $152 \times 90$ | Brown on white with light grey patterned lining ((26)) |
| 10 | 1 d. | 1938 | $5.98 \times 3.54$ | $152 \times 90$ | Red on yellowishwhite. * |

* Inside of envelope printed black. Words ALL BRITISH on inside of side flaps.

| H/G No. | Value | Year | Inches (approx.) | mm . | Color |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -- | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1938? | $5.98 \times 3.54$ | $152 \times 90$ | Brown on yellowishwhite. Other details as No. 10 ( $(6,26)$ ) |
| -- | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ 。 | ? | $5.98 \times 3.54$ | $152 \times 90$ | Light-brown on white. * |
| -- | 1d. | ? | $5.24 \times 4.17$ | $134 \times 106$ | Red on thick, cream colored paper ( 6,14$)$ ) |
| -- | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ 。 | ? | $5.24 \times 4.17$ | $134 \times 106$ | Brown on thick, cream colored paper ((6, 14)) |

* Inside of envelope printed black. Words ABERDEEN OPAQUE and silhouette of Scots terrier all in rectangle on inside of flap (side) away from stamp ((14)).

NOTE: Envelopes 1 through 2a depict Queen Victoria; envelopes 3 and 4, King Edward VII; envelopes 5 through 9, King George V; and envelopes 10 through remainder, King George VI.

## REFERENCES

((1)) Higgins and Gage, Priced Catalogue of Postal Stationery of the World, Section 1, First Edition, Pasadena, California, 1964.
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((5)) Thompson, E.K., unpublished notes on Antigua, 1972.
((6)) Cornell, W. G., unpublished notes on Antigua, 1972.
((7)) Leeward Islands Gazette (LGG), 21 September 1882.
((8)) LIG, 8 February 1883.
((9)) LIG, 1 January 1885.
((10)) LIG, 2 July 1903.
((11)) LIG, 21 June 1911.
((12)) Leeward Islands Statutory Rules and Orders (LISRO) 1928, No. 15.
((13)) Antigua Statutory Rules and Orders 1954, No. 34.
((14)) Larsen, P. A., unpublished notes on Leeward Islands, 1972.
((15)) Bowman, G. W., unpublished notes on Antigua, 1972.
((16)) LIG, 12 January 1922.
((17)) LISRO 1926, No. 5.
((18)) LISRO 1926, No. 21.
((19)) LISRO 1926, No. 20.

Fladung, E. A., communication to P. A. Larsen, 1972.

# EARLY BVI COVERS 

(Ed: MARJORIE DORAN sent me some pages from the BVI publication "Welcome", whose Editor, a Mr. Woodfield, had hosted the well-known British stamp dealer William Frazer during the latter's visit to Tortola in September of 1980. On the "Welcome" pages Frazer described some attractive early BVI covers in his collection. Both Marjorie and I think that his letter to Woodfield will be of interest to BVI enthusiasts.
Woodfield begins: "...Mr. William Frazer is a very keen stamp collector who specializes in collecting BVI stamps. He has won many International prizes for his collection, including the Gold Medal at the Munich Exhibition. This is a copy of a letter I received from him after he had visited Tortola...also included are photos of some of his very rare collection of BVI covers." )
William Frazer (Stamps) Ltd.,
Box 30c.
Esher, Sursey
England. Tel: Esher 63150
Dear Mr. Woodfield,
Further to my two calls upon you in September 1980, I now enclose a photograph of the first envelope sent from Tortola,
dated March 2nd, 1796 to Miss Stewart at Urrard, Dunkeld, Perth, Scotland, together with a typescript of the contents of the
letter, the content of which is somewhat gruesome in parts.
I confirm that the envelope is in my possession. Due to the small number of inhabitants in the British Virgin Islands, in the
middle of the last century, very few letters were written, and few exist today, and up to 1895 , it is doubtful if three dozen
covers, with stamps on, exist today.
Postage stamps were first issued in the Virgin Islands in 1866 and a cover in existance, probably the first recorded, is addres-
sed to a Mrs. Smith of Belsize Park, Hampstead, near London. The envelope bears two penny, one fourpenny and a sixpenny.
stamp, to make up the one shilling rate.
Of the eighteen covers in my possession, prior to the 1899 issue, the next cover in date order, is one posted to the Lord
Bishop of Antigua, bearing two one penny stamps and a fourpenny, the cover being routed through St. Thomas, dated 4 th/12/
78 and reaching Antigua on December 17 th, 1878.
Of the covers left with yourself for reproduction, is a pair of fourpenny stamps addressed to W.H. Earl, Golden Square,
London, England, being received in London on 28th October, 1880. The next is a Registered cover to Germany, bearing two
Penny stamps, a $21 / 2$ penny, 4 penny, 6 penny and a one shilling, Registered to Leipzig, leaving Tortola on 5th August, 1887
and routed through London. A very attractive cover to the Rev. Mooyart at East Shefford Rectory, Lambourn, R.S.O., Berks.,
England, leaving Tortola on May 9th, 1888. In 1888, due to a shortage of fourpenny stamps and having a surplus of the one
shilling stamps, a Handstamped Provisional was put into use by surcharging the one shilling value with a fourpenny Handstamp.
Although it is believed that three complete sheets of the Provisional exist, in unused state, only one cover seems to have sur-
vived, being addressed to a Mr. Campbell in Jersey, Channel Islands, leaving Tortola on August 1st, 1888. In 1889 a Registered
cover was sent to Munich bearing 5 copies of the Penny stamp and a single fourpenny value leaving Tortola on December 4th,
1889.
In 1899 the Virgin Islands issued a lovely set of stamps bearing the Virgin and Child, there being eight values up to five
shillings. There were a couple of errors on the Halfpenny Value in which the word Halfpenny was mispelled wrongly twice, and
also on the Fourpenny stamp was mispelled Fourpencf instead of the letter e. This is a Rarity and it has a Catalogue value of
Two Thousand Dollars. A copy exists on a Cover, sent to: "The Editor" of the "Gleaner", Kingston, Jamaica. Up to 1955, as
only one extensive collection had been put together, which was eventually sold, it gave me the opportunity to add some nice
items to a collection I had started to form. I find the design of the early stamps very appealing, but, as mentioned above, early
covers are hard to find, due to the small population in the Islands, and of the numbers sent only a very few seem to have sur-
vived.
My wife and I thoroughly enjoyed our visit to Tortola, and found everyone so friendly, which is perhaps reflected by the fact
that the local prison was short of clients.
Kindest Regards,

Tobago, 2nd March, 1796
My dear Sister,
My last was of the 16th Jany since which I have not had the pleasure of hearing from any of you, indeed I could not expect it, as there has no Packet arrived here since. There is now four due. By an express from Barbadoes three days ago we have an account of only 80 of the Fleet being arrived none of the Kings ships except two Frigates, no word of the Houghton. I have promised leave to go to Martinique to see James where I can settle with him regarding Delaford, also my late Brother Robert's affairs. There is some cotton on Delaford which I have got a neighbor (Mr. Barnet) to pick and Gin; on his being allowed half which I think better than letting it rot on the Bushes, which when put up shall be sent home to Mr. Rob Glasgow's address for My Mother and your use, you can give the proper directions what is to be done with it when you again hear from me. We have been as yet perfectly quiet here, in St. Vincent and Grenada they are much the same as they have been all along, in the former island they have had a severe engagement lately in which we have lost a good many men and some Officers but nothing equal to what the Sans Cullottes have lost who when they found they could not carry off their killed and wounded put them all in a house together and set fire to it and burnt them (dead and alive) to ashes. The governor has been some time at Barbadoes for his health (Mr. James Campbell is President in his absence) who sent the express from Barbadoes the other day informing us of an expedition being planned at Cayenne (against) this Island, which makes us keep a good look out, I hope it will turn to nothing, if it does not, and they do come they will find us prepared. It gave me sincere regret to hear of My Mother's bad state of health...

Your most affectionate Brother
Neil Stewart
(Ed: In the paragraph of his letter beginning "Of the covers left with yourself for reproduction...", Frazer refers to two items which are illustrated below---the cover to W. H. Earl and the registered cover to Germany. A cover showing the FOUR PENCF error, discussed by Frazer in his paragraph beginning "In 1899...". is also shown.
Thanks again, Marjorie, for supplying this information. )


Cover to Leipzig, posted at Tortola on 5 August 1887.

Cover to W. H. Earl, received at London on 28 October 1880.



The FOUR PENCF error, postmarked on ? January 1900 at Tortola.

## BCPJ ADVERTISING POLICY

Advertising space is available on either a "per issue" basis or a yearly contract basis. Per issue rates: Full page $\$ 40.00$; Half page $\$ 22.00$; Quarter page $\$ 12.00$; Eighth page $\$ 8.00$. Yearly contract rates, cheaper than above and covering five issues per year, are available from Advertising Manager upon request. Camera-ready, actual size ad copy required; however, Editor reserves the right to modify any ad to correct spelling, punctuation, and minor style errors. Outside ad dimensions, including "white space" border area: Full page, width $7{ }^{\prime \prime}$, height $9 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$; Half page, width $7^{\prime \prime}$, height $4 \frac{3}{4}$ "; Quarter page, width $3 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$, height $4 \frac{3}{4}{ }^{\prime \prime}$; Eighth page, width $3 \frac{1}{2} "$, height $23 / 8^{\prime \prime}$. DUE DATES FOR AD COPY: Advertisers should insure that their copy reaches the Editor prior to the specified date for each Journal noted below. Make checks payable to the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group, not to the Editor or the Advertising Manager.

For July 1982 issue, 15 May 1982; for October 1982 issue, 15 August 1982; for December 1982 issue, 15 October 1982; for February 1983 issue, 15 December 1982.

## ANTIGUA ANTICS

Two 'pick-'em-out" puzzles have appeared in previous Journals. The first was called "The BCPSG Name-Dropper "; the second featured St. Lucia post offices. Now it's time to publish a third one.

Hidden in the rectangle below are the names of all past and present post offices on Antigua, plus the names of certain past and present BCPSG members known to have more than just a passing interest in the stamps and postal history of that island paradise.

The solution will not be published, because, given enough time, anyone can find all the hidden words. (Incidentally, ST. JOHNS is a separate entry and is not considered as part of ST. JOHNSTON'S. )

Remember, the names can read horizontally, vertically, diagonally (and backwards, too). All names in both the PLACES and PEOPLE lists are included. To get you started, the obsolete PARES office is already identified.


PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (Continued from page 34)
high prices. Consignments of auction lots for the ESPAMER ' 82 auction should be sent to C. E. Cwiakala, 1527 South Fairview Avenue, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068.

Members should also consider the charitable contribution you are allowed by the IRS for the full hammer price of lots you contribute to the BCPSG auction. The Group is a 501 (c) (3) exempt organization and the IRS has included us in their list of charitable organizations that al-

## Secretary's Report

NEW APPLICANTS:
NETHERSOLE, Michael John, P. O. Box 55150, Northlands 2116, Republic of South Africa.

Electronics engineer, stamp dealer. Interested in Barbados, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Antigua, Grenada, St. Lucia, postmarks of all BWI, India, and postmarks of Mauritius. By Ian A. Matheson.
FOSTER, Robert Stanley, 10324166 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, T5X 2G5, Canada. Surveyor. Interested in Cayman Islands. By Dr. Maurice F. Roett.
REDVANLY, Alan, 166 Tulip Avenue, Floral Park, NY 11001.
Owner of travel agency. Interested in Bermuda, Canada, and United States. By Gale J. Raymond.
TITCHENAL, Bernard W., 4940 Carter Court, Boulder, CO 80301.
Certified public accountant. Interested in United States, Denmark, Danish West Indies, and Caribbean area. By Howard C. Austin.

NEIL, Nigel Russell Jardine, c/o North of Scotland Archaeological Services, Nisthouse, Harray, Orkney Isles, KWl7 2LQ, Scotland.

Freelance archaeologist. Collects Barbados, adhesives, proofs, color trials, etc., and postal history (earliest to Self-Government); also interested in Great Britain KEVII - KGVI. By Owen N. D. Phillips.
(Mr. Neil replaces BRUCE WALKER as the most northerly BCPSG'er in the UK!)

RESIGNED:
The following members have resigned in good standing, effective 1 January 1982. HEYER, Eric; THOMPSON, Edward K.; HARRISON, Graeme Keith; EDWARDS, Dr. Brian; COCKING, Brian; SANDFORD, Peter D.,; LEWARN, Anthony W.; TUCKER, Sir Henry; STIBRANY, Robert T.

## HELP WANTED:

Journals addressed to EDWARD B. PROUD, 25 Meeting House Lane, Brighton, BN1 1HB, England, have been returned marked "Undeliverable". Does any member have any information as to Edward's whereabouts?

DECEASED:
It is with the utmost regret that we report the deaths of Dr. MORRIS SCHWARTZ and BYRON R. CAMERON.

To page 56

## THE TOWN CANCELS OF

 TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
## by Edward F. Addiss, Reuben A. Ramkissoon,



SANGRE GRANDE
1 NO 1891
1
SANGRE GRANDE DE OROPOUCHE ROAD
1 JY 61 SANS SOUCI
$?$

SANTA CRUZ
14 AU 1851

SANTA FLORA
1 JU 52
$\qquad$

IIb

## IIIb

IV

| EKD | $\underline{L K D}$ | RARITY | $\begin{aligned} & \text { INDE) } \\ & \text { LETTEF } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 NO 93 | ? AP 04 | S | A, B, C |
| 1 MY 04 | 16 MY 31 | 1 C | A, B, C |
| 20 SP 06 | 22 JA 36 | C | A, B, C |

INDEX ETTERS
, B, C
, B, C A, B, C

| VIIa (1) | 2 JY 35 | X |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| VIIa (2) | 15 JY 47 | X |
| XIIIa | 3 DE 74 | X |
| XIIIa | 2 JY 71 | X |

IIb
VIIb
VIIa
X
VIIb
XIIIa
XIIIb
X

(1)
IIIb $13 \mathrm{MR} 13 \quad 4 \mathrm{JU} 25$ S A
VIIa ? FE 4729 JY 59 VS None

XIIIa 16 FE 60 X *

(2)

A, B, C
A, B, C
None
None

RC A,B,C
None
None VR
8 AU 52 VR
17 JA 5316 MY 59 C None
29 DE 59 10 JY 76 C *
Ca 1978 X None
"SANGRE•GRANDE"
"SANGRE•GRANDE". An example recorded in London 26 SP 09

An example recorded in London 6 MY 59 "SANTA-CRUZ"

| SANTA MARIA <br> 1 JU 76 | X | 1 JU 76 | X |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2nd CALEDONIAN RD 17 OC 60 | XIIIa | 5 JU 65 | X |  | None |
| S.G'de-OROPOUCHE RD - See SANGRE GRANDE DE OROPOUCHE RD |  |  |  |  |  |
| SIMEON ROAD 16 DE 68 | X | 1968 | 4 MR 74 | VS |  |
|  | XIIIa | 16 OC 70 | X |  | * |
| SIPARIA 1903-04 | IIIa | 9 NO 08 | 23 DE 35 | C | A, B, C |
|  | VIIa | 18 AP 34 | X |  | A, B, C |
|  | X | 7 DE 59 |  | VR |  |
|  |  |  | (1) |  | (2) |
|  | XIIIa (1) | 31 MR 58 | X |  | *, A |
|  | XIIIa (2) | Ca 1978 | X |  | None |
| $\begin{array}{lr}\text { SIPARIA } & \text { JUNCTION } \\ 1 \text { MY } 57 & \text { ROAD }\end{array}$ | XIIIa | 15 AP 58 | 7 AP 73 | VS | * |
|  | X | Ca 1979 | X |  |  |
| SISTER'S ROAD | XIIIa | 16 DE 69 | X |  | * |
| SIXTH COMPANY <br> 7 OC 69 | X | 7 OC 69 |  | VR |  |
|  | XIIIa | 7 OC 69 | X |  | * |
| TABAQUITE 1 FE 1899 | I | ? AU 99 | 26 NO 06 | S | A, C |
|  | IIIa | 11 SP 07 | 12 OC 26 | C | $A, B, C, R$ |
|  | VIIb | ? MY 35 | 14 JY 60 | C | A, B, C |

"SANTA MARIA PA"
" $2^{\text {nd }}$ CALEDONIAN $R$ d". An example recorded in London 2 SP 60
"SIMEON ROAD PO"
"SIMEON ROAD P.O."
Known in purple ink (1923). An example recorded in London 4 JU 07

Lines $14 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$ long. An example recorded in London 25 NO 57
Lines $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$ long; letters extended "SIPARIA JUNCT Rd"
"SIPARIA JNCT RD"
An example recorded in London 7 AP 66
"SIXTH COMPANY P.O."
An example recorded in London 11 MY 99
An example recorded in London 4 JY 07


| TODDS ROAD | IIIb | 20 FE 06 | 20 AP 25 | U | A, B, X | "TODD'S•ROAD". An example recorded in |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1903-04 | V | Ca 1937 |  | VR |  | London 1 JU 05 |
|  | VIIb | 3 No 40 | X |  | A, B, C |  |
| TORTUGA | IIb | 1887 | 4 MY 11 | RC | A, B |  |
| ? | IIIa | 18 FE 13 | 30 DE 38 | RC | A, B, C, D, N |  |
|  | VIIb | ? OC 39 | x |  | A, B, C |  |
| TROU MACAQUE $1 \text { SP } 58$ | XIIIa | 1 SP 58 | X |  | * |  |
| TUMPUNA <br> 7 FE 1887; renamed SAN RAFAEL Ca 1903 (q.v.) | IIa | 6 DE 90 | 21 JU 06 | S | A, C |  |
| TUNAPUNA | IIa | 29 AP 86 | 25 OC 07 | C | A, B, C |  |
| 1878 | IIIa | 14 NO 07 | 30 OC 29 | C | A, B, C,G.V | An example recorded in London 4 JU 07 |
|  | Va | 24 JY 31 | 21 FE 33 | vs | A |  |
|  | VIIa | 11 JU 31 | 11 JU 59 | C | A, B, C |  |
|  | X | ? SP 59 | 25 MY 76 | vs |  |  |
|  | XIIIa | 21 JA 60 | x |  | *, A, B, | Examples recorded in London 14 SP 59, 23 MY 62 and 28 FE 72 |
| UNIVERSITY P.O. <br> 3 AU 66 | XIIIa | 1 AP 67 | X |  | A |  |
| UPPER BELMONT VALLEY | X | 27 SP 57 | 17 JY 58 | vs |  |  |
| 1 AU 57 ROAD | XIIIa | 19 OC 62 | X |  | * | "UPPER BELMONT VALLEY Rd". May have year missing. An example recorded in London 30 JY 58 |
| UPPER GUAICO | IIfb | 15 SP 14 | 27 NO 28 | S | A |  |
| Ca 1913 | VIIb | 9 OC 39 | X |  | A |  |
| UPPER SANTA CRUZ ? | IIIb | 1909 |  | R | C | Examples recorded in London 6 OC 08 and 29 JU 09 |
|  | VIIa | 22 JA 40 | x |  | A |  |
| VALENCIA | VIIa | 20 MR 45 | 6 JU 58 | S | A, B, C |  |
| $\text { ?; Closed } 2 \text { No } 71$ | XIIIa | 4 JA 60 | 26 AU 78 | RC | * | An example recorded in London 25 NO 57 |
|  | XIIIa | Ca 1978 | X |  | * | "VALENCIA POSTAL AGENCY" |

The list of Group officers on page 34 contains two new names---Peter McCann as Public Relations Coordinator and Elaine Bowman as Advertising Manager. Peter's status as PRC is "official" but Elaine's, at the time of this writing, must still be considered as "pending", because Board of Trustees approval is required for a non-member to serve in an officer's position. Hopefully, such approval will be obtained prior to the appearance of the next Journal. In any event, I feel that the BCPJ's advertising policies, spelled out elsewhere in this issue, can be preity efficiently administered if the Editor and the Advertising Manager live under the same roof!
You will find details of our ARIPEX activities beginning on page 35. There were two BCPSG awards, other than those named in the report, that were also available for presentation in Tucson. The 1981 Durnin Award, a "dual" trophy this year, has been won by Ben Ramkissoon and Ed Addiss for their ongoing and outstanding research masterpiece "The Town Cancels of Trinidad and Tobago". On behalf of the Group, I congratulate both men for receiving this honor, and I am certain that their article will soon become the standard reference work on the particular category of " $T$ and $T$ " postmarks. Their awards will be mailed to them as soon as possible.
This issue of the Journal sees the resumption of the Antigua Monograph. As many of you know, Bill Cornell started publishing sections of the AM in the BCPJ some years ago, but due to a combination of factors the project was temporarily halted in 1978. However, now that some AM drafts are on my inventory shelf, I plan to continue the series on a (hopefully!) regular schedule as long as Bill continues to feed me the material.
I have a couple of couple of comments to make, about both the AM in general and the chapter in this BCPJ in particular. Regarding the first point, I will try, insofar as is practical, to publish AM chapters in the same general format as was effected by my predecessors. But I can't guarantee use of the same type style, type font, or paragraph spacing that was used by Fred and Elaine, and I particularly can't guarantee the use of right-hand margin justification. About all I can tell you for sure is that I will use the same paragraph numbering system that was originally devised by Bill.

The fact that my editorial treatment of the sections will differ from previous emissions, however, shouldn't be thought of as a serious flaw, because it is unlikely---no, make that impossible---that the finished work, to be eventually produced in book form, won't require considerable revising and retyping. All we want to do now is get the words on paper; we can worry later about how they look.
With respect to the Monograph chapter in this issue: I first drafted this section, devoted to postal stationery, some eight or nine years ago. At that time I stated in the manuscript that certain items of stationery therein were not listed in the then-current edition of the Higgins and Gage Catalogue. It may very well be that some of those items omitted from that early H/G Catalogue are now included in the Antigua portion of the latest edition of H/G (which I have not yet seen). I have not had the opportunity to bring this Monograph manuscript up to date by including whatever late H/G data that may exist.

## GEORGE

## SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 51)

RE-INSTATED (through 1981):
WHALEN, John B., P. O. Box 3321, Crofton, MD 21114.
WERNER, Dietrich, Box S, Rosendale, NY 12472.
SULLIVAN, Michael K., 909 Mohican Pass, Madison, WI 53711.
FRANKLIN, John E., 5 Great Kimble Main Road, Rondebosch 7700, Cape Town, South Africa.

ADDRESS CHANGES/CORRECTIONS:
RAYNOR, Paul, 328 West 18 th Street, Vancouver V5Y 2AT, British Columbia, Canada. SHARP, Evan, Suite 516, 2050 Coral Way, Miami, FL 33145.
ROBERTSON, George B., P. O. Box 730, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2VI, Canada. (Addition of post code only)

## "KIEFFER'S KOVERS"

BCPSG'er LINCOLN KIEFFER, Treasurer of the War Cover Club, recently sent xeroxes of two interesting covers whose markings apparently have never been previously discussed in the Journal. The first item (Figures 1 and 2), mailed on 14 August 1941 from St. Nicholas, Aruba, to Georgetown, British Guiana, contains a purple Curacao censor mark below the adhesive.


FIGURE 2

58
The reverse bears a white label with reddish-orange printing: "FOUND OPEN AND OFFICIALLY RESEALED / in the British Guiana Post Office". A handstamp "S.0. SUPT. / B. GUIANA", dated 12 Noon, 16 August, is struck in an appropriate space on the label. Lincoln's questions (and mine also) are (1) Who knows more about this label? (EDK? LDK?), and (2) What does "S.O. SUPT." signify? Perhaps "Sorting Office Superintendent"?

sin cor
$\qquad$
FIGURE 3


1 Virgin Islands Mail
Carted by Cutesy of CARIBBEAN ATLANTIC AMINES INC.
"The Pervelson line"

The second cover (Figures 3 and 4) is, strictly speaking, a U.S. Virgin Islands item, but the cachet on the reverse might stir the curiosity cells of BVI collectors as well. A study of its postal markings indicates that the cover could have originated at St. Croix, where the cachet may have been applied. It was postmarked on 8 March 1942 at San Juan, where the Port Officer's censor mark was stamped on both the front and reverse.

The "Virgin Islands Mail..." cachet, struck in red, is a new one to me, and I wonder if any readers can supply further data regarding the "Caribbean Atlantic Airlines / Powelson Line". One of Lincoln's specific questions was whether this airline could have picked up mail from British Caribbean islands in the area.

## Personal Mention

EDITORIAL APOLOGY DEPARTMENT: HOWARD GODWIN's name was inadvertently omitted from the list of ROCPEX-TAIPEI winners announced in the previous Journal. Howard won a Silver Award for his "Bermuda", an exhibit which also earned for him a Silver at his local South Africa National Exhibition in July 1981.
On page 28 of the previous BCPJ it was announced that GEORGE HARGEST had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 22 October 1981. Your Editor regrets neglecting to state that at that same Royal Meeting DAN WALKER was also elected to RPSL Fellowship. The Group congratulates Dan upon his attainment of this prestigious honor.
***
BEN RAMKISSOON took home the "Best of Space Award" at AEROPEX '81, held in September 1981 at Redondo Beach, California, for his display "International Cooperation in Space Exploration".

GALE RAYMOND, whose interests are varied, unlimited, and far-reaching, was elected President for 1982 of the 1200 -member American Association of Criminology. If the BCPSG ever decides to form a Stamp Theft Committee, it looks as if Gale would be the right man to serve as its Chairman:
***
DR. JOHN BUCKNER has been elected President of the Florida Federation of Stamo Clubs. (Ed: I told you so! I knew this would happen, just like I said it would on page 134 of the November 1980 Journal:)
Best wishes for a successful FFSC Presidency, John.

DAVID POTTER has recently published his study "Great Britain Railway Letter Stamps, 1957-1980", which received a Bronze Medal for Iiterature at the British Philatelic Exhibition. The cost per copy is $£ 2.80$ (or $\$ 7.00 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{S}_{\text {. }}$ ), including postage, and may be ordered directly from David at 28 Glyn Court, Leigham Court Road, London SWl6 2SF, England.

Fresh from his success in Tucson (see ARIPEX REPORT, entered his "Exploring Jamaica Through Obliterators"
this issue), IAN WOODWARD then exhibit in the Filatelic Fiesta Show held on 13-14 February at San Jose, California. He won the Reserve Grand, a show Gold Award, and a BCPSG Silver Medal.

BCPSG congratulations, Ian: The fact that you are continually improving your already magnificent display has certainly reaped dividends:

For the last few years this second machine was switched to the 'POST EARLY/FOR CHRISTMAS' slogan at the end of November, and back to the regular slogan a few days before Christmas. I was surprised, therefore, to find the Christmas slogan make its annual appearance during October of last year, and even more surprised to see it in use until well after Christmas!

On January 8th of this year it was finally realized that something "wasn't quite right". The 9:30 AM mail still reminded the public to 'POST EARLY/FOR CHRISTMAS',
 OI $\mathrm{THO}^{2}$.. This time the mistake was recognized early, however, and things were back to normal during the same day.


## A Trinidad POW Cover?

RON WIKE is seeking help with regard to the illustrated cover. Posted in Port-ofSpain, Trinidad, on 8 June 1945, it was given a "REGISTRATION G.P.0. / TRINIDAD" CDS both on the adhesives and on the reverse. It was examined by Trinidad censor authorities before being forwarded to Bolivia, where it received a registration backstamp on 18 June.
The primary areas of interest are the "PRISONERS OF WAR POST / BY AIRMAIL" handstamp (in purple) on the front and the address "P. Riesz, Rentoel, Trinidad. B.W.I." Ron states that he is unaware of any prisoner of war camp on Trinidad; in addition, he has been unable to find the location "Rentoel" on any map of that island.
He would appreciate any assistance from BCPSG'ers in this matter, and would be particularly interested in learning of the existence of any similar covers. Note Ron's new address in the last Journal's Secretary's Report.
(Ed: On page 81 of the July 1981 Journal, Horst Augustinovic describes a cover apparently mailed from a World War I POW camp in Port-of-Spain.)


PRESTDENT'S MESSAGE (Continued from page 50)
low contributions to be deductible from taxable income. Our auctions solve one of the major problems when philatelic material is contributed to charity, that is, the proper valuation of the material. The hammer price at a BCPSG auction fulfills all of the complex criteria that the IRS has established for evaluating non-cash contributions. Since ESPAMER ' 82 is going to be a large international stamp show, with a lot of our members attending, your contribution of auction material will be able to benefit from competitive mail bidders as well as from active floor bidders. Of course, the same holds true for lots you consign to our ESPAMER ' 82 auction, so get your lots to Chuck while there is still time.

## This and That...

BEN RAMKISSOON reports that a Type X postmark was used at the ST. ANNS, Trinidad, Post Office on 21 September 1981. (See page 154 of the December 1981 BCPJ.) Ben also sent a Post Office notice which appeared in the Barbados Advocate of 21 September 1981, and which is reproduced at the right.
***
HOWARD GODWIN wishes to contact collectors with an interest in War Tax issues of World War I. Contact him at P. O. Box 1066, Benoni, Republic of South Africa. (Ed: Howard, I'm sure it would pay you to get in touch with BCPSG'er HAROLD HONIG.)

The slogan cancels pictured below are reported by BEN RAMKISSOON to have been used at the Bridgetown, Barbados, G.P.O. during the summer of 1981. CERO stands for Central Emergency Relief Organization; CARIFESTA signifies Caribbean Festival of Arts.


V SERVICE

***
At the left is shown a "first day" of the Mangrove Bay, Bermuda, machine canceller. According to HORST AUGUSTINOVIC, who kindly sent this cover to your Editor, this 11 January 1982 example is the first instance of a machine cancel being used in the western end of Bermuda.

In early January 1982 AL BRANSTON wrote from (as he described it) "icebound England" with news of the creation of another specialized philatelic society. Al reports: "A Waterlow Study Circle has been formed to investigate the specialized aspects of all stamps printed by Waterlow \& Sons, and also by Waterlow and Layton. The circle, which is open to both individuals and organizations, publishes 'Waterlow Questions', in which members may ask specific questions and discuss general areas for further investigation. It is expected that collaboration between specialists in the many areas for which the Waterlow firm printed stamps will produce considerable benefits. Information and membership forms may be obtained from Colin G. Fraser, 23 Stansgate Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2QZ, England."

BOB DICKGIESSER, in collaboration with George L. King, has initiated publication of a bi-monthly newsletter to transmit information among collectors of the King George $V$ and King George VI high-value stamps of Bermuda. Bob announces that the newsletter, named "Bermuda High", will contain such features as (1) new discoveries, (2) new data pertaining to old discoveries, (3) questions and answers by subscribers, (4) wants and offers, and (5) any information that will promote the popularity of collecting the high-value ( $2 /-, 2 / 6,5 /-, 10 /-, 12 / 6$, and $£ 1$ ) Bermuda "Kings". Subscribers to the publication will be encouraged to share any data they have concerning the highvalue Georges that they feel would be beneficial to collectors.

The yearly fee for "Bermuda High" is $\$ 15.00$ postpaid for North American subscribers, and $\$ 20.00$ air mail postpaid for subscribers living abroad.
Bob has devoted many hours of study to these particular stamps, famous (or is "infamous" the word?) for their varieties in perforations, paper colors, and ink shades. His book "Bermuda King George VI High Values - A Guide to the Flaws and Printings" won a Vermeil Award at the STaMpsHOW '81 Literature Competition, held in Atlanta last September. Contact him at P. O. Box 475, Derby, Connecticut 06418.

JOE CHIN ALEONG has forwarded a copy of the January 1982 edition of West Indies Postal History Review, of which he is both Editor and Publisher. This particular issue is devoted primarily to a tabulation of all known "Missent" marks reported used in the British West Indies (including Bermuda, British Guiana, and British Honduras). Many of the strikes illustrated by Joe were previously discussed in earlier issues of the BCPJ, and a few are noted by Joe for the first time. Also included are a short discussion of the St. Vincent £l King Edward VII stamp, including proofs and essays, and a series of Post Office Notices announcing various sub-post office openings and closures on Trinidad.
Write to Joe at P. O. Box 128, San Fernando, Trinidad, for a sample copy of the WIPHR and applicable subscription rates. Joe mentioned in his January issue that he was in England from December 2nd to December l2th, where it was (to use his words) "...snow and ice and the coldest weather there for a long, long time."

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A letter from ALAN DOYLE enclosed a xerox of the handstamp illustrated above, a CHIEF CENSOR / BAHAMAS mark struck on a letter mailed to Washington, D.C., from Nassau on 25 May 1942. Alan commented that he had never before seen a Chief Censor marking. (Neither has your Editor, who wonders whether anyone has noticed this type of stamp on wartime en-

# GoIOO GEORGETOWN POSTAAL MARKNNGS IN RUYANA 

by Michael R. Rego

PART THREE - CONTINUED FROM FEBRUARY 1982 JOURNAL

Air Mail handstamps used at the G.P.O. are found mainly on overseas letters and parcels, although several are recorded on internal mail. Weekly flights occur from Timehri airport to the Massaruni and Rupununi District airstrips.
A large part of the Guyanan interior is now served by air, and this service forms an increasingly inportant part of Guyana's postal commuications.

HAIRT


HAIR2

## AIR KIAIL

HAIR3

## AIR MAIL

HAIR4


HAIR5

## MSUPAEIENT POSTAGE for TRANSMISSIOM Y 1 E

HAIRI AIIR MAIL
HAIR2 AIR MAIL
HAIR3 AIR MAIL
HAIR 4 AIR MAIL Boxed. Violet.
HAIR5 AIR MAIL Boxed. Black.
HAIR6 INSUFFICIENT POSTAGE/FOR TRANSMISSION/BY
A boxed handstamp known only in violet on overseas letters.

Recorded use 6 NO 67 - 6 JN 77.
Recorded use 1 JN 73 - 11 AP 75.
Recorded use 19 JA 79 - 8 SE 79.
Recorded use 3 SE 73.
Recorded use 16 No 76 .

Recorded use 2 FE 74 - 11 OC 74.

Only two Official Air Mail Slogan handstamps are known used at the Georgetown G.P.O.; both commemorate 35 years of British West Indian Airways services.

HAMSI This was first reported in the British Caribbean Philatelic Journal by Tom Giraldi. It was noted on a cover addressed to the U.S.A. from the Grove Post Office, with the handstamp appearing on the back of the cover. It seems very likely that this handstamp was applied at the G.P.O., because a very similar design also emanates from there. As yet only one strike is recorded ( 31 DE 75 ).

HAMS2 Multi-line handstamp with BWIA emblem. Only one strike (9 0C 76) recorded, in violet, on an air mail cover to the UK.


HAMS 1


## We are 35 years old and Proud to serve you

HAMS2

Three "Return to Sender" handstamps are known used at the G.P.O. The first, made of rubber, appeared in 1968 (HRTSIa). It has been regularly employed from that time, "growing" in size from 60 by 14 mm to 60 by 18 mm (HRTSIb) in 1976. The reason for this growth is based on the various types of inks used. Normally, purple/violet inks are water-based, whereas black inks are spirit-based. Rubber handstamps applied in spirit-based ink undergo a chemical reaction which enlarges or distorts the handstamp over a period of time. One can easily fall into the trap of thinking that a new handstamp has been noted, only to find after close study that the original device is merely enlarged.
The HRTS handstamps are recorded struck on local covers and covers to the UK.
HRTSla RETOUR/RETURN TO SENDER Boxed, $60 \times$ Recorded use 6 AP 68.

HRTSIb RETOUR/RETURN TO SENDER Boxed, $60 \times \quad$ Recorded use 14 JA $74-15$ JN 76. 18 mm . Black, purple.

HRTS2 RETOUR/RETURN TO SENDER Winged box, Recorded use 3 OC 78. $52 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. Black.

HRTS3 RETOUR/RETURN TO SENDER Boxed, 69 x Recorded use 1 AU 80. 18 mm . Black.

Type HRTS2 is known on a local cover from the G.P.O. to Plaisance, struck in black, along with several manuscript dates denoting that the letter was unclaimed on four successive dates---4 through 7 October 1978.

## RETOUR RETURN TO SENDER

HRTSIa


HRTS2


## RETOUR <br> RETUPN TO SMNDER

HRTS3

Two further "Return Boxed" handstamps are shown with the reasons stated within. Each is recorded on cover from the Georgetown G.P.O. to either local or UK destinations.


HBOXI

HBOXI Boxed handstamp. Violet.
HBOX2 Boxed handstamp. Purple.


HBOX2

Recorded use ? JA 74.
Recorded use 13 NO 75 - 15 TN 76.

Straight-line "Missent" marks, similar to many used in West Indian countries, have been seen since Independence. Two examples are shown here, although a third is recorded on Page 363 of the Townsend/Howe book (Type MS 6 with the word "BRITISH" removed, with neither dates nor colours of the strike noted).

| HMTGI DISSENT TO GUYANA | Boxed. Violet, <br> purple. | Recorded use 9 SE $71-$ ? JA 74. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| HMIG2 | MISSENT TO GUYANA | Magenta. |
| On cover from Trinidad to Tobago. | Recorded use 19 SE 79. |  |

## MISSENT TO GUYANA

HMTGI

## dISSENT TO GUYANA

HMTG2

It has been the practice in recent years in Guyana to return mail that is insufficiently prepaid for postage. Obviously this can only be effected when the sender's name and address appears on the envelope. A handstamp directing the return of letter (HRAPI) appeared in the early 1970's. If no name or address is visible the HTAXI Tax Mark is applied, which requires the receiving Post Office to obtain the additional postage in an amount normally double the deficiency.
Unclaimed letters arriving at the G.P.O. generally receive the R.L.O. postmark (q.v.) and an "Unclaimed" mark. Two types of the latter have been noted (HUNCl and HUNC2). An incomplete strike (HRETl) was applied at the G.P.O. denoting the return of a letter; further strikes are needed in order to complete the handstamp wording.
Damaged or mutilated letters/parcels discovered in the Post Office must be repaired there. A label (OSLI) sealing damaged letters has been found in a variety of forms, but always tied with a postmark (GPOIb, SKL3, or handstamp HOSL2).

Returned For
Additional Postage of


WRAP


## We remember

## BYRON CAMERON

by Robert Topaz

Byron Cameron was one of the warmest and most knowledgeable postal historians of the British West Indies area that I have ever had the pleasure of meeting. He was so full of life that he filled every room he entered. He was always ready to help anyone---novice or expert--with his vast knowledge and expertise.

He was a founding member of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group, and was extremely active in Group matters while his health permitted. He constantly contributed to the Group, and was very instrumental and generous in getting several of the Group programs moving.

Byron had the best Jamaica postal history collection of stampless material ever assembled at the time, which won international gold medals. Unfortunately, much of the material was stolen from the mails---to the loss of philately.

Byron was a whirlwind of energy in business as well as in stamps until health problems forced him to slow down in his later years. He passed away on December 23rd, 1981, but never in the hearts and minds of his many friends.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 56)

ADDRESS CHANGES/CORRECTIONS: (Continued)
DEAKIN, H. F., "Olleton", Ilsington, Newton Abbott, Devon TG13 6RR, England. (Change in post code only)
REGO, Michael R., 24 Wentworth Drive, Crofton, Wakefield, West Yorkshire WF4 ILH, England. (Change in post code only).
SUTCLIFFE, Derek, 1 Oastler Avenue, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, HDl 4EU, England.
(Addition of post code only)
BLACK, H. Moreton, 3 Ralston Road, Bearsden, Glasfow, G61 3SS, Scotland. (Addition of post code only)
RAINEY, Christopher J., 5 Kelly Road, Bowers Gifford, Basildon, Essex, SSl3 2HL, England. (Addition of post code only).
JORDAN, John M., Conway, 2 Peter Avenue, Oxted, Surrey, RH8 9LG, England.
BRANDON, Ian M., 110 Stanford Avenue, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 6FE, England.

PERSONAL MENTION (Continued from page 59)

The February 22, 1982, issue of Linn's reports that KARL KELDENICH has been elected Vice-President of the Milwaukee Philatelic Society for 1982. Best of luck for a successful term, Karl!
G. P.O. GEORGETOWN POSTAL MARKINGS IN GUYANA (Continued from page 66)
> not Called for
> UNCLAIMED

HUNC1

## UNCLAIMED

HUNC2
(TO BE CONTINUED. NOTE: Illustrations for HRETl, OSLl, and HOSL2 will be included with next installment.)

THIS AND THAT... (Continued from page 63)
velopes posted from Caribbean states other than the Bahamas. Alan's cover bears no other familiar censor devices, such as an "Opened By Examiner..." handstamp or a PC90 label.)

## ...from Here and There

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