

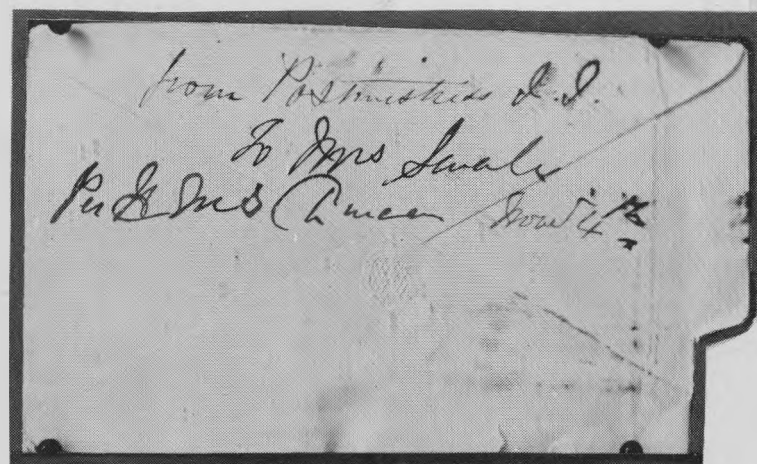
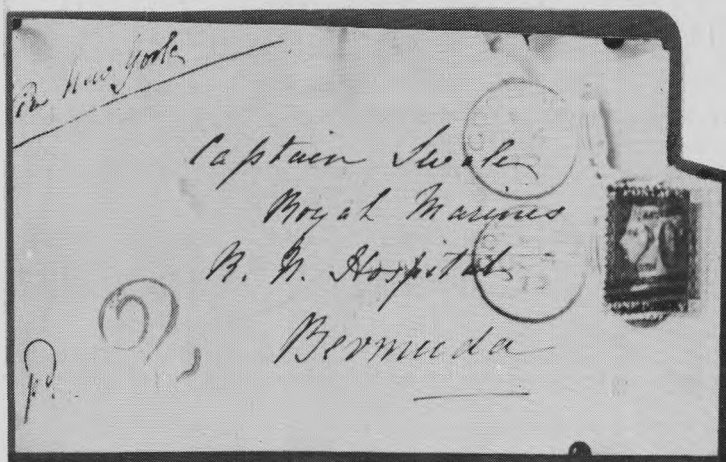
# BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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JULY 1982



JACK ARNELL discusses the story behind an old  
Bermuda envelope (See page 77)

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**President's Message**

I will take a calculated risk, a throwback to my Wall Street days, on an announcement that I am quite excited about but that could prove to be premature. The Group has traditionally confined its educational publications to articles in our Journal. Hopefully, this tradition will soon be broken thanks to the initiative of one of our members, Ian Woodward. Ian has taken many hours of his limited spare time and retyped a number of the articles that have appeared serially in past Journals, remounted the illustrations in a highly professional way and made draft copies of a number of monographs. Ben Ramkissoon, Chairman of our Publications Committee, has contacted the authors of the articles and all have agreed to the proposed publication of their articles in monograph form. Quite often the authors have agreed to update the articles and make other changes.

These monographs will be issued only on an experimental basis with the hope of raising money for the Group.

*To page 102*

# A PHILATELIC PILGRIMAGE TO BARBADOS

by Tony Shepherd

I have been interested in the postage stamps and postal history of Barbados for fourteen years, and during that time I had always wished to visit that island. Finally, in July of 1981, I achieved my long-desired aim.

The flight from Manchester to Grantly Adams Airport, Barbados, was a no-fuss, 8½-hour trip via Laker Airways.

After the usual customs and immigration checks and a 30-minute drive, Mavis and I found our home for the next couple of weeks. It was the Sweet Life Hotel, opposite the famous Rockly Beach in Christ Church Parish. The proprietors describe the place as a "friendly family hotel in the sun"; if you require good food, clean accommodations, and an informal, relaxed vacation, be sure to try the Sweet Life!

Since we arrived in Barbados late on a Sunday afternoon, our tour of the island's postal facilities had to wait until Monday morning. The first one wasn't far away; just 500 yards from the Sweet Life we came across the Worthing Post Office. This establishment, constructed in 1973, is a quite modern building as the year of its opening would suggest (Figure 1).

During our visits to this office we found it to be a busy and efficiently-run facility, with five postal clerks manning the office, and six postmen assisting them in sorting the mail. After finishing this task, the postmen then started their "walks" from the Worthing Office in commencement of house-to-house delivery in the populated Worthing area.

On our second evening we had dinner with fellow BCPSG'er JOE CHIN ALEONG of Trinidad, who happened to be in Barbados on business. Joe had made prior arrangements to meet us, and his friend Frank Gibbons also joined us that evening. After dinner Frank drove us around the highways and byways of the island's west coast. He pointed out places of interest, and also the locations of several post offices for which I made notes to visit later during office hours.

Generally, our time was divided between lying on a beach and visiting places on the island with historical connections. Two mornings were spent in the company of Warren Alleyne at the Barbados Museum. With Warren's help and the kind cooperation of Mr. Oueree, the Museum Librarian, I managed to obtain a considerable amount of information concerning the postal censorship in Barbados during both World Wars.

Warren, with whom I have corresponded for a number of years, is a noted Barbadian historian. He and his family entertained us at their home on several evenings, making our stay a most memorable one. We also visited the home of BCPSG member EDMUND BAYLEY, who kindly allowed us to see his magnificent collection of Barbados stamps.

On Wednesday of our first week we visited Bridgetown, the island's capital. Our initial stop was at the Public Building housing the General Post Office. This establishment was handed over to the Barbados Government on 1 January 1872, and has been the site of the GPO ever since. We found it to be a busy facility; the Philatelic Bureau was well worth a visit, with the staff being helpful and efficient. (Figure 2 shows Mavis by a Post Office van in the GPO courtyard.)

One fact that caught my attention was that several of the wall-mounted post boxes appeared to be of a different type than the normal standard design bearing the Royal Cipher (Figure 3). I had been told of their existence by Frank Gibbons, whose



theory is that the United States Postal Service had a surplus of these boxes on hand and donated them to several Caribbean territories---including Barbados, Trinidad, and possibly Jamaica. It wasn't long before we invented a new game, called "Spot the U. S. Mail Box", and we found about six of them on Barbados.

At the beginning of our second week we decided that the time was ripe for a visit to the post offices servicing the island's parishes. Negotiating with a typical Bajan taxi driver, whose name was John Nurse, we tendered our request---a tour of the island's post offices. Upon hearing this Mr. Nurse expressed great surprise, remarking that in all his years of being a cabby this was the first time that he had ever been asked to do such a tour! When we explained the reason for the trip, he was only too happy to comply, and he proved a helpful and interested party in our quest.

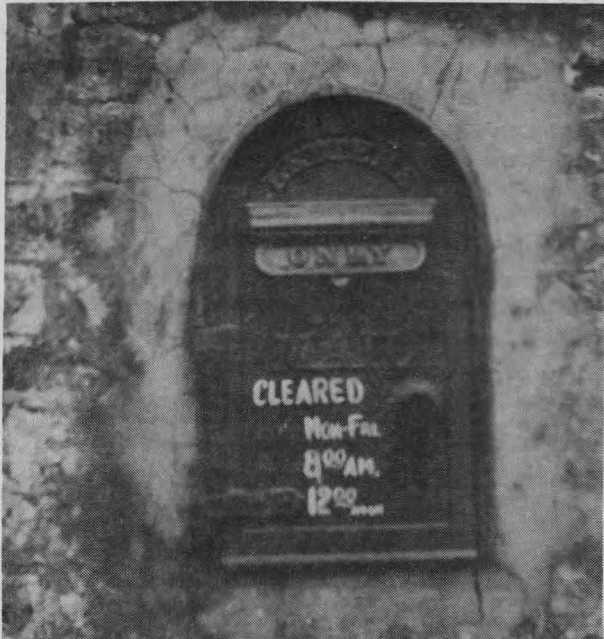


Figure 3



Figure 4

Our first call was at the Christ Church PO (Figure 4), located in Oistins Town. After posting covers and photographing the office, we moved to the St. Philips PO (Figure 5). This office lies at Six Roads Crossing---as the name suggests, a busy junction of half-a-dozen roads. St. John's PO (Figure 6) lies in a similar position at Four Roads Crossing. We then proceeded to the St. Joseph PO, which proved very difficult to find. I asked a local citizen where the office was located, and his reply was surprising: "Where it always was, man, halfway down Horse Hill". Apparently, "Horse Hill" is the officialy-designated site of the establishment, shown in Figure 7. Moving on to the St. Andrew PO (Figure 8) at Belle Plaines, we again posted covers and took photographs. Belle Plaines was at one time the terminus of the island's railway system.

(Ed: I notice that the photo of the St. Philip Office shows two signs, one reading ST. PHILIP, the other reading ST. PHILIPS. Likewise, the signs in Figure 6 depict a ST. JOHN and a ST. JOHN'S (with an apostrophe). I wonder, in each case, which name is officially correct?)



I stopped to take a picture of a U. S. mail box which I spotted on the road to the St. Lucy PO. Surprisingly, this act caused a great deal of consternation at a nearby rum shop. Many people in the shop asked "just what was so special about a post



Figure 5



Figure 6

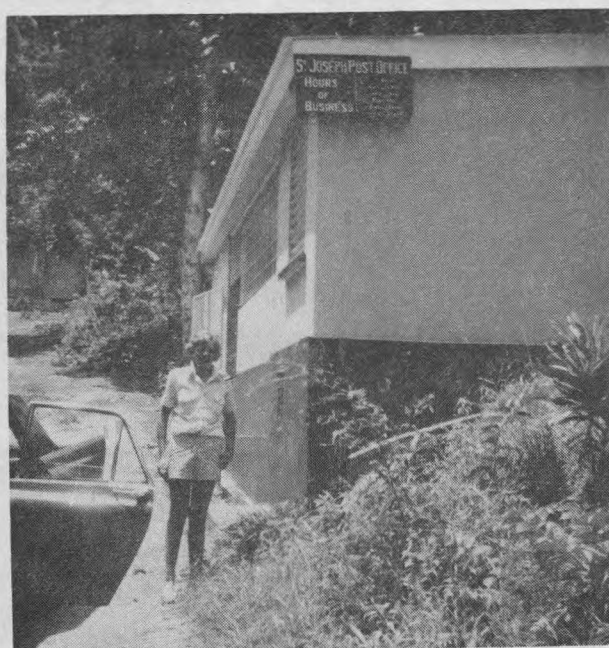


Figure 7



Figure 8

box to be worth photographing". When I explained that the box bore the words "U. S. Mail" the citizens were amazed because they had never noticed it.

We noticed that all the post offices we visited were busy and were utilized to a very great extent by the populace. Their staffs were efficient and helpful, but they did not allow self-servicing of covers without special permission of the Head Postmaster. In other words, you, the customer, stopped on your side of the counter.

The St. Lucy PO (Figure 9) is located in Benthams Village. After completing our now-ritualistic cover posting and camera routine, we left the wild and spectacular Windward Coast region and began the journey south along the western side of the island. The Barbadians call this region the "Gold Coast", and with real estate in some sections going for £150 per square foot, it certainly is appropriately named. We then stopped at the St. James PO (Figure 10) in Holetown which, according to words on a monument in that community, was the site of the first landing of the English in 1605. (In spite of

what's on the monument, however, historians agree that 1627 is the real date of the landing.) The St. George PO (Figure 11), located in Valley Land, is a modern building opened around 1976.

Our next stop was the St. Thomas PO (Figure 12), a modern building opened on 29 January 1979 and located in an area known as Welchman Hall. After posting our covers, we returned to the Sweet Life for a swim and "liquid refreshment".



Figure 9



Figure 10

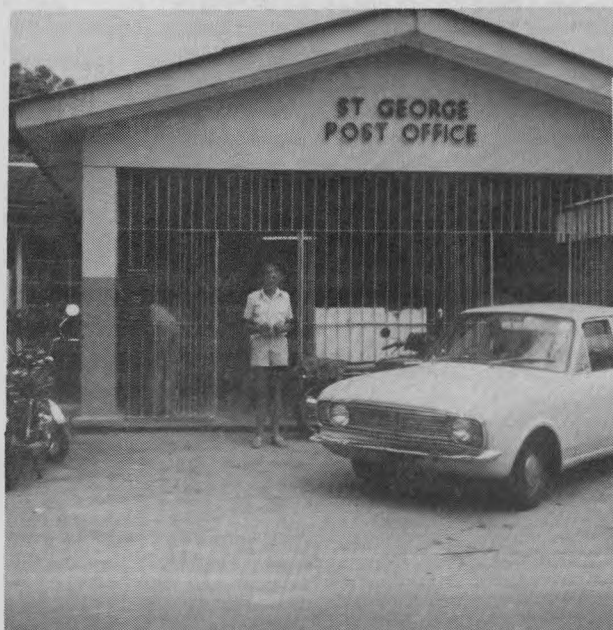


Figure 11



Figure 12

Later in the week we visited the Post Offices and Britton Hill (Figure 13) and St. Peters. The former lies in the center of busy Speights Town; the latter, a relatively new facility, is in a suburb of Bridgetown. Unfortunately, we missed visiting the Post Offices at Eagle Hall and Welches Road; we decided to leave these two establishments for our next visit!

On my philatelic quest I found the Barbados postal employees to be unfailingly helpful; they complied with all my requests for clear strikes of their handstamps.



Figure 13



On one point, however, I failed: I had hoped to obtain examples of the postage due labels used on unfranked or insufficiently-franked letters. But all my mail, franked or unfranked, was speedily delivered. When I asked the reason for this, the clerk at the Worthing Office stated that it was not worth the effort to regain such small amounts of postage due.

Barbados proved to be an ideal place for a holiday, with the climate, scenery, and friendly inhabitants making it a spot to which you wish to return at the first opportunity.

## MARITIME MARKS OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

by WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS

The first stamp used in Trinidad, the "Lady McLeod", was, as all are aware, solely for Coastal Service between Port of Spain and San Fernando. However, the Lady McLeod had no canceller, which is the usual means of identifying maritime mail covers and stamps.

The maritime marks of Trinidad and Tobago can be divided into two main categories: (1) Coastal or Gulf Services (internal services), and (2) Paquebot (international service).

### 1. Coastal or Gulf Services

The Trinidad Government Postal Service commenced on Thursday, August 14, 1851, and mails were despatched the same day to San Fernando by the S.S. "Victoria"---the first Government coastal steamer. The first lot of mail for Chacachacare was despatched on Saturday, August 16, by sailing boat. These first vessels had no special canceller. In August 1859 the "William Burnley" took over the southern coastal route and in October of that year a letter box was placed on board. The ship was issued the Marriott Type IV numerical canceller #23 (Figure 1), which was replaced over the years with Types VI, VII, and IX (duplex). In addition to San Fernando, the steamer made stops at Claxton Bay (Sandy Bay), Irois Forest, Felicity Hall, Cap de Ville, Monkey Point, and Providence Bay, the route being varied from time to time.

Until 1889 attempts to provide a regular service to the Northern, Eastern, and Southern villages were unsuccessful, and mails were sent "as safe opportunities occur", which would have been when supplies were delivered to the various estates by schooner. In 1889 the S.S. "Belair" commenced the first regular round-the-island service, calling at Las Cuevas, Blanchisseuse, Toco, Scarborough, Salibia, Manzanilla, Mayaro, Guayaguayare, and Icacos.

1886 saw the introduction of the "Mail Steamer - Monos Route" canceller (Figure 2), and this was followed by:

- 1893 - "Mail Steamer - Cedros Route"
- 1905 - "Coastal Steamer Route 1"
- 1905 - "Coastal Steamer Route 2"
- 1905 (?) - "Gulf Steamer Trinidad" (Large rubber stamp - Figure 3)

- 1909 - "Coastal Steamer" (No route number - Figure 4)  
 1910 - "Cedros Line S.S. Naparina" (Figure 5). This vessel was  
 sunk by the "Van Dyke" in the early 1920's.  
 1917 - "S.S. St. Patrick" (Figure 6)



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

The coastal steamer service to San Fernando ended in 1882 with the opening of the railway, but of course it was continued to other points not served by the railway. This continued until the opening of the road to Cedros in the late 1920's.

The service to the "Islands" continued until quite recently. I can remember in the 1950's that two Government motor launches still serviced the Islands as far as Chacachacare. By then the Post Offices on Monos - Five Islands had long since been closed, although the one in Chacachacare is still operating. At the closing stages mails were no longer cancelled on the boats but at the Port of Spain General Post Office.

## 2. Paquebot

In researching this subject I found the earliest known date for a "paquebot" canceller given as 1931. This explained why I had come across several foreign stamps bearing the G.P.O. Port of Spain cancels---the earliest in 1905 and the latest in 1931. Of interest is a Barbados stamp cancelled 1926, which appears to have part of the red 1931 type paquebot canceller in the bottom left corner. If confirmed, this predates the earliest known example by some five years. These G.P.O. Port of Spain cancellations are on (besides Barbados) stamps of British Guiana, Grenada, St. Vincent, Portugal (Madeira), Martinique, the United States, and Venezuela.

The 1931 paquebot stamp (Figure 7) was used with a red ink and was not normally used to cancel the stamps. However, the 1935 paquebot cancellation (Figure 8) was a double-lined rubber stamp usually applied in violet ink. It is found on the stamps of several West Indian islands. As it is rather large, it is usually only partly on the stamp, although some large commemoratives of the period accommodate most of it.



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7

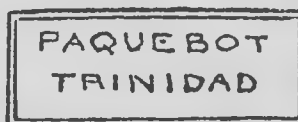


Figure 8



Figure 9

The final paquebot canceller---issued around 1939---reverts to the normal Birmingham-type mark (Figure 9). This canceller was recently still in use, although its use as a paquebot canceller must by now be minimal. Twenty years ago it was a different story, for although by then the famous "Lady Boats" had discontinued their service, there were still the Elders and Fyffes banana boats, the KNSM Line, the French Line, and the Federal boats; the cruise boats, including most lines such as the Cunard and the P. & O. Lines, also made calls. Most of these had special cachets "Posted on Board" or "Posted on the High Seas". It is not often that these are found on the stamps, as they are normally elsewhere on the cover. The Dutch seem to have had different ideas, as I have examples of Dutch ship cancellations on stamps.

Much of my information on Trinidad marine markings comes from articles published by Rene Leotaud some thirty years ago, and who has a fine collection of this type of material for which he won a major award at the Trinidad Philatelic Society Exhibition in 1970.

The next installment of Mike Rego's "GPO Georgetown Postal Markings in Guyana" will appear in the October BCPJ. That issue will also include Bill Matthews' "Lady McLeod---the Vessel and the Stamp", Peter McCann's account of the real first flight from the Cayman Islands (with assistance from Tom Giraldi and King Parker, Jr.), and more Antigua Monograph.



(See photographs on front cover)

Some time ago one of my philatelic friends obtained an envelope addressed to a Captain Swale, Royal Marines, R.N. Hospital, Bermuda, which had been mailed at Gosport, England, on 4 October 1873. As one of the stamps, probably a 6d. buff, had been torn off, it was no longer a collector's item. However, the notation on the back "from Postmistress I.I. To Mrs Swale Per HMS Queen Nov<sup>r</sup> 4th" intrigued him, and he asked me whether I could throw any light on who Captain Swale might have been.

At this time, the Royal Marines attached to the Royal Naval Dockyard, Ireland Island, were commanded by a Captain and were accommodated in the Commissioner's House within the dockyard proper. I presumed that the Commanding Officer of these Marines was Captain Swale, who had suffered some local complaint that had put him in the hospital. As the Royal Naval Hospital was at the southwestern end of Ireland Island, a mile or so from the Post Office, which was just outside the dockyard gate, it seemed possible that the postmistress had delivered the letter to Mrs. Swale living in the Commissioner's House. The reference to HMS Queen appeared to be unrelated.

To confirm these conclusions, I checked the 1873 Bermuda Almanac for the name of the Marine Commander and found that he was not Captain Swale. On a trip to Toronto, I looked him up in the 1873 Navy List at the Royal Canadian Military Institute and found that he was in charge of the Royal Marines on board HMS Narcissus, a 28-gun steam frigate of 3,548 (2,665) tons and 1,731 (400) h.p. The vessel was the flagship of a detached squadron under Rear Admiral Frederick A. Campbell.

Upon returning to Bermuda, I went through the newspapers of the period, looking for a visit of HMS Narcissus to the Island, but found none. Instead, I came across an interesting vignette of naval history which occurred some seven months before the letter had been mailed. The Royal Gazette of Tuesday, 18 March, 1873, carried the following story:

"HMS Doris 24 guns 890 h.p. Captain W.H. Edge, from England, via Vigo and Barbados, arrived at Grassy Bay last evening. The Doris is one of the Flying Squadron, the several ships belonging to (sic) which had arrived at Barbados, and are to await there the return of the Doris. The Doris has come to Bermuda to land some of her own crew, as well as some sick from the Narcissus, the Flagship of the Squadron. The Doris having made a signal for a Health Officer she was visited, just as she anchored at Grassy Bay by Dr. Higgs, the Health Officer for the West End. He, we understand, found 32 cases of fever on board. One death from fever and two or three new cases have occurred since she left Barbados on the 7th instant.

"The surgeon of the Doris designates the fever "Tiphoid" and he believes it to have been occasioned by the impure water which the Narcissus and Doris took on board at Vigo. The fever made its appearance, soon after the Fleet left Vigo on the 6th Feby.

"The Doris has been placed in quarantine."

A week later, it was reported that:

"HMS Doris, was released from quarantine on the 19th instant, the sick having been sent to Port's Island in quarantine of observation. There have been no more fatal cases, and all the sick so far are doing well. The Doris will leave immediately for the Island of St. Thomas."

On 1 April, the Royal Gazette reported that HMS Doris had sailed for St. Thomas on the previous Thursday (27 March).

# POSTAGE DUE MARKS OF BERMUDA

## *From manuscript marks to the DUE 1 handstamps*

By Horst Augustinovic

Before the introduction of the DUE 1 handstamps at the end of the nineteenth century, the Bermuda Post Office indicated postage due amounts in manuscript, using blue crayon. Shown here (Figure 1) is a cover of this period, mailed in London on 29 May 1896, and prepaid at the 2½d. rate for ½ ounce. The letter was obviously overweight and received the hexagonal London tax mark, and in pencil the notation 2/25, indicating double weight and 25 centimes postage due. On arrival in Bermuda the sterling equivalent, 5d., was added in blue crayon.

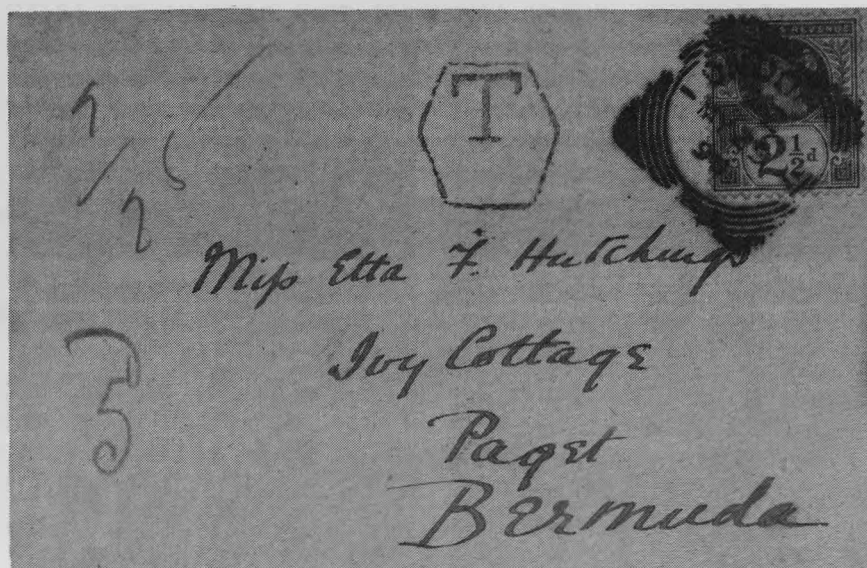


Figure 1

Before the turn of the century a series of postage due handstamps was introduced. These fancy figures, about ¾ inch tall, were used at various times until the mid-1950's. (See Figure 2.) Designated DUE 1 by Morris Ludington, the earliest example recorded is on a cover of November 1898 and is again in blue---the color then used to indicate postage due. Apart from this early use in blue, and a single known example of the 5d. mark in purple used in 1954, the DUE 1 marks were applied in black.



Figure 2

So far I have been able to record all values between 1d. and 1s., as well as examples of 2s. and 3s. marks. However, it is possible that higher values exist. Apart from some rather elusive values below 1s.---especially 4d., 7d., 8d., and 11d.---the interesting marks are the combinations made up by using both shilling and pence handstamps. Bermuda's Postmaster General, Edward McBeth, well remembers using these handstamps many years ago, and recalls the problem of having to line up two of the handstamps in order to create the combination marks. It is therefore not surprising that the DUE 2 handstamp, adjustable to any denomination, was used considerably more than the individual DUE 1 handstamp.

Shown below is a selection of DUE 1 marks on covers that in some cases also have other points of interest.

The postcard of Figure 3 was carried to Bermuda aboard the "Tradewind", a Bellanca mono-seaplane used by Lieutenant Maclaren and Mrs. Hart in an attempt to cross the Atlantic from New York to Paris via Bermuda and the Azores. On arrival it was backstamped in both Hamilton and St. George's on 8 January 1931, and on the following day it was remailed with the noted message for Mr. Roessler of New Jersey. As the postage rate for postcards to the United States was 1d., the postage was 1/2d. short, and a tax and 1d. postage due mark was added to indicate double the deficiency. Lieut. Maclaren's statement---"next jump our big test"---certainly came true as the "Tradewind" disappeared without a trace between Bermuda and the Azores, with both aviators losing their lives.

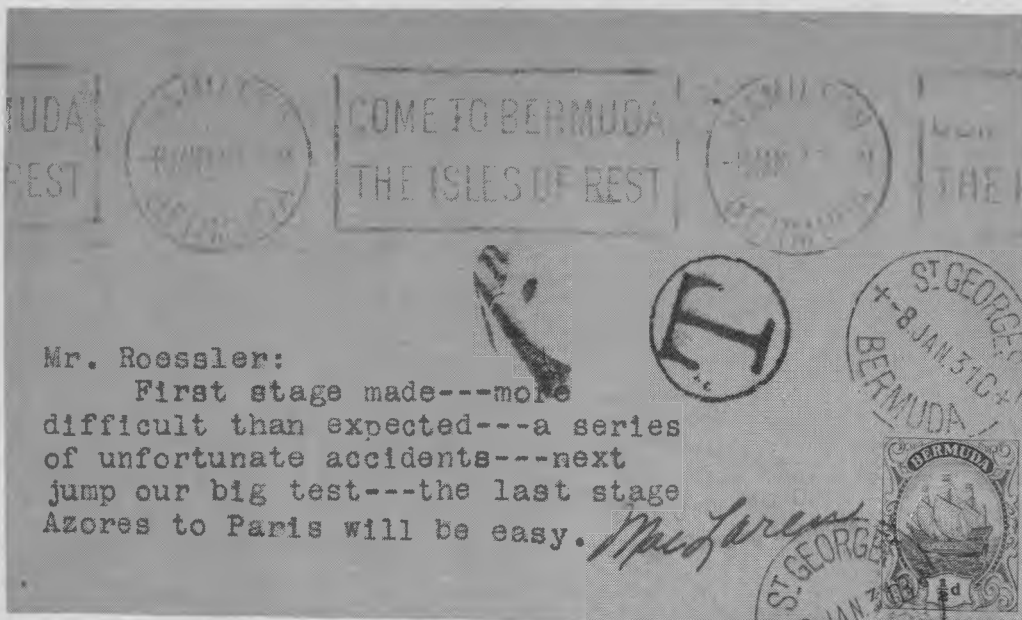


Figure 3

During World War II letters sent from United States bases to local addresses were sometimes sent to New York and then back to Bermuda. Although the 5¢ "foreign rate" was required on such "local" letters, they were usually prepaid at the 3¢ domestic rate. The Figure 4 letter to the Bermudiana Hotel, only a few miles from the United States base, was charged 2d. postage due after its journey of 1500 miles to New York and back. Bermuda's APO number (856 after 42) was removed from the postmark and return address on this cover.



Figure 4

It would appear that two stamps fell off the cover of Figure 5 after it went through the cancelling machine. Nevertheless, a tax mark was applied by the Foreign Section of the London Post Office. As the airmail rate from England to Bermuda was 1/3 in 1947, double the deficiency of 3d. was charged postage due and the 6d. DUE 1 mark applied in Bermuda. Unfortunately, the 1/- stamp was stuck on properly, otherwise the postage due mark might have been 2/6!

Sent in July 1934 by airmail from India to England, and then by boat to Bermuda, the letter of Figure 6 was only partially prepaid (on the reverse) and a tax mark applied. It would seem, however, that the 7d. DUE 1 handstamp was picked at random in Bermuda, as it bears no relationship to the 14¢ postage due marked in manuscript---14 centimes being equivalent to 1.4d. in 1934.

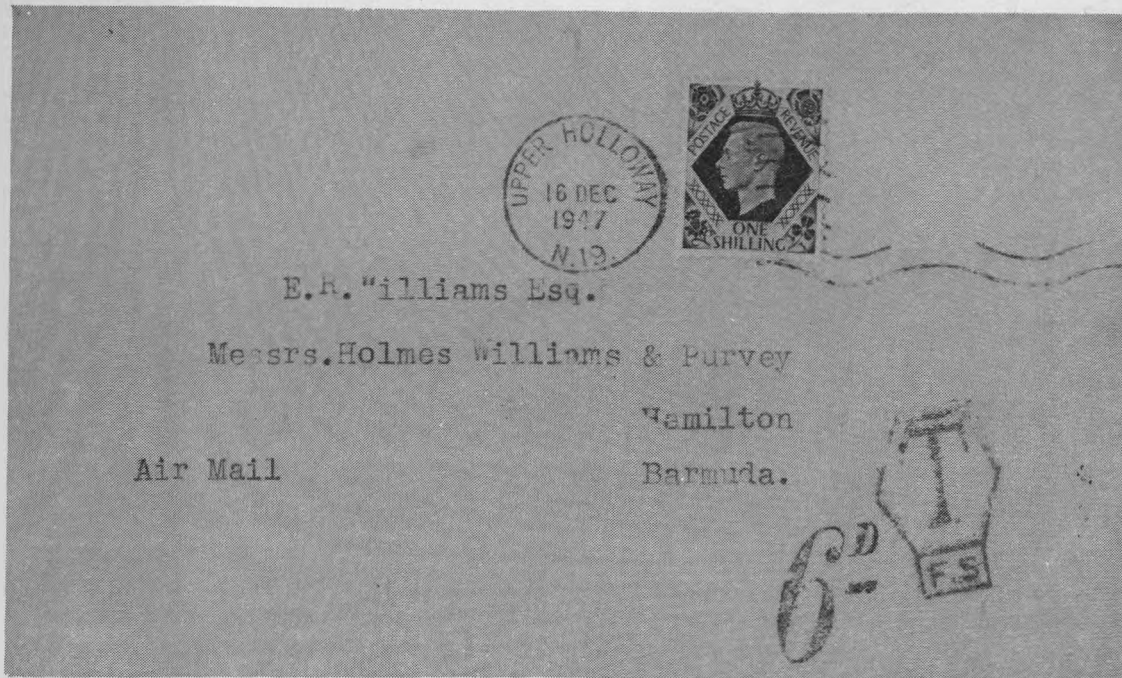


Figure 5

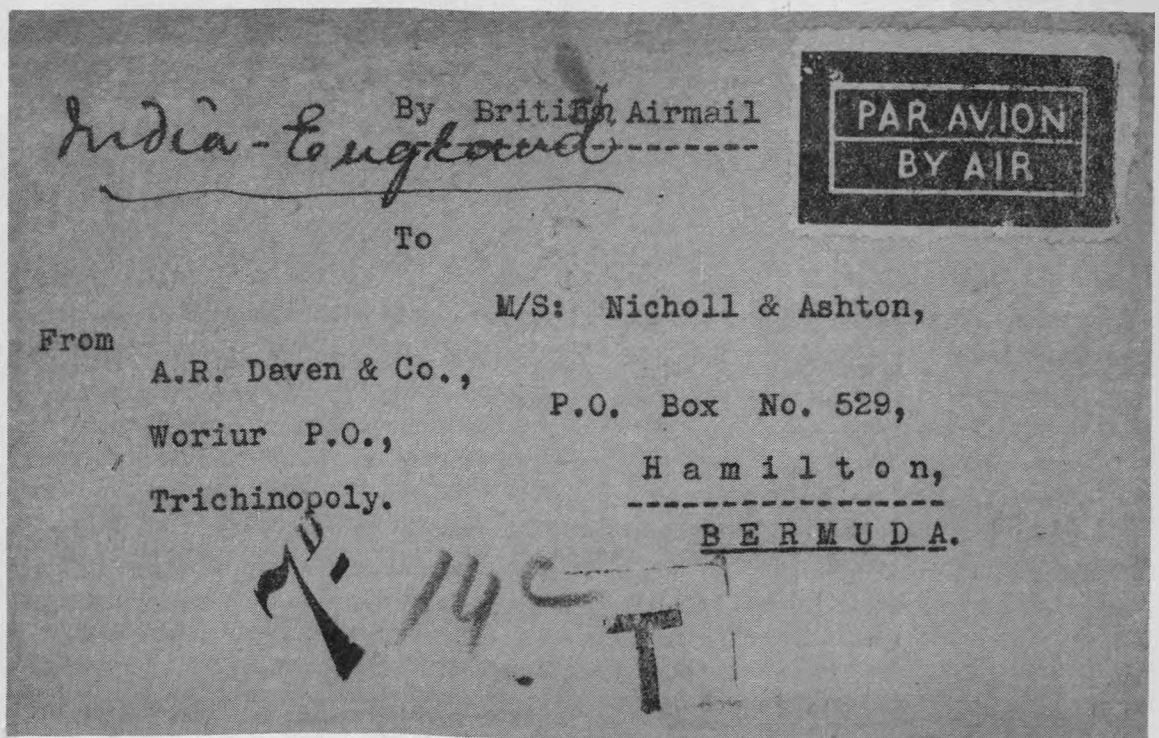


Figure 6

The double weight letter of Figure 7, sent from Canada to Bermuda on 6 March 1947, was marked 100 centimes postage due in Canada. On arrival in Bermuda the sterling equivalent, 10 pence, was marked with the DUE 1 handstamp.

In 1947 the airmail rate between England and Bermuda was 1/3. The Figure 8 cover, sent on 17 October 1947 and prepaid 6d., was 9d. short of postage, and double the deficiency (1/6) was charged postage due. It is obvious that two DUE 1 handstamps were used to create the 1/6 mark shown. The highest denomination that I have so far re-

corded as a combination is the 2/9 mark shown in Figure 9. Any reports of other combination marks, or denominations above 3/-, would be very much appreciated, as I would like to put together as complete a record as possible of Bermuda's DUE 1 handstamps.

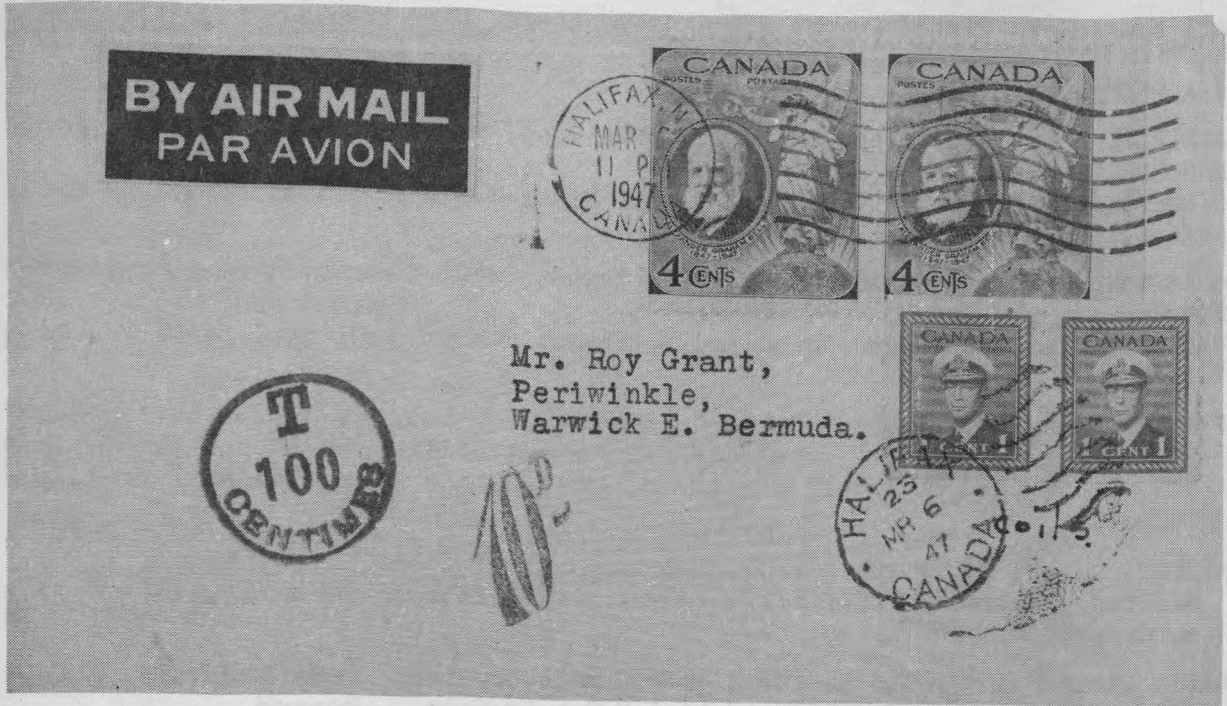


Figure 7



Figure 8

2<sup>s</sup> | 9<sup>d</sup>

Figure 9

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# Secretary's Report

## NEW MEMBERS:

All applicants listed in the April 1982 Journal have been admitted to membership.

## NEW APPLICANTS:

**FARRELL**, Bernard Winston, 166 Burlington Road, Thornton Heath, Croydon, Surrey, CR4 8PH, England.

Personnel Officer. Interested in St. Kitts-Nevis postal history. By Michael Hamilton.

**CULLETON**, Mike, 38 Morlais Road, Port Talbot, West Glamorgan, South Wales, United Kingdom.

Electrician. Collects China and Caribbean stamps and postal history. By Ronald G. Wike.

**FINNIE**, Norman, 61 Ashlawn Park, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

Electrical Supervisor. Collects BWI (except British Guiana and British Honduras), mint, used on cover, postmarks, Ireland, and modern Sweden. By W. Danforth Walker.

**ABBOTT**, Robert B., P. O. Box 172, Springport, MI 49284.

Machinery sales. Collects BWI, Jamaica (specialty), and Australia. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

**BELL**, Cyril F., c/o CYLIX, Inc., 4886 Candlewood Lane, Stone Mountain, GA 30008.

Manager. Collects Grenada and mint U.S. By Gale J. Raymond.

**SCARNA**, Paul C., 11 Rolling Knolls Drive, Middletown, NJ 07748.

Operations Manager. Collects Bermuda (Mint NH/LH). By Gale J. Raymond.

**GOODRICH**, Elizur Raymond, M.D., 12310 Parkwood Drive, Sun City West, AZ 85375.

Retired orthopaedic surgeon. Collects pre-1960 Bermuda. By C. Kilbourne Bump.

**TYACKE**, John N., 115 Ridge Drive, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1B6, Canada.

Professional engineer. Interested in Leeward Islands stamps and postal history. By Howard C. Austin.

**LUETTKE**, Donald, 1542 South Avenue, Toledo, OH 43609.

Drycleaner. Collects Scout Stamps and FDC's, Sailing Ships on Stamps, and mint U.S. By Thomas E. Giraldi.

**SWARBRICK**, Robert V., Walton Fields, Grimston, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, England.

Lloyd's Underwriter. Collects Jamaica (to Independence); all aspects, especially 2½d. on 4d. Provisional (SG 30). By Bruce Walker.

**PALTOORAM**, M., 305 Alkenoord, Capelle, a/d Ysl, 2903 XM, Holland.

Medical Analyst. Interested in British Guiana postmarks (on letters, cards, picture postcards, covers, etc.) By Col. Fred F. Seifert.

## ADDRESS CHANGES/CORRECTIONS:

**PATTIZ**, Henry A., 291 South La Cienega Boulevard, Beverly Hills, CA 90211.

**DORAN**, Marjorie A., P. O. Box 2433, St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands 00801.

**PROUD**, Edward B., P. O. Box 74, Heathfield, Sussex TN21 8PY, England.

**PAPWORTH**, Stephen E., "Tir Nan Og", Pembroke Road, Manorbier, Dyfed SA70 7SX, Wales, United Kingdom. (Addition of post code only.)

**RORKE**, Dr. Joseph R., Taliesin West, Scottsdale, AZ. (Zip code changed from 85258 to 85261.)

*To page 101*

# Treasurer's Report

Balance on hand, December 31, 1980		\$ 2,927.51
Receipts:		
Dues: Current	\$ 4,717.50	
Advance	1,610.00	
Life	375.00	
Admission Fee	30.00	
Contributions: General	401.50	
Publications	375.00	
Durnin Memorial	10.00	
Johnson Memorial	10.00	
Publications	30.50	
Auction Lots	4,125.87	
Advertising		
Postage: First Class	232.00	
Air Mail	563.00	
Total Receipts		\$ 12,480.37
Expenditures:		
Printing: BCPJ	\$ 4,458.00	
Other	17.33	
Auction List	239.00	
Postage: BCPJ	1,394.08	
Officers	51.46	
Membership Awards	146.00	
Supplies/Stationery: Officers	523.43	
Editor	383.00	
Auction Lots	3,498.67	
Life Membership Transfer	300.00	
Telephone: Editor	54.00	
Secretary	15.57	
Bank Charges	10.00	
Computer Software	120.00	
Total Expenditures		\$ 11,210.54
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures		\$ 1,269.83
Balance Forwarded, December 31, 1981		\$ 4,197.34

---

## Antigua Monograph

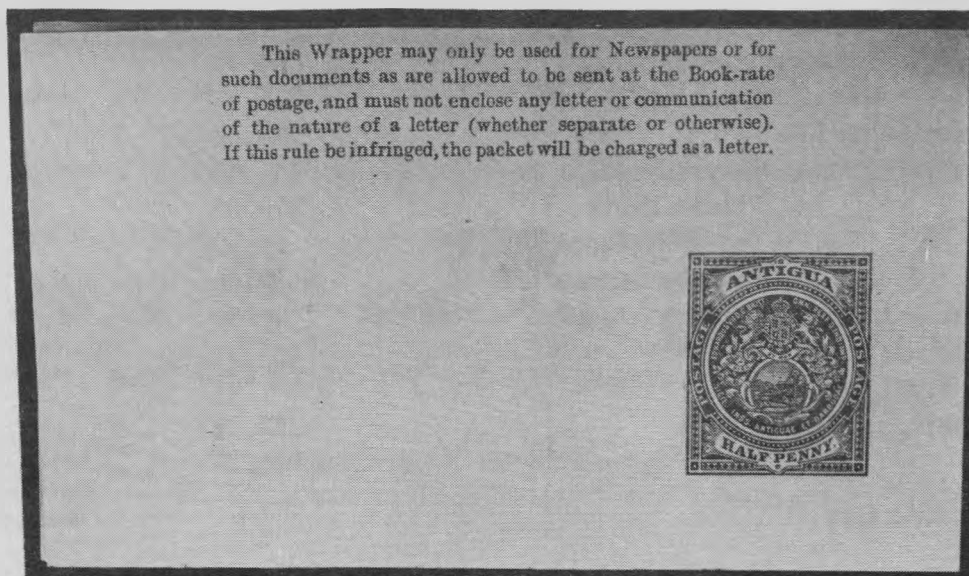
The following pages contain the second portion of Section 16 of the Antigua Monograph. The first part of this section, entitled POSTAL STATIONERY, was published in the previous Journal. As was pointed out in the introduction to the first portion, it must be noted that illustrations are not necessarily actual size.

## 16.3 WRAPPERS

## 16.3.1 ANTIGUA WRAPPERS

Antigua issued two wrappers (H/G Nos. 1 and 2) per authority of the 29 June 1903 Order-in-Council, each wrapper containing an imprinted "Large Seal" type stamp, and each having a size of 300 by 125 mm ((1, 2)). The denominations were  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green and 1d. red, each on a buff paper. A five-line warning against misuse of the wrapper for any but the authorized purpose appears above the stamp, with the bottom line approximately 12 mm from the top edge of the stamp.

H/G No. 1



## CHECK LIST

## ANTIGUA WRAPPERS

H/G No.	Value	Year	Size		Color
			Inches (approx.)	mm.	
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1903	11.81 x 4.92	300 x 125	Green on buff
2	1d.	1903	11.81 x 4.92	300 x 125	Red on buff

## 16.3.2 LEEWARD ISLANDS WRAPPERS

Two Queen Victoria wrappers were issued in 1891, identical in all respects to the Antigua wrappers (Section 16.3.1.), except that the imprinted stamp was in the design of the Leeward Islands post cards of that year ((1, 2)). The H/G Catalogue specifies that each of these wrappers exists "on cream or buff", whereas the Antigua wrappers, per that catalogue, were "on buff" only. (This may be due to fading or tropicalization.) Known dates of usage of these wrappers are as follows: H/G 1: 27 June 1894 to 16 March 1897, and H/G 2: 21 December 1894 ((6)).

1902 saw the appearance of a pair of Edwardian wrappers, a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green and a 1d. carmine, each on stock described by the H/G Catalogue as "yellowish". The size of these items (as was that of each Leeward Islands wrapper subsequently issued) was 300 by 125 mm, and their stamp design was identical to that of the Leeward Islands post card of that year ((1, 2)). These wrappers were re-issued in 1913, but with the King George V stamp design later utilized on the 1915 Leeward Islands post card ((1, 2)).

The "Postal Stationery Rules, 1926" ((19)) quoted the price of wrappers at "...one farthing for every three or less wrappers..." above their face value. These fees continued in effect at least through 1 October 1933, the date of publication of the 25th Edition of the Leeward Islands Post Office Guide ((28)).

Leeward Islands S. R. & O. 1926, No. 22 ((29)) authorized the printing and sale of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. newspaper wrappers in the Leeward Islands, effective 1 January 1927. This resulted in the issue of a wrapper incorporating a farthing stamp of the same design as that of the 1931 Leeward Islands post card ((1)). This farthing wrapper, however, was discontinued in 1934, per the same Gazette announcement specifying that reply post cards and International Reply Coupons would no longer be sold in the Leewards ((22)).

The final Leeward Islands wrapper appeared in 1938, having a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green stamp in a King George VI design on a grey-buff paper ((1)). The stamp was identical to that of the 1931 Leeward Islands post cards.



7-25

This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers, or for such documents as are allowed to be sent at the Book-rate of postage, and must not enclose any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, the packet will be charged as a letter.



H/G No. 1

This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers or for such documents as are allowed to be sent at the Book-rate of postage, and must not enclose any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, the packet will be charged as a letter.



H/G No. 4

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THE STORY BEHIND AN OLD ENVELOPE (Continued from page 77)

There was no subsequent report of these fever cases; presumably, they all recovered and went back to sea. That a letter should have been sent to Captain Swale seven months later indicates that he must have developed complications, necessitating a long hospitalization at Bermuda. However, he had left the Island by the time this letter arrived. The Ireland Island postmistress, probably not knowing his whereabouts, redirected it to his wife and sent it back to Portsmouth on HMS Queen leaving Bermuda on 4 November.

## CHECK LIST

## LEEWARD ISLANDS WRAPPERS

H/G No.	Value	Year	Size		Color
			Inches (approx.)	mm.	
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1891	11.81 x 4.92	300 x 125	Green on cream or buff
2	1d.	1891	11.81 x 4.92	300 x 125	Carmine on cream or buff
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1902	11.81 x 4.92	300 x 125	Green on yellowish
4	1d.	1902	11.81 x 4.92	300 x 125	Carmine on yellowish
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1913	11.81 x 4.92	300 x 125	Green on yellowish
6	1d.	1913	11.81 x 4.92	300 x 125	Carmine on yellowish
7	$\frac{1}{4}$ d.	1926	11.81 x 4.92	300 x 125	Brown on yellowish
8	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1938	11.81 x 4.92	300 x 125	Green on grey-buff

NOTE: Wrappers 1 and 2 depict Queen Victoria; wrappers 3 and 4, King Edward VII; wrappers 5 through 7, King George V; and wrapper 8, King George VI.

## 16.4 REGISTRATION ENVELOPES

## 16.4.1 ANTIGUA REGISTRATION ENVELOPES

The 29 June 1903 Order-in-Council authorized the issue of registration envelopes, designated therein only as in sizes "large and small". This resulted in the appearance in that year of envelopes H/G Nos. 1 and 1a (Sizes G and H<sub>2</sub> respectively), each of a 2d. value and containing the "Large Seal" stamp design in ultramarine ((1, 2)). (Specific dimensions of the "alphabetized" size designations used with registration envelopes are given in the check list.) A 2d. registration fee from the Leewards to all parts of the world had been in effect as early as 1 January 1893---that rate having been announced in the Gazette dated 29 September 1892.

Four Antigua registration envelopes were issued in 1924 ((1, 2)). Two of these were of a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. denomination; the other two were 3d. values. The stamps, all imprinted in ultramarine, were identical to the King George V adhesive definitive type of 1921. A Size G envelope was issued for each of the values (H/G Nos. 2a and 3). The other 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. envelope (H/G No. 2) was in a Size F format; the other 3d. envelope (H/G No. 3a) was in Size H<sub>2</sub>.

The current prices of registration envelopes (for 3d. denominations only) was given in "The Postal Stationery Rules, 1926" ((19)), with Sizes F and G stated in that document as selling at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, and Size H<sub>2</sub> at 4d. A mysterious point becomes apparent here in that no 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. face-value envelope is announced as being on sale per these rules, when in reality two envelopes of that denomination were---as stated in the H/G Catalogue---issued by Antigua in 1924.

Because of their absence from the rules, the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. envelopes may have been removed from sale prior to 11 October 1926, the effective date of the rules. Apparently the items were not needed because the 3d. registration fee had been in existence since at least as far back as 1 February 1922, as announced in an earlier Gazette ((16)). Thus the nagging question: Why were 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. registration envelopes issued at all? And why, particularly, in 1924? According to Britnor ((4)), Montserrat also issued a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. registration envelope, but this was in 1922, much earlier than Antigua's. But even Montserrat's 1922 envelope seems totally unnecessary, in the light of the 3d. registration fee in effect at that time. Furthermore, none of the dozen or so Leeward Islands general issue registration envelopes (discussed in Section 16.4.2.) ever included a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value.

The price of the Size H<sub>2</sub> envelope was raised to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in 1927 ((24)), with the charges for the Size F and G items remaining at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A 1929 Notice ((25)) announced new prices for 3d. envelopes as follows:

Size F	Remained at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Size H <sub>2</sub>	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Size G	4d.	Size K	5d.

This was the first time that a Size K envelope had been mentioned in any Gazette. This item, however, could only have been a Leeward Islands envelope, since no Antigua K-size was ever issued as early as 1929 ((1)). The F, G, and H<sub>2</sub> formats could have included both Antigua and Leeward Islands envelopes.

No further regulations pertaining to Antigua registration envelopes were formulated until 1954, when the appearance of ((13)) announced the following data:

"Registration envelopes impressed with a six cents stamp shall be stocked by Postmasters in the following sizes, viz:

Size F	(about 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	sold at 7 cents each
Size G	(about 6" x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	sold at 8 cents each
Size H <sub>2</sub>	(about 9" x 4"	sold at 8 cents each
Size K	(about 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6"	sold at 10 cents each "

These envelopes all incorporated an embossed blue stamp with a silhouette of Queen Elizabeth II.

In addition to the above four envelopes, there exists a Size H, which was not mentioned in the S. R. & O. ((13)) but which logically should have been available in the same time period. This H-size item, also having a six cent blue stamp, was still available at the St. John's General Post Office in the summer of 1970, possibly having been released later than the others. None of these "1954" envelopes is listed in the H/G Catalogue.

By authority of Antigua S. R. & O. 1959, No. 8, the registration fee to all places was increased from 6¢ to 12¢, effective 4 April 1959. Late in that year the following notice was printed ((30)) concerning registration envelopes:

"It is hereby notified for general information that registration envelopes in different sizes are now available at the General Post Office. The size and price of each type of envelope is described hereunder:

Size G	6" x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	at 15 cents each
Size H	8" x 5"	at 16 cents each
Size K	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6"	at 21 cents each "

The H/G Catalogue lists a Queen Elizabeth II six-cent blue registration envelope (H/G No. 4) as having been issued in 1959. No envelope size is given in the catalogue, but its Editor at the time, Edward A. Fladung, indicated that he had recorded Sizes G, H, and K for this item ((27)). Also pointed out in the catalogue is the statement that "...this envelope was not issued without a colorless fiscal seal indicating a 3d. (6¢) increase in rates". This "seal", plus the 6¢ face value, explains the seemingly high envelope prices quoted in the above notice. It would also point out the possibility that the Sizes G and K envelopes specified in the 1954 S. R. & O. ((13)) could have had the seal applied, thereby being offered as the G and K items of 1959.

The albino seal, impressed on the envelope flap, is in the form of a roughly rectangular arrangement 38 mm vertically by 31 mm horizontally, with the corners scalloped inward to form a shield-shaped object. The seal is outlined by a line immediately within, which is a chain of small alternate diamonds and rectangles. Within, the word ANTIGUA in serif capitals on an arc surmounts a crown placed over a straight-line THREE PENCE in sans-serif capitals. Below the value is a floral device over the words STAMP DUTY in serif capitals on an arc ((6)).

In the summer of 1969 the St. John's General Post Office had in stock the G, H, and K sizes, all with the seal ((6)). The presence there of the Size H envelope without the seal in 1970 is quite strange, since by that time the registration fee had been advanced all the way to fifteen cents.

The next known issue of registration envelopes was probably made in 1969 to be compatible with the aforementioned fee increase to 15¢. There are at least two such items (Sizes G and H), each incorporating an embossed blue Queen Elizabeth II silhouette stamp in a 15¢ value ((6)).

Finally, on 2 January 1970, the registration fee was increased to 25¢, and in the 1970 time period a 25¢ Size G envelope was issued. In November 1972, the General Post Office was still stocking this envelope, along with the 15¢ Size H of 1969 and the 6¢ Size K of 1954 ((6)).

All early Antigua registration envelopes were produced by De La Rue, while the QEII envelopes were made by McCorquodale ((6)). All envelopes were made of heavy stock, scrim-lined paper, backed by threads.

An illustration of each of the three major stamped designs of registration envelopes (Large Seal, King George V, and Queen Elizabeth II) is shown. All envelopes are included in the check list.

The colors of the stamp and text on the 1903 Antigua envelopes, as well as the 1892 and 1902 Leeward Islands envelopes, vary widely through shades of ultramarine, blue, and grey (see check lists). This may be due to fading, tropicalization, or differences in inks between stamp and text ((6, 14)).

## CHECK LIST

### ANTIGUA REGISTRATION ENVELOPES

H/G No.	Value	Year	Size		Color
			Inches (approx.)	mm.	
1	2d.	1903	5.98 x 3.78 (G)	152 x 96	Ultramarine to grey (i)

H/G No.	Value	Year	Size		Color
			Inches (approx.)	mm.	
1a	2d.	1903	8.86 x 3.94 (H <sub>2</sub> )	225 x 100	Ultramarine to grey (i)
2	2½d.	1924	5.24 x 3.27 (F)	133 x 83	Ultramarine
2a	2½d.	1924	5.98 x 3.78 (G)	152 x 96	Ultramarine
3	3d.	1924	5.98 x 3.78 (G)	152 x 96	Ultramarine
3a	3d.	1924	8.86 x 3.94 (H <sub>2</sub> )	225 x 100	Ultramarine
--	6¢	1954?	5.24 x 3.27 (F)	133 x 83	Blue (ii)
--	6¢	1954?	5.98 x 3.78 (G)	152 x 96	Blue
--	6¢	1954?	7.95 x 5.00 (H)	202 x 127	Blue (iii)
--	6¢	1954?	8.86 x 3.94 (H <sub>2</sub> )	225 x 100	Blue
--	6¢	1954?	11.50 x 5.98 (K)	292 x 152	Blue
4	6¢ (iv)	1959?	5.98 x 3.78 (G)	152 x 96	Blue
4	6¢ (iv)	1959?	7.95 x 5.00 (H)	202 x 127	Blue
4	6¢ (iv)	1959?	11.50 x 5.98 (K)	292 x 152	Blue
--	15¢	1969?	5.98 x 3.78 (G)	152 x 96	Blue
--	15¢	1969?	7.95 x 5.00 (H)	202 x 127	Blue
--	25¢	1970?	5.98 x 3.78 (G)	152 x 96	Blue

NOTE: All Antigua registration envelopes have flap on the address side.

- (i) Stamp is ultramarine, but text varies from ultramarine to grey.
- (ii) The "blue" on envelopes from 1954? through 1959? ranges from a medium to a very dark shade, and cannot be classified in detail here.
- (iii) Available at G.P.O., St. John's, Antigua, in the summer of 1970.
- (iv) With impressed colorless seal, increasing face value to 12¢.

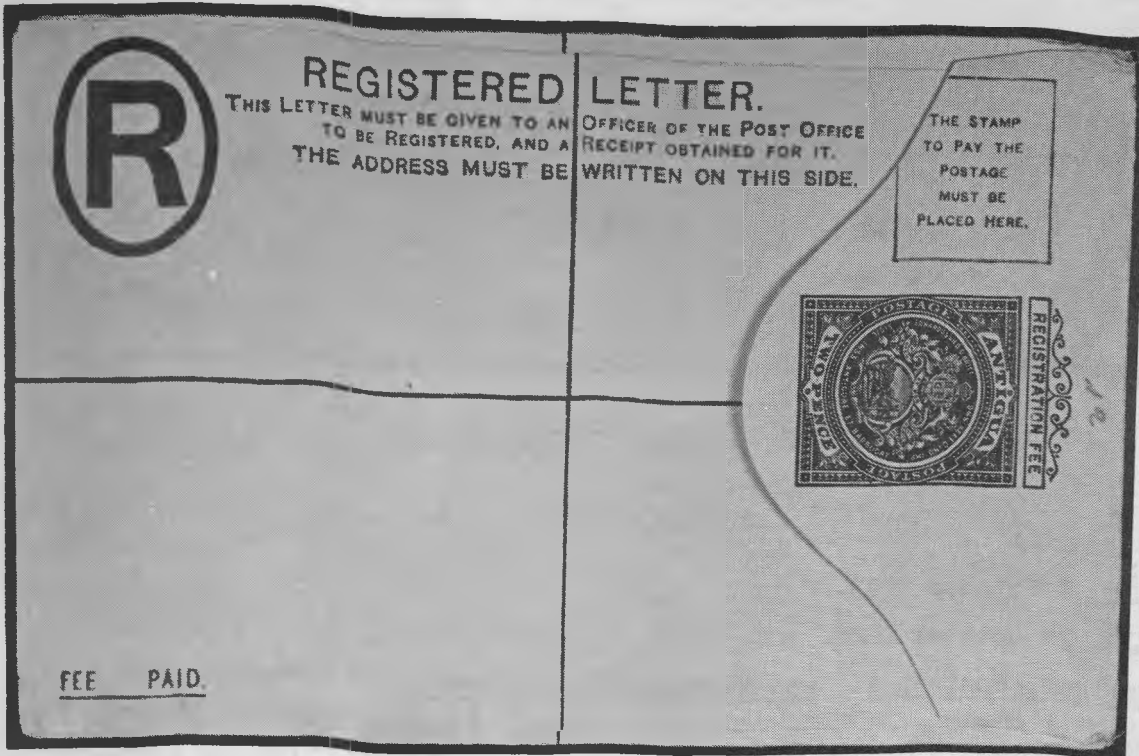
## Personal Mention

A letter from Al Branston, dated February 16th, announced that at STAMPEX 1982 a BCPSG Silver Medal was awarded to BASIL BENWELL for his exhibit of Barbados postal history from 1757 to 1852. Included was a Jamaica coffee house letter and an example of the first two-line BARBA/DOES mark. Al says that this fine collection of postmarks was practically complete. Congratulations, Basil!

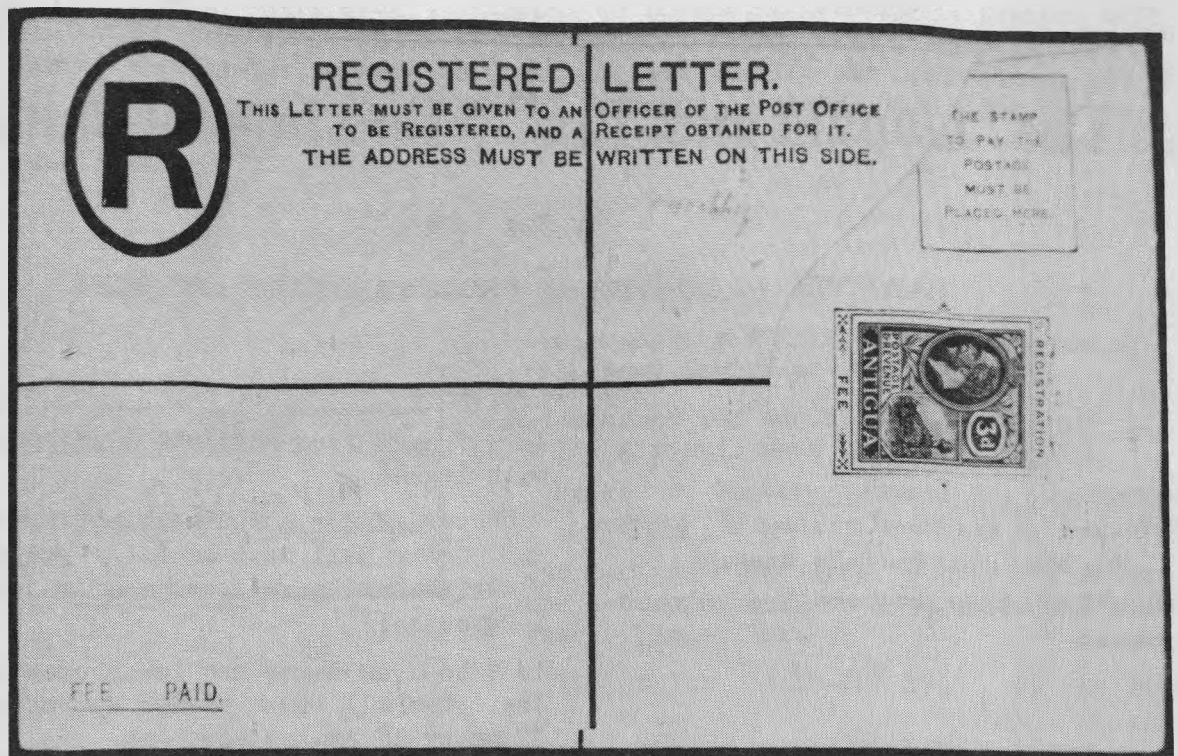
(Ed: Read more about Basil's display on page 166 of the December 1981 Journal.)

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In a press release postmarked 14 March 1982, STEPHEN RITZER announced that he has formed Transamerica Stamps, Ltd., for the purpose of establishing and operating stamp and coin outlets in department stores throughout the country. Stephen reports that the first departments will be in operation on the west coast in the very near future,



H/G  
No. 1




H/G  
No. 2a

(Ed: Actual envelopes are "true" rectangular, not distorted as these photographs indicate!)

and that negotiations are currently being conducted with three additional major chains in other parts of the United States.

Stephen, the firm's general manager, states that he believes that "...America's department stores are particularly well suited to the mass merchandising of stamps, and that the expertise of Transamerica Stamps, in partnership with various major chain

For Official Registration Label  <b>G</b> size envelope	<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> This letter must be handed to an officer of the Post Office and a receipt obtained	
To _____		

No H/G No. (Partial photograph only)

REFERENCES:

- ((28)) LIG, 5 October 1933.
- ((29)) LIG, 14 October 1926.
- ((30)) Antigua, Montserrat, and Virgin Islands Gazette, 26 November 1959.

(To be continued)

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## The "Unpaid and Tax" Markings of Jamaica

by Reg Lant

PART VIII - CONTINUED FROM FEBRUARY 1982 BCPJ

TYPE "DA 5".

An unframed four straight line handstamp  
with legend:

Returned for additional postage of s d.  
Air Mail must be fully prepaid.  
Weight of letter ounces s d for each  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

"Returned for additional postage of d.  
Air Mail must be fully prepaid.  
Weight of letter ounces s d for each  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce."

in 3 to 2 mm upper and lower case letter-  
ing. Overall measurements approximately  
72 mm by 17 mm. Violet ink.

Violet 12 JUN 1953 11 OCT 1954 VR

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stores, can create a truly unique and winning manner for bringing stamp collecting closer to the general public...Transamerica will employ top professionals in the stamp field, and will utilize the most modern means of maintaining a large selection of stamps and supplies in all their outlets..."



KE STREET  
JAMAICA, B.W.I.



2<sup>ND</sup> CLASS

Returned for additional postage of 5d.  
Air Mail must be fully prepaid  
Weight of letter 2 ounces 8d. for each  
ounce

VIA AIR MAIL

The Advertiser's Annual  
Business Publications Ltd.  
180 Fleet Street,  
London E.C.4

Unsealed Second Class air mail cover, Kingston to London, 12 JUN 1953, franked with a pair of 2d. King George VI definitives tied with Kingston "Summer Vacationland" slogan. Regular airmail letter rate to Great Britain was 1/6 per half-ounce, and unsealed Second Class apparently 9d. instead of the manuscript 8d. indicated on the cover. Letter returned to sender for outstanding postage of 5d. before allowed to go forward to destination.

TYPE "DA 5a".

A rectangular single frame line marking with same legend as Type DA5.

"Returned for additional postage of d.  
Air Mail must be fully prepaid.

Weight of letter ounces s. d. for each ounce."

The rectangle measures 79 mm by 25 mm and the lettering is 3 to 2 mm upper and lower case. Violet ink.

Violet ink 13 JUL 1955 29 SEP 1955

VR.

Returned for additional postage of s. 8d.  
Air Mail must be fully prepaid  
Weight of letter ounces s. d. for each  
ounce.

(Ed: Thanks for the news, Stephen. Can you arrange to have Transamerica give the BCPSG membership first crack at desirable BWI material?)

\*\*\*

MALCOLM WATTS announces that he is in charge of arrangements for the Roses Philatelin Society's Silver Jubilee Caribbean Convention to be held at the Hotel Metropole

To page 94

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE

AIR MAIL



Mr. James A. Wales,  
 Chas. W. Hoyt & Co. Inc.,  
 380 Madison Avenue,  
 New York 17, N.Y.,  
 U. S. A.

Returned for additional postage of s. 8d.  
 Air Mail must be fully prepaid  
 Weight of letter ounces s. 8d. for each  
1 ounce.

INDUSTRIAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD  
 KINGSTON, JAMAICA, B.W.I.

An OHMS cover, Kingston to New York, 13 JUL 1955, franked with one each 2d. and 6d. Tercentenary Issue, tied with Kingston B3 Birmingham mark. Letter weighed 1 ounce, and as air mail rate to United States was 8d. per half-ounce, letter was returned to sender for 8d. additional postage and Mark DA5a was applied. Additional postage with same 2d. and 6d. Tercentenary stamps affixed, and cover went forward on 14 JUL 1955.

AIR MAIL "RETURNED FOR POSTAGE" HANDSTAMPS

TYPE "DA 6".

An unframed straight line rubber handstamp with legend:

RETURNED FOR POSTAGE

RETURNED FOR POSTAGE

measuring 4 mm by 47 mm in sans-serif caps. Violet ink. Only one copy as yet reported.

Violet ink ? AUG 1972

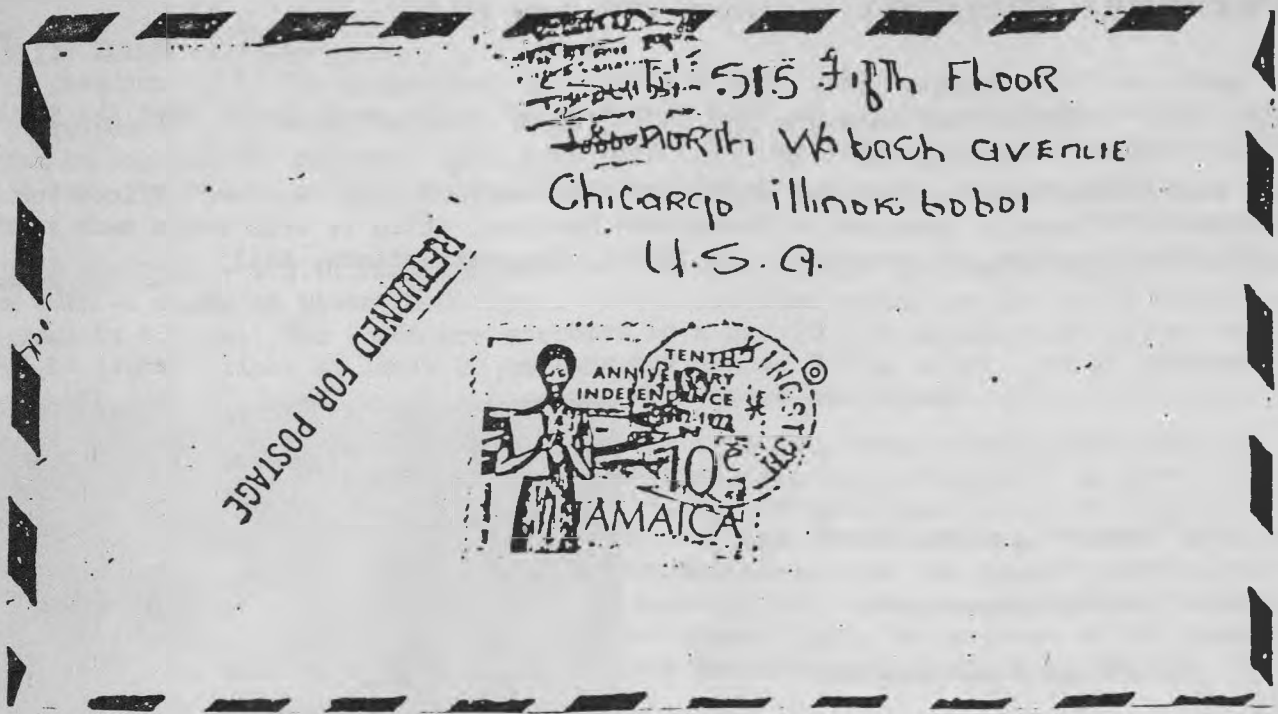
VR.

BCPJ ADVERTISING POLICY (Continued from page 81)

style errors. Outside ad dimensions, including "white space" border area: Full page, width 7", height 9½"; Half page, width 7", height 4¾"; Quarter page, width 3½", height 4¾"; Eighth page, width 3½", height 2 3/8". 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 October 1982 issue: 15 August 1982; for December 1982 issue: 15 October 1982; for February 1983 issue: 15 December 1982; for April 1983 issue: 15 February 1983.





Domestic airmail cover, Kingston to Chicago, apparently posted without postage and returned to sender. Marking DA6 applied. Subsequently returned with Jamaica Airways 10¢ issue affixed (regular airmail rate to United States was 10¢ per half-ounce, coincident with Independence Issue of September 1969). Kingston MSR applied and cover was despatched via air mail on ? AUG 1972.

(To be continued)

**Report of the BCPSG PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE**

by DR. REUBEN A. RAMKISSOON

At the BCPSG Annual Meeting held at FLOREX '80, a resolution was passed establishing a Publications Committee. The adopted resolution delineated responsibilities to:

- a. Develop a policy for comprehensive Group publications;
- b. Encourage original work in major areas of British Caribbean philately;
- c. Promote "Handbook" publications as a separate function from the Journal;
- d. Expedite release of "Handbooks" already serialized in the Journal; and
- e. Set up a special "Publication Fund" or Foundation to support and encourage publication activities.

Since the adoption of the Committee, I have been in touch with members who have been active in the publication of materials on British Caribbean philately in ours and related organizations. Some of these members have expressed a willingness to serve on the Committee, and some initial organizational tasks have been accomplished.

While I have had some dialogue from authors of serialized articles presumed to be ready for publication, all writers want to hold releases until their manuscripts are updated. I would welcome responses from member writers with manuscripts being readied for publication.

## Personal Mention (Continued from page 91)

in Leeds on 23-24 October 1982. The weekend will include an official luncheon, display/studies, and competition in four classes, and it is anticipated that the BCPSG will provide medals for deserving BWI exhibits.

Mal also stated that he has been appointed Associations Trade Liaison Officer for the Yorkshire Philatelic Association Management Meeting, which is held twice each year. This office is that of an advisory position. Congratulations, Mal!

William and Caroline Stilwell

are happy to announce

the marriage of their daughter

Patricia Whittier

to

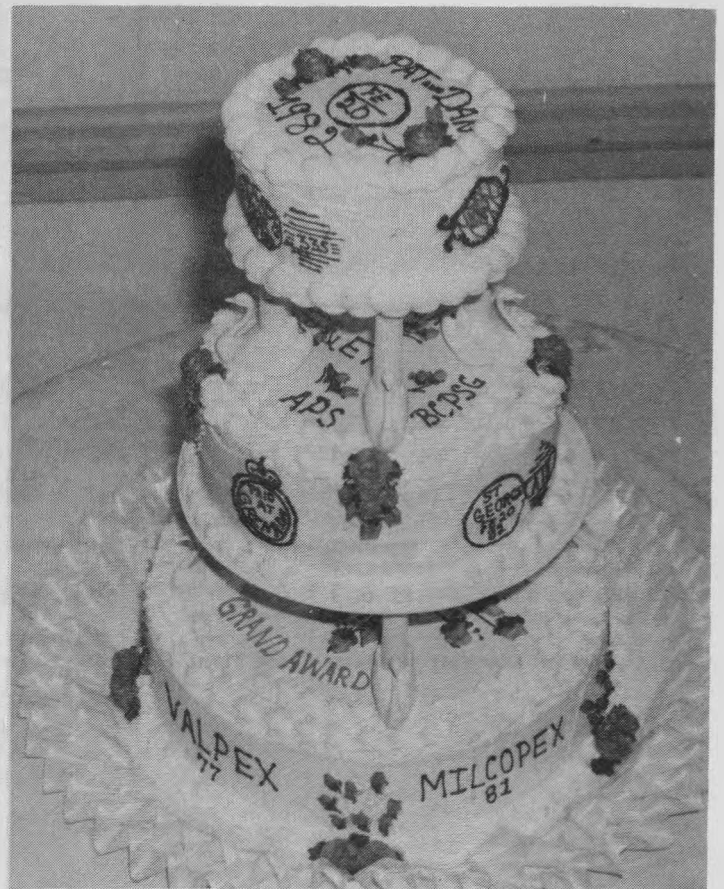
W. Danforth Walker

on February twentieth

Nineteen hundred and eighty-two

Downingtown Friends Meeting House

Downingtown, Pennsylvania



At the left appears the announcement of last February's STILWELL-WALKER wedding. The artistic cake, a baker's ultimate triumph, is described in a news release your Editor received from Pat's parents in early April:

"...The bride, a well-known exhibitor of Irish material, is a member of the APS, the Postal History Society, the Collectors Club of New York, and a Director of the Eire Philatelic Association...her father is a Life Member of the APS; her mother a member of the SPA.

"Mr. Walker, who collects and exhibits Grenada, Indian Native States, British Borneo, and Scotland, is Treasurer of the American Philatelic Research Library. A Life Member of the APS and a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, he is President of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group and a Vice-President of the Postal History Society. In addition, he is a member of the SPA, the Collectors Club of New York, the Washington Philatelic Society, and many specialist groups.

"Obviously a unique wedding cake was necessary. The top of the cake featured a Bishop Mark for the month and day of the wedding; on the front was a spurious postmark for the wedding place. The top of the middle layer listed the principal organizations in

To page 100

## This and That...

In correspondence to Bruce Walker, BRIAN ROGERS has answered OWEN PHILLIPS' query published on page 82 of the April 1978 BCPJ (W/N 101). For the benefit of readers who don't have that issue of the Journal, Owen's comments appeared therein exactly as follows:

"BRITISH HONDURAS - O.N.D. Phillips has discovered a slogan RED CROSS/ROLL CALL/JOIN on a KGVI 4¢ stamp on piece (S.G. 153). The first four words are 2.5 mm in height and the last is 4.5 mm. The words are enclosed in a box 20 x 24 mm which is joined to seven horizontal lines at least 26 mm long and spaced 3.5 mm apart. He is interested in the EKD and LKD dates for this slogan. Can anyone help him?"

Accompanying Brian's reply were xeroxes of the front and back of the cover shown in Figures 1 and 2. The Red Cross slogan, appearing faintly in Figure 2, is part of a machine canceller used at New Orleans, Louisiana, and dated NOV 21 / ? PM / 1940. It is Brian's opinion that on Owen's example the British Honduras stamp "missed" getting a cancel in that country and received the slogan cancel upon the cover's arrival in New Orleans---merely a case of an American postal clerk doing what a British Honduras postal clerk had failed to do. Brian further stated that, to the best of his knowledge, slogan cancels were not used in British Honduras during the KGVI reign.

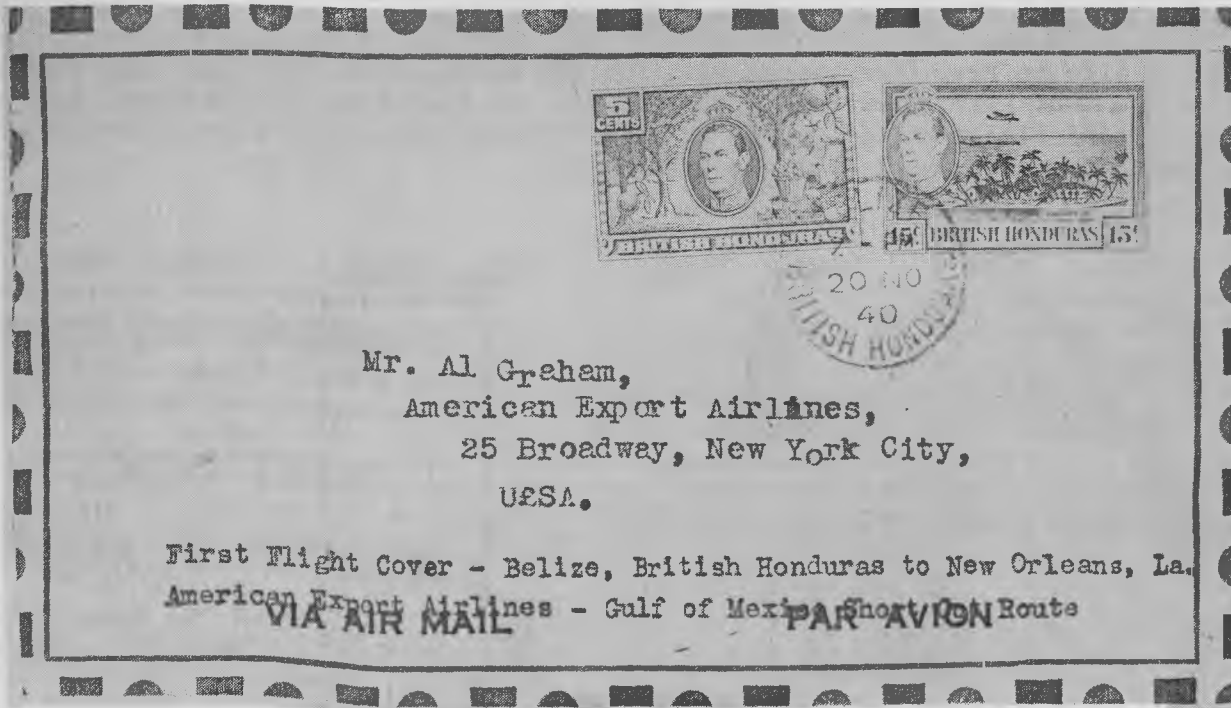


FIGURE 1

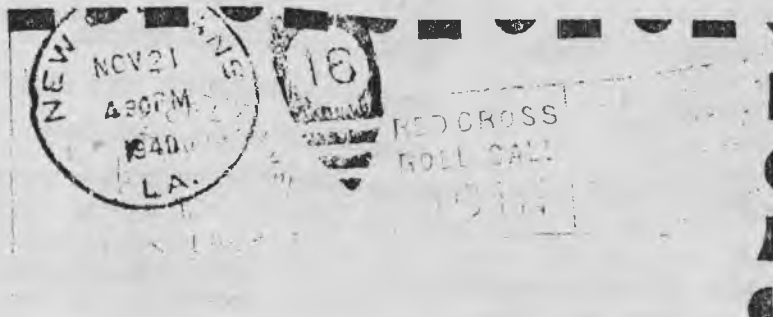


FIGURE 2

The words on the front of Brian's cover stimulated the following questions, most of which, hopefully, might be answered by one or more of our BCPSG airmail specialists:

1. Who were American Export Airlines?
2. When was this organization formed?
3. Where did they fly from and to?

4. What was the "Gulf of Mexico Short Cut Route"?

5. What cargo did this airline carry? Did it include passengers and/or mail? Is anything known about this "first flight"? How many first flight covers were carried?

Brian would greatly appreciate any information concerning the above points. Contact him at: "Norsemann", 5 Beeches Avenue, Worthing, West Sussex BN14 9JE, England.

\*\*\*

# OPENED BY CENSOR

Examined in connection with  
Finance Regulations.  
**ST. KITTS-NEVIS**

TONY SHEPHERD reports the existence of a strange-looking censor label from St. Kitts-Nevis. It is attached to a surface mail cover franked with a 2d. St. Kitts-Nevis adhesive and addressed to Quebec. The stamp is cancelled with a ST. KITTS CDS dated 19 July 1941. Tony remarks that he is "...delighted to see this label, because it is not only of a new format, but also demonstrates one of the tasks the postal censors

were required to do in addition to checking the mails for information beneficial to the enemy---that of complying with finance regulations!"

Tony would like to hear from anyone with further information regarding usage dates of this label. (Ed: The xerox that Tony sent gave no indication of the actual size of the label. The line between OPENED BY and CENSOR represents the crease where the label was folded over the end of the envelope.)

\*\*\*

In the December 1981 BCPJ, EDMUND and KEITH BAYLEY advised of the appearance of a trio of provisional Barbados issues on 1 September of that year. These provisionals were 15¢ on 28¢, 40¢ on 45¢, and 60¢ on 70¢. On 2 March 1982 Edmund wrote that the Barbados P. O. had on the previous day issued three definitives with



face values of 15¢, 40¢, and 60¢, all in the contemporary "Bird" format. The 15¢ is the same design as the 28¢; the 40¢ is in the design of the 50¢; and the 60¢ design is that of the 70¢. The three provisionals of September 1981 are still available, and apparently will remain on sale until supplies are exhausted.

Edmund further stated that four stamps from this aviary, the 28¢, 45¢, 50¢, and 70¢ values, were withdrawn by the P. O. as from the close of business on Friday, 26 February 1982.

## CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

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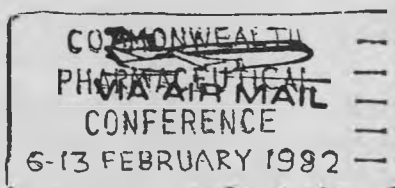
Edmund also forwarded to your Editor an attractive FDC of the three new definitives (thanks very much, Edmund!), and (excuse the sudden switch to an entirely different subject) strikes of the illustrated CDS's from the new Post Office at the Grantly Adams Airport. This office was opened on 2 November 1981.

\*\*\*

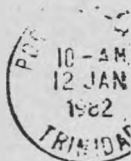
From BEN RAMKISSOON comes news of the various BWI marks shown below: (1) A special first day cancel used at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, on World Food Day, 16 October 1981, (2) A slogan cancel used at Port-of-Spain, promoting the COMMONWEALTH / PHARMACEUTICAL / CONFERENCE / 6-13 FEBRUARY 1982, (3) A handstamp appearing in purple ink on the back of a letter, postmarked 2 January 1982, addressed to BCPSG'er Howard Lewis at Bequia, St. Vincent, and (4) An odd-looking (for Antigua) St. John's CDS shown on an American Airlines first flight cover from New York to Antigua.



(1)



(2)



(3)

G.P.O. Kingstown	
Received:—	
With tape	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Damaged	<input type="radio"/>
Opened	<input type="radio"/>
Partly Opened	<input type="radio"/>
Soiled with Gum	<input type="radio"/>
In a Wet Condition	<input type="radio"/>
Inspector Post Office.	

(4)



\*\*\*

On 25 February 1982 ALEX THOMSON wrote that he had obtained, at the London STAMPX Show, an example of Antigua Type PD13 on an entire dated May 12, 1798. This PD13 is in addition to the six PD13's described in your Editor's short article in the December Journal. Alex reports that his letter "is a duplicate of one sent previously on

16 April (1798) by H.M. Ship 'Alfred'--'man of war that goes as convoy to the fleet which is to leave St. Kitts today (May 15) for England'." The letter is part of the Tudway Correspondence and carries a manuscript charge of 1/8 in black ink.

Alex owns two of the seven PD13's now accounted for---the 12 May 1798 item and the 15 July 1798 example mentioned in the December BCPJ. It is also noteworthy that the PD13 he found at STAMPEX is the EDK.

Thanks to Alex for making this information available to BCPSG members!

\*\*\*

The article "British West Indies Reminders", appearing in the February 1982 Journal, prompted DR. MAURICE (FITZ) ROETT to write that he had heard that a further discovery of reminders, known as the Mayfair Find, occurred in the 1920's. Fitz wishes to learn if any member can offer any information at all on this "Mayfair Affair", particularly with regard to whether BWI stamps were involved. Write to Fitz at 1016 Cantabrian Drive, S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2W 1L7, Canada.

\*\*\*

DR. JOSEPH RORKE submits xeroxes of two covers, and requests BCPSG'er help in resolving some rate charge "problems" they suggest. Figure 1 shows an envelope illustrating the 10¢ U.S.-to-Barbados letter rate by American packet. The item bears 11¢ in U.S. adhesives and was posted in Maine on February 8th, 1868. Addressed to Barbados, it is inscribed with the notation "Sch(ooner) Hattie E. Dodge". A manuscript 4 has been crossed out and a manuscript 5 affixed.



FIGURE 1

In the time period in which this cover was mailed, the only packet ship operating on this route, according to Joe, was a vessel called the "Eagle". However, the name "Eagle" does not appear on the item.

Figure 2 illustrates a similar cover imprinted with a 3¢ stamp and bearing 7¢ in U.S. adhesives, for a total of 10¢. It, too, was mailed to Barbados, and shows a manuscript "crossed-out" 4 and a manuscript 5. Posted at Washington, D.C. on February 27th, 1865, it is struck with a Barbados double-ring CDS of May 27th, 1865. There is nothing on this cover to indicate the name of the ship on which it traveled.

Joe's tabulation of the applicable rates on the Figure 1 cover are: U.S. postage, 10¢; ship delivery, 1¢; Barbados "due", 4d.; and ship delivery "due", 1d. He explains this as follows: "(Cover from) Mt. Desert, Maine, February 8th, 1868, to

Barbados via St. Thomas by the "Eagle" from New York February 11th. Since U.S. postage was honored only to the border, the extra 1d postage for delivery to ship at sea was not honored, and an additional 1d. due was charged for this service (the 4d. being obliterated and replaced by 5d.)."

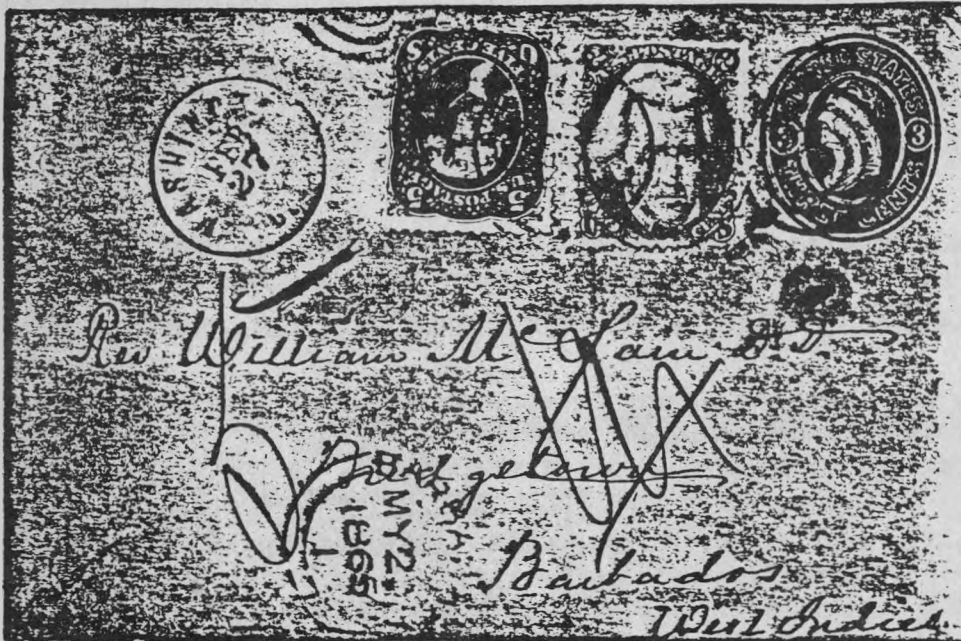


FIGURE 2

Joe's main query is trying to justify or correct his explanation of the Figure 1 cover in light of the cover of Figure 2. The fact that the Figure 2 item carries only 10¢ U.S. postage and no ship name in the address suggests that a ship delivery charge was not applicable. Yet the fact that, as in Figure 1, the Figure 2 cover shows a 5d. charge replacing a 4d. charge indicates that an additional fee of some nature was involved. Could this represent a 1d. carrier delivery fee in each case?

Any information on either or both of these covers would be greatly appreciated. Joe can be reached at Taliesin West, Scottsdale, Arizona 85261.

\*\*\*

Thanks to new BCPSG'er BOB THORNE, who submitted a xerox of an interesting postcard mailed in December 1895 from Grenada to a New York City addressee. The message side reads: "Dear Sir, I am unable to supply any more 'complete' sets of Grenada as I have sold out all my stock of 1/- and nearly all the 8d. (1882) stamp. Yours faithfully, Ernest Shugh (?)". The card bears a ST. GEORGE'S/GRENADA CDS of DE 26 95, and New York City arrival markings of 11 JA 96.

It is interesting to speculate as to the composition of the "complete sets" to which the writer referred. Per the Gibbons Catalogue, in late 1895 a complete set of the then-current stamps in Grenada would have included only SG Nos. 51 through 55---the 2½d., 3d., 6d., 8d., and 1/- De La Rue QV Perf 14 issue with Crown CA watermark.

To page 102

MALCOLM and JANET WATTS of Caribbean Philatelic Auctions wish to state that they are in no way connected with any other stamp business in the world and do not trade under any other name whatsoever. They will continue to operate as Caribbean Philatelic Auctions and are pleased to continue to offer the best possible service to clients, both old and new alike.

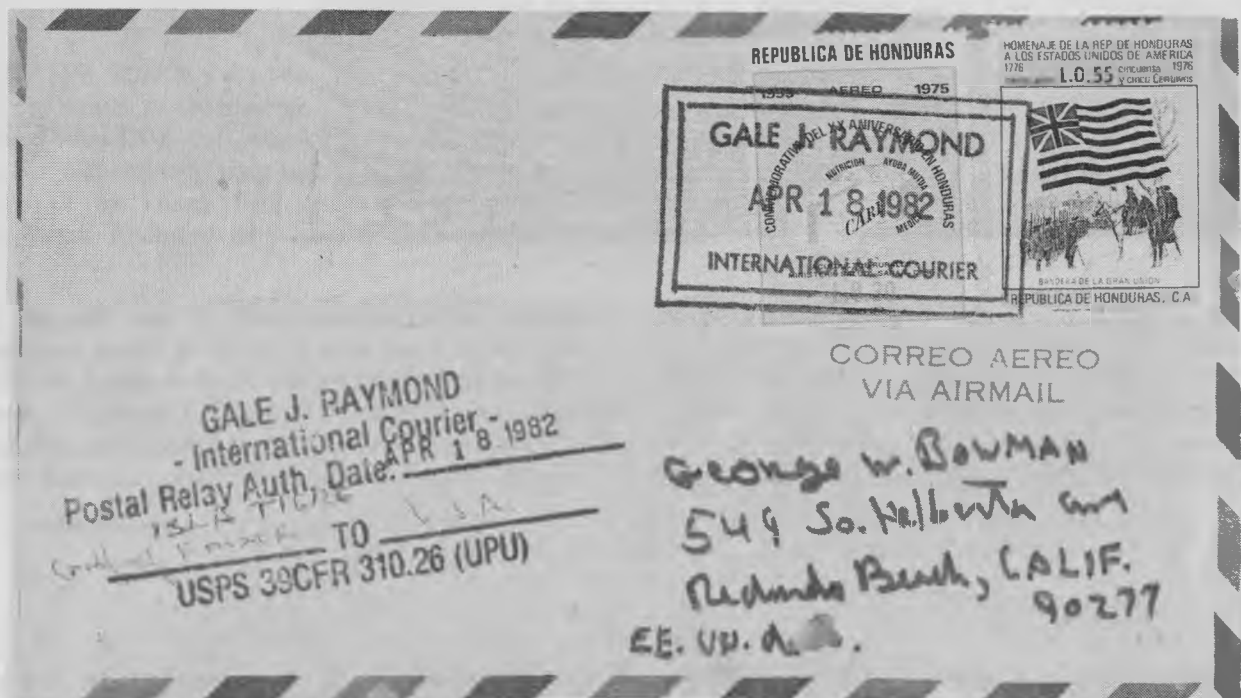
## Personal Mention (Continued from page 94)

which the bride and groom are active. The postal markings on the sides of the middle layer were a Dublin diamond and a 'Missent to H & K Packet' from the bride's collection, and a 'Paid at Grenada' and a St. Georges numerical cancel from the groom's collection. The bottom layer was lettered 'Grand Award' for a happy union.

"Around the bottom layer sides appeared the exhibitions of significance to the couple: VALPEX '77, where the bride began her exhibiting career with Best in Show; NOJEX '79, where the bride and groom met; NAPEX '80, where the groom won the Grand Award; and ARIPEX '81 and MILCOPEX '81, where both the bride and groom won medals and special awards.

"The happy couple left the reception in a cloud of used stamp hinges, symbolic of a growing collection. The second half of their honeymoon will be spent at--where else? --an international philatelic exhibition."

\*\*\*



The cover shown here, bearing GALE (James Bond) RAYMOND's "International Courier" date stamp on two Honduras adhesives, contained the following hastily-written note from the BCPSG's most adventurous 007:

"Dear George: If you receive this, it will mean that Gale Raymond has survived yet another assignment, this time at the Gulf of Fonseca (Isla Tigre), Rep. of Honduras. A 60-mile corridor lies between the Cuban-Soviet arms via Nicaragua and the Sandanistas of El Salvador. Minus details, Gale's sad lament is, 'How is it I always get these cushy jobs?' Ten wars, and he still won't throw in the towel. Some guys just don't know when to quit."

\*\*\*

The February 1982 BCPJ announced the contemplated Antigua vacation of CLEMENS and NATALIE PROKESCH. Clemens has since written that, although the trip (taken during the Christmas-New Year's time period) was his third to that island, it was the first where the rain fell on more days than it didn't. One day, upon leaving the St. John's General Post Office, Clemens was caught in a deluge but was able to keep his purchases of Antigua, Barbuda, and Redonda stamps dry.



After returning home, Clemens was immediately elected to his twenty-third consecutive term as President of the Thames Stamp Club, and to his seventeenth consecutive stint as Chairman of that organization's annual exhibit (to take place on October 17th).

If this doesn't set a record for individual service to a philatelic society, it should come pretty close!

\*\*\*

Congratulations to QUINTUS FERNANDO, whose exhibit "The Guadalajara Provisional Issues, 1867-1868" was presented both the Grand Award and the Mexico Elmhurst Philatelic Society (MEPSI) Gold Award at SANDICAL, held in San Diego, California, on 3-4 April 1982.

REPORT OF THE BCPSG PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE (Continued from page 93)

A couple of members in active manuscript preparation have not yet submitted any material ready for publication to the Committee. We are willing to be of help. To this time, in point of fact, we are awaiting responses from members who wish to use our help in facilitating publication of handbooks.

Ian Woodward, one of our members, has made available some well-prepared handbooks, representing compilations abstracted from previous issues of the Journal. These are being released in limited quantities, and will soon be made available to members. It is anticipated that these handbooks can be used by our Membership and Publicity Secretaries in promotional ways. Such activity will enhance the growth of our Group, as well as being instrumental in raising funds to support the publication of the Journal.

The Publications Committee invites dialogue, correspondence, and manuscripts from members. We want to "break the ice" and move into the active publication of at least one handbook in the foreseeable future. We need your help to achieve this goal.

SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 82)

ADDRESS CHANGES/CORRECTIONS (Continued):

SWETLAND, Mark W., Kaltim Job Site, The Lummus Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 41, Northampton, NN1 3HZ, England. (This address is for first class mail only. Send all second, third, and fourth class mail to Mark at 117 Greenwood Avenue, Madison, NJ 07940.)

ROSENSTOCK, Charles J., P. O. Box 1825, Canyon Country, CA 91351.

RESIGNED:

The following members have resigned in good standing, effective 1 January 1982:

BAKER, L., MORRISON, J.H., Jr.

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES:

UNITED STATES: Anderson, T.A.; Bishop, D.E.; Chau, Tommy L.K.; Current, T.G.; David, K.; DeLise, M.B.; Dickison, C.G.; Gallagher, S.; Keren, D.; Malone, G. A.; Martin, R.H.; McClure, W.J.; McCormack, Col. R.F.; Messecar, W.C.; Mudra, B.J.; Mueller, C.R.; Murphy, P.H.; Olsen, F.; Rehmann, C.R.; Schafer, C.E.; Sharp, E.; Shaw, R.L.; Shepard, J.H.; Siegel, A.; Smith, V.W.; Stubbs, J.E.; Sullivan, M.K.; Tatham, W.C.; Thompson, Dr. R.T.; Warren, Lt. Col. D.C.; Werner, D.; Whalen, J.B.; Zahner, D.D. CANADA: Eaton, D.L.; Hatch, R.D.; Kelly, D.H.; Rowan, H. UNITED KINGDOM: Baker, S.A.; Botwright, R.J., Cart-

THIS AND THAT... (Continued from page 99)

The low values of that set (SG 48, 49, and 50---the ½d., 1d., and 1½d. denominations) didn't make their appearances until 1899, 1896, and 1899, respectively. It seems logical, however, that a "complete set" would have included some of the earlier low-valued provisionals.

What was meant by the "8d. 1882" stamp is puzzling. The latest 8d. stamp prior to 1895 would be SG 35, the De La Rue grey-brown issue of February 1883.

## ...from Here and There

-----

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (Continued from page 70)

The numbers issued will be limited---about 25 of each title. Because of the limited edition, members desiring a specific title or titles are asked to make their interests known to our Treasurer, whose address is on the inside front cover. Prices, which will be set after the monographs are ready, will run between \$5 and \$15 (excluding postage), depending upon the number of pages.

*To page 104*

## -----

# ARIPEX AUCTION RESULTS

On the next page are listed the prices realized at the BCPSG Auction held at ARIPEX '82 in Tucson, Arizona, on 24 January 1982. A record 69 mail bidders and six floor bidders participated in the sale. As in the 1981 auction, overseas mail bids outnumbered U.S.A. member bid sheets: U.S.A. (32), England (22), Scotland (3), South Africa (3), Jamaica (2), Argentina (1), Australia (1), Germany (1), Italy (1), Sweden (1), Switzerland (1), and Trinidad (1).

Through the courtesy of Bob Topaz, Fred Seifert, and Paul Larsen, donation Lot Numbers 39-46 realized the following amounts to the various BCPSG funds:

BCPSG General Fund	\$ 221.08
BCPSG Stan Durnin Memorial Fund	217.08
BCPSG Publications Fund	43.34
	-----
Total:	\$ 481.50

We thank Bob, Fred, and Paul for their generosity, and remind our membership that donation lots to the BCPSG auctions are an important source of income for the Group. As an added incentive, total proceeds from donation lots submitted by U.S.A. members are deductible on Federal Income Tax forms. BCPSG Treasurer Ben Ramkissoon issues receipt forms thirty days after the auction closing date.

The "most popular" lot category was shared by two offerings, each drawing nine mail bids: Nos. 52 (the 1939 Antigua censored cover with the "LADY HAWKINS" ship markings), and 172 (the study of the second Jamaica "WAR TAX" overprints). These two lots were knocked down at \$35 (Estimate \$20) and \$60 (Estimate \$30), respectively.

In general, "SPECIMEN" lots did quite well, especially those from Barbados, British Honduras, Grenada, and St. Vincent, all of which were knocked down over their estimated valuations. Competition was very keen on the Grenada and St. Vincent "SPECIMENS", to include last minute overseas telephone bids.

Philatelic literature lots proved to be unexpectedly popular, with Lot 11 ("The Unusual Stamps of Jamaica") drawing eight mail bids, and being knocked down at \$17 (Estimate \$5) to a successful floor bidder. Early specialized handbooks brought over estimates in most cases, and the many specialized auction catalogues were knocked down far above their apparently conservative valuations. Seven mail bidders provided a flurry of activity on Lot 28 (the 1975 Robson Lowe specialized Dominica sale catalogue); the interest in this lot tends to reflect the absence of philatelic literature for this intriguing island.

Postal history continues to do well in BCPSG auctions, and further such material is solicited for our future sales. Although we continue to list traditional postage stamps, they normally fetch but a fraction of their Scott and/or Stanley Gibbons valuations, unless they are scarce varieties, errors, or show desirable postal markings.

We extend our appreciation to those members who participated in this auction, and who submitted strong mail bids with confidence. Finally, I would personally thank Quintus Fernando, Brad Arch, Ian Woodward, and George Bowman for efficiently conducting the mechanics of the ARIPEX '82 Group Auction.

NOTES: F - Sold on Floor

N/S - Lot not Sold

W/D - Lot Withdrawn

CHARLES E. CWIAKALA  
BCPSG Auction Manager

Lot No.      Realization

1	-	\$ 27.50	46	-	\$ 130.00	91	-	\$ 120.00	136	-	\$ 11.00	181	-	\$ 8.00	226	-	\$ 140.00
2	-	55.00	47	-	8.50	92	-	17.00	137	-	18.00	182	-	F 8.00	227	-	8.50
3	-	35.00	48	-	N/S	93	-	5.50	138	-	F 11.00	183	-	F 11.00	228	-	8.00
4	-	11.00	49	-	F 1.75	94	-	120.00	139	-	18.00	184	-	F 3.25	229	-	N/S
5	-	32.50	50	-	15.00	95	-	16.00	140	-	11.00	185	-	F 5.50	230	-	11.00
6	-	21.00	51	-	150.00	96	-	8.00	141	-	8.00	186	-	N/S	231	-	60.00
7	-	11.00	52	-	35.00	97	-	35.00	142	-	17.50	187	-	11.00	232	-	8.50
8	-	11.00	53	-	8.50	98	-	27.50	143	-	N/S	188	-	11.00	233	-	37.50
9	-	80.00	54	-	16.00	99	-	6.00	144	-	310.00	189	-	8.00	234	-	6.50
10	-	21.00	55	-	12.00	100	-	42.50	145	-	2.00	190	-	F 12.00	235	-	18.00
11	-	F 17.00	56	-	5.50	101	-	8.00	146	-	11.00	191	-	N/S	236	-	11.00
12	-	11.00	57	-	17.00	102	-	6.50	147	-	7.00	192	-	7.50	237	-	11.00
13	-	5.50	58	-	11.00	103	-	7.00	148	-	7.00	193	-	2.25	238	-	16.00
14	-	24.00	59	-	11.00	104	-	3.25	149	-	7.00	194	-	8.00	239	-	3.00
15	-	2.75	60	-	13.00	105	-	8.00	150	-	3.00	195	-	N/S	240	-	6.50
16	-	11.00	61	-	200.00	106	-	12.00	151	-	11.00	196	-	9.50	241	-	5.50
17	-	13.00	62	-	11.00	107	-	27.50	152	-	2.25	197	-	37.50	242	-	3.25
18	-	11.00	63	-	45.00	108	-	7.00	153	-	5.00	198	-	N/S	243	-	2.25
19	-	12.00	64	-	16.00	109	-	27.50	154	-	110.00	199	-	N/S	244	-	2.50
20	-	16.00	65	-	12.00	110	-	3.50	155	-	95.00	200	-	F 13.00	245	-	3.25
21	-	16.00	66	-	18.00	111	-	16.00	156	-	16.00	201	-	F 2.75	246	-	3.00
22	-	16.00	67	-	12.00	112	-	50.00	157	-	8.00	202	-	22.00	247	-	5.50
23	-	13.00	68	-	19.00	113	-	F 16.00	158	-	16.00	203	-	3.00	248	-	3.75
24	-	F 3.25	69	-	16.00	114	-	11.00	159	-	16.00	204	-	N/S	249	-	3.75
25	-	F 1.00	70	-	16.00	115	-	4.75	160	-	16.00	205	-	65.00	250	-	5.50
26	-	13.00	71	-	5.50	116	-	3.75	161	-	F 60.00	206	-	15.00	251	-	5.50
27	-	16.00	72	-	32.50	117	-	4.00	162	-	3.00	207	-	12.00	252	-	2.75
28	-	11.00	73	-	8.00	118	-	5.50	163	-	N/S	208	-	5.50	253	-	2.25
29	-	F 5.50	74	-	3.25	119	-	11.00	164	-	15.00	209	-	11.00	254	-	3.50
30	-	16.00	75	-	30.00	120	-	F 3.25	165	-	N/S	210	-	27.50	255	-	4.25
31	-	F .50	76	-	30.00	121	-	260.00	166	-	27.50	211	-	11.00	256	-	1.00
32	-	12.00	77	-	11.00	122	-	3.00	167	-	N/S	212	-	13.00	257	-	2.25
33	-	25.00	78	-	3.75	123	-	5.00	168	-	N/S	213	-	8.00	258	-	5.50
34	-	32.50	79	-	11.00	124	-	12.50	169	-	N/S	214	-	11.00	259	-	3.75
35	-	32.50	80	-	2.25	125	-	F 1.00	170	-	32.50	215	-	2.25	260	-	3.75
36	-	32.50	81	-	2.50	126	-	130.00	171	-	N/S	216	-	8.00	261	-	6.50
37	-	25.00	82	-	5.50	127	-	N/S	172	-	60.00	217	-	13.00	262	-	6.50
38	-	16.00	83	-	8.00	128	-	27.50	173	-	47.50	218	-	N/S	263	-	9.00
39	-	F 2.00	84	-	2.25	129	-	8.50	174	-	27.50	219	-	7.50	264	-	9.50
40	-	F 2.00	85	-	2.25	130	-	18.00	175	-	80.00	220	-	37.50	265	-	5.50
41	-	42.50	86	-	5.50	131	-	8.00	176	-	27.50	221	-	3.25	266	-	F 8.50
42	-	150.00	87	-	2.75	132	-	14.00	177	-	65.00	222	-	20.00	267	-	W/D
43	-	80.00	88	-	55.00	133	-	14.00	178	-	60.00	223	-	11.00	268	-	32.50
44	-	32.50	89	-	11.00	134	-	27.50	179	-	21.00	224	-	5.50	269	-	16.00
45	-	42.50	90	-	5.00	135	-	8.00	180	-	23.00	225	-	5.50	270	-	100.00

The articles that Ian has prepared for publication are: "Postal Markings of the Turks and Caicos Islands", by Mike Wilson, and "Caicos Islands Adventures", by Gale Raymond; "First Flights of Bermuda" and "British Caribbean FAM Routes", by Charles Cwiakala; "The Unpaid and Tax Markings of Jamaica", by Reg Lant (after completion of Journal serialization); "The Posts of St. Lucia", by Geoff Ritchie, and "Postal History of Soufriere", by Robert Devaux; "Jamaica Railway Cancellations", by Topaz, Seifert, and Cwiakala, and "The Registration Markings and Labels of Jamaica", by Lant, Topaz, and von Pohle; "The Town Cancels of Trinidad and Tobago", by Ramkissoon, Addiss, and Van Winkle (after completion of Journal serialization and revision).

Once again I would like to invite everyone to our meeting at ESPAMER '82, October 12 through 17, 1982. The exhibit will be held at the Convention Center, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and it is shaping up to be an exceptional international show. However, I must retract what I said in the April Journal concerning an auction at ESPAMER. It has been decided not to have an auction at that show, due to lack of time to properly prepare for it. So, please don't send any auction lots to Chuck! Of course, we will have an auction at our Annual Meeting in 1983.

DAN

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SECRETARY'S REPORT (Continued from page 101)

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES (Continued)

wright, D.G.; Harper, Dr. J.; Limrick, B.; Loach, J.C.; Sugarman, S. OTHER:  
Backal, I.; Banegas-Hill, A.; Franklin, J.E.; Franks, L.J.; Freiermuth, J.M.;  
Hanchell, L.W.A.; Lythgoe, B.G.; Saville, P.H.; Wilson, E.H.

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## British Empire Auctions

Scheduled for the New Season are:

September 7th - Postal History in London  
September 30th - The "Midas" British Empire in Zurich

and in October:

The Frank Chadwick NEW ZEALAND and  
A.G. Rigo di Righi AUSTRALIAN POSTAL HISTORY

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