# BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL 

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A happy group of award winners (with Jay Fredrick on the right) at INDYPEX 91 (see Fred Seifert's report on p. 166)

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Plating Antigua's Queen Victoria 1d. Bahamas Coil Stamps
Barbados: A New Duplex Mark?
Cayman Islands Update
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An 1801 Letter to Jamaica
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## The Coil Stamps of the Bahamas

by S. Graham Hooey

Gale Raymond's "challenge" in the June 1990 journal rather caught me on the hop, as I had been meaning to write an article on the Bahamas coil stamps for some time now. Although my researches are, as yet, not quite complete, perhaps this short note will start the ball rolling.

The late Eddie Adelson first drew my attention to the existence of the KGV coils in the December 1974 journal ( $\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{N} 81$, p. 132), where he wrote:

Figure 2 shows a salvage [sic] on the back of a Bahamas Scott No. 72 [SG 125], which was the connector in a coil assembly. This confirms that coil machines were in use in the late 1920s and early 1930s in the reign of King George V.
Recently, I have been able to spend some time in the National Postal Museum in London, going through the De La Rue Private Day Books and the Colonial Stamp Books and extracting all the Bahamas references. The first indication of coil stamps appears on September 23 , 1930, as follows:

Postage stamps. 384 sheets 1 d x 120 . Making into 24 rolls each containing 1920 stamps. Requisition No. 1155.
and subsequently, on September 30, 1930:
Postage stamps. 1248 sheets $1 \mathrm{~d} \times 120$. Making into 78 rolls each containing 1920 stamps. Requisition No. $1155 .{ }^{1}$
No further entries appear before the printing of the new KGVI stamps in January 1936, which confirms that the 1d. (Sc. 72, SG 125) was the only King George V stamp to be issued in coil form.

When we come to the issue of King George Vl, there are, unfortunately, gaps in the official records. Three of the Private Day Books - "AP", "AQ", and "AR" - are missing, covering the period from the end of January 1938 to the end of April 1941. The Colonial Stamp Books do cover this gap, however, and here we find the following entries:

Postage stamps. 1/2d. stamps reeled into 20 rolls of 480 each. May 26 1937. Requisition No. 1750/1.

1d. stamps reeled into 20 rolls of 480 each. June 5 1937. Requisition No. 1750/1. Remainder of stamps delivered 60 set. ${ }^{2}$
A subsequent entry reads:
Postage stamps. 4821 sheets $1 \mathrm{~d} \times 60$ less 20 rolls of 480 each. 218 sheets $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d} \times 60$ less 20 rolls of 480 each. Remainder of stamps delivered 60 set. July 21 1939. Requisition No. 1958/1. ${ }^{3}$
In my own collection, I have a joined strip of twelve $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. green (SG 149, Sc. 100), one joined pair, and a pair with the coil leader attached. This is in light buff colour, with the words "BAHAMAS/480 $1 / 2$ STAMPS" in green. I also have a joined pair of the 1d. red (SG 150, Sc. 101). No further deliveries of the 1 d . red appear to have been made, but there is a reference to stamp rolls in the index to the Colonial Stamp Book No. 20, page 5, in 1941. Unfortunately, the microfilm of this book in the museum is totally illegible, and I have not yet been able to obtain a copy of the actual page itself. If this refers to a further delivery of both the $1 / 2 d$. and 1 d . values in 1941, it is more than likely that the 1 d . value was the 1 d . grey ( SG 150 a , Sc. 101a), which was issued earlier that year.

As both the run of Private Day Books and Colonial Stamp Books in the possession of the museum come to an end in 1941-42, no more official information can be obtained from this source.

Coil stamps were issued with the first Queen Elizabeth II definitive issue in 1954, and I have joined strips of four of the five values issued as coils - $1 / 2 d, 1 d ., 3 d$. , 6 d ., and $1 /-$. These were dispensed from a machine in front of the GPO in Nassau.

In the May 1964 journal (W/N 19, p. 58), Eddie Adelson reported: "There were no overprints of the new Self Government issue ... on coil stamps, incidentally the coil machine in front of the Post Office is in need of repair and was only dispensing the 1d. value." By the January 1965 journal (W/N 123, p. 8), his comment was:

Only one value, the 1 d . is being sold in the coil machine in front of the G.P.O., whereas a year and a half ago the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}, 1 \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d}$., and $1 /$-were being dispensed. One year ago the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$., 1 d . and 3d. stamps were being sold from the machine and six months ago only the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. and 1 d . remained.
Gale Raymond reported in the May 1965 journal (W/N 25, p. 45): "More new P.O. boxes, additional pillar boxes, throughout Nassau, and stamp vending machines in the hotels." However, by the March 1966 journal (W/N 30, p. 38), Eddie Adelson told us: "The coil machine in front of the GPO is no longer in operation and the new one has not arrived from London." And, in the May 1966 journal (W/N 31, p. 67):


The new coil machine has not yet arrived from London and may not make its appearance until early next year.... On March 18, the largest philatelic funeral took place at the police incinerator in Nassau. Over $£ 2,000,000$ face [value] of demonetized and obsolete issues were burned.
Eddie was convinced that almost the entire printing of the 1965 coils, which had never been used in the machine, went up in flames. In the April 1968 journal (W/N 42, p. 71), he made the following comment:

The unissued coil stamps of the 1965 definitive issue may turn out to be the greatest rarities of the past 60 years, as one complete set of coils was sold to a private collector before the issue was destroyed. In a roll of 480 stamps there can be only 47 pasteup pairs, as the joining occurs every tenth stamp. If Bob Bolling won't tell, neither will I, if he gives me a set!
In fact, Eddie's information was not quite accurate. In the latter part of 1965 , in correspondence with an oldtime dealer, E. M. Berry, with whom I had dealt for many years, I drew his attention to the existence of these coils. In early 1966 he supplied me with coil join strips of four of the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. , 1d., 3d., and $1 /$ - values, adding: "I hope these are suitable for you. I have picked them for perforation as best available but each coil I have had appears to be very tightly trimmed."

In May 1966, he wrote again, supplying me with a coil join strip of the missing 6 d . value, which he had just received from Nassau, along with an extra strip of five containing an example of the minor variety, the flaw in the "P" of "Development" which appears on the basic stamp. From his remarks, it is obvious that at least two reels of each value of these coils survived, but they are still very scarce.

In November 1966, Eddie wrote in the journal (W/N 34, p. 115): "At this time no definite date [has been set] for the new coil stamp machine." A year later, in November 1967 (W/N 40, p. 124), he said: "The new coil machine ordered over two years ago is still undelivered, and as yet [there is] no news as to when it will be delivered. It will dispense stamps in four values." Later still, in April 1968 (W/N 42, p. 71): "The coil machine is still not delivered, but the stamps are on order, so any year now we may see it." By December 1968 (W/N 46, p. 208), he was able to tell us: "The new coil machine was on the docks (Sept. 10, 1968), and stamps have been
ordered, so we may look for the new coils to be in use by the end of the year." His last word on the subject was in the April 1971 journal (W/N 60, p. 50): "Eventually, the coil machine will dispense coil stamps, but at this time the values have not been decided."

From the latter part of this comment, and taking into account that the GPO machine did not operate during the entire life of the 1967 Decimal Definitives, I would think it unlikely that any values of this set ever appeared as coils. The probability is, in fact, that they were never produced in this form.

The 1971 Definitive issue appeared in April 1971. If the new machine was finally put into operation about that time, some values of this set should have appeared as coils, but I have no information about this at present.

A tentative checklist might look as follows:

| 1930 | KGV | 1d. (SG 125, Sc. 72) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 | KGVI | 1/2d. (SG 149, Sc. 100) |
|  |  | 1d. (SG 150, Sc. 101) |
|  |  | 1d. (SG 150a, Sc. 101a) |
| 1954 | QEII | 1/2d. (SG 201, Sc. 158) |
|  |  | 1d. (SG 202, Sc. 159) |
|  |  | 3d. (SG 205, Sc. 162) |
|  |  | 6d. (SG 208, Sc. 165) |
|  |  | 1/- (SG 211, Sc. 168) |
| 1965 | QEII | 1/2d. (SG 247, Sc. 204) |
|  |  | 1d. (SG 248, Sc. 205) |
|  |  | 3d. (SG 251, Sc. 208) |
|  |  | 6d. (SG 253, Sc. 210) |
|  |  | 1/- (SG 256, Sc. 213) |
| 1971 | QEII | [Possibly four values?] |

I would be very happy to hear from other members with any further information to give, especially about the more recent issues. Since, as Gale says, all Bahamas coil stamps were made up from perforated sheets and then split into rolls, inevitably most of them will have very closely trimmed perforations, and they should be easily identifiable. I would suggest that a hunt through your covers or, better still, postcards from the relevant periods might prove very worthwhile.

## References

1 De La Rue Private Day Books, "AK", pp. 44 and 54.
2 Colonial Stamp Book No. 18, p. 158.
3 Colonial Stamp Book No, 19, p. 13.

Three New BCPSG Trustees - The following members have been elected trustees of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group for a six-year term: Charles A. Freeland (Basle, Switzerland), Michael R. Rego (Wakefield, U.K.), and Robert V. Swarbrick (Bushby, U.K.). Congratulations to all three! And thanks to Cliff Abram and Ian Matheson for accepting the invitation to be nominated. All five candidates had an excellent showing in the election.

# The Story of Grenada S.G. 15 

by W. Danforth Walker<br>[Continued from W/N 159]

## A Bungled Job

The immediate sequence of events that led to the issuance of the stamp we know as Grenada S.G. 15 began with a tight deadline - Friday, October 15th, 1875, the date the 1,020 sheets of the 1d. stamp (S.G.14) were to leave the Perkins Bacon premises to catch the scheduled Royal Mail Steamer going to the West Indies. When Perkins Bacon began to pack the stamps on the 12th for shipment to Grenada, it was discovered that 60 sheets were so badly perforated that they had to be set aside as spoilage. To make the total order of 1,000 sheets, 40 new sheets were needed. This meant that "the firm had only just time to make up the supply of properly perforated sheets to 1,000 , i.e. 120,000 One Penny stamps, before invoicing them on Friday, October 15."10

This tight deadline was met by printing 40 new sheets ( $4,800 \mathrm{stamps}$ ) of the 1 d . stamp on October 13th. The printing of only 40 sheets was an exceptional occurrence, the smallest number of Grenada sheets ever printed up to this point being 100 .

Miss Stewart was pressed into perforating these 40 sheets on the "A" machine. She probably did this on the 14th, but this small perforating job was not noted in her "Perforating Record." ${ }^{11}$ The 1,000 sheets, including the 40 sheets of S.G.15, were all invoiced for Grenada the next day, October 15 th. ${ }^{12}$

The importance of this is that all copies of S.G. 15 were sent to Grenada and no extra copies were retained in England. All copies of S.G. 14 were also sent to Grenada except the 60 sheets of spoiled stamps. The author has concluded that these 60 sheets (or at least a portion of this printers waste) have come on to the philatelic market and comprise the supply of unused multiples of S.G.14. The illustration on the cover of the June issue of $B C P J$ shows a typical example of an unused S.G. 14 multiple - i.e., a multiple that was part of the 60 sheets of spoiled stamps. It is a bottom marginal block of six with the comb-perforation gauge 14 bisecting the top name tablet and the vertical comb perforations missing the margins between the stamps.

Thus S.G. 15 came into existence because Somerset House bungled the perforation job. Blame for this also must be laid on the shoulders of Perkins Bacon, who produced the original plate of 1 d . stamps with inadequate margins between the stamps. Perkins Bacon should have been aware that the Somerset House comb-perforation machine could not be used to perforate stamps from plates with such narrow margins.

In the author's opinion, there is no visible color difference between stamps from these 40 new sheets (S.G.15) and those from the 1,020 original sheets (S.G.14). The characteristics of S.G. 15 are the same as S.G.14: shades from green to yellow-green, rough perforations, upright large-star watermark - Grenada's only 1d. stamp perforated by Perkins Bacon with this watermark in the upright position.

## Known Examples of S.G. 15

Alfred Charlton, in his usually accurate writings on Grenada, does make errors in his description of S.G.15. He writes: "Some sheets of the One Penny value of 1873 were so badly perforated that they were withdrawn from use.... [They] were replaced by Perkins, Bacon with sheets watermarked large star sideways, clean cut perforation 15, and in the colour of the One Penny small star watermark." ${ }^{13}$ This statement should be corrected as follows: 1) it is the 1d. stamp of December 1875, not 1873; 2) the watermark is upright rather than sideways; 3) the 15 gauge perforation is rough rather than cleancut; and 4) the color is green to yellow-green. At the time Charlton wrote his Grenada work, he only knew of "one strip of four and three singles, all used." ${ }^{14}$

Prior to writing this article, the author had found four additional used copies of S.G. 15 (illustrated in Figure 4). The color of one is yellow-green and the other three are green. All four of the author's used copies are from parish post offices, the strikes are weak but three of the examples have double-circle "B" postmarks of with dates in October and November. Two legible dates are October 30 and November 7. The year date is missing the last digit in all three cases; we know that in 1877 , the " $B$ " cancel of the parish post office of Victoria had only one " 7 " slug in the year date. The fourth example is dated "FEB 78 ": we know that in 1878 the "C" cancel of the parish post office of Sauteurs had only the slugs " 78 " in the year date.

Who says philatelic writing does not pay! After writing the above paragraph and after photographing the four stamps illustrated, I checked my holdings of Grenada parish postmarks and discovered a fifth copy of S.G. 15 in my collection! The color of the stamp is green (actually a dark green) and the postmark is a doublecircle "B" of NOV. 22 187[7].

The strip of four reported by Charlton is still the only used multiple known of this stamp. It was offered in the sale of the Hackmey collection of Grenada, with the fol-


Figure 4
lowing lot description: "Lot 114, Used, 1d. green horizontal strip of four, very fine and one of the most important rarities of Grenada. S.G.15, £7200+. Photo (colour). Est. $£ 5,000 .{ }^{15}$ The strip was canceled with the GPO "A15" obliterator first sent to Grenada in 1858 to cancel G.B. stamps used at the St. George's post office. This strip is the only used example known to the author that does not have a parish postmark on it.

Charles Freeland has noted two single used copies that have come up for auction a number of times over the years. Both examples may have been known to Charlton. One copy first appeared in a 1963 Harmer Rooke sale. ${ }^{16}$ The other example last appeared in a 1982 Robson Lowe sale. ${ }^{17}$ Although the strikes on both are very weak, both appear to have parish postmarks.

Only one unused copy of S.G. 15 is known to have surfaced since the publication of Charlton's handbook in 1955. Charles Freeland has noted that it was offered by Harmers of London in 1967, with the following description:

> Lot 264, Unused, 18751 d . Green, perf. 15 , S. G .15 , an unused copy centred to top-left and a trifle soiled on perfs., also wmk. has been outlined in pencil on reverse, nevertheless a good example of this extremely rare stamp. Unpriced unused, cat. $£ 150$ used. With "ROYAL" certificate (1967). E £100?

In 1981, this same stamp was offered again, this time by Stanley Gibbons in New York City, with the following description:

Lot 181, Unused, 1875 1p Green, perf. 15
(S.G.15), unused, one of the rarities in Grenada philately, believed unique unused, R.P.S. Cert. (1967) ... (S.G.) $\$ 3,800 .{ }^{19}$

The only other copy of S.G. 15 known to the author was reported to him by the owner of the British Commonwealth Stamp Company of White Plains, New York. This is a used copy, but the author has not seen the stamp and so is unable to tell whether it was used at the GPO or at a parish post office.

Summarizing, this makes a used strip of four and three used singles reported by Charlton, five used singles in the author's collection, one used copy found by the British Commonwealth Stamp Company, and one unused single. Other copies of S.G. 15 undoubtedly exist, either correctly classified in Grenada collections as S.G. 15 or waiting to be classified as such. It is a rare stamp, but it can be found with diligent searching in unsorted lots of Grenada. Good hunting!

## Notes (cont. from Part I)

10. Easton. De La Rue History., p. 225.
11. See Easton. Ibid., p. 808 for a listing of the perforation work done for British colonies in 1875.
12. Easton. Ibid., p. 823.
13. Alfred Charlton. The Postal History and Postage Stamps of Grenada. Leominster, U.K., Pemberton, 1955, p. 16.
14. Charlton. Ibid., p. 16.
15. Christie's Robson Lowe Ltd. Grenada: the Joseph Hackmey Collection. London, November 26, 1985.
16. Harmer Rooke \& Co. Ltd. Catalogue of the Specialized Issues of Grenada. London, April 25, 1963, lot 103.
17. Robson Lowe Ltd. Barbados, Grenada and Cayman Islands. London, February 10, 1982, lot 333.
18. H. R. Harmer Ltd. British Commonwealth (including Collections of Seychelles, Cape, Cyprus, Grenada, etc.). London, October 17, 1967.
19. Stanley Gibbons Auctions. Outstanding Stamps and Covers of the World. New York, February 18, 1981.
[Photographs courtesy of Patricia Stilwell Walker]

## Book Review

Morris H. Ludington and Michael R. Rego, The Furness Line to Bermuda, Monograph No. 11 (British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group, 1991). Softcover, spiral-bound, 60 pages. Price: $\$ 15$ postpaid (U.S.), $\$ 16$ (overseas, surface mail).

The Furness Line to Bermuda by Morris Ludington and Michael Rego, published as BCPSG Monograph No. 11, is a valuable addition to Bermudian postal history. However, it is more than just a philatelic reference book, for it contains a considerable amount of background material about the shipping line itself. It begins with a five-page history of the Furness Bermuda Line, which took over from the Quebec Steamship Company in 1919, after the latter had been serving Bermuda for over 40 years. This is followed by a brief description of the Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Company, another part of Furness, Withy \& Company, which had a much lesser association with Bermudian postal history, but will be of some interest to British

Caribbean collectors.
The next section contains illustrations of the many handstruck markings on letters mailed at sea on the various steamers, together with details of their use. This is augmented with reproductions of 37 covers having some of those markings, as well as others put on by a sender, such as a manuscript "Per $\mathrm{s} / \mathrm{s}$ Dominica" or a typescript "Per S.S. Nerissa."

For the older readers, such as myself, who had the pleasure of watching or travelling on some of the Furness Bermuda ships, which in their day were in the forefront of marine technology, there are 22 illustrations (presumably company postcards) of many of them.

The monograph concludes with four pages of a selection of Furness advertisements from the 1920s and early 1930s, followed by the authors' request that anyone having additional information should get in touch with them at the addresses given. - Jack Arnell

## Postal History of U.S. Forces in Trinidad and Tobago

## Addenda and Corrigenda

by Ron Wike

Since the original final draft of this monograph was first sent to the editor of the journal in early 1990, a number of additions, new early or late dates of usage, etc. have come to light. Some revisions were forwarded to Mark Swetland in time to be incorporated into the various parts as they were being readied for publication. The others are listed below, with cross-references to the whole number and page of the issue to which they pertain.

W/N 155, p. 59
Add:
USS 14 USS Clemson; EKD = 10th March 1941;
W/N 156, p. 94
Amend:
USN 12 LKD = 23rd June 1944;

## Add:

USN 15 EKD = 1st May 1944.
The pairs of datestamps USN $10 \&$ USN 12 , and USN 11 \& USN 15 are probably the same cancels with variable positions for month/day/year/time. The time may be omitted and/or the position of the month/day/year in the cancel may vary. The listing only shows the "time omitted" variation.


USS 14

W/N 156, p. 96
Amend:
USNC 5 EKD is amended to 15th April 1944
USNC 7 EKD is amended to 9th March 1943
Add:
USNC 11 OFFICIAL U.S. NAVY COMMUNICATION/EXEMPT FROM CENSORSHIP

This rubber handstamp is known used to a local Trinidad address on an "Official" envelope from NAVY 117, dated 19th June 1944

## W/N 156, p. 97

Add:
By early 1943, the U.S. Navy had recognised the advantages of the Gulf of Paria as a safe training area, and carriers and destroyers were using the gulf as a "shakedown" area. The DD-DE Shakedown Task Group, Fleet Operational Training Command, United States Atlantic Fleet was operating out of Trinidad by $1944 .{ }^{13.14}$

W/N 157, p. 136
Amend:
USAH 13 LKD $=27$ th November 1943


USN 15

USAH 18


## Add:

USAH 18 A proof copy for APO 803A only is known to exist.

W/N 158, p. 23
Add:
USACT 2 OFFICIAL TRINIDAD BASE FORCE ..CHIEF CLERK

This rubber handstamp is known used to a local Trinidad address on an "Official" envelope from
"TRINIDAD BASE COMMAND U.S. ARMY OFFICE OF G2 TRINIDAD BWI. APO 868"
cancelled with USAM 2 dated 8th August 1942.
W/N 158, p. 24
Add to references:
14 Correspondence from Ben Ramkissoon, U.S.A.
Shown above is a map showing the various "sectors" of operation of U.S. Forces in the Caribbean area during the Second World War. The map shows clearly the strategic importance of Trinidad and the reason for such a strong U.S. Forces presence there. The map is from The U-Boat War in the Caribbean, by G.T.M. Kelshall, and is reproduced here, in reduced form, by courtesy of the author.

## Season's Greetings to $\mathfrak{A l l}$ !

# The George Farington Letter 

by Robert V. Swarbrick

A recent purchase of the early letter illustrated unravelled a most interesting story that is possibly worth relating.

In 1795 an Act was passed to allow sailors, marines and soldiers of non-commissioned rank to send and receive letters from relatives at the privileged rate of 1 d , irrespective of where they were serving. Certain ground rules had to be observed in the use of this system and the penalties for misuse were severe.

Because of the rarity factor, these examples of military mail have become highly collectable and can be related to specific campaigns and battles. Letters to serving military personnel are somewhat rarer than those in the reverse direction, and the survival rate has not been very high.

It was with great pleasure, therefore, that I was able to purchase the letter shown, sent from Waltham Cross, London, to H.M.S. Topaze, "at the Island of Jamaica". From its contents I felt that I should try to find out more about the circumstances surrounding it and why it had survived a double journey across the Atlantic.

Written in 1801, it is addressed to George Farington on board H.M.S. Topaze. The unusual spelling of the ship's name meant that it was almost certainly a French vessel captured and recommissioned by the Royal Navy. This recommissioning of captured craft was not uncommon, and unless there was a vessel of a similar name already in service, the original name was retained; indeed, it was considered unlucky to change it.

The main requirement set out to ensure the passage of the letter at the special rate was that it should be prepaid - thus the first handstamp "WALTHAM/CROSS" gives us the origin - a red "PAID" handstamp coupled with the manuscript paid 1d, also in red, completes the formula prior to posting. There is no mention of rank in the address, and this I found unusual, so I decided to research its origin at the Public Record Office at Kew.

I referred to the Crew Muster Book and the ship's captain's $\log$ of the Topaze, and the story gra-
dually unfolded. George Farington joined the Navy as a volunteer at the age of 15 . His uncle already served on board the Topaze as a lieutenant, and it was probably through his influence that George joined the same ship.

Born on 25th November 1782 in Hertford, he was accepted as a boy seaman until his eighteenth birthday, when he was reclassified as an " AB Volunteer, 3rd Class." As a volunteer, he was differently classified and messed from the other crew members, most of whom had been press-ganged.

He did not smoke, and sent what money he could to his mother. Sadly, he died at sea on the 23rd August 1801; the Muster Book simply states "D/D"- Discharged Dead. The Ship's Log is little more explicit: "He departed this life and was buried at sea."

His death was not the first amongst the ship's company on this cruise. Yellow fever - one of the then scourges of the tropics - decimated the crew, and burials were a daily occurrence. Even the Captain succumbed on the 8th September 1801.

Whilst unfortunately the perils of yellow fever were ever present to those on the "Jamaica Station" and on the island, it is interesting to note that Maria, Lady Nugent - wife of the Governor of Jamaica - recorded the return of the ship and the sorry plight of its crew in her diary entry for the 13th September 1801, as follows:

> Had a dreadful night. Poor Lord Hugh sailed in the Tisiphone only on Thursday morning, and died before 8 on Friday. It seems that, just as the ship got under way on Thursday, he received a great shock, on hearing of the arrival of the Topaze, with the loss of Captain Church, and twenty or thirty of his crew, by the yellow fever.

Thus it would seem probable that the young sailor never received this letter; probably it was placed unopened with his effects and returned to his mother. Sad though the story is - at least, out of the misery of his death - we have gained something and he will be remembered for many years to come. Semmans, or Soldier's Luller, umil if it lic not in all vespects cunformuble to the above Regulations, to eharge it with full Penstage, recullectung thme though the Law has given the indulgence to Seamen and Snidien throughout Itis Alujesty's Dominions, yet in such l'arts of those Dominions with which there is no cummunieution by l'ucket Buats, this l'rivilege cunnot le enjojed.
 in the Hortours, and on the Coasts of those Cnuntrife, have the Privilege c.tented to them, and single Letters of Senmen nund Suldiers ma! necordingly puss fur One I'enny, under the usual Restrictions - They ation pasi for One P'enny do Sacily, and to the Shipe ibn the Mestiterinnenn, being conveyed by the Packed Doots to Gibrallar and Alntes, Lluces willine the King's Doninions.
 or Soldier, whether in the United Kinginom or ill any of Ilis Alnjestys Duminions abruad, wishout which it eannot pass fur Une lenay, nar then untess the l'ening be poid as the Time of pulting the said Letier into the $\Gamma$ oss ()ffice, in confurmity to the preceding Ariceles.

SEAMEN.
SOLDIERS.
Fron A. ISold, Seaman, II. MI.S Victory, (Ace, the Direction af ita latier io be inereried.) From ^ Dol.d, Scrjeant (Sc.) Gu Reg'. Fool. (here ith Direction of ile Letien to be inceried)
CuAA. Dausturse, Capming for uflier Commandinge Olficer) H.A1.S. Victury.


Cill:- Dicisterss. Culonel (or other Cimmanting Olfeer) 60 lieg'. Juut.

In A. Bolis.
D'rivale do Meg'. Fuot (or Sctjrunt, Curpiral, \&e.)


Letter from London to "M" George Farrington, H.M. Ship La Topaze, at the Island of Jamaica," dated 19 JY 19/1801; prepaid 1d., the concessionary rate. In the background, an extract from the legislation ( 35 Geo. III, c. 52) granting the special rate.

## Caribbean Round-Up

The "Lady" Boat Markings

In the April 1984 journal, Mike Rego published a summary of what was known about the "Lady" boat markings, complete with illustrations of those which had been recorded up to that time. Among the straightline markings (generic type B), he reported those of the "Lady Nelson," the "Lady Hawkins," the "Lady Somers," and the "Lady Rodney." Charles Freeland has since found an example of the "Lady Drake" straightline, on a cover from Dominica to Canada, dated 17 March 1929.

## LADY DRAKE

## MAILED AT SEA

(More Round-Up items on page 163)

# Updating The Postal History of the Cayman Islands 

by Thomas E. Giraldi

The following changes and additions will update The Postal History of the Cayman Islands, written by Peter McCann and myself, and published last year. I would

## Georgetown

## CANCELLATIONS

## Type 14

EKD: 2 May 1988
LKD: current 1991
26.5 \& 16.5 mm
black

## Machine Cancels

## Type M4

EKD: June 1988
LKD: current 1991
26.5 mm (datestamp) \& 30 mm (lines)
black
Type M5
EKD: 19 January 1990
LKD: current 1991
25.5 mm (datestamp) \& 35 mm (lines)
black
Miscellaneous Marks
Type MISC 4
EKD: January 1990
LKD: current 1991
31 mm
red, purple; used on large quantities of commercial mail
like to thank James Podger and Barry Friedman for their input.


## Boddentown

Type 6
EKD: 17 April 1990
LKD: current 1991
26.5 \& 16.5 mm


## Official Marks

Additions to Type 3C2a
COMPUTER SERVICES / CAYMAN ISLANDS EKD: 28 November 1990; current 1991

THE WATER AUTHORITY / CAYMAN ISLANDS EKD: 16 November 1990; current 1991

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT / TEACHERS CENTRE
EKD: 6 January 1991; current 1991
GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES/ CAYMAN ISLANDS
EKD: 7 November 1990; current 1991
Addition to Type 3C2b
CAYMAN ISLANDS MUSEUM OFFICE EKD: 28 September 1989; current 1991

A new official mark type has also been seen. We will call this type 2C6, with subdivisions a, b, \& c, similar to type 3C2.

Type 2C6a
PRISON DEPARTMENT / CAYMAN ISLANDS EKD: 11 January 1991; current 1991

Type 2C6b
CAYMAN NATIONAL ARCHIVE
EKD: 31 December 1990; current 1991

Type 2C6c
EDUCATION, ENVIRONMENT, RECREATION
AND CULTURE / CAYMAN ISLANDS
EKD: 19 November 1990; current 1991


British Caribbean Philatelic Joumal VoL 31, No. 4; W/N 161 - December 1991

## Registration

## Georgetown

Amend EKD of Type R10(H) to 10 July 1930.

A new type of self-adhesive label is now being used at the G.P.O.:

Type R26(L)
EKD: 16 June 1989
LKD: current 1991
$37 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$
dark blue; the words "CAYMAN ISLANDS" are 20 mm long; seen with and without the words "CAYMAN ISLANDS."

A new type of rubber handstamp is now known for East End, Savannah, and West Bay.

## East End

Type R3(H)
EKD: 8 February 1990
LKD: current 1991
$62 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$
black

## Savannah

Type R2(H)
EKD: November 1990
LKD: current 1991
$62 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$
black

## West Bay

## Type R2(H)

EKD: 17 August 1990
LKD: current 1991
$62 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$
purple


## Postal Stationery

Two new air letters have been issued to commemorate the centenary of the Cayman Islands Post Office (1889-1989).

10c Issued on 12 April 1989 (H\&G FG17)
indicium similar to S.G. 636 multicolored on blue paper depicts the Hell post office $209 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$

15¢ Issued on 12 April 1989 (H\&G FG18)
indicium similar to S.G. 637
multicolored on blue paper
depicts an airplane and a sailboat
$209 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$


## First Flights

A new cachet for type AM7C has been discovered. This is a rectangular boxed handstamp reading: "FIRST JET

FLIGHT/BOEING 727/FROM GRAND CAYMAN, C.I./TO MIAMI, FLORIDA."


## A Further Update

Editor's Note: After Tom's article had been prepared for the journal, the following note and accompanying illustration were received from James Podger:
"Recently discovered airletter. Note that the flight number is 402 , whereas in the publication of T. E. Giraldi and P. P. McCann the flight number is 403. Is this a variation of AM7B, AM7C or, as I suspect, a new firstflight discovery? I would appreciate any information to shed some light on this. D. J. Podger, 10 Charlecote Close, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU14 7EG, England."


## Book Review

E. V. Toeg, FRPSL, The Leeward Islands Adhesive Fees Stamps, British West Indies Study Circle, 1991. ISBN 0-9506535-2-7. Plastic covers; iv+72 pages, $81^{1 / 4} \times 11^{3 / 4}$ "; illustrations. Available from S. E. Papworth, 1 Chapel Lane, Glentworth, Gainsborough, Lincs. DN 21 5DE, U.K.

Price for orders received by the end of February 1992: $£ 12$ (US\$22.50, surface postpaid) for BWISC or BCPSG members; $£ 14$ (US\$25) for non-members. From March 1, 1992: $£ 14$ to BWISC members only, $£ 16$ (US $\$ 30$ ) to nonmembers. Checks should be made payable to BWISC.

Author Toeg has produced a most useful work on a lesserknown and neglected collecting area - the adhesive stamps used to harvest the judicial fees required on certain documents in the federal colony's court system of the Leeward Islands. The material has been compiled from the De La Rue archive records (National Postal Museum, London), the Crown Agents archive records (British Library), information published in the BWISC Bulletin, and several Leeward Islands specialist collectors. This provides a solid basis for a comprehensive treatment of a little-recorded subject.

The monograph is arranged and indexed in three sections. Details are presented for the design, production, requisitions, and distribution of the FEES issues released during the reigns of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, and King George V.

The first FEES were issued in 1882 - eight years before the first Leeward postage and revenue series. There were subsequent issues in 1902, 1907, 1916, and 1921. I particularly appreciated the inclusion of an explanation of the purpose of the FEES stamps: court documents relating to property (owner-
ship, transfer, etc.). This information seems to be generally lacking in the literature on revenues.

Cancellation devices are extensively treated for each reign; indeed, about 45 per cent of the text pages are devoted to the illustration and discussion of cancels. Various extant types of cancelling devices are shown and discussed for the Magistrates' Courts of Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher, and the Virgin Islands. There is also a discussion of lesser-known perfin-like punched initials on the KEVII issues.

This work belongs on the shelf of all Leeward Islands and revenue specialists. It would be an asset to anyone with general interests in revenues or in the issues of the British West Indies. - Paul A. Larsen

## BCPSG Regional Meeting in Los Angeles

A regional meeting of the BCPSG was held during SESCAL 91 (Los Angeles) on October 12th. A total of 14 members were present at the show, but only seven were able to attend the meeting, which was also attended by three guests, two of whom expressed interest in joining the Group. Four displays were given: the 1920 Victory issue of Barbados (B. Watts), the 1900 Turks \& Caicos Is. first issue (L. Zell), 19th-century essays, proofs, specimens and issued stamps of the B.V.I. (J. Fredrick), and BWI money orders and imperial reply coupons (J. Noll, a guest). - Jay Fredrick

## Antigua: The Plating of the Queen Victoria 1d.

by Peter Brooks

(Continued from W/N 158)
19. Horizontal scuff in engine turning below PE.

Short vertical scratch in frame lines at bottom right. Short line in crown at 2 nd level from hair.
Scratch in left frame lines by 4th lozenge up.
20. Re-entry: Marks from original entry in ONE PENNY and in duplicated frame lines.
Marks from original entry present but less obvious in ANTIGUA.
Shading on Queen's face, crown, etc. duplicated.
Vertical scratch from 8 crosses frame lines over U.
Diagonal scratch across 1st row of diamonds below 1st A.
Scratch cuts off left leg of 1st A.
Scratch across diamonds below 1st A.
Scratch on left leg of 1st A.
21. Section at base of neck cut off by vertical scratch which continues cutting through back of P at base and across frame line into 33.
Scuff in engine turning below NN.

22. Vertical scratches inside and outside right frame lines by 1 st to 3rd lozenges down.
Horizontal scratch beneath frame line at bottom left to below $O$ and another doubling outer frame line below PEN.
23. Diagonal scratch and dab of colour in O at 7 o'clock.

Scratch in frame lines below left edge of value tablet.
Scratch in right frame lines by 3rd lozenge down.
Outer right frame line extended downwards by a scratch.
24. Scratch beneath frame line below NN.
25. Flaw on Y.

Diagonal flaw of colour close behind bun between 14th and 15th rows of diamonds over Y.
Scuff across outside frame line at right level with 3rd lozenge up.
Short scratch in left frame lines between 2 nd and 3rd lozenges down.
26. O bisected by vertical scratch at 12 o'clock.

Flaw on Y.
Mark immediately behind bun on a line between 7th and 8th lozenges up.
Scuff under 8th lozenge up at right.
Scratch outside left frame line by 8th to 9 th lozenges up.
Marks in left frame line by 1st and 3rd lozenges down.
Scratch in right frame lines by 2 nd to 3 rd lozenges down.
27. Scratch outside left frame line by 8th to 9th lozenges up.
Long scratch across engine turning from outside frame at top right-hand corner bisecting 2nd lozenge down and continuing to behind bun near 6th lozenge down.
Diagonal scratch across right hand upright of N of ANTIGUA.
28. Horizontal scratch across N of ANTIGUA.

Short scratch across right outer frame line by 5 th lozenge up.
Extension down of outer frame line at left.
29. Diagonal scratch in heavier engine turning at rear of base of bun on level between 7th and 8th lozenges up.
Shorter diagonal scratch in lighter engine turning at rear of top of bun.
Slight dash at left of left leg of 1st A of ANTIGUA opposite cross bar.
Vertical scratch down across frame line over I crosses engine turning and just touching rear of $G$ into engine turning and hair above crown.
30. Short diagonal scratch above lozenge over N of ONE and diagonal scuff to left of same lozenge. These bisect each other.
Scratch bisects throat.
Long vertical scratch through shading at rear of neck into hair and reaches crown.
31. Flaw on round of $P$ at 3 o'clock.

Dot of colour at center of bottom bar of E of ONE.
32. Vertical scratch up left leg of 1st A.

Scuffs across heavier engine turning to right of base of bun level with 7th lozenge up.
33. Considerable vertical scratches inside and outside frame line at bottom right up to 3rd lozenge.

Scratch down from 21 crosses frame line through I and into crown.
34. Scratch in left frame lines by 7th lozenge down and higher by 1st lozenge down.
35. Scratch from 47 through frame lines and across 1 st lozenge up at right continues through engine turning to left of 4th lozenge up.
Scratch outside left frame line by 1st to 2nd lozenges up.
Diagonal scratch in right frame lines by 6th lozenge up.
Scuff across left frame lines between 4th and 5th lozenges up.
36. Indentation to bottom at right of left arm of Y.

Short vertical scratch in frame lines at bottom left.
Scratch in left frame lines by 1st lozenge up.
Horizontal scratch outside frame line at top left.
Scratch outside left frame line by 7th to 9 th lozenges up.
37. Flaw in O at 2 o'clock.

Flaw on Y.
Scratch downward from front of crown over hair and face and to front of neck.
Diagonal scratch commencing to right of 6th lozenge down crosses right frame lines by 8 th lozenge down and continues to outer frame line of 38 .
Vertical converging scratches outside frame line at top left.
38. Scratch in frame lines below NNY.

Flaw on Y.
Vertical scratches outside left frame line by 1st to 2 nd lozenges down and by 4th and 5th lozenges down.
Doubling of inner vertical frame line at top right.
Diagonal scratch from 37 reaches outer left frame line by 6th lozenge up.
Scratch outside right frame line by 4th to 5th lozenges up.
39. Diagonal scratch across engine turning at bottom left corner below 1st lozenge extends down across N of 51 .
Vertical scratch outside left frame line opposite name tablet.
Scratch outside right frame line by 3rd to 4th lozenges up.
40. Re-entry?

N of ONE has two flakes of colour in central bar and diagonal scratch across top of right-hand upright.
Similar marks in 1st N of PENNY and marks in P and Y .
Vertical scratch outside right frame line by 7th to 9th lozenges up.
Diagonal scratch separates bottom bar of $E$ of ONE.
Diagonal scratch at bottom of central bar of 2nd N .
41. Horizontal scratch from 8th lozenge down across engine turning directly into eye and across hair.
At top left diagonal scratch from frame line crosses 1st lozenge down across tip of name tablet and into upper frame line over N .
Scratch down through engine turning crosses $O$ at 12
o'clock and 7 o'clock into frame line of 53
A second scratch through right of $O$ down to 6 o'clock.
42. Short scuff into base of lower lip.

Scratch in left frame lines by 3rd lozenge down.
43. Scratch in frame lines below NE.

Scratch beneath frame line below NY.
44. Long horizontal scratch to left of left hand row of lozenges from 5th to 9 th up with a parallel scratch adjacent to inner frame line from 7th to 9 th lozenges down.
Vertical scratch on right hand upright of $U$ into top frame lines.
45. Vertical scratch in frame lines at bottom right.

Horizontal scratch through ONE PENNY.
Scratch in top frame lines over 1st A.
Scratch down across frame lines just touches outside top of right hand upright of $U$.
Scratches cross at right top corner inside frame lines. One scratch extends to 46 through engine turning over AN.
46. Scratch from 45 crosses top of stamp and slopes into name tablet over AN.
47. Scratch begins just above base of bun crossing through 8th lozenge up and into 48.
Scratch in engine turning below NN.
Scratch from right of 3rd lozenge up at left.
Vertical scratch up from 59 touching left corner of value tablet continues up stamp passing between A and N into upper frame lines.
Diagonal scratch cuts off top right corner through frame lines into 35.
Scratch in left frame lines by 4th to 5 th lozenges down.
48. Scratch from 47 bends slightly and passes between 8th and 9th lozenges up to end on lower lip.
Scratch in frame lines below O .
Short horizontal scratch in neck.
49. Flaw on Y.

Short stroke of colour in engine turning over 1st N of PENNY.
Slight scratch extends the join with right leg of 1st N of PENNY.
Scratches outside left frame line by 4th to 5th lozenges down and by 7th to 8th lozenges up.
50. Scratch up from top of G of 62 crosses into back of E of PENNY and into neck.
Flaw on Y.
Short scratch cuts off extreme of right arm of T.
Dab of colour outside left frame line just below 8th lozenge down.
51. Prominent scratch down from 39 separates left leg of N of ANTIGUA and ends in front of crown.
Scratch across left arm of Y continues into top of right leg of N .
Scratches outside right frame line by 7th to 9th lozenges up.
Scratch down through frame line over G.
52. Scratch commencing in base of E of PENNY passes down through engine turning and frame line ending outside frame line below edge of value tablet.

Scratch across engine turning to right of value tablet just above 1st lozenge up.
Double horizontal scratch commences in crown, crosses engine turning through 4th lozenge down and frame lines into 53 continuing under AN and finishing in base of T .
Diagonal scratch from engine turning passes beneath tip of nose across upper lip and into neck.
53. Short vertical scratch in frame lines at bottom right.

Diagonal scratch across central bar of 1st N of PENNY.
Double scratch from 52 crosses into stamp through 3rd lozenge down and below AN ending in base of T .
Downward scratch cuts off right leg of 1st A of ANTIGUA.
Scratch down from O of 41 crosses frame line passes through 1st lozenge down and into left frame lines bisecting the double scratch from 52.
Horizontal scratch across left frame lines and through top of 1st lozenge up and into $O$ at 8 o'clock.
Horizontal scratch touching outer left frame line by 5th lozenge up.
54. Double horizontal scratch outside frame line below EN.
Diagonal scratch across center of right leg of 1st A. Scratch in frame lines over N.
Horizontal scratch from rear of head beneath 6th row of diamonds below A .
55. Short scratch above frame line over 1st A.

Scratch in left frame lines by 8th lozenge up.
Extension downward of outer left frame line.
Diagonal scratch in engine turning over and between I and G.
Scratch down to right frame line from 6th lozenge down.
56. Scratch from below 2nd lozenge over N of ONE crosses engine turning to throat and joins a vertical scratch across neck.
Slightly off-vertical scratch outside left frame line by 1st and 3rd lozenges down.
Scratches on left leg of N of ANTIGUA like a V on its side.
Horizontal scratch across top of right leg of N of ANTIGUA.
57. Vertical scratch from 69 bisects N of ONE and continues almost to Queen's neck.
Mark across left hand upright of 2nd N of PENNY.
Diagonal scratch across heavier engine turning to right of 6th lozenge down below 1st A.
Scratches outside right frame line by 3rd lozenge down.
58. Heavy scratches in left frame lines up whole stamp.

Scratch beneath frame line below NY.
Diagonal scratch across right hand leg of N of ANTIGUA.
59. Scratch up from 71 crosses $O$ through left and extends up through lozenges at left, curving slightly to right into 47.

Heavy scratches in right frame lines by 6th lozenge up to 6th lozenge down.
Horizontal scratch across upper left of N of ANTIGUA.
Scratch in left frame lines by 4th lozenge up.
Doubling of inner frame line at top right.
60. Parallel horizontal scratches above frame line at left.
61. Flaw on Y.

Flaw (dot) in left frame line by 4th lozenge down.
Horizontal scuff scratch across 8th row of diamonds over O.
62. Diagonal scratch from base of E across 1 st N and into top of 2 nd N of PENNY.
Horizontal scratch cuts off base of neck.
Scratch from top of G at 1 o'clock crosses into 50.
Short diagonal scuff across left frame lines by 8th lozenge up.
63. Center bar of E of ONE has dash of colour at right.

Vertical scratch from behind mouth to behind eye.
Diagonal scratch into hair above eye.
Scratch inside frame line by 9 th lozenge at right.
Scratch outside right frame line by 8th lozenge up.
64. Elliptical scratch through frame line below ENN.

Vertical scratch across bars of E of PENNY from 76.
Short vertical scratch beneath base of bun.
Diagonal double scratch down to right from base of bun passes between 5th and 6th lozenges up and across frame line.
65. Stroke of colour top right of 1st A.

Mark of colour in top of I.
Scratch in top frame lines over ANTIG.
Scratch cuts off tip of nose and rises between 7th and 8th lozenges down across frame line.
Scratch crosses 5th lozenge up at right of stamp and reaches outer frame line of 66 .
66. Scratch from center of round of $P$ passes downward through ENN and diagonal scratch across center of same E .
Scratch from 65 meets outer frame line at left between 4th and 5th lozenges up.
Scratch in top frame lines over 1st A.
Scratch in frame lines below NN.
67. Jagged diagonal mark rises into stamp below E of ONE.
Flaw on $G$ on inner curve at 12 o'clock.
Vertical scratch crosses engine turning into bottom bar of $E$ of ONE.
68. Scratch outside right frame line by 3rd lozenge up.

Extension to top frame line at right.
69. Diagonal scratch in left frame lines by 8 th lozenge up.
Diagonal scratch in G at 8 o'clock.
Scratch from 57 continues down to inner frame line over and to right of first A.
Scratch outside right frame line by 6th to 8th lozenges down.
[To be continued]

# Barbados A New Duplex Mark? 

by Clifford J. Abram

I was fortunate enough recently to purchase a shoebox full of covers, wrappers, etc. containing the "Barbados Prices Current" lists, market reports, etc., which in themselves will make interesting reading, particularly the arrivals and departures of shipping.

These covers date from 1901-1908. My primary interest was the postmarks, and in this I was not disappointed, for among the many marks and dates I checked, I have found what I believe to be an unrecorded mark. The details are as follows.

The first appearance is of the C. 4 duplex mark as per Clarke, Radford and Cave. There is an 4 mm gap between the c.d.s. and the open bootheel obliterator, and the dateline is at varying angles, as described for the C. 4 mark. The major difference is in the c.d.s. itself: it is unquestionably the E. 7 mark, 20 mm in diameter, with the first and last letters of "Barbados" being above the dateline, and all the other letters and numerals conforming to the characteristics of the E. 7 mark.

The five examples I have found have dates spanning a two-month period: one is dated NO 9/01; two are dated NO 23/01, and two are dated JA 8/02. These five
examples lead me to believe it is a substantiated mark rather than a chance placing of an open bootheel alongside the c.d.s. I would appreciate any comments from other members with similar collecting habits, and would suggest it might be worthwhile to check all duplex marks. The four markings shown here give sufficient material to check any aspect of this duplex mark.

Also included with the Barbados documents were a number of similar items - "Trinidad Prices Current" lists, some in wrappers or envelopes, some just folded, all with Port of Spain postmarks. If any member collecting that area would like a copy, please write to me as New London, R.R. 6, Kensington, P.E.I., Canada, C0B 1M0. I would happy to let you have a copy.

## Reference

George L.W. Clarke, Reynold Radford, and Stephen Cave, Barbados Post Office Markings to 1981, British West Indies Study Circle, 1982.


# Guyana Handstruck Slogans 

by Paul Raynor

Handstruck slogans have been used in Guyana since 1930. In their book on British Guiana philately, Townsend and Howe provided a listing of the slogan handstamps in use between 1930 and 1966. The only reference that I have seen to handstruck slogans used since Independence is contained in Mike Rego's work on Georgetown postmarks in the BCPJ, which mentioned some of these marks.

The listing that follows includes Mike's examples, along with more recent material. Handstamps used on FDCs have not been included. The slogans listed are those found on commercial mail, both local and overseas. It is possible for mail to pick up more than one handstamp, but this appears to be unusual. Slogans are sometimes struck over the stamps, but I have seen only one case in which a slogan has been used as the sole cancel.

## No. Subject

1 International Rice Year 1966 / GUYANA RICE WEEK - 18 TH - 24 TH SEPT.

2 STOP / ACCIDENTS
(a) box -34 mm by 78 mm
(b) box -22 mm by 47 mm

3 BUY TREASURY / SAVINGS CERTIFICATES / Black NOW- / AND DOUBLE YOUR MONEY

4 ADVANCE ? CAMPAIGN / ?
51972 Year of Performance
6 POLIO KILLS AND CRIPPLES / PROTECT YOUR CHILD NOW

7 UNIVERSITY OF GUYANA / 1963-1973 / 10 Years of Higher Education

8 Protect Our Manatees
9 INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR 1975
10 BWIA International / 35 years Service
11 In Service to the Caribbean for 35 Years
12 BWIA International / We are 35 years old / and / Proud to serve you

The listing is incomplete in terms of the periods of use and the slogans used. None are recorded for nine of the 26 years since Independence, and for some years, only a single cancel has been listed. I would be delighted to hear from people with copies of these or other Guyana slogans so that the listing can be updated. Write to me at 1466 Hope Road, North Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V7P 1W8.

## References

Rego, Michael R. "G.P.O. Georgetown postal markings in Guyana." BCPJ, vol. 22, April 1982, W/N 120: 64-65; October 1982, W/N 122: 116.
Townsend, W. A., and F. G. Howe. The Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana. London, Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1970, p. 352-353.

## Colour Dates of Use

Black
1966, September 6-24
Violet
Black
Black
Violet
Black

Black
Black
Black

Black

Black
Black
Black
Black
Violet

1967, February 6
1967, February 6
1984, September 26
1969, February 6
1967, December 30

1971, September 11
1972, February 8 - March 9
1973, April 6

1973, October 8-10

1973, October 23
1975, ?
1975, December 31
1975, December 31
1976, October 9

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## 11".

## POLIO KILLS ANO CRIPPLES, PROTECT YOUR CHILD NOW :



17 The Post Has No Frontiers / Universal Postal Union Day / OCTOBER 91981

18 BUY MORE NOW / DEFENCE PREMIUM DEVELOPMENT

19 Pay your light bill at the / nearest Post Office

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-APARTHEID YEAR / Georgetown / Guyana / 1978 The Post - Messsenger / OF PEACE / OCTOBER 9, 1986

THE POST - DISTANCE NO PROBLEM

HAVE YOU TAKEN OUT / YOUR RADIO LICENCE? / IF NOT, DO SO NOW.

Amnesty International / Caribbean Week / April 18 - 251990.

Amnesty International / Caribbean Week / April 18-25, 1990

Violet

Black
Black
Black
Black

Violet

Black
Black Blue

Black

Black
Black
Black

Black
Black
1978, July 31

1979, June 26
1981, March 30
1981(?), August 6
1981, October 8

1982, April 28

1983, March 31 - April 8
1983, October 14-21
1983, October 27
1983, October 14-21

1983, December 13-16
1984, October 10-13
1984, October 19

1984/1985??
1986, October 6-9

Blue $\quad 1987$, October 8

Violet
1988, March 31

Black

Black

1990 ?

1990, April 17

## The Bermuda Stamp Design Advisory Committee

by Jack Arnell

As the chairman of the Stamp Design Advisory Committee for the Bermuda Post Office since 1977, I have had an opportunity to appreciate its effectiveness, which is due in large part to the way it is allowed to function. There is virtually no interference in its deliberations, and
its recommendations are almost always accepted.
Fortunately, the membership has been essentially stable for a number of years, primarily because of the backgrounds of the seven members and their individual interests. While two of us are retired, the remainder
consist of an art and photograph collector and exhibitor, a commercial artist, a commercial printer, a photographer, and a print and old-book dealer. In addition, four are active collectors of Bermudian or associated philately/ postal history, and two are recognized philatelic authors. This collective knowledge is invaluable in refining preliminary artist designs of forthcoming issues.

The basic policy is to produce four special issues a year, of four or six stamps each - generally four, but six when the subject warrants greater exposure, such as in the Carriage issue (Transport IV, released on 21 March 1991). Because of the many requests to mark anniversaries and the like, we have a rule of thumb to consider none less than 50 years, and preferably 100 years. To meet the need for more recent special occasions or events, we use slogan datestamps, of which that marking the 25 th anniversary of the Duke of Edinburgh Award in Bermuda is the most recent.

We do not like omnibus issues, which are favoured
by the Crown Agents and many countries in the Commonwealth. When we reluctantly join in such issues, we insist that our stamps contain some Bermudian aspect, which is not always easy to find. When this is not possible, we have usually declined to participate.

There is no fixed period between definitive issues, which have 17 values, but eight to ten years is the norm. These have all had a local theme since the KGV 1936 issue. The post-World War II issues have been: Bermudian symbols (1953), Buildings (1962), Flowers (1970), Wildlife (1978-79), Ship Wrecks (1986). We are currently giving serious consideration to endemic fruits for the next definitive issue.

Mrs. Phyllis Basden, who is in charge of the Philatelic Bureau, acts as the committee's secretary and, as such, has to absorb our gratuitous advice and turn it into a stamp issue by an agreed date. Her office is also the contact point for collectors placing orders. As with all good secretaries, she is the backbone of our committee.

# News from the B.V.I. 

by Vernon W. Pickering

## Philatelic Sales Improving

Returning the Philatelic Bureau under the reins of the General Post Office is paying appreciable dividends. According to Postmistress Ritsia Turnbull, since the 1986 demise of Philatelists Ltd., the B.V.I. Philatelic Bureau has increased its local and overseas sales 300 per cent. Mrs. Turnbull disclosed that by 1988 sales had already doubled and in 1989 an even higher level was reached. She noted that the 1990 figures are in excess of those recorded for the previous year.

A worldwide survey carried out by a German stamp magazine shows that the conservative policy adopted by the B.V.I. postal authorities has placed the territory on the same pedestal as other philatelically popular countries. In reviewing the 1989 performance of 260 stampissuing entities, the Michel Rundschau magazine placed the British Virgin Islands among other highly collected countries such as Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Vatican City, and the Netherlands. The survey is being reported worldwide by the stamp media.

The excessive number of stamps issued by many postal administrations has resulted in many collectors discontinuing their new-issue subscriptions. Although some collectors persevere in their pursuit, most elect to focus their attention on stamp-issuing countries whose policy is consistently restrained by a conservative approach.

The number of collectors and stamp dealers subscribing to the new-issue service provided by the B.V.I. Philatelic Bureau, headed by Miss Charmaine M. Mercer, has remained stable with a slight upbeat.

For the last three years, a Stamp Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Financial Secretary, Mr. Robert Mathavious, has been revived. The Committee
meets at least three times a year to discuss matters pertaining to new stamps and to submit proposals. Mrs. Turnbull observed that the input of the Advisory Committee has been very constructive and, in some instances, "quite valuable."

In 1990, the British Virgin Islands issued a total of 35 stamps (including souvenir sheets). In 1991, the B.V.I. has already issued a set for the 30th anniversary of the National Parks Trust, a definitive set of 18 values depicting local flowers, and a set of eight stamps and two miniature sheets featuring local butterflies. Also included in the program are a set depicting West Indian fungi and the third part of the Columbus issue.

## B.V.I. Stamp Catalogue

In related news, it has been announced that a one-country stamp catalogue entirely devoted to B.V.I. issues from 1866 to 1991 is being completed by a well-known stamp expert. For more information, write to the B.V.I. Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 704, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. The publishers have disclosed that the British Virgin Islands Stamp Catalogue will include specialized listings with a considerable a mount of previously unpublished data. The catalogue is expected to price B.V.I. stamps at realistic levels.

## Second Annual Stamp Show Scheduled

The British Virgin Islands Philatelic Society has announced that it will hold its Second Annual Stamp and Coin Exhibition, Saturday and Sunday, February 1 and 2, at Barclays Bank, Road Town. The 1992 exhibition will celebrate the 500th anniversary of the landing of Christopher Columbus in America. The theme for the two-day
show is "Expanding Horizons: Exploring the World Through Stamps and Coins."

The show is intended to appeal to the general public, with stamps and coins from the early classic issues to modern topical material. However, there will also be specialized exhibits of British Virgin Islands stamps, as well as rare stamps of the United States and Canada on display.

The first exhibition, held in 1990, attracted a large number of visitors, including collectors from St. Thomas, Puerto Rico, St. Martin, and the United States.

For further details, write to the B.V.I. Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 704, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. Membership in the society is open to nonresidents and is free.

## New Issues

## Compiled by Bruce Watts

Bahamas - Hurricane awareness, set of four. Issue date: August 28th. Designed by Tony Theobald and printed by BDT International S.P. Denominations: 15q, hurricane Hugo; 40q, eye of a hurricane; 55 c , flooding caused by hurricane David; 604, Lockheed WP-3D Orion reconnaissance plane.
Barbados - Fishing, set of four. Issue date: June 18th. Designed by Mark Maynard and G. Vasarhelyi, and printed by Cartor. Denominations: 5 , daily catch; 50c, line fishing; 75q, fish cleaning; $\$ 2.50$, game fishing.
Belize - Tenth anniversary of independence, set of four. Issue date: September 4th. Designed by G. Vasarhelyi and printed by The House of Questa. The designs feature eminent Belizeans: 25¢, Thomas V. Ramos; 60e, Isaiah Morter; 75¢, Antonio Soberanis; \$1, Santiago Ricalde.
British Virgin Islands - Flowers, set of 18 (new definitives). Issue date: May 1st. Designed by Wendy Smith-Griswold and printed by Questa. Denominations: 14, haiti haiti (Thespesia populnea); $2 ¢$, lobster claw (Heliconia caribea); 5¢, frangipani (Plumaria alba); 10¢, autograph tree (Clusia rosea); 12c, yellow allamanda (Allamanda cathartica); 15q, lantana (Lantana camara); 20q, Jerusalem thorn (Parkinsonia aculeata); 25¢, Turk's cap (Malvaviscus arboreus); 30¢, swamp immortelle (Erythrina glauca); 35q, white cedar (Tabebuia pentaphylla); 40¢, mahoe tree (Hibiscus tiliaceus); 45q, pinguin (Bromelia pinguin); 50q, Christmas orchid (Epidendrum ciliare); 70q, lignum vitae (Guaiacum officinale); \$1, African tulip tree (Spathodea campanulata); \$2, beach morning glory (Ipomea pes-caprea); $\$ 3$, organ pipe cactus (Cephalocerus royenii); $\$ 5$, tall ground orchid (Eulophia alta). The announcement adds that a $\$ 10$ value, depicting the ground orchid (Habenaria monorrhiza), was to be released at a later date.

Cayman Islands - Hurricane awareness, set of four. Issue date: August 8th. Same designer and printer as for the Bahamas issue. Denominations: 5q, GOES satellite; $30 ¢$, storm tracking at Hurricane Center; 40e, trees and building during hurricane; $\$ 1$, Lockheed Orion monitoring hurricane eye.
Grenada - Exploration of Mars, three sheetlets of nine and three souvenir sheets. Issue date: June 21st. Designed by G. Vasarhelyi and printed by Questa. The sheetlet of nine $75 \%$ stamps portrays various astronomers; the sheetlet of nine $\$ 1.25 \mathrm{stamps}$ depicts various views of Mars; the sheetlet of nine $\$ 7$ stamps shows Mariner 2 exploring Mars. The three $\$ 6$ souvenir sheets show the Phobos spacecraft and other futuristic spacecraft exploring Mars.
Guyana - Prehistoric creatures of South America, sheetlet of 20. Issue date: November 6th. Designed by Walter Wright and printed by BDT. The 20 stamps, all with a $\$ 12.80$ face value, depict the following: palaelodus; archaeotrogon; vulture; Bradyrus tridactylus; natalus stramineus bat; pair of debidae; cuvieronius; phorohacos; smilodectes; megatherium; utanotylopus; teleoceras; macrauchena; mylodon; smilodon; glyptodon; protohydrocherus; archaeohyrax; pyrotherium; platypittamys.
Montserrat - Lilies, set of four. Issue date: August 8th. Designed by Michael Pollard and printed by Questa. Denominations: 90q, red water lily (Nymphaea rubra); \$1.15, shell ginger (Alpina zerum); $\$ 1.50$, early day lily (Hemerocallis aurantiaca); $\$ 3.50$, anthurium (Anthurium andraenum).
St. Lucia - Butterflies, set of four. Designed by Ian Loe and printed by Walsall S.P. Denominations: 60c, polydamas swordtail (Battus polydamas lucianus); 80థ, St. Christopher's hairstreak (Chlorostyrmon simaethis); \$1, St. Lucia mestra (Mestra cana); \$2.50, Godman's hairstreak (Allosmaitia piptea).

## Caribbean Round-Up

Compiled by M. Forand

A new Caribbean Round-Up editor has stepped forward. He is John Bethell, P.O. Box N-7061, Nassau, Bahamas. Anyone with items to submit for the column should send them to him. John's first column will appear in the March 1992 issue, so I have pitched in for this issue.

Some may be uncertain about the type of material that goes into the column. Basically, it is a "bits and pieces" type of column, containing short items that do not warrant a full-length article. It is a philatelic column, and it deals only with British Caribbean items. It may include brief updates of information published previously, either in the journal or elsewhere; reports of previously unrecorded varieties (stamps, cancels, etc.); queries from members about specific stamps or postal markings; responses to such queries, etc. The scope is very wide.

The Caribbean Round-Up Editor uses his discretion in determining what goes into the column: he must decide whether the informationsubmitted has been published before, either in this journal or elsewhere; whether it is significant enough, philatelically speaking; whether it is truly related to the Caribbean area; etc.

Some of the items submitted for the column are difficult to decipher, in the sense that sometimes only an illustration is provided, with a word or two, and the column editor is expected to guess what is being reported. Please make sure the full significance of what you report is conveyed clearly by providing the proper context for the information (e.g., references to previous articles).

Some of the items in the current Caribbean RoundUp file (included those reported here and on p. 148) date back a few years; some allowance should be made for that.

## Leeward Islands Sexagenary Issue - A New Forgery; Revised Specimen Quantity

Following the publication of his monograph on the Leeward Islands Sexagenary overprints in 1988, Tony Farmer writes that a new forgery was reported to him by Carl Walske (see illustration). He has named it Forgery Type R: Fournier I Type lookalike (ii). Tony adds:

[^0]The buckle is a flattened/ squared oval typical of all Fournier I, as compared to the genuine overprint's oval buckle. There are no drooping toes to the left foot of the " R " as in the genuine and copied by most of the other types of forgery, except " B " and " O ".


James Bendon's excellent book on the UPU Specimen stamps throws more light on the numbers overprinted, where on page 129 he mentions a circular from Bern on the Sexagenary overprint distribution as being restricted to one (? of each value), in place of the usual five, so that my schedule/computation of numbers should be reduced by 600 on each value, thereby estimating the total overprint to be 65,700 .

## Bermuda: Military Mail

Charles Freeland has two Bermuda covers on which he would appreciate information. For once, the Ludington handbook is of no help, for it states only that "soldiers' letters of this period have not been seen." But maybe members have access to other sources or military records.

One cover is a large brown OHMS envelope, unstamped and addressed to the Regimental Paymaster, Dover, England. It bears a Field Post Office T36 mark of 10th July 1917 in black, and an upright oval censor mark in red which reads "Passed Field Censor" round the outside and " 2167 " at the bottom, all enclosing a crown. The Bermuda connection is established by a boxed handstamp consisting of the words "Bermuda Contingent R.G.A." with a space below for the number and
date. A script date of 9.7 .17 is entered, together with some initials (possibly WF). Charles' questions are: Does any member know the location of F.P.O. T36 (presumably in France)? What does R.G.A. stand for? What was the history of the Bermuda Contingent in the First World War? How many men did it have and where did it fight? What Bermuda units did it consist of?

The other cover is from a soldier in Bermuda to his wife in Manchester, England. The soldier, who wrote his name along the top of the envelope, is "Pte (i.e., a common soldier) H. Davis, D. Coy (i.e., Company), $2 / 4$ East Yorks. Regt." The cover is franked at the concessionary 1d rate, with a 1d Ship stamp that is tied by an unclear Hamilton datestamp (probably 12th October 1918) and a circular PC censor mark (type CM15). The cover also bears a large violet oval cachet reading "D Company, 2/4th Bn, East Yorks. Regt., Orderly Room." Charles obtained a second cover from the same correspondence with the same date and markings, but has since disposed of it. He is also aware of a cover sent by a Private Stansfield of the Royal Sussex Regt., with a similar Orderly Room cachet, sent from Bermuda on 16th August 1918. His questions are: How long did the Royal Sussex and the East Yorkshire serve in Bermuda? Were they the only British units stationed there at the time, or did the East Yorkshire relieve the Royal Sussex between August and October 1918? Where were the units billeted? Prospect Camp?

Anyone with comments or answers to his questions should write to Charles at P.O. Box 2258, 4002 Basel, Switzerland.

Trinidad and Tobago: Slogan Cancels; "Stamps and First Day Covers" Cachets; Registration Handstamps

As a follow-up on his report on slogan cancels in the March 1990 issue, Dr. Reuben Ramkissoon signals two slogans used in 1989 - one celebrating the first anniversary of San Fernando's incorporation as a city, used between November 6 and 27, and one commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, used at the GPO in Port of Spain from November 14 and at St. Fernando from November 27.

CENTRAL BANK TRINIDAD\&TOBAG $25^{\text {th }}$ ANNIVERSARY $L \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { San Feruando } \\ & \text { Mrinidad W.L } \\ & 338006\end{aligned}\right.$

Ben also reports the introduction of cachets inscribed "Stamps and First Day Covers," used in conjunction with the release of new issues. They were first used on 12 February 1990, with the release of the first Steel Band stamp set.

Finally, Ben reports on various registration marks. The rectangular rubber handstamp first reported for Port of Spain (the first recorded example is from the St . Vincent Street post office, dated in 1979), has also been used at San Fernando since early 1986 (EKD: 7 March). A manuscript registration mark, accompanied by a circular "R" handstamp, is reported from the Valsay post office in June 1985. A straightline "REGISTERED" handstamp is reported for the St. Vincent Street post office in July 1985, and a manuscript "R65" from Port of Spain (!) on a letter dated December 1985.

## Addenda, Corrigenda, Etcetera

John Hilsdon asks that readers note an error that crept into the second part of his article on the St. Vincent King George V 1d. issue. On page 81 of the September 1990 journal, the first sentence under the heading "Third and Fourth Settings" should begin: "In May 1917", not "In May 1916".

Bill Ashley writes that a small piece of information was missing from his article on censorship in Dominica in the June 1991 issue (page 77). Under Label L1, the following should be added:
"Handstamp H2 usually also appears on these covers. EKD: 23 August 1941; LKD: (28 February 1942)."

Morris Ludington wishes to correct two errors that crept into his article on the Turks Islands surcharges and bisects in the September 1991 issue of the journal. In the second paragraph of page 166 , it was stated that the two examples of the 4 d gray bisect known to him are "both of the lower right half," but as Figure 2 showed, the position is the upper left half. And in the top line of the right column on that same page, below Figure 3, the date of issue of the $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ red brown should be 1882, not 1894.

Michael Vokins reports that the reprint of Volumes 1 to 9 of the journal is now sold out. Some dealers may still have copies for sale, however - e.g., Pennymead, Scotton, Knaresborough, HG5 9HW, England.

Our new Auction Manager, Bill C. Gompel points out that a wrong area code and phone number were somehow given for him on the inside front cover of the September 1991 issue. The correct information is as follows: (407) 686-4571. My apologies to those who unsuccessfully tried to reach Bill at the other number.

## From the Editor's Desk

After being backed into a corner in both the June and September issues, I think it's time I took a little more space to say a few things. Modesty and self-effacement can only go so far!

## By Way of Introduction

First, my credentials as editor are as follows: I have been a professional editor (mainly of economic reports) for most of my working life. In the philatelic hobby, I edited a quarterly (Maneapa) for about eight years (198087), as well as Tom Giraldi and Peter McCann's book on the Cayman Islands, and Ed Addiss's monograph on British Honduras "town" cancels. I also set that last monograph in camera-ready form, which was a very useful learning experience.

Succeeding Mark Swetland in this position was a challenge. Over the five + years of his tenure, Mark achieved a very high level of quality in producing the journal, and I can only hope I will be able to build on that base. Mark also had a steady supply of articles during his editorship - an indication that he was doing the right thing, and a trend that will continue, I hope.

## Change...

The task of producing, printing and distributing a journal such as the BCPJ entails various logistical challenges. Transferring the editorship from Hilton Head Island to Ottawa (a distance of some 1,300 miles) was the first of those challenges. The "soft" part of the transfer (i.e., the files, the articles in the backlog) presented no major problem. But such factors as shipping costs and Canadian customs duties and taxes made the transfer of the Group's hardware (computer and laser printer) an expensive proposition from an overall financial perspective.

At the same time, computer technology is changing rapidly, with both hardware and software making significant strides in the direction of greater speed, flexibility, and versatility. Prices have declined considerably over the past few years, and in fact they now tend to come down a little bit more practically every month.

These considerations led to the decision to acquire a new computer and laser printer in Ottawa, a city where prices for computer equipment are extremely competitive because of the presence of the Canadian government and its $80,000+$ PCs. The new computer is an IBM-compatible 386SX, while the new laser printer is an Okidata 400. As Mark indicated in his last editorial, he had become attached to the Compu-Add computer and HewlettPackard printer he bought on behalf of the Group a few years ago, and so he purchased them from the Group at a fair market price when it was decided to buy new equipment. All in all, this arrangement has worked out
for the best.
The change of appearance in the June issue was dictated in part by the fact that I had access to a different computer and printer than Mark had been using, as well as a different word-processing software (WordPerfect), and that there was so much material to squeeze into those 64 pages. At the same time, I wanted to take advantage of the technology at my disposal and of my own, admittedly limited, experience in desktop publishing. This experiment has been continued, and the comments received so far have been favorable. There may be some further experimentation in the future as I fine-tune the production of the journal and as technological developments offer new opportunities.

## ...and Continuity

Despite all of these changes, the same printing firm that Mark used in the past has been retained: Perry Printing Company (located in Hilton Head Island, South Carolina) did excellent work during Mark's tenure, and the experience gained during that time made them an appropriate choice. The firm has agreed to handle the mailing of the journal both within the United States (so as to continue benefiting from the bulk-mailing rate) and abroad. If anyone experiences problems in receiving the journal under this arrangement, please contact Mark or me at once, so that we may look for the solution.

Another aspect of continuity is the contents of the journal, which matter far more than its appearance. That is the criterion against which its usefulness to current readers and its value as a permanent record will ultimately be judged. The journal has been very successful in this respect in the past, and I am confident that it will continue to do so. For that hope to be achieved, however, a steady stream of diversified articles dealing with all the countries covered by the BCPSG is needed.

Mark's system of delegating responsibility for certain regular columns in the journal (such as "Caribbean Round-Up" and "New Issues") will be retained. I thank Bob Ingalls for the fine work he did as Caribbean Round-Up editor in the past, and I welcome John Bethell as his successor. John is new at this sort of thing, and so I ask for your cooperation in helping him get started. Paul Larsen continues as Awards editor, as does Bruce Watts as New Issues editor. Ian Potter will remain our "Jamaica Jottings" columnist.

## Tips to Authors

On page 73 of the June issue, I gave a few tips to prospective authors of articles in the journal. These are reiterated here, and a few new ones are added. It must be emphasized that these are not conditions for submit-
ting articles: they are simply suggestions to facilitate the editor's work or to help improve the appearance of your article and of the journal as a whole. These "tips" also apply to papers submitted as monographs.

- Typewritten or handwritten articles should be double-spaced.
- Articles may also be submitted on a computer floppy disk ( $51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ or $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ ) in any of the following softwares: WordPerfect 4.2, 5.0 or 5.1; Wordstar 3.3; Word 4.0. If you use another software, send your article in ASCII. Please identify the software used! A "hard copy" should accompany the disk, which will be returned to you.
- Include a list of references whenever appropriate. Most articles are based, in part, on previously published information, and those sources should be acknowledged. Besides, literature juries like to know whether the author has done his or her homework.
- Photographs (unscreened) or other types of photoreproductions (variously known as PMTs, stats, etc.) provide the best reproductions, but photocopies done in the black and white setting of the Canon Color

Laser Copier also offer high-quality reproductions. Use a dark background to show the perforations or contours of stamps, essays, proofs, covers, etc.

- When submitting illustrations of any kind, please do not glue, tape, or staple them to the article. If the photocopies provided are to be used directly as camera-ready "artwork," send the whole sheet rather than "cut-out" illustrations. Those small cut-outs can easily get lost. Write the figure numbers on the sheet near each illustration. Make sure the numbers match the figure references in the text.

One final word: I welcome comments and suggestions from all members. As I see it, it's no good criticizing the journal unless the criticism is addressed to me.

Just before going to press, Robert Danzer has announced his resignation as Advertising Manager for the journal. Anyone interested in this position should write to me.

I wish everyone a Merry Christmas and a healthy and prosperous 1992!

Michel Forand

# President's Message 

by Jay Fredrick

By all accounts, our annual meeting and get-together at INDYPEX 91 at Indianapolis in early September was a smashing success! (See Fred Seifert's report below.) No fewer than 25 members were at the show; they brought with them 12 guests (spouses, etc.), and we also gained three new members. For all, it was a weekend full of social, philatelic, educational, and "awarding" activities particularly the latter. Warm congratulations go to Ben Ramkissoon and Dan Walker for earning the Grand Award and Reserve Grand Award, respectively, and to all of the other 12 BCPSG members who won a total of 36 exhibition awards (this includes one award winner who joined the Group during INDYPEX).

Our heartfelt thanks go to those who contributed to the success of the weekend: to Danielle and Peter McCann for a wonderful poolside buffet-and-wine party at their splendid home about 20 miles from Indianapolis - the social highlight of this get-together - and to Joan Larsen, who did so much to organize other social activities in conjunction with our meeting at INDYPEX.

If you missed the INDYPEX weekend, you will not want to miss the next one: our 1992 annual meeting will be in San Francisco, in conjunction with WESTPEX (May 1-3, Cathedral Hill Hotel, Van Ness \& Geary Streets). That is just over five months away as you read this, so don't delay any further: start now to make plans to attend! Between 50 and 75 frames (out of a total of
300) are being set aside for BCPSG exhibitors; the bourse is expected to have over 60 dealers. For information about exhibition rules, hotel reservations, etc., please write to BCPSG member Stephen D. Schumann, 2417 Cabrillo Drive, Hayward, CA 94545. Further details will appear in the next issue.

At our INDYPEX meeting, I proposed that the Group undertake an intensive membership drive to reach 500 members by the end of 1993 (we currently stand at 444). Michel is working on the required promotional materials, which should be ready in early 1992. YOU are the key to the realization of this goal. I therefore ask you for your full support. There are many people out there who, although they collect the stamps and postal history of the British Caribbean, have never joined this organization. It should be possible to recruit 60 or 70 of them over the next 12 months!

The Indianapolis meeting celebrated the 30th anniversary of this Group. One very important person did not attend that get-together. A member of this organization all along, he missed the presentation of our tribute to the man who was the "Father of the BCPSG" from its birth in 1961 and who was its president through the first tentative years. Thirty years ago, he and six others recognized the need for a new and different organization with dedicated research and publication goals relating to our countries of interest. Today, several hundred members
later, we are the measure of their success!
I am talking, of course, about Bob Topaz! Now, we do know that Bob was the father; what we don't know is who the mother was. Bob isn't talking. If we do find out, Bob, I promise we won't tell Muriel!

Seriously, Bob, although you could not be there to accept the special plaque inscribed for you, this does not diminish the amount of respect, appreciation, and friendship that we all have for you and/or your overall efforts on behalf of the Group during all those years. Many thanks!

I would also like to take this first public opportunity to welcome our three newly elected Trustees to the Board and to thank the retiring Trustees for their valu-
able contribution to the Group. You set good examples for the others to follow.

For those of you with an interest in British Post Offices in Puerto Rico, Scott Gallagher has volunteered to be the new Group Leader for this previously uncovered field. If you have questions or answers in this area, contact him at 722 Eagle View Ct., Mason, OH 45040. Thanks, Scott!

In closing, if you haven't paid your 1992 dues yet, please do so now! Delays will be costly, both for us and for you. And I extend to each and every one of you and your families my heartiest and most sincere "Season's Greetings" and best wishes for a healthy, happy and prosperous New Year.

## INDYPEX 91

## A Report by Fred Seifert

## A BCPSG "Show"

Those who were unable to attend INDYPEX 91 missed a good thing. The Indianapolis Convention Center's " 500 " Ballroom provided more than adequate space for the 260 exhibition frames and 47 -dealer bourse, while the adjacent reception room accommodated the U.S. Postal Service's sales booth and tables for those societies meeting at the show.

On the social side, the premier activity was a patio party at the home of Peter and Danielle McCann on Friday evening. A sumptuous buffet with a French touch, lovingly prepared by Danielle, will long be remembered by those of us fortunate enough to have enjoyed it. All BCPSG members present at the show were invited, along with their spouses, and most, if not all, were there, as were a few other guests.

Through some "snafu," the BCPSG did not have the anticipated hospitality suite at the Omni Hotel. However, the other aspects of the social program were in place, and Joan Larsen deserves our gratitude for organizing various activities for the "stamp widows" who accompanied their husbands to Indianapolis.

As for the exhibits, the BCPSG stole the show, filling 99 of the 248 adult exhibit frames and taking one silver, five vermeil, and seven gold medals, as well as a number of specialized awards. Another vermeil-award winner (Ann Triggle) applied to join the Group during the show. The Grand Award, along with an automatic invitation to the Charnpion of Champions competition in the 1992 APS World Series of Philately, went to Ben Ramkissoon for his "Trinidad, 1803-1903." In close contention was Dan Walker's "Grenada, 1752-1911," which received the Reserve Grand Award. The full list of awards follows (the names are listed in the order in which the winners appear on the cover of the journal, from left to right):

Dr. Peter P. McCann, "British Virgin Islands postal history": show gold; BCPSG gold; Postal History Society Award; Indiana Stamp Club awards: Johnny Appleseed Award (best exhibit by an ISC member), Jay \& Anna Victoria Kurner Adult Award No. 1, and J. David Baker Postal History Award

Mark W. Swetland, "Antigua stamps, 1862-1918": show gold; BCPSG gold
Edward F. Addiss, "Trinidad postal history, 1851-1900": show gold; BCPSG gold
Harold G. Gosney, "St. Kitts-Nevis Badge stamps": show silver; BCPSG silver
Dr. Reuben A. Ramkissoon, "Trinidad, 1803-1903": show gold and Grand Award; BCPSG gold; APS medal of excellence for the pre-1900 period
W. Danforth Walker, "Grenada, 1752-1911": show gold and Reserve Grand award; BCPSG gold; BCPSG Byron Cameron Trophy
Robert Wynstra, "Leeward Islands village post offices to 1937": show vermeil; BCPSG vermeil
Dr. Roger G. Schnell, "German mails in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico": show vermeil; German Philatelic Society vermeil
James F. Stern, "Early Cayman Islands registration": show vermeil; BCPSG vermeil
Edgar J. Marston III, "Cayman Islands, 1889-1936": show gold; BCPSG gold
Robert J. Cooley, "Cayman Islands, 1889-1926": show gold; BCPSG gold.

Other winners, not in the photograph:
Sam Cutler, "Jamaican stamps, cancels, and varieties, 1860-1900": show vermeil; BCPSG vermeil
Dempsey J. Prappas, "Leeward Islands (1890-1956)": show vermeil; BCPSG vermeil.

## Happy Faces at the McCanns



Danielle McCann, Pat Walker, Gini Horn


Lee Addiss, Russ Skavaril, Jack Harwood


Ed Marston, Jim Stern, Ben Ramkissoon, Bob Cooley


Ron Wynstra, Mark Swetland, and a guest (Mrs Cooley?)


Fred Seifert, Chuck Cwiakala, Peter McCann, Dan Walker


Ed Addiss, Phoebe MacGillivary, Michel Forand

## BCPSG Meeting

The 1991 BCPSG annual meeting was held on Saturday, September 7th, at INDYPEX 91, Indianapolis, Indiana. Among those in attendance were: Ed Addiss (Chapel Hill, NC); Cyril Bell (Stone Mountain, GA); Bob Cooley (Avalon, CA); Chuck Cwiakala (Park Ridge, IL); Michel Forand (Ottawa, Canada); Jay Fredrick (Costa Mesa, CA); Scott Gallagher (Cincinnati, OH); Harold Gosney (Toronto, Canada); Jack Harwood (Sarasota, FL); Paul Larsen (Park Forest, IL); Ed Marston (Houston, TX); Peter McCann (Indianapolis, IN); Ian Potter (Chesterfield, U.K.); Ben Ramkissoon (Oak Brook, IL); Gale and Naoma Raymond (Houston, TX); Roger Schnell (Fort Lauderdale, FL); Fred Seifert (Albuquerque, NM); Russ Skavaril (Columbus, OH); Jim Stern (Milwaukee, WI); Peter Street (Indianapolis, IN); Mark Swetland (Hilton Head Island, SC); Ann M. Triggle (Buffalo, NY); Dan Walker (Lisbon, MD); Ed Waterous (Homewood, IL); Rob Wynstra (Urbana, IL). Also at the show, but unable to attend the meeting, were Phoebe MacGillivary and Millard Mack.

President Jay Fredrick opened the meeting with thanks to Danielle and Peter McCann and to Joan Larsen for their part in making the convention a great success. He noted that three new members had been recruited at the show. He also advised that members had approved an amendment to the BCPSG constitution allowing the president to serve two consecutive terms in office; the vote was 271 for and 5 against; thus the membership response was an impressive 63.3 per cent.

New journal editor Michel Forand was introduced. It was noted that Barry Friedman will serve as the new Treasurer and that Bill C. Gompel will be our new auction manager (see their addresses on the inside front cover). Bruce Watts will continue to cover New Issues for the journal, while John Bethell, of Nassau, Bahamas, has been appointed to replace Bob Ingalls as Caribbean Round-Up editor.

It was confirmed that our next convention and annual meeting will be at WESTPEX in San Francisco, May 1-3, 1992. Dates and places for subsequent years have not been determined, except for the 1997 meeting, which will also take place in San Francisco, during PACIFIC 97. Under consideration are FLOREX (Orlando, Florida in November 1993), BALPEX (Baltimore, Maryland in early September 1994), and Barbados (no
less!) for 1995. The Group will also have a "society frame" at World Columbian Stamp Expo (Chicago, May 1992). This will be somewhat similar to the frame prepared by Ben Ramkissoon for World Stamp Expo in Washington, D.C., in November 1989.

As part of the Group's 30th anniversary celebrations, President Fredrick presented a BCPSG plaque to Bob Topaz (in absentia) as "Father of the BCPSG." Another plaque was presented to Mark Swetland for his much appreciated services as editor of the journal from 1985 to early 1991.

Jay announced that a goal has been set to have 500 members by the end of 1993.

Publications Chairman Ben Ramkissoon reported that of the 300 copies printed of the Furness Line monograph (authored by Morris Ludington and Mike Rego), 105 have been sold, thus allowing the BCPSG to recoup about one-half the cost of production. The 163 copies sold of the British Honduras monograph (authored by Ed Addiss) have yielded a profit of $\$ 600$.

Awards Chairman Paul Larsen noted that the 12 British Caribbean exhibits displayed in INDYPEX 91 constituted the largest number of such exhibits ever assembled at a single show. BCPSG medals were awarded at three levels.

Librarian Dan Walker noted that he gets about one request for materials every month. New publications have been arriving from time to time, and Dan asks that those who can do so, donate specialized auction catalogs to the BCPSG Library.

Auction manager Jack Harwood also gave his report, noting that after the INDYPEX auction he would turn over his duties to Bill Gompel, another Floridian. Jack invited members to attend SARAPEX 92 in Sarasota, Florida, January 31st to February 2nd.

There being no further business to discuss, Jay Fredrick delighted those in attendance with a presentation of British Virgin Islands essays, plate and die proofs, trial colors, specimens, and stamps from the period 18661900.

After the display, a period was allowed for the viewing of the auction lots. The auction got under way at about 4 p.m. under the direction of Jack Harwood, who was officiating for the last time and appeared to be trying to gain a place in the Guinness Book of World Records for the fastest auction ever conducted.

All in all, a memorable weekend!

## BCPSG Regional Meeting in York, U.K.

## A Report by Ian Potter

On Saturday, 31st August 1991, an informal meeting of the BCPSG(UK) was held at the York Racecourse Grandstand, in conjunction with the York Stamp \& Coin Fair. The accommodation for this year was much impro-
ved in the largest corporate hospitality box on the course. We welcomed 17 U.K. members plus one stray U.S. citizen to the meeting, which commenced with a display of Jamaica Postal History by Bob Swarbrick. The subject

## The Awards List



## Compiled by Paul Larsen

- Addiss, Ed: The "Town" Cancels of British Honduras, 1880-1973; vermeil award; Cardinal Spellman Museum Literature Fair (April 1991, Weston, MA)
- Bayley, Edmund: The Stamps of Barbados; gold award in the literature competition; Stampshow (August 22-25, Philadelphia, PA)
- Cutler, Sam: "Jamaica: Stamps, Cancels, and Varieties, 1860-1900"; vermeil award; SEPAD 90 (October 12-14, 1990; King of Prussia, PA)
- Griffiths, John: "Settlement of Man in the Americas, Aided by the Introduction of the Horse"; silver award and ATA gold award; ROMPEX 91 (May 1719, Denver, CO)
- Neil, Randy: "U.S. 2-Cent Issue of 1883-87"; gold award; TEXPEX 91 (June 14-16, San Antonio, TX)
- Prappas, Dempsey: "Falkland Islands, 1871-1933";

Reserve Grand, gold, and Marmelade (best British) awards; ROPEX 91 (April 5-7, Rochester, NY)

- Schnell, Roger: "Hapag in the Caribbean, 18711914"; gold award and Postal History Society medal; ROMPEX 91
- Schumann, Steve: "Sarawak Postal Stationery Until 1941"; Grand and gold atwards, ROMPEX 91
- Skavaril, Russ: "The Caravel Issues of Bermuda"; Gold award and APS award for the best 1900-1940 exhibit; ROPEX 91.


## Secretary's Report

## New Members

The two applicants listed in the September 1991 issue of the journal have been admitted to membership.

## Applications Received

Bascom, Warren B., 108 N Glenwood Ave. W., Bloomington, IN 47408-4306; collects Bermuda; sponsored by J. Fredrick Bullivant, B. A., 20 Avebury Ave., Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 8BB, U.K.; collects Cayman Is., Jamaica; sponsored by J. Podger
Carter, J., P.O. Box 46, Stellenbosch, South Africa; collects Br. Honduras, Grenada, Persian Gulf states, S. Africa; sponsored by E . Addiss
Crocker, David G., P.O. Box 294, Montagu 6720, South Africa; collects Caribbean War Tax and revenue stamps; sponsored by T. Giraldi
Dean, Jonathan, 526 Parkside Dr., Akron, OH 44313; collects Bahamas; sponsored by M. Swetland
Fenelon, M.D., Michael J., 112 Spring Heights Dr., North Vernon, IN 47265 ; interests not stated; referred by A.P.S.
Jenkins, Timothy A., Physics Dept., Whittier College, Whittier, CA 90608 ; collects all B.W.I., especially St. Vincent; sponsored by T. Giraldi
Jessop, A. Stewart, 8 Almond Close, Pelsall, Walsall, West Midlands, WS3 4LA, U.K.; collects Bermuda, Leeward I..; sponsored by M. Forand
MALO, Lowell L., 4310 Glendale Road, Woodbridge, VA 22193; collects Bahamas, Dominica, Falkland Is.; sponsored by J. Fredrick
Mitchele, Harold H., 6 Portland Ave., Glengormley, Newton Abbey, Co. Antrim, BT36 8EY, Northern Ireland; collects Jamaica postcards; sponsored by R. Swarbrick
Nicholson, M. P., 3 Grovelands, Daventry, Northants., NN11 4DH, U.K.; collects Br. Honduras, Guyana; sponsored by R. Swarbrick
Pollard, R.G.P., Murray Payne Ltd., P.O. Box 1135, Axbridge, Somerset, BS26 2EW, U.K.; collects KGVI issues and postcards; sponsored by R. Swarbrick

Ruggle, Richard, 24 Eleanor Crescent, Georgetown, Ont., Canada L7G 2T8; collects Jamaica cancels; sponsored by R. Thorne

Street, Peter N., 1830 Wellesley Commons, Indianapolis, IN 46219; collects cricket on stamps; sponsored by P. McCann
Triggle, Ann M., 11 Hampton Court, Buffalo, NY 14221; collects postal history: general, Middle East, and Buffalo/ Niagara area, G.B.; sponsored by R. Wynstra

## Rejoining Member

Atmore, W., 35 Skyswood Rd., Marshalswick, St. Albans, Herts., AL4 9NY, U.K.

## Resignations

Callin, Raymond
Evans, Walter I.
H \& H Marketing
Walters, Robert C.
Watts, Malcolm D.

## Address Changes and Corrections

Alden, J., 1 Citizens Trust Plaza, Providence, RI 02903-1339 Gallagher, S., 722 Eagle View Ct., Mason, OH 45040 Giraldi, T., 2021 Wylie Drive, Modesto, CA 95355
Griffiths, J., 27 Poplar Road, Aylesbury, Bucks. HP20 1XN, U.K.

Hamm, A., 5301 Ridgefield Road, Bethesda, MD 20816-3335
Hinneburt-Murphy, C. T., Cill Morna, Lacabawn, Donoughmore, Co. Cork, Ireland
LaBIUK, E., new post code: L4Y 3W5
May, Gordon S., P.O. Box 81514, Mobile, AL 36689-1514
O'Connor, H., 37 Atlantic Drive, Little Compton, RI 02837
Proctor, D., 5378 Brockbank PI., San Diego, CA 92115-1403 Rusling, H., P.O. Box 4734, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5H9 SEIDL, J., 8580 Magnolia Tr., \#201, Eden Prairie, MN 55344 Wooldridge, T., 104 Northwood, Tupelo, MS 38801 WYNSTRA, R., 1104 S. Garfield, Urbana, IL 61801-4936

## The Publications Committee: A Status Report

by Dr. Reuben A. Ramkissoon, Chairman

The annual meeting at INDYPEX 91 afforded a timely opportunity to present to our membership a progress report on the status of our Publications Committee. The report is summarized here as a matter of information to the entire membership.

We have moved forward from a long period of inactivity to the actual production and release of monographs. Publication funds, heretofore, have been largely applied to printing the journal, the expanded editions of anniversary landmarks, and the reprinting of some materials in monograph form. For the latter, we are indebted to the foresight and hard work of Ian Woodward. Ian also worked on reproducing Grand Award-winning Caribbeanarea exhibits. These two categories of publication comprised the first nine monographs.

In the last couple of years or so, authors have been able to complete a number of manuscripts, two of which have been published as monographs. The release of monographs Nos. 10 and 11 has demonstrated that this endeavor is financially sound, with proceeds already exceeding costs, thus strengthening our Publication Fund.

Thanks to the work of Michael Vokins, we were able to reprint Volumes 1 to 9 of the journal. The reprints were released at our annual meeting last year, held in conjunction with Stamp World London 90.

We want to continually remind our members of the publications that are available and supply you with prepublication notices of new works. Such announcenents will be given in the journal or by the use of flyers.

Upon the conclusion of my second term as president of the Group, I was appointed Publications Chairman, and have been fortunate to have an excellent team of members in the committee. The current members are Mark Swetland, Michel Forand, Fred Seifert, Bob Swarbrick, and Rob Wynstra. I have called on the assistance of the authors and sought counsel from a number of members within and outside the committee.

We are developing policies that will describe our operating procedures. These will cover our objectives, describe our methods, outline author procedures, plan pre- and post-publication publicity, and set distribution and sales to authors, members, non-members, and the trade.

A major task of the committee is to bring to publication the serialized monographs that have appeared in the journal. The Group has not yet accomplished such an undertaking, although the intent of these serializations is clearly to do so. The major reason for not being able to bring such effort to culmination is the long delay inherent in the process of printing sections and waiting for reader
responses. We will not undertake any new serializations of monographs in the future, and we will encourage what is presently being done - that is, directly circulate manuscripts to knowledgeable people and invite their comments within a given time period.

We have several monographs under development, which will begin to appear in 1992. There is also an opportunity to reprint some of our early journal volumes, as well as material from related but no longer functional groups.

I would like to thank the members who have helped in various ways to activate our committee as a functional entity within the BCPSG. We invite all to participate in the work of the committee - as authors, as members, or as a source of assistance in activities relating to our publication effort.

## Note to Advertisers

Advertising space in the British Caribbean Philatelic Journal is sold on a yearly contract basis and must be prepaid. The rates and sizes are as follows:

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| Full page | $7^{n}$ | $91 / 2^{n}$ | $\$ 125$ |
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for the March issue, 15 January
for the June issue, 15 April
for the September issue, 15 July for the December issue, 15 October.
Checks should be made payable to the "British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group," not to the Advertising Manager or the Editor. Actual-size, cameraready copy is required. The Editor reserves the right to modify any ad to correct spelling, punctuation, or minor errors in style.

Note: As the position of Advertising Manager is currently vacant, advertisers are requested to forward payments to the Treasurer (address on p. 138).

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[^1]:    Our Mail Sale and Public Auction catalogs are sent free to members of The Britsh Caribbean Philatelic Study Group on request. Please specify which catalog you wish.

